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U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

August 26, 2016

MR. JOHN GREENEWALD JR.
[redacted]

FOIPA Request No.: 1353608-000
Subject: COOPER, COURTNEY RYLEY

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

Records responsive to your request were previously processed under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act. Enclosed is one CD containing 2,344 pages of previously processed documents and a copy of the Explanation of Exemptions. This release is being provided to you at no charge.

Please be advised that additional records potentially responsive to your subject may exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your information needs for the requested subject, you may request an additional search for records. Submit your request by mail or fax to – Work Process Unit, 170 Marcel Drive, Winchester, VA 22602, fax number (540) 868-4997. Please cite the FOIPA Request Number in your correspondence.

For your information, Congress excluded three discrete categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIA. See 5 U.S. C. § 552(c) (2006 & Supp. IV (2010). This response is limited to those records that are subject to the requirements of the FOIA. This is a standard notification that is given to all our requesters and should not be taken as an indication that excluded records do, or do not, exist.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under "Contact Us." The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request. Your patience is appreciated.

You may file an appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, Suite 11050, 1425 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIAonline portal by creating an account on the following web site: https://foiaonline.regulations.gov/foia/action/public/home. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days from the date of this letter in order to be considered timely. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by contacting the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at 877-684-6448, or by emailing ogis@nara.gov. Alternatively, you may contact the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison by emailing foipaquestions@ic.fbi.gov. If you submit your dispute resolution correspondence by email, the subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

Sincerely,



David M. Hardy
Section Chief,
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosure(s)

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 he 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.

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

SIXTY SEVEN PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

April 22-33

My Dear Mr. Hoover:

Some six weeks ago, an article upon your personality and activities went to the American Magazine. Owing to the peculiar requirements of the magazine and the difficulty of knowing just what those requirements are when one is not actually on th staff, the article missed in a few particulars to be exactly what Mr. Blossom, the editor, wanted.

Therefore, the manuscript has been turned over to me as one of the regular American authors, for some revision. This is not fundamental---it merely concerns human touches and high-lighting by which you and your work can be brought more clearly before the reader. Then too, a little more of the "why" and "how" is needed, and Mr. Blossom felt that I might be able to throw in a few contrasts with older days, inasmuch as I was associated with William J. Flynn when he was Chief of the Secret Service during war days. Incidentally, I also was mixed up in the Fleagle case out in Colorado, and became quite chummy with the boys before they were jerked to Jesus.

The purpose of this letter is to request a short interview with you. I assure you that it will be neither long nor boring, as I already have the material which came from your department, and merely need a slant to hang it on.

APR 29 1933 RECORDED

62-21526-9
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 28 1933 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON | FILE

I am now in Florida on some work, but will be back in New York on May 3. Would it be possible for you to see me as soon as possible after that date, any day from May 4 on? I will not consume more than a half hour or an hour of your time.

If you would be kind enough to drop me a note at the above address setting a date and hour for me, I shall be on the job at the time named and shall endeavor to slide in and out of your office without missing up your day. As I am only coming into New York to get word from you, I can double immediately back on May 4, if that is O.K. with you. Or on any other day soon after that convenient to you.

Yours sincerely,

Courtney Ryley Cooper.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
U.S. Bureau Criminal Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Ack 4-27-33

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/20/84 BY 8219 USBJAS

CR:ACS

9 62-21526-9

RECORDED

APR 29 1933

April 27, 1933.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
67 Park Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Cooper:-

I am in receipt of your letter of April 22nd, and am somewhat surprised to learn that the article concerning my work prepared by Mr. Charles J. V. Murphy was forwarded to the American Magazine. It was my understanding with Mr. Murphy that the draft of the article in question would be submitted to me in order that steps might be taken to secure the approval of its contents from the press relations branch of the Department of Justice, which procedure is required in matters of this kind.

I will be very glad to discuss this matter with you further at such time as it may be possible for you to come to Washington. The date of May 4th, will be entirely satisfactory to me or if you cannot be in Washington on that date, I will make the necessary arrangements to meet your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/dlg

APR 27 1933
P.M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

PATRONS ARE REQUESTED TO FAVOR THE COMPANY BY CRITICISM AND SUGGESTION CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

12018

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS
DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LCO = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
WLT = Week-End Letter

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 708 14th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

NA364 18=NEWYORK NY 3 1031A

J EDGAR HOOVER,DIRECTOR=

US BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHDC=

WILL CALL ON YOU TOMORROW MORNING AND WILL SATISFACTORILY

EXPLAIN WHY MURPHYS STORY WAS NOT SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL=

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER.

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

62-21526-10

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 4 1933 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON | FILE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/MG

RECORDED
MAY 5 - 1933

WESTERN UNION MESSENGERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF NOTES AND PACKAGES.

62-21526-11

RECORDED MAY 18 1933

CT:ACS

MAY 17 1933

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
67 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

DRAFT OF MAGAZINE ARTICLE BEING RETURNED TODAY WITH FEW SUGGESTED CHANGES

HOOVER

VIA WESTERN UNION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/dlg

WESTERN UNION

6:20

PATRONS ARE REQUESTED TO FAVOR THE COMPANY BY CRITICISM AND SUGGESTION CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1220S

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS
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NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LCO = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
WLT = Week-End Letter

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Received at

NA 136 66/69 DL=NEWYORK NY 17 808A

1933 MAY 17 AM 8 15

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

J EDGAR HOOVER, DEPT OF JUSTICE=

DIRECTOR UNITED STATES BUREAU OF

INVESTIGATION WASHDC=

DEAR MR HOOVER WOULD YOU BE GOOD ENOUGH TO WIRE ME IF MY STORY IS OK IN GENERAL AS THE AMERICAN WANTS TO RUSH IT IN AN EARLY EDITION STOP ALSO THE AMERICAN IS INTENSELY INTERESTED IN HAVING ME DO A THREE OR FOUR PART ARTICLE ON THE WORKINGS OF THE BUREAU UNDER YOUR SIGNATURE STOP WOULD YOU FEEL KINDLY TOWARD THIS STOP BEST WISHES PLEASE ANSWER BY WESTERNUNION=

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER.

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/dg

RECORDED

MAY 18 1933

62-21526-11

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAY 18 1933 A.M.

J... OF JUSTICE

TOLSON | FILE

Ans 5-17-33

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

CF:ACS
62-21526-12

RECORDED
MAY 26 1933

May 24, 1933.

Mr. Earle H. Balch,
c/o G. P. Putnam's Sons,
2 West 45th Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Balch:-

I have your letter of May 17, 1933, concerning the possibility of a book dealing with cases handled by the United States Bureau of Investigation.

I have advised Mr. Murphy in response to a letter from him that I am interested in this matter and would be glad to have him write me in more detail concerning such a book.

Sincerely yours,

Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/dlg

BUREAU FILES DIVISION
MAILED
MAY 24 1933
P.M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS
2 WEST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK
24 BEDFORD STREET, STRAND
LONDON

May 17, 1933.

J. Edgar Hoover, Esq.,
Chief of the Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Hoover,

I was tremendously interested by the little that Charlie Murphy told me the other day about your work in the Department of Justice, and it seemed to me that there must be material for a fascinating book on the subject, which would not only interest the general public but would be desirable inasmuch as the public should know the degree of intelligence that is used in a government agency of this sort.

I should like very much to hear from you about it and see whether or not the idea interests you. If it does, I should be very well satisfied to have the actual writing done by Mr. Murphy; we have worked with him on several books, and I know of no better job than the one he did on LITTLE AMERICA on which he worked very closely with Admiral Byrd. However, on this point, we would naturally follow your wishes.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8/20/84 BY 8249 WEB/dlg

Sincerely yours,

Earle H. Balch

EHB:HF

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
MAY 26 1933

62-2152 6-12
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 20 1933 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIRECTOR CLEGG
FILE

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

CT:ACS

62-21526-13

May 16, 1933.

MAY 22 1933

Mr. Charles J. V. Murphy,
Post Office Box 50,
Mamaroneck, New York.

Dear Mr. Murphy:-

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of recent date concerning the American Magazine article, which I received upon my return to the city yesterday. Mr. Cooper was here last week concerning the proposed story.

I am interested in the possibility of a book concerning the Bureau's work and would be glad to have you or Mr. Balch of the Putnam Company write me in more detail concerning the matter. The only obstacle which occurs to me at the present time with respect to your suggestion is that we are so busy here now that I do not know just when we would have time to give the matter the attention which I believe it deserves.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Director.

BUREAU FILES DIVISION
MAY 19 1933
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/dig

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

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAY 22 1933

62-21526-13

P.O. Box 50
Mamaroneck, N.Y.
April 10, 1933

MAY 20 1933 A.M.
JUSTICE
TOLSON | FILE

My dear Mr. Hoover,

I've been intending to write you for some time, but for one reason or another never got around to it. The reason, of course, you have surmised, for I understand that Courtney Ryley Cooper has already been to see you.

The American didn't like the way I wrote the story. I tried to make it more a story about you and the new methods you have introduced in criminology rather than a ordinary feature story of sensational crimes. I still think I was right. However, when they asked me if I minded if they turned the story over to Copper, who is, as you know, asvery capable writer, I said I had no objections at all. For I felt that your splendid organization deserved the publicity.

However, I have a new proposition to lay before you. I happened to lunch yesterday with an old friend of mine, Earl Balch, head of G.P. Putnam's publishing company; and in the course of a very general conversation I happened to mention the wonderful work you had done. He was immediately tremendously interested, so much so that he won from me a promise to write you at once and ask you if you would be interested in having a book brought out about your work in the Department. It might be a fine thing; for you'd have more elbow room to tell your side of things, especially the more intricate developments in scientific criminal research. So much bunk has been written about crime, and so many police reminiscences get by merely on sensational material, that a clear-cut narrative on the progress of thoughtful police methods ought to be refreshing and important.

I do hope you will consider this thing carefully: and if you wish I shall have Mr. Balch write you in greater detail. Again my thanks for your always pleasing courtesy and my disappointment that I was not able to pay in print the respect I have always had for your work.

Charles J.V. Murphy

Charles J.V.Murphy

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DATE 8/20/84 BY 8216WEB/dg

Ans 5-16-33

CT:ACS

MAY 22 1933

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
67 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

REGRET UNABLE COMMUNICATE WITH MISTER HOOVER TODAY WILL WIRE YOU AS SOON AS CAN MAKE APPOINTMENT

TOLSON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/dig

RECORDED
62-21526-14
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 23 1933 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

POSTAL
5:55

PATRONS ARE REQUESTED TO FAVOR THE COMPANY BY CRITICISM AND SUGGESTION CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1201 S

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS
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NLT = Cable Night Letter
WLT = Week-End Letter

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Received at 708 14th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

1933 MAY 26 AM 10 32

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

JA 105 11=NEWYORK NY 26 1026A

J EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR U S BUREAU OF
INVESTIGATION DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHDC=

RECEIVED YOUR LETTER STOP WILL BE THERE MONDAY MORNING
BEST REGARDS=

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER.

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/deg

RECORDED
MAY 27 1933

62-21526

62-21526-15
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 26 1933 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FBG TOLSON FILE

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS ARE APPROPRIATE GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

NHC:GAS

May 29, 1933.

William Larson
United States Bureau of Investigation
625 Lafayette Building
Detroit Michigan

SUBMIT MEMORANDUM IMMEDIATELY DISCLOSING TYPICAL GRAPEVINE METHODS OF COMMUNICATION IN PRISONS

HOOVER

For my Copy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/tag

4:40 P.M.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-21526-16
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 31 1933. P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

CT:ACS

May 29, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

With Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, I talked this morning with Mr. Gates, Publicity Officer of the Department, concerning the desire of Mr. Cooper to prepare a series of four articles for the American Magazine dealing with the various functions of this Bureau in the law-enforcement field. Mr. Cooper explained to Mr. Gates in detail his plans concerning this series as described to you. Mr. Gates stated he thought the proposition was a very excellent one from the standpoint of furthering interest in the activities of the Bureau in law-enforcement work and that he entirely approved of the proposed series. Mr. Cooper explained, of course, that drafts of the articles would be submitted to the Bureau and through the Bureau to him for his approval.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269WCB/dlg

62-21526-17
FBI - DEPT OF JUSTICE
MAY 31 1933 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NATHAN
CLEGG
FILE

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

JUN 1 - 1933

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Clegg

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

625 Lafayette Bldg.,
Detroit, Mich.

May 30, 1933.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:-

In compliance with the request contained in your wire of May 29, 1933, I am transmitting herewith a memorandum regarding typical "grapevine" methods of communication carried on in prisons, this information being based on my experience in connection therewith.

Respectfully,

Wm Larson

WM. LARSON,
Special Agent in Charge

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF declass
DATE 7/27/84 dig

WL-ICM
Encl.

DECLASSIFIED BY 8269 WEB/dig
ON 8/20/84

copy of memo given Courtney 6/1/33

RECORDED
&
~~INDEXED~~

JUN 3 - 1933

62-21526-18
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 2 1933 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
CLEGG
FILE

Detroit, Michigan.
May 30, 1933.

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING GRAPEVINE METHODS OF COMMUNICATION IN PRISON:

I. Methods used by prisoners communicating among themselves within the walls of an institution.

A. Contacting each other during recreation hour each day when the majority of prisoners come together in the recreation yard. Usually the prisoners engaged in clerical and other types of work in the Warden's Office, the Record Room, and the Deputy Warden's Office, have a different hour of recreation in the stockade, except Sundays, than those prisoners who are not serving in such capacities. These clerks, etc., of course, frequently come in contact with what might be termed semi-confidential information. They disclose same to some friend who tells another person, and ultimately the information reaches a great many prisoners. It is in this way in the majority of instances that prisoners in an institution frequently are possessed with advanced information. In the event contact or communication is desired with a prisoner confined in a ward in a hospital, the communication can usually reach him through contact with an orderly or a prisoner engaged in work at the hospital, who has an opportunity to personally see the patients therein. In some instances notes are passed between prisoners; however, this is not altogether necessary in view of the frequent personal meetings in the yard during recreation.

II. Grapevine communications going from prisoners inside the walls to the outside world, and vice versa.

A. Friendly guards who will carry out letters to be mailed without first being censored.

B. Trusties who are engaged in work outside of the walls but who eat and sleep within the institution. They are in position to smuggle out letters for prisoners for the purpose of mailing. It is a violation of the rules of the prison, of course, to do this and to be caught with such a letter in his posses-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 UEB/dg

62-21526-18

sion would mean that the trusty would lose that status and perhaps good time; therefore, extreme precaution is taken in this respect. However, this method is frequently used.

C. Discharged prisoners. - These individuals have an opportunity to carry out communications to the outside.

D. Attorneys and friends visiting prisoners in the institution having an excellent opportunity of carrying out grapevine communications.

E. Intimacy with both civilian and prison personnel in the mail room, who are in position to send out mail for prisoners and also allow them to receive communications without such matters being interfered with.

F. Coming in personal contact with civilian baseball and football players, track teams and entertainers, who are permitted to carry on such play with prisoners in the institution. This offers an excellent opportunity to smuggle out letters and other forms of communications by prisoners who do not desire to have same censored by the mailing officials. In this respect I might illustrate one case, that of Alphonse Capone. It has been noted in certain newspaper articles that it is alleged that Capone is carrying on negotiations with his former partners in crime. It has also been noted that he is a player on the Atlanta Prison Baseball team. Unless the matter was very closely guarded, whereby he, as well as all other members of the baseball teams, were thoroughly searched before entering and leaving the baseball ground, he would have a very excellent opportunity to pass pieces of communication to those players to be mailed by them on the outside, and thus carry on a medium of communication not known to the prison officials.

G. General Visiting Day. - Persons visiting the penitentiary on these days are escorted throughout the institution by guards at which time the various cell blocks, and other places where prisoners are confined, are visited. Unless all of these visitors are kept under close observation by conscientious guards they would have an opportunity to be given pieces of communication by prisoners to be mailed ~~on~~ the outside.

H. Usually a prisoner is engaged on the telephone switchboard at the institution, who is in position to overhear and obtain certain information which in many instances is passed along. It is customary for this individual to only mingle with prisoners who are engaged in clerical work, etc. He perhaps is friendly and talks to the clerks on the Captains' desks who in turn converse with the clerk in the Deputy Warden's Office.

I. In some instances invisible ink is used in letters sent and received by prisoners.

J. Newspapers are usually delivered to prisoners in the institution each day. The personal columns in newspapers are known to have been used in conveying code communications to inmates.

Wm Larson

WM. LARSON,
Special Agent in Charge

WL-ICM

CT:ACS

June 7, 1933.

Mr. Earle H. Balch,
Vice-President,
G. P. Putnam's Sons,
2 West 45th Street,
New York City.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-21526-19

JUN 9 - 1933

Dear Mr. Balch:-

I have received your letter of June 2, 1933, concerning the possibility of a book dealing with the activities of the United States Bureau of Investigation.

Due to the unusual pressure of official duties here, I do not believe that it will be possible to go ahead with this plan at the present time and I would like to suggest that the whole matter be held in abeyance for the time being. I find it necessary to give considerable time to pending plans for certain consolidations and reorganizations resulting from the new economy legislation and until all arrangements have been consummated along these lines, I do not feel that I should assume any additional commitments. I trust that you will appreciate my attitude in this matter. All present indications are that the unusually pressing demands of the Bureau will continue throughout the summer months.

Sincerely yours,

Director.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/64 BY 8269 WEB/dg

JUN 7 1933
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS
2 WEST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK
24 BEDFORD STREET, STRAND
LONDON

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

June 2, 1933.

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/dlb

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Thank you very much for your recent letter. I am happy indeed to hear that you think well of our idea of a book on the activities of your Bureau. I saw Mr. Murphy yesterday and he is very much interested and able to go ahead at the present time. If possible, we should like to have the book for publication in the autumn, and this would necessitate our getting at it right away. I know how busy you must be, but I believe that Mr. Murphy, being so experienced in gathering material together, would require rather less of your time than you suspect. As our catalogue is about to go to press and our salesmen will soon be leaving on their trips to sell our autumn books in advance, we should appreciate very much a prompt reply from you.

Have you thought over at all the method of doing the book? Naturally, we should like to have your name on it either as author "in collaboration with Charles J.V.Murphy" or as co-author with him. The terms we have suggested to Mr. Murphy and which meet with his approval are 10% of the retail price until 2500 copies have been sold, 12½% to 5000, and 15% thereafter. In order to do the work this summer, and to cover his expenses, Mr. Murphy would have to have an advance against royalties of $500.00. After this amount has been earned, I suggest that the royalty should be equally divided between you and Mr. Murphy.

I wonder if you have any ideas about a good title for the book. AMERICA'S SCOTLAND YARD struck me as a possible title, but it may be too obvious and too inaccurate. Mr. Murphy suggested THE CASE FOR THE PEOPLE. Another suggestion is C.I.D. - but I don't think that these initials apply in the case of our criminal investigation.

RECORDED & INDEXED
62-21526-19
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 8 1933 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
JUN 9 - 1933

May I ask you again to reply as soon as you possibly can to this letter, because of the need of getting our catalogue to the printer? If these suggestions meet with your approval, perhaps you might even wire, to hasten things along.

We are confident that we can arouse a great deal of interest in such a book, and it is our firm belief that the people of the United States should know how skilfully and thoroughly their interests are taken care of in your Department.

Yours sincerely,

Earle H. Balch

Vice-President.

EHB:HF

CR:ACS

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-21526-20

June 7, 1933.

Mr. Charles J. V. Murphy,
P. O. Box 50,
Hamaroneck, New York.

Dear Mr. Murphy:-

I have your letter of June 3rd, concerning the book relative to the work of this Bureau and am enclosing herewith for your information a copy of a communication which I have sent to Mr. Balch relative to the same matter.

I am sorry that it is not possible to go ahead with this matter at the present time but I feel certain that you will appreciate the reasons for not doing so as outlined to Mr. Balch.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Director.

Encl. 160634.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/dlg

JUN 7 1933
P.M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Courtney Ryley Cooper,
67 Park Avenue,
New York City.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/dmg

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

June 3, 1933
P.O. Box 50
Mamaroneck, N.Y.

62-21526-20

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 8 1933 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON | FILE

Dear Mr. Hoover,

JUN 10 1933

Thank you for your kind letter. I know that Mr. Balch was delighted to learn that you are interested in having a book written about your Department, and of course I am.

I had luncheon with Balch on Thursday and am in a better position to explain what kind of a book he would like. Possibly he has already written in detail, but it would do no harm for me to repeat:

At first he had the idea I would write the book. I thought this would be unwise. It would be better, I thought, if it bore your name - not only because of the prestige in it for you, but also because of the authority your name would carry.

I am, however, more than willing, if the suggestion meets with your favor, to give you all help within my power in the shaping of the material, and in as much of the writing as you may find necessary. You have so much material accessible that there really may not be so much work as you fancy. In all events, I told Mr. Balch that I am prepared to go to Washington (assuming, of course, it meets with your favor) as soon as you see the way clear to start work on the book. Mr. Balch would like to publish the book this fall. It is possible that it might have a handsome Christmas sale.

For myself, I think it wouldmake a grand book; and if done thoroughly it ought to offer you the satisfaction of seeing your splendid work preserved in a permanent record.

Sincerely,

Charles J.V. Murphy

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/dg

VMcKC

RECORDED 62-215-26-21 June 9, 1933.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
67 Park Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Cooper:

In reply to your telegraphic inquiry addressed to Mr. Tolson June 8 with reference to the Boettcher kidnaping case, I desire to advise that on May 27, 1933, Carl W. Pearce and Arthur Henry Youngberg, who had conspired with Verne Sankey, Gordon Alcorn, and others to transport in interstate commerce and hold Charles Boettcher II, kidnaped from his home in Denver on February 12, 1933, were sentenced after their pleas of guilty, by the United States District Court at Denver - Pearce to serve twenty-six years in a United States Penitentiary and Youngberg to serve sixteen years on the kidnaping count and sixteen years on the conspiracy count in a United States Penitentiary, the sentences, however, to run concurrently.

Mrs. Verne Sankey was surrendered by the United States District Court at Denver to the State of Minnesota for trial in that jurisdiction for the kidnaping of Haskell Bohn at St. Paul, Minnesota, on June 30, 1932, and the charges against Mrs. Sankey in the Boettcher case were dismissed. Mrs. Elvina Ruth Kohler, another conspirator in the Boettcher kidnaping, was released by the United States District Court at Denver on her own recognizance pending the apprehension and trial of the chief conspirators in the Boettcher case, namely, Verne Sankey and Gordon Alcorn, who are now fugitives from justice.

With reference to Ray Robinson, who was apprehended in Canada and extradited to St. Paul in connection with the kidnaping of Haskell Bohn, I desire to advise that promptly upon the return of Robinson to St. Paul he was indicted in the state courts, entered a plea of guilty to the charge of kidnaping, and was sentenced to serve up to twenty-five years in the Minnesota State Penitentiary.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/dcg

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
6/9/33.

The files of the Bureau fail to show that Gordon Alcorn was connected with the Haskell Bohn kidnaping. This Bureau conducted no investigation in the Haskell Bohn kidnaping except in so far as it was necessary in order to obtain full and complete information concerning the activities of Sankey and the other conspirators. From the information available it is not believed that the John Doe warrant to which you refer is for Gordon Alcorn.

Formal complaints charging Verne Sankey with kidnaping have been made both in Denver, Colorado, and in South Dakota. These complaints, one of which has now developed into an indictment, namely, that at Denver, both concern the kidnaping of Charles Boettcher II at Denver. Sankey is, of course, wanted by the Minnesota authorities for the kidnaping of Haskell Bohn, and I feel quite sure that state process has been issued for him, although I have not verified that fact.

With expressions of my kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Director.

Special Delivery
Air Mail.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS
DL = Day Letter
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LCO = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
WLT = Week-End Letter

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 708 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

19[illegible] 8 [illegible]

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

NA1172 125 NL=NEWYORK NY 8

CLYDE TOLSON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR=

US BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHDC=

DEAR CLYDE WILL YOU PLEASE WRITE ME AS SOON AS POSSIBLE THE AMOUNT OF THE SENTENCE OF EACH INDIVIDUAL NAMELY ARTHU YOUNGBERG MRS VERNE SANKEY RUTH KOHLER AND CARL PIERCE IN THE BOETTCHER KIDNAPPING CASE IN DENVER STOP ALSO IF ROY ROBINSON HAS BEEN TRIED IN STPAUL FOR THE BOHN KIDNAPPI AND WHAT WAS HE SENTENCED STOP ALSO IF GORDON ELKHO[illegible] OF THE BOETTCHER CASE IS THE JOHN DOE FOR WHOM THE WARRANT WAS ISSUED IN THE BOHN KIDNAPPING STOP ALSO WHETHER WARRANTS ARE OUT BOTH FROM STPAUL AND DENVER FOR VERNE SANKEY STOP HOPE I CAN GET THIS INFORMATION BY SATURDAY MORNING AS I NEED IT FOR MODUS OPERANDI COMPARISON IN THE ARTICLE I SCIENCE STOP BEST WISHES TO YOU BOTH AND GOOD LUCK=

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER.

62-21526-21

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 9 1933 A
DEPARTMENT OF JU[illegible]

RECORDED & INDEXED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/dlg JUN 12 1933

Ref. Corres 6-7-33

NATHAN DIV. TOLSON

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

CT:ACS

62-21526-22

June 10, 1933.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

JUN 13 1933

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
67 Park Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Cooper:-

I am returning herewith the two articles received with your letter of June 7, 1933, entitled "The Biggest Jail on Earth" and "How Smart Is A Crook?", which have been approved by the appropriate official of the Department in accordance with the practice here.

I have read these articles and believe that they will prove of much interest to the readers of The American Magazine. You will note a few minor suggested changes in the drafts of the articles.

With all good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Director.

Encl. #160637.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/dig

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Clegg

SIXTY SEVEN PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

June 7.

My Dear Mr. Hoover:

RECORDED & INDEXED

JUN 13 1933

62-21526-22

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 12 1933 A.M.
DEPARTMENT
TOLSON
FILE

Here are the first two articles.

I hope they are okay and that you can send me words on them soon. If you will notice in the second article, while I seem to give away a lot of secrets about man chasing, I really have concealed the main one, which of course is the mail cover.

Glad you enjoyed the circus. I had a pretty swell time myself.

If you or Clyde are in N.Y. soon will you please give me a ring at Caledonia 5-1845? There is something important about these articles I would like to ask you about.

Most sincerely

Cooper

2 Encl
[illegible]
[illegible]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 6269 WSB/dcg

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

HHC:ON

May 29, 1933

62-21526-23
BI
JUN 19 1933 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON | FILE

JUN 20 1933

RECORDED & INDEXED

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Mr. Cooper called with Mr. Tolson. During the course of the conference, Mr. Cooper was furnished with the following documents:

International Exchange of Fingerprints, May 10, 1933.
Interesting International Identifications, 1 to 7 inclusive.

He was likewise furnished with the following Interesting Identifications:

I.I. # 2-A - James Atkinson Smith with aliases
I.I. #10-A - Edward Emile Jochen
I.I. #14-A - William Chowick (with chart)
I.I. # 1-A - Jake Fleagle, et al
I.I. #25-A - Clarence Stephen Wendler with aliases
I.I. #27-A - Wilbur Lee Kennedy with aliases
I.I. #30-A - Norvin Roark with alias
I.I. #65-A - Francis Benedict with alias, et al
I.I. #88-A - Abraham Frank with alias
I.I. #139-A - Dominic A. Genski with alias
I.I. #133-A - Albert I. Silverberg with alias, et al, with exhibits
I.I. #140-A - Thomas Robert Crawford, with exhibits.
I.I. #106 - Robert Patton

He was furnished with the chart on the West Brothers Identification and the chart illustrating the fact that photographs are unreliable medium of identification.

He was likewise furnished with the following interesting cases:

I.C. #70-723 - Lawrence H. "Pat" Wilson, Murder on Government Reservation, Fort Riley, Kansas.
I.C. #15-1089 - Louis Fleish with aliases, Theft from Interstate Shipment.
I.C. #26-26 - William Donald Mayer with alias, et al, National Motor Vehicle Theft Act; White Slave Traffic Act; (State Charges).
I.C. #49-90 - Economy Wholesale Grocery and Baking Company, National Bankruptcy Act.
I.C. #31-20491 - William Howard, White Slave Traffic Act.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 82 LG WEB/Leg

I.C. #31-33027 - Lewis (Luigi) Chippero with alias, White Slave Traffic Act; Intimidation of Government Witness.
I.C. #70-420 - Paul Moore; Jerry Pero, Murder on Government Reservation.
I.C. #70-4 - Richard Conner, Murder on Government Reservation.
I.C. #70 F.62-12489 - The Fort Sill Arson Case, Arson on Federal Military Reservation.
I.C. #70-F.62-537 - Dal-Gai with aliases, Murder on Navajo Indian Reservation.
I.C. #70-601 - Jefferson Roubideaux, Murder on Indian Reservation.
Charles Boettcher.
Capture in the DeAutremont Case.
Leon U. Mason - Collier Extortion Case.

Respectfully,

H. H. Clegg.

CT:ACS

62-21526-24

June 16, 1933.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
67 Park Avenue,
New York City.

JUN 20 1933

My dear Mr. Cooper:-

Responsive to the request contained in your telegram of last night to Mr. Tolson, I am enclosing herewith a number of additional memoranda dealing with cases investigated by employees of this Bureau wherein the element of danger to Special Agents of the service was involved. I trust that these cases will supplement those already in your possession containing similar instances and will prove satisfactory for your purposes.

With regard to the case entitled Greater New York Live Poultry Chamber of Commerce, et al, please be advised that in order to secure first-hand information relative to the purchase of poultry in the markets in and about New York City, a Special Agent who could speak and understand Yiddish was assigned to this matter. This Special Agent accompanied various wholesale and retail poultry men to the poultry markets during the Fall of 1928 posing as a dealer interested in the purchase of poultry and in this manner secured information as to the restrictions placed by the so-called union on the various poultry dealers. A Special Agent also visited the New York Central Railroad piers during the first week of November, 1928, for the purpose of determining how the prices of poultry were posted. Another Special Agent was also assigned during the Winter of 1928 and the early part of 1929 to accompany poultry dealers as a dealer and secure information relative to the action of the so-called protective union in the New York Poultry Men's Association.

I trust that the foregoing information will be helpful to you and if you need anything additional along this line, please do not hesitate to call upon me.

With best personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

JUN 16 1933
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269WEB/dlg

Director.

Encl. 160621.
SPECIAL DELIVERY.
Edward Payton, Murder on National Leper Colony Reservation.
John P. Carroll, with aliases, et al; EFP; NMVTA.
J. L. Morris, w.a; et al; Robbery of US Mails and Interstate Express .
Roy E. Courtney, w.a., et al; NMVTA; WSTA; etc.
Martin James Durkin; NMVTA; Murder of Sp. Agt. of U. S. Bureau of Inv.
William Howard, WSTA.
The Fort Sill Arson Case.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

June 16, 1933.

Re: GREATER NEW YORK LIVE POULTRY
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, et al.

A review of the file in the above mentioned matter reveals that under date of August 9, 1928, Special Assistant to the Attorney General Israel B. Oseas requested the Bureau to furnish an Agent who would be able to spend all of his time with the poultry men in the poultry markets in and about New York for the purpose of securing first-hand information relative to the purchase of poultry.

Special Agent M. D. Traub was assigned to this matter because of the fact that Traub understood and could speak Yiddish. This Agent accompanied various wholesale and retail poultry men to the poultry markets during the month of September, 1928, posing as a dealer interested in the purchase of poultry. Information was secured by the Agent as to the restrictions placed by the so-called union on the various poultry dealers. Agent also visited the New York Central Railroad piers during the first week in November of 1928 for the purpose of determining how the prices of poultry were posted. During the time Agent was present at the New York Central Railroad piers it was found that the prices were quoted over the telephone and were undoubtedly received by one of three men, Jimmie Kastein, Louis Spatz and one Carl. In addition to accompanying poultry men making purchases, Agent Traub also attended court trial in Magistrates Court in Brooklyn, where 10 gangsters were on trial suspected of bombing property of a poultry dealer named Hazenfratz. Traub observed many gangsters, both in the court room and waiting outside the court room, it being very evident that the witnesses in this matter were intimidated.

Following Traub in this matter, Special Agent A. Topoleski accompanied various poultry dealers between November 9, 1928 and January 24, 1929. Topoleski was assigned for the same purpose as Traub, acting as a dealer and securing information relative to the action of the so-called protective union in the New York Poultry Men's Association.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/dlg

62-21526-24

PATRONS ARE REQUESTED TO FAVOR THE COMPANY BY CRITICISM AND SUGGESTION CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1220S

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS
DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LCO = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
WLT = Week-End Letter

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 708 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

15 6 14

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

NA995 75 NL=NEWYORK NY 15

CLYDE TOLSON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR UNITEDSTATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION=DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WASHDC=

DEAR CLYDE I NEED BADLY THREE OR FOUR EXTRA GOOD CASES IN WHICH ADVENTURE FIGURES HIGHLY AND WOULD APPRECIATE IF YOU COULD FIND SOME WHERE THE SPECIAL AGENT IS IN DANGER STOP ALSO WILL YOU PLEASE WRITE ME EXACTLY HOW SPECIAL AGENT GOT THE DOPE IN THE POULTRY WAR HERE SEVERAL YEARS AGO STOP THIRD STORY IS OK EXCEPT THAT I NEED SOME MORE ADVENTURE FOR IT STOP BEST REGARDS TO YOU AND MR HOOVER=

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/deg

Report 6-16-33

RECORDED & INDEXED

JUN 20 1933

62-21526-24

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 17 1933 A.M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON | FILE

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

CT:ACS

62-21526-25

June 24, 1933.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
67 Park Avenue,
New York City.

RECORDED & INDEXED

JUN 27 1933

My dear Mr. Cooper:-

I am returning herewith the third article which you have prepared for publication in the American Magazine entitled "Purpose - Adventure". I have read this article with much interest and believe that it will prove to be most satisfactory. A few minor changes have been made in the draft of the article which has been approved in its entirety by the official in charge of the press relations work of the Department.

With best personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Director.

Encl. #160671.
SPECIAL DELIVERY.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8369 WEB/bcj

BUREAU FILES DIVISION
MAILED
JUN 24 1933
P.M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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

SIXTY SEVEN PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

Thursday.

My Dear Mr. Hoover.

Here is the third article, for your okay. The new story fitted in sweet, and I hope you like the yarn.

Look it back to me as soon as you can, will you please?

Most sincerely
Cooper.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/dlg

Reply 6-24-33

1 Encl

62-21526-25
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 26 1933 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

JUN 27 1933

TOLSON | FILE

CT:ACS

62-21526-26

June 23, 1933.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
67 Park Avenue,
New York City.

RECORDED & INDEXED

JUN 27 1933

My dear Mr. Cooper:-

I have your letter of June 20th, and am pleased to know that the series of three stories for the American Magazine meet with Mr. Blossom's approval.

Due to the unusual pressure of work here, I do not believe it will be possible for either Mr. Tolson or me to be in New York in the near future. I would suggest, therefore, that if possible to do so, you write me concerning the matter of the preparation of a book dealing with the work of this Bureau or that the matter be held in abeyance until your return.

With expressions of my best regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WCB/dlg

JUN 23 1933
P.M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

SIXTY SEVEN PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

June 20

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/deg

My Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have delayed a little in thanking you for the stuff you sent me, to get the final decision on the series, which Mr. Bloom gave me today.

It is to run 3, mitts of four. The one on Science did not stand up; it is too general. Not enough stuff about the Bureau in it.

RECORDED
JUN 27 1933

62-21526-26
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 26 1933 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
CLEGG

As soon as I make some changes, I will send the third article down for Clyde. It will be only a day or so.

I am leaving for Canada Thursday, June 29. If you or Clyde are coming over to Hawthorne before that time, I do wish you would give me a ring, as there are some things

Reply 6-26-33

HL

SIXTY SEVEN PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

Necessary to the future of whatever action is to be taken on the matter of the articles, as I wrote you in my last letter, to be talked over. I have gone into this matter a little more deeply with various editors, and while I feel that there is a good market for a book if it happens to hit the right public appeal, there are various angles of the publishing business with which you perhaps are not familiar. Of course, it isn't urgent ~~but~~ except that if you are viewing the proposition seriously, you should know as many ramifications of the business as possible before getting into it too deeply.

Sincerely

Cooper.

HL

TO

DO-8

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson	( )
Mr. Nathan	( )
Mr. E. A. Tamm	( )
Mr. Clegg	( )
Mr. Baughman	( )
Miss Beahm	( )
Mrs. Cleveland	( )
Mr. Coffey	( )
Mr. Crowl	( )
Mr. Drussel	( )
Mr. Egan	( )
Miss Gandy	( )
Mr. Glavin	( )
Mr. Harbo	( )
Mr. Hottel	( )
Miss Laubinger	( )
Mr. Laughlin	( )
Mr. Lawler	( )
Mr. Lester	( )
Mr. Nichols	( )
Mr. Parsons	( )
Mr. Renneberger	( )
Mr. Rosen	( )
Mr. Schildecker	( )
Mr. Sears	( )
Mr. Q. Tamm	( )
Mr. Tracy	( )
Miss White	( )
Files Section	(✓)
Personnel Files	( )

7-7-39

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/dcg

For Your Information	( )
Note and Return	( )
File	( )
Return with File	( )
Please Initial	( )

Mr. Carr - Please note I have retained the article. The same article is in the file - serial 48. hcb

CT:ACS

62-21526-27

August 5, 1933.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

RECORDED & INDEXED

AUG 8 - 1933

My dear Courtney:-

I have your letter of August 3rd, concerning the three American Magazine articles. While I feel that credit for the splendid manner in which these articles have been written should be given to you in their publication, I am perfectly willing to accede to the request of Mr. Blossom in the event it is felt that this would be desirable from the standpoint of interest in the stories and for the stories to be carried as having been written by me.

I would like to make a few minor suggestions concerning the articles. Under the contemplated consolidation of investigative agencies in the Department of Justice which becomes effective August 10th, my title will be Director of Investigations and the name of the Bureau instead of being known as Bureau of Investigation, will be Division of Investigation, Department of Justice.

In the story entitled "The Biggest Jail on Earth", reference is made on a few occasions to the size of the fingerprint records maintained here. There are at the present time 3,826,000 fingerprint records on file. In this particular story, it is believed that it would be desirable to omit the indication that there are no guards to the structure on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington where the fingerprints are maintained.

In the article entitled "How Smart is a Crook", it might be noted that there are 41 foreign countries contributing criminal identification data with this organization rather than 35.

In the article entitled "Purpose - Adventure", with reference to the burning of Government buildings on the Fort Sill Military Reservation, it is believed to be advisable that reference to the probability that Bolshevists might be inspiring the incendiary acts should be deleted.

If I can be of any further assistance to you in any way in connection with this matter, please feel free to call upon me.

With all good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Special Delivery.

Air Mail.

To P.O. 8:15 AM-R

BUREAU FILES DIVISION MAILED AUG 5 1933 A.M. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/drg

Mr Clegg
Mr. Edwards
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson

THE PENTHOUSE
TWELVE TWELVE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

K

August 3-

My Dear Mr. Hoover:

I received your good letter yesterday and I shall reply to it later in a personal letter addressed to your home as there is a little matter which I hope will be good news to you and which does not include any office or business matter---just home folks stuff. Therefore, in the meantime, I am taking up a business matter of some hurried importance.

Mr. Blossom is intensely eager to cut my name off the three articles which we did together, and I agree with him. He feels that the "as told by" proposition materially weakens them, and that , especially since there is such great interest in c ime detection in the present moment and in the work of your Division, that the two names will hamper the good work a lot. In other words, he is afraid a lot of people might pass them up with two names on them, where they could be interested in the one name which really counts.

For this, there isplenty of precedent. You will note a story by Mr. Farkey in the August issue. As we know, it was written by Beverly Smith, but the story as it stands is much better with one name. The same is true of practically all other officials of Washington, and if I may offer the suggestion, I think you would be bending backwards to feel that your name shouldn't carry the yarn because someone might know you didn't write it. After all, the information is yours and that is what counts.

I am not at all eager, as a general rule, to cut my name off of stories, nor is the American eager to have me do so. But in this particular case, I do think that the yarns would be benefitted by carrying just your name, and here is hoping that you can give your consent to it.

And here's a freight car load of congratulations in addition to those I've already sent you.

Samezever

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Ack 8-5-33

AUG 8 - 1933

62-21526-27
FILE OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 7 1933 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON | FILE

CT:ACS
62-21626-27

RECORDED SEP 11 1933

August 23, 1933.

The Editor,
The Kansas City Star,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Dear Sir:-

I have noted the article appearing in the Kansas City Star on Monday, August 7, 1933, entitled "J. Edgar Hoover Has Formed Nucleus of Powerful Federal Police Force", and I wanted to write to you to express my sincere appreciation for the commendatory references to me in connection with this article. I believe that the publication of information of this kind is extremely valuable in acquainting the reading public with the effectiveness of the Federal Government in dealing with the criminal element.

Sincerely yours,

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file Cov Pol

U. S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

905 Federal Reserve Bank Building

Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Hughes	
Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tolson	

August 7, 1933.

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

Dear Sir:

The attached article appeared in the KANSAS CITY STAR Monday, August 7th, which is a partial reprint from the article in the American Magazine recently.

Very truly yours,

R. E. VETTERLI
Special Agent in Charge.

REV-ebc
Encl.

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DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/dmg

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SEP 11 1933

62-21536-28
AUG 10 1933 A.M.
DIRECTOR
NATHAN
CLEGG
EDWARDS
TOLSON

THE KANSAS CITY STAR, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1933

J. EDGAR HOOVER HAS FORMED NUCLEUS OF POWERFUL FEDERAL POLICE FORCE

62-21524-22

Adopting Methods of Scotland Yard and the French Surete, the Youthful Head of the Division of Investigation of the Department of Justice Places at the Service of Crime Detection an Army of Special Agents Trained, Not Only to "Get Their Man," But the Evidence to Convict Him.

The creation of what amounts to a national police force has made strides since the publication of the informative article which is here reprinted, in part, from the American Magazine. Its subject, J. Edgar Hoover, is now director of the division of investigation of the department of justice, created when, by the President's order, all prohibition investigative activities were recently merged with the regular bureau of investigation of which he was the head, thus greatly increasing the number of agents at Mr. Hoover's command. The writer of the article, Courtney Ryley Cooper, was at one time police reporter on the staff of The Star.

THE vacant house was surrounded; on the top of an empty china cabinet within that house lay a package containing $12,000 in currency. From the screen door flapped a piece of white cloth—notice to extortioners that their ransom money awaited them.

Children played about the place unaware of secret wiring, deftly hidden alarm signals, a concealed high-powered motor car in a nearby garage, loaded with armed men. Prospective buyers and renters passed through the door—but no move came from the score or more of men placed at vantage points all about this house of mystery. At last, late in the afternoon, a slightly built young woman went to the front door of the house, found it locked, walked around to the rear, and, entering, walked to that china closet. Instantly there was fevered activity.

The motor car roared from its hiding place, carrying armed special agents of the United States bureau of investigation of the department of justice. Police moved forward in a swiftly narrowing circle. Watching agents with binoculars surveyed the surrounding territory in search of confederates—a whole great organization of crime detection swept forward to surround its quarry.

SCIENCE SETS A TRAP.

The sudden response to the young woman's entrance was not a matter of identity—none of the watching men had ever seen her before. It was a matter of signal wires and secret beam lights, by which the house told its own story of her movements. The wires and lights had been installed after the extortioners had designated this house as the spot where $12,000 must be deposited to save from kidnaping the 18-year-old son and 2-year-old granddaughter of Joseph F. Cannon of Concord, N. C.

The young woman moved a drawer of the china closet so that she might stand upon it. Instantly a signal flashed to the waiting officers. She raised a hand to the top of that cabinet—electricity sped the word. She grasped the package of money; secret wires shouted the information. And as she stepped from the rear door, two well-dressed, calm, courteous young men stepped forward and put her under arrest as an extortioner!

"How silly!" she exclaimed. "All I know about this is that I got a letter asking me to come here and see if this package was on top of the china closet."

"Yes?" queried one of the courteous young men. "Your name, please?"

"I am Mrs. Sue Boyles. My husband is a parachute rigger out at the airport."

So they got Odell Carlyle Boyles, the husband. It was all idiotic, he insisted. But less than an hour later, in the headquarters of the bureau of investigation in Washington, a young man leaned forward at his desk and snapped dictation to his secretary.

THE DAMNING FINGERPRINT.

"Send 'em a wire," he commanded, "that the identification records here in the bureau show Boyles an ex-convict—received at the North Carolina state penitentiary at Raleigh, in 1926, to serve four years for larceny. And that the fingerprint we took from one of those extortion letters matches exactly with the right index fingerprint on his identification card."

Then J. Edgar Hoover, the young man responsible for creating the nucleus of America's first real national police force, leaned back in his chair, another tough case on its way toward the grist of the courts. But the usual fears of a police officer concerning the courts were not his; the bureau of investigation under his direction had achieved a record of convictions in 94 per cent of the cases with which it had dealt.

Time was when America's Scotland Yard was just another arm of government investigation. Even today, while it forms a tremendous bulwark of aid for every police department in the United States, the public knows little about its activities. Or about the young man who, in less than ten years, built it from a nondescript organization to one of the most powerful crime deterrents in the world and made it as much feared by the underworld as England's Scotland Yard or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Wherever crime rears its head in the United States one finds the influence of this national organization of special agents and technical and clerical workers, all pursuing crooks with the tense interest that only the excitement of the chase can give. Every police chief in the nation depends upon this bureau and its 3½ million fingerprints. Criminals hate the bureau with a viciousness which only thwarted crime can know.

NOT UNDER CIVIL SERVICE.

Hoover's bureau is the only one of its type in the federal government not under the civil service. But although he has had many opportunities to take important and lucrative police jobs elsewhere, he has preferred to stick by his post despite the precariousness of such a position, especially in a change of administrations.

Hoover himself is a complexity. He is a master detective who simply does not conform

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Original to Miss Beahan 2/20/36 J.V.M.

Letter Editor 8-23-33

62-21526-28



J. EDGAR HOOVER, AELE HEAD OF UNCLE SAM'S RECENTLY COMBINED FORCES OF CRIME DETECTION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

to any picture of the average crime chaser. He is about 38, dark-eyed; strong-bodied, athletic—he grieves because he is too old to play baseball any more.

He has never been a member of any police force except his own, but he is looked upon as an expert all over the country. He has used all the scientific short cuts devised for the unraveling of crime, but he insists that there is only one solution to crime, and that is to get your man.

When agents of the bureau go to the scene of a crime they often carry more paraphernalia than ever a dramatist dreamed of for a stage detective: a 6-inch magnifying glass, a Stillson wrench, a hammer, files, cold chisel, sealing wax, binoculars, handsaw, knife, notebook, seven or eight tubes of various colored powders, a camera with its own electric light, so devised that a person need only aim it at any object and trip the shutter! Add to this, a steel tape measure, soft-faced rubber tape for the transference of fingerprints, flashlight with extra battery, and other tools, and you have the equipment of one of the United States bureau of investigation men.

What's the reason? A crime which concerns the government may happen at night or in a remote spot. The special agent goes there, often first on the ground. He need ask aid of no one. He doesn't have to borrow a saw from a neighbor, for example, to find out what is behind a partition, thus "tipping his mitt."

READY WITH THE EVIDENCE.

And when, later, that special agent goes on the witness stand, he is ready for any question an attorney may ask—because he, himself, took measurements at the scene of the crime; he sawed through the partition and discovered the hidden evidence. Or, in a murder case, he knows just where the man who fired the bullet stood, because he had a compass to determine the direction of the shot, a measuring tape to get the distance, a magnifying glass to reveal the assailant's footprints, and the materials by which to take impressions of them.

And when the man was arrested, after having washed his clothing to remove bloodstains, the special agent had tested the garments by means of the ultraviolet ray and discovered the stains, which cleansing could not eradicate.

Mr. Hoover entered the service of the department of justice in 1917 and became the head of the bureau of investigation in 1924. Until the latter date, this bureau had been merely a government bureau trying to keep up with expanding activities.

Hoover studied the methods of Scotland Yard. He learned why the Royal Canadian always gets his man. He became fascinated with the methods of the Surete of Paris. He envisioned a national police force that would be of tremendous aid to state and local police officers, providing a central bureau for the identification of criminals, free assistance and advice, and a news agency of wanted men, available even to the crossroads sheriff. But, beyond this, he studied the greatest of all obstacles in dealing with crime—the problem of evidence.

So, after his enthusiasm had pushed him through all the stages of promotion in the bureau, he found himself, one day in 1924, accepting from Atty. Gen. Harlan F. Stone the directorship of the bureau of investigation.

SPECIAL AGENT QUALIFICATIONS.

He started to organize an amazing police force. For his special agents he picked men between the ages of 25 and 35. And he required that every man must either have a law education or be an accountant.

The need for admissible evidence was at the bottom of the last two requirements. If a lawyer can know what to keep from a jury, a lawyer should also know what he can get before a jury. The age limits were to assure men full of youth and fire and enthusiasm—a 24-hour-a-day job awaits a man in the bureau of investigation. The accountants were to be used in cases of fraud, or national bank thefts or bankruptcy cases, where the ordinary detective would be lost with both hands in the air.

"Besides his knowledge of law or accounting, Mr. Hoover told me, "the agent must dress well, deport himself well, be a good talker, make friends easily, be able to glad-hand if he has to, but at the same time be sincere. He has to know a certain amount of psychology.

"A special agent must be everything from a courageous, vigorous investigator to a drawing-room diplomat—and love his job more for

14

CT:ACS

62-21526-29

August 12, 1933.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

AUG 15 1933

My dear Courtney:-

I have your letter of August 8th, concerning your contemplated visit to the Middle West in connection with your plan to write a story on the Osage country as the last refuge of bandits in the United States. I recall our discussion of this matter and believe that your idea is an excellent one and would result in a particularly interesting article just at this time.

I am forwarding to you herewith a copy of a memorandum dated November 6, 1932, the most recent write-up of the Osage Indian case available in the Division of Investigation at the present time. I am also enclosing herewith letters of introduction to the Special Agents in Charge of my offices at Kansas City, Oklahoma City, Dallas, and San Antonio. These officials are thoroughly acquainted with the Osage country and with the situation there pertaining to the criminal element and I believe they will be in a position to be of much assistance to you. One of the Agents who worked on the Osage cases and who is thoroughly acquainted with that part of the country, Special Agent Frank Smith, is now assigned to the Oklahoma City Office and I believe you will be able to secure much local background along the lines indicated by you if you have the opportunity to talk with Agent Smith in detail upon the occasion of your visit to Oklahoma City.

Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance to you in this matter in any way. I know that you will not want to use the names of individuals connected with this service in your story and I want to be of every possible aid to you in the matter.

I have noted the change made by Mr. Blossom in the title of the story "How Dumb is a Crook" to "Crime Trap" and, of course, have no objection to the change.

With all good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Encl. #322508.

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THE PENTHOUSE
TWELVE TWELVE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Mr. Clegg
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hughes
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson

Aug 8-

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My Dear J. Edgar Hoover:

I may be going West about the first of September and possibly one of the stories I write so for the American will be a yarn on the Osage country as the last stand of the bandits.

I have been wondering if the Special Agents either in Kansas City or Oklahoma City, or both, could furnish me with a list of the low-down on the country and its people = the information, if necessary of course, to be confidential as to its source. What I want is what and why the country is, how it got that way, the gangsters that preceded Pierce, some of the notorious outlaws who have hidden out there, some exciting stories and all that.

I think it is a good yarn and I believe that I mentioned once to you that the last way in the world to blow it out of the water was through national publicity. Blossom interested in the idea and

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AUG 15 1933

THE PENTHOUSE
TWELVE TWELVE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

get some stuff on the political angle that keeps it the way it is. There's where the confidential part comes in. The story will be under my name and I, of course, will not reveal any sources of information that want to stay in the dark.

Can you fix it for me? And if you can, would you mind dropping me a note so I can talk it over with Mr. Blossom?

Best to you and Clyde —

Sammy

Ryley —

Bloo doesn't like my titles. Never does and he is usually right. He has changed "How Dumb is a Crook" to "Crime Traps."

OK

Mr. Clegg
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hughes
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson

THE PENTHOUSE
TWELVE TWELVE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

My Dear J. Edgar Hoover:

Mr. Blossom's and my thanks to you for your co-operation and help on the series will be truly expressed in a letter already written, but which will not be sent until the end of the week or the first of next.

I do hope it will be self explanatory.

Sincerely

Ryley

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J. Edgar Hoover, who developed the United States Bureau of Investigation

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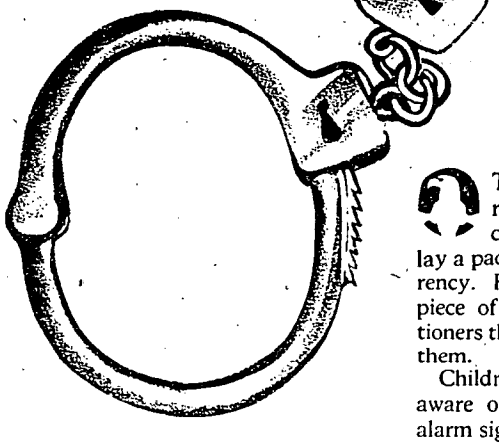
Getting the Jump on Crime



By COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

THE vacant house was surrounded; on the top of an empty china cabinet within that house lay a package containing $12,000 in currency. From the screen door flapped a piece of white cloth—notice to extortioners that their ransom money awaited them.

Children played about the place unaware of secret wiring, deftly hidden alarm signals, a concealed high-powered motorcar in a near-by garage, loaded with armed men. Prospective buyers and renters passed through the door—but no move came from the score or more of men placed at vantage points all about this house of mystery. At last, late in the afternoon, a slightly built young woman went to the front door of the house, found it locked, walked around to the rear, and, entering, walked to that china closet. Instantly there was fevered activity.

The motorcar roared from its hiding place, carrying armed Special Agents of the United States Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice. Police moved forward in a swiftly narrowing circle. Watching agents with binoculars surveyed the surrounding territory in search of confederates—a whole great organization of crime detection swept forward to surround its quarry.

The sudden response to the young woman's entrance was not a matter of

other agent, at a gangster's funeral in the East, mingling with killers, in order to assure himself that the gangster whom the Bureau has chased for more than a year is really dead. Such things are typical of the bureau's varied activities.

Wherever crime rears its head in the United States one finds the influence of this national organization of special agents and technical and clerical workers, all pursuing crooks with the tense interest that only the excitement of the chase can give. Every police chief in the nation depends upon this bureau and its 3,500,000 fingerprints. Criminals hate the bureau with a viciousness which only thwarted crime can know. That Fingerprint Department has resulted too many times in a chief of police calling a newly arrested man from his cell for such a conference as this:

"First time in trouble?"

"Oh, yes, sir. I'm a good man, sir; out of work just now—had to have something to eat, so I—"

"And you never were in jail before?"

"No, sir."

"Never been a fugitive from justice?"

"Absolutely not."

"Then would you mind telling me why the police of Akron, Ohio, are holding a charge of murder against you—for killing a fifteen-year-old girl?"

Time after time it happens—simply because the bureau has on file the arrested man's fingerprints, together with his previous criminal record.

HOOVER'S bureau is the only one of its type in the Federal Government not under the Civil Service. But although he has had many opportunities to take important and lucrative police jobs elsewhere, he has preferred to stick by his post despite the precariousness of such a position, especially in a change of administrations.

Hoover himself is a complexity. He is a master detective who simply does not conform to any picture of the average crime chaser. He is about thirty-eight, dark-eyed, strong-bodied, athletic—he grieves because he is too old to play baseball any more.

He has never been a member of any police force except his own, but he is looked upon as an expert all over the country. He has used all the scientific short cuts devised for the unraveling of crime, but he insists that there is only one solution to crime, and that is to get your man.

When agents of the bureau go to the scene of a crime they often carry more paraphernalia than ever a dramatist dreamed of for a stage detective: a six-inch magnifying glass, a Stillson wrench, a hammer, files, cold chisel, sealing wax, binoculars, handsaw, knife, notebook, seven or eight tubes of various colored powders, a camera with its own electric light, so devised that a person need only aim it at any object and trip the shutter! Add to this, a steel tape measure, soft-faced rubber tape for the transference of fingerprints, flashlight with extra battery, and other tools, and you have the equipment of one of the U. S. Bureau of Investigation men.



Here's the beginning of what may become a national police force. Behind it is the story of a courageous young man who created an army of fighting detectives — detectives who get their men



What's the reason? A crime which concerns the government may happen at night or in a remote spot. The Special Agent goes there, often first on the ground. He need ask aid of no one. He doesn't have to borrow a saw from a neighbor, for example, to find out what is behind a partition, thus "tipping his mitt."

And when, later, that Special Agent goes on the witness stand, he is ready for any question an attorney may ask—because he, himself, took measurements at the scene of the crime; he sawed through the partition and discovered the hidden evidence. Or, in a murder case, he knows just where the man who fired the bullet stood, because he had a compass to determine the direction of the shot, a measuring tape to get the distance, a magnifying glass to reveal the assailant's footprints, and the materials by which to take impressions of them! And when the man was arrested, after having washed his clothing to remove blood-stains, the Special Agent had tested the garments by means of the ultra-violet ray and discovered the stains, which cleansing could not eradicate.

BUT to get back to the brown-eyed, dark-skinned man of the pompadoured black hair who developed all this under the direction of the Attorney-General of the United States. He entered the Service of the Department of Justice in 1917 and became the head of the Bureau of Investigation in 1924. Until the latter date, this bureau had been merely a government bureau trying to keep up with expanding activities. Beginning in 1908 in a small way, it had grown with the passage of the White Slave Laws in 1912, and expanded greatly during the handling of alien cases during the war. Then had come the added duties of investigating crimes involving national banks, federal bankruptcy laws, government reservations, anti-trust laws, frauds against the government, impersonation of federal officers, theft of government property, bribery of government officials, espionage, peonage or slavery, escaped federal prisoners, federal perjury, thefts from interstate shipments, and the like. (Still wider duties involving cases of interstate kidnapping and interstate thefts of automobiles were to come later.) The bureau was floundering in an attempt to use ordinary police methods and personnel against the best crook brains of the country.

Before 1917 J. Edgar Hoover had worked as a clerk in the Library of Congress, as a means unto an end. Born in Washington, he had attended high school, and had decided on a law course, with no money to pay for it. The job in the Library of Congress paid $30 a month—plus some free advice from the older fellows.

"Listen," one of them told him; "don't break your neck around here. It won't get you anywhere."

So young (*Continued on page 100*)

(Continued from page 25)

Hoover disregarded the advice, "broke his neck," studied Library of Congress work as well as his law courses, and soon got a raise. Then he got another and still another—he was making more than older employees when he graduated from law school, and quit the Library to take a job as a clerk in the Department of Justice.

He broke his neck there, too, and got to be head of the Bureau of Investigation. But in the meantime he was studying and wondering why certain things weren't done in police work. For one thing, he wondered why the police always seemed on the defensive. The crooks, it appeared, always had the best of things—the fastest cars, the best espionage system, the best lawyers to defend them. And, as cases came into the bureau, he wondered why it wouldn't be possible to build a force that was on the offensive—that got the jump on crooks, and kept it.

At first it was only a dream. Then it became an obsession. Hoover studied the methods of Scotland Yard. He learned why the Royal Canadian always gets his man. He became fascinated with the methods of the Sûreté, of Paris. He envisioned a National Police Force that would be of tremendous aid to state and local police officers, providing a central bureau for the identification of criminals, free assistance and advice, and a news agency of wanted men, available even to the crossroads sheriff. But, beyond this, he studied the greatest of all obstacles in dealing with crime—the problem of evidence. Why is it, he asked, that a detective can get a man dead to rights and still fail to convict him in court? At last he solved it. Not long ago I asked him about that.

"YOU see," he explained, "I naturally wondered how I would try a case, and I figured that I'd gather my evidence always with an idea of presenting it in court. Then I realized I would do that because I had legal training. The answer, then, was to hire men who had been through law school and who knew what would get past a defense attorney's objections and what wouldn't—in other words, men who could not only gather evidence, but admissible evidence."

So, after Hoover's enthusiasm had pushed him through all the stages of promotion in the bureau, he found himself, one day in 1924, accepting from Attorney-General Harlan F. Stone the directorship of the Bureau of Investigation.

He started to organize an amazing police force. For his Special Agents he picked men between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five. And he required that every man must either have a legal education or be an accountant.

The need for admissible evidence was at the bottom of the last two requirements. If a lawyer can know what to keep from a jury, a lawyer should also know what he can get before a jury. The age limits were to assure men full of youth and fire and enthusiasm—a twenty-four-hour-a-day job awaits a man in the Bureau of Investigation. The accountants were to be used in cases of fraud, or national bank thefts or bankruptcy cases, where the ordinary detective would be lost with both hands in the air. As for the incentive—

"There isn't any seniority rule in this bureau," Hoover said. "As soon as a man shows he is worth the highest salary available, he gets it. Besides his knowledge of law or accounting, he must dress well, deport himself well, be a good talker, make friends easily, be able to glad-hand if he has to, but at the same time be sincere. He has to know a certain amount of psychology.

"A Special Agent must be everything from a courageous, vigorous investigator to a drawing-room diplomat—and love his job more for the danger and romance than for the money. He must be sufficiently adaptable to play the part of a garage mechanic one week, a hobo the next, and the play-boy scion of a rich family the week after that. He must have patience, tenacity, ability to catch a criminal and then convict him."

HOOVER developed an enthusiastic spirit of team play all through the bureau. He came to know every employee; every typist, every file clerk. Since he had occupied nearly every job himself, he knew exactly the problems each presented. The organization became as tightly knit as a baseball team—and Hoover was the coach; just as he became the sponsor of the real bureau baseball team, which won local championships. He was, besides, a rooter for the basketball team, another championship outfit, and he played in the various tennis matches which abound in the bureau.

The girl clerks who each day receive 2,200 or more fingerprints which come from 6,000 police officials all over the world; the young men who classify them; the typists who rush the criminal identifications back to the senders; the messengers and office boys, the agents—all are on their toes, pulling together in the job of fighting crime.

And always before every subordinate is the lure of a place on that big map which hangs on the Director's wall, where push-pins, each with a name tag, denote the various Special Agents of the bureau as they are moved about in accordance with their assignments. If the chief wants to know, for example, exactly where Special Agent No. 14 may be, he merely glances at that big map. A mass of push-pins is concentrated at Chicago, where several Special Agents are now digging into the Insull case to determine whether the mails were used for purposes of fraud. A glance tells that No. 14 is among them.

Some day the merest clerk in the bureau can be one of those agents if he desires. I recently watched one of them in the making. He sat beside the Director's big desk. There was no fear, no toadying. This Boss really knew his employees, their problems, and their joys and sorrows. He was Boss merely because he was the best of the gang; otherwise he was one of the gang. And the Boss was saying:

"I'm certainly glad you've been thinking about going to law school at night. And I'm going to tell you just what I've told the other hundred and fifty fellows in the bureau who are studying law. You make good as a clerk, stay enthusiastic, get the spirit of the thing and the determination to go through with us to the finish, and the day you graduate from law school, I'll recommend you to the Attorney-General for appointment as a Special Agent."

So you can see from that why the bureau is vastly like the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in its determination to get its man. And if further proof is needed consider this: 5,000 bureau cases went to trial last year. In 4,700 of them, the verdict was—Guilty!

The Special Agents never stop studying crime. They are ceaselessly taking lessons in newfangled ways of detection. One branch of the organization is given over to science—ballistics machines, newly invented lights with which one may study the inside of a revolver, new tricks of picking up fingerprints, special methods of molding copies of footprints in clay, powerful glasses for inspecting typewriting and handwriting. Here a group of agents are studying a pane of glass, newly shattered, to determine from which side a bullet was fired. And here is a stereoptical machine which throws up fingerprints on a big screen, to be studied by men supposedly already well versed in fingerprinting. But in the Bureau of Investigation, no education is ever finished. Every man works on the rule laid down by Hoover: "Always figure that the guy you're after knows more than you do. Then he'll never catch you asleep at the switch."

The Special Agents of America's Scotland Yard work hand in hand with police officials all over the country. Today 17,000 police agencies coöperate with the bureau.

Long ago Hoover notified the underworld that the bureau would stand behind its Special Agents as relentlessly as does Canada with the Royal Canadian Mounted police. Up North, a fugitive raises his hands at the approach of a red coat, for a very good reason. He knows that if he kills this officer another will come in his place and another after that, and a dozen after that. The first man is not an individual—he is the whole Empire. In the same way, every officer of the Bureau of Investigation represents the full power of American Justice, in "getting his man."

IN 1925, for instance, a Chicago gunster named Martin James Durkin, who specialized in automobile thievery, drove into a Chicago garage with a car he had stolen in New Mexico. Durkin considered himself a pretty tough guy. He had already shot and wounded three Chicago policemen, as well as one in California. When Special Agent Edward B. Shanahan of the Bureau of Investigation encountered him in the garage and attempted to arrest him, the gunster's right hand swept forward; there was a flash of yellow-blue flame from an automatic pistol, and Shanahan fell, dying almost instantly. Durkin shifted gears, drove his car out of the garage, and escaped.

That night in Washington, J. Edgar

Hoover flashed messages to every member of the field force under his command at 20 key cities of the United States:

"Get Durkin! I don't care how long it takes—get him! If you've got to chase him for the rest of his life, catch Durkin and teach him that he can't kill a Bureau of Investigation man and get away with it!"

Every field office in the United States took up the hunt. Durkin's methods were studied—how he would pose as a buyer of an expensive car, order it serviced and filled with oil and gas for delivery the next day, then burglarize the salesroom that night and drive the car away. Every automobile agency in the country was familiarized with Durkin, his looks, his actions, and his characteristics. At last a San Diego automobile company notified the authorities that a car had been stolen the night before under typical Durkin circumstances. The chase began.

All roads east from California were policed. Shotgun squads patrolled highways day and night. Seven days later a sheriff in Pecos, Texas, stopped a young man on the street and asked him for proof of ownership of his car, which he suspected might be the stolen machine. However, the young man was persuasive; the sheriff allowed him to go to his hotel to bring back proof of ownership.

The young man didn't return and the sheriff knew he had been outwitted. He hurried his information to the field office of the U. S. Bureau of Investigation at El Paso. Instantly the chase began all over again. Agents from El Paso set out in high-powered cars to comb the country in the remote western section of Texas.

AFTER two days the stolen car was found abandoned, because of a broken wheel. Agents checked on every rancher in the vicinity, at last to find one who had told a young man, accompanied by a woman, how to reach the railroad at Alpine, Texas. There the ticket agent said the pair had gone to San Antonio. The Special Agents got on the long-distance telephone, and the San Antonio office took up the chase. The pair had checked some baggage; at San Antonio the baggage checks had been exchanged for others, bound out on a limited train for St. Louis. The next morning, the limited stopped just outside Webster Groves, Mo. Police were everywhere in the vicinity, but concealed. Inside a drawing-room, Durkin and the girl he had recently married prepared to leave the train; they soon would be in St. Louis. The doorbell buzzed.

"There's the porter for the bags, honey," said Durkin's wife.

The killer opened the door, jerked back as if to reach for a gun, felt the bump of an automatic barrel against his middle, and weakly raised his hands. It was useless to fight; he faced the pistols of three Bureau of Investigation Special Agents and St. Louis police officers. Ten minutes later the murderer was handcuffed and on his way to jail.

Martin James Durkin is in Joliet Penitentiary now. Meanwhile the detectives of our new national police force continue to gather fingerprints, solve murders, and track down criminal gangs. And though the trail may lead through deserts, forests, or city underworlds, they pursue it relentlessly to get their man.

♣ ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

TCC:DH

December 14, 1933.

62-21526-49

RECORDED

DEC 18 1933

Mr. William Earle Doan,
719 Mickle Street,
Camden, New Jersey.

Dear Mr. Doan:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 6, 1933 and I am most gratified to learn that you found my articles appearing in the American Magazine entertaining and educational.

Since you express an interest in the suppression of crime, I am taking the liberty of inclosing the following booklets and memoranda dealing with the work and activities of the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice:

Uniform Crime Reports, Volume IV - Number 3
Criminal Identification
The Division of Investigation
The Identification Unit of the Division of Investigation
Installation of a Single Fingerprint File
International Exchange of Fingerprints.

FILE SECTION
MAILED
☆ DEC 14 1933 ☆
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Thanking you for your kind remarks in regard to the work of the Division of Investigation and expressing the hope that the above booklets and memoranda may prove of interest, I am

Sincerely yours,

Director.

Inclosure #372254.

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TRAP

By J. EDGAR HOOVER



ILLUSTRATED BY WINOLD REISS

ON Pennsylvania Avenue, in Washington, D. C., stands an ordinary-appearing structure which, though it has no high walls and no cell blocks, is the biggest prison in the world. In it are more than 3,800,000 personalities for whom death is the only escape.

I said personalities, not persons. Actually, they are only so many smudges on white paper, at which intent men gaze through microscopes, and, from their observations, make cryptic marks upon memorandum pads. While these men in Washington go about their tasks, terror stalks the brains of hunted men.

This is the Identification Bureau of the United States Division of Investigation, of which I am director. It is perhaps unnecessary to explain that these "personalities" are fingerprints. However, that is not a catch phrase. Perhaps I can illustrate:

One spring morning in 1929 a farm boy near Green Bay, Wis., noticed a thin trail of smoke from the chimney of a long-abandoned farmhouse. The boy went closer and saw a bearded man walking about the farmhouse yard. At home he mentioned the incident; his father told the sheriff.

Shortly after that the sheriff looked in upon what was a typical hermit's dwelling, with improvised stove and furniture. The disheveled occupant gave his name as Sam Mayo, and classified himself merely as someone tired of the world. But the sheriff searched the house and found articles which had been stolen recently in Green Bay. He took the hermit to jail, where he was fingerprinted.

Sam Mayo admitted the thefts. All had been minor ones, conceived and executed, he insisted, wholly through necessity. This was his first offense; he swore it. The sheriff and the judge believed his story. Sam Mayo drew a short sentence in the Wisconsin reformatory.

NOW, practically all criminal fingerprints taken in the United States these days go immediately to Washington, flooding in at the rate of 2,200 a day. Each set of fingerprints appears on a card, along with photographs of the criminal. One day Sam Mayo's fingerprint card arrived with the hundreds of others. Men with microscopes were busy classifying the cards, when one of them looked at Sam Mayo's, then checked the files for a duplicate. Suddenly he halted in his search. Here was one which bore exactly the same fingerprint classification as that of Sam Mayo. He jerked the card out, and compared the two. They were the same—except for the name and photograph.

The man photographed on the indexed card was beardless. He wore the uniform of a convict. A "Wanted" sticker attached to the card shouted that he was Dominic A. Genski, a fugitive from justice. His record included the robbery of a little post-office at Alpha, Wash.; and his arrest and sentence to the grim Federal Penitentiary at McNeil Island. Then, one night, he had "gone over the wall," and in a rowboat had made his way across the sound to Tacoma, Wash. There, every trace of him had been lost.

But here he was again, in Sam Mayo, the hermit, weaving his pitiful tale to delude a sheriff and a judge. He could not, however, escape those fingerprint cards, and as a result prison awaited him instead of a soft reformatory sentence.

In fact, these days, it is becoming increasingly difficult for a criminal to stay free of the law, once his fingerprints have gone to Washington.

THE average person thinks that crooks are still identified by the Bertillon system of photography and complicated measurement. Instead, today, astute police depend chiefly on fingerprints. Photographs can lie. A criminal can change and disguise his physical appearance, but he can't change his fingerprints.

The most benign-appearing criminal I ever saw was a man named Moses Harmon. With long white



"But when I kill him, I find no gun," the Indian confessed

hair and flowing white mustache and beard, his resemblance to the gentle Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was remarkable. But when he was shorn for prison there was revealed a face as hard as Vermont granite, eyes which were cold and remorseless, and a mouth like a bloodless slit in a piece of shark flesh. No police officer could have recognized him as the poetic man of the whiskers. But his fingerprints didn't change.

When in 1924 I became Director of the Bureau of Investigation (which was recently consolidated with other bureaus of the United States Department of Justice to form the Division of Investigation), one of my first opportunities was the organization of this vast fingerprint prison. I knew photographs could lie, and measurements. Then, too, there has never been a coincidence in fingerprints, while there have been startling coincidences in facial and physical similarity.

SOME years ago, a colored man named Will West was being measured and photographed by a Bertillon officer at Leavenworth Penitentiary. The officer said to him:

"You've been here before."

"No, sir," the prisoner answered. "I ain't never been in this jail-house."

The officer went to his file and brought back a card.

"Isn't that you?" he asked.

It was the Bertillon card of William West, colored.

"It sure looks like me," said the prisoner.

"It is you," the officer answered. "Listen to this."

He read the measurements. They tallied exactly. But still the new prisoner protested. The officer investigated. Then William West, federal prisoner, was brought down from Cell Block 3, Tier 5, and made to stand beside Will West, federal "fish," as convicts call a new man. They were identical in height, weight, features, hair, eyes, nose, mouth, length of arms, legs, chest measurement, thickness of thighs and biceps. They were even more alike than the average twins. Yet they had never heard of each other before that day. And their fingerprints, when taken, were absolutely different.

THAT case did much toward making Leavenworth Penitentiary a pioneer in discarding the Bertillon system and building up a fingerprint file. This was followed by similar action by the International Association of Police Chiefs, with the result that when the present Division of Investigation instituted its Identification Bureau, about 900,000 fingerprints were donated from these two agencies. There are now more than 3,800,000, a tremendous growth in eight years.

Police chiefs everywhere, even in foreign countries when an American is concerned, depend upon the Identification Bureau of the Division of Investigation. They have learned that while facial blemishes, measurements, photographs, and other forms of identification can trick them, fingerprints are sure.

I never go into the offices of the Identification Bureau without a distinct thrill. Here are row after row of shoulder-high filing cabinets, each with its thousands of fingerprints, and thousands of stories, of escape, murder, piracy on the high seas, cunning confidence men and crafty impostors, some of whom have achieved international notoriety.

Many persons may remember the excitement last year over the story of an alleged war ace, whose memory had come back to him after many years. But few persons know that it was the Division of Investigation which exposed him.

It began during the return of the men in the Bonus Army to their homes from Washington in the early autumn of 1932. A detachment reached Charlotte, N. C., and suddenly one member apparently recovered from an amnesia of many years' standing. He now thought he remembered who he had been: Arthur Courtney Campbell, famous member of the Lafayette Escadrille, shot down behind the German lines in 1917.

Immediately, newspapers in the United States and France took up the story. It became the talk of Paris—the supposed body of Arthur Courtney Campbell had been removed from its war-front grave in 1929 and placed, with due ceremony, in the Lafayette Escadrille Memorial Mausoleum at St. Cloud, France.



He crumpled and fell; the slayers threw away their guns and ran

Then another angle entered—the parents. For years they had grieved for their lost son. Now he had come to life. Or had he? The man seemed to know aviation; he talked of air raids and bombing expeditions with the manner of one who had taken part in them. He asserted his eager desire to go home. Meanwhile, special agents of the Division of Investigation at Charlotte took his fingerprints, at the request of a newspaper, and sent them to Washington.

WE TURNED to fingerprint files of the War Department. A day later, the halo of heroism for Clarence Stephen Wendler, also known as James Edwin Wendler and Jim Wendler, had faded. He had never even seen the Lafayette Escadrille, having enlisted as an apprentice seaman at Richmond, Va., in 1929, after the war was over. The cause of his excursion into fiction? Perhaps a friend expressed it:

"Well, Jim always was pretty much of a hot-air artist. I guess he just boiled over."

There was one real service in this case—that to the parents of Arthur Courtney Campbell. Perhaps if more parents thought of the cruelty which can be inflicted by an impostor, there would be more of the voluntary civil fingerprinting which is growing year by year.

(*Continued on page 94*)



Four desperate men entered the bank, backed their victims against the wall



Here was the long-sought fugitive in the guise of a disheveled hermit

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CRIME

WINOLD REISS

America Magazine



Nation-wide war has been declared on organized crooks, kidnappers, gangsters. Mr. Hoover is the front-line commander. Recently appointed Director of the new Division of Investigation of the U. S. Department of Justice, he is virtually the chief of a new and powerful national police force. This is the first of a series of stirring articles in which he tells how his men follow perilous trails of crime to get their man.



ILLUSTRATED BY HAROLD VON SCHMIDT

drawn, livid face close to Red's. "Do you believe me?"

No doubting the deadly sincerity of that tone, and, as Craig stood half expecting to see the burly Irishman annihilate the slight figure before him at one blow, Flaherty, with a visible effort at control, gathered himself together, and the slow, surly smile returned.

"Faith, now, it's most interesting to have you admit you're capable of murder, considering all that's happened."

Hotly Reed answered, "I'm perfectly capable of murder, but I won't rely on poison, and I won't try to conceal it afterward."

"No? Well, there's a deal of talk about killing Red Flaherty these days," he jeered. "But nobody seems man enough to do it." His eyes sought Ringland again. "Nobody except you, maybe, knowing that sort of thing's more in your line."

There was an unmistakable threat behind the words, and Reed, still standing with clenched

"What do you mean?"

The grin hardened to a scowl. "I mean I've got the goods on that long-lost playmate of yours. Maybe you'll all be interested in knowing the man's a killer."

"Killer?" Reed echoed the word. "You mean—Devon?"

"Oh, it might be Devon. More than likely is. I know nothing about that, but I do know that your dear friend here left Wyoming after shooting two men near his ranch." And again those eyes, charged with hate, burned into Craig's own.

"Maybe you'll be denying that now?" he demanded.

Calmly Craig shook his head. "No, I won't deny it. Why should I?"

KAY was watching him, and at his words it was as if something had departed from her face, and for a fleeting second a look of pain and quick terror seized her. Instinctively her eyes rose in the direction of Devon's room beyond the balcony, and, reading that unspoken thought, Craig's own face tightened.

Jubilantly Flaherty was hurrying on. "A man don't leave the States and wander out into the Mexican desert just to look at scenery—or cattle, either. Maybe he thinks Wyoming is too far away for us to learn what goes on back there. But when he said he came from the Wind River country, I wired to a friend of mine who runs a sawmill above Dubois."

grew wider, and, reaching into his pocket, Red shook a crumpled telegram before Craig's face. "Maybe you'll deny this—maybe you'll say you don't remember shooting down two men outside your ranch. Then you pulled out for here, and the very next night after Thone takes you in—against my own judgment, mind—what happened? Ask Devon—ask that poor boy. And it's yourself that won't be denying it, you killer."

FLAHERTY'S rage was rising at Craig's quiet demeanor, and now he took a threatening step forward, but Cornelius Thone raised his hand.

"No more of this," he ordered, and instantly Flaherty quieted. "No problem was ever solved by emotion. To call anyone a murderer is only to use one of the many meaningless words of the world—it signifies nothing. Let us all go into the library."

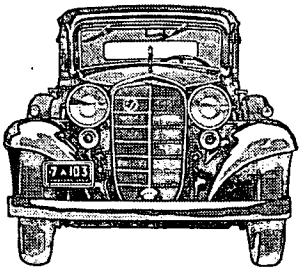
He shuffled slowly down the hall, followed by the others. Carlotta alone stood there, dark eyes fixed contemplatively on Ringland, and, as he made no move to go, she stepped beside him and raised one of his sun-tanned hands in both of hers. For a time she gazed at it, then with a little sigh, dropped it at his side.

"So these great hands have really killed a man?" Again she looked up at him. "Each day I find you more interesting, big *Americano*."

With a little squaring of the shoulders, Craig entered the library. There, ranged about the room, they stood watching him, all except Thone himself, who sat behind his desk gazing at an obsidian knife whose black blade glittered beneath his fingers. Lost in its contemplation, he turned it with almost loving care in the light that streamed through the window.

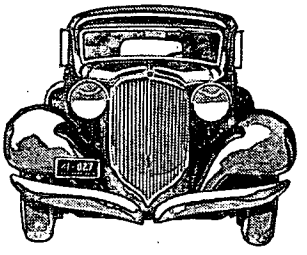
"Magnificent," Craig heard him saying. "An example of ripple-flaking surpassing all but the finest." He held up the weapon, adding, "Symbol of the

now $2.95 a gallon



← This La Salle (Model 345-C) can be protected to 10° above zero with 1¾ gals. of Eveready Prestone at a cost of $5.17.

This Graham (Model 58-65) can be protected to zero with 1¾ gals. of Eveready Prestone at a cost of $5.17. →



FIND YOUR OWN CAR ON THIS CHART. *If your car is not listed, see your dealer. He has a complete chart showing every car made. The amounts of Eveready Prestone required, as shown here, do not allow for the capacities of hot water heaters. If you have a hot water heater, or if you need to protect your car to any lower temperature, down to 60° below zero, consult your dealer.*

The important thing in buying an anti-freeze is to figure cost to a definite protection point, not the price per gallon. See how reasonably you can get all-winter protection against freezing and rust with Eveready Prestone.

GALLONS OF EVEREADY PRESTONE NEEDED TO PROTECT TO THESE TEMPERATURES

CAR	MODEL	10° above	Zero	10° below
Buick	32-50, '32; 33-50, '33	¾	1	1¼
	40, '30; 32-60, '32	1	1½	1¾
	50, 60, '30; 33-60, '33	1½	2	2¼
	8-80, 8-90, '31; 33-80-90, '33	1¼	1¾	2
	32-80, 32-90, '32	1¼	1¾	2
Cadillac	355, '31; 370, '32; 370-C, '33	1½	2	2½
	370, '31; 355, '32; 355-C, '33	1¾	2¼	2½
	452, '31; 452, '32; 452-C, '33	1¾	2¼	2¾
Chevrolet	'29, '30; Stand. '33	¾	1	1
	'31, '32, '33	¾	1	1¼
Chrysler	6, '31; 8, '31; 6, '32, '33	1	1½	1¾
	C.Q., C.L., '33	1¼	1¾	2
	Imperial Custom, '32, '33	2	2½	3
De Soto	6, '31, '32	1	1¼	1½
	8, '31, '32; 6 '33	1	1½	1¾
Dodge	6, '33	1	1½	1¾
	8, '33	1¼	1¾	2
Essex Terraplane	'29, '30, '31, '32	1¼	1¾	2
	Terr. 6. '33	¾	1	1¼
	Terr. 8, '33	1	1½	1¾
Ford	A, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32	¾	1	1¼
	V-8, '32, '33	1½	2	2¼
Hudson	8, '30; 8, '31, '32, '33	1¼	1½	1¾
	SS, '33	1	1¼	1½
Hupmobile	H, U, '30; H, '31, '32	1¾	2¼	2¾
	L8, '31, '32; 321, '33	1	1½	1¾
	226, '32; 326, '33	1½	2	2½
	222, '32; 322, '33	1½	1¾	2¼

CAR	MODEL	10° above	Zero	10° below
La Salle	340, '30; 345, '31	1½	2	2½
	345, '32; 345-C, '33	1¾	2¼	2½
Nash	6-60, '31; 960	¾	1	1¼
	880, '31; 980; 1130, '33	1	1½	1¾
	8-90, '31; 990	1½	2	2¼
	Std. 8, '32; 1170, 1070, '33	1¼	1½	1¾
	Spec. 8, Twin Ign. '32	1½	1¾	2¼
	Amb. 8, Twin Ign. '32	1½	2	2¼
Oldsmobile	F32, 6, '32; F33, 6, '33	1	1½	1¾
	L32; 8, '32; L33, 8, '33,	1¼	1½	1¾
Packard	1001-2, 1003-4, '33	1¼	1¾	2
	826, 833, '31; Std. '32	1¼	1¾	2
	745, '30; 845, '31; Del. '32	1¾	2¼	2½
	1005-6, '33	2½	3¼	4
Pierce-Arrow	54, '32; 836, '33	1¾	2	2½
	51, 52, 53, '32	2½	3½	3¾
	1236, 1242, 1247, '33	2½	3½	3¾
Plymouth	'31, '32 Fltg. Power	1	1¼	1½
	Six; De Luxe '33	1	1¼	1¼
Pontiac	'29, '31; 6, '32; 8, '33	1	1¼	1½
	8, '32	1¾	2	2½
Studebaker	Dict. '31; 82, '33	1¼	1½	1¾
	6, '32	¾	1	1¼
	Dict. 8, '32; 6, '33	1	1¼	1½
	Com. 8, '32; Com. 73, '33	1	1½	1¾
	Pres. 8, '32	1½	1¾	2¼
	92, '33	1½	2	2¼

COST OF EVEREADY PRESTONE

½ gallon	$1.50	1¼ gallons	$3.72	2 gallons	$5.90	2¾ gallons	$8.12
¾ gallon	2.22	1½ gallons	4.45	2¼ gallons	6.67	3 gallons	8.85
1 gallon	2.95	1¾ gallons	5.17	2½ gallons	7.40	3¼ gallons	9.62

against the wall. His thick, ungainly arms shot out, grabbed at Tessa, missed. The table went down with a splintering crash . . . Hymie charged.

He was quick, but Tessa was quicker. Even as his hands closed around her throat, her arms darted out to ward him off, a streak of light at the end of one of them. With the strength of one who fights for preservation she struck, instinctively, at his chest. The shears tore his clothes, gashed his skin, glanced off. Tessa struck again, harder; then pushed him away. Hymie clawed feebly at the shears that pierced his ribs. Very quietly, he tottered backwards, brushed against a rack, fell into a heap of dresses.

Tessa stood above him for a moment, trembling. A woman smashed a pane of glass and screamed out the window. Someone went to the telephone in the outer office. There was a great trampling.

"Tell Ray Heller," were Tessa's last words before she fainted. . . .

BARNEY REDMOND was waiting on the platform when Ray's train from Washington pulled into the station the next morning.

"Ray!" he gasped, when Heller came in sight. "I've been trying to get you—all last night—"

"What's the trouble?"

"Trouble! Remember that girl—Tessa?"

Ray nodded.

"She's in the Tombs! She nearly murdered Goetz's partner in the Superior workroom yesterday, and—"

Ray winced. He took off his hat and ran his fingers through his hair. A week of sleepless nights, concentrated talk, and hard thinking had sapped his energy and made his mind a little woolly. The sudden impact of a new situation—new ideas—was somewhat painful.

"Come on!" he said sharply. "We can't talk here. Porter!"

They hustled across the station and up to the taxicab ramp. In a cab, Ray got the story by degrees.

"You've seen her, then?" he asked, when the lawyer was through.

Redmond nodded.

"You bet. One of the girls from the shop came to your office yesterday with the news. Tessa had told them you were the man to see. So I beat it right down there as soon as I heard. I've seen her, and I've just about prepared a case for her."

"What about Billings?"

"He isn't feeling so good today, but he's in a hospital, and they say he'll pull through. But one thing's sure, he won't go back to the Superior Company very soon."

"What about the girl?"

"A cinch!" said the lawyer. "Clear case of self-defense."

"Says you?"

"Says me and a dozen witnesses. Every woman in the shop swears Billings went for her. I could get him up for assault."

"How soon can you get her tried?"

"Tried? Why, Ray, she don't even need to go to trial. With all those witnesses—"

Ray had a sudden idea.

"Driver," he said, "take us to the Tombs."

Then he turned to the lawyer.

"Listen, Barney," he said in a hard, clipped voice. "Get this: This is a break. I want that girl to go to trial. I want her acquitted, of course, but I want her tried. I'm going to make a martyr out of her, and I'm going to put that case on the front page of every newspaper in the country."

The lawyer stared. He rubbed his hands together and cocked his head on one side. Ray laughed.

"Think I'm crazy, Barney?" he asked. "Well, maybe I am. I've been down in Washington all week. I took that code down there that I drafted for the industry. The National Recovery Administration has reviewed the code, and is favorable, but—" he paused. "We've got Billings out of the way, thanks to Tessa—and the Superior Company is pretty well smashed. But there's still Goetz—Goetz and the hundreds of pirates like him. They're the boys we've got to go after. Our big job is to stir up public sentiment—a public indignation that will smoke these pirates out and drive them from business for good.

"This girl—Tessa—she's going to do that for us. I'm going to make her name a household word from Maine to Texas. I'm going to show up the whole rotten system, and make every woman in the United States realize what she's getting when she buys a 'bargain' dress."

THE taxi pulled up outside the Tombs. Ray told the driver to wait, and then followed the lawyer in to the warden's office. It was a matter of five minutes before Tessa was brought out.

She faced Ray with a smile.

"I hoped you'd come," she said. "But you don't have to do nothing," she added quickly. "I ain't sorry. I'd do it again, even."

"Tessa, don't thank me," Ray said gently. "And don't worry about a thing. Mr. Redmond, here, will handle your defense. Your acquittal is certain, he tells me. There's nothing to be afraid of. Do you think you could stand going to trial?"

Tessa laughed.

"Trial? Why, sure, Mr. Heller. They treat me good here. I slept most of the morning. I get fed regular. I'm better off then I've been for a long time."

Ray nodded.

"You see, Tessa," he explained, "if you go to trial, you've got a chance to help thousands of girls all over the country. Girls you don't hear anything about, but who are there, working—"

"Slaves," Tessa murmured.

"Slaves," Ray agreed. "We—you—have a chance to help them. If you go to trial, we want everybody in the United States to hear your story so that they'll know why these girls are slaves, and what ought to be done about it—"

"Sure," Tessa said.

"And, after that, when it's all over," Ray continued, "I've got a nice house up in the country where you can go and stay. You can rest all day long, and eat everything you want, and have a good time until you feel like going to work again. What do you say?"

"Rest! Food!" Tessa said dreamily. "I say it's something I can't hardly believe, Mr. Heller. I say it sounds swell."

Crime Trap

(*Continued from page 66*)

There are thousands of families today searching in vain for missing relatives. If the fingerprints of these relatives had been on file in some central bureau, and if, during their wanderings, they had ever come in contact with the various forces of federal, state, and municipal endeavor, the long list of missing persons would be much shorter.

Kidnapping is now increasing the practice of civil-life fingerprinting. Parents all over the country are fingerprinting their children and sending the prints to our Identification Bureau. In this way they are at least sure of identification, as well as authenticity on ransom notes. If there had been fingerprints in the Lindbergh case, for instance, "Jafsie" might not have been hoaxed into paying out $50,000 ransom

Our agents never start on a case of criminal violence without a magnifying glass, dusting powders, and a specially constructed fingerprint camera. Such was the equipment of a special agent, early one morning several years ago, when he hurried from Prescott, Ariz., toward a Navaho Indian camp in Skull Valley. A murder had been reported; a part of the Division's work concerns crime on government reservations.

A Navaho squaw, early that morning, had gone to a brush-grown arroyo near camp for firewood, only to grunt with fright and run for camp. She had seen the sprawled form of a dead man.

The special agent, summoned by an Indian runner, went to the arroyo. The murder victim was an aged white man,

stained iron bar, evidently used to strike the blows, lay near by. Tire marks on a side road about twenty yards away, and bloodstains on the brush, indicated that the man had been killed in his car and dragged to this spot. The car had vanished. But for the moment the Special Agent's attention was centered upon what the magnifying glass had revealed on that iron bar. There, plainly outlined in the dried stain of blood, was a fingerprint.

Carefully the officer dusted the mark, to bring out more clearly its characteristics. He photographed it. Then he turned to other leads, especially the broadcasting of descriptive data on the stolen car and a search of all garages and filling stations at which this car might be seen. At last

The FOUR BLACK YEARS

that put the world in the RED

... revealed the soundness of

LIFE INSURANCE

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No need to paint a picture of those black years. No one wants to, either! But, like a brilliant star shining through the storm clouds of that period, the record of LIFE INSURANCE stands out in bold, magnificent relief.

From the sharp break in 1929, which marked the beginning of the depression, until the present time, LIFE INSURANCE has paid death benefits, matured endowments, annuities and kindred claims amounting to *three and one-half billions of dollars.*

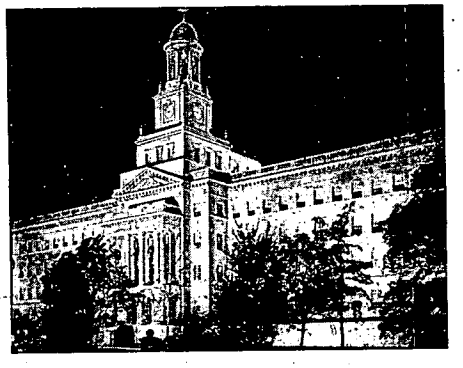
During this same period, despite the temporary restrictions imposed last spring, LIFE INSURANCE has paid to policyholders upwards of *four and one-half billions of dollars* in cash values and loans.

Thus, for nearly four years LIFE INSURANCE was the sole source of funds for thousands of families . . . LIFE INSURANCE became *living* insurance . . . LIFE INSURANCE was able to pay and DID pay the enormous total of *eight billion dollars* to the stricken and needy.

Moreover, during those years LIFE INSURANCE was actually able to place *two billions of dollars* in new investments for policyholders!

* * *

And so today Provident Mutual, proud of its own record of strength, soundness and security throughout the black years of the early thirties, brings this earnest message to you: Protect your family and provide for yourself through LIFE INSURANCE. Naturally, we want you to invest through Provident Mutual, but whether through Provident Mutual or some other well-established, conservatively managed company, invest through LIFE INSURANCE! Make its safety, strength and security the backlog of your own financial program.



* * *

Perhaps you would like to know how best to invest your surplus funds and at the same time secure positive insurance protection for your family. Just clip, fill in and mail the coupon. No obligation of any kind.

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Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:
Please tell me more about the investment and protective features of life insurance for my specific needs. My age is_____.

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AM 41

*Address*_____

*City*_____

PROVIDENT MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

"Come to think of it," the gas vendor said, "I believe I did see that car. It was about nine o'clock on the night you say this man was murdered. An Indian drove up in a small sedan and asked for gas. Said he had just bought the car that morning; paid $450 for it. I filled him up, and he pulled out toward Kingman."

The officer, aided by other special agents and state police, searched Kingman in vain; then every side road and canyon leading into the town. At last, in a tree-filled canyon, the car was found. The officers knew that the trail was hot and their quarry somewhere near. Soon they picked up an Indian who answered the description given by the filling-station man. At the jail, he said he was George Dixon Sujynamie, a Yavapai. He lived in Prescott, he said. Again and again he denied his guilt. At last the special agent interrupted. Out of the various things taken from the Indian's pockets, the special agent had selected a tobacco can.

"Look here, Sujynamie," he said. "After you killed Cavell, you were nervous, weren't you? You needed something to brace you up. So you took out your tobacco can and rolled a cigarette. Remember that?"

The Yavapai denied it.

Then the special agent took his fingerprints; with these he compared the photograph of the print from the iron bar and a bloody print he found on the tobacco can. All of them matched.

The Yavapai had turned his face toward the wall. Now he straightened, and raised his head for a moment. His fists doubled. Then, slowly, he began to beat upon the wall, while a wailing cry came from his bloodless lips. It was the death chant of the Yavapais—

"*Tut ju pi nevako*—"

Silently the special agents waited. At last the drumbeat ceased. Sujynamie turned. He stood straight, with folded arms, and began to speak, as if reciting by rote:

"I have been in love with Navaho girl. The Chief would not let me marry her—me Yavapai, her Navaho. So I make plan to kill her, kill them. I think old man who drive car has pistol. So I make plan to kill him and get pistol, then drive out to Skull Valley, kill girl, kill Navahos who not let me marry her, kill myself.

"But when I kill him, I find no gun. I drive to Skull Valley—girl and Navaho chiefs gone to other camps. Now Great White Father arrest me. Sujynamie testify himself guilty. Sujynamie ready to die."

One morning about six months later, at Fort Whipple reservation, the death chant of the Yavapai sounded again. Sujynamie was ascending the scaffold.

IN ANOTHER case fingerprints not only caught two men for an old murder, but convicted them of a new one. This was the case of Albert I. Silverberg and John Newman, gangsters.

On a hot evening in July last year, Abie Loeb, of the underworld, sat in an automobile on a St. Paul street, while his friend, Al Gordon, a dope peddler, went into a drug store to make a minor purchase. Two men walked to the store.

"Hey, Al!" one of them shouted. "Come here a minute."

The dope peddler obeyed. But he enemies; he whirled and tried to run. Two guns spit fire; he crumpled and fell, while Loeb, terrified, leaped from the car and strove to escape down an alley. The murderers followed, shooting as they went; soon Loeb was only a sprawl at the base of a telephone pole. The slayers threw away their guns and ran.

The police worked fast. The murderers had hardly gained their breath and begun a sauntering walk away from the neighborhood before a detective stopped them for questioning. He didn't like their answers, and took them in for investigation—and fingerprinting. Air mail carried the prints to Washington, where the men with microscopes catalogued the loops and whorls and lines, then searched the file cases for counterparts. Then to the St. Paul police was telegraphed this information:

"Fingerprint classifications of Joe Schaefer and George Young, held by you for investigation into murder, correspond exactly with classifications of John Newman and Albert Silverberg, wanted by Elizabeth, N. J., police for murder of John Finiello. Have notified New Jersey officials."

A LONG search had ended. Two years before, while Finiello, a prohibition agent, had been directing a raid on a New Jersey brewery, a gang of men had run into the building. Someone had shouted:

"There's Finiello. Let him have it!"

Guns had barked; Finiello had sagged to the floor, dead. Time passed. Someone in the underworld squealed. John Newman and Albert Silverberg had been indicted for the murder. But that had been an end to it—search had been useless. Fingerprints, photographs, descriptions, posters, "Wanted" notices, distributed over the entire country, had brought no word of them. Now they were in custody. And not for one murder, but for three.

One of the guns which they had thrown away after the Gordon and Loeb murders, had been found to possess one fingerprint. It, too, was sent to Washington. Experts in our Identification Bureau matched it with a print of Silverberg's. After a two weeks' trial, Newman and Silverberg were sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor in Stillwater Penitentiary. The trial had hinged almost completely on that one fingerprint, found on a pistol barrel.

Occasionally a fingerprint will end a search that has been in progress for years, by proving that a wanted crook is dead. An example of this was in the notorious Irene Schroeder case of several years ago. Irene was one of the first of the so-called bobbed-haired bandits. With a man named Glenn Dague and her brother, Thomas Crawford, she had left a trail of banditry, robbery, and murder across America, including the killing of a state police officer and a sheriff. At last she and Glenn Dague were captured in the wilds of the Pima Indian Reservation in Arizona. They had been trailed by Indian trackers, airplanes, men on horseback, and even bloodhounds. But Thomas Crawford still remained at liberty. He had left them shortly after the first murder. Irene Schroeder, on her capture, said he had been killed in a fight with a policeman.

The Pennsylvania police, to whom she had been returned, did not believe it. They obtained Crawford's [illegible] "Wanted" circulars, one of which was sent to the United States Division of Investigation. The search went on, vainly.

In January of this year, four years after the murder, two robbers backed against the wall of a building in Cape Girardeau, Mo., where they had been storing the loot from a robbery at Morehouse, Mo. Both were drunk. Vaguely they realized that police had them cornered.

"Shoot it out!" said one thickly.

Guns were raised; trigger fingers tensed; red-yellow fire streaked from pistol barrels. Instantly the guns of the police answered; the two robbers fell dead.

Apparently they were merely two drunken thieves, brave through booze. Efforts to identify them were vain. Then, one day, our Identification Bureau received two sets of fingerprints from Missouri police. They were marked:

"Unknown No. 1 and Unknown No. 2, killed in battle with police officers, Cape Girardeau, Mo., January 3, 1933."

The prints were turned over to one of our experts. Unknown No. 1 was checked. His only record was that of vagrancy. The expert bent above the finger-marks of Unknown No. 2. At last, after a search of the files, he turned to a fellow worker.

"Say," he asked, "they executed Irene Schroeder and Glenn Dague, didn't they?"

"Yes, a couple of years ago. The third member of the gang got away."

"No, he didn't," answered the first expert, and tossed over the fingerprint card of Unknown No. 2. It was matched with another from the files—that of Thomas Crawford.

Just how much money that identification saved in the search for Crawford cannot, of course, be estimated. The same is true of the savings brought about by exposure of fake claims for War Risk insurance; the Identification Bureau has determined time after time that men claimed to be dead were very much alive—one was not only living, but in jail. We even found one case where a man entered the army under an assumed name, dropped that name on the date of his discharge, and then applied for war insurance as the beneficiary, stating that the insured had been missing seven years and was therefore legally dead.

CRIMINALS get into strange places. When, four years ago, the United States Civil Service Commission began to route the fingerprints of applicants through our Identification Bureau, among the first were the prints of a man wanted for murder! It was found that 1 man in every 13 who applied for government jobs that year had some sort of criminal record. The next year, the average dropped to 1 in 14, the crimes ranging from disorderly conduct to bigamy, counterfeiting, arson, burglary, and murder. Then, evidently, the word began to get around. The next year, the average dropped to 1 criminal in every 22, while last year only 1 applicant in 70 had a criminal record.

Perhaps the strangest and most melodramatic of all fingerprint cards in our files is one bearing the picture and prints of a man named Jake Fleagle.

A band of four desperate men entered

A motorcar purred at the curb. They wanted money, and punctuated their demands with leveled revolvers.

Backing their victims against the wall, they entered the teller's cage, gathered up about $200,000, and started to leave. But the aged president, A. N. Parrish, had not been cowed.

An old revolver was in his desk. He lunged for it and shot at the gang, striking one of the men in the jaw. Instantly the heavy guns of the invaders bellowed death at him; he literally died on his feet. Then, as the banker's son rushed to his father's aid, they shot him down also, and whirled to the assistant cashier, Everett Kessinger, and to E. A. Lungren, teller.

"Come along with us!" they roared, and, with their guns as prods, pushed them into the car.

Pursuit was almost immediate. When the sheriff had come within range, the teller was shoved half out of the car—any stray bullet would kill him. When this did not halt the chase, the bandits coolly stopped their car, got out, put Kessinger in front of them for a shield, and began to fire at the sheriff. At last a rifle bullet tore up the hood of the officer's car, breaking the spark-plugs.

"That stops him," one bandit shouted. The teller was released. The bandits hurried on, into Kansas, taking Kessinger with them.

LATE that night, in Dighton, Kans., Dr. W. W. Weininger answered a ring at his doorbell. A man stood there, plainly nervous. His brother had been kicked in the jaw by a mule, he said. Would the doctor aid him? They got in the doctor's car and drove away. The doctor did not return. Days later, the sheriff of Prowers County, Colo., peering over the side of an airplane, discovered the body of Dr. Weininger, riddled with shotgun bullets, lying at the bottom of a ravine. His car had been pushed over the hill and upon his body. He had treated the wounded bandit and had been killed for the sake of secrecy. Kessinger, the assistant cashier, had also been killed by the bandits.

R. S. Terwilliger, fingerprint expert from Garden City, Kans., arrived and searched the doctor's car. It had been wiped with an oiled rag to eradicate evidence. But Terwilliger was persistent. At last, on the rear window, he found a "latent," as a single fingerprint is called. He dusted it, photographed it, and sent it to the Identification Bureau. That helped little—it is impossible to tell from a single print what the ten fingerprints of a man may be.

Nevertheless, the entire Identification Bureau went to work on it. The print was magnified on a screen by stereopticon. Day after day the experts studied it, memorizing every line and loop and whorl.

A year passed. Working on physical description, the police of Lamar and Colorado Springs brought back an ex-convict from Kansas City, another from Oklahoma, a third from St. Louis, and a gangster from New York. They were all identified by witnesses of the robbery. Hanging was almost a certainty.

Then, one day, in the course of the day's work, there came to the Identification Bureau a fingerprint card from the sheriff's office at Stockton, Calif. A man named

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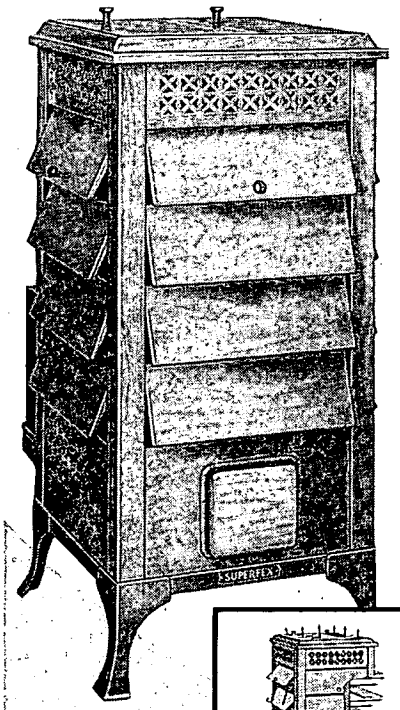
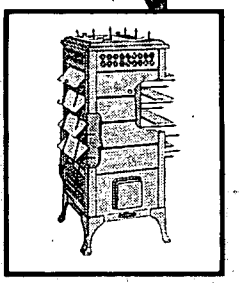
Superfex oil-burning Heat-Director stove gives you new comfort and convenience . . .



SUPERFEX *Heat Director No. 1007*

Arrows indicate direction of circulating heated air and radiant heat rays.



Here's a new kind of stove for heating. It makes stove heating clean and convenient, does away with handling dirty fuels and constant tending of ashes. Superfex Heat-Director stove burns low-priced fuel oil in a vaporizing burner. Superfex does away with sudden changes in temperature in your home. Clean, healthful, uniform heat is always at your instant command, at a turn of the handy control valve.

You can choose the kind of heat, the volume of heat, the direction of heat at any time. Gentle, circulating heat to maintain a steady comfortable temperature during the night or in mild weather; quick, radiating heat when you want to warm-up the place in a hurry; directed radiant heat when you want the heat rays to strike and warm the floor or other surface.

Shutter-like heat projectors on each of three sides may be opened independently at any desired angle, to direct the radiant heat rays. With projectors closed and top damper slide open, the Superfex operates as a circulating cabinet heater. The fuel reservoir is removable for filling.

See the new Heat-Director at your dealer's. Choose clean, convenient Superfex heat for your home, store or office.

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The Mark of Quality

PRODUCT OF PERFECTION STOVE CO.

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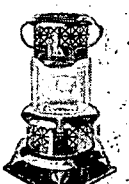

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It's amazingly easy to Simoniz a car. You'll enjoy doing it yourself. The wonderful Simoniz Kleener restores all the original lustre in just a few easy strokes. There's no hard rubbing. Then applying Simoniz takes only a few moments.

Simoniz protects the finish in all weather, makes it last longer and keeps the colors from fading. That's why every car needs Simoniz to stay beautiful. Insist on Simoniz and Simoniz Kleener. Nothing takes their place. At hardware and accessory stores everywhere.



and had freed himself by a plausible story. The sheriff had merely sent his fingerprints to Washington as a matter of course.

As a matter of course they were classified and the records searched. Out came a card bearing the name of Jake Fleagle, ex-convict 6,591, Oklahoma Penitentiary, 1916. In routine manner, the fingerprint expert began his final check, to be sure that William Harrison Holden and Jake Fleagle were the same man.

BUT as he worked he had a queer feeling that there was something familiar about the prints. He went over them again—he felt uncertainty, nervousness, as if he were making a mistake. He checked and rechecked. Then suddenly the smudges on the paper beneath his microscope ceased to be such. There was murder in those lines and whorls, the flame of pistol fire, a white-haired old man standing alone against a bandit gang, firing shot for shot until barking guns had mowed him down. The expert whirled from his microscope and, while other workers stared after him, ran wildly for the photograph of the latent print found on Dr. Weininger's car. He examined it again. It matched with the prints on the cards. This was a member of the Lamar bandit gang!

That changed the entire case. Four men had been identified and were under arrest. But here—someone was innocent. The wires sang, carrying amazement to Dighton, Kans. The Fleagle family had a homestead near there; members of the family still lived on it, a bare place, unproductive, sun-baked. But when the banks in the vicinity were checked they revealed heavy deposits, especially for Jake Fleagle and his brother, Ralph.

A posse was formed. It encircled the ramshackle ranch and surrounded the weather-beaten old house. The father, mother, and two other brothers were arrested. Questioning yielded a lead which led to the arrest of Ralph in Kankakee, Ill. Further questioning of him revealed a streak of yellow. Yes, he'd tell. He'd tell everything, hang his own brother, hang the rest of the members of his gang, if only he could save his own neck.

He could only be promised a plea for leniency by the district attorney—he grabbed at that. The result was the arrest of two men known as Howard L. Royston and George J. Abshier in California and Colorado, and a chase for Jake Fleagle which ended only when he was shot down by an officer in Branson, Mo., while resisting arrest.

The four men awaiting trial were freed; for once in their criminal careers they were innocent. As for the rest:

I have often wondered whether George J. Abshier and Howard L. Royston and the lank, craven Ralph Fleagle paused to think of our Identification Bureau as they stood on the gallows waiting for the trap to be sprung.

How smart is a crook? Mr. Hoover answers the question in another article in an early issue. It is a story racing with exciting adventures of the men at the spear point of the government's war on crime. He tells how Al Capone's childish attempt to "play sick" put him behind the bars; how a telephone call led to the undoing of Gaston B. Means and his friend, "The Fox;" how government detectives set their traps for the "one weak spot" in a criminal's armor.

He Could Take It

(*Continued from page 55*)

up, and you've never seen it. And I'll wager you've never heard of that game from your father; have you?"

Young Cameron drew a big breath. "No," he said. "By Jove, I never knew a thing about it. All I knew was that he'd made the team his last year."

"Well, that's the way it was," said Strong. "So long," he said. He reached out his hand. "I don't want to keep you from your swim."

When Cam had left he sat in his roadster a long moment, uncertain. It was too late now for tennis, but there was still time for the swim. Only, somehow, that was not what he wanted to do. He did not know what he wanted to do. What Strong had told him had had a queer effect. He felt all warm and tender inside him toward his father. He had not felt like that since he was a little boy—when the governor would take him swimming. When had it stopped, that feeling which had now come back? He didn't know. He started the engine, dawdled along, then suddenly knew what he wanted to do.

"I'll go to the office," he decided, "and if the old boy isn't gone, I'll drive him home with me, by Jove!"

It was a bit late—a bit after office-closing time—when he drew up to the Kingsberry Tower, but his father's limousine was Stark, the chauffeur. Cameron flew out of his car and caught the limousine before it was well under way.

"Father still up there?" he asked of Stark.

Stark nodded. "He's sending me away. Said he'd be back late, on the train."

Cameron shot up the thirty-two floors to his father's offices. A charwoman was coming out of them, bucket, mop, and all. "Father there?"

"He said he didn't want his office cleaned up tonight," said the charwoman defensively. "Said he'd work late."

CAMERON went through the outer offices and stormed in gayly upon his father. The paterfamilias was at his desk, bent low over it, his grizzled head inclined. *What* was he doing? On the desk large, heavy envelopes lay, sealed but as yet unaddressed, and there was a slight odor of melted wax in the air.

"Hello, Governor!" Cameron cried crisply, and the governor turned swiftly in the swivel chair. "The poor old guy!" thought Cameron. "He's been working too hard. He looks all in!"

He didn't seem to be all there, the governor. He looked like a man come out of a black tunnel too suddenly into the light. "You'd think I was a ghost, the way he's

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

719 Mickle Street,
Camden, N. J.,
December 6, 1933.

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am reading your articles on Crime as they appear in The American Magazine. They are not only entertaining but most educational.

You and the Department deserve a lot of credit for the work that is being done to suppress crime.

May I add my best wishes for your continued success in building the Division of Investigation into a bigger and better organization.

Very truly yours,

Wm. Earle Doan

WED:HES

Wm. Earle Doan.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-21526-69

DEC 14 1933

CLEGG TOLSON FILE

DEC 18 1933

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U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

302 Federal Building

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

Butte, Montana, November 22, 1933

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

Initial Attention of Mr. Hoover

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith clippings from the Butte papers of last night and this morning, in regard to the article in the American Magazine. Felt they might be of interest to the Director.

The article is one of the best I have ever seen and I am glad the press here has taken notice of it.

Very truly yours,

D. H. Dickason

D. H. DICKASON
Special Agent in Charge

DHD-d
2 Encs.

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

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These clippings should not be acknowledged. Too inaccurate.

WHA 12/15/33

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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 24 1933 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIRECTOR NATHAN CLEGG
FILE

Dec 26 - 26 47 - 8063

ericks. Montana "Standard"
11-22-33 (Morning paper)

SKIDMORE LISTED AS DANGEROUS CRIMINAL IN MAGAZINE ARTICLE

C. C. Skidmore, alias Earl Decastro Mayer, well known to Butte police and local department of justice officials, is listed as one of the cleverest and most dangerous criminals in the country by the United States department of justice, an article appearing in the December American magazine and written by J. Edgar Hoover, head of the United States bureau of investigation, says.

Skidmore, who is now serving a life sentence in the Washington state penitentiary as an habitual criminal, was arrested here several times together with his mother, Mrs. M. E. French, known to police here as "Shoe Box Annie." She is serving 10 years' imprisonment in Washington on car theft charges.

The article features the fact that a good investigator never gives up and that the department is still engaged in a search for Mrs. Ernest LaCasse, Butte woman missing 13 years, as well as Ole Larson of Anaconda, missing nearly as long. Both were said to have last been seen in company with Skidmore and his mother and no trace of either has been found since. Articles belonging to both of the missing persons were later found in Skidmore's possession. But Skidmore could not be tried for murder because the corpus delicti could not be found in either case. Officers are also looking for Eugene Bassett, Maryland salesman who disappeared after dickering with Skidmore for the sale of his car. Bassett's car was later found in Skidmore's possession and it was as a result of that find that Skidmore was tried as an habitual criminal and convicted. D. H. Dickason, in charge of the local department of justice office and generally accorded as knowing more of the Skidmore history and cases than any man living, was one of the principal witnesses against Skidmore and his mother. Butte

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Montana - Standard

11-22-33

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WLB.

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To 94-4-471

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

WHDL:RCL

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

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

November 18, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

There is attached a copy of the American Magazine for December, 1933. At Page 36 is an article under your signature entitled, "How Wise is a CROOK?"

There are several minor inaccuracies in this article which might redound to the detriment of the Division.

For instance, at the bottom of Column 1 of Page 37, the article reads: "One night our special agents and police surrounded a house in Sioux City, Iowa. There they arrested an escaped Federal prisoner named Charles W. Drake. . . . "

As a matter of fact, I.C. 26-31682 entitled Roy E. Courtney, with aliases, National Motor Vehicle Theft Act and other violations, specifically states that this particular capture was made by the Sioux City Police Department and that a Special Agent simply accompanied them. Almost a page is devoted to the cooperation of the Sioux City police in this case and their work is spoken of in most complimentary terms. It is believed that should this Police Department happen to read this article and notice this particular reference, they would resent the language used and might take the attitude that credit which was due them was being claimed by the Division.

It is the writer's frank opinion that articles of this nature dealing with specific crimes should not bear your signature, but rather that of the feature writer who prepared them in order to prevent adverse criticism which might otherwise result.

Respectfully,

W. H. D. Lester

W. H. D. Lester

62-215 26-52

DEC 22 1933 A.M.

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Please call this to Mr. Tolson's attention who made the final review of the material.

RECORDED

DEC 26 1933

1/20/30 J. E. H.

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C

719 Mickle Street,
Camden, N. J.
December 29, 1933.

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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Dear Mr. Hoover,

I wish to thank you for the booklets and memoranda concerning the work and activities of the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice. They were read with much interest.

Wishing you and the Department a very successful New Year, I am

Sincerely yours,

Wm. Earle Doan

WED:HES

Wm. Earle Doan.

Deindexed 7-29-54 HJ

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JAN 5 - 1934

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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 2 1934 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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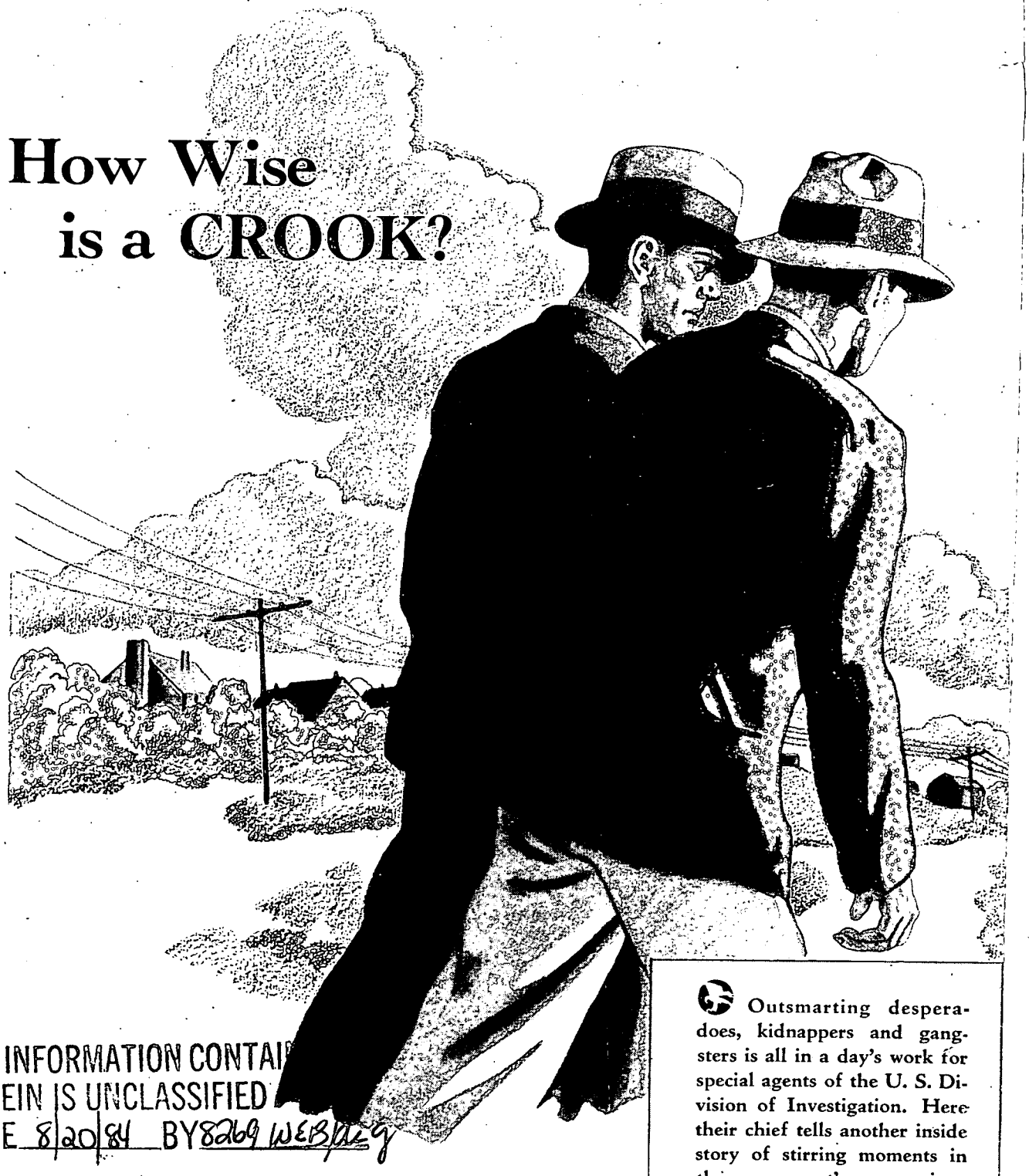
How Wise is a CROOK?



ALL INFORMATION CONTAI
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Outsmarting desperadoes, kidnappers and gangsters is all in a day's work for special agents of the U. S. Division of Investigation. Here their chief tells another inside story of stirring moments in the government's war on crime.

By J. EDGAR HOOVER

American Magazine — December 1933

N.S.

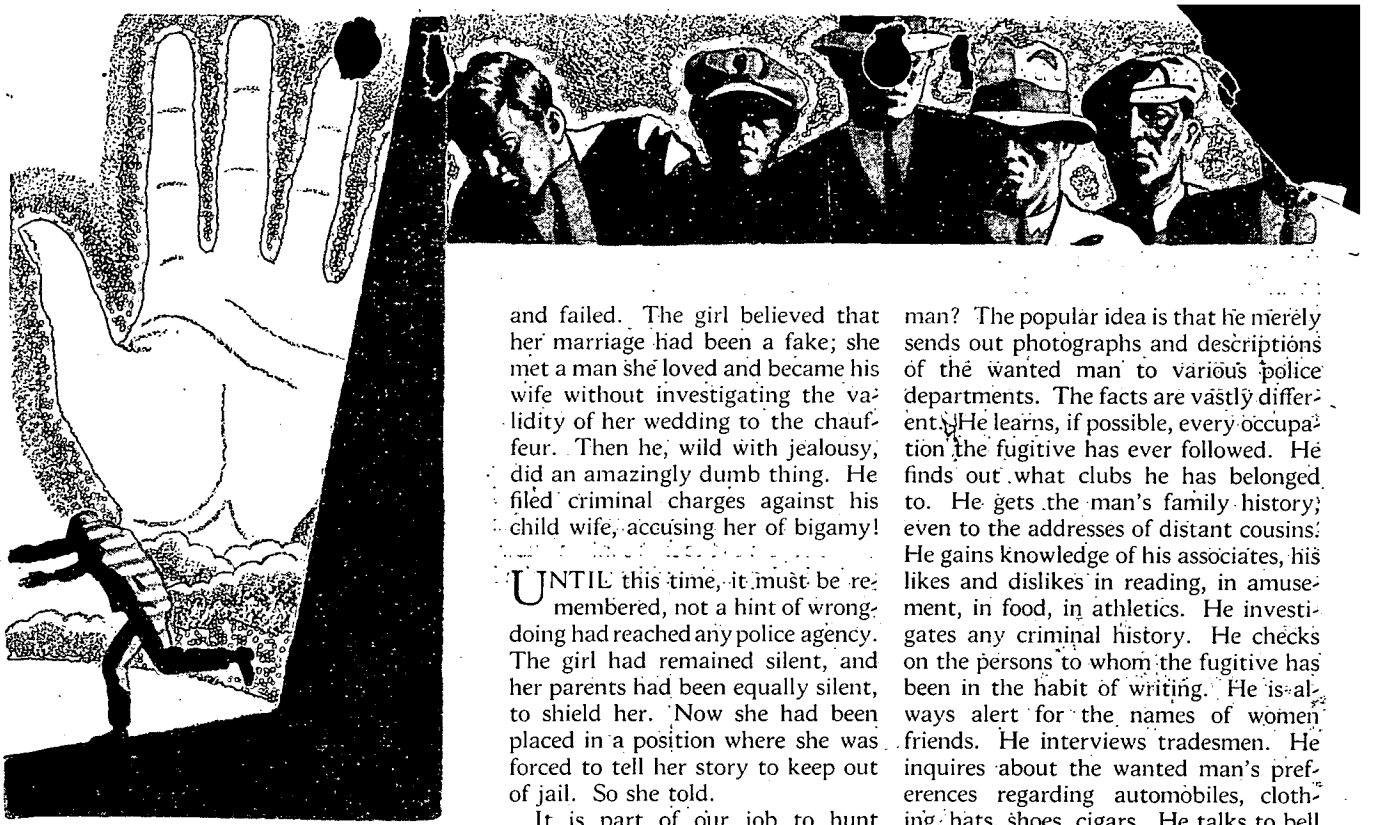
THERE seems to be a deeply rooted impression that all crooks possess genius.

The truth is that, no matter how smart a criminal may be, sooner or later he will do something dumb. That's when we get him.

Regarding crooks in general, there's a lot of misplaced hero worship, which brings up the name of Al Capone. Theoretically, he is the super-genius of American crime. His reign was in a day when he had assistance on every side—politics, money, thirsty people willing to cover up for him in order to get their booze, and a great part of the foreign population of a big city to give him aid and information.

It fell to the United States Bureau of Investigation (now the Division of Investigation) to take one of the first steps which led to Al Capone's descent from the throne. He had been called as a witness in a prohibition case before Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson, in Chicago. However, his attorneys submitted an affidavit by a physician of Miami, Fla., stating that Capone was recuperating from bronchial pneumonia and that a trip to Chicago would endanger his life.

Special agents of the bureau began to check Capone's illness. They found that a part of his treatment for bronchial pneumonia was to go frequently to the Hialeah Race Track and the Miami Jockey Club. Another specific was seaplane trips between Miami and Bimini,



ILLUSTRATED BY WINOLD REISS

curb so that she could see it. He made promises of wealth, good clothes, happiness, if she would run away with him. Hackneyed stuff, of course, but it had worked before.

This girl, however, did not respond. The beggar changed his game. His chauffeur was handsome and young; he was delighted to make love to the girl. This was much more successful. There was a strictly proper wooing, even to obtaining the mother's consent. Then, on the wedding day, the beggar offered his car to drive the newly married couple to Scranton. Of course he accompanied them.

HOWEVER, there was only a ghastly pause at Scranton—long enough for the beggar to hand his chauffeur a $50 bill, and for the chauffeur to tell his new wife that she now belonged to the legless beggar. She protested. She tried to fight her way out of the car. It was useless. They took her to Rochester, N. Y., where she was placed in white slavery.

After two weeks, she escaped and hitch-hiked to her home in Philadelphia. No complaint was made to the authorities—for fear of publicity.

But the two men still desired her. After three weeks, they abducted her, and traveled as far as Bridgeton, N. J., before her struggles and screams forced them to change their minds. They returned her to Philadelphia, left her at her home, and turned to a search for more amenable victims.

To complicate matters, however, the chauffeur had fallen in love with the girl. Time passed. He attempted to see her—and failed. The girl believed that her marriage had been a fake; she met a man she loved and became his wife without investigating the validity of her wedding to the chauffeur. Then he, wild with jealousy, did an amazingly dumb thing. He filed criminal charges against his child wife, accusing her of bigamy!

UNTIL this time, it must be remembered, not a hint of wrongdoing had reached any police agency. The girl had remained silent, and her parents had been equally silent, to shield her. Now she had been placed in a position where she was forced to tell her story to keep out of jail. So she told.

It is part of our job to hunt down white-slavers. We went after the two men, but they had left Philadelphia. However, it is not difficult to trace a legless beggar; detectives of the Rochester, N. Y., police force picked up the legless one as he whimpered his pleas to a carnival crowd. Near by stood a sleek automobile, with a chauffeur in livery. In the car, petting the big chow dog, was a new victim in the making, a fifteen-year-old girl. On November 4, 1931, the two men were sentenced to prison.

Here was a case which literally fell into our lap. Most of them present a different story. All too often, relatives, friends, acquaintances, and sometimes the actual witnesses to a crime seem to unite against agencies of the law. Just why a citizen shouts so loudly against lawlessness and at the first opportunity becomes an actual aid to crime, is hard to understand. He objects to serving on a jury, wriggles out of testifying, and often deliberately evades telling the truth when a plain statement would aid officers in making a capture.

In our files is the actual case of an otherwise honest tailor who falsified his records and then perjured himself on the witness stand in an effort to save a crook from jail. In the end he, too, was sentenced. The only reason he could give for his action was that the crook had bought several suits from him and "always seemed to be a nice fellow."

So it is that an efficient law enforcement officer always hopes for outside aid—but depends mostly on his own endeavors. He tells himself that the criminal will have all the breaks until one goes the other way.

How does an investigator look for a man? The popular idea is that he merely sends out photographs and descriptions of the wanted man to various police departments. The facts are vastly different. He learns, if possible, every occupation the fugitive has ever followed. He finds out what clubs he has belonged to. He gets the man's family history; even to the addresses of distant cousins. He gains knowledge of his associates, his likes and dislikes in reading, in amusement, in food, in athletics. He investigates any criminal history. He checks on the persons to whom the fugitive has been in the habit of writing. He is always alert for the names of women friends. He interviews tradesmen. He inquires about the wanted man's preferences regarding automobiles, clothing, hats, shoes, cigars. He talks to bell boys and clerks at the hotels where the fugitive has stayed. He inquires about previous places of residence, and checks acquaintances, friends, and hangouts in that neighborhood. The wanted man's pastimes are checked; he may be a devotee of billiards, for instance, or may never miss a night at the movies.

GOOD investigators never give up, no matter how many difficulties they may face. The case of William Donald Mayer is an example of that. Mayer was the son of a woman known as "Shoebox Annie" French. Still a young man when his criminal career ended, he had spent time in jails in California, Washington, Montana, Colorado, Kansas, Idaho, and Utah. On six occasions persons who were seen in his company mysteriously vanished. Three times officers found property of these missing persons either in Mayer's possession or in that of "Shoebox Annie." But not once could he ever be brought to trial for murder. It was not possible to find the body of the supposedly murdered person.

One disappearance was in Anaconda, Mont. Ole Larsen, a partner of Mayer's in some oil stock deals, went with him to the Mayer home. Several days later, "Shoebox Annie" cashed a $750 check of Larsen's. Larsen himself never appeared again, nor could a trace be found of his body.

Later, Mayer went to Seattle. He had a specific reason. Years before, he had been sent to the Montana penitentiary for stealing an automobile, and he believed that a former woman acquaintance had been the one to tell the police. So he found her in Seattle and induced her to return (*Continued on page 80*)

nds, to look after his booze. Sometimes too, as a tonic, he ween these points by steamship n he was supposedly sickest, he oned in the office of the county of Dade County, Florida, and ed quite healthy.

AS a result, Capone was convicted of contempt of court and drew a six months' sentence, which he is now serving concurrently with his sentence for income tax evasion.

A ten-year-old child could not have made a more dumb attempt to evade the law. It was Capone's "assistance" which kept him out of trouble in Chicago. Somebody always stands ready to help a crook—someone who will yield to bribe money, someone who hates the law, or someone who does it just because he is asked. Among the cases handled by this bureau involving murders on government reservations, are numerous instances where persons gave alibis for the prisoner—merely because he asked them to say he had "been at their house all night."



The last time he was seen alive he was in the company of the son of "Shoebox Annie"

A LAW officer starts on a case with everything against him. Yet it is my belief that most criminals are punished. Crime is habit-forming—often police fail to find a man for the simple reason that he is serving time somewhere else under an alias. One arrest may mean a dozen crime solutions. For instance:

One night our special agents and police surrounded a house in Sioux City, Iowa. There they arrested an escaped federal prisoner named Charles W. Drake. Only one individual, as far as criminal records go, he was nevertheless a wagonful. He was Charles W. Drake, Chuck Drake, Michael O'Connor, Mike O'Conner, Louis B. Jennings, Edgar M. Burns, Mike Cunningham, Mike Courtney, Mike Kinney, Mike Martin, Mike O'Connell, Louis B. Jannings, Mike Parella, Bill Brickell, and Jack Blazier. Yet he wasn't any of these, for he was really Roy Courtney, a man of much action and imagination. His law-breaking career included everything from the white slave traffic to three jailbreaks, burglary, robbery, and manslaughter.

He, too, had done the one dumb trick. He had tried to see a woman of his fancy. This in spite of the fact that he knew the police had questioned her. But she had been released and it never entered Roy Courtney's head that shadows had followed her, certain that she would lead them to the criminal they wanted.

When good investigators get on the trail of a fugitive there can be no relaxation of vigilance, either for the hunter or the hunted. If the hunter slows down, he misses his "break," and if the hunted fails to cover every safeguard—

One day the body of a dead man floated down a stream near Fort Riley, Kans., where some soldiers were swimming. They retrieved the corpse; it was that of Private Joseph Thomas, Troop F., 13th Cavalry. Three bullets had killed him. This was murder on a government reservation. Special agents of the Bureau of Investigation were called the job.

Clu were not difficult. Lawrence H. "Pat" Wilson, a bootlegger, had been jealous of Thomas, and was missing. So was a woman who was the object of jealousy. The chase began.

Our officers received a tip that Wilson and the woman would spend Christmas Eve with friends in Kansas City. But on Christmas Eve, when they surrounded the house, neither the friends nor the fugitives appeared. A special agent yawned.

"Guess I'll find out what became of them," he said. He sauntered to a drug store, near by, and when he returned announced:

"They'll be right over."

Ten minutes later the murderer and his woman companion walked into the trap.

As for the special agent's occult information, he had merely followed a rule which calls for a check on everybody who could possibly know anything about the case. In trailing the friends, he had found they often went to an aunt's house. So he had telephoned in friendly fashion and asked if "the folks were there."

"No, they just left for home," had been the innocent answer, and thus a murderer was caught.

ONE break is all a good criminal investigator needs, but sometimes it takes years for it to come. Most good investigators make their own breaks. But sometimes a crook will literally lock the penitentiary doors on himself when officials have not even known that a crime has been committed.

Such was true in the case of the legless beggar. His beat was Market Street, in Philadelphia, where he slouched against a building, pitifully holding aloft a few pencils. Passers-by were generous. The faithfulness of a beautiful chow dog which sat beside him helped to create sympathy. There might have been less if those same passers-by had known that this dog was an adjunct not only of begging but of white slavery. But only the legless man and his confederates knew that. One of them was the chauffeur of his big automobile. After hours, the beggar devoted his time to swelling the Missing Persons list by delivering fifteen- and sixteen-year-old girls to houses of ill fame for which he acted as field agent.

One day in 1930 a new victim appeared. The attraction, of course, was the dog—the fifteen-year-old girl stopped to pet the animal, and the legless man immediately became ingratiating. He learned that the girl was poor, sympathetic, and lonely. She felt sorry for him. She stopped often to talk; at last they became great friends.

Then the beggar began his work. He confessed to her that he was rich and that he had an automobile and a chauffeur. He even had the car driven to the

Washington number had also been called on the same day from a different pay station. We got a description of the man who had done the phoning. It matched that of "The Fox." We traced the Washington call and found it had gone to a relative of Norman T. Whitaker, a disbarred attorney and a friend of Means. We laid Whitaker's picture before Mrs. McLean.

"That's the man," she said.

A short time ago Whitaker was sentenced with Means for the hoax. He had made one telephone call too many.

THAT sort of thing is usually "the tip" which good officers mention in answer to queries as to how a criminal has been caught after a long chase. Two men were arrested in Kansas City, Mo., on such a tip. Their names were Francis L. Keating and Thomas Holden, train robbers, jail breakers, gangsters, and desperadoes.

They had been sent to Leavenworth Penitentiary to serve twenty-five years for robbing a railway postal car near Chicago, in 1926. Their attack had been swift, their guns menacing. Two postal clerks had held up their hands. The men had tossed out a mail sack containing $135,000, none of which was ever recovered.

In the penitentiary, Keating and Holden got hold of a trusty pass and made a fraudulent duplicate. Then they walked out of the penitentiary. Immediately they came within the province of the United States Bureau of Investigation, whose duties include tracking down escaped Federal prisoners. Searching for Keating and Holden, special agents became race-track habitués, alleged gangsters, underworld characters, without result.

Meanwhile, Leavenworth Penitentiary flared into one of the most horrible jail-breaks in its history. Guns and ammunition were smuggled into it, concealed in a barrel of paste to be used in the penitentiary shoe factory. Armed with these weapons, seven of the prison's most desperate convicts compelled the prison warden to turn over the keys of the prison, and carried him out as a hostage.

A battle between prisoners and guards followed. The warden was seriously wounded, shot down by the escaping desperadoes. Three of the convicts were killed. The rest were recaptured. An investigation followed. At last it was ascertained that the guns had been shipped into the prison by Holden and Keating.

Every man in the bureau was now actively concerned with the capture of Keating and Holden. Special agents apparently dropped out of service; they were never seen in Bureau of Investigation offices. Good reason; they were living in the underworld, mingling with petty crooks, bootleggers, ex-convicts.

The underworld grapevine works in devious ways. Shreds of information, gathered by special agents, began to come in slowly—a bit gathered from some ex-convict in San Francisco, the boastings of a petty thief in St. Louis, dilating upon the big shots of his acquaintance, the casual conversation of a dive-keeper in Chicago. With police and detective assistance, every friend and relative of the two men was kept under surveillance. Twice the special agents thought they had their men; once at White Bear Lake, Minn., again in St. Paul. Both times they arrived too late.

Then from out of the underworld came a hot tip. The informer had not meant it as a tip. He had merely been skillfully engineered into talking about Keating and Holden, and had mentioned one of their peculiarities. Our search narrowed.

We cared no more for the underworld. Bureau agents who had been playing the part of human derelicts suddenly snapped into youthful enjoyment of life. In St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, and a dozen other cities special agents developed new personalities and a new environment. One afternoon in Kansas City—

An expensive automobile stood in the driveway of an exclusive country club. In it were richly gowned women, chatting pleasantly. Two men, stylishly dressed, came from the clubhouse, waved to the women, and started forward.

They never reached their "molls." The police closed in, with drawn revolvers. Trapped, unarmed, Francis Keating and Thomas Holden, general all-round desperadoes, weakly raised their arms in surrender.

Perhaps I haven't made clear the exact import of that "hot tip." It was the fact that Francis Keating and Thomas Holden were addicts to a daily game of golf!

SOME of the best actors are not on the stage. In the guise of a hobo, a government special agent exposed a daring plot to burn an army post in Oklahoma. Another officer, posing as a farm hand, brought about the capture of two notorious mail robbers. A third got his man by fiddling a tune on a violin. In another article in an early issue Mr. Hoover tells of thrilling rôles played by his men—often at the risk of their lives—in the government's round-up of crooks and gangsters.

How Wise is a Crook?

(Continued from page 38)

to Anaconda with him. She entered his house there and was never seen again. No evidence of the disposal of a body could be found. But the officials did find jewelry, baggage, furs, and even underwear belonging to the missing woman. There was sufficient evidence to prosecute for murder, except for one thing: No one could prove that a murder had been committed. Shoebox Annie and her son left Anaconda, but the police did not forget them.

THEY selected Pocatello, Idaho, as a home. From there Mayer went into Utah and stole an automobile. The police caught him as he was taking it home, and, when he tried to escape from the patrol wagon, they shot him twice in the arm, later recapturing him, huddled in the garage of his home. Then a detective of the Pocatello police department dropped around to the hospital.

"Say, Mayer," he announced, "they've found the bones of that girl you killed."

It was only a ruse; nothing had been found. The man on the hospital cot turned white, and pleaded to be taken to Utah to admit the automobile theft. The detectives were willing; there was still no basis for a murder charge in spite of Mayer's partial confession. The law demands a *corpus delicti*. He drew a sentence of three months to ten years and was paroled two years later. Immediately Bureau of Investigation agents returned him to Montana for an interstate car theft. Mayer, convicted of felony, received a fine of $25!

After that, he went to Colorado, was arrested for stealing furniture, and was sentenced to three years in Cañon City Penitentiary. But in little more than a year, he was free again. A parole board had decided that he was entitled to freedom. However, local police waited at the gate to rearrest him, on a larceny charge from Idaho. They put Mayer in jail. It was Halloween, so he celebrated by sawing his way out, taking several other prisoners with him. Then the United States Bureau of Investigation again entered his career. When he left Cañon City he took two women with him into Idaho. White slave charges followed. Mayer went to Leavenworth Penitentiary for three years, while his mother, "Shoebox Annie," married a seventy-two-year-old man in Seattle and took out life insurance on him. Evidently this must have worried the old man. He was even more upset when the son came home from prison. He fell to cooking his own meals. Then one morning he started out for wood.

"I'll be back at three o'clock," he announced. "And if you both ain't gone by then, there'll be more ruckus raised than you ever saw."

It seems that Shoebox Annie talked in her sleep, thus revealing to the seventy-two-year-old husband his possible fate. Anyway, Annie and her son departed.

Here has been recited the story of eleven years of criminal history, beginning in 1917. It now was 1928. Sympathetic courts had dealt easily with Mayer. Soft-hearted parole boards had shortened his sentences. He was free again, and eager for action. A young naval officer, James Eugene Bassett, recently appointed secretary to an American admiral in Manila, drove to Seattle and decided to sell his car before leaving for the Philippines. Almost immediately William Donald Mayer appeared as a prospective purchaser.

"If you'll drive out to my aunt's house with me, I'll get you the money," said Mayer.

Bassett's body has never been found.

But, in response to a broadcast in search of the missing car, a policeman in Oakland, Calif., halted a blue roadster. It contained "Shoebox Annie" and her son, William Mayer. It also contained the naval officer's wrist watch, cuff links, and pocketbook; also a rifle and silencer, a gas gun, chloroform, and a pair of tongs, suitable for breaking bones. Back they went to Seattle.

Apparently the charges were a travesty. Three persons had disappeared, undoubtedly murdered. Three others, unnamed in my records, also were missing. But the only charge that could be brought against Mayer and his mother was that of stealing an automobile.

"Shoebox Annie" stood up for sentence. The court sent her to Walla Walla Penitentiary for a maximum of ten years. Then William Donald Mayer rose. Suddenly he blanched.

The court had spoken, and the sentence was for life imprisonment, equal to the penalty for first degree murder in many states. William Donald Mayer had failed to remember during the excitement of the Bassett disappearance that he had already been convicted of three felonies: one in Colorado and two as a result of the work of the Bureau of Investigation. Thus he could be sentenced to life, under Washington law, as a habitual criminal.

MY MAIN instruction to my men, especially to new special agents, is to watch for the "black spot"—the one weak spot in a suspect's armor. It usually works. It worked with Gaston B. Means, who is about as slippery an individual as ever tangled with the law, and whose education was enhanced by a brief service, many years ago, as a special agent of the Department of Justice. He knows not only the crook's side, but the detective's as well. Nevertheless, when we were searching for the mysterious individual called "The Fox," with whose aid Means obtained $104,000 from Mrs. Edward B. McLean, of Washington, D. C., under the pretense that he could restore the Lindbergh baby, we found The Fox through one false move in a series of telephone calls.

We subpœnaed the record of every telephone call made to Mrs. McLean and Means. We found that someone had telephoned both Means and Mrs. McLean on the same day from Durham, N. C. Agents went there, checked the Durham telephone records, and found that another

to Page 82

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August 12, 1933.

Mr. Gus T. Jones,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
1216 Smith-Young Tower Bldg.,
San Antonio, Texas.

Dear Mr. Jones:-

This letter will serve to introduce to you Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, a feature writer of The American Magazine, who has written a number of stories concerning the Division of Investigation and its functions.

Mr. Cooper is interested in securing information concerning the Osage Indian country and some data as to banditry as it applies to that section of the United States. I have told Mr. Cooper that I feel certain you will be able to be of assistance to him in securing material for this story. I have the utmost respect for the ability of Mr. Cooper and will appreciate it very much if you will extend to him every possible courtesy and assistance in connection with the matter in which he is interested. Mr. Cooper does not desire to quote any official of our organization in connection with his story and you may feel free to furnish him with all material which may have come to your attention concerning the situation to which reference has been made in this communication.

Sincerely yours,

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62-21526-30
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 14 1933 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

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August 12, 1933.

Mr. F. J. Blake,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Post Office Building,
Dallas, Texas.

Dear Mr. Blake:-

This letter will serve to introduce to you Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, a feature writer of The American Magazine, who has written a number of stories concerning the Division of Investigation and its functions.

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BUREAU FILES DIVISION
AUG 12 1933
P.M.

RECORDED

62-21536-31
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 14 1933 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

CR:ACS

August 12, 1933.

Mr. R. H. Colvin,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
224 Federal Building,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Dear Mr. Colvin:-

This letter will serve to introduce to you Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, a feature writer of The American Magazine, who has written a number of stories concerning the Division of Investigation and its functions.

Mr. Cooper is interested in securing information concerning the Osage Indian country and some data as to banditry as it applies to that section of the United States. I have told Mr. Cooper that I feel certain you will be able to be of assistance to him in securing material for this story. I have the utmost respect for the ability of Mr. Cooper and will appreciate it very much if you will extend to him every possible courtesy and assistance in connection with the matter in which he is interested. Mr. Cooper does not desire to quote any official of our organization in connection with his story and you may feel free to furnish him with all material which may have come to your attention concerning the situation to which reference has been made in this communication.

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62-21526-32
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 14 1933 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

CTA:ACB

August 12, 1933.

Mr. R. E. Vetterli,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
905 Federal Reserve Bank Bldg.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Dear Mr. Vetterli:-

This letter will serve to introduce to you Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, a feature writer of The American Magazine, who has written a number of stories concerning the Division of Investigation and its functions.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 14

RECORDED

62-21526-33
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 14 1933 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

CT:ACS

August 12, 1933.

Mr. F. J. Blake,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Post Office Building,
Dallas, Texas.

Dear Mr. Blake:-

I have furnished Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, 1212 Fifth Avenue, New York City, a feature writer for The American Magazine, with a letter of introduction to you. He is interested in securing information relative to the Osage Indian country and the manner in which the criminal element operates in that country today. I have great confidence in Mr. Cooper's ability as a writer and would like to have you assist him in every way possible upon the occasion of his visit in securing the data which he desires.

Sincerely yours,

Director.

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62-21526-34
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

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August 12, 1933.

Mr. R. H. Colvin,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
224 Federal Building,
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August 12, 1933.

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Kansas City, Missouri.

Dear Mr. Vetterli:-

I have furnished Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, 1212 Fifth Avenue, New York City, a feature writer for The American Magazine, with a letter of introduction to you. He is interested in securing information relative to the Osage Indian country and the manner in which the criminal element operates in that country today. I have great confidence in Mr. Cooper's ability as a writer and would like to have you assist him in every way possible upon the occasion of his visit in securing the data which he desires.

Sincerely yours,

Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/dlg

RECORDED

62-21526-36
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 14 1933 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

CT:ACS

August 12, 1933.

Mr. Gus T. Jones,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
1216 Smith-Young Tower Bldg.,
San Antonio, Texas.

Dear Mr. Jones:-

I have furnished Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, 1212 Fifth Avenue, New York City, a feature writer for The American Magazine, with a letter of introduction to you. He is interested in securing information relative to the Osage Indian country and the manner in which the criminal element operates in that country today. I have great confidence in Mr. Cooper's ability as a writer and would like to have you assist him in every way possible upon the occasion of his visit in securing the data which he desires.

Sincerely yours,

Director.

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DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WCB/deg

RECORDED

62-21526-37
BUREAU OF
AUG 14 1933
DEPARTMENT
FILE

U. S. Department of Justice
DIVISION
Bureau of Investigation
420 Post Office Bldg.,
Dallas, Texas.

August 17, 1933.

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

Dear Sir:-

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 8/12/33 in which you advise of the contemplated visit of Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper of New York City to this office; and of his interest in securing information relative to the Osage Indian country and the manner in which the criminal element operates in that country today:

I shall be pleased to meet Mr. Cooper and will assist him in every way possible.

Very truly yours,

F.J. Blake

F.J. Blake,
Special Agent in Charge.

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DATE 8/20/84 BY 8264 WEB/dcg

FJB:LMT

RECORDED

62-21526-38
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 21 1933 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON | FILE

CT:ACS

August 22, 1933.

Mr. Orval Grim,
Secretary to Hon. Will Rogers,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Grim:-

Mr. Tolson has advised me of your courtesy in transmitting to him for my attention a copy of an article which appeared in the Daily Oklahoman on August 14, 1933, entitled "America's Scotland Yard Knows Drama". I am extremely grateful to you for your thoughtfulness and courtesy in sending this article to me.

Sincerely yours,

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/dlg

Commendation
Edgar Hoover
P.R. Oklahoman
Daily

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-21526-39
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 2 1933 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

Daily Oklahoman,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
August 14, 1933.

America's Scotland Yard Knows Drama

By COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
Writing in the Kansas City Star

Daily Oklahoman
Okla. City
7-14-33

August 1933

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-2084 BY 8269 WEB/dmg

62-21526-B9

the ultraviolet ray and discovered the stains, which cleansing could not eradicate.

Hoover entered the service of the department of justice in 1917 and became the head of the bureau of investigation in 1924. Until the latter date, this bureau had been merely a government bureau trying to keep up with expanding activities.

HOOVER studied the methods of Scotland Yard. He learned why the Royal Canadian always gets his man. He became fascinated with the methods of the surete of Paris. He envisioned a national police force that would be of tremendous aid to state and local police officers, providing a central bureau for the identification of criminals, free assistance and advice, and a news agency of wanted men, available even to the crossroads sheriff. But, beyond this, he studied the greatest of all obstacles in dealing with crime—the problem of evidence.

So, after his enthusiasm had pushed him through all the stages of promotion in the bureau, he found himself, one day in 1924, accepting from Attorney General Harlan F. Stone the directorship of the bureau of investigation.

He started to organize an amazing police force. For his special agents he picked men between the ages of 25 and 35. And he required that every man must either have a law education or be an accountant.

The need for admissible evidence was at the bottom of the last two requirements. If a lawyer can know what to keep from a jury, a lawyer should also know what he can get before a jury.

THE age limits were to assure men full of youth and fire and enthusiasm—a 24-hour-a-day job awaits a man in the bureau of investigation. The accountants were to be used in cases of fraud, or national bank thefts or bankruptcy cases, where the ordinary detective would be lost with both hands in the air.

"Besides his knowledge of law or accounting," Hoover told me, "the agent must dress well, deport himself well, be a good talker, make friends easily, be able to gladhand if he has to, but at the same time be sincere. He has to know a certain amount of psychology.

"A special agent must be everything from a courageous, vigorous investigator to a drawing room diplomat—and love his job more for the danger and romance than for the money. He must be sufficiently adaptable to play the part of a garage mechanic one week, a hobo the next, and the playboy scion of a rich family the week after that. He must have patience, tenacity, ability to catch a criminal and then convict him."

Five thousand bureau cases went to trial last year. In 4,700 of them, the verdict was—guilty.

The special agents never stop studying crime. They are ceaselessly taking lessons in newfangled ways of detection. Every man works on the rule laid down by Hoover: "Always figure that the guy you're after knows more than you do. Then he'll never catch you asleep at the switch."

The special agents of America's Scotland Yard work hand in hand with police officials all over the country. Today 17,000 police agencies cooperate with the bureau.

America's Scotland Yard Knows Drama

By COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
Writing in the Kansas City Star

THE vacant house was surrounded; on the top of an empty china cabinet within that house lay a package containing $12,000 in currency. From the screen door flapped a piece of white cloth—notice to extortioners that their ransom money awaited them.

Children played about the place unaware of secret wiring, deftly hidden alarm signals, a concealed high-powered motor car in a nearby garage, loaded with armed men. Prospective buyers and renters passed through the door—but no move came from the score or more of men placed at vantage points all about this house of mystery. At last, late in the afternoon, a slightly built young woman went to the front door of the house, found it locked, walked around to the rear, and, entering, walked to that china closet. Instantly there was fevered activity.

The motor car roared from its hiding place, carrying armed special agents of the United States bureau of investigation of the department of justice. Police moved forward in a swiftly narrowing circle. Watching agents with binoculars surveyed the surrounding territory in search of confederates—a whole great organization of crime detection swept forward to surround its quarry.

THE sudden response to the young woman's entrance was not a matter of identity—none of the watching men had ever seen her before. It was a matter of signal wires and secret beam lights, by which the house told its own story of her movements. The wires and lights had been installed after the extortioners had designated this house as the spot where $12,000 must be deposited to save from kidnaping the 18-year-old son and 2-year-old granddaughter of Joseph F. Cannon of Concord, N. C.

The young woman moved a drawer of the china closet so that she might stand upon it. Instantly a signal flashed to the waiting officers. She raised a hand to the top of that cabinet—electricity sped the word. She grasped the package of money; secret wires shouted the information. And as she stepped from the rear door, two well-dressed, calm, courteous young men stepped forward and put her under arrest as an extortioner!

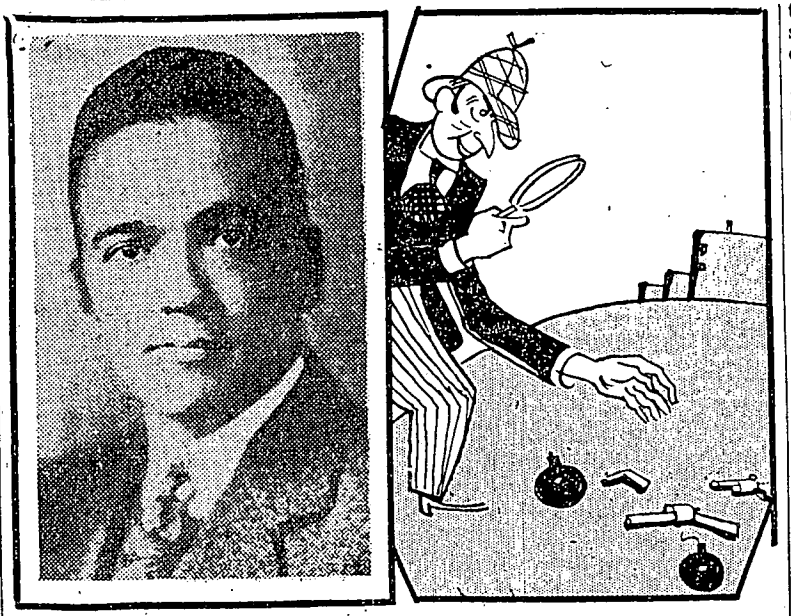
"How silly!" she exclaimed. "All I know about this is that I got a letter asking me to come here and see if this package was on top of the china closet."

"Yes?" queried one of the courteous young men. "Your name, please?"

"I am Mrs. Sue Boyles. My husband is a parachute rigger out at the airport."

SO they got Odell Carlyle Boyles, the husband. It was all idiotic, he insisted. But less than an hour later, in the headquarters of the bureau of investigation in Washington, a young man leaned forward at his desk and snapped dictation to his secretary.

"Send 'em a wire," he commanded, "that the identification records here in the bureau show Boyles an ex-convict—received at the North Carolina state penitentiary at Raleigh, in 1926, to serve four years for larceny. And [illegible] took from one



J. Edgar Hoover, who in a few short years has built up a formidable, efficient secret service.

actly with the right index fingerprint on his identification card."

Then J. Edgar Hoover, the young man responsible for creating the nucleus of America's first real national police force, leaned back in his chair, another tough case on its way toward the grist of the courts. But the usual fears of a police officer concerning the courts were not his; the bureau of investigation under his direction had achieved a record of convictions in 94 percent of the cases with which it had dealt.

TIME was when America's Scotland Yard was just another arm of government investigation. Even today, while it forms a tremendous bulwark of aid for every police department in the United States, the public knows little about its activities. Or about the young man who, in less than ten years, built it from a nondescript organization to one of the most powerful crime deterrents in the world and made it as much feared by the underworld as England's Scotland Yard or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Wherever crime rears its head in the United States one finds the influence of this national organization of special agents and technical and clerical workers, all pursuing crooks with the tense interest that only the excitement of the chase can give. Every police chief in the nation depends upon this bureau and its 3½ million fingerprints. Criminals hate the bureau with a viciousness which only thwarted crime can know.

Hoover's bureau is the only one of its type in the federal government not under the civil service. But although he has had many opportunities to take important and lucrative police jobs elsewhere, he has preferred to stick by his post despite the precariousness of such a position, especially in a change of administrations.

HOOVER himself is a complexity. He is a master detective who simply does not conform to any picture of the average crime chaser. He is athletic—he grieves because he is too old to play baseball any more.

He has never been a member of any police force except his own, but he is looked upon as an expert all over the country. He has used all the scientific short cuts devised for the unraveling of crime, but he insists that there is only one solution to crime, and that is to get your man.

When agents of the bureau go to the scene of a crime they often carry more paraphernalia than ever a dramatist dreamed of for a stage detective: a six-inch magnifying glass, a Stillson wrench, a hammer, files, cold chisel, sealing wax, binoculars, handsaw, knife, notebook, seven or eight tubes of various colored powders, a camera with its own electric light, so devised that a person need only aim it at any object and trip the shutter! Add to this, a steel tape measure, soft-faced rubber tape for the transference of fingerprints, flashlight with extra battery, and other tools, and you have the equipment of one of the United States bureau of investigation men.

What's the reason? A crime which concerns the government may happen at night or in a remote spot. The special agent goes there, often first on the ground. He need ask aid of no one. He doesn't have to borrow a saw from a neighbor, for example, to find out what is behind a partition, thus "tipping his mitt."

AND when, later, that special agent goes on the witness stand, he is ready for any question an attorney may ask—because he, himself, took measurements at the scene of the crime; he sawed through the partition and discovered the hidden evidence. Or, in a murder case, he knows just where the man who fired the bullet stood, because he had a compass to determine the direction of the shot, a measuring tape to get the distance, a magnifying glass to reveal the assailant's footprints, and the materials by which to take impressions of them.

And when the man was arrested, after having washed his clothing to remove bloodstains, the special agent the ultraviolet ray and discovered t stains, which cleansing could n eradicate.

Hoover entered the service the department of justice in 1917 an became the head of the bureau of investigation in 1924. Until the latter date, this bureau had been merely government bureau trying to keep with expanding activities.

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The special agents of America's Scotland Yard work hand in hand with police officials all over the country. Today 17,000 police agencies co-

CT:ACS:CJ

62-21526-40

September 27, 1933.

RECORDED

SEP 29 1933

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:-

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated September 20th, concerning your friend, Mr. Carl S. Milliken, Manager of Safety of the City and County of Denver. I am glad that you wrote me concerning Mr. Milliken and I am taking pleasure in communicating with him today and in furnishing him all available information concerning the work and functions of the Division of Investigation. I trust that the information may be of assistance to him and that he will communicate with me at any time in the future when I may be of aid in connection with the work in which he is engaged.

I am looking forward to seeing you and trust that you will come to Washington in the near future so that we can discuss the matter referred to in your letter.

With all good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

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DATE 8/20/87 BY 8369 WEB/klg

FILES SECTION
MAILED
SEP 27 1933
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

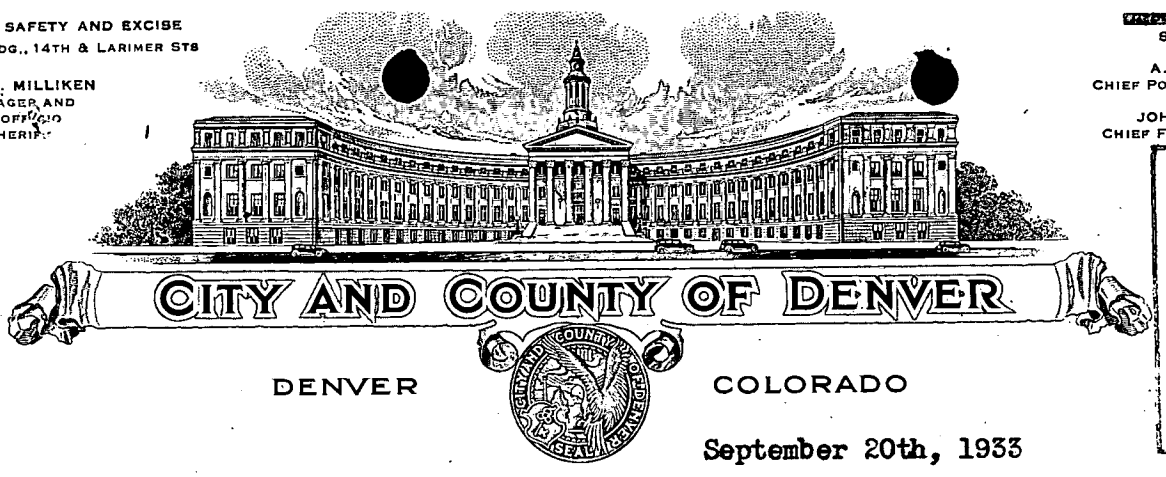
OF SAFETY AND EXCISE
CE BLDG., 14TH & LARIMER STS
CARL S. MILLIKEN
MANAGER AND
EX-OFFICIO
SHERIFF

SECRETARY
A. T. CLARK
CHIEF POLICE DEPARTMENT
JOHN F. HEALY
CHIEF FIRE DEPARTMENT

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hughes
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Locke

CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER

DENVER COLORADO



September 20th, 1933

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/deg.

My dear J. Edgar:--

Mr. Carl S. Milliken, Manager of Safety of the City and County of Denver is a friend of mine of many years standing. He belongs to the new code of law enforcement officers with an eye always to improvement of service and to the greatest efficiency possible among the men under his command. He has been greatly interested in you and your work and especially in the way in which you have trained the Divisional Investigation Agents in the presentation of evidence and the working up of a case to make it air tight in court. I have told him that I feel sure that you would be glad to send him on copies of your manual for the instruction of special agents and other material which you have created so that he may take advantage of these in building up the Denver Police Force along the lines of the Divisional Investigation.

I will be back in New York next week and will give you a ring about coming down to see you regarding the matter I have investigated.

With best wishes

Same ez ever,

Courtney Ryley Cooper

Ack 7-27-33
Rec Milliken
9-26-33

CRC:D

SEP 29 1933

RECORDED

62-21526-40
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 28 1933 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON | FILE

P.S. Will you be good enough to have this material mailed directly to Mr. Milliken? Thanks a lot.

Anything you can send Carl will be highly appreciated by both of us. Ryley

CT:ACS:CJ

September 27, 1933.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/dlg

Dear Ryley:-

I am taking the liberty of transmitting to you herewith the following listed material concerning the various functions of the Division of Investigation. These memoranda refer to the developments in the various activities of this Division in combating the present crime situation and I think you may find their contents of interest.

Pamphlet entitled "The Work and Functions of the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice."
The Division of Investigation
The Identification Unit of the Division of Investigation
International Exchange of Fingerprints
Installation of a Single Fingerprint File
Bulletin upon Fugitives Wanted by Police
Civil Identification
Adoption of Standard Classification of Criminal Offenses
Crime Statistics
Training of Personnel, Division of Investigation

With best personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Encl.

RECORDED 62-21526-41
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 29 1933
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILES SECTION
MAILED
SEP 27 1933
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CT:ACS:KP

September 28, 1933

Mr. Beverly Smith,
c/o The American Magazine,
250 Park Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Smith:

I am taking the liberty of transmitting to you herewith the following listed material concerning the various functions of the Division of Investigation. These memoranda refer to the developments in the various activities of this Division in combating the present crime situation and I think you may find their contents of interest.

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Civil Identification
Adoption of Standard Classification of Criminal Offenses
Crime Statistics
Training of Personnel, Division of Investigation

With best personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Encl.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/dig

RECORDED

62-21576-42
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 30 1933 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

FILES SE
MAIL
SEP 2
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CT:ACS:KP

September 28, 1933

Mr. Charles J. V. Murphy,
The American Magazine,
250 Park Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

I am taking the liberty of transmitting to you herewith the following listed material concerning the various functions of the Division of Investigation. These memoranda refer to the developments in the various activities of this Division in combating the present crime situation and I think you may find their contents of interest.

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Adoption of Standard Classification of Criminal Offenses
Crime Statistics
Training of Personnel, Division of Investigation.

With best personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Encl.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/dlg

RECORDED 62-21526-43
SEP 30
U. S. DEP

SEP 28 1933
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CT:ACS

RECORDED 62-21526-44

October 13, 1933.

OCT 16 1933

Mr. Tom Killilea,
Secretary to Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Penthouse,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 wes/dlg

Dear Mr. Killilea:-

Responsive to the request contained in your communication dated October 12th, I am taking pleasure in furnishing you below the full names and addresses of the officials of this Division mentioned in your communication:-

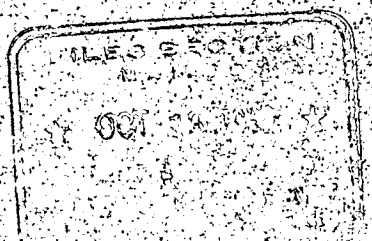
Mr. E.E. Conroy,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Suite L, Federal Building,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. R. E. Vetterli,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
318 Hewes Building,
San Francisco, California.

Mr. R. H. Colvin,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
224 Federal Building,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Mr. Gus T. Jones,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
1216 Smith-Young Tower Building,
San Antonio, Texas.

Sincerely yours,



Assistant Director.

THE PENTHOUSE
TWELVE TWELVE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

October 12th. 1933

Mr. Clyde Tolson
Assistant Director
U.S.Division of Investigation
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Tolson:-

Mr. Cooper is practically swamped with work and unable to write you a personal letter, at this time.

He wants to know if you will be so kind as to forward him the FULL names of Mr. Conroy of Kansas City; Mr. Vetterli of San Francisco; Mr. Colvin of Oklahoma City, and where he can get in touch with Gus Jones?

Mr. Cooper wants to send a copy of one of his books, with autograph, to the above gentlemen and would naturally like to have their full names for such purpose.

Thanking you for attention you may give this matter, I am,

Cordially,

Tom Killilea
Secretary to Courtney Ryley Cooper

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/dlg

Ans 10-13-33

OCT 16 1933

RECORDED 62-21526-44
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 14 1933 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON | FILE

CT:ACG

November 7, 1933.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

62-71536-45 RECORDED
NOV 8 - 1933

My dear Ryley:-

I have received your letter of Tuesday, October 31st, and was indeed pleased to hear from you again.

With regard to the prisons matter, I am very decidedly of the opinion that your suggestion has considerable merit as I feel that one of the difficulties in clearing up the present crime situation is that persons who have violated the law and who are incarcerated in penal institutions receive entirely too much consideration and too many things are done for their pleasure and comfort. However, you will appreciate that I could not take any part in this matter in view of my position in the Department.

There is a Bureau of Prisons in the Department of Justice but frankly I do not believe that the officials of the Bureau would be inclined to make available information of the character which you desire because of their relationship with local authorities, which might be impaired if it became known that any criticism had been made in this situation. Assistant Attorney General Keenan is not in the city at the present time and I do not know what reaction he would have to talking off the record in a matter of this kind.

I appreciate your advice concerning the crime story which will be run in the January issue of The American Magazine and I will read this story with interest.

We have been so busy here in Washington - literally working day and night - that much to my regret I have been unable to listen in on any of your radio programs. I have intended each evening to do so but each time matters have arisen which have made it impossible. I am hopeful of being able to do so in the near future, however.

With best regards to Mrs. Cooper and to you, I am

Cordially yours,

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ NOV 7 1933 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 6269 WEB/TDG

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

THE PENTHOUSE
TWELVE TWELVE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/dg

Tuesday.

My Dear J. Edgar:

Chief Harper of Colorado Springs came to see me while he was here and among other things mentioned that he had talked with several of you down there concerning the crime situation. He said that my name had come up as a possibility of during an interview---as I understand it---with Mr. Keenan on the matter of prisons, and how they are being turned into country clubs.

I took the matter up with Mr. Blossom and he says that he is heavily interested in such an interview, providing names dates and places can be put into the story. That is, he feels that the story would accomplish nothing if it were generalized and all the punches pulled out of it. But if it could be said that the prisoners of such and such a place rioted because they wanted newspapers and radios in every cell, and because they had grown accustomed to such conveniences, that another prison has tennis courts and so forth, and that another is furnishing this, that and the other thing, that the story would be not only of intense interest, but would arouse the country to such a point that something could be done about it. As long as such things are generalized, it will accomplish nothing.

At first glance, this seems impossible. It looks as though a lot of wardens and so forth were to be attacked. However, the opposite is true. For the story could make it plain that it is not the wardens who are at fault but the SYSTEM and the people of the United States who have permitted convict coddlers to

RECORDED 62-21526-45
INDEXED
NOV 8 - 1933
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
FILE

get the upper hand. He feels that the inside story should be old of the various convict organizations, how they have demanded, threatened, cajoled, used bribery and everything else to raise the condition of convicts in many cases above that occupied by many free and law abiding persons during this depression.

Then the story of meddling women should be told, how they have freed guilty man after guilty man,

Also there should be told the story of the convict towns, how often, a city has a floating population of gangsters, crooks, thieves and all that sort of thing, with whom a man, after he has become a trusty, can communicate as freely as though he enever had been arrested.

There is case after case where comvicts have gone home for this, that and the other thing, and the Prison Reform League or whatever the convicts call themselves, as you know, are now agitating for annual vacations for convicts.

I have a crime story coming out in the January issue of the American Magazine about which I have not had time to tell you, which tells of the underground railway of Crimedom; it will be on the stands November 20. Mr. Blossom feels that this would be a good story to follow it, and he feels also that he would like to have Mr. Keenan's name or your name at the head of it.

I think that all the problems which present themselves as far

THE PENTHOUSE
TWELVE TWELVE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

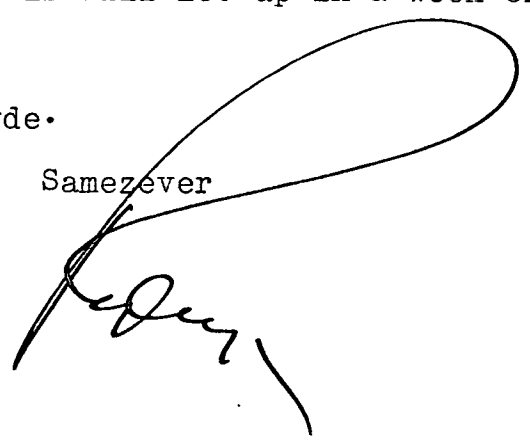
as the government getting in trouble with the states over criticism state institutions could be overcome in that this is not a criticism of state institutions or convict handling, but of an insiduous creeping process which has been put over byt the convicts themselves and persons who perhaps meant well but who have brought about a serious condition in this country.

Will you let me know what you think about it so that I can report to Mr. Blossom?

I am the busiest little bee you ever saw these days, whipping that radio program into shape and have to be at the studio a great deal of my time, although the programs only go on every Friday and Saturday nights. This will let up in a week or so, I hope.

Best to you and Clyde.

Samezever



CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS
COLORADO

POLICE DEPARTMENT

H. D. HARPER
CHIEF

November 4,1933

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

POLICE

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

Dear Mr.Hoover:

You no doubt will recall while on my trip to Washington in one of our conferences we talked over the matter of getting some one to write a series of articles on making penitentiaries prisons instead of pleasure resorts and the name of Courtney Riley Cooper was mentioned.

I went from Washington to New York City and had lunch with Mr.Cooper who stated he would be glad to write such articles but was particularly anxious to have the endorsement of Attorney General Cummings on the idea. Mr. Cooper stated he would take the matter up with you before contacting General Cummings.

I have just received a letter from Mr. Cooper stating he has written you regarding the matter.

I feel that he is the properperson to write such articles and is thoroughly in accord with us on the idea.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

H D Harper
Chief of Police.

HDH.c

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U. S. Department of Justice

CLEGG
TOLSON

FILE

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Changed to

94-3-4-20

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Room 318 1-5 1934.

To: ✓ Director
___ Mr. Nathan
___ Mr. Edwards
___ Mr. Clegg
___ Mr. Lester
___ Miss Gandy
___ Miss Finnell
___ Chief Clerk
___ Chief, Unit
___ Personnel Files
___ Files
___ Printing Section
___ Supervisor, Steno. Pool
___ Inspector
___ Miss Sheaffer.

Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Hughes	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Locke	

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DATE 8/20/81 BY 8869 WEB/deg

Clyde Tolson.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

WHDL:AEK

January 4, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, feature writer for The American Magazine, discussed with the writer about fifty I.C's in which women were involved in criminal activities.

The majority of these I.C's had already been furnished to Mr. Cooper. However, upon this occasion he requested and was given copies of I. C. 26-5190, "Will Lawrence, alias Jim Fisher, et al, National Motor Vehicle Theft Act - Three State Charges of Murder," and 23-2489, "Bruce J. McLaughlin, with aliases, et al, Violation National Prohibition Act."

Respectfully,

W. H. D. Lester

W. H. D. Lester.

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RECORDED & INDEXED
JAN 9 - 1934

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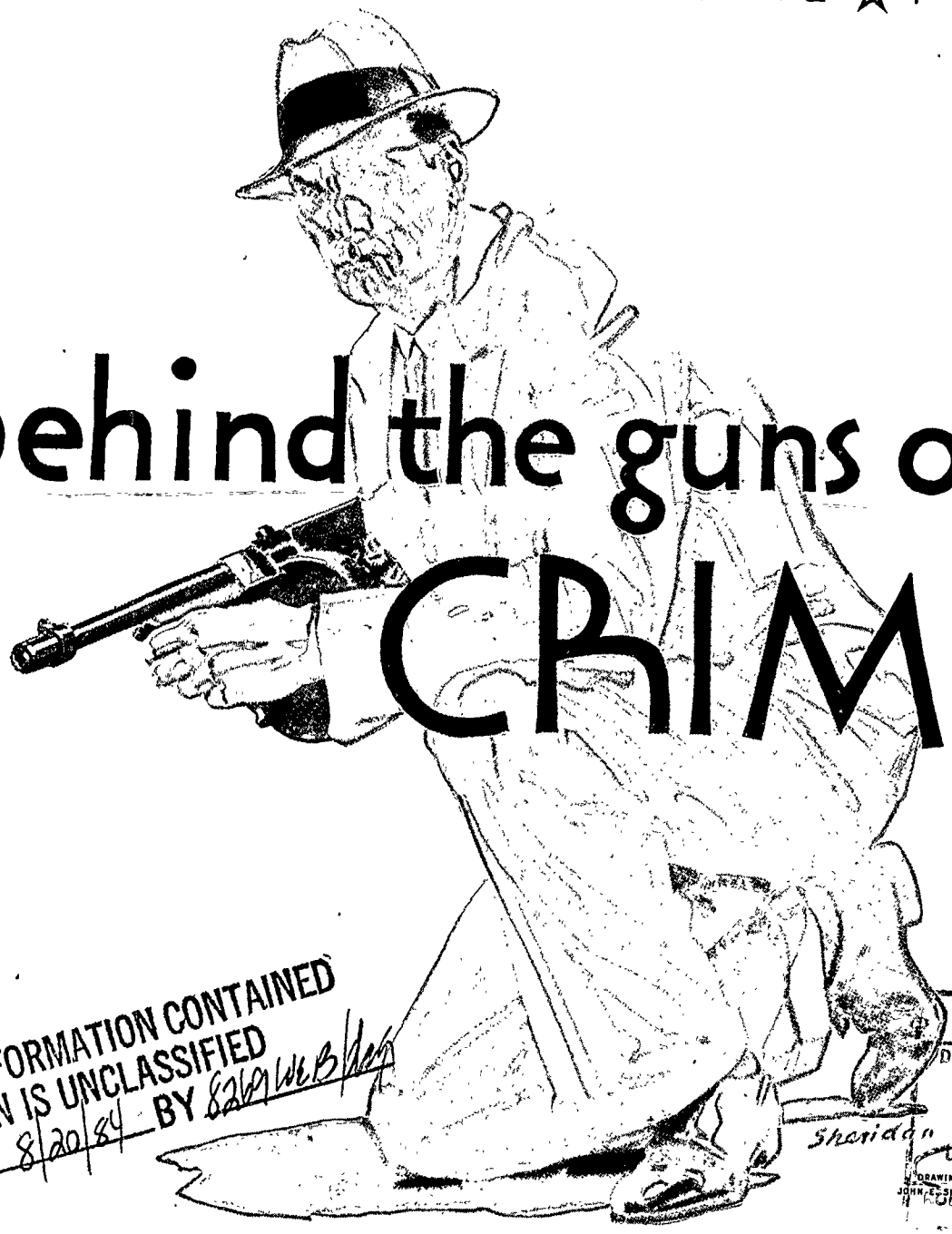
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
TOLSON | FILE

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE ☆ JANUARY 1934



Behind the guns of CRIME

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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 1 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ST. LOUIS

DRAWING BY JOHN E. SHERIDAN

Riding the rods on gangland's underground railway . . . a well-groomed industry of efficient lawlessness that is levying a tribute of $100 a year on every member of your family.

IN PRACTICALLY any city in the country the criminal of today knows exactly where to go to find aid, protection, escape, or immunity.

He knows because of a vast criminal information bureau—an organized underground railway which has extended its main lines and branches over the land. It provides him in advance with lists of names, addresses, and telephone numbers of—

Doctors who will dress his wounds and keep mum about it.

Lawyers who will help him evade the law and defend him if he gets in trouble.

Tailors who, without questions, will make him clothing with concealed pistol pockets.

Bankers, brokers, or "fences" who will dispose of his "hot money" derived from a kidnapping and other crimes, or his "sizzling bonds" fresh from a bank holdup.

Hotels which will hide him from the eyes of police.

Crooked police and other officials who will look the other way—for a consideration.

Even beauty doctors who will secretly disguise him by dyeing his hair and otherwise altering his appearance.

Investigating this vast network beneath the guns of crime, I have traveled thousands of miles, searched grand jury testimony, prison and court records, had confidential talks with chiefs and commissioners of police, sheriffs, prison wardens, members of pardon boards

BY COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER



Present-day crime carries a gun in one hand and a niblick in the other. Smartly dressed Kathryn Kelly, wife of George (Machine Gun) Kelly, both serving life terms for the kidnapping of Charles F. Urschel, Oklahoma oil man; Harvey Bailey, captured on a golf course and imprisoned for life for the same kidnapping. Below: Harold Fontaine (with cigarette), engineer of the underground railway which smuggled guns and dynamite into Leavenworth Penitentiary in a barrel of shoe paste

PHOTOS BY ACME, INTERNATIONAL, KEYSTONE

man-hunters in every section of the country, and with criminals themselves.

As I write, four of these criminals are "on the spot" for talking too much. A thousand voluntary "stool pigeons" of crime are on the lookout for them. And as, one by one, they are located, news of their hideouts will be passed swiftly along the underground railway telegraph until it reaches men detailed to kill them. The higher-ups who have ordered the killings may not stir from their "refrigerators"—as their hideaways are called—but their orders will be carried out quickly and efficiently.

TO SEE how smoothly the underground railway operates let's look, for instance, at the work of its beauty doctors. Conspicuous examples of their craftsmanship came to light with the capture of the notorious bandits, George (Machine Gun) Kelly and Harvey Bailey, both sentenced to life imprisonment recently for the kidnapping of Charles F. Urschel, Oklahoma oil man. Both had had their hair dyed, attempting to escape detection. James (Fur) Sammons, wanted for a Baltimore robbery, had done the same. Two prisoners who escaped from Leavenworth Penitentiary roved all over the country before they were caught—with dyed hair.

Here were widely separated instances, but each of these notorious criminals had known exactly where to go to get a hair disguise. The dyeing jobs were expert ones, and each evidently had been repeated several times. But in no instance had police anywhere been informed that a young man, for no apparent reason, had altered his appearance!

Crime's underground railway even goes so far as to supply criminals with lists of "soft" pardon boards, easy governors, and loosely run prisons.

A bandit wanted by several states was recently captured in San Francisco. He offered no resistance to extradition by any state except Missouri.

"I won't go back there!" he announced. "I'll plead guilty in one of those other places. I'll fight my head off before I go back to Jefferson City."

JEFFERSON CITY penitentiary is known along the grapevine telegraph of the underground railway as a "tough stir," just as Dannemora, in New York, is tough, and as Sing Sing is a hard place to work the rackets by which convicts are freed.

The criminal likewise is supplied with the names of prison guards and wardens who "fall" for hard-luck stories or are easy with passes. Three convicts serving life sentences in a Western penitentiary wanted to go fishing. An indulgent deputy warden gave them passes to fish in a lake adjoining the prison, and the three happy fishermen walked out of the penitentiary, called a taxicab—and never came back.



Mrs. Frank Nash, under Federal indictment for attempting to obstruct justice—whose bandit husband and four officers were killed by gunmen attempting to liberate him in Kansas City; and "Machine Gun" Kelly, looking the part of a well-dressed business man

More recently, Harvey Bailey escaped from the Dallas (Texas) jail, for which escape a jailer and another confederate were convicted. How did he get a gun? How does any convict get a gun? Or dope, or anything else he wants? Through information provided by the underground railway!

Perhaps I can show by the case of Joe Dunne—convicted in Santa Fe, N. Mex., with thirteen others, of running a lottery—how far-reaching is the information system. The lottery was to be a sweepstakes on a horse race at Saratoga, N. Y. The drawing was to be in Juarez, Mexico. Agents, many of whom worked under aliases, were appointed to sell the tickets in 19 states, from New York to California. Dunne picked his men during a three weeks' motor trip as casually taken as if he were appointing representatives for legitimate business.

There was no hesitation anywhere. Dunne would drive into a town, find the men he wanted for agents, complete the financial arrangements, and drive on. When indictments were handed down in Santa Fe, N. Mex., it was necessary to pick up defendants in New Mexico, New York, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Oklahoma, California, and Arkansas. These were only the actual organizers and promoters of the scheme; the numerous agents and sub-agents, working in hundreds of cities and small towns, were not prosecuted.

Now, did Joe Dunne know where to go—in 19 states—for whom to ask, what political boss to placate, what poolroom was the proper hangout, what city administrations were lax, and what towns were good hangouts for the kind of men he was seeking—men willing to break a Federal law and police willing to permit it to be broken—or was he a mind reader?

LET me tell you of George Robertson, who desired to rob his own bank, the Montgomery County National Bank of Cherryvale, Kans., of which he was president. According to his own confession, he went to a "fixer" for the underground in Springfield, Mo., and told him that he wanted his bank robbed and would divide the loot with the robbers. The fixer engaged three experienced bank robbers, who held up the bank, taking $7,000 in currency and some $63,000 in bonds. According to instructions, they delivered most of the bonds to a fence in Miami, Fla. This man sold a part of the bonds at 65 cents on the dollar. Two of the bandits had been killed by this time in another bank robbery which hadn't been as well planned. Lyman Ford, the third robber, took his part of the loot to a Western attorney.

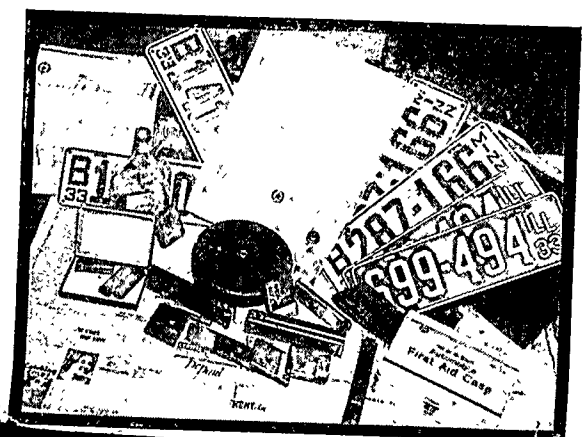
The attorney, according to the confession, advised Ford and his wife to go to a certain "cooling-off joint" in the South, and later paid them their share of the money obtained from the sale of the stolen bonds. The amount was not stated; usually the lawyer who arranges the selling gets 40 per cent, the crooked banker, broker, or fence who palms them off on unsuspecting buyers gets another 40 per cent, and the crook gets what is left.

Anyway, the bank robber and his wife went to New Mexico and started a chicken ranch. Subsequently, the attorney sent the bonds remaining in his possession to Ford for disposition. Ford sent them on to another lawyer, an American living in Juarez, Mexico, who, caught trying to sell them, "squawked."

NATURALLY, these questions arise: How did the Springfield fixer and fence know just where to find an expert bank robber? How did the bandit gang know just where to deliver a part of the loot? Why did Lyman Ford know that his attorney would not immediately call up police headquarters and have him arrested for attempting to sell stolen property? And who gave Ford the name of the Juarez attorney when he moved to New Mexico? Does all this give an indication of the workings of crime's underground railway, and the reason it costs you and me and other honest citizens of this country $12,000,000,000 a year to run it?

Because of the underground railway, the "shoving" of bonds has become a big business. Here is a typical case:

Five bonds (Continued on page 90)



Part of the captured equipment of a modern bandit gang. It includes stolen license plates, road maps, a first-aid kit, liquor, and ammunition. This in addition to a fairly complete arsenal of pistols and machine guns



Loyalty was a thing that bound men's hands and tongues oddly . . . in the cell Ray Fawl nursed his own personal tragedy and would not speak

Motives of an OVERLORD

This is the story of a sagebrush baron. He disliked men who rustled cattle and girls who threw stones when they got mad.



BY ERNEST HAYCOX

NADINE CURTIN entered the intersection with a wholly unlawful recklessness, and a car's brakes snarled at her bare ankles while the last brilliant sunlight of the day made a fluid outline of her slim, striding body.

She was, Bourke Rembeau admitted, watching her, a real Juno of the prairie country and as unquenchably modern as the platinum bracelet glittering on her wrist.

The bustling town of Pendleton was bathed in a stifling heat that rolled cloudlike off the vast hinterland of wheatfield and cattle range, but Nadine skipped briskly up the curb and laid a peremptory hand against Bourke Rembeau's wide chest. "So it takes a court trial to drag the big beef baron of Ukiah into town. Six o'clock at the Curtin table, mister."

A grin licked across the sun-darkened steadiness of Bourke Rembeau's face. He said amiably, "A party?"

"Purely informal gathering of Pendleton's best unmarried people. Bourke, your eyes are turning hazel and I detect a faint touch of the austere sagebrush autocrat. Too much solitude. Presently you'll have shaggy eyebrows, an ingrown temper, and a tendency to kick stray children out of your path, and I shan't love you any more. At six, my cabbage."

LIKE that—and away; a blithe girl swaggering through the five-o'clock crowd.

The manners of his own generation were beginning to be a little strange to him, and at twenty-six he felt somewhat like an outlander in this brisk county town he seldom visited. Isolation, that was it. The town kept abreast of the world; it was, in miniature, a network of all the puzzling threads of this complicated century. But the long, bare flats and dun slopes of the yonder range didn't change at all, and he had been

once; and Elaine was halfway down the stairs and Pete was halfway up, and they sort of melted together in a long embrace. . . . Nancy gulped and blinked her eyes very fast, and then she went back into the living-room and minded her own business for quite a long time.

Later, while Elaine was busy packing and Mother was blissfully helping her, Nancy managed to corner a blithesome Pete and speak to him very firmly, indeed. After all, love is a wonderful thing and Nancy was a stanch believer in it but —in this world a girl has to look out for herself.

Nancy said, "Listen, Pete—you didn't mention her wire, did you?"

Pete looked slightly surprised. "Why—now you mention it, I don't believe I did. But what do you know about Elaine's wire?"

"Plenty," said Nancy succinctly. "It cost me a dollar forty-six, to be exact."

Pete wrinkled his brow and rubbed his chin reflectively. Presently he seemed to have digested that. "You sent that wire?"

Nancy nodded. "If I hadn't she'd have gone into a decline before now, Pete; she's been mooning around like nothing human. And both of you are so darn' stiff-necked—I just took pity on you. I signed her name because I knew you wouldn't come unless you thought she'd given in."

"I probably wouldn't," admitted Pete with a little sheepish grin; "at least not for a few more days. But—I'm glad you did it, Nance. As for the dollar forty-six—"

He gave her a bill. Nancy beamed at him. "Pete, you're a sweet guy—I just couldn't let you get out of the family. Twenty dollars will get me the very pair of evening sandals I've been yearning for. Some day I'll do something handsome for you."

"You have," said Pete fervently.

A LITTLE later, when Mother came downstairs, Nancy, with an expression of sweet, sisterly interest transfiguring her face, went up. Elaine, looking quite radiant, was just finishing packing her last bag. Nancy indicated the American Beauties on the chest of drawers with a little expressive movement of her head.

"Did you tell Pete," she inquired casually, "about the mysterious unknown?"

Elaine flushed slightly. "Why—why, no, I didn't. That is, Pete asked who sent them and I—I sort of intimated that they were yours and—you just put them in here to brighten things up. You don't mind?"

"Well," Nancy appeared to consider the matter, "I don't especially mind—still—"

"But surely you see I couldn't go into all that now," said Elaine ingratiatingly. "And—Pete mightn't exactly like the idea—"

"No-o," Nancy admitted reflectively; "I can see that he mightn't." Her eyes wandered longingly toward the little jewel case in the top of the only open suitcase. "Only—Elaine, d'you wear those topaz earrings very often?"

When Roger Allen had called for Nancy the following night and had helped her carefully into his roadster, he did not immediately drive on. Instead, he spoke in a rather hesitant voice:

"Nancy, there's something I have

SEVEN QUESTIONS *you should be able to answer* NOW

1. *What is the first thing to do when death occurs?*
2. *Which funeral director should be called?*
3. *Where should the funeral be held?*
4. *What casket will be best?*
5. *What are the funeral director's responsibilities?*
6. *How much should the funeral cost?*
7. *How may the quality and value of the casket be definitely determined?*

WHY should you know these things now? Because when the emergency arises there is little time to find the answers; because a knowledge of these things in advance of need may prevent painful embarrassment and distress at a time when they are hardest to bear.

There are so many important but unfamiliar details concerning funeral arrangements that we have written a little book on the subject. Its name is Funeral Facts. We should be glad to send you a copy if you will write. In the meantime, please remember these simple facts:

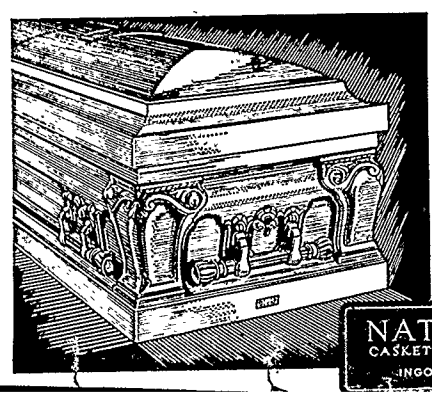
Every casket carrying the National Trade-mark, be it wood or metal, costly or inexpensive, is guaranteed as to quality and value. It will cost no more than a casket about which you know nothing —so be sure to look for the National Trade-mark on the casket you buy.

NATIONAL CASKETS are made to suit every individual purse and every individual taste. (They are sold through funeral directors only.) If your funeral director does not have exactly the NATIONAL CASKET *you* want at the price *you* wish to pay, he can easily get it for you.



Finally, choose a reliable funeral director in advance of need. Then you will never have to make a hasty decision which may lead to regrets later.

Write Dept. A-1, 60 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass., for booklet.



NATIONAL Casket COMPANY, INC.

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DISPLAY ROOMS IN THIRTY CITIES

25725—A National Armco Ingot Iron Design, Mod-Urn Panelside Series. Look for the National Trade-

you tried to fool me, too, so you haven't any right to be really sore. You see, I—I've been sending flowers to your sister as a—sort of a joke on you—for stringing me along the way you did."

"Stringing you—I?" Nancy sounded dumfounded.

"You know what I mean," said Roger Allen firmly. "As if I didn't know who you were all the time! I ought to, when I followed you that night you rushed away from the dance all alone. I wasn't ten feet behind you."

Nancy said, "Oh," weakly.

"So, anyway," Roger went on in a rather apologetic tone, "I thought I'd teach you a lesson. When I found out you had a sister Elaine I sent her flowers. And when I dated you I kidded you along about it, too. But when you wouldn't come to the phone I realized that it had gone far enough. You—aren't mad at me, are you, Nancy?"

Nancy appeared to consider the matter. She toyed idly with a dangling topaz earring; she rubbed the toe of one glittering sandal thoughtfully against the heel of the other one; she observed the look of humble pleading in Roger Allen's adoring eyes; and finally she reached a decision.

The smile she flashed upon him was positively dazzling, and she tucked one hand chummily under his arm, but her tone was admonitory: "Well, I'll forgive you this time because it's a first offense. But in the future you be careful—a little mystery is all right but it's pretty dangerous stuff to play around with!"

Behind the Guns of Crime

(*Continued from page 13*)

for $100,000 each were stolen in New York. The underground railway got into action. The crook was directed to an attorney in a Southern city, who directed him in turn to a bank vice president. The banker sent out from his private offices for sufficient cash to buy the bonds at 95 cents on the dollar—and placed the bonds among the bank's assets. One of the bonds was eventually deposited as security for county funds on deposit in that bank.

The banker, at the trial which resulted in his conviction, contended that the transaction was perfectly legitimate. But the prosecuting officials called attention to the fact that the banker paid for the bonds with cash instead of with the customary check; also, that the crook, before calling at the bank, had offered the bonds to fences for 60 cents on the dollar; also, that banks don't usually buy a half-million in bonds from someone they don't know.

I can name several cities which today are important centers for the "shoving" of "hot" bonds and money, and so can any well-informed police official. How does a city get that way? Well, some fence starts business there with wide "connections." Immediately word goes out through crookdom. Other fences settle in the community. In a short time, a center of criminal activities is established.

HOW swiftly such word can travel was demonstrated to me when I met a gambler on a train. I had known him in a far Western city. I asked him if he was going there.

"No," he said; "I'm laying off that town—it's hot. There's a big investigation on—won't be anything running until a week from Monday. Big Eddie, the No. 1 guy there, figures to keep the lid clamped down until after the grand jury adjourns."

"So?" I asked. "When did they turn on the heat?"

"Yesterday," said the gambler.

We were 2,000 miles from that particular city. Eastern newspapers had carried nothing about the investigation. Only twenty-four hours had elapsed. Yet this gambler knew all about it. The information had gone out over the leased wires which serve the race track gambling poolrooms, telling what had happened, who was responsible, and how long to stay away. Incidentally, I was in that city on the Monday following the grand jury adjournment. Promptly on time, in accordance with advance announcement, the games and gaff joints opened up again, and the town was no longer "hot."

There was a time when this passing of information was a haphazard affair. That was in the days when crime was localized. All that is changed now—crooks move from place to place in speedy automobiles and by airplanes; swiftness of transportation and communication has broadened their field of activity.

Prohibition brought about the tightly knit criminal organization that exists in this country today. Before prohibition, crime was sporadic, poorly planned, every fellow for himself. But with the vast amassing of information which came through prohibition, criminal elements were welded, until now the paths of crime are nation-wide.

Bootlegging also brought many highly intelligent, well-educated persons into crime. These are the men who today are applying to all manner of "rackets" the ideas of organization used in evading prohibition.

Much was printed recently about a gang supposed to contain typical old-time Western desperadoes led by Harvey Bailey, the convicted Urschel kidnapper. Instead, they are typical of the present-day efficiency of organized crime. They got their start as small-time bootleggers. They worked up in the booze racket, but quit when the profits began to wane, and took up bank robbery, kidnapping, and other major crimes.

They carried with them into the newer fields all the information which bootlegging had given them.

Once, the ordinary crook bought his own gun. Now he steals it from the United States Government. Hardly a month passes without a National Guard armory being robbed of a dozen or so United States Army .45 caliber automatic pistols. They are found in the hands of dead gangsters in New York, St. Paul, Kansas City, Hot Springs, Ark., San Francisco, Los Angeles, and elsewhere. Here, again, the underground railway carries its load of information; the telegraph sings with the news that it's easier and simpler to get one's "rod" from the Government than to buy it where a record may be kept. A flagrant case was that of the Barrow brothers.

LAST spring, Marvin Ivan (Buck) Barrow went free from the Texas Penitentiary as a result of a so-called sympathetic pardon. He immediately joined his brother Clyde and two women. One of their first actions was to kick in a government arsenal in Oklahoma, from which they stole four automatic rifles, a bushel basketful of automatic pistols, and enough ammunition to supply fifty men. Then they started forth on a summer of robbery and murder.

They killed a constable and detective in Joplin, Mo., and wounded three other officers who surrounded them in Platte City, Mo. Near Des Moines, they were again surrounded. Other officers were wounded and Clyde Barrow was killed. One woman was captured and taken to Jefferson City, Mo., to serve a ten-year term. Marvin Barrow and the other, according to officers, were wounded. But they got away.

And what became of them? They crawled bleeding into an automobile for a get-away. Did they die in some out-of-the-way place like hunted beasts? Or did they know just where to go—some retreat where there were medical care, food, clothing, persons to shield them?

The very fact that they had stolen a bushel basketful of automatics would tend to support the latter theory. They got those guns for a purpose—to pay off debts along crime's underground railway, and they were sure that officials of the underground crime railway would care for them until they were well again.

REPEAL of prohibition will not end the system. It is thoroughly buttressed by a decade of experiment and progress. In fact, repeal may make conditions worse, just as the dying profits of prohibition brought about the recent wave of kidnappings and big stick-ups.

Today there are many cities in which unscrupulous or cowardly police are willing to bargain with crooks. Police heads in such communities have made truces with crookdom, whereby the crook promises not to pull any jobs in the town, in return for which the police promise not to molest him or to answer pleas of the police of other cities who may want him. Thus the town becomes a haven where a crook can be safe unless some detective from another city comes in and insists upon his arrest.

Nothing in my investigation indicates that police departments have any greater percentage of crookedness than other lines of endeavor. It simply counts for more there, and the crook plans on it. And yet figures tend to show that at least 7 per cent of law-enforcement officers are not only crooked, but possess criminal records. The United States Civil Service Commission, which in 1929 began fingerprinting its applicants, found that out of every 13 applicants one was a criminal. There were men who had served terms for murder, arson, mayhem, robbery, grand

every other crime on the calendar. Last year Los Angeles made a test fingerprinting of 87 police applicants. Seven out of the 87 had criminal records. And there is a reason for such records.

I sat at the entrance to a circus in a large American city recently. Every few minutes one of the city policemen assigned to the show would come anxiously to the door and ask if "Johnny" had come yet. "Johnny," political boss of the city, had said he was going to attend the circus. He is now, by the way, under indictment by a Federal grand jury on a charge of evading income taxes—after efforts to get him on charges of bootlegging and racketeering had failed.

I was with a city detective. One by one, as the cops asked the solicitous question, the detective remarked:

"Johnny made him a sergeant," or "Johnny put him on the force," or "Johnny lifted him from a beat to the lieutenancy."

Enlarge the scene. Take in a score or twoscore of big towns in America. Paint the same kind of picture—for the same picture does exist elsewhere. Then figure out for yourself why it is hard to break up nationalized crime without the aid of a Federal non-political body, a national fight against national crookdom.

Since the enactment, about eighteen months ago, of the so-called Lindbergh kidnapping law, there have been 15 cases in which the Federal government either had charge or worked in coöperation with local or state police. Not one of those 15 kidnapping cases, ranging from New York to Denver, Colo., remains unsolved. As I write, 43 persons have been convicted and 32 other persons await trial. Such effectiveness comes from the fact that Government agents can laugh at local, state, and even national politicians who seek to interfere with their efforts. They move about without regard to state lines. No "Johnny" has lifted them from patrolman to lieutenant, with the power to break them again.

BUT to get back to the underground railway and its information system: Let me tell you about a gang of bandits, known as the Fleagle Gang—all since killed or hanged—who held up a bank in Lamar, Colo. There was a gun battle; a member of the gang, Howard L. Royston, was shot in the jaw. Their headquarters were on a ranch near Garden City, Kans. But, with Royston dangerously wounded, they could not stay there. Royston, requiring more expert treatment than the average crooked surgeon could give him, was driven across Nebraska and into Minnesota, to St. Paul. There a skilled surgeon patched him up.

The fact that there are doctors who forget their ethics for a fee is bad enough. But the dangerous part is that crookdom knows exactly where and how to find them.

Even prison escapes are arranged these days with nice precision. Consider this:

A group of prisoners seeking to escape from Leavenworth Penitentiary in Kansas arranged, through the resources of the underground railway, to have guns and dynamite shipped into the prison in a barrel of paste for the shoe factory. Their accomplices even sent them code telegrams telling them of the progress of the plot!

A fellow convict, Harold Fontaine, on being released, was told by the plotters to get in touch with three big-time crooks who had escaped some time before. Now, officers of the United States Division of Investigation were working day and night in a vain effort to find these three fugitives, and were assisted by police from a dozen cities. Yet seven crooks cut off from the world in Leavenworth Penitentiary knew exactly how to reach them! Fontaine had no difficulty whatever in locating them through a Chicago resort keeper and a system of "forwarding addresses." The contact established, progress was reported in this code telegram sent into the prison to Stanley Brown, one of the seven convicts seeking escape:

"Mother and I are well. I will leave next week." The telegram was signed "Mrs. Brown."

THE paste was bought under an assumed name from the manufacturer. Then, from another source, a barrel was obtained. This was painted and labeled to resemble similar barrels sent regularly to the prison. Somebody did that painting. Somebody affixed the label—an expert job. The criminals to whom Fontaine appealed knew exactly where to go to get the men for each job. Then a vulcanizing job was done, to enclose in an automobile inner tube seven revolvers and sixteen sticks of dynamite. Again they knew where to go.

Remember that these three were hunted men, and thus constricted in their movements. They could offer no references nor persuade reputable persons that they were putting guns in rubber tires merely as an experiment, or buying dynamite to blow up stumps on the old farm. But they had no difficulty. Again they sent a telegram to a convict in Leavenworth:

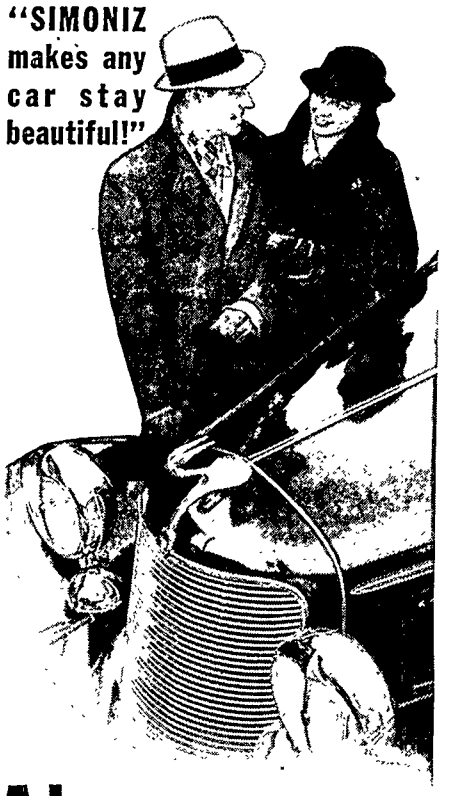
"Aunt Emma very ill. Leaving St. Louis tonight."

Aunt Emma was the barrel of shoe paste. On its arrival at the penitentiary, a convict plotter on the freight dock recognized it. Telegrams had announced its coming. Secret markings shouted its contents to him. He placed it to one side until he could distribute the guns.

Shortly after that, seven desperate convicts kidnapped the warden and his entire office force and broke out of the penitentiary. Each was bound for a specific destination along crime's underground railway, some resort where he would be cared for and given money and clothing.

Had it not been for one small detail which the convicts overlooked, the plot might have been completely successful. They had planned to take the warden with them and use his car for the get-away. But the warden kept his car locked and the keys in an inaccessible place. That was their undoing. Other cars had to be commandeered. Time was lost, allowing posses to form, with the result that three of the fugitives were surrounded in a farmhouse and killed themselves rather than surrender and the other four were recaptured. It was only one failure in an underground business of many successes, and the underground railway was not responsible for the failure. Every detail of the plot had been thoroughly and efficiently managed.

I have mentioned resorts—and by resorts I mean anything from the hide-away of an old ex-convict, outside a city, to playgrounds like Miami and Saratoga. The crooks patronize the best hotels, follow the playgrounds, these days. They



Always... SIMONIZ Your Car!

Wise motorists everywhere Simoniz their cars. They say it's the only way to keep a car beautiful for years. Simoniz protects the finish in all weather, makes it last longer and keeps the colors from fading.

Simonizing is easier and quicker. . . . you'll enjoy doing it yourself. If the finish is dull, the wonderful Simoniz Kleener restores its lustre in a jiffy without any hard rubbing. Then Simoniz keeps it always sparkling bright. It pays to insist on Simoniz and Simoniz Kleener for your car!



Mr. C. L. Bledsoe, Chicago, says there's nothing like Simoniz. It keeps this Franklin always looking new. Driven 103,296 miles.

MOTORISTS WISE SIMONIZ

THE SECRET OF LASTING BEAUTY

will be found mingling with the crowds at Atlantic City, Pebble Beach, or Tia Juana.

In one of our biggest cities, four murderers at one time were associating with business and professional men on a fashionable golf course. Naturally there came the question of how they got there. Again, prohibition entered. Their best friend was a man of good family, who had turned bootlegger and who had recently finished a term in the penitentiary for the traffic. Many of his old friends clung to him, despite his bootlegging. So he introduced the newly arrived criminals, one by one, to his respectable friends. The new arrivals spoke good English and gave no indication that murder and bank robbery were their specialties. They were invited to good clubs.

The incident is repeated and repeated throughout America. Two escaped prisoners from Leavenworth actually were captured on another exclusive golf course. They said they had played golf at clubs in practically every city they visited.

Two gangsters were killed not long ago in a mid-Western city. The most surprised persons were the hard-boiled newspapermen who covered the case. They had known the pair as men-about-town, golfers, and sportsmen. Yet there were smoking United States Army automatics which the two had dropped when, caught in the commission of a murder, they had been shot down with a sawed-off shotgun in the hands of a fearless sheriff.

Perhaps I can help make my point with the case of Neil McConlogue, a mild-mannered, youngish man of poetic mien and gentle ways. He is the author of one of the most beautiful of all Mother's Day poems. But he is a crook.

He tried to embezzle money from a man who had befriended him. He left a trail of bad checks from one end of the country to the other. He impersonated Federal officers. He has done time in Rhode Island State Prison, Atlanta Federal Prison, San Quentin, for everything from false pretenses and forgery to grand larceny. He even practiced the ghoulish art of stealing from the grieving relatives of dead persons, telling them that he was an old friend of the departed one. Yet every Mother's Day thousands of mothers sigh to the lilt of his sentimental verses.

ONE case which I investigated contained practically every phase of the underground railway: its grapevine telegraph, its transportation facilities, its helpfulness to those who ride its rails. This is the life and death of Frank Nash, to whom the underworld rallied in time of trouble, only to slaughter him accidentally in what is now known as the Kansas City Massacre.

Nash was a fugitive from a Federal prison, having escaped while serving a 25-year sentence on a mail robbery charge. Previously he had been twice pardoned, once after a life sentence for murder and once after a 25-year sentence for robbery. At the time of his escape he had served a total of less than 13 years on the three sentences.

Immediately this murderer, this bank bandit, this mail robber, had his hair dyed and bought a toupee. He underwent a facial operation by a plastic surgeon which so altered the shape of his nose as to change his appearance entirely. But no one reported that an unprepossessing man of 42, with no apparent reason for so doing, had done those things.

At first he made his headquarters at an inn outside Chicago, listed in official records as being an important way station on the underground. Once the word traveled along the grapevine telegraph that Frank Nash could be found at the inn, crooks and criminals from all parts of America dropped by to talk things over with him. Soon he was pulling bank robberies again, moving about the country. At last he gravitated to Hot Springs, Ark., to take the baths, play golf, and sport about a bit.

By this time Nash had plenty of money. He gambled at various joints and played the horses in the pool-rooms, apparently indifferent to the possibility of his arrest as an escaped prisoner. And, it should be pointed out, by this time Frank Nash was wanted for more than a mere escape. He had helped smuggle those guns and dynamite in that barrel of shoe paste into Leavenworth Penitentiary. He had also helped to arrange the Lansing (Kans.) Prison escape on last Memorial Day, when Harvey Bailey went through the gate with five other life-timers, the jail delivery predicted days before with this telegram sent to the wife of a convict:

"Expect to cut hay on the thirtieth. Have purchased six cows for delivery at Pitcher."

Nash's part in the job of "cutting hay" had been to arrange for the hide-out of the "six cows" on the farm of an ex-convict near Pitcher, Okla.

NEWS of Nash's activities drifted many miles away to the United States Division of Investigation, and one day last summer F. J. Lackey and Frank Smith, special agents, and Otto Reed, chief of police of McAlester, Okla., drove into Hot Springs.

Now, the common method in making a Federal arrest is to ask the assistance of the local police. But, in this case, not only was that procedure done away with, but an officer from an outside state was taken along as an aid. Why was this done? The Government will make no explanation. The Hot Springs police force asserts its surprise at the action and lets it go at that. However, elements in Hot Springs fighting the present local administration insist that the course was followed because the Government agents wanted to be sure to get their man, wanted no "tip-off."

Whether Frank Nash was protected in Hot Springs, I do not know. The fact remains, however, that Federal officers drove straight to a pool-room, in front of which Nash stood talking with friends. They surrounded Nash, arrested him, and put him in the front seat of the car, handcuffing him.

All this, as well as what followed, is a matter of grand jury evidence and is also a part of the records of the Kansas City, Mo., police department and of the prosecutor's office of Jackson County, Mo. In that evidence is a clear picture of the way crime's underground railway works, in a pinch.

It shows that with the aid of an airplane and the long-distance telephone criminal units—men lost to the law-abiding world—in Hot Springs, Ark., Joplin, Mo., Kansas City, Mo., and Chicago, Ill., were so speedily assembled and put to work that within

You'd Be Surprised—

AT Winchester, Mass., John T. Russell recovered a golf ball and a two-pound rainbow trout at the same time. He sliced a second shot on the eighteenth hole, and his ball landed in a brook on the course, killing the trout.

MOTORCAR racing is tough enough at any time, but for Tommy Milton, holder of 50 or so world's speed records, its hazards are multiplied. Milton is totally blind in one eye. Although he memorizes eye-test charts to pass racing requirements, he also has to be able to "blind race" the tracks. Once, while traveling almost 100 miles an hour, a cinder flew into his good eye. Entirely blinded, he relied on his racing sense and got down into the apron without killing himself or any of the other riders.

THE little fellows who hunch themselves upon the backs of racing horses fare pretty well—when there is racing to be done. They usually ride about five out of eight daily races and are paid a straight fee of $10 for each race. The average rider makes between $150 and $300 a week. For each victory he gets $25. Contract riders get higher wages, and winners of large stakes get an extra bonus. If you have a short, lightweight son of about 16, you might get him a job on a horse.

FOOTBALL is the oldest sport known. It dates back more than 2,500 years. There is controversy as to whether it originated in Athens or in Rome. The Greeks had a name for it—"sphennida." The Romans called it "harpastum." Centuries later England called it "rugby." Still later America called it "football"—possibly because it is less football than anything else.

NIGHT baseball has been the father of many unusual happenings on the baseball diamond, but this business of two batters following each other on different days is too much. In the Central Jersey League one player batted at 11:58 and the man following him took his place at 12:01.

AND night games do a few things to football, too. There is the instance of Herbert Duwe, University of Arizona, who ran 60 yards for a touchdown and nobody saw him do it—the lights went out just as he received the ball.

THE game of golf has been making the ladies get out and work. In 1914 feminine golf competitors could shoot around a 100 and get away with it. By 1932, an 89 wasn't good enough, and now the medalists must dip into the high 70's. All of which means that the ladies will have to be considered when the gents get to bragging about their scores.

IN a wrestling bout at Evansville, Ind., Joe Savoldi and Lou Plummer collided head-on in the middle of the ring with a resounding crash, knocking both men senseless. Some seconds later Savoldi recovered sufficiently to fall on Plummer for the deciding fall.

less than twenty hours from the time of the arrest of Frank Nash in Hot Springs, a massacre of police officers occurred in Kansas City, Mo., as a result. Here are the facts:

As the car containing the officers and Nash was driven away from the pool-room after the arrest, Nash turned in his seat, raised his hand-cuffed hands, quickly crossing and recrossing them, as if in signal. Several men on the curb nodded as though they understood.

The officers with their prisoner proceeded as far as Benton, Ark., when a cordon of police, thrown across the road, stopped them. The Federal agents showed their credentials.

"I guess somebody made a mistake," the Benton officers said. "The Hot Springs force telephoned that a man had been kidnapped."

AFTER an hour more of travel the car was stopped by the police of Little Rock, and again the Federal officers were forced to show credentials.

The Little Rock police, back at headquarters, answered a call from Hot Springs, to hear a voice they believed they identified as that of an officer on the Hot Springs police force, inquiring if anything had been heard of those kidnappers.

"They're no kidnappers," came the reply. "They're Federal officers with an escaped prisoner named Frank Nash. They're taking him back to Leavenworth."

"Which way are they going?" asked the voice.

"They took the Joplin road out of here."

The grand jury evidence showed that the call did not come from a police station, but from the home of a local politician, a man with a police record, who knew many of the underworld visitors to Hot Springs.

Immediately after the call to Little Rock, this man chartered an airplane, and with Nash's wife flew to Joplin, Mo. He had sent word to an old confidence man who lived there that he must meet them and something must be done to free Nash.

But the would-be rescuer searched for the prisoner in vain. Good reason. After leaving Little Rock on the Joplin road the Federal agents, thirty miles out, at a cut-off, had switched to the road leading to Fort Smith, Ark.

From the confidence man's house, outside Joplin, there were telephone calls to Chicago, Hot Springs, and Kansas City. A call from Hot Springs brought information that Nash had been taken to Fort Smith.

From a suburb of Chicago came a suggestion to get in touch with a certain notorious machine gunner and directions to enlist the aid of several persons in Kansas City in locating him. In an incredibly short time, when you consider that the police had been hunting vainly for this gunman for months, the bandit was on the telephone in Kansas City, talking to Nash's friends in Joplin.

In Kansas City, the gunman checked up on the arrival time of the train bringing Nash from Fort Smith, and summoned five convicts, all fugitives from justice, to help. Police couldn't find them, but the underground railway need only sound its whistle-and they appeared.

Arrangements were made to trail the officers' car along the road from Kansas City to Leavenworth, and hold it up either on the road or at the doors of the penitentiary. Everything was set—the machine gunner so reported to Joplin.

When the train bringing Nash arrived at the Kansas City terminal, he and his captors were met on the platform by William J. Grooms and Frank E. Hermanson, Kansas City detectives; and Raymond J. Caffrey and R. E. Vetterli, Government agents.

In the station plaza the officers started to load Nash into the car which was to take him the last thirty miles to the Leavenworth Penitentiary. Hundreds of persons were near by. Cabs came and went. The life of the Union Station flowed on all about them. Nash started to get into the rear seat. They moved him to the front; he sat under the wheel awaiting final disposition. At this point machine gunners stepped forth.

Evidently their leader decided he could free Nash easier with a surprise attack at the station than on a country road, where the officers naturally might be better prepared to give resistance.

The bandits moved swiftly into position, surrounding the police car.

"Get 'em up!" shouted the leader.

Of seven men threatened with death, not one obeyed the command. Every officer reached for his gun. Hermanson shot twice, wounding the leader in an arm. It maddened the bandit.

"Give it to 'em!" he shouted, and the faithful engineers of crime's underground railway went into action with machine guns. Caffrey, Grooms, Reed, and Nash were killed instantly. Vetterli and Lackey were wounded. The only man who escaped unharmed was Special Agent Smith, who, queerly enough, had taken Nash's place in the rear seat.

A machine gunner stuck his head through the shattered car window. Before him was a tangled mess of lifeless sprawls. The killer swung his gun in excited command.

"Frank's dead!" he shouted. "They're all dead! Scram!"

THE story of Frank Nash, perhaps a bit more melodramatic than others, is, in the main, typical of hundreds of cases. Estimate the amount of money he has cost the community at large and you see how it is possible that crime today is costing us $12,000,000,000 a year—more than $100 for every man, woman, and child in the United States.

And the cost is steadily mounting! In many communities the Crime Tax is greater than city, county, state, school, and Federal taxes combined.

In return for our money we are getting murder, arson, bank robberies, kidnappings, corruption of public officials, vice, and terrorism.

The only hope of uprooting this vicious underground system seems to be some form of Federal non-political assistance to local police, to which honest police chiefs could turn, or to which honest citizens could force even crooked chiefs to appeal.

A separate national police force might be difficult, or impossible, to establish. Probably it would involve changes in the Constitution and other obstacles. But Federal assistance in crime eradication, avoiding interference with the rights of the states, should be no more difficult than Federal aid in road building.

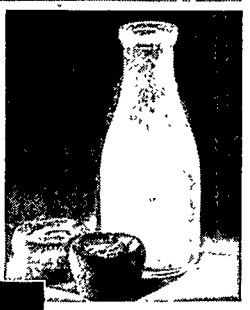


◀ (*Left*) To relieve the pain of burns or scalds, apply a cooling paste of Baking Soda and water. It is instantly soothing and is available everywhere for a few cents a package.

▼ (*Below*) For best results when cleaning window frames and other woodwork, sprinkle a little Baking Soda on a damp cloth, rub the woodwork briskly, rinse with a clean wet cloth and then wipe dry.



▶ (*Right*) When making muffins, use the leavening that brings out the finest taste and texture—cooking experts recommend a leavening of sour milk and our Baking Soda.





◀ (*Left*) Our Baking Soda has many remedial uses. It may be used whenever Sodium Bicarbonate is needed. Keep an extra package in the medicine cabinet.

ARM & HAMMER AND COW BRAND BAKING SODA ARE PURE BICARBONATE OF SODA U.S.P. STANDARD

CHURCH & DWIGHT CO. INC.
K-12
PLEASE SEND ME FREE BOOK DESCRIBING USES OF BAKING SODA
ALSO A SET OF COLORED BIRD CARDS
(PLEASE PRINT NAME AND ADDRESS)
NAME
STREET
CITY
STATE
70 CEDAR ST. NEW YORK

Three Men and Diana

(*Continued from page 51*)

spot was still at her heart; it would always be there. Sometimes she remembered her little domain at "El Doradoita," the hot southern sunlight slanting into her diminutive kitchen; banana palms waving great leaves in the court; and the sense of excitement and adventure that one always felt on entering the big studios—

It was all like a dream now. It was like a dream that she had been a man's wife, cooked his breakfasts, nursed him when he was ill.

But the dream bore fruit in her waking hours. Diana was no longer interested in men. She nodded to them in the omnibus; they were about her all day long; often some man followed up a casual acquaintance and wanted her telephone number, wanted her to come to dinner and a show. She refused it all absently, unemotionally.

Work was her salvation. She could not drink deep enough of its healing and anesthetizing waters. When she was not actually in the office she thought about it a good deal; thought that they must remember to order plenty of the Christmas flashlights this year, and that the defective football must be exchanged for a new one.

Nearly a year and a half after her return home she and her grandmother bought a motorcar. She drove it to work every day. It was a breath-taking experience; it seemed to give her wings. No more waiting for the bus; she could choose her own time for starting, now.

"We can go anywhere we like now, Gram," Di said. "Sacramento; have you ever seen Sacramento? We could go to Canada next year."

SLOWLY—slowly the tides of youth and hope and courage flowed back to fill the empty spaces in her soul. She had been one year with Rowley & Palmer—two years. She knew the stock now, knew the customers, the men downstairs.

Diana was twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three. She was one of the great army of office women who moved through the world monotonously, steadily, filling omnibusses and cafeterias and streets, obeying telephone calls, office bells, noon whistles; always neat and responsive and unobtrusive; machines.

In the first days of her work back in the Bayhead Hardware Store, it had seemed fun enough. And there had been the feverish time of meeting Bruce again, of believing that the doors of life were going to open wide; she had seen herself, for that little happy time, his wife, young Mrs. Palmer, of Bayhead, coming and going in the big Palmer house, beloved and admired and envied—

Well, that was over, and the brief, strange dream of her marriage to Neal was over, and she was one of the clerks at Rowley & Palmer's. Perhaps there would never be any more adventure in her life; certainly many women, at fifty, did not seem to have had as much as she had had, at twenty-three. Perhaps from now on it would be just dull plodding.

But it was not all unpleasant. There was something rather agreeable about arriving at the office in the dull, soft, foggy mornings, smelling the good, clean, leathery and rubbery breath of the new ponchos and saddles, hip-boots and gauntlets. The girls would come drifting in, exchanging the news of the hours during which they had been parted.

"What'je do yesterday, Diana?"

"Yesterday? Oh, washed my hair, and had breakfast with Gram—and, let's see—went over to see the O'Connor babies, and then Gram and I went down and had supper with an old friend of hers in San Jose."

"You sound too good to be true, Diana. Haven't you got a beau?"

"I have not."

"But aren't you ever going to *marry?*"

"I don't think so."

"Diana's young man threw her out," May one day suggested.

"That was it," Diana agreed composedly.

SHE knew the very day they discovered that she had been married, although no word was said. Somehow, through some queer, indirect channel, the office staff found it out, and instantly she knew it. She knew it because of their changed attitudes, the sudden cessation of teasing on the subject of beaus and marriage, and because of their odd respect—their odd consideration for this junior associate of theirs who was yet more experienced than they.

Nobody told her whence the story had come, or how, or how much or little they knew. She only felt that somehow she was different in their eyes now and, strangely enough, was more important. . . .

"Miss Tressady?"

"Mr. Cates."

"I've come up here about something kinder funny—I don't know whether you'll want to do it or not."

"All of us, Mr. Cates, or just me?"

"Just you. We're demonstrating the Kozikitch Kabbinet this month, and what I want you to do is pose for a photograph, showing it off; see?"

"With a lot of spices and jams and flours in it?" Diana encouraged him.

"Exactly. Only—and here's the catch. We want you to be the Kozikitch Girl, see? And we want to advertise that twice every day, for half an hour; you'll be there in the window, yourself, to sort of flourish about with it."

"Oh, wait—" Diana said, smiling, a finger to her cheek.

"Go ahead!" May encouraged her. "It'll be piles of fun."

"Look; there'd be that in it for you," the salesman said.

He penciled something on a piece of paper, displayed it, crumpled up the paper, and thrust it in his pocket.

Diana looked thoughtful. Finances at home were never easy; this would mean a new coat, the camel's-hair coat with the dark fur collar. It would mean a new brown hat. She hesitated.

"I in a smart little gingham home-dress with cuffs?" she suggested.

"Something like that."

"Well, why not?"

It was not much of an adventure; it was a change, anyway. The taking of the photographs in the advertising department was rather fun, and it was amusing to see what the enlargements made of them; such a pretty, smiling young wife Diana looked, in her striped pink gingham, pointing happily to her new Kozikitch Kabbinet.

The occasion, ridiculous as it was, took on the color of a little personal success. The retired president of the firm, old Mr. Rowley, Joan's grandfather, a tiny, wizened man, was known to have liked the advertisement. Various trade magazines wanted it to reproduce, and on the much-heralded day, when Diana stepped into the window to display herself as well as the cabinet, there was quite a gathering on the sidewalk outside. Every day, at eleven and at three, she seriously and silently repeated the process: opening the cabinet drawers to show flour and sugar bins, shifting the spice boxes and egg-beaters to and fro, turning sometimes to smile at her audience.

"If I had a little gas stove here I could actually demonstrate biscuits or stew or something," she told Mr. Cates.

"Say, that's an idea for next Christmas! But could you do it?"

"Could I make biscuits!"

It had rather shaken her up, this experience, and she felt younger and happier for it. She had met men in the other departments; they had made her feel that she was young and pretty and likable. One day a spectacled, capable woman of forty was introduced into the sports department; the renowned "Betty Budget" of the *Morning Star*. Betty wanted the "Kozikitch Girl" to come to her big Friday morning forum and demonstrate the cabinet for San Francisco's housewives.

Diana retailed these adventures to Margaret; and Margaret, whirling through housework as she listened, beamed with satisfaction.

"Diana, *you're* the outstanding one!"

"Demonstrating a kitchen cabinet."

Margaret always looked anxious when Diana assumed that quiet, disillusioned tone.

"You're having wonderful experiences, Di."

"I don't know." Diana would rub her cheek against the straight, fuzzy fluff of the head of one of the O'Connor babies. "These are the adventure, Mag."

"Children? Oh," Margaret would say easily, "anyone can have children."

THE two women loved each other dearly, but in Diana's love there was a protective element and in Margaret's one of simple idolatry. Everything the glittering, golden Diana did was wonderful in Margaret's eyes; if anyone was unkind to Diana, Margaret flashed anger, and when things went right for the younger woman the older was happy. There was complete confidence between them; Diana could say to Margaret what she could say to no other human being, and Margaret, in return, would comment even upon Len for Diana's benefit.

"He likes to have me alone here when he gets home at night."

"Even doesn't want me here?"

"Well, you know how men are."

"Aren't men," Diana might muse aloud, "aren't men funny?"

"Oh, *funny!*"

CT:ACS

January 6, 1933.

Mr. Austin J. Roche,
46 Niagara Falls Boulevard,
Buffalo, New York.

Dear Mr. Roche:-

This letter will serve to introduce to you Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper of New York City. Mr. Cooper is interested in securing information from you concerning a number of police matters. You probably know of him as a special feature writer.

I have the highest regard for Mr. Cooper and for his ability and I will personally appreciate it very much if you will render him any possible assistance in connection with the matter in which he is interested.

Cordially yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WCR/dmg

FILE SECTION
MAILED
JAN 8 1934
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

62-21521-55
JAN 9 1934
U. S. Department of Justice
FILE

CT:ACB

January 8, 1934.

Mr. Jah P. Smith,
Commissioner of Police,
Detroit, Michigan.

My dear Commissioner:-

This letter will serve to introduce to you Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper of New York City. Mr. Cooper is interested in securing information from you concerning a number of police matters. You probably know of him as a special feature writer.

I have the highest regard for Mr. Cooper and for his ability and I will personally appreciate it very much if you will render him any possible assistance in connection with the matter in which he is interested.

Cordially yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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FILES SECTION
JAN 8 1934

RECORDED

62-215 5-56
JAN 9 1934 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

CT:AC

January 2, 1934.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Ryley:-

I am taking pleasure in enclosing herewith letters addressed to Mr. John P. Smith, Commissioner of Police, Detroit, Michigan, and Mr. Austin J. Roche, former Commissioner of Police, Buffalo, New York, in accordance with our recent conversation.

I feel quite certain that these men will be able to help you in securing information concerning the matter which we discussed.

With all good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Encl.

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FILED SECTION
MAILED
JAN 8 1934
P. M.
DEPARTMENT OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

62-21526-57

JAN 9 1934

FILE

CRIMES

January 8, 1934.

Mr. Austin J. Roche,
46 Niagara Falls Boulevard,
Buffalo, New York.

Dear Mr. Roche:-

I have taken the liberty of furnishing a letter of introduction to you to Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper of New York City. Mr. Cooper is a very well-known special magazine writer and I have the utmost confidence in him.

Mr. Cooper is desirous of talking with you concerning a number of matters which have come to your attention in connection with your police work and I will appreciate it if you will be of such assistance to him at the time of his visit as may be possible.

With best personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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FILED SECTION
MAILED
JAN 8 1934
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 62-21526-58
JAN 9 1934
FILE

CT:ICS

January 8, 1934.

Mr. John F. Smith,
Commissioner of Police,
Detroit, Michigan.

My dear Commissioner:-

I have taken the liberty of furnishing a letter of introduction to you to Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper of New York City. Mr. Cooper is a very well-known special magazine writer and I have the utmost confidence in him.

Mr. Cooper is desirous of talking with you concerning a number of matters which have come to your attention in connection with your police work and I will appreciate it if you will be of such assistance to him at the time of his visit as may be possible.

With best personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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JAN 8 1934
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
INVESTIGATION

RECORDED 62-215
JAN 9 1934
FILE

Dear Edgar,

Mr. Lester wanted me to send this magazine down to you.

Ryley -

Detached in Gibson #5-314 WHTDG

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hughes
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Lester WHTDG
Mr. Locke
Mr. Conley

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RECORDED

JAN 16 1934

62-21526-60
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 15 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LESTER TOLSON FILE

WHLL:CSH January 12, 1934

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Penthouse,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Ryley:

In compliance with your recent request, I am enclosing a copy of a special memorandum which I have had prepared in the Luer kidnaping case, dealing with the activities of the four women involved in this particular case, marked with marginal notations which indicate the part played by these women. You will note that only two of them were involved to any great extent.

Expressing the hope that this memorandum will prove suitable for your purpose, and with expressions of my best regards, I am

Cordially yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 Enclosure.

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FILES SECTION
MAILED
JAN 12 1934
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-21526-61
JAN 15 1934

FJK:CSH

AUGUST LUER,
Alton, Illinois.

KIDNAPING

On the evening of July 10, 1933, Mr. August Luer, 77 years of age, a wealthy retired meat packer, and President of the Alton Bank and Trust Company, of Alton, Illinois, was kidnaped from his residence at about 9 P.M. by three men and one woman. The Division of Investigation immediately commenced an active investigation.

On the early morning of July 16th Mr. Luer was released by the kidnapers, after demands made upon the family for the payment of $100,000 had failed to bring results.

Investigation by the Division, in cooperation with the St. Louis Police Department, brought about the arrest of Percy N. Fitzgerald on July 18, 1933, as one of the principal kidnapers. Further investigation disclosed that Mr. Luer was actually kidnaped by Fitzgerald, Kendel E. Norvell, Walter O'Malley, and Mrs. G. M. Chase, alias Vivian Chase, who went to Mr. Luer's residence on the evening of July 10th and requested permission to use the telephone, O'Malley and Mrs. Chase entering the residence. Immediately upon gaining entrance O'Malley took Mr. Luer by force, while the Chase woman cut the telephone wires and Fitzgerald prevented Mrs. Luer from interfering. Mr. Luer was then taken to the car being driven by Norvell, which had been parked in the driveway, and taken to the place of business of Christ Nicola Gitcho, at 604 State Street, Madison, Illinois, where he was held in captivity for several hours and then removed to the residence of Mike Musiala, where a small cellar had been dug under the shack of Musiala for the premeditated purpose of housing kidnaped victims. Mr. Luer was held in this small dug-out until the early morning of July 16th, when he was released, after unsuccessful efforts on the part of the kidnapers to obtain the sum of $100,000 from the Luer family, because of the fear of the kidnapers of being apprehended in further negotiating with the Luer family, and because of their fear of Mr. Luer's weakened physical condition.

Investigation also disclosed that Charles and Lillian Cheesman, who were thought to be reputable citizens of Alton, Illinois, were the individuals who selected and pointed out Mr. Luer to the actual kidnapers as a man of means and a likely subject for kidnaping purposes.

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Mrs. Chessen maintained constant contact with the kidnapers, advising them of the activities of law enforcement officials, and counseled them in their plans to the extent that following the release of Luer she dictated to Harvell a note which Harvell wrote to Luer in an attempt to extort the sum of $16,000, allegedly on the basis that as a condition to his release Luer had promised to make a payment of money to the kidnapers following his safe return. After the preparation of the note Mrs. Chessen and her husband drove Harvell by the home of Dr. Heyer, an employee of the Luer Packing Company, and Harvell threw the note into Dr. Heyer's yard.

Lloyd Doyle, who has not as yet been apprehended, was one of this group of kidnapers who acted in the capacity of guard during Mr. Luer's captivity.

Fitzgerald (about 39 years of age) has been arrested no less than thirty times on charges ranging from traffic violations to murder, and in addition to being sentenced to pay a number of small fines and to serve sentences of short duration, he was sentenced on March 2, 1925, at Memphis, Tennessee, after entering a plea of guilty on a charge of burglary, to serve five years in the State Penitentiary at Nashville, Tennessee.

The case against the six subjects in custody went to trial at Edwardsville, Illinois on September 11, 1933 and on September 30th the jury returned a verdict of guilty against all. Mrs. Lillian Chessen, age 51, Randol H. Harvell, age 33, and Percy H. Fitzgerald, age 39, were given life sentences. Mike Kusiala, age 49, was sentenced to serve 20 years, and Charles Chessen, age 57, and Christ Nicola Gitcho, age 65, were each sentenced to serve 5 years.

Norma Vaughn, who was arrested in connection with this case but not indicted in the State Court for kidnaping, was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Danville, Illinois on September 7, 1933 on a charge of intimidating a Government witness, in that she had threatened Pearl Loge, a material Government witness, with bodily harm if she testified against these defendants. She was convicted on October 7, 1933 and sentenced to serve three months.

Norma Vaughn, the paramour of Walter O'Malley, was the proprietress of a rooming house in East St. Louis where Mrs. C. B. Chase had been residing since March of 1933 as the room mate of Pearl Loge, who was a Government witness during the trial of the

case and who identified the woman participant in the kidnaping as Mrs. G. B. Chase, Norma Vaughn and Pearl Loge having been taken into custody on July 30, 1933 as a result of raids made by Special Agents of the Division of Investigation and members of the St. Louis, Missouri, East St. Louis and Madison, Illinois Police Departments.

After investigation definitely established that the female member of the gang that kidnaped August Luer was Mrs. G. B. Chase, alias Vivian Chase, alias Alice Waite, alias Grace Hickey, her positive identification was effected by a search of the identification files of the St. Louis Police Department, and was augmented later by the personal identification of Pearl Loge. It is interesting to note that the December bulletin of "Fugitives Wanted by Police", issued by the Division of Investigation, contained her name as being wanted for robbery and escape by the Sheriff's Office of Lebanon, Missouri, at which place she had been apprehended and had effected her escape by being "passed out" of jail by a male confederate. Her criminal record also reveals that as Mrs. George B. Chase she was arrested by the Kansas City Police Department on December 23, 1933, held on a charge of investigation, but was dismissed for want of prosecution, and, in addition, she was arrested by the Wichita, Kansas Police Department on February 14, 1926, as Vivian Davis, on a charge of drunkenness, investigation and vagrancy.

At the present time Mrs. George B. Chase, with aliases, and Walter Holland alias Walter "Irish" O'Malley are being sought by this Division, and identification orders bearing the photograph, criminal record, description and fingerprints of each have been issued and transmitted to the law enforcement agencies throughout the country.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF DETROIT

JOHN P. SMITH
ACTING COMMISSIONER
AND SUPERINTENDENT

January 12, 1934

JAN 15 1934 PM
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have your letter of January 8th advising that Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper will pay me a visit while in Detroit.

I can assure you that I will be glad indeed to meet and discuss with Mr. Cooper the phases of police work here in which he is interested.

With kindest personal regards,
I am

Yours sincerely,

John P. Smith

Acting Commissioner.

JPS/tc

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RECORDED

JAN 17 1934

62-21526-62
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 15 1934 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE
ROLSON

9

46 Niagara Falls Boulevard,

Buffalo N. Y.

January 12, 1934.

Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Lester
Mr. Locke
Cowley

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,

Department of Justice,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:-

I received your letter of the 8th inst. and feel honored to have you send your friend Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper of New York to me and I assure you I will give him everything I can, wich I believe will include some reference to that cancer to efficient law enforcement "Politic's" and the necessity for some kind of Federal control.

I have been retired on a Thirty-five hundred dollar pension by the politicians of our City to sit around and do nothing, but I do not intend to sit idle. Rather I feel it my duty to expose the working's of a politicalized police organization and how it is eating at the very vitals of our Country's freedom.

Do you know of any place where a pensioned Police Chief who will work for nothing can get a job?

Wishing you a Very Happy and Prosperous New Year, with the hope of seeing you soon, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Austin Roche

ack
2-5-34

62-21526-63

RECORDED
FEB 8 1934

JAN 12 1934

TOLSON | FILE

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Miss Gandy:

Does "football of politics" sound OK to you?

hcb

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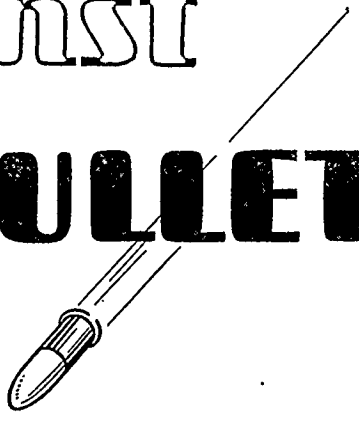
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/dlg



BRAINS against BULLETS





By J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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A CARD index in the Division of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice details the past vocations of the several hundred men who form its corps of special agents. Here is a list of former occupations covering everything from a professor of Latin to an expert fisherman. These vocations are our "disguises." Often they have been useful to our men in running down criminals—as, for instance, in solving the murder of the one-armed trader.

Beyond the painted desert, in the hills of an Indian reservation in northeastern Arizona, the moccasin telegraph suddenly leaped to action ten years ago. Signal fires burned, the beat of tom-toms echoed from camp to camp, until, at last, three days later, Charles Savin, a white trader at Gallup, received word that the trading post at Cross Canyon had been burned and that his former partner, a one-armed man named Frank Dugan, was missing. Savin left immediately for the reservation.

What had been Dugan's store was only a blackened rectangle in a field of sun-baked ground. A hay barn, some distance from the store, had escaped. There, wedged between stacks of baled hay, Savin found the body of his former partner, his skull crushed, his pockets rifled. Time and weather had destroyed all clues.

The Government special agents who were called to Gallup had spent many years in the Southwest. One had been a cow-puncher, another a Texas ranger. Among other things, they knew that Indians often pawn valuables with white traders; also, that an Indian never forgets a possession.

WITH this knowledge as their single clue, they set out on the man hunt. If they could discover what articles had been pawned by Indians at the trading post, they might learn what the killer had stolen, and by tracing these articles they might find the trail of the criminal. However, the Indians who had traded at Frank Dugan's store were scattered all over Arizona and New Mexico. The territory was vast and the going slow. The quest led across desert wastes, or through rattlesnake-infested canyons, to the distant camps of the various tribes. At each would be a powwow: Had anyone, in the last year, pawned a valuable with Frank Dugan, the one-armed trader? At last, in a far-away camp, Hosteen-Cho-Begay nodded excitedly. He had pawned a silver belt of his own making: twelve diamond-shaped disks of silver and a silver buckle.

American Magazine Feb. Issue 1934



ILLUSTRATED BY O. F. SCHMIDT

Henrietta grew up in that tearoom and knew me pretty well through school days, like most of the kids hereabouts. Then I lost track of her for a while. I knew she went to a fancy Eastern women's college, because to finance her I had to wangle a dummy mortgage on Sally's place through Abner's bank, without either of the loving in-laws knowing it. They both found it out afterward and turned on me for a traitor and double-crosser and what-not, but it was too late to block Henrietta's education then, so I didn't care much. Henrietta doesn't know yet just how she did get through college.

SHE came back to town last summer and I don't believe the place has been quiet twenty-four hours in a row since. She shoots into the lead of our crowd of young people in no time at all. Most of their amusements were mild enough, underneath all their hurrah-for-freedom line. They ran a lot to outdoor sports and athletics through the summer, and in the fall Henrietta, who was "Hank" to half the town by this time, started the idea of indoor athletics.

She got the school board to let her and her friends get up a physical training class in the high school gymnasium, with young Charlie Madden running it. He was popular and always ready to help out. He had organized a troup of these Boy Scouts in the summer, and they were using the gymnasium, too. Henrietta looked 'em over a bit, and then turned to and got herself up a gang of Girl Scouts. That surprised me a little, because I didn't think she had that much public spirit. Public Spirit, did I say? Well, let it go at that.

And here were these two social lights and Scout leaders caught by the sheriff in an Irish Hollow raid! It looked pretty queer. It was bad enough for Hank to be involved in it as a witness, but Madden stood to ditch himself as a teacher for keeps if it got 'round—also, his standing with Hank and her friends, or else this younger set was a lot stronger-minded than even I'd given them credit for.

So when Henrietta came in this morning I was looking for her to ask me to help her out of this Irish Hollow jam. Of course, I didn't let on to know anything about it. 'Twas the first time I'd had a close-up chance to size her up since she left high school. Brisk and friendly she was, with a wavy bob of golden-brown hair that matched with the blue and tan clothes she had on, and honest gray eyes that looked into yours man-fashion.

"GOOD morning, Miss Langdon," I says, not sure this smart society girl cared to have me remember the pig-tailed kid that used to tease a shellback politician for candy.

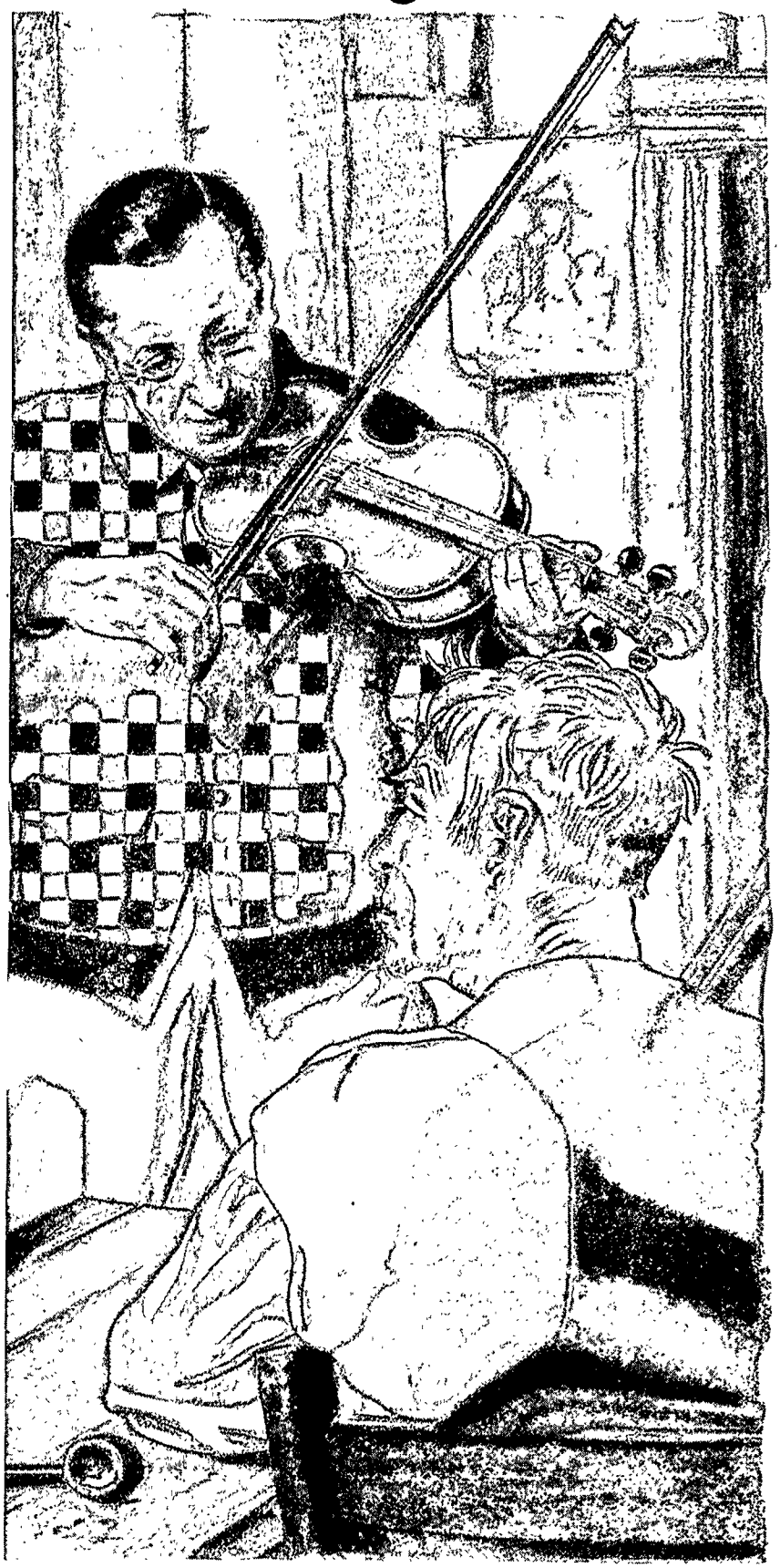
"'Lo, Clem," she says, exactly like she used to when she was running home from school. She sits on the corner of my desk, and then, instead of squealing for help, she starts a line I didn't expect.

"Say," she begins, "what's really back of this talk about shutting down all the decent things this town is doing just to save taxes?"

"Are they so?" I ask.

"You ought to know," she comes back.

"I noticed in the paper the mayor had some plans for cutting city expenses," I reply. "But I haven't seen him much lately." (*Continued on page 116*)



The special agent took the fiddle and tuned it. Then he swept into the staccato notes of "Turkey in the Straw"

ILLUSTRATED BY WINOLD REISS

Here are some true stories of men who risk their lives in the war against crime, told by the Chief of the U. S. Division of Investigation

Onward—Cinni-Jenni-Nez remembered a string of turquoise and shell beads, and "Fatty's Son" a silver bracelet with three turquoise settings.

Now the investigators started a new search—to learn whether any of the pawned articles had reappeared. Indian gossip cast suspicion on an Indian named Dal-Gai, commonly called Policeman's Boy, but there was no evidence to link him with the crime.

FOUR years went by, without a definite clue. Apparently here was the perfect Indian crime. Dal-Gai, watched closely by his own tribesmen, had given no evidence of guilt.

But at last one night the tom-toms began their sonorous beat. Atop the hills there appeared the gleam of signal fires. Dal-Gai had traded Frank Dugan's revolver, plus a string of shell and turquoise beads, to Fatty's Son for an Indian pony. About that time another trading post was robbed. This time the special agents worked directly. They accused Dal-Gai of having stolen articles from Claude Romero's store, and found the loot—two silver belts, but nothing that had belonged to the one-armed trader.

Dal-Gai went to jail for robbery—nothing was said to him about the murder. A new search was on. Again special agents rode the thirsty desert. This time they were successful. An Indian trader had received the precious twelve-disked belt, made by Hosteen-Cho-Begay. Yes, he had bought it from Dal-Gai. Yellow Man's nephew said he had seen Dal-Gai with a nickel-plated flashlight, also Dugan's. The expedition made its weary way back to civilization, accompanied by the Indians who had owned the jewelry and also those to whom it had been resold.

Dal-Gai remained stoical until he faced his own people. Then, as lie after lie was disproved, he became tense. At last he slowly turned and raised his clenched hands. There was instant silence. Slowly the Indian beat the death tattoo on the jail wall and sang his death song. Then he turned and made the confession of murder which sent him to a Federal penitentiary for life.

Adventures like this come often for men of the Division of Investigation, whether on the desert, in the underworld, or acting their parts in the world of respectability. It was acting ability that sent (*Continued on page 93*)

On such a night . . .



She took a walk. He took a walk. They met. What happened is the story . . .

By Phyllis Duganne

QUTOMSINE sat with her back to the view.

The other three waited expectantly. The evening was so still that the rustling of Laurie's taffeta dress when she moved, the occasional creak of the wicker chair in which Mrs. Avery sat, and the sound of smoke drawn through the stem of Mr. Avery's pipe became events, sharply defined against the silence. The hills lay quiet, like a circle of sleeping animals about the horizon, gentle beasts who could, but would not, rise and shake the stunted growth of bay and blueberry from their flanks. In the twilight, their arched backs seemed underlaid with powerful muscles, fish-backs and cat-backs.

"Look!" cried Laurie. "Oh, look!"

A fleck of blood-orange lay upon the farthest hill, toward the hidden sea. It ran sideways, like liquid fire, silhouetting a clump of beach plum bushes; then, as though it had struck the edges of a mold, it buckled and swelled, mounting slowly upward against the silver sky. It was a bow, an arc, a semicircle. It was a complete globe, round and solid and three-dimensional, poised for an instant upon the crest of the quiet hill like a crimson ball balanced on the nose of a trained seal.

"There!" cried Laurie excitedly.

As though her young voice had been a signal, the hill-seal tossed the ball into space and it swam magnificently upward.

"It's the hunter's moon," said her father, and he

spread her arms in a gesture of triumph. "And so, monsieur, I say *Voilà!*"

Mr. Romano nodded approvingly. "Slick, Marie—mighty slick."

"I'll say she is," endorsed Jim. "Funny I never noticed that place. Thought I had tackled everything, furniture, rugs, life preservers, and what-not. Anyway, Mike, this bird that Marie is in cahoots with gets ready to sail in Cabin C-21. She has tipped him off where the stuff is hid. He grabs it, and slips it to her when she comes down to say good-by. It's a cinch on sailing night. She rambles off the dock without running any risk of being stopped. I trail her, and catch her with the stuff, which makes my case twice as strong. So there's your explanation, Mike. Not very difficult, was it?"

"No-o! Not a bit. But, listen, how come you didn't think Arthur was working in cahoots with the frail?"

"He was too much in love, for one thing," smiled Jim. "And, besides, Mike—robbery simply isn't Arthur's racket. Never has been and never will be. He just don't think that way."

SILENCE fell upon the room. Marie was taut and hard, Romano admiring, and Hanvey sleepy.

But Arthur Howard seemed crushed. The thing had come too suddenly, too terribly. Hanvey eyed him compassionately, then hoisted himself from his chair and walked to the center table. From the gleaming jewels he selected the only gems which had been left in their mounting. He crossed to Arthur's chair and pressed the bauble into his hand.

"There's your engagement ring, son," he said gently. "Believe me, I'm sorry about this. But if you'll take my advice—keep that ring. Some day you'll be mighty proud to give it to the right sort of a girl."

Brains Against Bullets

(*Continued from page 69*)

W. D. Manley to prison for seven years.

President of a large trust company in Atlanta, Ga., Manley had been a power in that district, until the trust company crashed in 1926, resulting in the failure of eighty-six other banks in Georgia and Florida. Indictments were issued against him and four others, charging fraudulent use of the mails.

The rest went to trial and were convicted. Manley was too ill, his attorneys said. For three years the government strove in vain to bring him into court—always there were hospital records, physicians' affidavits, and witnesses to prove his ill health.

In 1929, Manley was in an invalids' home at Milledgeville, Ga.; his attorneys said he had lost his mind. In August of that year, a new patient came to the invalids' home. He was brought there by his uncle and aunt; doctors said his disease was melancholia. Days passed into weeks. Manley began to take an interest in him, began to talk.

Three months later, a jury at Atlanta found Manley guilty. The judge sentenced him to seven years in prison. And the man who sent him there was that melancholia patient, now back in his regular routine as



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15

SHAVES FREE

All you do is mail the coupon below or a postcard

When we tell you that we bear the cost of proving that our Listerine Shaving Cream is a better cream than the older brands, we mean just that. Examine the coupon. Note its offer of a 15-shave tube. That tube comes to you "free and postpaid." We don't even ask you to share the mailing cost.

We can make such an offer because experience has proved it works out to our advantage. Already over half a million men have accepted it. Practically all of them, apparently, remain our steady customers. One recent sample tube we know of has actually brought us five new customers. The man who got our 15-shave tube liked Listerine Shaving Cream so well he talked about it to his friends. You can see what happens when newly made acquaintances begin working for us that way.

So send your request today. See how much faster this cream lathers—with brush or without. In hot water, warm water, cold water—even ice water. Note that we have a really lasting lather—one that stays up, loaded with moisture, clear through to the end of your shave.

The price we've put on the regular tube—25¢—is in itself a surprise to old-time shaving cream buyers. They've been used to paying more. Yet by actual count the Listerine Shaving Cream tube brings you 104 shaves. That means three months' shaving at a decided saving. Get that big tube at any drug counter. Or mail the coupon now for the free size.



Clip this coupon now, or send a postcard

LISTERINE SHAVING CREAM

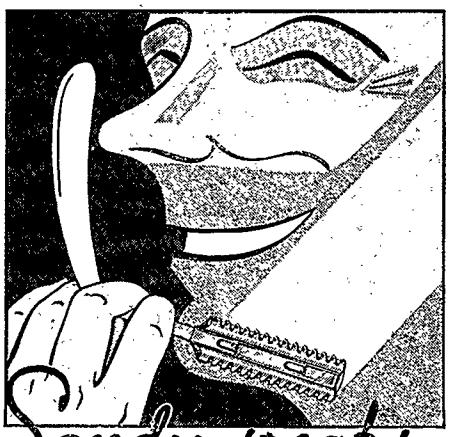
Lambert Pharmacal Company
Dept. A-2-S, St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen: Below is my name and address. Please send me, free and postpaid, your large 15-shave tube of Listerine Shaving Cream.

Name_____

Street_____

City_____ State_____



Sandy speaks

STRAIGHT FROM the CHIN

"When the beard grows up—it does grow up and reaches its majority at 27—all men want a man's sized blade with a grown up's edge.

"Then, friend, you need Durham Duplex! The safety razor with the super-keen interchangeable blades—the blades men swear by—not at. *Smooth* it goes through the toughest spots close and clean, and delivers a shave which lasts throughout the day.

"Sure thing, you may have to learn how to use it, but believe me, it's worth some trouble to obtain a lifetime of shaving comfort. Over fourteen million of these razors have been sold to the army of contented shavers."

Why don't you, too, say "*Goodbye Sandpaper Chin!*"



DURHAM

DUPLEX SAFETY RAZOR

75¢ COMPLETE WITH 50c PACKAGE OF BLADES AND CASE

From your dealer or mail this coupon. Send coins or stamps or simply pay the postman.

DURHAM DUPLEX RAZOR CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

Gentlemen: Please send me post-paid Durham Duplex Razor complete with case and one 50c package of blades.

Name.....

Address.....AR-3

a special agent. Manley had forgotten that the man in the next room might be playing the same game as he!

A special agent seldom if ever becomes bored with his job. In August, 1926, a special agent was enjoying the two weeks' leave which he had been granted for a honeymoon, when he was ordered back to Oklahoma City, Okla. Mystery and danger had enfolded the military post of Fort Sill, Okla. There had been eleven fires and attempts at arson within a few months. There had even been an attempt to fire a camouflaged warehouse, containing many tons of black powder, explosive hand grenades, and 1,500,000 rounds of ammunition. That would have meant wholesale death and wreckage. Some soldier evidently was acting as the go-between for a frenzied band of destructionists. Beyond that, there were no clues.

"You served a couple of enlistments in the army," his superior said to the special agent. "Dig this thing out."

THAT night the agent, in the guise of a hobo, left Oklahoma City and hitchhiked his way into Lawton, near Fort Sill. The next day he went to the county fair. The horse races were on. He edged toward the rail, and casually took his place beside two privates from the 44th Observation Squadron. Conversation began; after the races the soldiers invited him into camp. There he hung around, getting hand-outs from the mess hall until a captain ordered him off the place. The special agent could not very well reveal that he was there by request of the major general commandant. At the camp he had learned nothing.

On the way back to town, he passed Firehouse No. 3 of the Fort Sill equipment. These men might have some private theories about the fires. The "hobo" dropped into the fire house and asked to borrow a sewing kit. After much conversation he confessed to Private Timothy Conklin that he'd go back in the army except for the hard work and lack of excitement.

Private Conklin winked.

"Get yourself assigned to the Fire Department," he advised. "Plenty of excitement here."

From then on, the agent clung to Private Timothy Conklin. Through him, and by spending money freely, he met many of the soldiers. At last, one night, he was taken to an old cotton gin for a heavy conference. Twenty-four hours later, in the early morning, the major general commandant stirred sleepily to the sound of repeated knockings. It was the investigator, supplemented by another special agent and a United States marshal. They informed him that another big fire was to be set off on the first windy night.

"But who's doing it?" the major general commandant demanded.

"Your own fire department!" answered the special agent. "The companies have a feud on and they'll burn down the whole reservation to settle the argument of which has the best equipment. We've got confessions from the ringleaders!"

And that was the amazing explanation of Fort Sill's arson mystery. The special agent had been taken into the fire ring that night at the old cotton gin.

A special agent seldom knows whether his job is going to be trivial or to involve the risk of his life.

In the famous D'Autremont case, however, the agents knew their danger. Never were there two more cold-blooded killers than the twins, Ray and Roy D'Autremont, who, with their brother, Hugh, robbed a railroad train at Siskiyou, Oregon, in 1923, killing the engineer, fireman, and brakeman, and burning a mail clerk to death. The chase for them was a long one. Hugh enlisted in the army under an alias, was recognized four years after the murders, and sentenced to prison for life. But Roy and Ray, the twins, remained free.

Meanwhile, the faces of these men had become more or less familiar to every small-town resident in America; the Post Office Department sent out more than 2,000,000 pictorial circulars to be posted in almost every public meeting place. At last a woman living in Ohio said she believed she had seen them; they had lived in a shanty in the woods of Sulphur Springs Hollow, near Pine Grove, Ohio. Roy was known as Clarence Goodwin and Ray as Elmer Goodwin. The woman said that Elmer had married the daughter of a farmer near Pine Grove.

A special agent became a farm hand, working in the vicinity of Pine Grove until he had learned exactly where Elmer Goodwin had gone when he married the farmer's daughter. It was learned that Elmer and Clarence were working for a steel company at Steubenville, Ohio.

Police and special agents planned to pick up Roy and Ray when they reported for work. Roy showed up an hour early and was arrested. But that brought complications; for if Ray should sense trouble when his brother did not return, a nation-wide hunt must begin all over again.

THE special agent was experienced as a claim agent. Assuming this rôle, he drove to the supposed Elmer Goodwin's (Ray D'Autremont's) home. Concealed in the big car were armed detectives. With an acquaintance of Roy's, the "claim agent" went into the house. The acquaintance told Ray that Roy had been hurt in a street-car accident.

"The doctor said you'd better come to his office," said the "claim agent," "so if there's suit over it we won't have any difference of opinion about the injuries."

The killer did not hesitate—until he got to the automobile and the detectives had closed in on him. Then he whirled on the special agent.

"If I'd known who you were, I'd have killed you!" he snarled.

But that's the job—to play a rôle so that there is no suspicion. It pays to know every angle of the part you're going to play—sometimes it even pays to know how to play a violin.

An indictment had been issued in Nashville, Tenn., for a young lumberman accused of a minor violation of the Mann Act, but the lawbreaker could not be found. A special agent learned that the fugitive's parents lived in a lonely wooded section of the Tennessee mountains. The son had been seen there recently. The special agent went out alone to bring back his man.

It was a clear night. At last the officer saw the faint glow of a kerosene lamp through the grimy windows of a "shake"-roofed, unpainted abode. He walked to the door and knocked; there was no need for that—hound-dogs were already barking.

"Come in!" sounded a voice from inside.

The agent entered. The room was smoky. Several high-powered rifles leaned against the door. Angular men sprawled about, eying the stranger with that calm air which so often precedes lightning activity. A woman sat by the lamp, hands loose in her ginghamed lap. An elderly man rose and drawled a query.

"I'm from the United States Division of Investigation," the agent answered. "I've come to get your son."

Instantly the old man strode forward, his eyes gleaming.

"Well," he shouted, "you ain't goin' to take him—you nor airy other govvament man."

Now a gangling mountaineer arose and reached for his gun.

"Listen," said the special agent; "I think I know mountain-folk. If you say your son isn't here, I'll believe you and go away. Is that fair?"

"Well, he ain't here!"

"That's all, then," said the agent.

He turned to go. But a mountaineer had blocked the doorway.

"And you ain't goin' to leave here," the father growled.

A LONG silence followed that. Then the agent asked:

"Mind if I look at that fiddle on the mantel?"

There was no answer.

"I used to play in an orchestra," he added.

No one seemed to care.

Then: "Do you mind?"

He took the fiddle and tuned it. Then he swept the bow into the staccato notes of *Turkey in the Straw.*

No one gave oral evidence that the music had been heard. He veered into *Arkansas Traveler* and from that into *Pop Goes the Weasel.* At last a mountaineer wiped the back of a hand across his snuff-stained lips.

"That's danged good," he said.

The special agent smiled and nodded. Soon he was playing *Carry Me Back to Ole Virginny.* At last the old man looked up.

"Say," he asked, "you know that song about the Buffaler Gals?"

After breakfast the next morning the special agent, full of "cawn pone," hominy, and side-bacon, started back to town. The old man followed him to the door.

"I reckon you're right in what you've been sayin'," he announced. "It wouldn't do my boy no good to keep on hidin' out. So you jest leave it to me."

The special agent left it. A month later, the son surrendered.

And if fiddling is good at catching criminals, so is a knowledge of chicken raising and selling. Agents who once were chicken raisers posed as dealers, and thus learned the restrictions being placed on New York poultrymen several years ago by a large gang of petty racketeers. This was followed by the conviction of more than sixty men. In this case, there was another ally—the ability to speak the Yiddish language.

There are men in the Division who can speak Bohemian, Czecho-Slovakian, French, German, Hawaiian, and even the Malay language—sometimes the latter comes in handy along the water-front. There are linguists in Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Slav, Spanish, Swed-



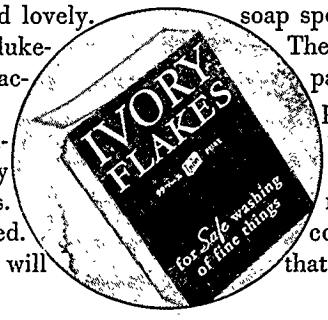
staged by WANAMAKER'S, New York, with the caution: "Wash lingerie with IVORY FLAKES"

If pretty lingerie is your weakness, you'll have a gorgeous time in Wanamaker's. See the tempting fashions above!

And Wanamaker's tells you how to keep them fresh and lovely. "Use Ivory Flakes and lukewarm water!" is very practical advice!

Buyers know the danger of using even slightly too-strong soap flakes. Colors go—silk is dulled. Only pure gentle soap will keep silk like new. That's why salespeople favor Ivory.

Ivory Flakes are *curly* flakes of pure Ivory Soap. They dissolve quicker than ordinary flat flakes. The danger of soap spots and fading is gone! The best comes last! Compare boxes, weights and prices—and you'll see that any other fine fabrics soap costs you too much. Ivory Flakes comes in bigger boxes that give you *more* soap!



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ish, Ukrainian, and the various Indian oral and sign languages.

A knowledge of the Apache language, even though too limited for conversation, played a large part in the solution of the murder of Henrietta Schmerler, whose death on the White River Indian Agency in 1931 was a first-page story all over the United States. She was a Columbia University student who had been sent from New York to do research work among the Apaches. Her body was found in a sandy gulch, and an Indian chase was on.

The special agent on this case was a Texan who had been a trapper, cowboy, and sheriff; he had spent his life in the Southwest and he knew Indians. At last he found a clue that pointed to a young Indian named Golney Seymour. There he was blocked. Apache interpreters whom he had engaged to assist him seemed unable to get him any more information.

But the special agent knew enough Indian talk to be suspicious of the interpreters. He fired them all and sent ninety miles away for another interpreter, Tom Dosela, whom he could trust. Tom wasn't afraid to ask what the special agent wished. Golney Seymour was arrested, and confessed that he had killed the girl because she had resisted his amorous advances.

OF ALL the cases in our files, none is more dramatic than that of Indian Charlie and the man whose father had been hanged for murder.

In a little Texas town, two boys were schoolmates. One was the son of worthwhile parents; the other a youngster who must smart forever under the disgrace of his father's execution. The other kids picked on this boy, whose father, a saloonkeeper, had killed a man. He was befriended by the well-bred boy.

School over, their paths parted. The well-bred boy moved to another town, went to college and entered the service of the United States Division of Investigation, at last to be stationed in Fort Worth. One day a man came to see him. It was his former schoolmate. He had heard his old acquaintance was in the service here; would he help him in a marital matter? The special agent acted as a mediator—and again lost track of his boyhood acquaintance.

Years passed. The last big oil boom came to Texas. Towns arose overnight. Black gold gushed from fields of slimy mud. Slab-boarded buildings sprang up out of the mire to house poolrooms, gambling halls, and worse. Ruffians flooded into the fields from all parts of the United States. One day the killer's son again called on his former schoolmate.

"I need help," he said. "A fellow asked me to help him hold up a train—the No. 11, with the payroll on it."

The payroll, more than $100,000 in cash, was carried out of Fort Worth monthly on No. 11. Immediately the special agent sought legal advice; the district attorney's opinion was that men could not be arrested for something which had not happened.

SO a grim game began. Other special agents were hurriedly summoned. The killer's son was sent forth to gain what information he could and report anew. The surveillance narrowed to three men: J. L. Morris, a half-breed known as "Indian Charlie," W. T. Edwards, known as "Billie Edwards," and A. K. Jenkins, called "Skeete."

"Skeete" was the man who had first approached the saloon-keeper's son; he was new to crime, and he talked. Not much. Only a hint now and then of what was going to happen. But it was enough to give special agents a line on whom they must watch and from whom they could learn vital information about desperate men. From here, from there, the plot was at last pieced together.

On the night of September 14th, when No. 11 pulled out of Fort Worth with the payroll, Indian Charlie would leap into the express car from a box car on an adjoining track in the yards. He would cover the messenger with his gun, tie him up, and then, when the train passed the water tank, two and a half miles out, he would kick out the mail bags containing the payroll, to be picked up by his two comrades. Then he would close the express-car door, cut the messenger's throat, and, when the train started upgrade a few miles farther on, drop off and join his comrades in the cellar of an old house in the woods near Lake Worth. There they would split the loot.

Indian Charlie could do all that; the special agents were sure of it. He was a giant, with great arms and gorillalike hands. His cruel face showed him to be capable of murdering a helpless man.

At 11:30 on the night of September 14th, No. 11 stood as usual on its track in the Fort Worth station. Conductor and engineer chatted together and compared watches. In the combination mail and express car, the messenger sat as usual, with the door open.

At last came the starting signal, and the train gathered speed on its way out of the yards, at last to clatter past a line of empty, black-mawed box cars. Then, out of the night, Indian Charlie leaped through the door of the express car, his gun already sliding from its holster.

"Put 'em up!" he shouted.

The messenger whirled from his desk, with his hands in the air. The huge bandit worked swiftly.

A coil of rope came from a loop at his waist. He forced the man to the wall of the car, commanded him to put his hands behind his back, and, with lightninglike pulls and cruel jerks, bound him and pushed him to the floor. Then he turned to the mail sacks, swiftly sorting out those containing registered mail.

The train had rumbled over a bridge; it was only a few hundred yards to the water tank. Indian Charlie braced himself in the door, and as the train roared past the tank, with a single push of a great foot, he sent the sacks, containing $100,000, out into the darkness. That done, he reached for the door.

It slid groaningly to its hasps. Indian Charlie pulled it tighter. Then, with a swift glance about him, he slithered a long knife from his belt and with a stealthy crouch started toward the helpless messenger.

HE NEVER got there. At one end of the car were some packing boxes. Magically they had opened. Special agents and other officers had moved swiftly into view. Guns leveled, they shouted for the giant to put up his hands. He chose to shoot it out. But, before he could pull the trigger, a burst of flame had come from the other end of the car. The great knees of Indian Charlie caved slowly. His gun hand relaxed; he sank to the floor in death.

Meanwhile, at the water tank, the other bandits hurried to pick up the bags of money and rush them to the car which would take them to the old house in the woods. But they halted at the sound of voices from the darkness—again there was the call of officers to "Put 'em up." Billie Edwards swiftly drew his gun and fired. The bullet missed a special agent by inches. The returning fire was more sure—Billie Edwards joined Indian Charlie in death. Only one was left, Skeete, the novice. Shaking with fright, he stood with his arms high above his head, in surrender.

Thus ends the story of a special agent, who, as a boy, went to school with another boy whose father had been hanged for murder. One never knows the future.

On Such a Night . . .

(*Continued from page 73*)

along! She tried to define to herself what she felt. Certainly not fear of these quiet hills, nor fear of being alone in them. Rather it was an overwhelming and quite unprecedented need for companionship. Seriously she pondered this. They stood up, and then they both laughed.

"I didn't realize you were so little!" he explained.

"I had no idea you were so tall!" she said.

For an instant they faced each other, still laughing, as though the difference in their respective statures were a thing of tremendous humor. Doctor or not, he had a nice smile. And she didn't really dislike doctors . . . any more than she really thought the moon looked like green cheese. It was just that . . .

LIKE two small parasites treading the backs of prehistoric monsters, they moved across the hills. Beneath their feet the tangled hog cranberry was springy; it gave them a sense of bounding, of incredible lightness of body. A wire fence glittered directly before them, and Doctor Hale picked Tomsine up casually and dropped her on the other side as though she had been a puppy.

"Thanks," she said. Her heart hammered against her ribs.

They walked on in silence, and she sighed.

"Isn't—"

"Did you ever know Hugh Carter?" he asked at the same instant. "The surgeon?"

She shook her head. "*Isn't the moonlight lovely?*" was what she had started to say. Of all banal, idiotic questions!

"What about him?" she asked.

Ethan Hale told her as they walked.

THE PENTHOUSE
TWELVE TWELVE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

MR. Nathan
MR. Tolson
MR. Clegg
MR. Cowley
MR. Edwards
MR. Egan
MR. Quinn
MR. Lester
MR. Locke
MR. Rorer

Feb 2 - 34

My Dear Edgar:

Will you drop me a line or wire on receipt of this, stating whether you are going to be in Washington this week of Feb. 5.

Bloo wants me to get right at a story on the kidnapping racket. He wants a lot of dope on the racket so it is practical, fingerprints and all that stuff. It is to be under my name, and I can then give the D.O.I. a good knock on its work.

I think I will be there Tuesday morning if that is OK.

Hastily,

Ryley

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FEB 9 1934

62-21526-64
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 5 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON One Copy FILE

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JEH:ECB

62-21526-63

February 5, 1934.

RECORDED

FEB 8 1934

Honorable Austin J. Roche,
46 Niagara Falls Boulevard,
Buffalo, New York.

Dear Chief:

I have been delayed in acknowledging your letter of January 12th, but I wanted you to know that I received the same. I was tremendously distressed concerning the action taken at Buffalo affecting you. Your record of achievements as Chief of Police of that city should certainly have raised the position of Chief of Police from the "football" of politics. What is particularly irritating is the fact that the great American public and many fact-finding commissions are unanimous in the expression of their view to the effect that politics is largely the cause of the crime condition in this country today, and yet, politics continues to in a large measure control the law enforcement agencies of our country, and as long as they do, we will have a crime problem to wrestle with.

I shall certainly keep in mind your desire to still continue your interest and activities in law enforcement work, and should I hear of any field along this line, you may rest assured that I will let you know at once concerning the same.

With expressions of my best regards and highest esteem, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edger Hoover

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12

WHL:EBE FEB 6 - 1934

RECORDED 62-21526-65

February 2, 1934.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

My dear Ryley:

In compliance with your request made to Special Agent in Charge Fay, of the New York Office, for certain information concerning William Chessen and Mrs. Charles (Lillian) Chessen, I am inclosing a copy of a memorandum on the August Luer kidnaping case.

The data which you desire will be found in the marked portions of this memorandum on pages 6, 7, and 8.

Expressing the hope that this memorandum which has been made available to no one else will afford the information which you desire, I am

Cordially yours,

Incl. #372556.

SPECIAL DELIVERY

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WH RS

MR. Nathan.....
MR. Tolson ..✓.....
MR. Clegg .....
MR. Cowley.....
MR. Edwards.....
MR. Egan .....
MR. Quinn .....
MR. Lester ✓.....
MR. Locke.....
MR. Rorer.....
.....

February 2, 1934.

MEMORANDUM

Agent in Charge Fay telephoned from New York to advise me of a request he had received from Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper for information concerning William Chessen and his wife, connected with the Luer kidnaping. He wanted the following information: If they (?) were wide awake and had reported certain facts to the authorities, would it have helped; the past histories of these two; what has been their employment; anything unusual about their activities that should have been reported to authorities after the kidnaping but before the apprehension of both of them which might have assisted in breaking the case. Mr. Fay stated that the article is due Monday and that Mr. Cooper would need the material by tomorrow. I told Mr. Fay that I would mail it to Mr. Cooper this afternoon at his home.

Special Delivery
Letter to
Mr. Cooper
2-2-34

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&
INDEXED

62-21526-65

FEB 6 1934

FEB 6 - 1934

TOLSON
LESTER
FILE

CT:LC February 3, 1934.

RECORDED 62-21526-64

FEB 9 1934

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Penthouse,
1212 - 5th Avenue,
New York City, New York.

My dear Ryley:

I have your note of yesterday and will be very glad indeed to see you next Tuesday and to render every possible assistance to you in connection with the proposed story on the kidnaping racket.

With all good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

SPECIAL DELIVERY

FEB-8 1934 PM

DIV. 2

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☆ FEB 3 1934 ☆
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MR. NATHAN
MR. TOLSON
MR. CLEGG
MR. COWLEY
MR. EDWARDS
MR. EGAN
R. QUINN
. LESTER
KE
RORER

CT:ACS

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February 8, 1934

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper was furnished with copies of the following interesting cases:

7 James DeJute, Jr.
7-9 Harley O. Curry, Jr.
7-36 Odell C. Boyles
7-50 Reo Verne Sankey
7-115 Charles F. Urschel

Mr. Cooper advised me that in the March issue of The American Magazine, he plans to run a story concerning police matters in and near Denver, Colorado; the April issue will contain a story on Smuggling; the May issue one on the participation of women in gangster activities and the June issue will contain a story upon which he was working at the time he was in Washington involving kidnapping cases.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

RECORDED
&
~~INDEXED~~
FEB 10 1934

62-21526-66

FEB 9 1934

Rec. 2/9/34
WNDL

LESTER

February 8, 1934.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/deg

Dear Ryley:

I am very glad to furnish you with the following information with reference to the activities of the person known as Jack Klutas, as reflected by the files of this Division:

According to our identification files, Klutas was arrested in June of 1925 at Peoria, Illinois, charged with the theft of an automobile. In April of 1929 he was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury at Peoria charged with violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act and the National Prohibition Act. However, it appears that he rapidly expanded his activities and in 1931 this Division was advised that Klutas' apprehension was desired by officials at Des Moines, Iowa, to answer a kidnaping charge. He was also wanted at Chicago for kidnaping and his arrest was being sought by various officials because of his connection with many crimes, including the crime of murder.

During his criminal career Klutas is reported to have used the names of John Klutas, Ted Klutas, "Handsome Jack" Klutas, J. E. Kloss, Jack Kloss, J. E. Klaus, Jack Myers, Ted Williams, William J. Lambert and Jack Miller. Because of his known connection with kidnaping activities an intensive search was conducted for Klutas by the various law enforcement officials, including Agents of this Division, and on January 6, 1934, Klutas was shot and killed by Chicago Police officers while resisting arrest. This Division was particularly interested in securing the fingerprints of Klutas taken after his death, because of the various items which appeared in the press to the effect that he had secured the services of a surgeon to perform an operation on the "bulbs" of his fingers, to enable Klutas to escape identification upon the occasion of a future arrest. However, when the prints taken after death were received in our Identification Unit, it was found that the slight changes effected therein, possibly self-inflicted, were of such an inconsequential nature that they did not preclude immediate identification.

62-21[illegible]-67

I desire to assure you of my pleasure in supplying this rather brief resume of Klutas' activities for your consideration. With expressions of my kindest regards, I am

FEB 9 1934

Cordially yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

WHDL:RCL

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

February 7, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT DIRECTOR TOLSON.

There was delivered to you yesterday to be in turn delivered to Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper a photostatic copy of a brief prepared by Special Agent R. E. Vetterli dated December 15, 1933 dealing with the kidnaping case of Mary McElroy at Kansas City, Missouri.

Your attention was invited to the fact that the data contained in this brief was of a very confidential nature.

Copies of this brief are not kept in this office for distribution because of the confidential data contained therein.

It is the writer's opinion that this particular kidnaping case should not be written up as an interesting case for release in view of the way in which the case "broke" and of the important part played by confidential informants in this case.

Respectfully,

W. H. D. Lester

W. H. D. Lester.

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&
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62-21526-68

FEB 20 1934

FEB 1934

TOLSON

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CT:ACS

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

February 21, 1934.

MR. NATHAN
MR. TOLSON
MR. CLEGG
MR. COWLEY
MR. EDWARDS
MR. EGAN
MR. QUINN
MR. LESTER
MR. LOCKE
MR. RORER

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Courtney Ryley Cooper telephoned me on Tuesday afternoon concerning his contemplated story in the American Magazine entitled "The Snatch Racket". He requested that he be furnished with a copy of an up to date map similar to one which he saw in the Division some time ago which related to kidnaping cases. A letter has been prepared informing him that this map has not been kept up to date. He also asked for the statistical information in kidnaping cases up to date.

Mr. Cooper advised me that he is adding a postscript to his story relating to the fact that citizens may submit their fingerprints to the Division for personal identification purposes only. He is referring to the fact that criminals have attempted to change their fingerprint impressions and is stating that one of the most important things in connection with kidnapped victims is that their fingerprints be available in order to positively identify them. He is stating that the fingerprints of citizens are maintained separately from the criminal fingerprint cards. I see no objection to these statements in the magazine story.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

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FEB 27 1934

62-21526-69

FEB 24 1934

TOLSON

FILE

whdl-cg

February 23, 1934.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/deg

Dear Ryley:

In compliance with your recent request, I am inclosing the following bulletin and memoranda recently issued by the Division:

Uniform Crime Reports
Fingerprinting Deceased Persons
Crime Statistics
Interesting Latent Fingerprint Cases
Adoption of Standard Classification of Criminal Offenses
Civil Identification
Bulletin upon Fugitives wanted by Police
Installation of a Single Fingerprint File
The Division of Investigation
International Exchange of Fingerprints
The Identification Unit of the Division of Investigation
Statistics Compiled from Fingerprint Cards Received in the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, from January 1 to December 31, 1933.

Expressing the hope that the above data will prove of interest to you and with expressions of my best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-21526-70

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FEB 24 1934

FILES SECTION
MAILED
FEB 23 1934
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Incl. 691258

CT:ACS

February 23, 1934.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:-

I thought you might find the enclosed memorandum of some interest. It relates to the activities of two youngsters who thought they wanted to be detectives. The names of all persons involved in this case have, of course, been omitted from the memorandum.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Encl. #360825.

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FILES SECTION
FEB 23 1934
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

62-21526-71

[redacted]

1934

CT:ACS

February 24, 1934.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:-

With reference to your telephonic request of Mr. Tolson today, I am enclosing herewith a list containing statistical information with reference to the 24 kidnaping cases referred to in my letter to you of yesterday. I trust this will serve your purposes.

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Encl. #360829.
Special Delivery.

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I enclosed

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★ FEB 24 1934 ★
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

62-21526-92

RECORDED

FEB 25 1934

FILE

February 23, 1934.

The following indicates the number of persons in custody, number of persons convicted, and sentences imposed in cases involving kidnaping in which the Division has conducted investigation since the approval of the Federal Kidnaping Statute - June 22, 1932:

KIDNAPING CASES

Case	Date Kidnaped	Number of Persons in Custody	Number of Persons Convicted	Sentences
Haskell Bohn	6-30-32		1	25 years
George B. Davis	8-1-32		3	48 years
Charles Boettcher II	2-12-33	2	3	42 years
				1 suicide
				1 life
Peggy Mellath	5-2-33		1	25 years
Mary McElroy	5-27-33		3	1 death
				1 life
				8 years
*William Hamm	6-15-33			
John Factor	7-1-33	1	3	1 suicide
				297 years
John O'Connell	7-7-33	1		
August Luer	7-10-33		7	3 life
				30 years
				3 months
John K. Ottley	7-6-33		2	29 years
Charles F. Urschel	7-22-33	2	15	6 life
				21 years
				2 months
				1 day
				10 yrs. suspended
John C. Lyle	7-10-33		2	15 years
Cloud Boyd	8-9-33		2	50 years
Adhemar Hughes)	10-6-32			
Fred DeFilippi)	12-9-32		6	152 years
Brooks Hart	11-9-33			2 lynched
Glen J. McGuire	9-12-32	4		
Edward Minkowski	9-26-32	2 (Counted in McGuire case)		
**John Van Norberg	(plot to kidnap)			
Herbert Norris, Jr.	12-25-33		1	1 death
Charles W. Usher, Jr.	(plot to kidnap)		1	10 years
Robert Bernard Walsh	1-2-34		1	12 years
Arthur Hatch	12-14-33		1	10 years
Patricia Louisiana	1-9-34	2		
Edward G. Bregar	1-17-34			
Total 24 cases		12	53	774 years
				5 months
				1 day
				10 yrs. suspended
				11 life
				2 death
				2 lynched
				2 suicides

* Acquittal

**(Plot to kidnap - perpetrators identified - no statute violated)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8-20-84 BY 8269 WEB/dlg

62-21526-72

CT:ACS

February 23, 1934.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 web/kg

Dear Ryley:-

I have been advised of your recent telephone request for a copy of a map suitable for reproduction showing the cases which have been investigated by the Division under the so-called "Federal Kidnaping Act." I am sorry to advise you that this map, a copy of which you saw some time ago, has not been kept up to date and is not available.

I am returning herewith the draft of the story entitled "The Snatch Racket." I would like to make the following minor suggestions in connection with this story:

It is suggested that on page eight, the following sentence be eliminated since it appears to give information to persons involved in kidnaping cases which might deter successful investigative inquiry: "And nearly all insist that all ransom notes be returned with the ransom money so that these cannot be used against them as evidence."

On page eleven, paragraph two, it is suggested that the phrase "that it is all but impossible to reach them", be changed to read, "that it is quite difficult to reach them."

The sentence beginning at the bottom of page thirteen should be changed to read as follows: "The result is that in 24 kidnapings since June, 1932, the Division of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice, directed by J. Edgar Hoover, 53 persons have been convicted at this writing; 2 received death sentences; 11 went to prison for life, and sentences were imposed amounting to an aggregate of 774 years. 12 persons are in custody awaiting trial. The biggest haul of all came in the Urschel case."

On page nineteen, first sentence, the following change is suggested: "In that regard, the wise family of a kidnaped person these days puts in a direct telephone call for the Division of Investigation, National 7117, Washington, D. C., where an Agent of the Division is on duty night and day waiting for just such calls as these."

RECORDED
62-21[illegible]-13
[illegible] 1934

I trust you will fully understand the reasons for the foregoing suggestions.

With all good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Encl. #360822
Special Delivery.

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Room 318 2/20 1934.

To: ____Director
____Mr. Nathan
____Mr. Edwards
____Mr. Clegg
____Mr. Lester
____Miss Gandy
____Miss Finnell
____Chief Clerk
____Chief, Unit ____
__X__Personnel Files
__X__Files
____Printing Section
____Supervisor, Steno. Pool
____Inspector
____Miss Sheaffer.

any file?

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no record on B.C. Kelsey
in files during yr - [illegible]
no record [illegible] file

[signature]

Clyde Tolson.

MR. NATHAN ___
MR. TOLSON ___
MR. CLEGG ___
MR. COWLEY ___
MR. EDWARDS ___
MR. EGAN ___
MR. QUINN ___
MR. LESTER ___
MR. LOCKE ___
MR. RORER ___

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DATE 8/20/87 BY 8269 WES/dlw

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Room 318 2/21 1934.

To: ____Director
____Mr. Nathan
____Mr. Edwards
____Mr. Clegg
✓ Mr. Lester
____Miss Gandy
____Miss Finnell
____Chief Clerk
____Chief, Unit ____
____Personnel Files
____Files
____Printing Section
____Supervisor, Steno. Pool
____Inspector
____Miss Sheaffer.

Please see me

T

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DATE 8/20/84 BY 8249 WEB/dlg

Clyde Tolson.

B. C. KELSEY
Benmira Lodge - on Hood Canal
P. O. Address, Silverdale, Wash.

February 14, 1934

Attorney General Cummings,
Washington, D. C.

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DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/dmg

Honored Sir:

With reference to the articles that have appeared in The American Magazine, submitted by Mr. Hoover under your jurisdiction, I wish to observe I think his articles impolitic detrimental, and of no service to the department.

If the purpose of the article is to warn and instruct the public as to how to detect a criminal, well and good, but as the detective and police forces are to do the work, then eliminate the public from the picture. I do not know, but I cannot imagine Scotland Yard indulging in any such exploitation. In my time I have known many Chiefs of Police and Detective Forces, and also their working forces, but they are the last to say anything about their past, present, or future work. Their conversation is generally directed along general lines and does not pertain to their work, so why should Mr. Hoover indulge in this amateurish pastime.

There is another phase to this matter in that it informs the public about the methods employed by the crooked men engaged in hat work, and if there are any weak ones among the readers of Mr. Hoover's articles, it simply stimulates their mind to do a little work in this direction themselves.

I am a strong advocate of all that the present administration is trying to do, and think the department presided over by Mr. Hoover one of the best things that has been inaugurated, but it is one of the activities of the Government that should not be exploited through the press or by the magazine article.

My views may not coincide with yours but are respectfully submitted "for the good of the order".

Very respectfully,

/s/ B.C. KELSEY

62-21526-24
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 1 1934
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LESTER | NOLSON | FILE

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&
INDEXED
MAR 5 - 1934

WHL:ARK

RECORDED
MAR 5 - 1934

62-21526-74

February 28, 1934

Mr. E. G. Kelsey,
Benmira Lodge - on Hood Canal,
Silverdale, Washington.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269WEB/klg

Dear Mr. Kelsey:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated February 14, 1934, in which you make reference to articles recently appearing in "The American Magazine," by Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice.

The suggestions made in your letter will be given careful consideration.

Permit me to take this opportunity of thanking you for your interest in the Department of Justice which prompted you to write this letter.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. Crawford Biggs.

ACTING Attorney General.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION
MAILED
FEB 28 1934
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

WARD 9 Division

LONG BEACH PUBLIC SCHOOLS
POLYTECHNIC HIGH SCHOOL
SIXTEENTH STREET AND ATLANTIC AVENUE
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA

Mr. NATHA
Mr. TOLSON
Mr. CLEGG
Mr. COWLEY
Mr. EDWARDS
Mr. EGAN
Mr. QUINN
Mr. LESTER
CHIEF CLERK
Mr. ROHER

March 7, 1934

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
The American Magazine
New York City

Dear Sir:

The editors of The American Magazine have referred me to you for permission to reprint your story, "How Wise is a Crook?" from the December issue, 1933. I should like to use it in a textbook designed to aid high school students, college students, and adults to read with greater speed, accuracy, and intelligence.

Tests have shown high school students, for example, with third and fourth grade reading ability. It is possible, in many cases, to ascertain the causes of this reading deficiency and effect improvement. Such remedial work, however, requires the knowledge of an expert in the physiology and psychology of reading. It is my hope to provide a textbook which would give such assistance to the amateur in remedial reading.

Obviously, good lively entertaining practice in reading must be an essential part of such a textbook. It is for this purpose that I should like to use your stories.

For your convenience, I am enclosing a self-addressed envelope and a form which requires only your signature. I sincerely trust that you will feel disposed to grant me permission to reprint. I should be grateful for a reply as soon as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

(Miss) Carol Hovious

Enc. 2
ch/tbk

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DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/jeg

RECORDED & INDEXED

MAR 24 1934

62-21526-75
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 16 1934 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LESTER NOLSON
FILE

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

Dear Miss Hovious:

You have / have not my permission to reprint my story, "How Wise is a Crook?" from The American Magazine for December 1933.

Signed:

_____

Special comment, if any:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/Hey

62-21526-75

Closing in on the kidnappers

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/deg



KIDNAPPERS get at least one person every twenty-four hours. The homes of the rich are today homes of fear. Even those with moderate savings are apprehensive. Citizens by the hundreds are sending to the Division of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice in Washington for noncriminal fingerprint cards, that their fingerprints may be on file for identification purposes if they should suddenly disappear. Men, women, and children move carefully about in what should be an abode, but is little more than a well-furnished cage.

The bulky man who paces in front of the house is a hired guard. The nurse who takes the children to school is often an armed female detective. And in many schools teachers are required to see that their wards are safely started homewards, free from a call into some stranger's automobile. Such is the fear of the Snatch Racket.

There are advantages today in being poor. The wolf at the door is a better guardian than many rich persons possess—and less trouble. One hears that Doris Duke, of the tobacco millions, is to be at a certain party on a certain night. She doesn't appear—having gone to some other party instead, and using the publicity of the first one as a camouflage. The children of families like the Edsel Fords are heavily guarded. Mary Pickford recently appealed for protection. Guards accompanied J. N. (Ding) Darling, the cartoonist, home to Iowa after a trip to Washington. Joseph Hergesheimer, the author, received an extortion letter. The list goes on endlessly.

Neither Darling nor Hergesheimer is rated as a man of great wealth. The extortionist and the kidnapper are not particular about grabbing multimillionaires. They will attack anyone whose life savings are enough to warrant a ransom. Last year, the United States Department of Justice made arrests in 33 cases of extortion where kidnapping, injury, or death was threatened. There were 29 convictions, and 16 persons await trial at this writing. This, of course, is in addition to the actual abductions.

We believe that we hear about many kidnappings. The truth is that not 1 in 20 ever reaches the newspapers. Only about 20 major kidnappings made the first pages last year, yet the National Crime Commission estimates that there are 3,000 kidnappings of all kinds in the United States every year!

THE Snatch Racket is an outgrowth of gangdom, and, in many cases, is a highly organized business, requiring "finger" men, contact men, hide-outs, money passers, and other specialists, not to mention the Better Brains which often direct the activities. True, there are amateur jobs, but they are in the minority. It is common underworld knowledge that many of the big mobs are concerned in some way with the kidnapping racket.

In the underworld it is also accepted



meant someone else. Oh, I won't start anything, if you're afraid of that."

Boz meditated. "There are rumors," he said, "that Aaron Lawrence is in town. If he is, he'll probably be at the party."

I frowned. This Aaron Lawrence was a publisher who had inherited four papers, and gone ahead and bought four more. I'd never met him, but from what I'd heard it didn't do anyone any good to meet him, socially or otherwise.

Boz guessed my thoughts. "Oh, he's hard to sell, I know. But they do say he'll buy a comic strip or two if you find the right approach."

"Has anyone ever found it?" I asked.

Boz sighed. "I believe not," he said sadly.

Charlie squirmed anxiously in his chair. "I might meet someone I know," he said again. . . .

LEW ROEDER lived in an apartment-hotel, in a penthouse overlooking the river. His Wide-Eyed Susan had been one of the best-selling girlie-girlie strips for twenty-five years, and Lew had made plenty. His parties were famous, and they were always crowded. There must have been sixty people, all of them well dressed, and some of them important, scattered through the apartment when we arrived.

Charlie looked more like the visiting cousin than ever as he stood in the studio living-room and stared. But you could hardly blame him. The room was richly furnished, and it was so big you had to look twice for the grand piano. There were a couple of ferocious-looking tiger-skin rugs on the floor, and Wide-Eyed Susan sketches were all over the white wall paper. The effect was pretty bizarre.

Roeder wasn't about, but it didn't matter. Boz nudged me to do the honors, and he parked Charlie's portfolio in the entrance hall while I led the boy around. There were some twenty or more people I knew, but we didn't get very far. Charlie stopped short as Jed Healy danced by with a bright-eyed, vivacious little redhead in his arms. I grabbed the boy by the wrist, ready to pull him away. But he wasn't looking at Jed. He was staring at the red-headed girl.

"That's her!" he whispered. "Peggy!"

I'd never met Peggy Day, but I'd seen her by-line in the tab she worked for, and I'd heard of her from various people. When a girl like Peggy whirls into the newspaper game in a town, the news penetrates. I'd even heard it said that they knew of her in the foreign-language dailies.

JED turned her around, and she saw Charlie. Her eyes lit up, and she stopped dancing and pushed away from Jed.

"Charlie Lovell!" she called delightedly from the center of the room, and ran towards us.

Next Month

Preston Patton's business was one of our infant industries. What it needed was a few paying customers—and the love of a good woman. But . . .

Calm Yourself!

the fast and funny new novel by EDWARD HOPE which begins in the June issue of THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE, reveals the inner workings of the world's first—only—anti-embarrassment organization. Greatest invention since aspirin.

Charlie had one hand out to greet her, and she took it and reached for the other. They grinned at each other for half a minute, and both of them talked excitedly at the same time. I managed to gather that they hadn't seen each other for several years.

"We were in high school together," Charlie explained, after he remembered to introduce me.

"And Charlie," she added gayly, "was an office boy on the paper when I was a kid digging up personals for the society page." She looked him over again and smiled. "How on earth are you, and what on earth brought you here?"

"Chipmunks," said a voice over my shoulder. Jed Healy had strolled over, and was all set to enjoy himself again.

Charlie showed splendid control. The corners of his mouth twitched, but he didn't even look at Jed. And Peggy was too excited to pay any attention.

IT WAS easy to see they wanted to talk, so I mumbled excuses and ambled off. Over my shoulder I saw Charlie take her in his arms and start to dance. Jed Healy watched them, none too tenderly.

I strolled out on the terrace. It was almost sunset, and the view over the river was entrancing. At least I supposed it was, because there were three couples out there gazing at it, and they seemed entranced. For years October sunsets hadn't meant very much to me, other than that it was time to rush for the railroad station to make the New Rochelle express. But I could remember how, in the old days, I was almost as weak in October as in the balmy month of May. I had become engaged three times, and been married once, under the October influence. I wondered how Charlie was going to get along.

Then they joined me, arm in arm. Peggy was clinging to him and throwing back her head and laughing.

"Don't go," she said to me, putting her hand on my arm. "I want to hear about this strip Charlie's trying to land. He won't tell me a thing."

"It's a good strip," I answered vaguely.

"I'll bet," she nodded. "I'll bet it's a scream."

I LOOKED at Charlie. His lips tightened; he became resolute. "It's not meant to be funny," he said crisply.

"Not funny?" she exclaimed. "Is it sad?"

The boy held his breath for a moment. "It's meant to be—er—cute. It's bedtime-story stuff for the kids."

She didn't know whether to believe him or not. She stared, half smiling.

"I call it," went on Charlie grimly, "Lil' Chippy Chipmunk."

She believed him then. She said, "Oh, Charlie! Not really?" And she leaned back against the terrace railing and laughed.

The boy's mouth twisted. "Funny, isn't it?" he said between his teeth.

I wanted to give her a signal of some sort, because she didn't realize what she was doing. She didn't notice how Charlie stood rigidly with his fists clenched; how the color went out of his face.

"You, of all people!" she laughed.

He nodded, glowering. "Me, of all people!" he said bitterly. "But then you always had me figured as an overgrown sap, didn't you?"

She sobered up immediately. "Goodness! Can't a girl have a laugh?"

"Sure, a girl can," he snapped. "I don't blame you. I'm ridiculous, of course."

"Charlie!" Her eyes flashed. "You're as touchy as ever!"

I walked away then, leaving Peggy to square it if she could. I strolled to the far end of the terrace and lit a cigarette. I could see Charlie as frigid and stiff as ever. Peggy seemed to be pleading for a while. Then she began to get mad. It didn't look so good for October.

I sighed, and crushed my cigarette into a tray. Someone came out on the terrace, and I noticed, as the doors swung open, that the music had stopped inside, and that a lot of people were laughing at once and cheering. I went to the door, opened it a little, and looked in.

What I saw and heard made my heart sink like a lead weight. I gave a quick glance behind me. And, sure enough, Charlie had left Peggy and was coming toward me. I turned, and went to meet him.

"Why go in?" I asked lightly. "Look at the pretty sunset!"

"You look at it!" he growled.

I held on to (*Continued on page 118*)

as a fact that not 1 gangland snatch out of 50 is ever reported to the police. For example, in New York, not long ago, a Broadway detective got information that "something" was going to be pulled off by an underworld character. The suspect was trailed. He was found to be holding conferences with two New York policemen. More trailing followed. Then a mysterious tip, floating through the underworld, brought word that there had been a snatch.

No kidnapping report had been made to the police. Again detectives took up the trail, to find out who had been kidnapped. They discovered that a widely known gambler was missing. They began to trail members of the gambler's family, and finally shadowed the wife to a hotel, where the detectives engaged rooms and cut in on her telephone line. From her conversations they learned that the gambler had paid his ransom and had been released. They also learned where the gambler was at that moment—hurriedly they sent a detail to make him talk. At last he "confessed" that the underworld character and the two policemen had kidnapped him! Arrests followed, and convictions. Every year there are dozens of such cases never reported to the authorities.

WHEN a gambler, race-track man, or prize-fight promoter is kidnapped, the usual procedure is to pay up and shut up, for the mobs which make kidnapping a business are powerful—often they have political affiliations. For instance, some weeks before repeal, the proprietor of a number of New York speak-easies was kidnapped and held four days. The mob wanted $35,000. The speak-easy proprietor insisted that he didn't have the money. The kidnappers tried to change his mind by torture; they burned his feet with hot irons. At last, he was released on payment of $10,000. The case never reached the newspapers.

The greed of the snatcher is insatiable. If he is successful in a $10,000 job, he wants the next one to net him twice that amount. Reo Verne Sankey, who committed suicide early this year in Sioux Falls, S. Dak., while awaiting Federal trial for the kidnapping of Charles Boettcher, 2nd, of Denver, was a typical example. He got $60,000 for his gang for this snatch. Yet at the time of his capture he was planning to kidnap Boettcher again, and for a greater ransom. He had even written the note that was to be sent the victim's family.

One form of kidnapping which is now finding great favor might be called the "Badger Game Grab." Most people have heard of the old-time badger game, in which some man is tricked into visiting a woman's apartment and there surprised by the "irate husband," who insists on calling the police, until his outraged feelings are mollified by money. That, in a way, has been a petty racket. The new one is much more remorseless and lucrative.

This time, there is no irate husband. The kidnappers simply walk in and take their man away from their woman decoy. He has been watched for weeks, and the kidnappers possess plenty of blackmail material for which, under ordinary circumstances, they could get a fair amount of money. But they do not stop at blackmail.

The victim is told that he will be killed if he does not supply a ransom. He is allowed to make all the telephone calls he pleases, and to write as many checks as he desires; the threat of disgrace will keep him silent about his abductors. Few men are going into court to give testimony that will not only break up their homes, but ruin their business careers.

THE result is that more than one business man has telephoned his wife that he has a "big deal" for which he requires cash. She then sells securities to get that cash, and she forwards it to her husband in another town, not realizing that she is sending him ransom to escape a gang of blackmailing kidnappers. At last, with the ransom paid, he is free—and silent. If he reports the kidnapping he must report also all the circumstances which led up to it.

Gangsters and racketeers are commonly associated with large cities. But no town is too remote to escape the menace of organized kidnapping. Take the case of James De Jute, Jr. This boy was on his way (*Continued on page 142*)

Armed with the Lindbergh law, Uncle Sam is making things hot for the nation-wide Snatch Racket, which claims at least one victim every day

ILLUSTRATED BY SAUL TEPPER



Blindfolded, could you "see" enough to trap your abductors? Urschel could, and did

BY COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

BARRY GILBERT had stepped into another man's shoes and found they had to be kept shining. Jobless, he had sought shelter from a storm in the empty Southampton home of the wealthy publisher, John Clarke Ridder. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ridder were abroad, where the former was taking the cure at Bad-Nauheim. The servants appeared, and mistook Barry for the rich man's disinherited son. So did the neighbors—especially Judge Hambidge and his daughter Patricia. Amused, Barry decided to play the rôle for a while.

His life as a rich young man progressed smoothly until a girl arrived and announced that she was John Clarke Ridder Jr.'s wife and that her husband, who had assumed the name Jay Rogers when disinherited, was under arrest as the murderer of Mike Kelly, New York's political boss. Barry had always had the disposition to "take a chance," but he had never dreamed the man he was impersonating would be in trouble . . . or have a wife. The situation became more involved when Barry learned that Judge Hambidge, frequently accused of being a tool of Kelly's, had visited the latter the night he was killed.

Convinced that the real Ridder was innocent, Barry decided to help the boy win his freedom. After confessing his identity to the imprisoned youth's wife, he persuaded Peter Winslow, famous criminal lawyer whom he had met through the Hambidges, to act as defense attorney. Then, under his own name, he obtained a job as reporter on the Ridder newspaper.

Backed by his newspaper connection, Barry spent the week days tracking down Kelly's murderer. Week-ends he was at Southampton as John Clarke Ridder, Jr., although both Patricia and her father knew now that he was no young Ridder. Barry was determined to win Pat and had told her that he loved her. He was disturbed, though, to find that she believed he suspected Judge Hambidge of being the killer. He tried to convince her that such was not the case:

"Pat, I know Kelly was alive when your father left."

Before she could reply the door opened. Judge Hambidge stood there.

"You're wrong, Mr. Gilbert. When I left the house Kelly wasn't alive."

The latest developments follow. . . .

Synthetic Gentleman



He had to save another man and himself . . . there was a lady in distress, too!

By Channing Pollock

THEY were a curiously inert little group for a minute or two after the revelation.

It was like a play, Barry thought; curtain down on a climax, and the actors relaxing until it should rise again for the next scene. Once more, as on the night he had become involved in this drama, Barry had a queer sense of unreality. Outside, somewhere, someone was mowing the lawn. He could hear the whir of the machine. All the commonplace things of every day were occurring around them, and here Judge Hambidge stood, still supporting his daughter, who had failed to keep him from making what was almost a confession of murder.

"I left the house at two o'clock," Hambidge had admitted, "but, when I left it, Kelly wasn't alive."

After a time, Barry crossed the room to the pair. And, aware of his movement, Pat released herself, and turned on him.

"Well, now you know," she said. "You know about us, but, remember, we know about you, too."

She was herself again, hard and defiant.

IGNORING her, for the moment, Barry asked the judge, "Do you want to tell me what happened?"

"You told us most of it," Hambidge answered, without looking at Pat. "As you say, 'in politics, even honest men have to listen to reason sometimes.' You've no idea what I had at stake, Mr. Gilbert."

"I can guess."

"I wrote my opinion in the Jefferson Street proceedings, and then, again as you say, I couldn't go through with it. I'd never done a crooked thing in my life. I don't know how I ever made that speech at the Aspinwall. The instant it was finished, I telephoned Kelly. 'You'd better come down and talk it over,' he said."

The judge wiped his hands with a handkerchief, and motioned Barry to a chair.

"Let's sit down," he suggested. "I haven't been well."

I'm taking my dollars WEST this year



"I'm not going to Europe or any place else outside the U. S. A. A dollar is still worth a dollar here and the bargains in Western Vacations are the best I've ever known . . . so, I'm bound for the Union Pacific West."

There's plenty to choose from when you go Union Pacific:

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Rocky Mountain National Parks
Colorado—Utah
California and Hawaii
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Boulder Dam

. . . and somewhere in this list is a vacation that will suit you to a "t." Write today for information about 1934 bargains and vacation opportunities.

Mr. W. S. Basinger, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.
Room 37, Union Pacific Railroad
Omaha, Nebr.
Please send me information about Vacations in_____
Name_____
Street_____
City_____ State_____

UNION PACIFIC

Ask for Descriptive Literature of "Tomorrow's Train Today"

Closing in on the Kidnappers

(Continued from page 75)

to school in Niles, Ohio, one morning in March, 1932, when two men seized him, forced him into an automobile, and sped away with him. The next night his father was reported to have received an anonymous telephone call, demanding $20,000 ransom.

A Youngstown, Ohio, detective unearthed confidential information that the boy was being held in a "kidnapper's lair."

This "lair" was a bootlegger's house about 100 yards off the road between Niles and Youngstown, and known as "Scotty's Place.' The officers went there and knocked. No answer. They broke in. Apparently the house was deserted, but they found a schoolbook which had belonged to young De Jute. A pillow, mattress, and blanket on the floor were still warm. The stove held the heat of a recent fire.

The officers began to tear up the place. A barred door led to the cellar. They broke it open. No one was there. Then they began to test the walls. One portion seemed thicker than another. They sawed through the light partition—and the first thing they saw was the white face of the kidnap victim. Then, at the command of the armed officers, the abductors themselves came forth. Two of them got sentences of life imprisonment, a third drew from one to twenty years.

In recent months Federal officers have been impressed by the striking similarity of methods employed by kidnappers wherever they operate, whether they be members of a mob, ordinary criminals, or supposed amateurs. In almost every case the victim is first watched and catalogued, then put "on the spot."

The kidnappers seem to possess an uncanny knowledge of the best time and place to seize their victim. Their method of demanding ransom is usually the same—either by a letter dropped at the house of a friend, or by a quick, jerky telephone call in which the message is given so quickly that there is little chance to trace the call. They all bind the eyes of the victim with adhesive tape. The methods of delivery of ransom are similar to a degree. The snatchers insist on money of small denominations—and they seem to know just how much ready cash to demand.

All this may mean a certain freemasonry among kidnappers, through which successful methods of operations are passed on from gang to gang. Or it may mean that kidnapping, as a business, is carried on by comparatively few men—men who direct the dumb brutes who actually do the job and take the penalty if caught.

WHEN Charles F. Urschel, the Oklahoma oil millionaire, was kidnapped last summer, his captors were men and women of limited education. Who, then, wrote the Urschel ransom notes, containing such complicated phraseology as this:

"You will ride on the observation platform, where you may be observed by someone at some station along the line between Oklahoma City and Kansas City, Missouri. If indications are alright, somewhere along the right of way you will observe a fire on the right side of the track (facing direction train is bound). That first fire will be your cue to be prepared to throw bag to track immediately after passing second fire.

"Mr. Urschel will, upon our instructions, attend to the fires and secure the bag when you throw it off; he will open it and transfer the contents to a sack that he will be provided with. So, if you comply with our demand and do not attempt any subterfuge, as according to *The News* you have pledged, Mr. Urschel should be home in a very short while."

That letter could easily have been a business man's instructions to a sales manager, or an attorney's letter to a client. It could, in fact, have been the sort of letter to be written by almost anyone—except a person of limited education!

When George (Machine-Gun Kelly) Barnes went to prison as one of the kidnappers of Urschel, he boasted that he would be free in a short time. More than a third of the Urschel ransom money of $200,000 is still missing. Is there someone on the outside, someone who writes letters with almost legal phraseology, still carrying the flag for the gang that rests in prison?

"I hate to use the term 'Master Mind,'" a Government official told me recently, "but I am becoming more and more convinced every day that there are Master Minds in these kidnapping cases, and that they are persons so surrounded by legal and political protection that it is quite difficult to reach them."

ONE of the few cases in which the "finger," or Master Mind, has been identified was the Luer kidnapping, involving Mrs. Charles Chessen, of Alton, Ill. She and her husband led a double existence. On one hand, they moved in circles of respectability in the community, where Charles Chessen was known as an insurance salesman. On the other, however, Mrs. Chessen, particularly, was the brains of a gang of bootleggers, bank robbers, and all-round crooks. At last she turned to kidnapping, and, after conferring with various gangsters concerning the desirability of abducting a certain young man of Alton, gave it up as impracticable. Suddenly she said: "Why haven't I thought of Old Man Luer?"

The prospective victim was August Luer, seventy-seven years old, a retired meat packer and president of the Alton Banking and Trust Company. Shortly afterward, two men and a woman, not Mrs. Chessen, entered the Luer home on the pretext of using the telephone, and abducted him. But Mr. Luer was very old and ill; while the family gathered the $100,000 ransom necessary to free him, the kidnappers, afraid that he might die in their custody, voluntarily released him. Swift work by Division of Investigation agents and the St. Louis police resulted in the identification by Mrs. Luer of a suspect's picture. He was arrested, and confessed.

The brains of the job, it transpired, had been Mrs. Chessen. She was sent to the penitentiary for life. Two men received the same sentence, and three others shorter ones. Another woman, Grace Chase, and two men are fugitives.

the ranks to $45 a month, and are helping to run things. And the assistant leaders—sixteen boys of the $36 class. These fellows have got some stuff in them.

And if I had a son, I would rather have him spend six months in a CCC camp than two years in Harvard, Yale, or Princeton. He would get something in physical toughness, in contact with all kinds of boys, in the solidarity of a little community in the wilderness, which would last him all the days of his life.

One night, in the distant mountains, I was sitting near the stove in the officers' quarters of a CCC camp. Present were the first lieutenant, commanding, a reserve officer, a contractor in private life, with not much formal education, but plenty of horse sense and the ability to command men; the second lieutenant, reserve officer, M. A. of a well-known university, serving in the CCC to save money for his Ph. D. studies; the U. S. forester, a former college football star; and his assistant; the sheriff, a mountainous man; and two of his deputies.

We were about to enjoy one of the few luxuries which the officers of this camp have. We had three quarts of oysters, which we proceeded to fry over the stove. As we ate we talked.

We talked of the boys and their troubles and their peculiarities. The foresters said the Army was spoiling the boys, and the Army said that if the foresters had charge half the boys would starve, desert, or get pneumonia. The sheriff said as how he'd heard that up in New York where these boys come from, folks empty their slops out of the window at night. No wonder it took these boys some time to learn decent manners. But they were coming along nice, he had to admit. They had one saw-team hard to beat.

WHEN the sheriff heard that I was a writing feller he was mightily interested. He looked me over for a long time, slapping his great hands thoughtfully on his enormous thighs. Finally he addressed me directly.

"I reckon," he said, "that if you want to you can prove that these here CCC's are the laziest bunch of good-for-nothings who ever et the government out of house and home. Or"—and he gestured widely—"you can prove they are the finest lot of upstanding, hardworking, plumb heroic fellows ever heard of. . . . Which do you aim to do?"

"Sheriff," I said, "anybody who picks his evidence can prove either of those things. As for me, I think the CCC is wonderful. I think it ought to be permanent. I think the Army and the foresters have done a superb job. As for the boys, for better or for worse, I love them all."

The sheriff swallowed another batch of oysters, washed them down with some beer, and massaged his thighs thoughtfully.

"I won't querl with that, suh," he said. "Maybe that's right. But one thing I think they ought to have. A barrel. A good old barrel, out back of the woodshed, where I could paddle some of these boys every now and then. If I could roll these boys on a barrel, just once in a while, they'd be a fine body of young men."

I accept the sheriff's amendment.

✣ ✣ ✣ ✣ ✣

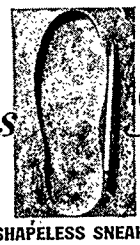
Don't risk Your *boy's*



NORMAL FOOT

feet in

Shapeless



SHAPELESS SNEAKER

Sneakers...fit them in

SCIENTIFICALLY



LASTED

SCIENTIFICALLY LASTED KEDS

Keds

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



Air-filled sponge rubber cushions the foot in the new Keds. The Shockproof Insole puts new *spring*—*new life*—in foot action. It adds to endurance by lessening fatigue. It protects feet by absorbing jolts and jars. You actually walk on a layer of live air!

THE WORLD'S LARGEST maker of canvas footwear announces two revolutionary improvements in Keds—New Scientific Lasts and New Keds Shockproof Insoles. Here are canvas shoes with *entirely* new ideals of foot health, of comfort and of fit.

Before the new Keds were presented to the public, they were proved absolutely *right* by thorough tests of actual wear on every kind and type of foot. That's why America's foremost designers of shoes and shoe-lasts call the new Keds the most perfectly fitting rubber-and-fabric shoes ever built.

Go to any Keds dealer and let him show you what a truly surprising difference the new Scientific Last makes in fit—and how the Shockproof Insole actually lets the wearer walk on air! And don't miss the other famous Keds features—the Full Breather Top; the Pressure-Applied Sole; the Selected Fabrics, the Special Reinforcements throughout; the Pull-proof Eyelets—and the fact that Keds can be washed in a washing machine.

Before you buy *any* canvas shoe, be certain you understand what a remarkable improvement the new Keds are over the ordinary "sneaker." Ask for *Genuine Keds*.

United States Rubber Company

So perhaps there was more than mere supposition in my law-enforcement friend's remarks about the Master Minds and Better Brains of present-day kidnappings. Perhaps, too, another inkling of why kidnappers know so much about their victims may be gained from the following:

A group of men from a mid-Western section of the United States recently sought the advice of a nationally known crime investigator. They had received assurances of a subscription of $100,000 with which to start a vigilante committee to combat kidnappers. They wanted advice regarding their first step.

"Go back and clean up the dirty politics and gangland-lawyer connections in your home town," was the advice.

FOR the first time in history the United States Government is in a position to fight kidnapping. This was gained by the passage of the so-called Lindbergh Law in 1932, giving the Government jurisdiction in cases where state lines have been crossed. It also allows the Government to take an active interest in every abduction, on the theory that it may later involve violation of the Federal statute. The result is that in 24 kidnappings handled by the Division of Investigation since June, 1932, 53 persons have been convicted at this writing, 2 received death sentences, 11 went to prison for life, and sentences were imposed aggregating 774 years; 12 persons are in custody awaiting trial. The biggest haul of all came in the Urschel case.

Here was a man who started to help catch his abductors the minute he was snatched. He and his wife had been playing bridge in his home in Oklahoma City with friends, Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Jarrett, when two men, one with a pistol and the other with a machine gun, walked into the house. They took both Urschel and Jarrett, robbing and releasing Jarrett about twelve miles outside the city. They then produced cotton, a short bandage, and adhesive tape, blindfolding Urschel.

Nine days later, Urschel came home after the payment of $200,000 ransom. With him he brought an amazing mass of detail; blindfolded, he had "seen" more than the average person could have observed with open eyes.

He remembered every waking moment of those nine days. Once when they stopped for gas, he heard one of his captors ask the woman station attendant about crops, and caught her answer:

"The crops are burned up, although we may make some broom corn."

Every detail was a cog in the later conviction of many criminals. Between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning, a light rain fell and the road became slippery. He remembered, then, being taken into a garage or barn, about 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and held there until after dark. Whenever possible, without arousing suspicion, he would ask the time, to check on his own estimates.

With darkness, he was taken from the car and was led outside. He noted that he turned to the left. Then a narrow gate was pushed open. A few feet after that, he stepped onto what he believed to be a board walk. Carefully he counted his steps—five—ten—fifteen. Then he stepped upward and through a door into a house.

He fumbled about, as any blinded man would do, and by so doing concluded that



THERE'S MORE TO SHAVING CREAM BUYING THAN COUNTING YOUR CHANGE

Today price tags are being flaunted as seldom before—to induce you to purchase shaving cream on a price basis alone.

Actually the saving of a few cents at point of purchase doesn't amount to much *per shave*. And it doesn't interest Williams users half so much as the *proven quality* of the cream they're going to put on their faces! That's why they demand Williams always.

The absolute mildness of the Williams lather — its moisture-holding quality — its fine effect upon the skin — in fact, *all* its honestly good qualities — are the direct result of two things:

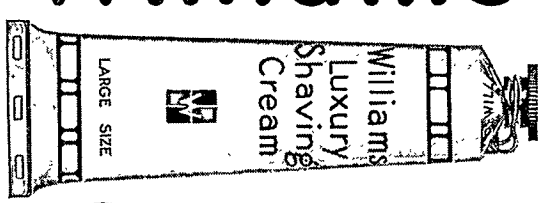
1ST—**INGREDIENTS.** Only the very choicest ingredients that skill can select and money can buy ever have gone, or ever will go, into Williams.

2ND—**EXPERIENCE.** A hundred years' study of shaving preparations and shaving problems is packed in every tube of Williams Shaving Cream.

And Williams is economical. A little goes a long way—a long way toward making shaving a pleasant daily task—a long way toward making and keeping faces Fit.

JUST NOTICE THE FINE SKINS OF MEN WHO USE

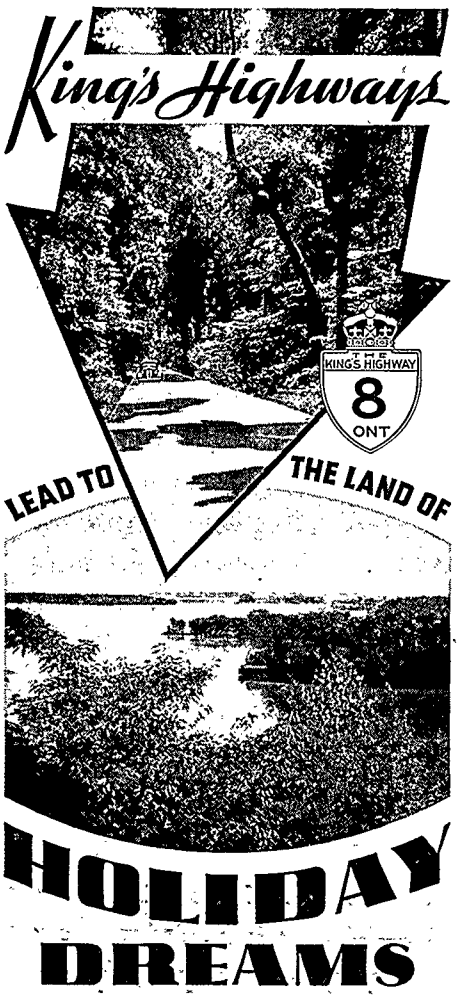
Williams



Shaving Cream

NRA

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY, Glastonbury, Conn., U. S. A., LaSalle, Montreal, Canada



Jaunt across the Canadian border this year to Ontario and travel by fast train, de luxe steamer, comfortable bus, or motor, along smooth paved King's Highways to the unspoiled lakeland playground of America.

Happy, carefree days 'neath Ontario's friendly summer sun . . . . battling bass in sparkling crystal lakes . . . canvas heeling to the breeze . . . speed-boats skimming glassy waters . . . . golf . . . tennis . . . dancing . . . every imaginable sport is available in this alluring holiday atmosphere.

This exceedingly attractive, well illustrated and informative book entitled "Ontario", containing information about Ontario's many and diversified holiday attractions, will be forwarded to you promptly upon request. Clip and mail the coupon to-day.



THE LAKELAND PLAYGROUND OF AMERICA !

Ontario Tourist & Publicity Bureau, "A" Parliament Bldgs., Toronto, Canada.

Please forward to me, as soon as possible, your illustrated book entitled "Ontario", also motoring maps of Ontario showing main highway connections from U. S. points.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

he was led through one room and into another. Here, he was told, there were two beds. The one he selected was a single iron bed or cot; a kidnapper occupied the other.

He heard the voices of a man and a woman in the next room. Then his ears were filled with cotton, and adhesive tape was placed over them to deafen him—but he could still hear in a faint, blurred fashion. And he remembered everything.

What kind of table did he eat from there? A small table with no cover. Could he hear any noises whatever? Yes, faintly, the barking of dogs, the cackling of chickens, the mooing of cows, and the screaming of guinea hens. There were no trains, street cars, or other city noises.

THE next day he was put in a small coupé—fumbling hands, the difficulty of entering the car, the discomfort of the seat, and the sound of the motor were used for identification—and taken for a drive of between fifteen and twenty minutes to another house.

He counted his steps when he got out of the car—they were only a few. The door had only one step leading to it. The room had no cover or carpeting on the floor. Again, in counted steps, he was led to a second room, where he was told to lie on some blankets. Here he also heard the voices of a man and a woman in an adjoining room; the voice of the man was not that of either of the two men who had kidnapped him. Shortly thereafter this man and woman left the place.

In addition to his kidnappers, Urschel was guarded by an elderly man and a younger one, as he sat handcuffed to a chair. He felt the handcuffs carefully for identifying features. He remembered everything he had to eat. He again identified the sounds of cows, chickens, and hogs. He noted that he was given water in an old tin cup without a handle, that the water had a mineral taste, that the well was northeast of the house, and that water was obtained from it by a rope and bucket on a pulley which made considerable noise. He remembered also that each morning and evening an airplane passed over the house. By a subterfuge he got a look at his watch, timing the morning plane at 9:45 and the evening plane at 5:45. Principally, however, he observed that on Sunday, July 30, when a hard rain fell, the plane did not pass.

From these observations, the special agents of the Division of Investigation could deduce about how far he was taken into drought territory. They consulted the Weather Bureau records and found that a heavy rain had fallen Sunday, July 30, in the vicinity of Paradise, Texas. They also found that this country had been drought-ridden, and that the crops had been burned out.

They had consulted the airplane schedules of the Fort Worth–Amarillo line of the American Airways. They had found that the ships passed over Paradise at approximately the time noted by Urschel. They found further that the ship had detoured on Sunday, July 30, because of the storm.

Now the case began to piece together. Two suspects had been George Barnes, called Machine-Gun Kelly, and his wife. She was the daughter of Mrs. R. G. Shannon, who lived near Paradise. A special agent was sent there. Under a pretext he got into the Shannon home—it matched the description given by the blindfolded Urschel. He went on then to the near-by ranch of Armon Shannon, a son. There he saw the tin cup, the bucket-pulley well, the cows, chickens, and hogs. He learned that George and Kathryn Kelly had been in the vicinity recently—and remembered Urschel's observation that he had heard a man and woman who shortly afterward had departed.

So the raids began. One arrest led to another—in Minnesota, where ransom money had passed, in Colorado, Tennessee, Texas, and Illinois, where, working with the aid of local authorities, 15 criminals were rounded up. They were all convicted, 6 for life.

Two things made this possible—Urschel's cool-headedness and determination to prosecute, and a lack of publicity regarding what he had learned. The family of a kidnapped person these days need not risk the publicity of telephoning the local police. In this regard, the wise family puts in a direct telephone call for the Division of Investigation, National 7117, Washington, D. C., where an agent of the Division is on duty night and day, waiting for just such calls as these. Immediately that call is received, J. Edgar Hoover, the director, is notified. And, within ten minutes after that notification, a special agent of the Division is on the way to the victim's home. If distance intervenes, the agent covers it by airplane.

This procedure at once gives the Federal Government control of the case and assures the most effective aid. This means no reflection on local police or their efforts; rather, it is a help to them. Government men can refuse to give out details and can request the police—who are only too willing to comply—to remain close-mouthed. The police, in turn, can refer newspapermen to the Government agents, thus freeing themselves of the fear of criticism in the public press.

Half the job in solving a big crime like a kidnapping is "fighting off the newspapers." In the Bremer case in St. Paul in January, one newspaper woman even tried to gain access to the victim's house disguised as a nurse. In the Lindbergh abduction, officials found it necessary to issue an appeal to the newspapers to pull off the hordes of reporters who almost trampled one another down in the search for news.

AND that brings up the question whether the Lindbergh case will ever be solved. It was and is a purely local affair. The Federal Government has taken a direct hand only since last October 19th, and then by order of President Roosevelt.

A special office was set up in New York and three men assigned to day and night work. Another office was set up for the same purpose in Washington, with two more men on the job. A special order went forth to more than 300 special agents to make the Lindbergh case a matter of primary investigation. No clue, remote or not, is to be neglected.

The handwriting of every man and woman convicted, arrested, or even suspected of kidnapping in past years is being examined. Recently, in one month, more than 300 samples of handwriting passed through the Crime Laboratory of the

Division of Investigation, where they were compared with the ransom notes in the Lindbergh case.

Hardly a day passes that letters and "tips" are not received in Washington. One by one they are run down, laboriously traced to their conclusion, and catalogued. There was a flurry of excitement in February when it became known that Verne Sankey, under arrest for the Boettcher kidnapping, was being questioned about the Lindbergh crime. It was said that Sankey's boy resembled Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr. Immediately a special agent was sent by airplane to the Sankey ranch in South Dakota; the child bore no resemblance to the Lindbergh baby.

The solution of the crime is a process of slow elimination. It is perhaps the most far-reaching investigation in criminal history. Here is the proverbial haystack, with only a possibility that the needle may be hidden there. But the search will go on, night and day, until every possible clue is exhausted. And there is a saying that the Division of Investigation, like the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, always gets its man.

THE Lindbergh case, it might be added, brings to mind one of the greatest possible weapons yet unleashed against kidnapping. That is the wider use of fingerprinting by civilians and noncriminal classes. To this end the Division of Investigation has created a separate file in the Identification Division, with special fingerprint cards plainly marked "NONCRIMINAL." There the identification marks of the law-abiding may be kept for reference, segregated from those accused of law violation. Any person who fears kidnapping, extortion, injury, or even mental lapses, should have his fingerprints on file there. All that is needed is a postcard to the Division of Investigation, Washington, D. C., asking for the fingerprint cards. They will be forwarded at once, together with complete instructions.

Of what worth will they be? Again consider the Lindbergh case. If the Lindbergh baby had been fingerprinted, there would have been no such fiasco as the "Jafsie" payment of $50,000 to unknown persons who presented the child's wearing apparel as proof that they had the baby. That wearing apparel could easily have been a duplicate; but a fingerprint cannot be duplicated, nor can it be destroyed or changed.

Signatures can be forged to a ransom letter. Fingerprints cannot be forged. They are proof to the family of a kidnapped man that they are dealing with the actual abductors.

Beyond this is the aid to the law. If a kidnapped man knows that his fingerprints are on file in Washington, he can mark the spot where he was held for ransom. He need only place a fingerprint here and there casually, unnoticed by his abductors.

The more general use of fingerprints, plus continuance of the persistent work of the Department of Justice, which has been so far successful in every kidnapping case it has handled except one, will go a long way to make kidnapping unpopular, as will the new laws being fostered by the Department of Justice for tightening its lines of offense against kidnappers, extortioners, and racketeers.

✣ ✣ ✣ ✣ ✣

Used in hospitals for throat, nose and open wounds



WHEN your little folks run to you with the skin scraped off in a sore place . . . when they cut or scratch themselves . . . when they complain of the slightest throat irritation—that is when you need to know, and have at hand for instant use, a safe, powerful antiseptic.

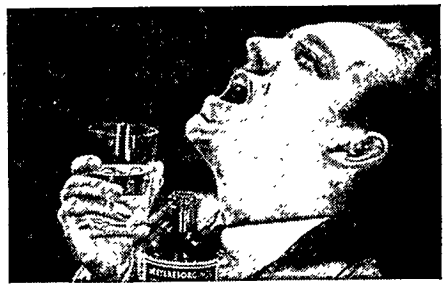
And that is when you can rely on Hexylresorcinol Solution S. T. 37—the modern antiseptic that many great hospitals are using in cases of throat and nose irritation, and in open wounds.

Stronger in germ-killing power than any usable solution of carbolic acid. Yet safe to gargle with—safe even if accidentally swallowed.

Hexylresorcinol Solution S. T. 37 spreads more rapidly and more deeply than many other antiseptics into the crevices of wound tissue and kills all bacteria it touches.

Gargle with it at the first sign of throat irritation. Pour it freely into cuts, scratches, open wounds. It will not sting or burn. If throat irritation persists or wound tissue is slow in healing, consult your doctor at once.

Buy a bottle at your druggist's today. The 50¢ bottle is now a whole ⅔ bigger than before, and you get the large size for only $1.00 instead of $1.25. Prices slightly higher in Canada.



.. Even diluted three times Hexylresorcinol Solution S. T. 37 retains its antiseptic power



- **Stronger than carbolic acid in any usable solution**
- **Yet safe even if swallowed**
- **Doesn't sting or burn in open wounds**

HEXYLRESORCINOL SOLUTION S. T. 37
MADE BY SHARP & DOHME

The Santa Fe AIR-CONDITIONS ON ITS Limiteds to California and Texas

fine · fast · cool · economical

There will be *new comfort*, as well as unparalleled economy, in Santa Fe summer travel to the playgrounds of Colorado, the Southwest, and California.

Air-conditioning—assuring clean, cool, even-temperatured car air regardless of the weather outside—is to be applied to certain equipment on each of these fine Santa Fe limited trains:

- THE CHIEF—fastest and most exclusive train, Chicago to California
- CALIFORNIA LIMITED—only all-Pullman, *no-extra-fare* train to California
- GRAND CANYON LIMITED—with daily through Grand Canyon Pullman
- THE RANGER—new fast train to Texas

MAIL THIS

W. J. BLACK, P. T. M., Santa Fe System Lines
1220 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Illinois
Send Picture Folders and new low Santa Fe Fares.

Name_____

Address_____

The Strangled Witness

(*Continued from page 23*)

said. "Well, it's not going to be that easy. We know that game all right, all right."

He ambled towards the table. Tracy Scatcherd had gone.

Marius grinned. "Something wrong," he said. He paid his bill and went out. On 16th Street he caught a taxi.

At the D'Orsay he paid the driver and went inside. Mr. Cogswell was at the door.

"Mrs. Ash in?" Fage said.

"Yes, sir."

"All right. Forget it."

Marius turned and went out. Across the street he leaned against a tree, and looked up, shielding his eyes from the falling snow with his hands. There was a light in Mrs. Ash's apartment.

After a few minutes Marius looked at his watch. It was eight o'clock. Perhaps he was being too crafty. An unpleasant thought forced its way into his consciousness: What if she had really wanted to see him? Fage moistened his dry lips. . . .

NINA CAMERON turned over restlessly in her sleep, trying to escape the insistent buzz-buzz of an angry bee in her ear. Suddenly she sat up, sleepily aware that the house phone had been ringing for several minutes. She took down the receiver. A wire for Mr. Cameron; the boy would be right up.

Nina opened the hall door a few inches and took the telegram from the boy. She ran down the hall and switched on the light in her father's room.

"Darling!" she said, and shook him gently. "Telegram for you."

The Honorable James Felton Cameron rubbed his eyes and opened them slowly.

"Who's it from, daughter?"

"I haven't opened it."

"Do so," Cameron said.

He smiled affectionately at the tousled brown head of the girl sitting on the edge of his bed. Nina tore the envelope, started to read the message, stopped, and handed it over to him silently.

"What is it, Nina?" he said quickly. There was a faint tinge of alarm in his voice.

"Read it," she said.

Mr. Cameron sat up.

"MYSTERIOUS FIRE IN STATE HOUSE BASEMENT 12:06 TONIGHT STOP," he read slowly. "HALF BALLOTS LAST ELECTION DESTROYED STOP REST BADLY DAMAGED WATER AND CHEMICALS STOP ADVISE STOP ORDER TO FORWARD BALLOTS TO WASHINGTON FOR SENATE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION RECEIVED HERE 3:15 PM STOP ADVISE STOP."

Nina watched her father's face. Not a muscle in it moved.

"You'd better get back to bed, daughter," he said slowly.

From the hall she heard him give the operator a number. He was calling Andy Blair. . . .

That evening Lynn Ash dressed carefully for dinner, and, with a nod of approval, surveyed herself in the long mirrors that made up three walls of her dressing-room. The black velvet Renée, at the same time demure and daringly sophisticated, fitted her slim body like the closed petals of a rose. The nunlike simplicity of the neckline, molded at the base of her throat, flowed into long, tight sleeves. Mrs. Ash looked very lovely, and she knew it.

The phone rang. She recognized Tracy Scatcherd's nervous voice at the other end of the wire. Lynn Ash thought she caught a desperate quality in his voice.

"Lynn!" he said quickly. "Senator speaks tonight over WCB at 10:30. I just wanted to tell you again that everything will be all right."

Anyone listening to Mrs. Ash would have been surprised at her voice. There was excitement and warning in it.

"Be careful, Tracy!" she said sharply.

"I will. Good-by."

Lynn Ash put down the phone and stared unseeing past the lovely images of herself reflected at various angles in the series of mirrors. "Poor Tracy!" she thought.

"Mr. Fage has come, ma'am," Lola announced at the door.

"Just coming, Lola. You may start."

Two hours later, at nine o'clock, Marius Fage rose to go. "I've still got a lot of work to do," he said. "Greer isn't cooked yet. But I guess we've got him."

"You've worked awfully hard, haven't you."

"I'll tell the world."

Their eyes met for an instant. Lynn Ash lowered her long, silky black lashes. She was vaguely uneasy about this tall, lanky man with the ill-fitting dinner jacket and store-tied black tie. He puzzled her.

"Good night. It's been a great pleasure, Mrs. Ash."

Lynn Ash closed the door, looked at her watch, and waited. The minutes dragged by, one by one, until the Louis Quinze clock on the mantel struck the half-hour.

For a moment Mrs. Ash sat very still. Then, very deliberately, she got up and went into her dressing-room. She put on a small, close-fitting black velvet hat, brushed her puff lightly across her face, and deepened the color on her lips. Then she took two letters out of a drawer from under a pile of gossamer stockings, put them into her bag, and switched out the light. . . .

SOME minutes later a sudden shaft of cold air blew into the dark kitchen of Mrs. Ash's apartment. The door of the service entrance closed again swiftly and the bolt dropped silently into place. A slim, dark figure huddled motionless in the corner, dimly outlined against the white porcelain of the sink. Mrs. Ash stood silently in the dark, too shaken to move, too frightened to reach out and press the switch.

After a moment she went into the drawing-room, and stood for an instant leaning against the door. Everything was just as she had left it—warm, lovely, secure. A shudder went through her slight body and she caught her breath sharply. Across the room she could see her face in the girandole above the cellaret; her mouth was a scarlet slash in a field of snow. Her hand trembled as she raised it to look at the tiny jeweled watch on her wrist.

"Ten twenty-five," Mrs. Ash whispered.

WHDL:CSH

April 5, 1934

Miss Carol Hovious,
Polytechnic High School,
16th Street and Atlantic Avenue,
Long Beach, California.

Dear Miss Hovious:

With further reference to your letter of March 7, 1934, and to my answer thereto, dated March 15, 1934, I beg to inform you that it will be entirely agreeable for you to make use of the story "How Wise is a Crook?", which appeared in the American Magazine for December, 1933, in the textbook which you are preparing as a reader to test the ability of high school students.

Expressing the hope that this article will serve the purpose for which you wish to use it, and again thanking you for your interest in the Division of Investigation, I beg to remain

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Director.

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FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ APR 5 1934 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
APR 6 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

RECORDED & INDEXED

WHDA:KCL
62-21520-75

MAR 24 1934

March 14, 1934.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Ryley:

I have received a letter from Miss Carol Hovious, a school teacher connected with the Polytechnic High School of Long Beach, California, in which she requests permission to make use of a story entitled "How Wise Is A Crook?", which appeared in the American Magazine for December, 1933, in a textbook she is preparing to test the reading ability of high school pupils.

Miss Hovious states that she has broached the subject to the American Magazine and that they have referred her to me. I can see no objection to granting Miss Hovious permission to make such use of the story and would appreciate it if you would ascertain from the officials of the American Magazine whether it would be agreeable to them for Miss Hovious to use this article as suggested above.

With expressions of my kindest regards, I am,

Cordially yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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☆ MAR 15 1934 ☆
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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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WKT-9

CHL:ECL:ESH

March 15, 1934.

62-21526-75

Miss Carol Hovious,
Polytechnic High School,
Sixteenth Street and Atlantic Avenue,
Long Beach, California.

MAR 24 1934

Dear Miss Hovious:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated March 7, 1934, in which you request permission to make use of the story entitled "How Wise Is A Crook?", which appeared in the American Magazine for December, 1933, in a textbook which you are preparing as a reader to test the reading ability of high school students.

I am giving this matter consideration and will let you hear from me as soon as I have reached a definite decision.

Your stamped, self-addressed envelope is returned herewith.

Thanking you for your interest in the Division of Investigation, I beg to remain

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Director.

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Enclosure 686354.

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Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hughes
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Locke

U. S. Department of Justice
DIVISION
~~Bureau~~ of Investigation

905 Federal Reserve Bank Building
Kansas City, Missouri
September 16, 1933.

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

Dear Sir:

In keeping with instructions received from Mr. Tolson by long distance telephone this date, there is being transmitted herewith memorandum of Special Agent W. F. Trainor, of even date, regarding conversation which he had with Mr. Courtney Riley Cooper with reference to a magazine article which he was preparing.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy

E. E. CONROY
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

EEC:os

AIR MAIL

Personal and Confidential

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62-21526-77

MAY 21 1934

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON

MAY 23 1934

Memo Dir
9-19-33

Kansas City, Missouri
September 16, 1933.

MEMORANDUM TO SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE E. E. CONROY.

Under your instructions there is submitted by me a memorandum regarding my conference with Mr. Courtney Riley Cooper, a writer for the American magazine, with whom I conversed on September 14th. There are set out herein, as nearly as I can recall, the full details of the conversation which took place between Mr. Cooper and myself.

On September 11th I was advised by Special Agent in Charge R. E. Vetterli, at the Kansas City office, that Mr. Cooper had had a conference with him. I was informed as to Mr. Cooper's professional identity; the fact that he has written articles of a very friendly nature toward the Director and this Division, and that he had produced for Mr. Vetterli's inspection a letter from the Director indicating that he should be shown every courtesy and cooperation possible. Mr. Vetterli stated that it would be permissible to furnish certain facts in regard to the case entitled Vernon C. Miller, with aliases, et al, Obstruction of Justice (Endeavor to deliver Federal Prisoner Frank Nash). My understanding of Mr. Vetterli's instructions were to the effect that we should confine ourselves to those facts which have already appeared in the press regarding this case, and that Mr. Cooper would desire personal histories and backgrounds of the various Subjects, especially the deceased, Frank Nash. It was my instruction to furnish such permissible facts to Mr. Cooper since I am quite familiar with the file of the case in question. For that reason I was instructed to maintain close contact at all moments with the office, in order that I might be available when Mr. Cooper would again call. That individual, however, did not appear on the day of my instructions from Mr. Vetterli, and on September 12th I made a hurried trip late in the evening to Topeka, Kansas, for the purpose of a conference with the Governor in regard to a supposed kidnaping plot, and it became necessary for me to remain in Topeka until the afternoon of September 13th. Upon my arrival at Kansas City I inquired of Mr. Vetterli whether or not Cooper had been to the office, and was advised he had already been here and Mr. Vetterli had furnished him the facts which he desired. I do not know the substance of Mr. Vetterli's conference with Mr. Cooper.

On September 14th, during my absence on official business in the city, Mr. Cooper telephoned the office and I received a note from Special Agent M. C. Spear to telephone Mr. Cooper at the Kansas Citian Hotel, which I did. I was advised at that time by Mr. Cooper that he now desired information concerning the case of Will Green, et al, Escaped Federal Prisoners; Procuring the Escape of Federal Prisoners, Kansas City File 76-265.

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I advised Mr. Cooper telephonically at that time that if he would proceed to the office I would endeavor to furnish him such facts as permissible from that file, which has already been closed by prosecution, since I was not personally conversant with the facts in that case.

Mr. Vetterli had departed on the morning of September 14th for San Francisco, California.

Mr. Cooper appeared at the office that afternoon about 2 o'clock. Mr. Conroy was in conference at that moment, and therefore Mr. Cooper and I talked of generalities concerning his writings for a few moments. I then advised him that it appeared probable that he had already secured all the facts which he desired concerning the case of Vernon C. Miller, and asked him to kindly state what information he might desire in regard to the case of Will Green. Mr. Cooper at that moment informed me that he had already a good fund of information on the case of Vernon C. Miller, et al, but that in writing his manuscript he had come upon certain "holes" which he wished to clear. Therefore, I requested that he inform me what facts he already had in order that I might be in a position to help him, if permissible. I was astounded and surprised when Mr. Cooper entered into a dissertation on the case of Vernon C. Miller, indicating a complete and intimate knowledge of practically all facts which I myself know in regard to that case. He appeared to have information regarding the long distance telephone calls which make up the nucleus of that case in chronological order, and identified by the persons making them. He also informed me that it was his information that the Special Agents who had been instrumental in the apprehension of Nash at Hot Springs were stopped by officers at Benton, Arkansas, on telephonic information from police at Hot Springs that they had kidnapped a man. It was his knowledge that the Agents, after having identified themselves, were allowed to proceed, and that they met with a similar impediment at Little Rock, Arkansas, having informed the police there as to their identity, and having told the police at Little Rock that they were proceeding to Joplin, Missouri, or, as Mr. Cooper was aware, that they had left an inference purposely misleading, that they were proceeding to Joplin, Missouri. Mr. Cooper also stated that it was his understanding that the police at Little Rock informed the police at Hot Springs as to the information regarding the course of travel of the Agents and the prisoner. He stated that one of the "holes" in his story was "how did Richard Tallman Galatas find out that the Agents and the prisoner were proceeding to Joplin". He knew at the time of this conference that Galatas had immediately thereafter chartered an aeroplane and flown to Joplin with Mrs. Frank Nash.

He went through the story from beginning to end in such a manner as to indicate he had already either read a resume of this case set out in my report, dated at Kansas City, Missouri, 7-29-1933, or that he had talked to someone who was thoroughly conversant with the most minute details in the case. I was somewhat alarmed regarding this feature, and at that moment there was an opportunity which I took to excuse myself from Mr. Cooper's presence, and I inquired of you first whether or not you would desire at that moment to make the acquaintance of Mr. Cooper, which you did, and I also asked you privately just how far we should go in furnishing details of this case to Mr. Cooper. You instructed me to deal in generalities regarding the case of Vernon C. Miller, et al. There was not at that time an opportunity to discuss the fact that Mr. Cooper already had more than ordinary details of the case.

I returned to the conference with Mr. Cooper, and by way of suggestion in the most tactful manner I could command, I suggested that this case is still pending prosecution. That while I realize the newspapers had already carried most of the details, that it would probably be better not to dwell upon any facts which would point directly to any of the witnesses intended to be used by the Government or the State, or to disclose the plan of the prosecution in such manner as to advise the defendants what type of defense to offer when they are brought to trial. I therefore informed Mr. Cooper that I would desire to go only so far as the publicity had already gone in the details of this matter. He informed me that he would cooperate to the very limit with the Director and this Division, being a close friend of the Director. That any story which he might secure would be submitted, in manuscript form, for the approval of this office and ultimately, before publication, for the approval of the Director.

I informed Mr. Cooper that Richard Tallman Galatas had evidently secured his information regarding the intended course of travel by the Agents and the prisoner Frank Nash; namely, to Joplin, Missouri, from some member of the Hot Springs, Arkansas Police Department. Mr. Cooper already being in possession of information as to the long distance telephone calls in chronological sequence, and the names and addresses of persons from whom and to whom made, I enlightened him as to the relative dates and hours when these calls came through. In this connection, however, he promised faithfully, for various reasons which were explained to him, that the telephone calls would not be mentioned as such, and that the actual times of the calls would not be mentioned in such manner as to indicate that telephone records had disclosed the information. I pointed out to him that such would be libelous because the telephone records are confidential

in the absence of a subpoena duces tecum.

We went from that point to a discussion of the personalities of the various Subjects, their historical background and standings in the communities in which they have lived, especially was this done in regard to James "Fur" Sammons, who was arrested at Kansas City shortly after the occurrence of June 17th in this case.

Mr. Cooper endeavored to secure from me a statement as to what cooperation, if any, the Kansas City office of this Division has secured from the Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department, and he stated that he had had a conference with Special Agent in Charge Gus T. Jones regarding that feature, and sought to induce my statement by saying that he had already been told by Mr. Jones that all the Kansas City Police Department had ever given was a tip that Vernon C. Miller, Bailey, and others, would be found at a prize fight in New Jersey. This reference to the information from the Kansas City Police Department is correct, and therefore I knew he had gotten it from some source such as he mentioned. However, I informed him that I did not wish to discuss that feature, and that I could answer his question by assuring him that all information which had been furnished by the Kansas City Police had been checked for verification and results by this Division.

Mr. Cooper also advised me, which I believe to be significant, that he is a friend of 20 years standing with Thomas J. Mastin, Prosecutor of Jackson County, Kansas City, Missouri. He stated that he had had a long conference with Mr. Mastin regarding this case. At that moment I realized that he had probably seen a copy of my report carrying a resume of this case, dated July 29th, as heretofore mentioned, which is in possession of Thomas J. Mastin, as previously made known to the Division. However, at the time Mr. Mastin was furnished with this copy of report it was distinctly understood that same would be held as confidential at all times, and that no one even in the office of Mr. Mastin not officially connected with the prosecution of this case, should ever read the report or know its contents.

I will state that the aliases of the various Subjects in this case, while they are shown in the caption of the report dated July 29th, were not made known by me verbally or in any other manner to Mr. Cooper. He apparently, however, has this information as shown in the article which was submitted to you in manuscript form.

In regard to the case of Will Green, et al, mentioned heretofore, I did furnish to Mr. Cooper facts pertaining to one item; namely, a telegram addressed to Stanley Brown, Leavenworth, Kansas, from East St. Louis, Illinois, dated December 5, 1931, reading "Aunt

Emma very ill, leaving St. Louis tonight (Sgd) Margaret M. Brown". It was understood distinctly, however, that the telegram would not be quoted verbatim, notwithstanding the fact that that case is closed by prosecution. I did not inform Mr. Cooper as to what telegraph company service was used in the transmittal of that wire.

Mr. Cooper, while he advised me he had the letter of testimonial from the Director, did not offer to show it. I realized that Mr. Vetterli had already seen his letter, and did not believe it would be becoming me as a subordinate to demand that I read it, knowing the trustworthiness of Mr. Cooper as represented to me. He did mention, however, after all the facts were discussed, that the case of Vernon C. Miller, with aliases, et al, occurred to him upon his arrival at Kansas City as one of many figuring in a story on the "Osage Country". It then occurred to me that perhaps someone had been misled and that the Director's authorization might not specifically refer to this case. I again, therefore, exhorted Mr. Cooper not to disclose facts of evidence which might in any way be detrimental to the prosecution of this case. In this connection he informed me that the case of Vernon C. Miller, with aliases, et al would play a very minor part in his story; that he merely wished to show an amalgumation of gangsters in various rackets, and to show in that connection the affiliations enjoyed by these gangsters with police in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and various other cities in the Middle West. He stated, however, that he would disguise the entire facts, would not name the cities in question as such. That he would not name any officers and that, as a matter of illustration, he was disguising his story regarding Kansas City showing it as a Western City; mentioning the Sheriff, Tom Bash, under another name; referring to Mr. Bash as a Western Sheriff, having under his jurisdiction a fewer number of deputies than Mr. Bash actually has, etc.

I have not read the manuscript of the story of Mr. Cooper. Upon my arrival in the city last night, however, I found a number at my residence to get in touch with Mr. Cooper telephonically, which I did. At that time he stated that he had already submitted his manuscript to the publisher. Being somewhat surprised I asked him whether or not he had submitted it to the Special Agent in Charge of the Kansas City Office and he said that he had. I then stated that I understood it was to be first approved by the Director and asked him whether or not such action was being taken prior to its going to press, and he stated he would make every endeavor possible to cause that to be done. In going over the details of the case briefly by telephone it then appeared to me that his manuscript was carrying a feature on the case of Vernon C. Miller, with aliases, et al, and that he was not adhering to the plan as formerly understood, to disguise the case.

I proceeded immediately to the Kansas City office where I found you also in the same state of mind and in the act of calling me at my residence. Your conference with Mr. Cooper later, in my presence, when we found him at the railroad station departing for Denver, Colorado, has been explained by you telephonically today to Assistant Director Tolson as it occurred.

I wish to state that during my discussion of the various ramifications of this case with Mr. Cooper, he did not take notes of the details except to quote the wire in the Will Green case and to make a few other hurried notations. I happen now to discover on the top of my tablet which I gave him, some of his writing which appears to be the second page on which he wrote, and same is submitted. Apparently "Old M" and "Milburn" refers to the Old Mission and Milburn Golf Courses which Bailey, Keating, Holden, Nash and others frequented at Kansas City, as same were discussed. I do not know where the name Keller might have been secured as same does not figure in this case and was not discussed. This is submitted for the purpose of showing the manner of notations by Mr. Cooper, who apparently did not require any further information.

Respectfully Submitted:

W. F. Trainor

W. F. TRAINOR
SPECIAL AGENT

WFT:os

Keller

2

3

Old m
Milburn

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62-21526-77

Sometimes I feel I should never open my mouth in public. Last evening I complained sharply of a draft around the shoulders. "Waiter," cried Courtney Ryley Cooper, clapping his hands sharply. "Bring pappy a throw!"

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WASH. HERALD MAY 11 1934

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62-2 15 26-X

MR. NATHAN
MR. TOLSON
MR. OLEGG
MR. COWLEY
MR. [illegible]

New York Day by Day

By O. O. McIntyre

To dinner with Courtney Ryley Coopers at their penthouse and Cooper did for us the song, dance and monologue he used to perform with repertoire ten-twent-thirts, vastly comical. Then walking down the avenue and past the gloomy Otto Kahn house and to bed late.

* * *

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APR 30 1934

10H10

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

CT:ACS

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Hughes.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Locke.....

September 19, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Last Saturday, Agent in Charge Conroy telephoned me concerning the visit to the Kansas City Office of Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper. He stated that when Mr. Cooper arrived at the Kansas City Office, he reached the conclusion that the Frank Nash case possessed more possibilities for magazine purposes than the Osage banditry situation which he at first proposed to cover in a story and that he had confined himself in talking with officials of the Division to the Frank Nash and related cases. Mr. Conroy stated that while he had not personally talked with Mr. Cooper concerning these matters, Mr. Cooper had presented to him a copy of his story which he, Conroy, had only a short time to review. He states he glanced over the story and found that it contained minute details as to names, places, and dates in connection with the Nash matter and that it criticizes local law-enforcement officials and politicians in connection with the handling of the Nash case. Mr. Conroy stated it was Mr. Cooper's intention to see you here in Washington on September 25th, but that he gathered from Mr. Cooper the information that the story was to go to press on September 23rd, apparently to be included in the November issue of The American Magazine which is placed on the bookstands on October 20th. Mr. Conroy states the story does not quote any officials of the Division but that he, Conroy, was unwilling to assume any responsibility for it and he thought the Division ought to know what the story covers. It is Conroy's opinion that Cooper had access to a report submitted by Special Agent Trainor concerning the Nash case and that he possibly saw this report in the office of Tom Mastin, County Attorney at Kansas City, although Conroy states that it was clearly understood when the report was sent to Mastin that he was not to let anyone see it.

Following the call from Mr. Conroy, I talked with Mr. Gus T. Jones at Oklahoma City. He states he talked with Courtney Ryley Cooper at Oklahoma City and gave him general information on the crime situation and outlawry in the Oklahoma country. He says he told Cooper all that he knew about the Nash Massacre case, including the connection of Farmer, Malloy and Mrs. Nash in the matter. However, Mr. Jones stated that prior to seeing Mr. Cooper, Mr. Cooper had received very definite information concerning the cases as he had detailed information relative to the various ramifications of the Nash matter. I asked Mr. Jones to submit a report of his conversation with Mr. Cooper and his letter of September 16th indicates that Mr. Cooper had in his possession as much information concerning the Union Station shooting as Mr. Jones had at the time of their discussion.

I instructed Mr. Conroy to have Agent Trainor submit a memorandum concerning his connection with this matter. This memorandum has been received dated September 16th, and is attached. Agent Trainor states that when he finally talked with Mr. Cooper concerning the case, Mr. Cooper had in his possession detailed

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MAY 23 1934

MAY 21 1934

TOLSON

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information and that in accordance with instructions from Mr. Vetterli, he, Agent Trainor, confined himself in the discussion to facts which already had appeared in the public press concerning the subject matter. Mr. Trainor states that during the discussion, Mr. Cooper did not take notes of the details covered.

I also talked with Agent in Charge Vetterli following the receipt of the reports from Gus Jones and Agent Trainor. Mr. Vetterli states that he furnished Cooper with detailed information as to dates, places, and names in connection with the Nash case. He says he did not give Mr. Cooper a copy of Trainor's report or any other report but that he did furnish him detailed information and that doubtless the facts in his possession as disclosed by him to Mr. Jones and Mr. Trainor were those which he, Vetterli, furnished. Mr. Vetterli states that he understood definitely from Mr. Cooper that no Division official was to be quoted in connection with this story and that it seemed to be the plan of Mr. Cooper to play up the story from the standpoint that the safety of the people depends upon the efficiency and jurisdiction of the Division of Investigation. Mr. Vetterli states that he was the first person to talk with Mr. Cooper at Kansas City and that at the time he talked with him, Mr. Cooper did not have in his possession any detailed data. It would appear from this information that the basic material in the possession of Cooper was furnished by Mr. Vetterli.

In view of the letter received from Mr. Cooper from the Cosmopolitan Hotel at Denver dated Saturday, September 16th, I do not believe any action should be taken in this matter until Mr. Cooper arrives in Washington.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

Encl.

4-788 (Rev. 1-15-82)

FILE 62-21526-C.T. 94-34-20 SERIAL 78

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Over		Over	

OUTSIDE AGENCIES TO BE NOTIFIED:

( ) Action (Peace Corps)

( ) AID

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Army ( )ACSI ( )Other

( ) BATF ( ) Bu Prisons

( ) CIA ( ) CAB

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( ) DEA ( ) DIA

DOJ ( ) Criminal Div.

( ) Security Div.

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( ) NRC ( ) NSA

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( ) State Dept.

DOT ( ) Coast Guard

( ) FAA

( ) USSS

( ) VISTA

( ) Bufiles ( ) Others

FBI/DOJ

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hughes
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Locke

U. S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

224 Federal Bldg.,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma,
Sept. 16, 1933.

GTJ:GMH.

CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED

62-21526-78

MAY 21 1934

TOLSON | FILE

MAY 23 1934

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

Dear Sir:

Mr. Courtney Riley Cooper, a writer connected with the American Magazine, called at the Oklahoma City office on or about Friday, September 8th. He presented a letter of introduction to me from the Director. This letter is now in San Antonio, Texas, but from the best of my recollection it stated that Mr. Cooper was writing some articles concerning the Osage country of Oklahoma and articles concerning outlaws that had operated in the Osage country, et cetera. Mr. Cooper advised me that he was preparing an article concerning outlaws, past and present, that had operated and originated in the Osage country of Oklahoma; that his article was to cover operations of Frank Nash and other known outlaws, bringing their operations down to date; that he was interested in Harvey Bailey, Wilbur Underhill, Bob Brady, Ed Davis, and Jim Clark, who were known to be former Oklahoma outlaws; also all of their present day connections and their connection with the Union Station Shooting in Kansas City, Missouri, and other recent crimes they were thought to be implicated in. Mr. Cooper stated he did not intend writing anything concerning the Urschel kidnaping case.

Mr. Cooper had come from Kansas City, Missouri, to Oklahoma City. He stated to me he had been in Kansas City several days and had obtained considerable data there concerning the operations of the individuals involved in the Kansas City Union Station shooting. From what Mr. Cooper said to me he had practically as much information concerning the Union Station shooting as I had. I talked to Mr. Cooper for approximately two hours and told him all I knew about Nash, Bailey, Underhill, et al, and their past and present operations and confirmed a great deal of information that he had concerning the Union Station shooting. I do not honestly believe I gave him any information that he did not, from his conversation, already know about. He gave me a complete line-up concerning the police of Kansas City and their connections with the underworld, and while I thought I knew considerable about the connections of the Kansas City police with the underworld, I will say that he gave me information that I had never heard of before. I frankly told him that we had obtained very little cooperation from the Kansas City police.

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ON 8/20/84

Mr. Cooper told me that any information he obtained from any governmental source would be in absolute confidence and it would not be necessary for him to use it as coming from any governmental source, as he had sources of information all his own whereby he could confirm any information obtained from governmental sources and would probably obtain more information than Government Agents could furnish him.

This in substance covers practically all of my contact and talk with Mr. Cooper.

Very truly yours,

Gus T. Jones,
Special Agent in Charge.



NEW YORK, N.Y. STA. U
JUN 4
4 30 PM
1934

Mr. Clyde B. Tolson
Asst Director
Division of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

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THE PENTHOUSE

TWELVE TWELVE FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

March 20, 1934.

[redacted]

[redacted]

JOHN (JAKE THE BARBER) FACTOR

KIDNAPING

On July 1, 1932, shortly after 1:00 o'clock, in the morning, John Factor, popularly known as (Jake the Barber), with an international reputation as a swindler was kidnaped while returning from The Dells, a roadhouse located near Chicago, Illinois, and held a prisoner until the evening of July 12, 1933, after payment of $70,000 had been made to the kidnapers. Immediately upon learning of this kidnaping, the Division of Investigation interviewed members of Factor's family and their friends offering them the cooperation of the Division and assuring them that it was first concerned in the safe return of Factor, and that nothing would be done to jeopardize that return, and secondly in the apprehension and conviction of the kidnapers.

It was learned from members of the family that Factor had spent the evening of June 30, 1933 at The Dells with his wife, and a party of friends, and left this place around 1:00 o'clock departing in three cars. At the time of the kidnaping Factor was riding in his Lusenberg roadster with Al Epstein and his son, Jerome Factor, who was at the wheel when they were commanded to pull over to the side of the road and ordered out of their car by unknown persons armed with machine guns, shotguns and revolvers. John Factor and Epstein were put into one of the three cars driven by the kidnapers, blindfolded and carried a distance of approximately three miles, when Epstein was released. While this was going on the Cadillac car, containing other members of Factor's party, pulled in front of the Lusenberg roadster and was stopped by the kidnapers, who ordered the occupants from the car and made them face the opposite direction from the street.

Immediately upon John Factor's abduction, the kidnapers commenced negotiations to collect ransom, and on July 2, 1933, Herman Garfield received a telephone call from one of the purported kidnapers instructing him to get in touch with Factor's wife and advise her

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that the price was $200,000. Thereafter, numerous telephone calls were received by friends of Factor from the purported kidnapers telling them just how the ransom money should be paid. On the afternoon of July 8th, Dr. Herman Soloway received three telephone calls, apparently from the same party who had been calling, during which time Soloway asked for proof that Factor was actually held by the parties calling and suggested that Factor's ring, or a pocket piece, be sent to him, Soloway, as a token of good faith. On Sunday night, July 9, 1933, Rudy Benitez, a bellboy, at the Copeland Hotel, where Dr. Soloway was residing, was handed an envelope containing an object with instructions that it be delivered to Dr. Soloway. This envelope upon delivery was found to contain Factor's ring and signature.

Through these telephone conversations, the ransom demands were reduced to $70,000, and an agreement was consummated whereby Dr. Herman Soloway, on the afternoon of Wednesday, July 12, 1933, in accordance with telephonic instructions from the kidnapers, carried the ransom money in a taxicab to a designated street in Chicago, where his cabdriver was stopped by two men driving a roadster, who exhibited a "pocket piece", belonging to Factor and accepted the ransom from Dr. Soloway. These men were armed with a machine gun and a revolver. The delivering of the ransom was witnessed by Mrs. A. F. Kiefer, from the window of her home in Hinsdale, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago.

Factor was released later in the night about 11:30 P. M., at LaGrange, Illinois, where he immediately contacted the police who notified his wife and friends. He was then interviewed and a complete and detailed statement obtained from him including every movement and action taken by himself, the kidnapers, and those with whom they came in contact during his period of captivity. In substance, he advised that on the night of the kidnaping, shortly after Epstein was released the kidnapers continued on with him for approximately fifteen or twenty minutes, driving at a fairly good rate of speed, making several turns to the right and to the left. Finally, the car turned left off the highway and stopped alongside of a house, and he was ordered out of the left side of the car and led through a door way down wooden stairs into a basement which had a solid cement floor. It was equipped with a modern toilet and basin which were in a small room with a window located across the basement from where he was required to remain. Factor could hear persons walking around upstairs, and because of the sounds heard he believed his place of confinement

to be a two-story house. He was served very hot food which indicated that it must have been cooked in the same house. He heard two different train whistles while confined in the basement, and also heard a woman's voice. While being taken to this place of confinement, one of the kidnapers asked Factor if he could raise $500,000. However, upon arriving at the basement where he was held, he was advised that he was being held for $200,000 ransom. Factor was asked the names of several persons whom the kidnapers could contact for the ransom money, and he gave them the names of Sam Garfield, Herman Garfield, Dr. Herman Soloney, and Sam Hare. About 1:00 A.M., on July 2, 1933, the kidnapers informed Factor that he was going for a ride as his friends were talking too much. He was then placed in an automobile and driven for approximately fifty minutes at a fairly good speed during which time but few turns were made. He was then taken from the car and walked upstairs by two of his kidnapers and placed in a room equipped with ordinary bedroom furniture, electric lights, and an improvised toilet. This place of confinement was believed to be on a farm as chickens, cows, pigs and horses could be heard about the premises. During his confinement here one of the kidnapers who guarded him most of the time, spoke with a southern accent, and acted somewhat friendly. However, others of the gang did not treat him so well. On one occasion he was hit a blow on the side of the head, threatened, and informed unless negotiations got better and his people "played the game", that he would be ruined. One of the kidnapers also stated to Factor that unless they were able to make more satisfactory arrangements relative to the collection of ransom he intended to burn his feet with a torch, and place a sponge in his mouth. At one time they placed a machine gun at the back of his neck and threatened to blow his head off. On one of these occasions, when Factor was in fear of his life, due to the mistreatment he was receiving in the hands of his kidnapers, he cried out - "O! God", to which the kidnaper administering the abuse, stated: "God hasn't a damn thing to do with this. You are in my hands now". The kidnapers were reluctant to allow Factor to write a letter to his wife outlining information as to how the ransom money could possibly be raised advising that they did not want to have anything to do with the "G" - meaning the government is using the mails.

Factor was released on the night of July 12, 1933, after the kidnapers had told him that his wife had raised $70,000, and that

he would have to pay them an additional $50,000 at a later date. Immediately upon his abduction, a handkerchief was tied over his eyes which was replaced by adhesive tape the first night and kept constantly over his eyes until the time of his release.

After receiving these details, the Division of Investigation suspected the notorious Touhy gang of being implicated in this kidnaping inasmuch as the kidnaping had occurred in the northwest section of Cook County, Illinois, which section is known as Touhy territory. Roger Touhy and his gang of hoodlums were known to control the liquor and gambling interests thereabouts. Further indications that the Touhys had kidnaped Factor were developed from interviews with persons acquainted with their activities who advised that the Touhy gang usually traveled as a group and used three or four cars.

While Agents of the Division of Investigation were conducting an extensive search in an effort to locate the places where Factor was held, the police at Elkhorn, Wisconsin, on the night of July 19, 1933, while looking for a "hit and run" driver, arrested four individuals driving a Chrysler sedan, who gave the names Henry Morgan, Edward Burns, Pete Stephens, William O'Boyle. A search of the car they were driving revealed several revolvers, an automatic rifle fully loaded, and considerable ammunition, together with two white linen bandages, appropriate for use in blindfolding kidnaped persons, and a cotton rope, 20 inches long. Agents of the Division, accompanied by Chicago police officers, proceeded immediately to Elkhorn, Wisconsin, where these four prisoners were identified as Roger Touhy (leader of the Touhy gang), Edward McFadden, Gustave Schachtel, and William Sharkey, henchmen of Touhy. These suspects were returned to Chicago where Factor identified Sharkey as one of the men who manned a machine gun at the time he was abducted, and also identified the voice of Touhy as that of a man who took the principal part in carrying on the ransom negotiations with him at both places of confinement. Sharkey was also identified by two of the persons who were in the party with Factor the night of his kidnaping and by Rudy B. Benitez, the bellboy at the Copeland Hotel, as the individual who gave him an envelope on the night of July 9, 1933 to deliver to Mr. Soloway. Needless to say, these four individuals denied any complicity in the Factor kidnaping, and information of no value was elicited from them although thoroughly questioned by Agents of the Division.

The intensive search was continued in the northwest section of Cook County, the alleged Touhy territory, to locate the places where Factor was held, during the course of which information was received, on July 23, 1933, that a house located on the northwest corner of Fir and Elm Street, in Glenview, Illinois, had been occupied by a large number of suspicious men who had suddenly vacated it. The house was found to have a side entrance as was in the first place of confinement described by Factor, and to be situated close to a railroad on which both steam and electric whistles are used. Factor readily identified this house as his first place of confinement by the shrubbery he was required to brush past upon entering, by the location of the basement entrance, the wooden stairs leading down into the basement, the cement floor, the location of the toilet and basin, and by recognition of the train whistles. The house was completely furnished and in an upset condition indicating the occupants had apparently left hurriedly.

Agents of the Division and police officers were stationed in the house for about four days in order to apprehend any of the former occupants who might return. However, none appeared. During this time a careful search was made of the house for anything that might be used as evidence, or of value to the investigation. Among the articles found were a machine gun drum, top of a magazine chamber for an automatic shotgun, several bullets, two rolls of adhesive tape and a sweat shirt for a bullet-proof vest. Also one brown striped suit of clothes bearing name E. J. McFadden; one grey topcoat bearing the name J. E. McFadden; one tan topcoat bearing name Tom Clark; torn fragments of a letter and envelope addressed to Mr. E. Fedden, 2713 North Ridgeway Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, from A. Helden, 1243 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois; and one Park Ridge laundry ticket, dated June 23, 1933, bearing notation "Cleary" - 324 Center Street, Apartment 3B. While searching the premises of this residence the Agents located near the garage about one and three fourths gallons of liquid, in glass containers, buried in the ground, which after being analyzed, proved to be nitrate acid, tempered with nitro benzene and other acids, having the approximate strength of fifty per cent dynamite, this explosive no doubt being used by this gang in blowing vaults in bank robberies.

In possession of this valuable bit of information which might seem so insignificant to the layman, Special Agents of the

Division of Investigation rapidly accumulated sufficient evidence to obtain indictments and later convictions of several members of one of the most well organized and publicized gangs in the country, the dreaded and notorious Touhy gang.

From the rental agent of this house it was ascertained that a party giving the name of Wallace Gordon had negotiated for the renting of same stating that he was securing it for friends of his, Mr. and Mrs. William Burns. Gordon gave the rental agent as references The Riviera Motor Sales Company, Chicago, Illinois; Mr. Edward Meaney, Chicago, Illinois, and Andrew Sack, of Des Plaines, Illinois. The rental agent advised that the house was occupied from about June 15, to approximately July 14, 1933.

Prior investigation relative to the various members of the Touhy gang resulted in the obtaining of approximately fifteen photographs of reputed members. Upon viewing these pictures, the rental agent when shown the photograph of V. A. Henrichsen, immediately identified him as the individual who rented the house giving the name Wallace Gordon.

Mr. Edward J. Meaney advised the Special Agents that in the spring of 1933, while visiting in the home of Roger Touhy, in Des Plaines, Illinois, Touhy introduced him to one William Burns, stating that Burns was interested in renting a house and asked Meaney to be a reference for Burns.

Investigation of the reference, Andrew Sack, located Mrs. Clara Sorech (Sack), of Des Plaines, Illinois, who was well acquainted with V. A. Henrichsen, having met him through his wife for whom she had done hemstitching. Mrs. Sorech stated that Henrichsen obtained a position for her to cook for a Mr. Burns in the house located on the northwest corner of Fir and Elm Streets, Glenview, Illinois, about June 17, 1933 and that she prepared and served the evening meal daily until July 1, 1933, when she became suspicious of the activities of the numerous persons visiting the house and quit. During her employment, Roger Touhy, Willie Sharkey, Gus Schaefer, Eddie McFadden, Henrichsen, Basil Banghart (known to Mrs. Sorech as Larry), "Ice" Connors, James Tribble, Andy McFadden, August John Lamar and two women known to Mrs. Sorech as Bessie and Mrs. Burns, and several other unknown persons frequented the house. On July 1, 1933, Mrs. Sorech heard some commotion in the basement; however, she

was denied permission to enter the basement although she had entered it practically every day prior thereto.

The clothes found in this house by the Agents were traced to a tailoring concern in Chicago from which it was ascertained that they had been sold to E. J. McFadden, his son J. E. McFadden, Tom Clark, and one C. C. Conners.

The letter addressed to "Mr. E. __Fadden, 2713 North Ridgeway Avenue, Chicago, Illinois," was traced to A. Haldon, Chicago, Illinois, who advised that he had made shoes for Edward McFadden for several years.

Investigation at the address 204 Center Street, Apartment 33, appearing on the laundry ticket, disclosed an apartment house, the manager and employees of which were interviewed. It was learned that Apartment 33 was rented to L. J. Green and wife in April, 1933, and they vacated it in the latter part of July without giving notice to the manager. Upon leaving they took with them all of the bed linen, the property of the apartment, and left a clip for a machine gun. A photograph of Basil Banghart was readily identified as the individual L. J. Green, as were the photographs of William Sharkey, Edward McFadden, Albert Kator and J. E. McFadden as being individuals who had been seen visiting the Greens on numerous occasions.

While the foregoing investigation was in progress and subsequently to the release of Factor, on July 24, 1933, he was called on the telephone by an individual, whose voice he immediately recognized as being that of the kidnaper who acted as his principal guard while he was being held awaiting payment of the $70,000 ransom, and who inquired how Factor was progressing with his efforts to raise the additional ransom of $50,000. This same individual called daily and finally agreed to accept $15,000 which according to his instructions, on August 14, 1933, should be given to a Western Union messenger, who should upon the receipt of a telephone call on August 15, proceed in a Checker Taxicab out Washington Boulevard to Des Plaines Avenue, left on Des Plaines to 22nd Street, then right to the York Golf Club. On August 15, at 11:25 A. M., Factor received a telephone call instructing him to have the money delivered as per instructions, but to make delivery on Ogden Avenue, at Smith's Barbecue Stand, Western Springs, Illinois, rather than at the place previously designated.

Prior to receiving these instructions police squad cars had already been placed at points from which they could close in on the persons seeking to collect the ransom in the vicinity of the Park Golf Club; therefore, it was necessary for them to change their positions without attracting attention.

Police officers dressed as a taxi-driver, and Western Union messenger, proceeded in the cab to Smith's Barbecue Stand, with a package containing $200. in five dollar bills. Before reaching this point they stopped to inquire of the exact location, when two men driving a new V-8 Ford sedan pulled up side of them and asked for the package which was handed them. With a burst of speed the Ford departed with the cab in pursuit. The officers in the cab opened fire with a revolver and machine gun at the fast disappearing Ford, which was found abandoned shortly thereafter in a thickly wooded section of the Cook County Forest Preserve, Westchester, Illinois. At this time the police squad cars had closed in on this vicinity, and a thorough search made of the woods. A white panama hat and a gray coat were found under a tree about 25 feet from the car and about one block away was found another panama hat and a blue coat.

It was later ascertained that about 1:00 P.M., on the day this car was abandoned, a stranger appeared at the home of John A. Lendell, located across a creek from this point, and induced Lendell to drive him to Maywood, Illinois, the stranger stating that his wife had just caught him in the woods with another woman. Mr. Lendell and members of his family readily recognized photographs of Basil Banghart as being an exact likeness of this stranger.

The police officers who delivered the package to the strangers also identified photographs of Basil Banghart and Charles C. Connors.

Although the evidence thus far obtained appeared sufficient to obtain convictions of the individuals involved, the Division of Investigation did not cease its efforts but traced the abandoned Ford sedan to a dealer who identified photographs of Connors as the party using the name Eugene Crosby to whom he had sold the car on July 21, 1933. Also numerous acquaintances of Connors and Banghart identified the clothing found as being the same as that which they had been wearing. Witnesses were also located who saw members of the Bouhy gang at the Lake on the night that Factor was kidnaped.

The results of the investigation conducted by the Division of Investigation were turned over to the State authorities for prosecution, there being no indications of a violation of any Federal Statutes, Factor not being transported in interstate commerce, nor the mails used in connection with the demand, or payment of ransom.

Roger Touhy, William Sharkey, Gustave Schaechtel, Edward McFadden, Albert Kator, Basil Banghart and Charles C. Connors were indicted in the State Court, Chicago, Illinois, on November 8, 1933, being charged with kidnaping John Factor for the purpose of extorting as ransom from him money in the amount of $200,000.

William Sharkey on December 1, 1933, while in jail at St. Paul, Minnesota, where he had been removed to stand trial on another charge, committed suicide by hanging himself with his necktie. James Tribble was not indicted for the reason that he was killed in Chicago on September 8, 1933, while he and others were attempting to "muscle in" on a labor union.

Special Agents and officers of the States Attorney's office, in Chicago, raided the residence 4421 North Shipple Street, Chicago, Illinois, on January 9, 1934, and arrested E. A. Hamilchen, who was then used by the State as a witness against the other defendants in the trial which began on January 16, 1934. At the close of the State's case, on January 30, 1934, the indictment as to Edward McFadden was nolle prossed. On February 2, 1934, a mistrial was declared as to the other defendants when the jury failed to agree upon a verdict.

The Division of Investigation had now intensified its efforts to locate Basil Banghart, who was wanted by it for a violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, he having been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Asheville, North Carolina, on May 11, 1933. This would seem to be no easy task in view of Banghart's past criminal record, his reputation as an aviator, and expert automobile thief; however, the Division with its 24 field offices geographically arranged in the United States, soon became so close on Banghart's trail that it was necessary for him to begin moving with the result that he was apprehended by the police at Baltimore, Maryland, on the early morning of February 11, 1934, residing in a very fashionable residential

section under the name of J. E. Stewart. At the same time, Mae Blalock, Banghart's alleged wife, and Mrs. Tommy Touhy were taken into custody. In their apartment was found two Thompson machine guns, with circle drums, two high-powered rifles, several revolvers, a short wave radio receiving set, four sets of false mustaches, and twelve thousand five hundred dollars in currency, part of which was identified as being some of the $100,000 obtained in a mail robbery at Charlotte, North Carolina, on November 15, 1933.

A few hours after the arrest of Banghart, Special Agents and police officers arrested an individual who appeared at the apartment occupied by Banghart inquiring for "Mr. Stewart". This person was later identified by his fingerprints as Isaac Costner, another member of the Touhy gang, and wanted for the mail robbery at Charlotte, North Carolina; however, he, together with Banghart and the two women, was returned to Chicago when Factor recognized him as being his principal guard during Factor's period of confinement, and the one who on a few occasions treated him rather kindly.

Upon a re-trial of the case at Chicago, Costner appeared as a witness for the State. The jury returned a verdict of guilty on February 23, 1934 against Roger Touhy, Gustav Schaechtel and August John Lamar and each was sentenced on the same date to serve 99 years imprisonment.

Basil Hugh Banghart was convicted on March 13, 1934 and sentenced on March 16, 1934 to serve 99 years in the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois. On March 13, 1934, Connors was murdered at Willow Springs, Illinois.

June 9, 1934.

MEMORANDUM

The Division of Investigation is vigorously pursuing an investigation at the present time to effect the apprehension of John Herbert Dillinger for the theft and interstate transportation of a stolen automobile from Crown Point, Indiana to Chicago, Illinois, the property of Sheriff Lillian Holley of Crown Point, Lake County, Indiana, which theft occurred on March 3, 1934, when Dillinger escaped from the Lake County Jail where he was being held on a charge of murder.

Dillinger's criminal record began when he was received at the State Reformatory, Pendleton, Indiana on September 16, 1924 to serve sentences of two to fourteen years and ten to twenty years, respectively, for having been convicted of assault and battery with attempt to rob and conspiracy to commit a felony. Dillinger was transferred from this institution to the Indiana State Prison at Michigan City, Indiana on July 16, 1929 and paroled by the Governor of Indiana on May 10, 1933. Following his release on parole, numerous bank robberies occurred in the states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, in which Dillinger and his associates were believed to have participated. On September 22, 1933, Dillinger was arrested by the police at Dayton, Ohio and delivered to the Sheriff at Lima, Ohio on September 28, 1933, where he was committed to the county jail to await trial for the robbery of a bank at Bluffton, Ohio.

On September 26, 1933, Harry Pierpont, Russell Clark, Edward Shouse, Charles Makley, John Hamilton, Joseph Fox, Walter Dietrich and Joseph Burns, all of whom were serving terms of ten years to life imprisonment in the State Prison at Michigan City, Indiana, escaped from this institution after wounding two guards and threatening to kill others with the use of shot guns and rifles which had been smuggled in to them. When this occurred, it was recalled that some written plans, the significance of which was not understood at that time, were taken from Dillinger's possession when he was arrested at Dayton, Ohio on September 22, 1933, which, when considered in connection with the escape, proved to be a chart to be used by the convicts in making their get-away once they were outside the prison. Dillinger became intimately acquainted with the above named convicts while confined in the prison with them prior to his parole.

On the night of October 12, 1933, about 6:00 P.M., three men entered Sheriff Jesse Sarber's office at Lima, Ohio, stating they were from the Indiana State Prison and came to get John Dillinger, who was a parolee from that institution. The Sheriff, who was seated at his desk, asked the spokesman for the men for his credentials and simultaneously this individual pulled a gun and advised the Sheriff that that was his authority. Before the Sheriff could move, the gunman shot him and beat him into unconsciousness with the butt of his pistol. The three gunmen then obtained the keys to the jail, liberated John Dillinger and locked the Sheriff's wife and a Deputy Sheriff in the jail, leaving the Sheriff dying on the floor. He died about two hours later in a hospital.

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Immediately following this atrocious crime, the Department received telegrams from Congressman Frank L. Kloeb of Ohio and the Acting Sheriff at Lima, Ohio, requesting that the Federal government lend assistance in identifying and locating the criminals. Although there was not involved a violation of any Federal Statute, the Department requested the Division of Investigation to assist the State authorities insofar as practicable. Instructions were immediately issued to the Special Agent in Charge of the Detroit Office of the Division to proceed to Lima, Ohio where he, in cooperation with the local officers, established that Harry Pierpont, Russell Clark, Charles Makley and one Harry Copeland, who was at that time on parole from the Indiana State Prison, had taken part in the liberation of Dillinger. Wanted Notices were placed ~~against the~~ in the fingerprint files ~~of these criminals in the Identification Unit~~ of the Division of Investigation in order that they would be identified and the State authorities at Lima, Ohio could be notified in the event any of them were arrested at some other place.

During the investigation that followed, Dillinger and his associates were suspected of several bank robberies, definite proof being obtained in some instances and positively identified as robbing the police departments at Auburn, Indiana and Peru, Indiana on October 14 and October 21, 1933, obtaining several machine guns, rifles, revolvers, ammunition and several bullet proof vests.

On December 14, 1933, Police Detective William T. Shanley was shot and killed at Chicago, Illinois by John Hamilton, when he endeavored to take him into custody.

On January 15, 1934, shortly after noon, this gang robbed the First National Bank of East Chicago, Indiana of over $2,000 in currency, after killing a police officer who was stationed at the bank.

On January 25, 1934, Dillinger, Pierpont, Clark and Makley were arrested at Tucson, Arizona by local police there, after receiving information from some firemen, following a fire at a hotel where Clark and Makley were staying under assumed names, these firemen having previously seen their pictures. There was found in their possession over $25,000, part of which was obtained from the East Chicago, Indiana bank, three Thompson submachine guns, two Winchester rifles mounted as machine guns and five bullet proof vests. Dillinger was returned to Indiana where he was committed to the County Jail at Crown Point, Indiana to await trial for the murder of the police officer at East Chicago, Indiana. Pierpont, Makley and Clark were returned to Ohio and later convicted of the murder of the Sheriff at Lima, Ohio, Pierpont and Makley receiving death sentences while Clark was sentenced to life imprisonment. They are confined at the present time in the Ohio State Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio. The date of electrocution for Pierpont and Makley has been set for July 13, 1934.

On March 3, 1934, Dillinger succeeded in subduing the guards at the county jail at Crown Point, Indiana with a wooden pistol which he constructed in the jail and made his escape; at the same time liberating Herbert Youngblood, another prisoner who was awaiting trial for murder. They stole Sheriff Holley's automobile from the jail garage and later abandoned it at Chicago, Illinois, thus violating the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, Title 18, Section 408, U. S. Code, which comes within the investigative jurisdiction of the Division of Investigation.

On March 16, 1934, Herbert Youngblood was located by the police officers at Port Huron, Michigan and when they attempted to take him into custody, he blazed away with a revolver, killing one officer, wounding two officers and a bystander. In the exchange of shots, Youngblood was also killed.

Although it was realized that the State authorities had a better claim against Dillinger in the event he was apprehended, in view of the fact that he was wanted for murder and numerous bank robberies, the Division of Investigation filed a complaint against Dillinger at Chicago, Illinois on March 8, 1934, charging him with the violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act and warrants were issued. Every Field Office was instructed to give attention to any and all probable leads in their districts which would result in obtaining information concerning Dillinger. An effort was also made to obtain the names of all of Dillinger's relatives, close friends and persons whom it was thought he would contact, and those which could be located were placed under surveillance. At the same time, an identification order containing the photograph, fingerprints, description and criminal record of Dillinger was prepared by the Division and furnished every law enforcement agency in the United States.

On March 30, 1934, Mrs. Coffey, manager of the Lincoln Court Apartments, 95 South Lexington Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, reported to the United States Attorney there, who in turn advised the St. Paul Office of the Division of Investigation, that an apartment had been rented to Mr. and Mrs. Carl T. Hellman, whose activities were of a suspicious character. Agents of the Division interviewed Mrs. Coffey who furnished information rather general in character concerning the occupants. She based her suspicion of these tenants on the fact that they remained indoors, used the rear entrance, lowered their shades just after dusk each evening and kept them lowered until about 10:30 each morning and that they had refused to allow the caretaker to enter on one occasion to replace a bathroom fixture, the caretaker being informed that Mr. Hellman was bathing and would do the work himself.

The apartment occupied by the Hellmans was kept under surveillance by Division Agents on the night of March 30, 1934 and no unusual circumstances or happenings were observed. The shades were lowered within about three inches of the bottom. However, the shades in other apartments were likewise lowered, which appeared necessary if

any degree of privacy was desired. The automobile was kept in a garage which was more accessible from the rear entrance and the fact that the rear entrance was used by the Hellmans did not appear to indicate that they might be criminals. Photographs of numerous criminals were exhibited to Mrs. Coffey. However, she was unable to make any identification.

The following morning, on March 31, 1934, the Special Agents decided it would be advisable to determine the identity of the occupants of the apartment, whereupon two Special Agents accompanied by a police officer went to the apartment and knocked on the door but were refused admittance. In fact a woman, whose identity was not known to them, opened the door and upon observing the Special Agent and the police officer, she shut the door in their faces. The Special Agent proceeded immediately to a telephone to call his office to advise of this action so that additional men could be sent to the premises.

While additional agents were en route to this apartment house, an individual, whose identity was at the time unknown, came into the hall-way and asked for the apartment of Mr. Johnson. The Special Agent asked him his business and he stated that he was a soap salesman. Inquiry was then made as to where his samples might be and he stated that they were downstairs in his car. The individual started leaving the hall-way and proceeded down the stairs and was followed by the Special Agent a few seconds later in order that he might be questioned further. When the Agent arrived in the lobby of the first floor, he glanced in the doorway opening on the stairs leading into the basement, where he observed the man, who had stated he was a soap salesman, with a pistol pointed at the Agent. The alleged soap salesman stated: "You asked for it, so I will now give it to you," whereupon he started shooting at the Agent who, not having his gun drawn at the time, retreated through the door leading to the outside, at the same time drawing his gun. When he had obtained his gun, he returned the fire, at which time the soap salesman returned to the interior of the apartment building while the Special Agent proceeded to the outside of the building for the purpose of covering that entrance.

When the shooting began, the door of the apartment occupied by the Hellmans was opened slightly and one of the occupants began directing machine gun fire down the hall-way. The police officer who had been in the hall-way sought safety immediately. The second Special Agent was at the time engaged in checking the nearby garages for automobiles which might be identified as belonging to individuals whose apprehension was being sought by the Division. It was during his absence from the building that the alleged soap salesman entered the hall-way and this was followed by the gun fire heretofore described. Under cover of the machine gun fire, the other occupants of the apartment made an exit out of the rear door of the building and proceeded to a garage where it appears they had an automobile awaiting them and in this car they made their escape.

Upon the location of the apartment on Marshall Avenue where Green is known to have been living, a search of the apartment disclosed a number of machine gun clips, ammunition and the stock of a machine gun which appears to belong to the machine gun which was located in the apartment on Lexington Avenue after Dillinger had made his escape.

Green later died from the gun shot wounds on the night of April 11, 1934. However, much information of value was obtained from him prior to his death. Subsequent to the arrest of Green and Bessie Skinner, investigation disclosed that they had resided as Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Randall at 3300 Freemont Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota. In this apartment one bullet proof vest, one Thompson submachine gun, one .45 automatic pistol and one high powered rifle were located. Prior to Green's death it was learned from him that he, John Dillinger, John Hamilton, Homer Van Meter, Tommy Carroll and Lester M. Gillis, alias George "Baby Face" Nelson had robbed the Security National Bank at Sioux Falls, South Dakota on March 6, 1934, obtaining approximately $49,500 and the First National Bank at Mason City, Iowa on March 13, 1934, obtaining approximately $52,000.

Through continued questioning of Bessie Skinner, it was learned from her that Dr. N. G. Mortensen had probably treated Dillinger and other members of his gang for bullet wounds. A check up on Dr. Mortensen disclosed that he is an Ex-Post Commander of the American Legion, President of the American Legion Hospital of Minnesota, President of the State Board of Health, State of Minnesota and City Health Commissioner of the City of St. Paul, Minnesota; also that he was a candidate for the position of County Coroner about four years ago and is planning to again announce his candidacy for Coroner within the next few weeks.

Dr. Mortensen was questioned on April 20, 1934 by a Special Agent of the Division of Investigation concerning his alleged treatment of Dillinger and his gang and Dr. Mortensen advised that about midnight, March 14th, 1934, which is the day following the robbery of the First National Bank at Mason City, Iowa, Albert W. Reilly, who is known to Dr. Mortensen as Pat Reilly, came to Dr. Mortensen's residence at St. Paul, Minnesota accompanied by three or four unknown individuals. Pat Reilly requested Dr. Mortensen to give medical treatment to two of the men who Reilly stated had been shot in a gun fracas at Minneapolis, Minnesota. Dr. Mortensen examined the two men and discovered wounds in the back of the right shoulders of both men, which appeared to have been made by bullets fired from a point of elevation. According to Dr. Mortensen, he gave these men superficial treatment and suggested they come to his office the following day for further treatment, which they did not do.

Dr. Mortensen has now positively identified photographs of John Dillinger and John Hamilton as being the men he treated and a photograph of Homer Van Meter as one of the other persons present who

had a machine gun under his coat while at the doctor's residence. Dr. Mortensen advised that he did not recognize or identify these men on the night that they appeared at his home but he later became convinced that John Dillinger was included among them in view of Dillinger's activities at St. Paul subsequent to that night. Dr. Mortensen did not report the treatment of these gangsters to the St. Paul Police Department although he advised that he was aware of a State law in Minnesota requiring such treatment to be reported.

Incidentally Pat Reilly, whom Dr. Mortensen admits having known for the past two years, is a known messenger and body guard of Harry Sawyer, a well known racketeer in that section and whom Dr. Mortensen admits being acquainted with for the past four years. When this information was obtained, efforts were made immediately to locate Pat Reilly and Harry Sawyer. However, they apparently fled from St. Paul following the escape of John Dillinger from the Lincoln Court Apartments on March 31, 1934.

It was also learned from Bessie Skinner on the night of April 13th, 1934 that shortly following the escape of John Dillinger from the apartment house on Lexington Avenue, St. Paul on March 31st, that his girl friend, Evelyn Frechette, contacted Edward Green, advising him that Dillinger had been shot while making his escape and needed medical attention. Edward Green then contacted Dr. Clayton E. May, Minneapolis, Minnesota, who caused Dillinger to be placed in an apartment located at 1835 Park Avenue, Minneapolis, where Dr. May treated him. This apartment was occupied by Mrs. A. Salt, a practical nurse, who had assisted Dr. May for several years in the practice of performing illegal operations.

Investigation at this apartment disclosed that it had been vacated. However, Dr. May and Mrs. Salt were later located at 131 East 14th Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota where they had moved immediately following the shooting of Green as they had feared that the Skinner woman might talk. Confessions, which have been reduced to writing, have been obtained from Dr. May and Mrs. Salt, in which they admit treating John Dillinger for a bullet wound in the fleshy part of the left leg just above the knee, which he obtained during his escape on March 31st.

Further investigation definitely established that John Hamilton had also been living at St. Paul, Minnesota and had left the apartment, from which Dillinger escaped on March 31, 1934, shortly before the shooting with Opal Long and Patricia Cherrington, two women who had been living with Hamilton and Van Meter as their wives. It was learned from Mrs. A. Salt that Dillinger and Evelyn Frechette had left her apartment about 6:00 P.M. on April 4th, 1934, which was the day following the shooting of Green. Dillinger apparently left St. Paul on this date inasmuch as the automobile in which he hadfled from the Lexington Avenue apartment on

March 31st collided with another automobile about 2:00 A.M. on April 7, 1934 at Noblesville, Indiana, after which it was abandoned.

Following this, Evelyn Frechette was apprehended on April 9, 1934 by Special Agents of the Division at Chicago, Illinois when she contacted one Larry Streng who had been under surveillance for some time. After thorough questioning, Evelyn Frechette admitted that she had been in the apartment with John Dillinger at St. Paul, Minnesota when he escaped on March 31, 1934 and that she had accompanied Dillinger to the apartment of Mrs. A. Salt where he was treated by Dr. May. Evelyn Frechette stated that after leaving St. Paul on April 4, 1934, she and Dillinger proceeded to the home of Dillinger's father, John W. Dillinger at Mooresville, Indiana; that while there the Hudson sedan was wrecked and they purchased a new Ford V-8 sedan and returned to Chicago on the night of April 8, 1934. She refused to divulge any information at the time of her arrest on April 9th and thereafter, which would result in ascertaining the whereabouts of Dillinger. Evelyn Frechette was removed from Chicago, Illinois to St. Paul, Minnesota where she will be tried on charges of harboring the fugitive John Dillinger.

On April 13, 1934, the Chicago Office of the Division of Investigation received information from Sheriff Harley D. Person at Warsaw, Indiana that two men, each armed with a machine gun and driving a large black sedan, the make and license unknown, had shortly after midnight on that day forced the night police officer Judd Tittinger at Warsaw to open the police station where they obtained three bullet proof vests and two .38 calibre revolvers. They demanded machine guns but none were found. Officer Tittinger positively identified one of these men as Dillinger. His identification was later substantiated.

During the early afternoon of April 19, 1934, information was received by the Chicago Office of the Division from Sheriff G. W. Welch of Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan that Dillinger and John Hamilton had been seen at the home of Mrs. Isaac Steve, a sister of John Hamilton at Sault Sainte Marie on April 17, 1934. Agents were immediately dispatched by airplane to this point where investigation disclosed that Dillinger, John Hamilton and Patricia Cherrington had visited Mrs. Steve about two hours on the evening of April 17th, where they had left a Ford V-8 sedan which was later ascertained to have been purchased by John Hamilton at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1933.

On Sunday, April 22, 1934, shortly after noon, information was obtained by telephone from Mr. Henry Voss, who resides near Rhinelander, Wisconsin, that John Dillinger, six other men and three women were at that time located at a summer resort known as Little Bohemia and operated by Emil Wanatka, Mr. Voss' brother-in-law. Upon receipt of this information, Special Agents were dispatched immediately by airplane from the Chicago and St. Paul Division Offices to Rhinelander, Wisconsin, arriving there that afternoon shortly before dusk. Mr. Voss was contacted and plans were discussed for a proposed raid on the Little Bohemia resort, which is located fifty miles north of Rhinelander. However, while plans were being discussed,

Mrs. Voss arrived in Rhinelander and informed the Agents that Dillinger and his gang were planning to leave the Little Bohemia resort immediately after dinner that night. In view of this, it was necessary to take action immediately. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining automobiles. However, the Agents proceeded immediately in those that could be obtained. Before arriving at Little Bohemia, two of the cars broke down which necessitated the Agents riding on the running boards of the remaining two cars with their machine guns and other equipment in their hands in extremely cold weather.

On arriving at a point about two miles from the Little Bohemia resort, the lights on the car were extinguished and the Agents proceeded in darkness. Upon turning in a lane leading to the resort, dogs began barking. The Agents had not been previously informed that there were dogs at the place. Immediately after the dogs started barking, two groups of Agents were dispatched to each side of the resort for the purpose of surrounding it. A remaining group proceeded to the front. At the same time three individuals left the resort and proceeded to a car parked nearby and attempted to drive away. The Agents clearly and distinctly ordered them to stop, stating that they were officers of the law. However, the automobile immediately accelerated and an effort was made to drive through the Agents. Having received information from Mr. Voss that Dillinger and his gang were the only occupants of the resort outside of Mr. Wanatka and his employees, the Agents were of the opinion that the parties in the car were some of Dillinger's associates whereupon they immediately fired at the car. Simultaneously machine gun fire came from the roof of the resort and the second story. Later it was ascertained that those in the car which was fired upon were Eugene Boisoneau, who was killed, John Hoffman and John Morris, who were wounded, they being residents of that vicinity who had dropped in at the resort a few minutes prior thereto.

Although these wounded men now insist that they did not hear the demands to halt, an employee at the resort, Frank Traube, emerged therefrom at the same time that these men left to enter the car and he states that he distinctly heard the Government men shout to the three men to halt, which they did not do. These men had been drinking at the resort and it is probable that this was the reason for their not hearing the demands of the Special Agents.

The resort was surrounded and closely guarded that night and entered the following morning after tear gas had been thrown therein. However, it was discovered that Dillinger and his associates had departed therefrom, apparently having gone out the back way immediately upon hearing the dogs bark and after the first burst of machine gun fire, the Agents not having had time to completely surround the place.

Following this first encounter at the resort, an Agent was dispatched to a nearby telephone for the purpose of giving directions to additional Special Agents who had arrived in Rhinelander by automobile.

While this Agent was using the telephone, the telephone operator advised that there was some trouble at the residence of Mr. Alvin Koerner, about two miles from the Little Bohemia resort. Special Agents J. C. Newman and W. Carter Baum accompanied by Constable Carl C. Christensen proceeded to the Koerner residence and upon arriving there noticed a car parked out in front, which Constable Christensen recognized as being that of a local resident. In view of this, the Agents drove up alongside of the car, at which time an individual, who has since been identified as Lester M. Gillis, alias George "Baby Face" Nelson, asked who was in the car. Upon being advised that they were Federal officers, Gillis covered them with an automatic pistol and demanded Agent Newman to get out of the car. While Agent Newman was getting out, Gillis fired point blank at him, the bullet rendering him unconscious for a few minutes. Gillis continued to fire the automatic at Agent Baum and Constable Carl C. Christensen with the result that Agent Baum was immediately killed and Constable Christensen severely wounded. Gillis then made his escape in the car which had been driven by the Agents.

The foregoing investigation at Little Bohemia and vicinity was made after 9:00 P.M. in a drizzling rain which considerably handicapped things. The original plans were to surround the resort and raid it at daybreak. However, in view of the information, as noted above, it was necessary to change the plans and take immediate action.

Marie Marion Conforti, Mrs. Edward A. Crompton and Marion Marr, who is believed to be the wife of Gillis, were located in the resort after it was entered and they have been identified as arriving at the resort with Dillinger and members of his gang. At the present time they are being held in the county jail at Madison, Wisconsin and will be prosecuted on charges of obstructing justice and harboring a fugitive. It has been definitely established that John Dillinger, John Hamilton, Homer Van Meter, Tommy Carroll, Lester Gillis and Pat Reilly were the gang who had been at the resort. However, it is not known whether they were all there at the time the shooting occurred. It is believed that Pat Reilly and Patricia Cherrington had left the resort prior to the shooting and were expected to return that night.

There were recovered at Little Bohemia two pistols left by the Dillinger gang which have been identified as being those stolen from the Police Department at Warsaw, Indiana on April 13, 1934; also additional firearms which were traced through the factory to H. S. Lebman, San Antonio, Texas, who is an unlicensed gun dealer. He was taken into custody and has admitted supplying this gang with several machine guns, rifles and revolvers. There was found in his place of business a United States Government pistol, as a result of which a complaint was filed against him charging him with possession of stolen Government property.

A Coroner's inquest was held on April 28, 1934 at Mercer, Wisconsin, at which time it was found that Special Agent Baum met his death as a result of gun shot wounds inflicted by Lester Gillis, alias George "Baby Face" Nelson and that Eugene Boisoneau came to his death accidentally as a result of gun shot wounds inflicted by Federal officers in the act of apprehending the Dillinger gang.

Indictments charging conspiracy to harbor John Dillinger, a fugitive from justice, were returned by a Federal Grand Jury at St. Paul, Minnesota on April 30, 1934 against Bessie Skinner, alias Bessie Green, Eveyln Frechette, Dr. Clayton E. May, Mrs. A. Salt, Homer Van Meter, John Hamilton and Pat Reilly. The first four named are in custody at St. Paul, Minnesota and the Division is vigorously pursuing investigation to cause the apprehension of the latter three in connection with its efforts to locate John Dillinger. Identification Orders have been issued by the Division and furnished to all law enforcement agencies in the United States.

It is to be noted here that after the arrest of Bessie Skinner at St. Paul, Minnesota on April 3, 1934, three attorneys at St. Paul filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus for her release, without her request. When she was brought before the Court for a hearing on the petition, she stated in Court that she was not acquainted with the attorneys and did not want them to represent her.

Following the death of Edward Green, one Thompson, a representative of the St. Paul Dispatch newspaper, instigated a Coroner's inquest into the death of Green although such an inquest into the shooting of a gangster by law enforcement officials had prior thereto been unheard of in St. Paul, Minnesota.

It should also be noted that on April 14, 1934, after Dillinger had been positively identified by a doctor at Louisville, Kentucky as an individual who had made an appointment with him for that date to have a bullet wound treated, arrangements were made in the doctor's office whereby Dillinger could be taken into custody when he appeared. This information was received through a local officer at Louisville, Kentucky who apparently later gave the information to press representatives with the result that the story was published in the Louisville papers the day which Dillinger was expected to put in his appearance, thereby ruining any possibility of causing his apprehension at that time.

Confidential information had also been received that Dillinger was hiding out at Elkhart, Indiana, as a result of which Special Agents immediately proceeded to South Bend, Indiana, which is about fifteen miles from Elkhart, where plans were made to definitely establish his location and effect his apprehension.

While these plans were being perfected, a newspaper article was published at South Bend, Indiana to the effect that Dillinger had been seen in South Bend by a druggist. This, of course, put Dillinger on notice and ruined any possibility of causing his apprehension at that time and place.

Every effort is being exerted by the Division to effect Dillinger's apprehension. Groups of particularly well qualified Special Agents have been assigned to this case exclusively and are concentrating in the States of Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, where Dillinger's activities have been mostly confined, though it has been established that he has strong underworld contacts in most of the States of the Union.

THE PENTHOUSE
TWELVE TWELVE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

June 4 -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/dly

Dear Clyde:

If the Touhy gang has been written up, I am especially eager to get hold of it, especially that part dealing with the capture of the rest of the gang in Baltimore and how this capture resulted in the conviction of the whole outfit.

JUN 15 1934 RECORDED

62-21526-79
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
FILE

Also, I would like a list, with supplemental information, on the pals (male or female) of John Dillinger who have been sent to prison. This includes the doctor in St. Paul, and anyone else concerned.

If you can tell me how the tips came in on these people (without breaking confidences, or marking it confidential) I would appreciate it. I want to show the good

ack. 6/14/34

THE PENTHOUSE
TWELVE TWELVE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

that the Dillinger chase has brought about, even if the head man is free. And I am especially interested in the doctor, the dame & that apartment raid in St. Paul where Dillinger escaped.

I understand you went fishing and caught a crab. I know where you can catch plenty of them without going fishing.

Sincerely yours

Ripley

April 16, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

A report has been submitted by Special Agent D. L. Nicholson of the Saint Paul Office covering the investigation made to determine the identities of the persons residing at the Lincoln Court Apartments, 93-95 Lexington Avenue, Saint Paul, Minnesota, from which John Dillinger fled after shooting at Division agents with a machine gun, in which there are incorporated memoranda submitted by Special Agents R. L. Nalls and R. C. Coulter concerning their activities with respect thereto.

On March 30, 1934, Mrs. Coffey, the manager of the Lincoln Court Apartments, reported to Special Agent in Charge Hanni that she had rented an apartment to Mrs. Carl T. Hellman on March 19, 1934, who stated that the apartment was desired for herself and her husband and paid sixty dollars cash in advance. Mrs. Coffey discovered that two women and three men, whose actions appeared mysterious, were occupying the apartment.

Mr. Hanni submitted this data by memorandum to Inspector Rorer suggesting that photographs of the suspects in the Bremer case be shown Mrs. Coffey and her husband. Inspector Rorer assigned Agents Nalls and Coulter to this matter, who exhibited to Mrs. Coffey and the caretaker of the apartment building photographs of the Barker-Karpis gang and other suspects in the Bremer kidnaping case, but neither was able to identify them as being a likeness of any of the tenants. (The report does not reflect that photographs of Dillinger were exhibited, although the Saint Paul Office had previously received information that Dillinger had contacts in Saint Paul and might appear in that city.)

Mrs. Coffey based her suspicions of these tenants on the fact that they remained indoors, used the rear entrance, lowered their shades just after dusk each evening and kept them lowered until about 10:30 each morning and the occupants had refused to

allow the caretaker to enter the apartment on one occasion to replace a bathroom fixture, the caretaker being informed that Mr. Hellman would do the work himself.

Mrs. Coffey pointed out a new Hudson Sedan which these tenants were driving, which carried 1934 Minnesota license plates B-420-930. Agents Nalls and Coulter ascertained that this license was issued March 29, 1934 to Carl T. Hellman, R. F. D. #1, North Saint Paul, Minnesota, and that the car was purchased new on the same date. It was ascertained that Carl T. Hellman was unknown to the postmaster at North Saint Paul, Minnesota and that the records of his office failed to disclose that such a person was receiving mail on R. F. D. #1. The rural carrier covering this route could not recall such a person receiving mail.

The apartment was kept under surveillance by Agents Nalls and Coulter on the night of March 30, 1934 and, according to the report, failed to observe any unusual circumstances or happenings. The shades were observed to be lowered within about three inches of the bottom. However, the shades in other apartments were likewise lowered, which appeared necessary if any degree of privacy was desired.

On March 31, 1934 shortly after nine o'clock, Inspector Rorer requested these agents to make further investigation "for the purpose of clearing up the car matter so as to gain admittance to look over the occupants". Agent Nalls states in his memorandum that neither he nor Agent Coulter had the least reason to suspect that the occupants were in any way connected with the Barker-Karpis gang or the Dillinger mob; that although the license had been issued to Hellman at a North Saint Paul address and the caretaker had been refused admittance to make a slight repair, these things were not so unusual, since Hellman might well have had a house located on R. F. D. #1, possibly a summer cottage, without knowledge of the postmaster or rural carrier since he might have been a new arrival and had not as yet become known to these two persons. Also, it may have been that the woman had some legitimate excuse for not permitting the caretaker to enter at the particular time.

Upon leaving the office, Agent Coulter suggested that Agent Nalls immediately proceed to the apartment and keep it under surveillance while Agent Coulter proceeded to police headquarters

to get officers. According to Agent Nalls, he arrived there, circled the block around the apartment without observing the Hudson Sedan. He then parked his car on Lincoln Avenue about twenty-five yards in back of the apartment building, which afforded a view of the back entrance. About two minutes later two women turned the corner, walking from Lexington Avenue on to Lincoln Avenue and at the same time a Ford Sedan turned off of Lexington Avenue on to Lincoln Avenue, proceeding on the wrong side of the street. The women stepped into the car which continued west on Lincoln Avenue. It appeared to Agent Nalls that the women may have come from the apartment through the front entrance. The car was bearing 1934 Minnesota license B-419-975. Agent Nalls was able to furnish some description of the two women and the driver of the car and, although he was never very close to them, he believes that he may be able to recognize them.

Following this occurrence, Agent Nalls moved his car to Lexington Avenue where he could observe the front and side entrance leading to the rear of the building. At about 10:10 A. M. he observed Agent Coulter and Officer Cummings drive up in front of the apartment building and enter. Agent Nalls then circled the block to ascertain whether any suspicious cars were around and returned to his car.

At approximately 10:20 A. M. he observed a green-colored Ford V-8 Coupe coming west on Lincoln Avenue which stopped directly opposite a paved walk which leads to the rear entrance of the apartment building. The driver walked hurriedly and entered the apartment, Agent Nalls being unable to obtain a good description of him.

At approximately 10:30 A. M. Agent Nalls observed Agent Coulter "cutting across the front lot of the apartment building, moving hastily in a northeasterly direction toward the intersection of Lexington and Lincoln Avenues. He was exchanging revolver shots with someone and in a moment I caught a glance of a man I recognized as being the person I had just previously seen leaving the green Ford Coupe on Lincoln Avenue. The form of this man appeared for just a second and then he disappeared in back of the wing of the building. I did not see him again. I jumped out of my car and ran towards Coulter pointing out to him the Ford Coupe on Lincoln Avenue and yelled to him that the man who was shooting at him came in the car and Coulter, who was then in direct line of the car,

aimed a shot which took effect in the left rear tire and disabled the car for getaway purposes. All the while I could hear reports of machine gun fire, but could not place just where it was coming from. Seeing that Coulter was uninjured and had the car covered and sensing the need of surrounding the neighborhood with police squad cars, I ran to the drug store at the corner of Grand and Lexington, nearby, and telephoned the police to immediately send all available squad cars to Lexington and Lincoln. I also tried to reach the Saint Paul Office for assistance but both lines were busy. I immediately returned to the car which Coulter guarded during my absence and kept watch over the car until it was towed to the police garage for a check on latent prints."

According to the memorandum submitted by Agent Coulter, Inspector Rorer instructed him on the morning of March 31, 1934 to have Agent Nalls watch the apartment house and he, Coulter, to contact Chief of Police Thomas Dahill, confidentially explain the circumstances, ask for officers, and interview the occupants of the apartment. It was agreed between Agents Coulter and Nalls that Nalls was to immediately proceed to the motor sales company, which sold the Hudson Sedan to Hellman and interview the salesman there when Agent Coulter and the officers arrived at the apartment.

The full facts were given to Chief Dahill and his assistance solicited. Chief Dahill replied, "I will see who I have here. I have found that I can not trust all my men." Chief Dahill then located Detective Henry Cummings, who proceeded with Agent Coulter to the apartment where they knocked on the door. After approximately one minute a woman opened the door about two inches and put her face at the opening so she could see outside with one eye. Detective Cummings informed her that he desired to talk to Carl Hellman, whereupon the woman replied, "He has just left and won't be back until this afternoon. Come back then." Upon being asked, she advised she was Mrs. Hellman, whereupon Detective Cummings stated, "We will talk to you." She replied, "I am not dressed. Come back this afternoon." Agent Coulter then stated, "We will wait until you dress. I see no reason for our waiting until this afternoon to talk with you." The woman stated that she would dress, whereupon she closed the door and was heard to lock it with a night latch.

After waiting about three minutes, Agent Coulter became apprehensive and called Inspector Rorer from the superintendent's office in the apartment. He then divided his time between the front door and the third floor stairs landing to make sure that

no one escaped by the windows. Approximately nine minutes after returning to the third floor, a man came up the back stairs, passed Detective Cummings and proceeded to the front steps landing where he stopped and asked Agent Coulter whether his name was Johnson. After receiving a negative reply he proceeded to the midlanding of the stairs on the third floor. Agent Coulter then asked him what his name was and he replied that he was a soap salesman. When asked where his samples were, he stated, "Down in my car." He was then asked whether he had anything to identify himself and he stated, "No, but I have down in my car." This man proceeded down the stairs and about fifteen or twenty seconds later Agent Coulter followed with the intention of ascertaining whether he was telling the truth.

After reaching the ground floor, Agent Coulter proceeded to the front door and on reaching the lobby, which is approximately six feet square, he looked into the stairs leading to the basement and saw the individual with whom he had talked on the third floor with a dark automatic pistol. The stranger stated, "You see, - s -, you want this. Here it is." at the same time taking aim on Coulter. Agent Coulter, not having his pistol in his hand, jumped backward through the door which was approximately two feet from where he was standing. The man followed Coulter closely and on reaching the corner of the building, which was approximately twenty feet away, Coulter glanced over his shoulder and observed that the man was close on to him. Approximately twenty feet past the corner Coulter had succeeded in getting his pistol out and he stopped, turned and fired on the man.

Prior to this time, according to Coulter, he heard some shooting and had seen the snow fly up around him. He was later informed by Mrs. Coffey that the man on the third floor had been firing at him with a machine gun.

When Agent Coulter started shooting at the man chasing him, this man jumped back to the corner and disappeared in the building. At this time Agent Coulter observed Agent Nalls across the street, proceeded towards Nalls and instructed him to call the police immediately. Nalls then pointed out the Ford Coupe in which this man who had been shooting at Coulter arrived and Coulter fired several shots, puncturing one of the tires, disabling the car.

Agent Coulter states that he has no personal knowledge of what else took place and that all of the shooting occurred in approximately thirty seconds.

Upon receiving the call from Agent Nalls, Inspector Rorer attempted to communicate with Chief of Police Dahill and being unable to reach him, immediately dispatched two agents to the police station to obtain the aid of additional officers. Inspector Rorer and the remaining agents at the office proceeded to the Lincoln Court Apartments immediately.

It appears from the report that the whole affair took place so quickly that Agent Nalls did not have an opportunity to assist Coulter, that is, after the shooting started. It also appears that Agent Coulter was on the outside when the shooting started and that immediately thereafter he instructed Agent Nalls to proceed to the nearest phone to call the police.

The report does not clearly set forth the activities of Agents Coulter and Nalls subsequent to the shooting and pending the arrival of the police.

Respectfully,

April 26, 1934.

MEMORANDUM

During the course of its investigation at St. Paul, Minnesota, to effect the apprehension of John Dillinger, the Division of Investigation learned that Dr. N. G. Mortensen had probably treatdd Dillinger and other members of his mob for bullet wounds.

A check up on Dr. Mortensen disclosed that he is an ex-Post Commander of the American Legion; President of the American Legion Hospital Association of Minnesota; President of the State Board of Health, State of Minnesota; and City Health Commissioner of the City of St. Paul, Minnesota; also that he was a candidate for the position of County Coroner about four years ago and is planning to again announce his candidacy for Cornner in the next few weeks.

Dr. Mortensen was questioned on April 20, 1934, by Special Agents of the Division of Investigation concerning his alleged treatment of Dillinger and his mob. Dr. Mortensen advised that about midnight March 14, 1934, Albert W. Reilly, who is known to him as Pat Reilly, came to his residence at 2252 Fairmount Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, accompanied by three or four unknown persons. Pat Reilly requested Dr. Mortensen to give medical treatment to two of the men, who, Reilly stated, had been shot in a gun fracas in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Dr. Mortensen examined the two men and discovered wounds in back of the right shoulders of both men which appeared to have been made by bullets fired from a point of elevation. According to Dr. Mortensen, he gave these men superficial treatment and suggested that they come to his office the following day for further treatment, which they did not do.

Dr. Mortensen has now positively identified photographs of John Dillinger and John Hamilton as being the men whom he treated and a photograph of Homer Van Meter as one of the other persons present, who had a machine gun under his coat while at the doctor's residence. In this connection, the First National Bank at Mason City, Iowa, was robbed on March 13, 1934, during which time shots were exchanged with the bank robbers, some of whom have been identified

by witnesses from their photographs as being members of the Dillinger mob.

Dr. Mortenson advised the Agents that he did not recognize or identify these men on the night that they appeared at his home but that he later became convinced that John Dillinger was included among them in view of Dillinger's activities at St. Paul subsequent to that night. Dr. Mortensen did not report the treatment of these gangsters to the police at St. Paul, Minnesota, although he admitted that he was aware of a state law in Minnesota requiring such treatment to be reported.

Pat Reilly, whom Dr. Mortensen admits having known for the past two years, is a first lieutenant and bodyguard of Harry Sawyer, a well-known racketeer in that section, and whom Dr. Mortensen admits being acquainted with for the past four years. The whereabouts of Pat Reilly and Harry Sawyer are unknown at the present time, they apparently having fled from St. Paul following the escape of John Dillinger from the Lincoln Court Apartments, St. Paul, Minnesota, on the morning of March 31, 1934, by shooting at a Division Agent and police officer with a machine gun.

On May 26, 1933, members of the Barker-Karpis gang, who are now being sought for the kidnaping of Edward G. Bremer at St. Paul, Minnesota, on January 17, 1934, rented the premises at 204 Vernon Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, from James P. McLaren, the owner, giving at that time the name of Dr. N. G. Mortensen as a reference. After these gangsters had vacated these premises, and before their presence was known to the Division, a medicine bottle was found which was ascertained to have been filled on a prescription written by Dr. Mortensen on February 16, 1932. Dr. Mortensen was questioned by Division Agents in July, 1933, concerning the individual for whom he had written the prescription and he advised that he could not recall the patient who was probably a transient recommended to him by some druggist. At that time Dr. Mortensen promised his cooperation to the Division, requested that photographs of all criminal suspects be given him, and stated that he would inform the St. Paul Division office should any of them appear in his office in the future.

April 20, 1934

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I desire to acquaint you with a situation which has arisen at St. Paul, Minnesota, concerning the shooting of Edward Green, with aliases. You will recall that Green was shot, and later died, by Division Agents at St. Paul on April 3, 1934, when he endeavored to secure possession of a machine gun and other firearms and ammunition which had been recovered by Division Agents from an apartment where Green had been living. This was the outgrowth of the incident which occurred on March 31, 1934, when John Dillinger shot his way out of an apartment at St. Paul, Minnesota, with a machine gun.

A few days ago, representatives of two local newspapers in St. Paul, Minnesota telephoned Mr. Hanni, the Special Agent in Charge of the St. Paul Division Office, and inquired concerning a proposed Coroner's inquest into Green's death. Mr. Hanni having no information concerning such an inquest, so advised the newspaper representatives. The following day, Assistant County Attorney Lynch, St. Paul, Minnesota, and United States Attorney Sullivan, appeared at the St. Paul Division Office, at which time, Mr. Lynch advised Mr. Hanni that Mr. Thompson, of the St. Paul Dispatch newspaper had questioned him as to the Coroner's inquest concerning the death of Green and the part that he was to take in such inquest. According to Mr. Lynch, he informed Thompson, who, he understood, was the instigator of the proposed inquest, that if he did anything about the matter he would start with an investigation of the shooting wherein Dillinger escaped for the purpose of initiating prosecution against those who had attempted to murder the officers.

Following this conference, Deputy Coroner Michael Leonard, appeared at the St. Paul Division Office and inquired for Mr. Nathan or Mr. Clegg, who were not in, indicating to Mr. Hanni at the time that he desired to obtain the names of those who would be proper witnesses at a Coroner's inquest, which inquest was merely for the purpose of keeping the records straight.

On April 14, 1934, Deputy Coroner Leonard appeared at the St. Paul Division Office, and later accompanied Mr. Nathan to United

States Attorney Sullivan's Office where, at a joint conference, it was agreed that if it were necessary to hold the inquest, Mr. Hanni would attend and afford such information as might throw light upon the manner in which Green came to his death.

On April 16, 1934, Mr. Thompson, of the St. Paul Dispatch, appeared at the St. Paul Division Office and indicated to Mr. Nathan that he had personally initiated the inquest, stating that he was putting the "heat" to the proper local officials only in order that the citizens of St. Paul might be protected.

United States Attorney Sullivan has advised that to the best of his recollection this is the first time an inquest has been conducted into the shooting of a gangster by the law enforcement officials. Mr. Charles Tierney, Chief of Detectives of the St. Paul Police Department, who has been connected with the Police Department for fourteen years, has also advised that he has never heard of an inquest relative to the killing of a gangster in St. Paul by the police.

I have been advised by representatives of the St. Paul Division Office that this proposed inquest has been initiated by Mr. Thompson, of the St. Paul Dispatch, apparently for the purpose of obtaining a newspaper story and photographs of Bessie Skinner, with aliases, who was accompanying Green when he was shot. The Division has refrained from furnishing the press with information concerning this woman, at her request, and further for the reason that she is furnishing valuable information concerning Dillinger and his gang, and the activities of other notorious criminals.

The date for the proposed Coroner's inquest has been set for May 2, 1934.

Respectfully,

Director.

April 20, 1934.

MEMORANDUM

In Mr. Hoover's conversation with Mr. Clegg, Mr. Clegg advised that they had another doctor out there who was City Health Commissioner of the city of St. Paul, and also President of the State Board of Health, his name being N. G. Mortensen. That on two days after the bank robbery at Mason City, Iowa, and probably only one day after that two automobiles drove up in front of this doctors house shortly after midnight, the doctor and his wife both having already retired. The doctor answered the door bell summons and admitted an individual known as Pat Riley, who is the man 'Friday' and jack at all trades of probably the biggest racketeer in that section known as Harry Sawyer; Pat Riley brought in with him three or perhaps four other men, two of them had been shot in the shoulder the bullets having been fired from a point of elevation striking the shoulders and tending downward, neither of them puncturing the lungs or any of the vital organs.

Dr. Mortensen was requested to treat these men by Pat Riley. He claimed that he did not have his equipement there with him. He now says that he thinks that he went up stairs and got some gauze and treated them with iodine and put some plaster over the wounds in a very superficial manner, and told the men to come back to his office the next day.

The Doctor has identified in addition to Pat Riley whom he has known for a number of years John Dillinger as one of those men whom he treated. He identified them by photographs and swears definitely that he did not know who they were at the time, and he states that Dillinger almost fainted and that they had to go to the kitchen and get him a glass of water. He identified the second who was wounded, and wounded in exactly almost the same way, the wounds as far as location is concerned not being more than one inch apart in their respective portions of their anatomy, as John Hamilton. The third party who was present in addition to Riley was Homer Van Meter. The Doctor says that it is entirely possible that there was still another man present, but he only knew Pat Riley identifying the others by their photographs.

Mr. Clegg stated that this doctor did not report this matter at all. And further that in conferring with the U S Attorney he was advised that the U S Attorney thought that there was a state law requiring such treatment to be reported, but that he also fears that there is a State Supreme Court decision holding that the privilege between a patient and his physician if greater than the requirement that they obey that State law. The U S Attorney is not sure about it but during the course of the night he will look it up.

Mr. Clegg advised that the U S Attorney had given his consent that they give this doctor a real grilling. That they found about it all through Bessie Green. That the doctor gave as a reason for not reporting the treatment he rendered, his mortal fear for his life inspired by the fact that when one of the men left a machine gun was obvious under his coat.

Mr. Hoover advised Mr. Clegg to work on the doctor vigorously in order to get some admissions from him, and authorized him that in any event whether we had a case against the doctor or not to give publicity to it as soon as the time came for it.

Mr. Clegg advised that the doctor was also a prominent official in the American Legion there. That they would probably have to release him about 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, as the U S Attorney had stated that they had no case against him but that if he did make some admissions to through him in jail in that event.

Mr. Hoover advised that no publicity would be given out here, and Mr. Clegg stated that they would give out nothing until they conferred with Mr. Hoover.

May 12, 1934.

M E M O R A N D U M

During the course of its investigation to cause the arrest of John Dillinger, the Division of Investigation has effected the apprehension of the following persons:

Edward Green
Bessie Skinner alias Bessie Green
Dr. Clayton E. May
Augusta Salt
Evelyn Frechette
Mrs. Isaac Steve
Marie Marion Comforti alias Mrs. Homer Van Meter
Mrs. Edward A. Crompton alias Mrs. Tommy Carroll
Mrs. Helen Gillis
H. S. Lehman
Trebilsch Lincoln alias Abbot Chao Kung
Vernon Taylor
Henry Hopkins
Thelma Mitchell

Edward Green, a notorious bank robber with a lengthy criminal record, was shot and killed by Division Agents on April 3, 1934, at St. Paul, Minnesota, when he attempted to escape after obtaining baggage from the residence of a negro woman at St. Paul, Minnesota who had previously obtained it from an apartment where Green had been living. Green admitted, prior to his death, harboring John Dillinger at St. Paul and participating in the robberies of the Security National Bank at Sioux Falls, South Dakota and the First National Bank at Mason City, Iowa on March 6 and March 13, 1934, respectively, with Dillinger, John Hamilton, Homer Van Meter, Tommy Carroll and Lester M. Gillis, alias George "Baby Face" Nelson. Bessie Skinner was accompanying Green at the time he was shot and she has been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at St. Paul, Minnesota on charges of conspiracy to harbor the fugitive John Dillinger.

Dr. Clayton E. May and Mrs. Augusta Salt, a practical nurse employed by Dr. May, are now in custody and have been indicted on charges of conspiracy to harbor the fugitive John Dillinger. It has been established that Dr. May and Mrs. Salt treated John Dillinger for bullet wounds and harbored him in Mrs. Salt's

apartment at St. Paul, Minnesota following Dillinger's escape from an apartment at St. Paul on March 31, 1934, at which time he subjected a Special Agent and a police officer to machine gun fire.

Evelyn Frechette was arrested at Chicago, Illinois on April 9, 1934 by Special Agents of the Division of Investigation. It has been established that she was residing in the apartment with John Dillinger at St. Paul, Minnesota and assisted him in his escape on March 31st, after which she accompanied him to the apartment of Mrs. Augusta Salt. Evelyn Frechette was accompanying Dillinger when he was arrested at Tucson, Arizona on January 25, 1934, after which Dillinger was removed to the Crown Point, Indiana jail, from which he made his escape on March 3, 1934. Evelyn Frechette has been indicted at St. Paul, Minnesota on charges of conspiracy to harbor the fugitive John Dillinger, and she will be brought to trial on May 15, 1934.

A Federal complaint was filed against Mrs. Isaac Steve of Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan on April 21, 1934, charging her with harboring a fugitive from justice, after it had been established that she had harbored John Dillinger in her home on April 17, 1934. Dillinger appeared at Mrs. Steve's home on this occasion with John Hamilton, who is a brother of Mrs. Steve, and Patricia Cherrington. John Hamilton escaped from the Indiana State Prison, Michigan City, Indiana on September 26, 1933, where he was serving a sentence of 25 years for auto banditry and bank robbery.

Marie Marion Comforti, Mrs. Edward A. Crompton and Mrs. Helen Gillis were arrested at Little Bohemia Tavern, Spider Lake, Wisconsin, on April 23, 1934, where they had been hiding with John Dillinger and other members of his gang, who it has been ascertained were John Hamilton, Homer Van Meter, Tommy Carroll, Lester Gillis alias George "Baby Face" Nelson, and Pat Reilly. Mrs. Comforti and Mrs. Crompton were living with Homer Van Meter and Tommy Carroll as their wives. Mrs. Gillis is the wife of Lester Gillis, who shot and killed a Special Agent of the Division and seriously wounded a local officer during the raid on the Little Bohemia Tavern. Federal complaints have been filed against Mrs. Crompton, Marie Comforti and Mrs. Gillis, charging them with conspiring to harbor the fugitive John Dillinger.

There were recovered at the Little Bohemia Tavern, after Dillinger and his gang had escaped, two machine guns, several rifles and pistols, and part of these firearms were later traced through the factory to H. S. Lebman, San Antonio, Texas, an unlicensed gun dealer there. He was taken into custody and there were found in his business establishment more than 200 firearms of all descriptions, included among which was a United States Government pistol, as a result of which a complaint was filed against him, charging him with possession of stolen Government property. Lebman has admitted supplying the Dillinger gang with several machine guns, rifles and revolvers.

On May 3, 1934 information was received by the Division that John Dillinger was on board the S. S. "Duchess of York", a ship belonging to the Canadian Pacific Line, which was bound for Glasgow, Scotland. Arrangements were made through the Department of State with the officials of Scotland to have this boat searched upon its arrival there. No trace of Dillinger was found. However, one Trebitsch Lincoln, traveling under the name of Abbot Chao Kung, was found thereon and apprehended by the officials of Scotland Yard. Lincoln, who was a spy during the World War, has caused the British government considerable trouble by his activities in fomenting a rebellion among the British colonies in India and various other activities of a rebellious nature against the British government.

Vernon Taylor, Henry Hopkins and Thelma Mitchell were arrested by Division Agents, State and local officials, at Richmond, Indiana on May 11, 1934, after information had been received that they had been identified as being members of the Dillinger gang. At the time of their arrest they had in their possession one Luger automatic fitted with a .35 shot drum for use as a machine gun, a Winchester sawed off automatic shot gun and a 1903 Springfield rifle and ammunition. Taylor had in his possession $500, the source of which he refused to reveal, and it is believed that this money was obtained in a bank robbery. They have been identified from their photographs as taking part in the robbery of a bank at South Vienna, Ohio, at which time the President of the bank was killed, and they will be removed to that point for prosecution by the State authorities on the murder charge. They are also wanted by the Sheriff at Marysville, Ohio for the recent robbery of a bank at that place.

The Division of Investigation has also established that Dr. H. G. Mortensen treated Dillinger and other members of his gang for bullet wounds at St. Paul, Minnesota on March 14, 1934. Dr. Mortensen is an ex-Post Commander of the American Legion, President of the American Legion Hospital of Minnesota, President of the State Board of Health of the State of Minnesota, and City Health Commissioner of the City of St. Paul, Minnesota. He was a candidate for the post of County Coroner about four years ago and was planning to again announce his candidacy for Coroner within the next few weeks. Although Dr. Mortensen has not been arrested, he has been questioned concerning this matter and admitted treating Dillinger and his associate, John Hamilton, on March 14, 1934, the day following the robbery of the First National Bank at Macon City, Iowa, for gun shot wounds. Dillinger and Hamilton were introduced to Dr. Mortensen by one Pat Reilly, a well known gangster of the twin cities, who has been known to Dr. Mortensen for the past two years. Dr. Mortensen has identified the photograph of Homer Van Meter as one of those being present at the time he treated Dillinger and Hamilton and who was observed to have a machine gun under his coat. Dr. Mortensen insists that he did not recognize or identify these men at the time he treated them, although he later became convinced that John Dillinger was among them, in view of Dillinger's activities at St. Paul thereafter. The fact remains that Dr. Mortensen did not report the treatment of these gangsters either to the St. Paul Division Office or the St. Paul Police Department.

CT:ACS

June 29, 1934.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:-

I thought you might be interested in the contents of the attached memorandum dated June 20th which deals with a number of recent cases in which this Division has been interested and in which suspended or probationary sentences have been given subjects convicted of criminal activities. I think you will agree with me that the tendency on the part of certain Judges, both Federal and State, to extend clemency to persons of the type referred to in this memorandum is quite undesirable. It is only one of the many problems with which we have to deal in our work.

With all good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure.

FILES SECTION
MAILED
☆ JUL 2 1934 ☆
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 826 WEB/dcg

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-21526-80
JUL 3 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

June 20, 1934.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/dg

SUSPENDED AND PROBATIONARY SENTENCES
IN RECENT DIVISION CASES.

MRS. EDWARD A. CROMPTON, with aliases,
MRS. LESTER M. GILLIS, alias Mrs.
"Baby Face" Nelson, and other aliases.
MARIE MARION CONFORTI, with aliases.

HARBORING FUGITIVES (JOHN DILLINGER AND MEMBERS OF HIS GANG AND CONSPIRACY TO HARBOR TOMMY CARROLL)

During the late night of April 22nd and the early morning of April 23, 1934, Special Agents of the Division of Investigation attempted to effect the capture of John Dillinger, a notorious criminal, and several members of his gang who were known to be at the Little Bohemia Inn near Manitowish, Wisconsin.

John Dillinger and the male members of his gang succeeded in escaping from the back of the Inn before it could be surrounded. It was upon this occasion that Special Agent W. Carter Baum was murdered by an individual afterwards identified as Lester M. Gillis, alias "Baby Face" Nelson, a member of the Dillinger gang, after Gillis' escape from the Inn. Constable Carl C. Christensen and Special Agent J. C. Newman were wounded by Gillis upon this same occasion.

Mrs. Edward A. Crompton, paramour of Tommy Carroll, a member of the Dillinger gang; Mrs. Lester M. Gillis, wife of Lester M. Gillis, alias "Baby Face" Nelson, and Marie Marion Conforti, reputed to be an intimate of Homer Van Meter, a third member of the Dillinger gang, were taken into custody at the Little Bohemia Inn after Dillinger and the male members of his gang had made their escape.

All three of these women were tried in Federal Court at Madison, Wisconsin, on May 25, 1934, and entered pleas of guilty to charges of harboring fugitives (John Dillinger and the members of his gang) and on charges of conspiracy to harbor Tommy Carroll. Each of the women was sentenced to serve eighteen months in a Federal institution. The sentence of each of these women was suspended and each one was placed on probation.

62-21526-80

Less than two weeks after Mrs. Edward A. Crompton was placed on probation Tommy Carroll was shot to death by local officers of the Waterloo, Iowa, Police Department on June 7, 1934, as he attempted to escape after having been arrested by them. Mrs. Edward A. Crompton was arrested by the local authorities at Waterloo, Iowa upon this same occasion, returned to Madison, Wisconsin, her probation revoked, and on June 11, 1934, she was sentenced to one year and one day in the United States Reformatory at Alderson, West Virginia, where she is at present incarcerated.

Less than three weeks after Mrs. Lester M. Gillis was placed on probation a warrant was issued, by the Federal Judge who sentenced her, for her arrest on charges of having failed to report to probation officers.

Investigation by Special Agents of the Division established that within less than three weeks after Marie Marion Conforti was placed on probation she contacted a certain member of the Dillinger gang in whose company she had been at Little Bohemia Inn and for the harboring of whom she had been sentenced and placed on probation.

It will be observed from the above facts that two of the women originally placed on probation within two weeks and three weeks, respectively, of their receiving probation had violated the terms of their probation, while the third woman given probation on the same occasion is known to have contacted one of the Dillinger gang.

ALBERT GOLDSTEIN

Extortion

On August 9, 1933, Mr. Herman Schwartz, who operates the General Feed Company at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, received the following letter through the United States Mails:

"This is no idle threat your baby is
marked for kidnaping Please follow
instructions carefully and dont show this
to police or we will kill kid when we
take the baby on August 10th Place in
personal column of the Philadelphia

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Inquirer the following words To J.P.
Everything alright for the proposition
Sign your initials to it Dont fail us
and dont get too damn smart with us.
We know where you live J.P." .

Mr. Schwartz became very alarmed at the threat of having his only child, [redacted] an eleven months old girl, kidnaped and possibly killed, and immediately had his summer home at Atlantic City, New Jersey, where his wife and child were living at the time, surrounded by guards and reported the threat to the Philadelphia Office of the Division of Investigation. The instructions in the note relative to an advertisement were complied with but did not result in obtaining any clues concerning the identity of the extortionist.

In an effort to obtain the names of possible suspects, Mr. Schwartz was interviewed and he advised that during his management of the General Feed Company at Philadelphia for the past two years he had discharged no employees and had no trouble with anyone whatsoever and could, therefore, think of no one, with whom he had come in contact, who might write such a letter. He remembered, however, that a certain individual, the owner of several trucks operated by individual drivers, had been employed by him, until about six months previous to his receipt of the threat, to haul grain and feed to New Jersey and vicinity and that he refused to give this individual any more hauling business because his services were unsatisfactory and that possibly this individual might have become displeased with Mr. Schwartz's action in this regard, which resulted in the truck owner's failure in business.

Specimens of handwriting of all of Mr. Schwartz's present and former employees were obtained and compared with that in the extortion letter, with particular attention being given to that of the individual under suspicion. Examination of his handwriting, however, revealed that it was not identical with that of the extortion letter.

The handwriting on all documents in Mr. Schwartz's files was compared with that in the extortion letter, with the result that a number of bills were located bearing the heading "Albert Goldstein, Hauling". All of these bills were printed

in pencil and it was noted that there was a similarity in several of the letters on those bills to those in the extortion letter.

Mr. Schwartz stated that Albert Goldstein, a son-in-law of the former truck owner whom he had suspicioned as the writer of the extortion note, had, up until about two months prior to the receipt of the extortion letter, been employed by Mr. Schwartz as a hauler, and that their relations were severed when Goldstein secured a job in a drug store. Goldstein had studied pharmacy at Temple University. Mr. Schwartz advised that his relations with Goldstein were very pleasant and that he did not believe that Goldstein would write him an extortion letter.

In order to definitely establish Goldstein's connection in the case, it became necessary to obtain additional specimens of his handwriting without arousing his suspicion. This was done and after a careful examination of these specimens of Goldstein's handwriting it was determined that Goldstein was the writer of the extortion letter received by Mr. Schwartz. Further investigation disclosed that Goldstein was in Philadelphia on the date upon which the extortion letter was mailed to Mr. Schwartz from that city.

Goldstein upon being questioned by Agents of the Division made a complete confession in which he admitted writing the extortion letter. He was indicted on September 6, 1933, by a Federal Grand Jury at Philadelphia on charges of having deposited or caused to be deposited in an authorized depository for mailing matter the extortion letter containing a threat to kidnap and kill.

On September 26, 1933, Goldstein entered a plea of guilty in Federal Court at Philadelphia and was sentenced to serve five years in a Federal penitentiary. On March 14, 1934, the sentence was suspended and he was placed on probation for ten years.

Goldstein was twenty-five years of age at the time he was placed on probation.

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[redacted]

EXTORTION.

In the latter part of May, 1934, Miss Doris Duke, millionairess, received at Somerville, New Jersey, a communication, which had been sent through the United States Mails and was signed "Ex Bomber", which threatened that unless the sum of $3,000.00 was delivered by messenger at Cedar Grove, New Jersey, at 2:00 P.M. May 26, 1934, a bomb would be exploded on Miss Duke's estate one hour later upon the same date.

[redacted] was apprehended by Special Agents of the Division, accompanied by members of the New Jersey State Police and the Chief of Police of Cedar Grove, New Jersey, on May 26, 1934, as he attempted to retrieve a package which had been placed at a sign board in accordance with instructions contained in the extortion note.

[redacted] made a complete confession on May 31, 1934, in which he admitted that he wrote the extortion note to Miss Duke which was received by her at Somerville, New Jersey.

He confessed likewise that he had sent a threatening letter dated May 2, 1934, to Mr. Thomas N. McCarter, President and Director of the Public Service Company of Newark, New Jersey, which letter threatened that unless the sum of $3,000.00 was placed at a sign board near Cedar Grove a bomb would be exploded in the terminal of the Public Service Company of New Jersey, of which Mr. McCarter was an official.

On June 12, 1934, [redacted] was indicted in Federal Court at Newark, New Jersey, charged with a violation of the Extortion Statute. He entered a plea of non vult and was sentenced to serve three years in the National Training School for Boys. The sentence was suspended and he was placed on probation for three years.

[redacted] was eighteen years of age at the time he was placed on probation and had recently enlisted in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

WILLIAM BENJAMIN TAYLOR

EXTORTION

On December 20, 1933, Mr. Fred Scott, a prominent citizen of Richmond, Virginia, received through the mail an extortion letter signed "Three Secret Charity Workers", demanding that $1,800.00 be paid to William Benjamin Taylor, the chauffeur of Mr. Scott's sister, on Christmas day of that year, under threat of one of Mr. Scott's grandchildren being kidnaped if the demand was not complied with.

Special Agents of the Division of Investigation began an immediate investigation. It appeared possible that the chauffeur named in the communication might be involved or that perhaps some enemy of Mr. Scott might have used the chauffeur's name through dislike of the chauffeur. Inquiry developed that the chauffeur was not an individual who would ordinarily have enemies of this character and it was thought probable that the chauffeur himself was directly involved.

A plan was accordingly devised whereby Mr. Scott arranged to call the chauffeur, William Benjamin Taylor, to his home and to offer him a check for $1,800.00, with Special Agents concealed in the room for the purpose of observing Taylor's reaction in an effort to ascertain whether he had any prior knowledge of the extortion note.

This plan was carried out and when the check was tendered to Taylor he did not appear to be surprised or flustered by the offer. He stated, however, that he felt he should not accept any money from Mr. Scott as he had not done anything for him. He, also, took occasion to explain at great length the dire financial circumstances in which he found himself at the time.

Special Agents of the Division subsequently interviewed Taylor and advised him that Mr. Scott had reported the matter to them and had advised them of his recent talk with Taylor. Taylor, of course, did not intimate in any way that he was connected with

the case and agreed to copy the extortion note in print, the form in which the extortion note had been received.

After he had printed this note several times similarities between his printing and that of the extortion note were pointed out to him and he admitted that he was the author of the note. He made a complete confession and stated that on the day before he mailed the letter he had driven the sister of Mr. Scott to the dentist and while waiting for her to return had conceived the idea. He purchased the stationery which was used for the extortion letter and destroyed that which he did not use. He had endeavored, of course, to disguise his handwriting.

Taylor was charged with violation of the Federal Extortion Act and indicted on this charge January 22, 1934, by a Federal Grand Jury at Richmond, Virginia. He entered a plea of guilty in Federal Court February 2, 1934. Imposition of sentence was suspended for five years, during which time he is to report monthly to a Federal probation officer.

JOIE GAHLBECK, alias Joe Gahlbeck,
alias "F.F."

EXTORTION

On September 8, 1933, Mr. Phillip E. Stiff of Arlington Heights, Illinois, received a letter postmarked Waukegan, Illinois, September 8, 1933, which demanded that Mr. Stiff bring $2,500.00 to the corner of Gennesseo and Washington Streets, Waukegan, Illinois, at 9:00 P.M. on the night of September 11, 1933, under threat of exposing certain things which the writer claimed to know. The note was signed "F.F."

Mr. Stiff notified the local authorities who instructed him to proceed to the place designated at the required time. Mr.

Stiff complied with the instructions and a young man approached and handed Mr. Stiff a note which instructed him to turn the money over to the bearer.

Mr. Stiff gave a prearranged signal and the local officers arrested the man who was determined to be Joie Gablbeck of Waukegan, Illinois.

The Sheriff of Waukegan notified the Chicago Office of the Division of Investigation of Gahlbeck's arrest September 11, 1934, and a Special Agent proceeded to Waukegan immediately.

Gahlbeck at first denied any knowledge of the entire matter and claimed that another man gave him the note to deliver to Mr. Stiff. However, shortly after his arrest he admitted having written both notes to Mr. Stiff and made a complete confession to local officials and to a Special Agent of the Division of Investigation.

He was taken into custody by the United States Marshal at Chicago on charges of violating the Federal Act entitled "An Act to Punish for the Sending Through the Mails of Certain Threatening Communications" and was committed to jail in default of $2,500 bond.

He was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Chicago on September 19, 1933, on a charge of unlawfully and feloniously depositing at the Post Office of the United States at Waukegan a certain extortion letter to be delivered by the Post Office establishment of the United States.

He plead guilty in Federal Court at Chicago October 6, 1933, and on October 9, 1933, was sentenced to serve two years in a Federal penitentiary. The sentence was suspended and he was placed on probation for three years, in the custody of his father.

JOHN CALVERT TICHENOR

HARBORING AND CONSPIRACY TO HARBOR GEORGE "MACHINE GUN" KELLY AND KATHRYN THORNE KELLY.

Special Agents of the Division of Investigation during their search for George "Machine Gun" Kelly and Kathryn Thorne Kelly, wanted for the kidnaping of Charles F. Urschel, learned that these two individuals were hiding in Memphis, Tennessee, at the residence of John Calvert Tichenor. Special Agents were immediately dispatched to Memphis by plane and in the early morning hours of September 26, 1933, a raid was conducted on the Tichenor residence and George "Machine Gun" Kelly and Kathryn Thorne Kelly taken into custody.

Tichenor was also arrested and charged with harboring a Federal fugitive and conspiracy to harbor. He was indicted on these charges and in Federal Court at Jackson, Tennessee, was sentenced October 21, 1933, in Federal Court to serve six months in the Shelby County Jail at Memphis, Tennessee, on the harboring charge and to serve two years in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta on the conspiracy to harbor charge.

On March 26, 1934, Tichenor was paroled, and placed on probation as to his two years sentence at Atlanta. Consequently after being sentenced he served five months and five days of the six months jail sentence and no time whatsoever on his two year penitentiary sentence. His bad health was given as a reason for the probation of his penitentiary sentence.

[redacted]

EXTORTION

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[redacted] of Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, a 19 year old medical student at Gettysburg College, Pennsylvania,

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claimed to have received a note through the mail December 1, 1933, containing a threat to kidnap him, which he stated he had destroyed believing it to be a prank. He, also, claimed that a strange man entered his room at college December 16, 1933, and held him prisoner for two and one-half hours after stating that he had come to protect [redacted] from being kidnaped and that this stranger left without threatening or molesting him.

[redacted] also, claimed to have received a telephone call shortly thereafter warning him to keep away from a certain fellow student.

On February 21, 1934, [redacted] mother living at Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, received a note through the mail threatening the kidnaping of her son, [redacted] unless $5,000 was paid. The note read: "We want $5,000 or your kid will be kidnaped. Details will come later. No publicity understand. 'Joe' ".

She reported the receipt of this note to the local authorities who referred it to the Philadelphia Office of the Division of Investigation.

Suspicion centered on [redacted] as having written the note, but he vehemently denied this upon interview by Special Agents of the Division and related the facts as set out above relative to similar threats he claimed to have received.

The extortion note was sent to the Division's Technical Laboratory where it was established by examination and analysis that [redacted] himself wrote the extortion note.

An expert from the Division's Technical Laboratory testified before the Federal Grand Jury at Philadelphia on March 27, 1934, upon which date a True Bill was returned by the Grand Jury charging [redacted] with uttering a ransom note and causing it to be deposited in the United States Mails, which note threatened the kidnaping of himself. A Bench Warrant was issued for [redacted] arrest.

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Special Agents of the Division located [redacted] upon the same date and he made a complete confession in which he admitted writing and mailing the extortion note to his mother.

On March 29, 1934, [redacted] entered a plea of guilty to the charges against him in Federal Court at Philadelphia and on April 3, 1934, received a suspended sentence and was placed on one year's probation.

ARMON SHANNON

KIDNAPING OF CHARLES F. URSCHEL.

In the early morning of August 12, 1933, Armon Shannon was taken into custody by Special Agents of the Division of Investigation in connection with the kidnaping of Charles F. Urschel. Harvey J. Bailey, Robert G. Shannon, and his wife Ora L. Shannon, were taken into custody upon this same occasion.

Mr. Urschel indentified the house of Armon Shannon as that in which he had been held during the greater part of his captivity and identified Armon Shannon as one of the men who had stood guard over him during his captivity.

Armon Shannon was found guilty by a Federal Court Jury at Oklahoma City on September 30, 1933. He was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in a Federal penitentiary. The sentence was suspended and he was paroled in the custody of his attorney.

JUN 15 1934

CT:ACS

INDEXED 62-21576-79

June 14, 1934.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/bcg

Dear Courtney:-

This will acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 4, 1934.

In compliance with your request for data concerning the Touhy gang, there is enclosed a copy of a memorandum dated March 20, 1934, entitled "John (Jake the Barber) Factor - Kidnaping", which contains all the information you desire along this line.

In compliance with your request for data concerning John Dillinger and many of his companions, there is enclosed a copy of a twelve page memorandum dated June 9, 1934, which outlines Dillinger's activities in detail.

In addition, there are enclosed photostatic copies of five memoranda (attached together) dealing with various angles of this case. The photostatic copies of these memoranda enclosed are as follows:

Six page memorandum dated April 16, 1934
Two page memorandum dated April 26, 1934
Two page memorandum dated April 20, 1934
Two page memorandum dated April 20, 1934
Four page memorandum dated May 12, 1934

Much of the information contained in the above listed memoranda is of a confidential nature and I am trusting to your sound discretion and good judgment in the use you make of this material.

I specifically invite your attention to the fact that no mention should be made of the information that [redacted] alias [redacted] furnished relative to the associates and certain hangouts of Dillinger and the members of his gang. b7D

I believe that the above data will furnish you the information you desire.

"Eddie" joins me in sending best regards.

Cordially,

Clyde Tolson

Encl. #785600.

JMS:HCB

July 18, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Will you please let me have the address and unlisted telephone number of Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper in New York City, in order that I may place it in my book for ready reference.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director

FILES SECTION
MAILED
☆ JUL 18 1934 ☆
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/dlg

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

RECORDED

62-21526-81

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 19 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/dcb

COPY (AEH)

The Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, initiated an investigation to effect the apprehension of John Herbert Dillinger for the theft and interstate transportation of an automobile belonging to Mrs. Lillian Holley, Sheriff of Lake County, Indiana, which car Dillinger stole following his escape from the Lake County Jail, Crown Point, Indiana, on March 3, 1934, and transported to Chicago, Illinois, in violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. During the course of the subsequent investigation, numerous other individuals in several states became implicated, principally by virtue of their having harbored Dillinger and certain of his fugitive associates. Up to the present date, September 6, 1934, combined investigative efforts of Federal and State authorities have resulted in the conviction in Federal Courts of eight individuals with actual sentences totaling eight years, nine months and one day, and with fines aggregating $2,000.00. There have also been imposed suspended sentences totaling four years and one day, and probationary sentences totaling four years and one day. In addition, fourteen individuals have been indicted by Federal Grand Juries in Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Indiana. Four State indictments have been returned against four defendants implicated in this case. Three of the fugitives have been killed while resisting arrest by State and Federal authorities. A fourth individual committed suicide prior to the institution of prosecution against him, and still another criminal associate of this group was shot and killed following an attempt to escape with certain property belonging to the gang.

There follows a brief summary of the prosecutive action which has been taken by the Federal Government against each of the defendants in this case:

JOHN HERBERT DILLINGER

On March 7, 1934, a complaint was filed before the United States Commissioner, Chicago, Illinois, charging Dillinger with violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. A Federal Grand Jury sitting at Madison, Wisconsin, returned an indictment on May 18, 1934, charging Dillinger with harboring and conspiracy to harbor the fugitive, Thomas Leonard Carroll. A second indictment was returned against him by a Federal Grand Jury at South Bend, Indiana, on June 8, 1934, charging him with violation of the National Motor

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Yellow #1

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Vehicle Theft Act. On July 22, 1934, at Chicago, Illinois, Dillinger was shot and killed while attempting to evade arrest by Special Agents of the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice.

THOMAS LEONARD CARROLL

At the inception of the investigation looking toward the apprehension of John Dillinger, Thomas Leonard Carroll was wanted by Federal authorities, an indictment charging him with the burglary of a United States Post Office having been returned on June 17, 1933, by a United States Grand Jury at Madison, Wisconsin. On May 19, 1934, Carroll was again indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Madison, Wisconsin which charged him with harboring and conspiracy to harbor the fugitive, John Dillinger. Carroll was shot and killed by police officers at Waterloo, Iowa, on June 7, 1934, when he attempted to resist arrest.

HOMER VAN METER

On April 28, 1934, Van Meter was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at St. Paul, Minnesota, on a charge of conspiracy to harbor Dillinger in the City of St. Paul. On May 19, 1934, a Federal Grand Jury at Madison, Wisconsin, returned two indictments against Van Meter, the first charging him with harboring and conspiracy to harbor Dillinger and the second with harboring and conspiracy to harbor Thomas Leonard Carroll. Van Meter was shot and killed by officers of the St. Paul, Minnesota Police Department at St. Paul, Minnesota, on August 23, 1934, as he attempted to escape after having been ordered to halt.

JOHN HAMILTON

Three Federal indictments have been returned against Hamilton, the first at St. Paul, Minnesota on April 28, 1934, on a charge of conspiracy to harbor John Dillinger. The other two were returned at Madison, Wisconsin on May 19, 1934, and charged him with harboring and conspiracy to harbor Dillinger and Carroll. He is still at large.

rewritten
ps

LESTER M. GILLIS

On May 19, 1934, a Federal Grand Jury at Madison, Wisconsin returned two indictments against Gillis, the first charging him with harboring and conspiracy to harbor Dillinger and the second charging him with harboring and conspiracy to harbor Carroll. Gillis is still at large.

ALBERT W. REILLY

Three Federal indictments have been returned against Reilly, the first at St. Paul, Minnesota on April 28, 1934, charging him with conspiracy to harbor Dillinger and two others at Madison, Wisconsin on May 19, 1934, in which he is charged with harboring Dillinger and Carroll. On July 9, 1934 he was remanded to the Ramsey County Jail in default of $20,000 bond.

DR. CLAYTON E. MAY

On April 28, 1934, Dr. May was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at St. Paul, Minnesota, on a charge of conspiracy to harbor Dillinger and on May 22, 1934, a verdict of guilty was returned against him in the United States District Court at St. Paul, Minnesota and he was sentenced to serve a term of two years in a Federal Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1,000.

EVELYN FRECHETTE

On April 8, 1934, Evelyn Frechette was apprehended by Special Agents of the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice at Chicago, Illinois, and charged with conspiracy to harbor and conceal Dillinger. She was subsequently removed to St. Paul, Minnesota to stand trial on an indictment returned against her by a Federal Grand Jury at St. Paul, Minnesota on April 28, 1934, which indictment charged her with conspiracy to harbor Dillinger. On May 23, 1934, a jury in the United States District Court at St. Paul, Minnesota, returned a verdict of guilty and she was immediately sentenced to serve a term of two years in a Federal Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1,000.

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JEAN DELANEY

This woman was indicted on May 19, 1934, by a Federal Grand Jury at Madison, Wisconsin, on two charges, the first charging her with harboring and conspiracy to harbor Dillinger and the second with harboring and conspiracy to harbor Carroll. She was sentenced in the United States District Court, Madison, Wisconsin on a plea of guilty on May 25, 1934, to serve a term of one year and six months. This sentence was suspended and she was placed on probation for a like period. She was arrested at Waterloo, Iowa on June 7, 1934, and her probation was revoked on June 11, 1934, at which time she was sentenced to serve one year and one day in a Federal Reformatory.

PATRICIA YOUNG

On May 19, 1934, this woman was charged in two indictments returned by a Federal Grand Jury at Madison, Wisconsin, with harboring and conspiracy to harbor Dillinger and Carroll. She was arrested by Special Agents of the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice in Chicago, Illinois, on June 2, 1934, and was promptly returned to Madison, Wisconsin, where she was arraigned in the United States District Court on June 20, 1934. At this time she entered a plea of not guilty but subsequently changed her plea to guilty and was sentenced on July 6, 1934, to serve terms of two years on each indictment, the sentences to run concurrently.

MARIE MARION COMFORTI

Following an unsuccessful attempt to apprehend Dillinger and his associates at the Little Bohemia resort, Vilas County, Wisconsin, on April 22, 1934, Marie Comforti was arrested by the Sheriff's office, Madison, Wisconsin on April 23, 1934. She was released to the United States Marshal, Madison, on April 25, 1934, and held in default of bond pending action by the Federal Grand Jury at Madison, Wisconsin, which body returned two indictments against her on May 19, 1934, charging her with harboring and conspiracy to harbor Dillinger and Carroll. On May 25, 1934, in the

cj

United States District Court at Madison, Wisconsin, she entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to serve a term of one year and six months. This sentence was suspended and she was placed on probation for the same period. This probation was revoked on June 29, 1934, and a warrant was issued for her arrest. Marie Comforti was again apprehended by Special Agents of the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice in Chicago, Illinois on August 26, 1934, and on September 1, 1934, she was arraigned before the United States Commissioner, Chicago, Illinois, on new charges of harboring Dillinger and Van Meter. She is presently held in default of a $5,000.00 bond.

HELEN GILLIS

This woman was arrested by the Sheriff's office at Madison, Wisconsin, on April 23, 1934, following the unsuccessful attempt to apprehend Dillinger and his associates at the Little Bohemia resort, Vilas County, Wisconsin. She was turned over to the custody of the United States Marshal, Madison, Wisconsin, on April 25, 1934, and held in default of bond to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury at Madison, Wisconsin. Two indictments were returned against her on May 19, 1934, charging her with harboring and conspiracy to harbor Dillinger and Carroll. She entered a plea of guilty in the United States District Court at Madison, Wisconsin on May 25, 1934, at which time she was given suspended and probationary sentences of one year and one day. Upon her failure to report to her probationary officer, this probation was revoked on June 12, 1934, and a warrant was issued for her arrest. She is still at large.

MRS. ISAAC STEVE

On June 6, 1934, a Federal Grand Jury sitting at Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan, returned an indictment charging her with harboring Dillinger. She was arraigned the following day, entered a plea of not guilty and was released under $1,000 bond returnable at the October, 1934 term of the United States District Court.

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TAM

H. S. LEBMAN

On April 30, 1934 a complaint was filed with the United States Commissioner at San Antonio, Texas, charging Lebman with receiving and concealing stolen Government pistols. However, this complaint was dismissed on May 10, 1934. Lebman's connection with the Dillinger gang resulted from his supplying of firearms to members of that criminal group during the fall of 1933.

OPAL LONG

This woman was arrested on June 1, 1934 by Agents of the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, in Chicago, Illinois, and was removed from Chicago to St. Paul, Minnesota, on June 21, 1934. A complaint had been filed with the United States Commissioner at St. Paul, Minnesota, on June 2, 1934, charging her with harboring John Dillinger. On June 29, 1934 she entered a plea of guilty to an information filed by the United States Attorney in the United States District Court at St. Paul, Minnesota. She was sentenced the same day to serve six months in the Minneapolis Work House.

EDWARD GREEN

This man was known to be a St. Paul associate of Dillinger, Gillis and other members of this criminal group and to have aided them in two bank robberies shortly after Dillinger's escape at Crown Point, Indiana. He was shot by Special Agents of the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, on April 3, 1934 at St. Paul, Minnesota as he attempted to escape with certain property belonging to the gang. He died at St. Paul, Minnesota on April 9, 1934.

BESSIE SKINNER

On April 28, 1934 Bessie Skinner, paramour of Edward Green, was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at St. Paul, Minnesota on a charge of conspiracy to harbor Dillinger, and on May 25, 1934 she entered a plea of guilty to the indictment in the United States District Court, St. Paul, Minnesota, and was sentenced to serve a term of one year and three months in a Federal reformatory.

In addition to the above, Louis P. Piquett, a Chicago attorney; Arthur W. O'Leary, an employee of Piquett; Dr. William Loeser and Dr. Harold Bernard Cassidy, two Chicago Physicians, were taken into custody and arraigned before the United States Commissioner, Chicago, Illinois, on September 1, 1934, on charges of harboring Homer Van Meter and John Dillinger.

William F. Finnerty and his wife, Ella Finnerty, were taken into custody on August 27, 1934 by Special Agents of the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, and arraigned on September 1, 1934, before the United States Commissioner, Chicago, Illinois, on charges of harboring Homer Van Meter at Calumet City, Illinois.

On the morning of July 26, 1934, James Johnson Probasco, in whose home Dillinger and Van Meter had resided for several weeks

(Re-write RD)

in order that operations might be performed on their faces and fingers, committed suicide by leaping from a window in the Chicago office of the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice where he was being questioned concerning his reported harboring of these fugitives.

In addition to the above outlined Federal prosecutions certain State action has also been taken. Homer Van Meter and John Dillinger were indicted by a Ramsey County, Minnesota Grand Jury on June 14, 1934, on charges of assault in the first degree, and Evelyn Frechette was indicted by the same body on the same date and charged with being an accessory to the above mentioned offense. These charges grew out of the escape of Dillinger, Van Meter and Frechette from their hide out at 93-95 Lexington Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota on March 31, 1934, at which time Dillinger and Van Meter fired numerous shots at a Special Agent of the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, and a detective of the St. Paul, Minnesota Police Department.

H. S. Lehman was also named in an indictment returned by a State Grand Jury at San Antonio, Texas, on May 29, 1934, on charges of violating the State "Machine Gun Law".

cj

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

File
9-11

Sept 5

THE PENTHOUSE
TWELVE TWELVE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/[illegible]

My Dear Edgar

Thanks so much for sending on the transcript of your speech ~~before~~ before the A. B. A. If you keep working on those guys long enough you'll put it over that they'd better clean house. It was a swell speech.

Better than that though, was the job you pulled in Chicago with Mr. Piquet.

If it is possible, will you [illegible]

RECORDED
SEP 17 [illegible]

62-21526-82
[illegible] OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 12 1934 P.M.
[illegible] OF JUSTICE
FILE

TOLSON
LESTER

THE PENTHOUSE
TWELVE TWELVE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Clyde to send me all information possible on the Dillinger case and as up to date as possible. I am trying to work out a lunch that may be a <u>real</u> story. Of course, I will use my usual discretion.

Best to you Ed, and I hope to see you soon on that Saturday Evening Post proposition.

Sincerely

Ryley

CR:ACH 2-21526-83

October 11, 1934.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/21/84 BY 8259 WEB/dcg

Dear Ryley:-

I am extremely sorry that it has not been possible for me prior to this time to furnish you the information which you requested by telephone some time ago in connection with the story which you propose to write with regard to political affiliations in gangster activities. A survey has been made in the Division but unfortunately not much information along the lines which you mentioned is available. However, I am enclosing the following data which may be of value to you:

A copy of a memorandum dated October 8, 1934, which deals with the activities of Louis Phillip Piquett, attorney for John Herbert Dillinger and his associates. This memorandum also contains portions entitled, respectively, "Evidence of attempted extortion on threats to revoke parole extended to Federal prisoner" and "Judicial opinion concerning political and professional connections of criminals".

A copy of a memorandum entitled "Louis Phillip Piquett", dated October 8, 1934, which contains more detailed information with regard to Piquett's activities.

A copy of a memorandum dated October 8, 1934, entitled "Arthur W. O'Leary," who was affiliated with Piquett.

A copy of a statement made by Dr. Wilhelm Loeser, dated Chicago, Illinois, August 31, 1934.

A copy of a statement by Dr. Herold Bernard Cassidy, dated Chicago, Illinois, August 30, 1934.

A copy of a statement dated Chicago, Illinois, August 31, 1934, by Arthur O'Leary.

A copy of a memorandum dated November 25, 1933, dealing with the Herrick V. Nittoly case.

1 copy

A copy of a memorandum dated October 2, 1934 entitled Charles Erb Redding, with aliases; Bank Robbery.

A copy of a memorandum dated October 9, 1934, which gives brief information concerning each of the 31 kidnaping cases which had been investigated by the Division of Investigation.

A copy of a memorandum dated October 9, 1934, entitled "Accomplishments and Outline of Interesting Activities and Cases, Division of Investigation".

After you have had an opportunity to review this material, I will be very glad to have you let me know if there is any additional specific information which you desire.

I am indeed sorry that it has not been possible for me to see you in New York. So many matters have arisen in connection with the work of the Division that it has been impossible for me to make any definite plans of any kind. I am still hopeful, however, that before long an opportunity will arise so that I can see you and talk with you again.

Clyde has returned to the office and is feeling much better.

With best regards to "Gen" and to you, I am

Cordially yours,

Enclosures.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

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

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September 19, 1934.

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper telephoned from New York this morning. He stated that he has a story "all set" and asked if I could have Mr. Lester prepare some material in connection therewith. He said he intends to come to Washington if he possibly can, but if he is unable to do so, he will send in a draft. I told him I would have the material sent to him, and if he is unable to come to Washington, I may be able to see him in New York one day this week since it may be necessary to go to New York in connection with the Lindbergh case.

Mr. Cooper stated that in his story he wants to prove that there is a set-up, which has not come about through any fictional gangster proposition, but has been a natural outgrowth of political affiliations, etc., so that practically every town has its group in which some one has naturally assumed the place whereby he can control bonds, paroles, etc.; and that to "lick" the crime problem all this must be uprooted. Mr. Cooper asked for my opinion along this line, and I replied that I believe this theory is absolutely sound.

Mr. Cooper also inquired as to what he could state relative to Piquett. I stated that this case goes to trial the latter part of this month and that Mr. Purvis is here today from Chicago, and I will discuss this matter with him. Mr. Cooper inquired particularly as to the confession of the individual who jumped from the window. I stated that this man had made no confession, but we do have the confessions of the two doctors and of Piquett's associate, O'Leary, which bring Piquett into the picture. Upon Mr. Cooper's request, I told him that I would furnish copies of the confessions to him. He stated he would also like to refer to some case in which a lawyer has been up on various charges, and in which the Bar Association has taken no action. He stated that by this he did not mean to reflect upon the Bar Association, but that the citizens of the town have a tendency to "flock" toward such a person, particularly when it is suggested that he be disbarred. I remarked that there are a number of lawyers of this type and Piquett just happens to be the first one we have been able to take into custody. I told him I would also have some material of this nature sent to him.

RECORDED 62-21526-83

JEH

OCT 15 1934

OCT 15 1934

TOLSON
LESTER

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

(03)

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS
DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 708 14th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

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DATE 8/21/84 BY 8269 [illegible]

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

NA1264 68 NL=NEWYORK NY 1 J

EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR=DIV OF INVESTIGATION
UNITEDSTATES DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHDC=

DEAR EDGAR SO GLAD TO HEAR THAT YOU ARE COMING UP THIS WEEK AS I WANT TO SEE YOU ABOUT SOME FUTURE ARTICLES WHICH BLOSSOM AND I DISCUSSED TODAY STOP BY THE WAY HOW IS THE STUFF FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST COMING ALONG AS I HAVE HAD AN INQUIRY FROM THERE STOP GIVE MY BEST TO CLYDE AND HERES HOPING TO SEE YOU THIS WEEK BEST REGARDS=

RYLEY.

62-21526-83

Ser Cooper
10-11-34

OCT 15 1934 RECORDED

WESTERN UNION MESSENGERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF NOTES AND PACKAGES

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

October 9, 1934.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/21/84 BY 8269WEB/dcg

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

In compliance with your recent oral instructions concerning the assembling of certain data which Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper desired in connection with a story which he was preparing for the Saturday Evening Post, there is attached a memorandum dated October 8, 1934, entitled, "LOUIS PHILLIP PIQUETT, Attorney for John Herbert Dillinger and his associates", and containing additional portions entitled respectively, "EVIDENCE OF ATTEMPTED EXTORTION ON THREATS TO REVOKE PAROLE EXTENDED TO FEDERAL PRISONER", and "JUDICIAL OPINION CONCERNING POLITICAL AND PROFESSIONAL CONNECTIONS OF CRIMINALS".

In addition there is attached a copy of a memorandum dated October 8, 1934, entitled, "LOUIS PHILLIP PIQUETT", dealing more in detail with the activities of this individual, in addition to a memorandum entitled, "ARTHUR W. O'LEARY", dealing with the activities of that individual.

There is also attached a copy of the statement by Dr. Wilhelm Loeser, dated Chicago, Illinois, August 31, 1934; a copy of the statement by Dr. Harold Bernard Cassidy, dated Chicago, Illinois, August 30, 1934, and a copy of a statement by Arthur O'Leary, dated Chicago, Illinois, August 31, 1934.

All of the above data was prepared by Supervisor Lowdon, and represents all of the data available in the Division along the lines requested by Mr. Cooper.

There is also attached a copy of I. C. #75-1331 entitled, "MERRICK V. NITTOLY, et al - Bondsmen and Sureties", which should prove of interest and help to Mr. Cooper.

In forwarding the above data to Mr. Cooper, you will probably want to call his attention to the fact that considerable of this data is of a very confidential nature in order that he may exercise his usual good judgment in using any portions thereof.

Respectfully,

W. H. D. Lester.

RECORDED 62-21526-83
OCT 15 1934
OCT 15 1934
NELSON

EHDL:IHO

October 9, 1934.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/21/64 BY 8269 WEB/eg

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There is also attached a copy of I. C. 675-1331 entitled, "HERRICK V. NITTOLY, et al - Bondsmen and Sureties", which should prove of interest and help to Mr. Cooper.

In forwarding the above data to Mr. Cooper, you will probably want to call his attention to the fact that considerable of this data is of a very confidential nature in order that he may exercise his usual good judgment in using any portions thereof.

Respectfully,

W. H. D. Lester.

1 copy

LC-HDS

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

November 25, 1932.

I. C. #75-1331

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8/21/84 BY 826WEB/deg

MERRICK V. NITTOLY; FRANK H. BURKE
alias WILLIAM BELL; IRVING MARSH;
EDWARD F. STEINWAY; JOHN N. WARREN;
ARTHUR A. STEWART; CHARLES N. NITTOLY;
ORRIS B. NITTOLY.

Bondsmen and Sureties

For a period of three years prior to 1931 the bail bond situation in Brooklyn, New York, was a source of great trouble and annoyance to the office of the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York. On August 11, 1931, the United States Attorney at Brooklyn received an anonymous letter in which it was alleged that a certain "crowd" was guilty of highly improper conduct in connection with the writing of pre-arraignment or "night" bail bonds. Immediately upon receipt of this letter the United States Attorney at Brooklyn requested the United States Bureau of Investigation to make an intensive investigation of alleged irregularities prevalent among certain professional bondsmen operating in the Eastern District of New York.

The bail bond business was quite lucrative in Brooklyn and competition was extremely keen. In the business world keen competition usually results in the adoption of improved business methods, and in this case the competition resulted in the employment of ingenious devices by the individuals connected with the firm of Nittoly and Nittoly, bond brokers, 186 Joraleman Street, Brooklyn, New York, whereby the criminal was afforded a most exceptional service. In fact, prior to the commission of the crime, the bondsman was waiting with the bond already containing the necessary signature and approval of the appropriate judicial officer and all that remained was to secure the name of the accused.

In order to uncover the fraud perpetrated by the professional bondsmen involved in this case, Special Agents of the United States Bureau of Investigation resorted to the tedious task of personally

62-21526-83

examining in excess of one thousand bail bonds. The investigation was concerned principally with the firm of Nittoly and Nittoly.

It was developed that Merrick V. Nittoly and Charles N. Nittoly, operating under the name of Nittoly and Nittoly, had been engaged in the business of criminal bail bond brokers in Brooklyn for several years. In the operation of this business, this firm employed at one time or another Edward P. Steinway, Irving Marsh, Arthur A. Stewart, Orris B. Nittoly and John N. Warren, in the capacity of "executors" or "runners". A large percentage of the business of this firm consisted in what is known as pre-arraignment or "night" bonds.

In almost every trade, occupation or profession, there are terms which are peculiar to that particular line of endeavor. In connection with the bail bond business, an "executor" is a person employed for the purpose of signing or executing bonds on the behalf of the company for which he is employed, before some duly authorized judicial authority. A "runner" is an individual charged with the duty of delivering bonds thus executed to the police station for the purpose of effecting the release of a prisoner. The "executor" and the "runner" was usually the same individual.

It may be well to explain at this place the procedure which is followed in the execution of a pre-arraignment bail bond. Upon the arrest of a defendant on a given charge he, or his representative, communicates with a bondsman who ascertains the charge upon which the defendant is held, and contacts, either personally or through an "executor", a judicial officer who has the authority to fix and approve bail for the release of the defendant from custody. When the bail bond has been fixed and approved it is customary for the "runner" to deliver the bond to the officer in whose custody the defendant is held, and upon receipt of this bond the officer releases the defendant named therein from custody and delivers the bond in due course of procedure to the United States Commissioner or other officer before whom the same is made returnable.

From January 1, 1929 to April 1, 1931, John N. Warren, who has been engaged in the Federal bail bond business in New York City and Brooklyn, New York for a number of years, was employed in charge of the Prohibition Bond Division of Nittoly and Nittoly, and from April 1, 1931 to July 1, 1931, he was associated with Arthur A. Stewart and Frank H. Burke in connection with the writing of pre-arraignment prohibition bail bonds.

In a statement which was made to Special Agents of the United States Bureau of Investigation, Edward F. Steinway stated that a rumor existed that Frank H. Burke entered into an agreement with certain speakeasy proprietors whereby he furnished bail bonds for any of their employees who might be arrested for violation of the National Prohibition Act. Burke received a stipulated monthly salary for this service.

Special Agents of the United States Bureau of Investigation made an examination of practically all bonds filed by Edward F. Steinway, Irving Marsh, Arthur A. Stewart and Frank H. Burke in the Eastern District of New York. This examination disclosed that almost all bonds written by these individuals had been altered after having been executed and approved by some judicial officer. The name of the original or fictitious defendant named in the bond, and the date of the alleged execution thereof, were erased, and other defendants and dates of execution were substituted for those originally contained on the bond.

For a period of two or three years prior to this investigation, competition in the bail bond business, and particularly in that angle involving the violation of the National Prohibition Act, was exceptionally keen and the individuals involved in this case resorted to the fraudulent execution of bail bonds in order to meet this competition. One of the most interesting phases of the fraudulent bail bond business developed by this investigation consisted of the disclosure of the use of bonds referred to as "radio" bonds. This term was derived from the method which was employed to secure an accurate forgery of the name of a judicial officer on a blank bond. It appears that the office of Nittoly and Nittoly was equipped with a Crosley radio. In addition, an open-air ventilation system was used in this office. The windows contained a large piece of plate glass in the lower part which would permit the raising of the window a certain distance without resulting in a draft. This glass would be removed from the window after which the top would be taken from the radio and the plate glass placed directly over the tubes and lights contained therein. Upon completion of this arrangement, either Charles or Merrick Nittoly would take a blank bail bond and place it on the glass directly over a bail bond which contained the authentic signature of a proper judicial officer. The lights within the radio permitted a tracing of the signature of the judicial officer so accurate that it could hardly be distinguished from the authentic signature.

Another type of fraudulent bonds used by the individuals connected with this case is referred to as "washed" bonds. During the course of the day, while the judges might be reached at their offices or chambers, Merrick Nittoly would cause Edward F. Steinway or Irving Marsh, both of whom were "runners", to appear before either Judge Mitchell May or Justice Selah B. Strong with a number of bail bonds bearing fictitious names of alleged prohibition violators. After these bonds had been acknowledged or signed by the Judge they would be returned in bulk by Steinway or Marsh to the offices of Nittoly and Nittoly, where either Merrick or Charles Nittoly would erase or wash out by means of chemicals the fictitious names which had previously been inserted therein. By this procedure they arranged to always maintain a supply of bonds already executed and which could, thereafter, be used for the purpose of releasing from jail any person charged with the violation of the National Prohibition Act.

"Washed" bonds were also sometimes obtained in the following manner:

An "executor" employed by Nittoly and Nittoly would appear before a proper judicial officer and obtain his signature to a bond for the release of a person charged with the violation of the National Prohibition Act, who was actually in custody at that time. Owing to the keen competition in the bail bond business it frequently happened that a competing bondsman would arrive at the police station where the defendant was incarcerated before the "runner" representing Nittoly and Nittoly, and would secure the release of this defendant on bail. When this occurred, the bond genuinely executed would be returned to the office of Nittoly and Nittoly where the name of this defendant, as well as the date of execution, if necessary would be eradicated by the use of chemicals. At a later date when an individual was arrested for violation of the National Prohibition Act, a representative of Nittoly and Nittoly would place his name on the bond from which the name of the original defendant had been erased and thus effect the immediate release of the second defendant.

As previously indicated, the name of Justice Selah B. Strong appeared on a large number of bonds written by the firm of Nittoly and Nittoly. Justice Strong received a rumor that alterations were being made on bonds approved by him and thereafter required that he be furnished with the name of each defendant for whom he approved a bond in a prohibition case. In order to meet this situation a method was devised

by which this requirement could be complied with. This consisted of furnishing Justice Strong with the name of a prisoner released on a bond one or two days after his release. That is, if a prisoner was incarcerated on the first day of the month, and released on a "washed" or forged bond, the following day a representative of the firm of Nittoly and Nittoly would appear before Justice Strong and obtain his approval on a bond for the release of this prisoner and furnish him with the name of the prisoner at this time. Inasmuch as this defendant had already been released twenty-four to forty-eight hours previous thereto, this bond could not be used for the release of the prisoner named in the bond, and, accordingly, his name would be eradicated and the name of some other prisoner inserted therein. After this had been accomplished the name of the prisoner released on this bond would be furnished to Justice Strong the following day on a third bond purporting to be for the release of this prisoner, and so on ad infinitum.

It is interesting to note at this place that the investigation by Special Agents of the United States Bureau of Investigation established that Justice Strong was in Kingston, New York, from July 9 to July 13, 1931 and was in Canada from July 14 to July 27, 1931, during which time a large number of bonds were alleged to have been approved and signed by this judicial official. It was thus conclusively proved that it would have been impossible for this official to have approved the bonds in question on the dates indicated on the bonds.

In connection with the investigation conducted by Special Agents of the United States Bureau of Investigation, an Examiner of Questioned Documents for the United States Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., examined in excess of three hundred bonds written by Nittoly and Nittoly and confederates. By means of a chemical treatment it was possible to restore the names of the original defendants whose names had been "washed" from the bonds, together with the dates of their arrests, thus showing that the bonds written by Nittoly and Nittoly were previously used for the release of other persons charged with the commission of a Federal offense.

The evidence amassed by this investigation was presented to the Grand Jury for the Eastern District of New York, and on March 31, 1932 indictments were returned against Orris Nittoly and Irving Marsh, charging these individuals with the forging and uttering of pre-arraignment bail bonds.

On April 4, 1932 similar indictments were returned against Edward F. Steinway and Arthur A. Stewart. Pleas of guilty were entered by Orris Nittoly, Edward F. Steinway, Irving Marsh and Arthur A. Stewart on April 29, 1932, and on May 6, 1932, Steinway, Marsh and Stewart were sentenced to serve one year and one day in a United States Penitentiary on one count of the indictments which had been returned against them. Sentence on another count of the indictments was suspended and they were placed on probation for a period of

five years, the probationary term to begin at the expiration of their sentence in the Atlanta Penitentiary. Orris Nittoly received a sentence of three months in the United States Detention Headquarters in New York City on one count of the indictment returned against him, and on another count the sentence was suspended and he was placed on probation for a period of two years, the probationary term to begin at the expiration of his sentence in the United States Detention Headquarters in New York City.

On May 26, 1932 the Grand Jury for the Eastern District of New York returned true bills of indictment against Merrick V. Nittoly, Charles N. Nittoly, Frank H. Burke and John N. Warren. The indictments charged the forging and uttering of pre-arraignment bail bonds.

On May 31, 1932, a joint indictment was returned against John N. Warren and Frank H. Burke.

On July 20, 1932, Charles N. Nittoly was sentenced to serve three months in the United States Detention Headquarters, New York City, and also received a two-year probationary sentence. On October 11, 1932, Merrick V. Nittoly, after entering a plea of guilty, was sentenced to serve eight months in the United States Detention Headquarters in New York City on one count of the indictment, and on another count was sentenced to serve two years in the United States Penitentiary and pay a fine of $100.00, the execution of which sentence was suspended. He was placed on probation for a period of two years, the probationary period to begin at the expiration of his term in the United States Detention Headquarters, New York City. On October 13, 1932, Frank H. Burke was sentenced to serve three months in the United States Detention Headquarters in New York City on one count of the indictment, and on another count of the same indictment was sentenced to serve two years in a United States Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $100.00, the execution of which sentence was suspended and he was placed on probation for a period of two years, the probationary period to begin at the expiration of his sentence in the United States Detention Headquarters, New York City. On October 25, 1932, John N. Warren received a sentence of two years and six months in a Federal Penitentiary.

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October 8, 1934

LOUIS PHILLIP PIQUETT,
Attorney for John Herbert
Dillinger and his associates.

Prior to Piquett's association with Dillinger and certain members of his criminal group, he was well known as an attorney in Chicago, Illinois. He was admitted to the practice of law in the State of Illinois in October, 1920, having first been employed in the City Prosecuting Attorney's office in Chicago, in the year 1915. He is known to have assumed some degree of political power in Chicago.

As early as 1919 Piquett was publicly mentioned in connection with unscrupulous political activities in the City of Chicago and there appeared in the Chicago Tribune, under date of September 4, 1919, the following item: "Accusation made by Alderman Walter T. Stephen and two policemen of the East Chicago Station against Louis Piquett in the office of City Prosecutor Harry B. Miller". The accusation was that he was bringing political influence to bear in the work of the East Chicago Police Station.

Several complaints against Piquett have been filed with the Grievance Committee of the Chicago Bar Association. Several of these have been dismissed, some of them because of the character of the individual filing the complaint.

In the early part of 1934 the Board of Commissioners of the Grievance Committee of the Chicago Bar Association heard two cases against Piquett, but failed to find sufficient cause in either. However, they were again placed on file for additional consideration.

There is of record in the Chicago Municipal Court the case of Thomas McEvilly versus Louis Piquett, #2815672, in which it appears that McEvilly, a member of the Chicago Police Department, failed to report for duty promptly at the end of leave of absence and as a result was dismissed from the police force. McEvilly then employed Piquett to bring Court proceedings in an attempt to regain his position. For these services McEvilly paid Piquett the sum of $500, which was accepted by the attorney on

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the condition that the money would be returned to McVilly in the event Piquett was unsuccessful in securing the position for him. After a period of two or three months Piquett readily admitted to the former officer that he was unable to regain his position for him and promised to repay the money. This occurred in 1931 and since that time Piquett has repaid only $21.50 of the original $500. Subsequently McVilly sued the attorney for the balance of $478.50, plus interest. In answer to this suit Piquett filed an affidavit of merits in which he alleged that the $500 paid by the plaintiff was a retainer fee for his, Piquett's, legal services, and denied that he had agreed to return the sum should he fail to regain the plaintiff's position. This affidavit was signed and sworn to by Piquett. Following Piquett's attempt to settle this matter out of Court, judgment was taken by default against him, but this judgment has never been satisfied. Subsequently a complaint on behalf of McVilly was presented to the Grievance Committee of the Chicago Bar Association, this complaint stating all of the foregoing facts and charging Piquett with bad faith and perjury, inferring embezzlement. In his reply to this complaint Piquett readily admitted the facts involved, but alleged that in the affidavit of merits the facts had been drawn up by another individual and had been misquoted, and that he, Piquett, had possibly signed it in error. He added that the affidavit had not been sworn to. However, an examination of the affidavit discloses that this statement was false. On June 1, 1934, after the case had been heard by the Chicago Bar Association, the Grievance Committee was of the opinion that disciplinary proceedings could not be sustained against Piquett in the Supreme Court and the matter was merely held on file by the Committee.

Since his admission to the Bar, Piquett has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Cook County, Illinois in three instances. The first indictment was returned in September, 1922 and the remaining two were returned against him in January, 1923. All three indictments arose out of Piquett's alleged "take-off" of fifty cents per ton on coal sold to the Board of Education, and he was discharged from each of these indictments.

During the fall of 1933 and until August, 1934, Piquett, through an alleged religious affiliation, persuaded various persons in Southern Wisconsin to invest sums ranging from $750 to $3,000 in a lime manufacturing project, supposedly situated in Pennsylvania, on a partnership basis. No stock was given, but in two instances partnership agreements were entered into whereby the promoters were to receive fifty per cent of the proceeds from certain lime kilns to be built by the investor's contribution of $2,000 or more. Piquett is presently under indictment at Darlington, Lafayette County, Wisconsin, for violation of the Wisconsin Securities Act, on a charge of having sold stock without a proper license. However, the trial of this case has been continued until the December, 1934 term of Court.

In his dealings with Dillinger, Piquett was assisted materially by Arthur J. O'Leary, who was employed by him as an investigator. The activities of Piquett and O'Leary in this respect are set forth in more detail in the attached memoranda dealing with these individuals.

EVIDENCE OF ATTEMPTED EXTORTION
OR THREATS TO REVOKE PAROLE
EXTENDED TO FEDERAL PRISONER.

Dr. Wilhelm Loeser, who is presently under indictment in Chicago, Illinois for harboring and conspiracy to harbor Dillinger and Van Meter, was sentenced in the United States District Court, Chicago, Illinois, on June 26, 1931 to serve a term of three years in the Federal Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas for violation of the Narcotic Statutes. Dr. Loeser was granted a parole effective December 7, 1933. He then returned to Chicago, in compliance with the parole provisions, but subsequently violated his parole by leaving the State of Illinois and proceeding to Oklahoma and Mexico.

From Dr. Loesser's own statement it appears that an attempt to extort money from him was made by Dr. Louis E. Eastman and Edward Brundage, former Attorney General for the State of Illinois, who demanded that he pay each of them the sum of $5,000 in order not to have his parole revoked and him to be returned to the penitentiary. He was advised by Eastman and Brundage that if he failed to meet their demands he would be returned to the Federal Penitentiary to complete his sentence, which was approximately twenty months.

This is set forth in the signed statement submitted by Dr. Loesser to Special Agents of the Division of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, on August 31, 1934, a copy of which is attached hereto.

There are also attached copies of the statements of Dr. Harold Bernard Cassidy and Arthur W. O'Leary, who are also under indictment in Chicago, Illinois for harboring and conspiracy to harbor Dillinger and Van Meter.

JUDICIAL OPINION CONCERNING POLITICAL AND PROFESSIONAL CONNECTIONS OF CRIMINALS.

In the United States District Court for the Western District of Michigan, Northern Division, the case entitled United States versus one Ford V-8 Sedan involved the confiscation of an automobile abandoned by John Hamilton and John Dillinger on the premises of Mrs. Anna Steve, of Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan, who is a sister of Hamilton. In a decision affirming the confiscation order, the Honorable Fred M. Raymond, United States District Court Judge, stated, in part:

"Too close adherence to precedents will result in an almost impregnable fortress about the criminal, who already makes effective use of the advantages of the machine gun, bullet-proof

clothing and the armored car in acts of commission and escape; of the talents and influence of the learned professions in escaping conviction and punishment; and of the influence of politicians and the credulity of boards of pardon and parole in minimizing penalties. No sufficient reason exists why precedents established in the days when the contest between the criminal and his prey afforded some slight change of successful resistance by the victim should be adhered to for the protection of the criminal."

This, of course, expresses the opinion which has long been held by the United States Department of Justice.

October 8, 1934

LOUIS PHILLIP PIQUETT

During virtually the entire time that the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, has been seeking the apprehension of John Dillinger and his associates, Louis Phillip Piquett, a Chicago attorney, has been openly representing himself to be the legal counsel for several of these criminals and certain of their connections. Investigation has definitely established that Piquett maintained a close contact with Dillinger and assisted in obtaining medical attention and shelter for him.

Louis Phillip Piquett was born in Benton, Wisconsin, September 24, 1882. After completing his grammar school education in that city, he proceeded to Chicago, Illinois where, from 1911 to 1915 he attended the Chicago Professional Preparatory School, which has since gone out of existence. From September, 1918 until February, 1920, Piquett studied law under two Chicago attorneys and, at the same time, was employed as Chief Clerk in the City of Chicago Prosecuting Attorney's office. He was admitted to the practice of law in the State of Illinois in October, 1920. Prior to the year 1915, when he was first employed by the City Prosecuting Attorney's office, he had followed various enterprises such as the mining business, waiter, saloon business, and salesman. At one time he was also superintendent of the Klor Piquett Mining Company, Platteville, Wisconsin. At another time he was in partnership with one Ellis Marks in a saloon business in Chicago, Illinois, and he later engaged in the same business with one Abe Lewis in Chicago, Illinois. He was also employed as a cigar salesman at Butte, Montana. Piquett is known to have assumed some degree of political power in Chicago.

There have been several complaints filed with the Grievance Committee of the Chicago Bar Association against Piquett. A number of these have been dismissed, some of them due to the character of the complainant. Two cases were heard in the early part of 1934 and the Board of Commissioners of the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association did not find sufficient cause in either of them; however, they were again placed on file. Since his admission to the Bar, Louis Piquett has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Cook County, Illinois, in the following instances:

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In September, 1923, the Cook County Grand Jury charged Piquett and ten others with conspiracy. He was subsequently discharged from this indictment under what is known as the "Four Term Law" in the State of Illinois. A nolle prosequi was entered to the charge against the ten other defendants.

In January, 1923, the Cook County Grand Jury indicted Piquett and twenty-three other defendants, for conspiracy. This case was disposed of September 6, 1923 and all cases against the twenty-four defendants were dismissed.

The same Grand Jury, in January, 1923, returned another indictment against Piquett and twenty-three defendants, for conspiracy. On July 2, 1923 a nolle prosequi was entered in the cases of five of these defendants, and on July 13, 1923 the cases against sixteen defendants were discharged. On September 6, 1923 the cases against three defendants were struck off with leave to reinstate.

The three indictments, above mentioned, arose out of Piquett's alleged "rake off" of fifty cents per ton on coal sold to the Board of Education.

It has been reported that, on at least two occasions, Piquett received money upon his representations that he would secure City positions for the donors, and that in neither case did he fulfill his promise in this respect.

During the year of 1932 Piquett served as counsel for a Dr. Wilhelm Lorser, a physician and pharmacist of Chicago, Illinois, who had been sentenced in the United States District Court in this city on June 26, 1931 to serve a term of three years in the Federal Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for violation of the Narcotic Statute. Piquett drew up Lorser's petition for parole, obtained signatures thereto, and otherwise assisted in obtaining the parole which was granted effective December 7, 1932.

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On March 16, 1934 Piquett, accompanied by a woman, appeared at a hotel in Lima, Ohio and created a general disturbance in the lobby, boasting of his connections with the Dillinger gang. Upon receipt of repeated complaints, Piquett and the woman were arrested by local officers and charged with disorderly conduct. At the time of his arrest Piquett attempted to secure his release by bribing the officers and when a similar attempt was made the following day a charge of bribery was placed against him. He was released under a $500 bond upon entering a plea of not guilty to both charges and the cases were postponed indefinitely.

The County Attorney at Darlington, Wisconsin learned of this arrest in Lima, Ohio and attempted to secure the custody of Piquett in connection with an indictment which had been returned against him in Lafayette County, Wisconsin for violation of the Wisconsin Securities Act, on a charge of having sold stock without a proper license. Upon receipt of Piquett's professional word of honor, the County Attorney agreed to permit him to appear at Darlington at a later date to personally answer the charges of the indictment. After failing to appear at the appointed time, Piquett later appeared and posted bond for $5,000, the case was set for trial on June 4, 1934 and on that date he appeared through counsel and proceeded in continuing the case until December, 1934, on the grounds that he was constantly engaged in the defense of Evelyn Frechette, and as counsel for John Dillinger was about to earn a large fee, of which he would be deprived should he be forced to stand trial at that time.

Piquett did, in fact, serve as counsel for Evelyn Frechette and Dr. Clayton E. May, and unsuccessfully defended them in their trial at St. Paul, Minnesota, on May 23, 1934, at which time they were convicted on a charge of conspiracy to harbor the fugitive John Dillinger.

Following the killing of Dillinger on July 22, 1934, an intensive investigation was instituted to locate those individuals who had assisted in attempting to alter the fingerprint impressions and facial appearances of Dillinger and Homer Van Meter. A Dr. Ralph Rothlend was promptly taken into custody. Fingerprint identification disclosed that Rothlend is identical with Dr. Wilhelm Loeser, whom Piquett had aided in securing a parole from the United States Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

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During the latter part of April, 1954, Dr. Loesser, who had recently returned to Chicago, Illinois from Oklahoma and California, again contacted Piquett and attempted to secure from him the return of certain money which, Dr. Loesser alleges, Piquett secured by fraud from one Anna Polly Fatzko, the paramour of Dr. Loesser. During the course of this visit Piquett informed the doctor that if he remained in Chicago he would be arrested for violation of his parole. Dr. Loesser thereupon exhibited to Piquett his fingertips, which had been altered in an attempt to impair identification. Dr. Loesser informed Piquett that he had partially destroyed the identification patterns on the fingertips by using caustic soda. Piquett exhibited an extreme interest in this matter and informed Loesser that a friend of his, one Dr. Cassidy, was engaged in work of a similar nature. Piquett hurriedly departed, but returned to Dr. Loesser within a short period of time, accompanied by one of his employees, Arthur H. O'Leary, who informed Dr. Loesser that a Mr. Lane, who was at that time in Elgin, Illinois, desired his fingertips changed, and that Dr. Cassidy contemplated performing the work. Shortly thereafter Piquett drove O'Leary and Dr. Loesser in his automobile to Elgin, Illinois, where William Elmer Meade, the individual previously referred to as Mr. Lane, was visited. En route to Elgin, Illinois, Piquett had suggested that Meade should be charged a fee of $1,000 for the finger operation and that this fee should be split equally between O'Leary, Loesser and himself. This arrangement was agreed upon. Although no operation was performed on Meade that evening, subsequent thereto, at the request of O'Leary, Dr. Loesser proceeded to Louisville, Kentucky, where he effected certain alterations in Meade's fingerprint patterns.

Some time during the early part of the month of May, 1954, one James Johnson Francisco came to the office of Louis Piquett and informed that attorney that, if he had anyone or should run across anyone whom he desired to hide, he, Francisco, was in a position to take care of any of them inasmuch as his house, located at 1509 North Crawford Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was perfectly safe to be used as a hide-out. Shortly thereafter John Dillinger contacted Arthur O'Leary and informed him that he desired to have operations performed on his face in an attempt to obscure his identity. O'Leary promptly informed Piquett of Dillinger's desire-

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and on several occasions prior to May 27, 1934 this matter was discussed by them with Dr. Loeser. Following instructions from Piquett, O'Leary also contacted Probasco and informed him that Dillinger desired to make use of his house. Arrangements were effected, and on the night of May 27, 1934 Dillinger took up his residence at the home of Probasco. On the same evening Piquett and O'Leary proceeded to the home of Probasco and there discussed with Dillinger the question of performing operations on his face. It was at this time agreed by Dillinger, Piquett and O'Leary, that Dr. Loeser should perform the operations on both Dillinger and Homer Van Meter, for a consideration of $5,000 from each of the fugitives. On this occasion they received from Dillinger the sum of $3,000 and a promise to pay the balance of $2,000 upon the completion of the work. The following day, May 28, 1934, Piquett and O'Leary advised Dr. Loeser to be prepared to operate on Dillinger that evening. O'Leary also secured one Dr. Harold Leonard Cassidy to serve in the capacity of nurse during the time that Dillinger and Van Meter would be incapacitated from their operations. It was agreed by Piquett, O'Leary and Dr. Loeser that Dr. Cassidy should receive $1,500 for assisting in the operations and that the balance should be split equally between them.

On the night of May 30, 1934 Dr. Loeser and Dr. Cassidy performed the first operation on John Dillinger and for several days subsequent thereto additional operations were performed on both Dillinger and Van Meter by these doctors. O'Leary and Piquett visited Van Meter and Dillinger in Probasco's home on several occasions during this period. On one occasion Lester M. Gillis visited with Piquett, O'Leary, Dillinger, Van Meter and the two doctors, in the home of Probasco. On Sunday, June 3, 1934, Dr. Cassidy refused to assist further in the operations. However, Piquett called on him, paid him an additional $60 and persuaded him to continue with the work. That night Dillinger paid $7,000 to Piquett to cover the remaining amount due for the operations which had been performed on Van Meter and himself. Shortly after this transaction Piquett and O'Leary left Probasco's home, after having made arrangements with Dr. Loeser to meet him at his home the following day for the purpose of dividing this money.

On June 4, 1934 this distribution of the $7,000 was effected. Piquett took $600 to replace a similar amount of money which he had paid to Dr. Cassidy on the previous morning. He then counted out one-third of the remainder and gave it to O'Leary. Although the amount which Piquett paid Dr. Loeser on this occasion is not definitely known, it has been determined that the attorney paid Loeser at least $1,700. The doctor has advised that Piquett refused to pay him any additional sum, saying to him: "You got $1,000 from Lane and did not split it with us, so we took our cut in the Lane money out of your cut in the Dillinger-Van Meter money." It is apparent that Piquett was in more or less complete control of the financial phase of all these negotiations.

On July 24, 1934, two days after the death of John Dillinger, Louis Piquett drove hurriedly to the home of Dr. Loeser, and in the absence of the doctor gave Anna Emily Patzke $500 with specific instructions that Dr. Loeser should use it in order to leave Chicago immediately.

Piquett was taken into custody by Special Agents of the Division of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, in Chicago, Illinois, on August 11, 1934, and on the following morning he was arraigned before the United States Commissioner, Chicago, Illinois, at which time he entered pleas of not guilty to charges of harboring Dillinger and Van Meter. His bond was fixed at $50,000. The Federal Grand Jury, sitting at Chicago, Illinois, on September 6, 1934, returned two indictments against Piquett, O'Leary, Loeser and Cassidy, the first charging them with conspiracy to harbor Dillinger and the second with conspiracy to harbor Van Meter. O'Leary, Loeser and Cassidy were arraigned in the United States District Court, Chicago, Illinois, on September 7, 1934 and entered pleas of guilty. Piquett, when arraigned the same date, entered a plea of not guilty and his bond was again set at $50,000. His trial was set for September 17, 1934. On that date his trial was continued to October 29, 1934.

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October 8, 1934

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ARTHUR W. O'LEARY

Arthur W. O'Leary was born at Parnell, Iowa on April 3, 1894. He married one Grace Kabat of Dubuque, Iowa on March 31, 1917 at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. They have two children, [redacted] age 15, and [redacted] age 14. Prior to the time that O'Leary came to Chicago, Illinois he was known to the Sheriff's Office at Dubuque, Iowa as a confidence man.

During the month of January, 1934 he obtained employment with Louis P. Piquett, a Chicago attorney who has been repeatedly and openly representing himself to be the legal counsel for John Dillinger and certain of his associates. Prior to that time he was affiliated with Mr. Piquett in selling equities in a lime kiln known as the Pennsylvania Lime Company. Because of his activities in this connection Piquett is under indictment for violation of the Wisconsin Securities Act.

Shortly after becoming affiliated with Piquett in Chicago, Illinois, O'Leary accompanied Piquett to Crown Point, Indiana where he first met John Dillinger who was then in custody in the County Jail at that point. On that occasion O'Leary and Piquett discussed with Dillinger his defense in connection with the murder charge on which he was being held. About three weeks after Dillinger's escape from the County Jail at Crown Point, Indiana on March 3, 1934, he communicated with O'Leary by telephone at Piquett's office and requested a meeting with O'Leary at a certain point on Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois. O'Leary met the fugitive at the appointed time and place and there first became acquainted with Evelyn Frechette, who was accompanying Dillinger. At this meeting the three of them discussed the possibility of obtaining a divorce for Evelyn Frechette from her husband, who was serving a sentence in some penitentiary. Shortly thereafter, on April 8, 1934, Evelyn Frechette was arrested by Special Agents of the Division of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, and returned to St. Paul, Minnesota to stand trial on charges of harboring John Dillinger. Soon thereafter O'Leary again met Dillinger in Chicago, Illinois. At this time Dillinger requested O'Leary to secure the services of Louis Piquett to defend Evelyn Frechette during her impending trial in the Federal Court at St. Paul, Minnesota. The desired arrangements were effected, Piquett assisted certain St. Paul attorneys in the unsuccessful defense of Evelyn Frechette who was sentenced in the United States District Court, St. Paul, Minnesota, on May 23, 1934, to serve a term of

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two years in a Federal Reformatory and to pay a fine of $1,000, and John Dillinger was charged a fee of $5,000 for these services.

Dillinger again contacted O'Leary during the latter part of April, 1934. During the latter part of May, 1934 the fugitive informed O'Leary that he desired to have an operation performed upon his face for the purpose of so altering his appearance that he would be safe from identification. O'Leary discussed this request with Piquett, who suggested that he talk with a Dr. Robland. This man, whose correct name is Wilhelm Loeser, is a Chicago physician who was paroled from the Federal Penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on December 7, 1932. He had been incarcerated in that institution for violation of the Narcotic Statutes, and Piquett had been instrumental in assisting him to secure his parole.

Following a discussion with Dr. Loeser, Piquett drove O'Leary and the doctor to Elgin, Illinois during the latter part of May, 1934, where one William Elmer Meade, a well known criminal, was contacted for the purpose of performing certain operations on his fingerprint patterns so as to impair identification. Although no action was taken during this first visit, Dr. Loeser later proceeded to Louisville, Kentucky where he did perform certain operations on Meade's fingertips. It had previously been agreed by O'Leary, Piquett and the doctor, that a fee of $1,000 should be charged Meade for these operations and that this fee should be divided equally among the three of them.

Through the efforts of Piquett and O'Leary the home of one James Johnson Probasco was secured as a hide-out for Dillinger and Van Meter, and on May 27, 1934 Dillinger took up his residence at Probasco's home, at 2509 North Crawford Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. That night Piquett and O'Leary discussed the proposed operations with Dillinger and agreed with him that Dr. Loeser would perform facial operations on both Dillinger and Van Meter for a consideration of $5,000 from each fugitive. The same evening Dillinger paid the sum of $3,000 to Piquett and promised to pay the balance of $2,000 upon the completion of the work. At that time it was also agreed that O'Leary should secure the services of a Doctor Harold Bernard Cassidy to assist Dr. Loeser and to remain with the fugitives during the period of their confinement due to these operations. After leaving this conference with Dillinger in the Probasco home, Piquett gave O'Leary $1,000 of the sum which had been advanced by Dillinger and, in addition, turned over to O'Leary $600 to be advanced to Dr. Cassidy.

Piquett advanced a portion of the remainder to Dr. Loesser.

On the night of May 26, 1934 Dr. Loesser and Dr. Cassidy performed the first operation on Dillinger in Probasco's home and for several days thereafter additional operations were performed on both Dillinger and Van Meter by these doctors. During the fugitives' confinement in the Probasco home, they were frequently visited by O'Leary, Piquett and the two doctors and on at least one occasion Lester M. Gillis joined this group. Dillinger and Van Meter remained in the Probasco house until the latter part of June, 1934 and it has been reported that Probasco received $25 or $35 per day for the use of his home. O'Leary frequently transported the doctors in his automobile to and from this retreat.

Shortly after the 1st of July, 1934 O'Leary again secured the services of Dr. Cassidy to dress certain wounds which Van Meter had received on the side of his head, possibly in connection with the holdup and robbery of the Merchants National Bank at South Bend, Indiana on June 30, 1934. He also drove Dr. Cassidy on at least two occasions to the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Francis Finerty in Calumet City, Illinois, where Van Meter and his paramour, Marie Marion Comforti, had established a retreat.

Shortly after the killing of John Dillinger in Chicago, Illinois on July 22, 1934, by Special Agents of the Division of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, acting in cooperation with representatives of the East Chicago, Indiana Police Department, O'Leary stored certain of his property under the name of a friend and deposited certain of his securities in a safety deposit box under a fictitious name and hurriedly departed from Chicago. Following an intensive search O'Leary was apprehended by Special Agents of the Division of Investigation in Evanston, Illinois. Shortly thereafter, on September 1, 1934, O'Leary, together with Piquett, Loesser, Cassidy, William F. and Ella Finerty, and Marie Comforti, was arraigned before the United States Commissioner, Chicago, Illinois, on charges of harboring the fugitives John Dillinger and Homer Van Meter. On September 6, 1934 the Federal Grand Jury sitting at Chicago, Illinois returned two indictments against O'Leary, Piquett, Loesser and Cassidy, the first charging them with conspiracy to harbor John Dillinger and the second with conspiracy to harbor Van Meter. When arraigned in the United States District Court, Chicago, Illinois, on September 7, 1934, O'Leary, as well as Doctors Loesser and Cassidy, entered a plea of guilty to each indictment.

COPY

Chicago, Illinois
August 31, 1934

I, Doctor WILHELM LOESER, make the following voluntary statement to V. W. Peterson and R. L. Jones, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Division of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. I am fully aware that I cannot be required to make any statement, and that whatever I say may be used against me in Court.

My true and correct name is Doctor Wilhelm Loeser. However, I am also known as Ralph Robeind. I was born in Barby, Germany, November 8, 1876. I came to the United States of America in October, 1888, with my mother, Marie Loeser, and one sister and four brothers. My father, Karl Loeser, came to the United States in 1887. I came to the United States on the North German Lloyd ship Lahn, entering at the port of New York City, N. Y. After our arrival in the United States we went to Minden, Iowa, remaining there until 1897. Between 1898 and 1902 I attended high school in Lawrence, Kansas, and also attended the University of Kansas at Lawrence, Kansas, at which latter place I studied pharmacy and medicine. In 1902 I came to Chicago, Illinois, where I entered Northwestern University, Medical School and remained there until 1905 when I graduated with degree of M. D.

After my graduation from the Northwestern University Medical School I entered into the practice of medicine in the city of Chicago, Illinois and remained in practice in Chicago until the early part of 1908, when I returned to Byron, Oklahoma, at which point I practiced medicine until the fall of 1908. The reason for my return to Oklahoma at this time was that my mother was seriously ill.

In the fall of 1908 I returned to Chicago and again began the practice of medicine, continuing my practice in Chicago until July, 1931, when I was convicted in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois at Chicago, Illinois, for violation of the Harrison Narcotic Act, receiving a sentence of three years from Federal Judge Barnes. I was confined in the United States Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas and was paroled from this institution December 7, 1932.

My parents are both deceased, having passed away in 1911. I have the following sisters and brothers living:

Sister, Minnie Christensen, Byron, Oklahoma,
Sister, Fredricka Stockmann, Barby, Germany,
Brother, Frank Loeser, last heard of residing near Parsons, Kansas,
Brother, Fred Loeser, Byron, Oklahoma,
Brother, Godfrey Loeser, Longdale, Oklahoma,
Brother, Otto Loeser, Longdale, Oklahoma.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-21-84 BY 6364 wes/dmg

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I was admitted to practice medicine in the State of Oklahoma by examination in 1908 having previously been admitted to practice medicine by examination in the State of Illinois in the year 1905. I am also a registered pharmacist in the State of Oklahoma, having been examined there by the Board of Pharmacy in 1903. Several years later I was admitted as a registered pharmacist in the State of Illinois by reciprocity.

I was married to Bertha Damitz, Chicago, Illinois in 1905 and there were four children by this marriage; one a girl, now deceased; three sons, and living as follows:

Fred Loeser, Chicago, Illinois, address unknown,
William Loeser, probably residing at Orchard and Webster Avenues, Chicago, Illinois,
Edward Loeser, probably residing at Orchard and Webster Avenues, Chicago, Illinois and studying medicine at Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois.

I separated from my wife Bertha about the year 1913 due to the fact that she was insane.

While I maintained an office in Chicago, Illinois, one Anna Patzke was employed by me as an assistant, and about the year 1919 I began living with her in Chicago, Illinois as man and wife, and this relationship has continued up to the present time with the exception of the time I was confined in the United States Penitentiary, and for other short periods, as will be shown later in this statement.

After my parole from the United States Penitentiary, I went to Mexico, leaving Chicago on December 25, 1932. The reason I went to Mexico was that one Dr. Louis K. Eastman and Edward Brundage, former Attorney General for the State of Illinois, threatened me; that is to say, they demanded that I pay each of them the sum of $5,000, in order not to have my parole revoked and be returned to the penitentiary. They wanted me to pay $1,000 down and the balance later. I was advised by Eastman and Brundage that if I did not pay them the above mentioned sum of money, I would be returned to the penitentiary to complete my sentence, which was approximately 20 months.

I wish to state that I am not a narcotic addict and that I have never used narcotics in any form.

While in Mexico in 1933, I obtained a divorce from my wife Bertha, and I married Anna Patzke after my return to the United States in 1933. I was married either in Kansas City, Missouri or some suburb of Kansas City. However I cannot recall the date I was married nor the name of the justice of the peace who married us.

I am acquainted with Louis K. Piquett, Attorney at Law, who has offices in the Builders Building, Chicago, Illinois. I first met Piquett 8 or 10 years ago in Chicago during the time Piquett was interested in politics. I have seen Piquett from time to time since I first met him. I wish to state here that Louis Piquett was not my attorney at the time I was convicted in the United States District Court on the narcotic charge. However, after I went to the penitentiary, Anna Patzke had some dealings with Piquett of a business nature; that is to say, Piquett made some investments for her, and also secured a mortgage on the home in which we were living prior to my conviction. This was located at 5550 Grace Street, Chicago, Illinois. After I went to the penitentiary, Piquett came to see me. This was on April 18, 1932. Piquett talked to me relative to securing a parole for me. Piquett returned to Chicago and got up a petition requesting that I be paroled.

I returned to the United States from Mexico in October, 1933, and immediately went to the home of my brother, Godfrey Loeser, at Longdale, Oklahoma, and then went to Oklahoma City. I remained in Oklahoma until December 28, 1933. The reason I was in Oklahoma was to see my brother Godfrey Loeser, concerning a sum of money which he owed me for some land he had purchased from me several years ago. At the time I went to see him he was in arrears on three years' payments. From Oklahoma I went to Los Angeles, California, in an effort to locate Anna Patzke, but I could not find her and I then went to Chicago, Illinois, arriving in Chicago around the first week in January, 1934. The latter part of January, 1934, I went back to Oklahoma to finish the land deal, arriving back in Chicago by the end of January.

I had been in Chicago about three and one half months before I again saw Louis Piquett. I called Piquett on the telephone and he came to see me about 7 P.M. where I was living at 536 Wrightwood Avenue. At this time I talked to Piquett about the mortgage which Anna Patzke had secured on the home at 5550 Grace Street and about the contents of the house, which had been stored and which I had been financially unable to take out of storage. I asked Piquett to pay

back to Anna Patzke some of the money which she had lost due to his negligence, so that she could get her furniture out of storage. He promised to do so and cautioned me that I was in great danger of being picked up for violation of parole if I stayed in Chicago. I believe the reason that Piquett told me that I should leave town was so that I would not find out the exact nature of the business relations Anna Patzke had had with Piquett during my absence. When Piquett told me this, I exhibited to him my fingerprints and said "I have done something to prevent being picked up". By that I meant that I had partially destroyed the identification patterns on my fingertips by use of caustic soda. Piquett then said "It is possible that it will protect you. I am very much interested, and I will soon be back with my main contact man, Art O'Leary, because his cousin Dr. Cassidy is doing the same kind of work". He hurriedly departed and returned with a man, within half an hour, about 7:30 P.M., whom he introduced to me as Art O'Leary. Piquett thereupon requested me to show my fingertips to O'Leary, which I did. O'Leary thereupon stated that his cousin, Dr. Cassidy, was doing the same kind of work and he, O'Leary, had a customer, a Mr. Lane, right then, for me, and they both urged me to go with them to do the work on Lane's fingertips. I inquired whether or not it would be against the law, and was assured by both Louis Piquett and Art O'Leary that it was not illegal. Knowing that Piquett was advised of my position as a parole violator, and knowing that he had it in his power to report me to the authorities, and fearing that he would so do if I objected, inasmuch as he had stated on several occasions that the authorities had inquired about me at his office, I was afraid to refuse to do as he and O'Leary wished. When I inquired regarding compensation O'Leary said "You won't have to worry about money for your furniture, we'll see that you make the necessary money".

Piquett, O'Leary and myself left my home shortly thereafter, at about 7:45 P.M. The three of us then proceeded, Piquett driving, to one of the better class hotels at Elgin, Ill., the name or address of which I do not remember. I could, however, again locate this hotel. Louis Piquett suggested that we could do the work on Lane for the sum of $100 a finger, and we would split the money three ways, one third for himself, that is, Louis Piquett, one third for Arthur O'Leary, and one third for myself. Piquett, O'Leary and myself agreed to this arrangement.

Upon our arrival at the hotel in Elgin, I was introduced to Lane and his wife. While I was in the hotel room with Piquett, O'Leary and Lane, I overheard Lane ask for information concerning the killing of Parker C. Morton and Agent Graham. Morton was the main Government witness against Lane in some case in the Federal Court. However, I do not know the connection of Graham with the Government service.

We then started discussing the question of altering Lane's fingerprints. I requested the others to leave the room as I did not desire to discuss changing of fingerprints with anyone present except Lane and myself. After they stepped out of the room I explained to Lane that there was hardly any pain connected therewith, and it would take about three weeks for the fingers to heal. Lane asked me what the price would be and I told him $1000. Thereupon he said that he later would have one hand worked on at a time. Piquett, O'Leary and Mrs. Lane came back into the room. Lane told them he would have the work done later. Piquett had some law business to talk over with Lane and asked me to step out of the room which I did. Shortly after this they drove me home. On the way home Art O'Leary asked why Lane did not have the work done right away. I said I did not know the reason but was sure Lane was anxious to have his fingertips altered. Art O'Leary then said he would see to it that Lane would have the work done soon. Before leaving Piquett said "I will see you in my office tomorrow". Fearing arrest for parole violation if I visited his office, I objected. Piquett thereupon stated that he would see me within a couple of days at my home and told me that he would have more work of this kind for me.

A few days after our visit to Lane's room in an Elgin, Illinois hotel Mrs. Lane arranged to meet me at the Louisville Hotel in Louisville, Kentucky, on the following day, for the purpose of changing the fingertips of Mr. Lane. Mr. and Mrs. Lane met me at the Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Kentucky at the appointed time, and took me in their car to the Mayflower Apartments on Fifth Avenue. At that place I changed the fingertips of Mr. Lane, who was registered there as Doctor John P. Carver. Mrs. Lane paid me $300 at that time and promised to pay me an additional $200 in three weeks, and the remaining $500 within a period of two months. The total amount which was to have been paid me for changing the fingertips of William Elmer Meade was $1000. The last two payments however were never made to me.

The day following my return from Louisville, Kentucky, which I believe was May 28, 1934, O'Leary and Piquett came to my home and said that they had some important work for me to do. They stated that John Dillinger and Homer Van Meter wanted their faces altered and their fingertips changed. They told me that John Dillinger and Homer Van Meter would pay $5000 to have this work performed on them. The total amount of the consideration for the operations on John Dillinger and Homer Van Meter was $10,000. It was agreed between Louis Piquett, Arthur O'Leary and myself that Piquett was to receive one third of the total amount; O'Leary one third of the total amount, and myself the remaining third. O'Leary suggested that Doctor Cassidy work together with me, and stay with the patients after the

operations. It was further agreed that Doctor Cassidy was to receive $1,200 for assisting me in this work, and for caring for the patients after the operations were performed. Piquett paid me $500 on the work at the time the agreement was entered into. On the same day, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, O'Leary came to my home and asked me to go with him. At that time Doctor Cassidy remained in front of my home in an automobile. The automobile in which O'Leary and Cassidy came to my home was a rented drive-it-yourself car. I had never met Doctor Cassidy prior to that time. We drove to a place located approximately two blocks from 2509 North Crawford Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. O'Leary and myself walked to 2509 N. Crawford Avenue, Chicago, together. Doctor Cassidy followed in about five minutes. We were admitted at the front door by the owner who was introduced as "Jimmie". I have since ascertained this man is identical with James Probasco. On entering the parlor, I immediately recognized a man sitting therein as being John Dillinger from newspaper photographs. I have since been shown a group of photographs of John Dillinger and can positively identify the man sitting in the parlor the above evening as being the same person as John Dillinger.

Dillinger, Cassidy and myself went into a small bedroom to the left of the parlor, and Cassidy and myself discussed the important changes to be made in the facial characteristics and fingertips of Dillinger. While I was in the bathroom washing my hands, Cassidy gave ether so recklessly and profusely to Dillinger that when I re-entered the bedroom, I saw that Dillinger was not breathing. Cassidy stood helpless wringing his hands. Without forethought, and as I had been trained and had repeatedly done before, during many operations, I immediately gripped Dillinger's tongue with a hemostat, forcefully pulled it out, at the same time forcing his elbows into his ribs. Immediately Dillinger gasped and again began to breathe. Thereafter, a local anaesthetic only was used. Cassidy and I removed a small scar between the nose and the upper lip, and we operated on the dimple in Dillinger's chin for the purpose of removing it. Next we removed two moles from between Dillinger's eyes and one from the left forehead. We also removed a small depression from the bridge of Dillinger's nose.

While we were working on Dillinger, O'Leary was in and out of the bedroom. Probasco was in the house but did not come into the bedroom. I saw no one else at the house. I left Cassidy still working on Dillinger. O'Leary was still in the house. Probasco led me out of the front door. It was not yet dark and about 7 P.M. Before leaving O'Leary said to me: "I will see you in a day or two". I went home alone.

Approximately May 30, 1934, O'Leary picked me up at my home, 536 Wrightwood Avenue, and he again assured me that the changing of fingertips and facial characteristics was not against the law. We again proceeded to 2509 North Crawford Avenue, arriving about 9 P.M. and were again admitted by James Probasco. I saw there Dillinger, Dr. Cassidy and a man who I then recognized from newspaper photographs as Homer Van Meter. I have since been shown a large photograph of Van Meter by Special Agent H. E. Hollis and I positively identify the man I met in Probasco's house as being the same person as Homer Van Meter. In the small hall behind the parlor I saw a woman whom I have recently seen and talked to and can positively identify as the same person as Margaret (Peggy) Doyle, Probasco's housekeeper. We thereupon examined and discussed changes to be made on Van Meter's and Dillinger's fingertips and facial characteristics, and immediately went to work, altering Van Meter and Dillinger's fingertip structures. I and Dr. Cassidy then operated on Van Meter's nose for the purpose of removing the hump on it and we likewise removed a portion of the tip of the nose to shorten it. Cassidy and I removed a wedge of the lower lip to reduce its thickness. While the work was being done, O'Leary, Probasco and the one not being worked upon consulted together in the kitchen, where Margaret Doyle remained. Before I left Cassidy and I attempted to remove a large tattoo mark from Van Meter's right forearm. We also lifted Dillinger's face by removing a long strip of skin from each cheek below each ear. Probasco showed me out the back door, and in passing through the kitchen I saw Dillinger, O'Leary and "Peggy" Doyle sitting about the table, talking. I went home alone.

Dillinger and to a greater extent, Van Meter, took morphine tablets by mouth while they were being worked on, and on seeing that their morphine supply was almost exhausted, told Cassidy that they needed more soon. Van Meter manifested symptoms of an addict or a potential addict. We also attempted to remove a scar on Van Meter's forehead, extending into the scalp.

I now recall that O'Leary called John Dillinger "Johnnie" and called Homer Van Meter "Van".

About five days later, Piquett and O'Leary came to my home and Piquett stated that he had talked to Dillinger and Van Meter and they were dissatisfied with the work done on them. He then told me to be at 2509 North Crawford Avenue the following evening for the purpose of correcting the changes that had been made on Dillinger and Van Meter. I told him I was not going anywhere until I had collected my money. Piquett and O'Leary then left. Piquett came back shortly and gave me $1,700. I told him this was not my full cut whereupon he said "You got $1,000 from Lane and did not split it with us so we took our cut in the Lane money out of your cut in the Dillinger, Van Meter money". I answered that

I had received only $300 from Meade and not $1,000. He answered: "Well, I haven't got the money anyway, because I'm borrowing and stealing to go north and quash the indictment in Wisconsin." I understand the indictment pending against Piquett charged him with the sale of securities in that State without a license. Before O'Leary left I again questioned them as to the legality of the entire business. They assured me it was legal and stated further "It will be healthy for you to go".

The following evening, by prearrangement, I met O'Leary at North Avenue and Clark Street and together we went to 2509 North Crawford Avenue, Chicago. When we entered the front door, Dillinger was in the parlor. Van Meter, Probasco, Peggy Doyle and Piquett were in the kitchen.

I examined Dillinger and suggested additional changes that could be made on his face and fingertips. Dillinger was very much dissatisfied with Cassidy and myself and quickly joined the others in the kitchen.

While we were working on Van Meter, he questioned me as to whether the fingertips would show large scars or whether they would be replaced by different structure, adding that the change would not be worth a nickel if the pattern only showed scars. He likewise told us he wanted the fingertips of his "old woman" Mary Comforti changed. Van Meter was likewise greatly dissatisfied with the work done, inasmuch as the lower lip was only slightly altered and the bridge of the nose changed not at all. I desire to here state that the tip of Van Meter's nose would undoubtedly fill in as before and the lower lip likewise fill out to its former size. Our efforts to remove the tattoo mark on Van Meter's arm was an absolute failure and undoubtedly resulted in a large scar in addition to the tattoo. I have marked out on a fingerprint card for the U. S. Department of Justice, the exact changes made on Van Meter's fingertips.

Van Meter went back to the kitchen and shortly thereafter Dillinger and Van Meter came back, walked up to me with sub-machine guns in their hands, which they pointed at me, and threatened to kill me if I divulged to anyone, anything I had seen or done at this house. At this moment the doorbell rang, and Dillinger and Van Meter ceased threatening me. Probasco let in a young man whom they greeted. I immediately recognized him from newspaper photographs as being "Baby Face" Nelson. I have since been shown several photographs and positively identify the young man who entered the residence of Probasco as being the same person as Lester M. Gillis alias "Baby Face" Nelson. Nelson had in his hand a drum of machine gun bullets. Piquett joined us in the parlor. Piquett, Dillinger, Van Meter and Nelson then joined Art O'Leary, Peggy Doyle, and Probasco in the kitchen. I hurriedly persuaded Dr. Cassidy to let me out of the front door which he did. The others were still in the house when I left.

Expecting I might be followed and killed, I took a round-about way home. Shortly after I arrived home, Piquett called there in person and inquired if I had seen Art O'Leary. I answered that I had, but came near not seeing anybody, after that, referring to the guns pointed at me by Dillinger and Van Meter, which incident I told Piquett about. I believe that Piquett called on me to see if I had notified the authorities.

I wish to state further that on my third visit to the address 2509 North Crawford, I overheard Homer Van Meter tell O'Leary that he was shortly going to kill the garage man at Waterloo, Iowa, who was responsible for turning in Tommy Carroll.

I now recall that after the third visit to 2509 North Crawford Avenue, Art O'Leary came to my place at 536 Wrightwood, Chicago, Illinois and requested that I go to 2509 North Crawford again. I told him that I would not go to 2509 North Crawford or any other place, regardless of what happened to me later. I positively refused to go with him and never did go with him after that. O'Leary informed me after my refusal that I would soon be machine-gunned, O'Leary further stating that if I was not going with him he would have to hurry as he had to meet some of the boys and the place where he was to meet them was several hours run south of Chicago. He also told me that he usually met the boys between midnight and 4:00 A.M.

I have seen Piquett a number of times since then, usually in the evenings. The conversations between Piquett and myself usually referred to the balance due me for the work performed on Dillinger and Van Meter. I generally met Piquett on Clark St. near Wrightwood Avenue, and he promised me faithfully that he would pay me this money.

Not having received all compensation from Meade for the work I had done on his fingertips, I went to Louisville, Ky. on June 21, 1934, and discovered that he had moved from the Mayflower Apartments twelve days before and disappeared. I have not seen him since.

I recall that while I was visiting at 2509 North Crawford Avenue Dr. Cassidy told me he was residing there. He was doing so in order to surgically take care of Dillinger and Van Meter. On all my visits to 2509 North Crawford Ave. I noticed machine guns in the house. There generally

was one in the bureau drawer in the bedroom off the parlor, one under the bedclothes on the bed therein, and one generally on the divan in the parlor. No effort was made to conceal these guns. Dillinger and Van Meter carried automatics under their belts, which were quite noticeable. Bullet-proof vests likewise were about the house.

I desire to here state that before I took any action in the matters mentioned herein, I did, on several occasions question Louis Piquett whom I knew to be an attorney at law and Art O'Leary who was introduced to me as being connected with Piquett's law office and was assured by both of them that there was nothing illegal in changing of facial characteristics and fingertip structures of Lane alias William Elmer Meade, Dillinger or Van Meter.

After my last visit to 2509 North Crawford, when I was threatened by Dillinger and Van Meter with machine guns, I feared that I would be killed if I notified the authorities. Likewise, after I had slipped out the front door that evening, I felt certain that Dillinger, Van Meter, Piquett and the rest would fear that I would notify the authorities and I felt certain that they would immediately and permanently leave the house, thereby preventing their being trapped. Great fear for my life prevented me from informing the authorities personally and immediately, but seven to ten days after my last visit to 2509 North Crawford, I finally decided to notify the authorities and thereupon wrote an anonymous letter to Melvin H. Purvis, Special Agent in Charge, Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Chicago, advising him of the fact that Arthur O'Leary was a contact man between lawyers and criminals, especially William E. Meade, and informed him of the danger to the lives of Agent Graham and Mr. Morton. I likewise provided information where O'Leary could be located. A few days later I wrote an anonymous letter to Mr. Hoover, Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. and provided him with the information I had already written to Mr. Purvis. I added the information that the address 2509 North Crawford Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was used as a hangout for bank robbers, etc.

I desire to state that it was at my own suggestion that I pointed out the exact changes made in the fingertip structures of Meade and Van Meter, thereby nullifying the value of these changes and making identification as easy as before the changes were made. There were no changes of Meade's facial characteristics.

In 1893, when I was 16 years of age, my father, Karl Loeser, became a naturalized citizen of the United States at Avoca, Iowa. I therefore became a citizen of the United States by an Act of Congress.

In my 30 years of practice as physician and surgeon I have never been convicted, indicted or even suspected of taking care of criminals or of performing criminal abortions, excepting in this particular matter in question in this statement. If given a square deal and a chance to live out my parole on the narcotic charge mentioned at the beginning of this statement, and if given the opportunity to go straight I will never again engage in any plastic surgery or the changing of fingertip structures.

I will plead guilty to any charge which may be placed against me, which directly results from my conduct in altering the facial characteristics and fingertip structures of John Dillinger, Homer Van Meter or William Elmer Weade.

I have seen Arthur W. O'Leary and Doctor Harold Bernard Cassidy in the Chicago Office of the Division of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, and positively state that said individuals are those to whom I have referred in this statement.

If statements contained herein differ in any way from what I may have made hitherto, I desire to state that this entire statement has been made after long consideration and reflection. I made the above statement of my own free will to V. W. Peterson and R.L. Jones, Special Agents of the Division of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. I have read the statement in its entirety, and understand its contents, and hereby sign my name to vouch for its truth. I further state that no threats or promises of any nature have been made to me.

(S) DR. WILHELM LOESER

Witnesses:
V. W. PETERSON, Special Agent,
Division of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice.

R. L. JONES, Special Agent,
Division of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of August at Chicago, Illinois.

HELEN DUNKEL,
Notary Public.

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COPY

Chicago, Illinois
August 30, 1934

I, DR. HAROLD BERNARD CASSIDY, make the following sworn statement to Special Agents T. J. Connor and S. K. McKee, of the Division of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, voluntarily, without any threat or promise of reward, and realize that it may be used against me.

I was born at Port Washington, Wisconsin, on February 19, 1902. My parents were James and Jennie Cassidy, my father now being deceased. My mother presently resides at 1830 Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, with my brother, John P. Cassidy, and my sister, Georgia Cassidy. I have a second sister, Mrs. Sutton Reynolds, who resides at 1915 Foster Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. I married Frieda Rettig, of Chicago, Illinois, in 1920. There was one child by this marriage, whose name is [redacted] My wife divorced me in 1926 in Chicago, Illinois, and I do not know her present address.

I attended Crane Junior College, Chicago, Illinois, graduating in 1922. I later attended the medical school of the University of Illinois at Chicago, Illinois, receiving a B.S. Degree in 1924 and a M.D. Degree in 1927. I interned for one year at the State of Wisconsin General Hospital, Madison, Wisconsin. I maintained an office in connection with the practice of medicine at 1123 Argyle Street, Chicago, Illinois, for the approximate period of 1927 to 1930. From 1930 to 1932 my office address was 1956 Irving Park Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois. During a portion of 1932 and 1933 I did not practice medicine due to the fact that I was laid up with pneumonia. I returned to the practice of medicine during the Fall of 1933, and at that time had an office at 4175 Irving Park Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, where I was associated with Dr. Charles H. Eye.

I have known Arthur W. O'Leary for about four or five years. I was introduced to him by my uncle, Thomas R. Reid. I have been the O'Leary family physician since the time I became acquainted with Arthur W. O'Leary.

On the morning of Monday, May 28, 1934, Art O'Leary got in touch with me at the 1117 North Dearborn Apartments, where I was visiting one Sam Friedman, and asked me to see him in his apartment at the Lincoln Park Arms Hotel, 2738 Pine Grove Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, at about 4 P.M. on the same afternoon. I went

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to the hotel at that time and he asked me to return at about 5:30 P.M. which I did. At this time O'Leary told me that he had obtained a doctor to operate on the face of a man who was pretty "hot" at that time. He said he would like to have me go along with him for the purpose of seeing if the doctor understood the nature of the work to be performed. O'Leary stated that he wanted to be protected in connection with the ability of the doctor to do the work in question. I agreed to do what he wanted, and he at that time gave me $600.00. At this time O'Leary also told me to get some gauze, adhesive tape and iodine, and to meet him at his apartment at about 7:30 P.M. I secured the supplies he wanted and met him at his apartment at the appointed time.

O'Leary drove me in a rented car some three or four blocks from his home, where he picked up a man whom he introduced to me as "Doc". We then drove in a westward direction for some distance, when "Doc" left the car, I believe for the purpose of securing some additional medical supplies. Art and I continued without him and went to a house located at 2509 North Crawford Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. We were admitted to this house by an old man, whom I later learned was named Probasco. Probasco introduced me to a man by the name of John whom I recognized as John Dillinger. The man known as "Doc" and whom I have been told is named Dr. Loeser, came to the house a short time later. He examined Dillinger and decided to operate at once. At this time there were present Probasco, a heavy set woman named Peggy, O'Leary, Dillinger and myself. Dr. Loeser asked Dillinger what kind of an anaesthetic he wanted, and Dillinger told him that he wanted to be put to sleep. I was selected to administer the anaesthetic and I used ether. Dillinger took the ether with difficulty, and eventually ceased to breathe. Dr. Loeser grasped his tongue with a forceps and resorted to artificial respiration, to which Dillinger responded. Dr. Loeser removed a mole from a spot between Dillinger's eyebrows, attempted to remove a dimple in his chin, and made some sort of an incision on his nose. In addition, catgut stitches were taken in both of Dillinger's cheeks in an apparent effort to create a different facial expression. Dr. Loeser finished his work and applied dressings. Dr. Loeser decided that it would be necessary for someone to remain with Dillinger until his condition improved. He stated that he had urgent work to do and therefore could not remain, and It was decided that I stay. I remained at the house until the following Saturday, which, as I remember, was a period of about six days. During the time I was there I heard Dillinger on several occasions express dissatisfaction with the work which had been done on his face, he stating that his facial appearance had not been changed.

The day following the operations Dr. Loeser returned to the house and dressed the incisions. He returned several times during the following six day period for the purpose of applying dressings and noting Dillinger's progress. On Saturday, June 2, 1934, I understood the entire matter was concluded and I left Probasco's house.

On the following day, June 3, 1934, I was in the apartment of my uncle, Thomas R. Reid, at the Lincoln Park Arms Hotel, sleeping when Arthur W. O'Leary came to the apartment and told me to go back to Probasco's house as there was some more work to do. My uncle was not in the house at this time and O'Leary and I had secured the key to his apartment from the clerk at the hotel. I told O'Leary that I did not want to have anything more to do with such business and refused to go back to Probasco's house. I went back to sleep and a little later Louis P. Piquett came into the apartment, the door being unlocked, and woke me up. After throwing a roll of bills of small denominations in the bed, Louis Piquett said to me, "There is $600. Go on back out there for another week." I went back to sleep, but that night, June 3, 1934, I returned to Probasco's house. At this time Probasco, Peggy, John Dillinger, Louis Piquett, and a man whom I was told was Homer Van Meter, were at the house in addition to Dr. Loeser. Dillinger was dissatisfied with his surgical work, and Dr. Loeser at this time made a few alterations without the use of an anaesthetic. Dr. Loeser, at this time also did some work on Dillinger's fingers, the method of which I did not know for the reason that Dr. Loeser would not permit anybody to observe what was going on. This particular work was done in the small bedroom with only Dillinger and Dr. Loeser present. It was on the night of June 3, 1934 that I observed Louis Piquett, Arthur W. O'Leary, Homer Van Meter and John Dillinger go into a bedroom in the house of Probasco and I assume from their actions that money was being passed, although I did not see any money.

On this same night operations were performed by Dr. Loeser on Homer Van Meter for the purpose of altering his facial appearance. There was an incision on his forehead near the scalp line to remove a scar, an incision on his nose, and also an incision on his lower lip. On this same night Dr. Loeser also did some work on the fingers of Homer Van Meter, but as in the case of Dillinger, he did not permit anyone to be present at the time he did the work. I remained at Probasco's home the majority of the time for the period of the follwig week after Van Meter's operations.

During the two week period I was at this house there were numerous visitors, but all of these persons came to the rear door and were admitted by Probasco, who talked to them in the kitchen with-

out letting anyone see them. It should be stated here that during the times when visitors came to the house, I took precautions that they should not see me. I imagine that these visitors came to the house in order to purchase alcohol, as I heard Probasco receive orders for alcohol over the telephone. During the entire period I was at this house the woman named Peggy, who was living with Probasco, prepared meals for herself, Probasco, Dillinger, Van Meter and me.

Louis Piquett also came to the house of Probasco, 2509 North Crawford Avenue, Chicago, on several occasions in addition to the time he was there on June 3, 1934, when money apparently was paid by Dillinger and Van Meter to Louis Piquett and O'Leary in the bedroom as indicated above.

About two or three weeks after I left the Probasco home I received a telephone call from Probasco at the Albion Shore Hotel, where I was living at the time. He told me he had been trying to get in touch with me for a day or two, saying that someone had been injured and as he had not been able to reach me, he had been forced to furnish first aid treatment to this person with the assistance of Peggy. He asked me to come right over to his house. I went to the house. At this time Peggy, Art O'Leary and Probasco were present. Probasco said that Van Meter had a wound in the head, and that he, Probasco, had taken care of it as best he could. At this time he told he had pulled out hairs from the wounded area with the use of a pair of forceps. He also stated in a bragging manner, that he was a doctor himself. O'Leary left the house shortly after my arrival, and I remained for about one hour, but as Van Meter did not put in an appearance I left.

On the following day I returned to the house and found Van Meter there. He had a scalp wound on the right side of his head over the right parietal region, which may have been caused by a bullet. I gave him an injection of 1,500 units of tetanus serum. Van Meter did not tell me how long he had had this wound, or how he had received it. He also wanted to know if the wound had been properly treated up until that time.

Several days later Probasco got in touch with me by telephone at the Albion Shore Hotel, where I was still living, and asked me to again treat Van Meter. He told me to go to the south end of the Western Avenue Street car line, and that Van Meter would meet me. I did go to the end of the Western Avenue Street car line where Van Meter met me in an automobile and drove me to a small house located near Hammond, Indiana. There were two women and one man at this house at the time we arrived there in addition to Van Meter and myself. Photographs of William F. Finerty, Ella Finerty and Marie Marion Comforti have been displayed to me by Special Agent S. K. McKee and I have iden-

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tified these photographs as those of the two women and man who were at this house at the time Van Meter and I arrived there. At this time I merely examined his wound in order to see it if was progressing in a satisfactory manner.

Several days later I again went to this house, travelling via the Illinois Central Railroad, and reaching the house in accordance with the directions furnished by Van Meter. I again looked at his wound and saw that he was getting along all right. Shortly thereafter, I had dinner at Art O'Leary's home, and that same evening O'Leary and I went to the house near Hammond, Indiana, where Van Meter was staying. I again looked at his head and noted that the condition was satisfactory. We remained at the house only a short time. On this evening O'Leary gave me $250 in bills of small denominations for having treated Van Meter's head wound. This trip was made in O'Leary's Ford Sedan.

At the time I received this money I understood that it had come from either Van Meter or Dillinger.

After I had received the $250 for treating Van Meter, O'Leary and I drove to the Larry Burns Motor Sales on Irving Park Boulevard in Chicago, Illinois, where I purchased a Ford Roadster with the money I had just received. This car was purchased in the name of [redacted] O'Leary, O'Leary's daughter, and the mortgage note for the remainder of the payment on this car was signed by Art O'Leary. I made one more visit to the house near Hammond, Indiana, for the purpose of seeing Van Meter, and this trip was made in my Ford Roadster in company with O'Leary. At this time the same two women and man were at the house. I observed that Van Meter's wound had healed and told him it would not be necessary for me to come back again.

While I was treating Van Meter I moved from the Albion Shore Hotel to the Commonwealth Hotel, which is located on Pine Grove Avenue in the immediate vicinity of the Lincoln Park Arms Hotel. I was living at the Commonwealth Hotel under the name of James Murphy. After John Dillinger was killed I read in the newspapers that the authorities were looking for two doctors and another man in connection with the operations which had been performed on Dillinger's face for the purpose of altering his appearance. I checked out of the Commonwealth Hotel several days after Dillinger was killed. Art O'Leary and I went on an automobile trip through Illinois and Wisconsin, O'Leary driving his Ford Sedan, while I drove my Ford Roadster. I left O'Leary at Madison, Wisconsin, on August 12, 1934, after he had been joined by his family. I told him that I wanted to go on a

fishing trip, and he suggested that I go to Stevens Squaw Lake Resort near Lac du Flambeau, Wisconsin, telling me at this time that he had been there recently, and that it was a nice place. I remained at this resort until August 29, 1934. I lived at Stevens Squaw Lake Resort under the name of Harry Cass, and had an understanding with Art O'Leary that he could contact me through that name.

I wish to state here that for some considerable period of time prior to the time the operations were performed on John Dillinger and Homer Van Meter, I had been living at various places under various aliases, because of financial difficulties with my ex-wife.

I have read the foregoing statement and know the contents of same to be the truth, and to be composed of substance furnished by me.

(Signed) HAROLD BERNARD CASSIDY

Witnesses:

T. J. CONNOR,
Special Agent,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice.

S. K. McKEE,
Special Agent,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
30th day of August, 1934 at Chicago,
Illinois.

HELEN DUNKEL
Notary Public

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Chicago, Illinois,
August 31, 1934.

I, Arthur O'Leary, make the following sworn statement to Special Agents S. K. McKee and V. W. Peterson of the Division of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, voluntarily, without any threat or promise of reward, and realize that it may be used against me.

I was born at Parnell, Iowa on April 3, 1894, and married Grace Kabat of Dubuque, Iowa, March 31, 1917, at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, and have two children, [redacted] age 15, and [redacted] age 14.

During the month of January, 1934, I obtained employment from Mr. Louis Piquett, Attorney at Law, with offices at 228 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, as an investigator. Prior to that time I was affiliated with Mr. Piquett in selling equities in a Lime kiln known as the Pennsylvania Lime Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware I believe. The kiln was located at Terry Hill, Pennsylvania. This was for a period of about three months, June, July and August of 1933.

I first met John Dillinger while he was in custody at Crown Point, Indiana, when Louis Piquett requested me to go with him to Crown Point to see Dillinger. We saw him on this occasion and discussed with him his defense in connection with the murder charge on which he was being held. The next time I saw Dillinger was about three weeks after he escaped from Crown Point, Indiana, and I have been informed that he escaped March 3, 1934. On this occasion Dillinger called Mr. Piquett's office by telephone. Piquett was not there and I accepted the call. Dillinger requested me to meet him outside of the building on Wacker Drive, which I did. He was with Evelyn Frechette at that time in a five passenger black Ford Sedan. The subject of discussion on this occasion was the matter of obtaining a divorce for Evelyn Frechette from her husband who was serving a sentence in some penitentiary, the husband's name being Sparks.

I next saw Dillinger about two weeks later, after Evelyn Frechette had been arrested and I have been advised that she was arrested in Chicago on April 7 or 8, 1934. I met Dillinger on this occasion after he had called me at Mr. Piquett's office by telephone and requested that I meet him at Homan and Madison Streets in Chicago which I did. He talked to me about retaining Mr. Piquett as an attorney to defend Evelyn Frechette on charges of harboring a fugitive - that is, himself, John Dillinger, in Federal Court in St. Paul, Minnesota. I advised Dillinger at this time that Piquett would employ lawyers to represent Evelyn Frechette in her trial at St. Paul and that Piquett would assist in the case.

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I advised Piquett of this meeting and the results, whereupon Piquett asked about the fee, stating that he could not go to St. Paul and represent her or have other attorneys represent her without money and asked if I had discussed this with Dillinger. I advised him that I had not. Piquett advised me that it would cost Dillinger $500 to defend Evelyn Frechette on the charge of harboring a fugitive - John Dillinger, in Federal Court.

A few days prior to Dillinger's escape from Federal Officers at Little Bohemia, which was on April 22, 1934, I again met Dillinger in Chicago at Sacramento Boulevard and 1000 North, and told him that Piquett would not defend Evelyn Frechette unless the sum of $500 was paid, and Dillinger at that time handed to me $500 in ten and twenty dollar bills. I kept one-third of this amount and gave thebalance to Piquett.

Several weeks after Dillinger's escape at Little Bohemia, Wisconsin, on April 22, 1934, I met Dillinger at Sacramento and Augusta Boulevards, and discussed with him the question of Evelyn Frechette's appeal. Prior to this meeting with Dillinger, he called me by telephone at Piquett's office and requested that I meet him at the designated place late in the afternoon.

I again met Dillinger, by agreement with him over the telephone, during the latter part of May, 1934, at Sacramento Boulevard and North Avenue, as I recall it, or in that approximate vicinity, on the Northwest side of Chicago. On this meeting John Dillinger discussed with me the possibility of having an operation performed on his face to change his appearance, and asked whether I knew a doctor who could perform such an operation. I told him that I would find out if I could locate a doctor who could and would do that work for him. I returned to Piquett's office and discussed with him, in his office, the matter of having Dillinger's face operated on to change his appearance. Piquett suggested that I talk to Dr. Robind, a man who had previously been introduced to me under that name by Piquett. At the time of this meeting with Dillinger he turned over to me $2,500 in bills of various denominations, this money being intended to defray the expenses incident to the appeal of Evelyn Frechette's case at St. Paul, Minnesota. Of this money, $500 was kept by Piquett and myself. I received one-third of the $500 as my share. The remaining $2,000 was paid by Piquett to Jerome Hoffman of St. Paul, Minnesota, who is handling the Frechette woman's appeal.

Several weeks before Dillinger discussed with me the possibility of having an operation performed on his face, Piquett

had introduced me to a Dr. Ralph Robind. This was as a result of an inquiry I had made of Piquett as to a doctor who was capable of altering the fingerprints of a person who was anxious to have his fingerprints changed, the person in question being one William Elmer Mead. Piquett took me in his car to the residence of Dr. Robind on Wrightwood Avenue, near Clark Street, where I was introduced to him by Piquett. I later learned the correct name of Dr. Robind to be Dr. Wilhelm Loeser. Piquett then told me that this was the man who would be glad to talk to me about having fingerprints altered. Dr. Loeser then joined Piquett and myself in Piquett's car and the three of us proceeded to the Fox Hotel at Elgin, Illinois, where we met Mead and his wife, who were living at that hotel. Dr. Loeser went to the room of Mr. and Mrs. Mead and stated that he would not discuss the matter of fingerprint alterations in the presence of Mrs. Mead, Piquett and myself, and accordingly the three of us went to the lobby, where we waited for about an hour, following which Loeser, Piquett and myself returned to Chicago.

I know Loeser did not operate on Mead's fingers that day, but do know that he did perform such an operation subsequent to that time on Mead. I did not receive any money as a result of this operation in spite of the agreement between Loeser, myself and Piquett that we were to split any fee on a three way basis. Subsequent to the time of this trip to Elgin, Illinois, I was informed by Mrs. Elmer Mead that Loeser had operated on the fingertips of her husband.

After telling Piquett of John Dillinger's desire to have an operation performed on his face, he and I on several occasions prior to May 27, 1934, discussed this proposed operation with Dr. Loeser at his, Loeser's, apartment.

On the night of May 27, 1934 John Dillinger took up his residence at the home of James Johnson Probasco, 2509 North Crawford Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. On the night of May 27, 1934 Mr. Piquett and myself came to the home of James Johnson Probasco and discussed this operation with Dillinger and received from him the sum of $3,000 and a promise to pay the balance of $2,000 upon the completion of his work. At this time it was agreed between Dillinger, Piquett and me that Dr. Loeser would perform the same kind of an operation on the face of Homer Van Meter for a consideration of $5,000 in the event Van Meter desired this operation.

On the following day, that is, May 28, 1934, Mr. Piquett and I advised Dr. Loeser to be prepared to go to the home of one James Probasco at 2509 North Crawford Avenue, Chicago that evening and be prepared to operate. This discussion took place at the home of Dr. Loeser at 536 Wrightwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

On the night of May 27, 1934, while at Probasco's home, Probasco had recommended that I employ a nurse to take care of Dillinger during and after his operation. On the morning of May 28, 1934 I located Dr. Harold Bernard Cassidy and asked him to act in the capacity of male nurse at the home of Probasco and to take care of a man who was very "hot". I located Dr. Cassidy at that time at the apartment of one Sam Friedman, 1117 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. On the previous evening Piquett had given me my one-third share of the $3,000, advanced by Dillinger, and in addition had given me $600 to pay Dr. Cassidy.

On the evening of May 28, 1934, Dr. Cassidy and I together in a rented car left my apartment at the Lincoln Park Arms Hotel and proceeded to pick up Dr. Loeser at his room at 536 Wrightwood Avenue. From there the three of us proceeded to the neighborhood of Probasco's home, where we let Dr. Loeser out of the car, Dr. Cassidy and I continuing to Probasco's home and entering it. Loeser entered the house a few minutes later. We had let Dr. Loeser out of the car in the neighborhood, feeling that it would attract less suspicion, and he had stated he wished to purchase a few supplies.

When we arrived at Probasco's home there were present James Probasco, John Dillinger and a woman, whose first name is Peggy. Dr. Loeser made immediate preparations and performed the operation on Dillinger's face with the assistance of Dr. Cassidy, who administered the ether. The operation was performed in the bedroom off the living room. I am under the impression that Dr. Cassidy gave an overdose of ether inasmuch as there was quite a commotion in the bedroom where the operation was being performed and I heard some talk about Dillinger having passed on. Dr. Loeser resuscitated him, however, and administered artificial respiration. The actual surgical work during the operation was performed by Dr. Loeser, with the assistance of Dr. Cassidy.

Several days after the operation had been performed on Dillinger's face I again went to Probasco's home. At this time Probasco, Peggy, Dr. Cassidy and Dillinger were there. Cassidy at this time was acting as a

nurse and I feel sure he spent the majority of his time there, inasmuch as the arrangements for him to be there had been made by me because Probasco felt that it was necessary to have someone there as a nurse to take care of Dillinger at all times. In this connection Probasco stated he did not want to be troubled with having to care for Dillinger.

On Saturday, June 2, 1934, I, together with Louis Piquett, again went to the home of James Johnson Probasco, 2509 North Crawford Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. On this occasion Dillinger informed Louis Piquett and myself that Van Meter desired to have an operation performed on his face for the purpose of changing his appearance and also to have his fingertips altered. On that same night, June 2, 1934, John Dillinger told Piquett and myself to have Dr. Loeser and Dr. Cassidy at the Probasco home on the following night.

On the following morning, Sunday, June 3, 1934, I went to the Lincoln Park Arms Hotel in search of Dr. Cassidy. At that time Dr. Cassidy was staying at the apartment of his uncle, Tom Reed, who was away from the city. At the time I was living in another apartment in this same building. I explained to Dr. Cassidy that there was to be another operation performed at Probasco's home, and I asked him to be at Probasco's home that evening to assist in the operation and to act as nurse. He told me that he did not wish to have anything further to do with operations of this kind and refused to go. I had gone to the apartment of Tom Reed to talk with Dr. Cassidy at the request of Louis Piquett, who, during my interview with Dr. Cassidy, had remained at my apartment in this building. After this interview I returned to my apartment and advised Piquett of Dr. Cassidy's attitude. Piquett immediately stated that he would talk with Dr. Cassidy, and upon saying this he left my apartment, returning in about ten minutes. Upon his return, he advised that Dr. Cassidy had agreed to assist and that he would be at Probasco's home that night and would remain during the following week.

On that same night, Sunday, June 3, 1934, Piquett and I again went to Probasco's home located at 2509 North Crawford Avenue, Chicago. In addition to the people who had been there on the occasion of my last visit I saw a man who was introduced to me by Dillinger as Homer Van Meter. I do not know how Van Meter happened to come to this house as I did not have any part in bringing him there. I had never met him before this occasion but had read of him in the newspapers, and had discussed with Dillinger, Loeser and Piquett possible operation on his face. From the

conversation I heard pass between Dillinger and Van Meter, I learned that Van Meter's visit was for the purpose of discussing business between the two of them. I cannot remember the details of this conversation. At this time Dillinger told me that he thought his facial operation was "the bunk" as in his opinion it had not changed his facial appearance. He said he was going to call up Dr. Loeser and "give him hell". At this time I also noticed that Dillinger's fingers had been tampered with in an effort to destroy the fingerprint patterns. I was not present at Probasco's home, however, at the time the fingerprint work was done. I do not know when this work was done but I assumed that Loeser had performed the same. My visit on this occasion was for a period of approximately ten minutes or so. It was on this night that Dillinger paid the $7,000 to Piquett. At the time this money was paid there were present Probasco, Peggy, Louis Piquett, Dr. Loeser and Dr. Cassidy, in addition to Dillinger, Van Meter and myself. This money was paid in bills of small denominations, as I remember. There were some large bills, however. The money was actually paid by both Dillinger and Van Meter to Louis Piquett. They were in the small bedroom which opens off of the front living room at Probasco's home. The three of them were standing by the dresser in this bedroom while I was standing in the doorway. While this transaction was taking place I entered the room and joined in conversation with them. I do not know whether anyone else at the house saw the money passed. Shortly after this transaction Piquett and I left, after having made an agreement with Dr. Loeser that we would meet him at his home on Wrightwood Avenue on the following day for the purpose of dividing this money.

I recollect going to Dr. Loeser's home on the following day, June 4, 1934, and remember that it was necessary for me to hurry from my apartment at the Lincoln Park Arms Hotel on Pine Grove Avenue, to keep from being late. When I reached Dr. Loeser's room Piquett and Dr. Loeser were still counting the money. It was scattered all over the bed. Piquett took $600 to replace a similar amount of money which he had paid to Dr. Cassidy on the previous morning. He then counted out my one-third and handed it to me. During the time I was in Loeser's room with Loeser and Piquett I remember there was some discussion by Loeser of an amount of about $200 which he said was due him for money he had spent for medicine and instruments. An amount somewhere in the neighborhood of $100 was deducted from my share and although Piquett and I have never had any discussion about this matter, I have always thought that Piquett deducted a similar amount from his share. I left Loeser's room shortly thereafter as I was anxious to get away. At the time of my departure Piquett and Loeser were still there and I have always assumed that Loeser received his one-third share at this time.

Similar facial operations to those performed on John Dillinger were performed on Homer Van Meter on this same night at Probasco's house. I was not there during the actual operations, but was at the house shortly before they were performed. On the following day, when the money was divided at Loeser's home, the operations which had been performed on Van Meter the previous night were discussed. Dr. Loeser also mentioned the fact that he had done work on Van Meter's fingers in order to destroy his fingerprints.

While I was at the Probasco home on one of my visits there Louis Piquett came to the house. At this time I was sitting in the front room with Probasco, waiting for Dillinger to return from one of his walks. Probasco and I were drinking gin fisses. Piquett did not know I was at the house. I assumed that he came to talk to Probasco and Dillinger, inasmuch as he asked where Dillinger was at the time. Probasco told him that the --- --- had gone out for one of his walks, and he did not know when he would be back. At this time Probasco raved about how crazy Dillinger was, saying that he was always going out for walks and was likely to cause the authorities to find out where he stayed. He stated frankly that he was afraid to have the man around. Piquett waited at the house for the best part of an hour and then left. I left shortly thereafter. I do not know if Peggy was in the house at that time, but she may have been. I did not see or talk to Dillinger during this visit. In addition to this visit of Piquett to the house I remember having gone there several times with him.

In connection with the procuring of Probasco's home for Dillinger's use for a facial operation, I wish to state that sometime during the month of May, 1934, Probasco came to Piquett's office and in a conversation with Piquett, which I joined, Probasco stated that if he had anybody or should run across anybody whom he wanted to hide out that he, Probasco, was in a position to take any of them into his home, inasmuch as his house would be perfectly safe as a hideout spot, as he was a good cook and could make good use of money obtained in this fashion. From the way Piquett talked I judged that

he and Probasco had known each other for a good many years. This was the first time I had met Probasco, however, and my introduction to him was through Piquett. Probasco stated he wanted to make some money through hiding out people who were in difficulty and that he intended to use this money for opening up a tavern on Howard Street.

It was only a short time following the above conversation between Piquett, Probasco and myself that Dillinger broached to me the matter of having his face operated upon. I subsequently talked with Piquett about the matter of using Probasco's home in connection with the contemplated operation, and Piquett and I agreed that Probasco's house would be a good place and told me to get in touch with Probasco about it. I went to see Probasco at his home at 2509 North Crawford Avenue, Chicago, and talked the matter over with him, telling him at the time that John Dillinger wanted to use his house for the purpose of having a facial operation performed in connection with changing the appearance of his face. I told him that Dillinger was willing to pay him well. I did not make the arrangements with Probasco concerning just how much money would be paid for the use of his home, but did join in a discussion with Probasco and Dillinger in which I suggested that the sum of $50 per day be paid but Dillinger "went into the air" at this suggestion and said that such a fee would be outrageous. My idea was to have Dillinger pay Probasco such a large sum of money for harboring him that there would not be any danger of Probasco talking later. I do not know what actual arrangement was entered into by Dillinger and Probasco.

Van Meter stayed at Probasco's house for approximately one week following his operation, at which time he left. At this time Dillinger was still there and I am positive he remained there for several more weeks inasmuch as I visited him there on several occasions. Both Dillinger and Van Meter were quite dissatisfied with the work which had been done on their faces. They claimed that their appearances had not been changed and made threatening remarks to me concerning Dr. Loeser who had done the surgical work. After hearing these remarks I went to see Loeser and told him about them, suggesting that he move from his address on Wrightwood Avenue in order that none of the mob could find him.

During one of my visits to Probasco's house, while both Dillinger and Van Meter were there, a slightly built blond headed man, whom I was sure was "Baby Face" Nelson, was sitting in a chair in the living room at the time I went into the house. Dillinger and Van Meter were standing near him talking at the time,

and although I spoke to both of them they did not introduce me to Nelson. Nelson remained at the house only a short time after my arrival but I do not know how long he had been there or the reason for his visit. This was the only time I ever saw Nelson.

During the first two or three days of July, 1934, a telephone message was received at my home by my young daughter, the message being to the effect that I should get in touch with Jimmie. I knew that Jimmie was Probasco. This message was received at night and on the following day, or the day after that, I went to his home and I found him, John Dillinger, and Homer Van Meter. I am not sure if the woman named Peggy was there at the time. Probasco was in ill humor. He said that Cassidy was a hell of a fellow; that he had been trying to get in touch with him without success. He stated that Van Meter had a wound on the right side of his head and needed medical attention. He told me that he had tried to take care of the wound; that he had used tweezers and had pulled out hairs from the wounded area. He stated at that time that he was a doctor himself. Shortly after that Cassidy put in an appearance. He was told at once of Van Meter's wound and he immediately started taking care of him. I remember Van Meter's wound to have been on the right side of his head. I assumed that it was a bullet wound. It started from a point just past his hair line and extended for possibly three or four inches. There was an opening in front and an opening in the rear portion of his head. Cassidy took care of the wound. I remained at the house for only a short time on this occasion as there was nothing for me to do.

Several days later Doctor Cassidy came by my apartment at night and asked me if I would take a ride with him. He directed me to a house located on the outskirts of Hammond, Indiana, where he said Van Meter was staying. He said he had to look at Van Meter's wound. This trip was made in my Ford Sedan I had purchased one month previously from the Larry Burns Motor Sales at Chicago, Illinois. We stopped in front of a frame house. This house was of a light color; was very close to the sidewalk and as I remember had a vacant lot on one side while there was a row of houses on the other side. I have never known the number of this house or the name of the street on which it is located. Cassidy remained in this house for about 15 minutes and when he returned he told me he had again treated Van Meter's head wound.

Cassidy and I drove back to Chicago, Illinois, after this visit to Van Meter, and two or three days later I received a telephone call from Dillinger at Piquett's office. I do not know where Dillinger was living at this time. This was during the early part of July. I asked Dillinger to meet me and he said he would,

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arrangements being made at this time to meet him on Sacramento Boulevard, at 1400 North. I told Dillinger that Van Meter had kicked about paying for the treatment of his head wound and told him frankly that I thought Cassidy should be paid for the work. He agreed with me and at that time gave me $500 in small bills. This was the last time I saw John Dillinger.

Two or three days later Cassidy again came to my apartment and asked me to drive him to the house in Hammond, Indiana, where Van Meter was living. I drove him to this house and waited on the front porch while he went inside. I sat on the swing which was located on the front porch. While I was sitting there waiting for Cassidy a rather small, light haired woman came out of the house and walked around in the yard with a wire haired terrier dog. I do not remember this woman distinctly but I do recollect that she wore a colored smock. On this occasion Van Meter came out of the house and spoke to me and asked me if I did not want to go in but I told him that I did not want to, my reason being that I did not care to have any persons who might be in the house see me. Cassidy and I left shortly after and returned to Chicago. At this time I gave Cassidy $250 of the $500 which I had obtained from John Dillinger. After arriving in Chicago we immediately drove to the Larry Burns Motor Sales on Irving Park Boulevard, where I purchased a 1934 model Ford V8 Roadster, black in color, for Cassidy with money he had received that night. The down payment on this car was made with the money Cassidy had received from Van Meter, and I signed a mortgage covering the remaining payments, which were financed through the Equitable Finance Company. This roadster was purchased by me for Cassidy but in the name of my daughter, [redacted] O'Leary.

I accompanied Dr. Cassidy to the house near Hammond, Indiana, on one more occasion. This trip was made in the Ford Roadster which Cassidy had purchased. On this visit I went into the house and drank a bottle of beer which had been offered me by Van Meter. There were some people in the house at this time but I did not want them to see me and for that reason I did not pay any attention to them. Cassidy and I remained there only a few minutes on this occasion.

During the time I have been at the Chicago Office of the Division of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, I have seen Doctor Harold B. Cassidy and also Doctor Wilhelm Loeser. These are the same two doctors who handled the operations on Dillinger and Van Meter at Probasco's house.

During one of the occasions I was at Probasco's home I remember a conversation between Dillinger and Van Meter in which one

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of them stated that "Red will not have to bother with this". I inferred that Dillinger and Van Meter meant that Red, whom I knew to be John Hamilton, would not have to bother with having a facial operation. I believed from this remark that Hamilton was dead, but I never received any detailed information as to his death. I never met John Hamilton.

Four or five days prior to the date Dillinger was killed in Chicago, Illinois, I drove to Stevens Squaw Lake resort near Lac du Flambeau, Wisconsin, accompanied by my wife, daughter, [redacted] Virginia Reed and [redacted] who is a girl chum of my daughter. I first learned of Dillinger's death through the newspapers. I returned to Chicago from this trip on Thursday, July 26, 1934. I assumed from stories which I read in various newspapers to the effect that the Government was looking for two doctors and another man in connection with the facial operation which had been performed on Dillinger, that I was wanted by the Government for questioning. As soon as I reached Chicago with my family I had my wife pack our belongings at the Lincoln Park Arms Hotel and store them under the name of Virginia Reed as I did not care to have the baggage located. During the forepart of June I also rented a safe deposit box at the Continental Illinois Safe Deposit Company in the name of Grace H. and Arthur W. Kabat. I did not use the correct names of my wife and myself on this occasion as I also did not care to have this safe deposit box located. My wife and two children accompanied by Virginia Reed, in accordance with a prior arrangement, joined me at the home of Mickey Doran at Wheaton, Illinois, on Saturday, July 28th, and we drove in my Ford Sedan to Dubuque, Iowa, where my family and Virginia Reed intended to spend a visit at the home of my wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Kabat. I spent only one night there. On the following day I drove to Lake Geneva, Wisconsin where I had made arrangements to meet Doctor Cassidy. We spent about one week or possibly more at a small hotel which has a yellow front, on the main street in Lake Geneva. We both used fictitious names which I cannot recall. From Lake Geneva, Cassidy and I drove in our respective cars to Chicago, Illinois where we secured a room at an apartment hotel located on the Northeast corner of a street on the North side. This street is some three or four blocks West of Broadway, and the hotel was located in the 4700 block of that street. I cannot recall the name of this street at this time. On Saturday, August 11, 1934, I drove to the home of my in-laws in Dubuque, Iowa, in order to meet my family. I made arrangements at this time, however, to meet Cassidy on the following day at the Y.M. C.A. in Madison, Wisconsin. I met my family

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b7C

in Dubuque, Iowa, and remained there only a short time, driving with them to Madison, Wisconsin, where we stopped in an apartment hotel the name of which begins with a "C", and which is located a few doors from the Y. M. C. A. I do not know the name I used on this occasion but it was not my correct name. The name may have been Leary. I had a hard time locating Cassidy as I did not know what name he was registered under at the Y.M.C.A. I found him, however, through his automobile which was parked in front of the Y.M.C.A. building.

When I met my family in Dubuque, Virginia Reed told me that she had received a telephone call on the previous night from her parents in Chicago, Illinois, and that they had told her that the Government was trying to locate her for the purpose of questioning her regarding the storage of my effects. I at that time knew positively that the Government was looking for me and I became worried about the automobile which I had purchased for Cassidy in my daughter's name. When I located Cassidy I told him that I thought he should take the Ford roadster back to Chicago and have it returned to the Larry Burns Motor Company or else leave it on the street and communicate with the motor company telling them where the car was located. Cassidy did not like this suggestion, and became angry, and told me that I should mind my own business. I told him at that time that if he felt that way about things it was O.K. with me and left him. I have neither seen Cassidy nor heard from him since that time.

Accompanied by my wife, daughter and Virginia Reed, I left Madison, Wisconsin, immediately, and drove to Elgin, Illinois where we spent the night at the Fox Hotel. I had left my son [redacted] at the home of his grandparents in Dubuque. On the next day, which was Monday, August 13th, I drove with my family and the Reed girl to the home of Mickey Doran at Wheaton, Illinois, where I got my cousin, Clark Gharrity, to drive the Reed girl to the Lincoln Park Arms Hotel, inasmuch as her parents had instructed her to return there. My wife accompanied Gharrity at this time for the purpose of securing from our safe deposit box what money we had there. I estimate that between the two of us we had somewhere in the neighborhood of $3,000. My wife rejoined me at the Doran home and we stayed that night at the Aurora Hotel in Aurora, Illinois. On the following day we drove to St. Louis, Missouri, where we stopped at the Congress Hotel. We remained in St. Louis Thursday, August 23, 1934, driving from there to South Bend, Indiana, where we secured an Indiana license tag from the automobile. These tags were secured under the name of my wife, Grace K. O'Leary, inasmuch as the car had been purchased in her name. I obtained these Indiana license tags as I felt sure that the Government had traced the purchase of my car by that time. Prior to reaching

South Bend we remained one night at a tourist home in LaPorte, Indiana. After securing the Indiana license tags we drove to Chicago, Illinois, where I registered with my wife and daughter at the Washington-Pine Hotel on Washington Boulevard, under the name of J. E. Boland. On the following night, which was August 25, 1934, I was arrested in Evanston, Illinois, shortly after my family and I had had dinner at Cooley's Club House, with Herbert Rieck, a photographer who operates a studio near the club house, and whom we have known for several years through having lived at the Sovereign Hotel in Chicago, Illinois.

(Signed) ARTHUR O'LEARY

Witness: V. W. PETERSON,
Special Agent,
Division of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Chicago, Illinois.

Witness: S. K. McKEE,
Special Agent,
Division of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Chicago, Illinois.

Subscribed and sworn to before me
in the city of Chicago, County of Cook,
State of Illinois, this 31st day of
August, 1934.

HELEN DUNKEL,
Notary Public.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

CT:ACS

62-21526-82

September 11, 1934.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/84 BY 8269 WEB/dkg

My dear Ryley:-

In response to the request contained in your letter of September 5th, I am enclosing herewith a copy of a memorandum which furnishes detailed information concerning action taken in the Dillinger case. I am also enclosing a copy of a memorandum dated September 7, 1934, giving detailed information relative to Louis P. Piquett. I believe you will find this memorandum quite complete.

I am having prepared a detailed memorandum giving a complete summary of the Dillinger case from its inception which I will be able to forward to you within the next two or three days.

If after reading the enclosed data, there is anything further that you desire, please let me know. There is also enclosed as of possible interest to you a copy of a chart which has been prepared in the Division with regard to Dillinger.

We are in the process of moving to our new offices in the new Department of Justice Building and I am hopeful that after we get established you will find it possible to pay us a visit.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures.

1 copy

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

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

FILED AND INDEXED
MAILED
SEP 11 1934

CT:LC

September 11, 1934.

RECORDED 62-21526-84

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 - 5th Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Ryley:

In reply to your telegram of September 10th concerning Baron Rolf Von Reitzenstein, please be advised that there is no record in the Division of Investigation or in the files of the Department of Justice of the submission by Baron Von Reitzenstein of a story by him to the American Magazine. This is the first information coming to the attention of the Division about a man by this name. There is a record in the old files of the Division concerning one Weiss Von Reitzenstein and one Harry Weitzenfeld and this information is incorporated in the enclosed confidential memorandum. I do not know, of course, whether the Weiss Von Reitzenstein or the Harry Weitzenfeld is identical with Baron Von Reitzenstein. It seems highly improbable that a story such as the one referred to in your telegram was ever officially submitted to the Department of Justice; certainly it was not submitted to the Division of Investigation and we know nothing here about Baron Von Reitzenstein.

Trusting that this information will serve your purpose, I am, with all good wishes

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure
SPECIAL DELIVERY

2 copies
ĉ-1

FILES SECTION
MAILED
SEP 11 1934
P.M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Berglimah
Chief Clerk
Mr. Foley
Mr. Lowery
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-21-84 BY 8249 WEB/lg

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CO[illegible]NING ITS SERVICE

1220-S

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

(31)

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT — NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS
DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
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The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 708 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

SEP 10 [illegible] 4 31

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

NB237 100 NL=NEWYORK NY 10

J EDGAR HOOVER=

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WASHDC=

DEAR ED AFTER REQUEST OF SUMNER BLOSSOM OF THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE I AM INVESTIGATING A PERSON KNOWN AS BARON ROLF VON REITZENSTEIN WHO CLAIMS TO HAVE BEEN IN THE HIGH COMMAND OF THE GERMAN SPY SYSTEM STOP HE HAS WRITTEN A STORY WHICH HE HAS SUBMITTED TO BLOSSOM AND AS A RECOMMENDATION SAYS THAT HE IS WELL KNOWN TO YOU PEOPLE AT THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND THAT THE MANUSCRIPT WAS READ BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICIALS STOP CAN YOU PLEASE SHOOT ME A QUICK WIRE GIVING THE MANS RECORD IF YOU HAVE IT BEST REGARDS TO YOU AND CLYDE=

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER.

RECORDED & INDEXED

OCT 17 1934

62-21526-84

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

OCT 17 1934 A.M.

U. [illegible] JUSTICE

FILE

TOLSON

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

Let Courtney Ryley Cooper 9-11-34

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/21/84 BY 8269 WES/dog

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

WAS:RD

September 11, 1934

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

Transmitted herewith is a memorandum summarizing the information in the attached files concerning Von Reitzenstein.

Respectfully,

W. A. Smith.

W. A. Smith.

Enclosure 502725

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-21-84 BY 8269 WEB/dig

Let Courtney Kyley Cooper
9-11-34

Courtney Kyley Cooper

RECORDED

62-21526-85
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 17 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMM
FILE

OCT 19 1934

1 enclo
Pg ex.

September 11, 1934

MEMORANDUM

RE: WEISS VON REITZENSTEIN

It appears that in 1918 an investigation was being conducted in New York City concerning the German activities of Weiss Von Reitzenstein. In connection with this individual one Hans Joseph Von Schaffgotsch, who was using the name of Stout and who was a waiter in the Hotel Gotham in New York City, was interviewed. He stated that the true name of Von Reitzenstein was Von Weitzenfeld who, prior to 1916 had worked as a waiter at the Hotel Gotham under the name of Harry Morton, and then departed for Austria. The informant professed to know little or nothing concerning this individual other than that since his departure from the United States during 1916 a friend had received a letter from him in which he expressed his regrets over having left the United States.

A Mrs. Jodike, the landlady at whose home Von Reitzenstein had lived, advised that while he lived at her home he had been employed at the Gotham Hotel as a waiter and later in the same capacity by the Hudson Navigation Company. She advised that he left her home on about July 25, 1916 at which time he claimed he was to sail for Europe. Investigation at the Hudson Navigation Company disclosed that an individual by the name of Harry Morton was employed as a hotel waiter on one of the ships operated by this concern during the summer of 1916 and it was believed that he had resigned in the latter part of July, 1916 to return to Europe.

In the latter part of 1917 and the early part of 1918 an individual by the name of Harry Weitzenfeld, alias Harry Edwards, was operating in Detroit, Michigan as an individual who could obtain the release of persons from the United States Army. There is nothing to indicate that this Weitzenfeld is identical with Von Weitzenfeld, which appears to be the true name of Weiss Von Reitzenstein.

Harry Weitzenfeld was a member of the American Protective League at Detroit, Michigan under the name of Harry Edwards. He and his wife represented to several individuals that they were in a position to obtain the release of persons who had been drafted into the United States Army. In some instances they stated that they could do this because they were Government officials, and in other instances because of influence which they had with Government officials.

Original to Courtney Ryley Cooper 9-11-34

c-2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-21-84 BY 8269 WGB/dcg

It was definitely established that at least four individuals paid sums of money ranging from fifty to one hundred dollars each to Mr. and Mrs. Edwards to obtain the release of friends and relatives from the United States Army. Edwards admitted the obtaining of these sums but stated that he could not be prosecuted in Federal Court as he was guilty of obtaining money by false pretenses only. Edwards and his wife, however, were indicted for impersonating Government officers. After a jury trial Edwards was found guilty, while his wife was found not guilty. On July 12, 1918 Weitzenfeld was sentenced to serve three years in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.

GT:CSH

September 12, 1934

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 5th Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Ryley:

Since writing you yesterday concerning Baron Von Reitzenstein, it has occurred to me that possibly it might be well to institute investigative inquiries for the purpose of determining whether this individual may be guilty of a violation of the Impersonation Statutes, since it would appear from the information now at hand that he may have improperly represented a connection with the Department of Justice.

I would like to have your reaction to this possible investigation. I will, of course, be guided by your wishes in the matter in the light of the information which may be available to you at New York City.

RECORDED

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

62-21526-86
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 17 1934 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

1 yellow

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/21/84 BY 8269 WEB/dcb

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

THE PENTHOUSE
TWELVE TWELVE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Oct 17.

Dear Edgar:

Thanks so much for the material which is swell. However, there are other things I will need.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-21-84 BY 8269 WEB/dk

First the memorandum mentioned in the enclosed letter, which I have not received.

Also, I understand that Green of the Dillinger gang was a holdover of the Frank Nash ✓ gang. If so, would like to know the connection.

~~List~~ Anything concerning Frank Nash's outfit which would explain how + gangs are hunted down until everyone has been burnt.

made in Missouri ?

OCT 12 1934

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-21526-87

Would like an expression from you stating how far I can go in protecting you

OCT 20 1934

TOLSON

Ans 10/19/34

CR:AC3

62-21526-78

October 19, 1934.

RECORDED

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Ryley:-

I have received your letter dated October 17th and am enclosing the following-listed information which may be of value to you:

A detailed running memorandum of the Dillinger case with its various ramifications. The connection of Edward Green with the Nash and Dillinger gangs is included in this memorandum.

A copy of a memorandum dated September 19, 1934, concerning the Leavenworth Penitentiary break.

A copy of a memorandum dated August 8, 1934, dealing with the Frank Nash escape and the Kansas City Massacre.

A copy of a memorandum dated October 9, 1934, dealing with Richard Tallman Galatas.

With respect to your inquiry concerning the matter of paroles, I am enclosing a copy of a speech which I delivered before the Criminal Law Section of the American Bar Association at Milwaukee on August 30th of this year. The matter of paroles and pardons is covered on pages 19, 20, and 21 of this address and you are, of course, at liberty to use any of this material as quotations.

Please let me know if there is any other material which you desire.

I am looking forward to seeing you and "Gen" at Washington and hope that you will be able to be here soon.

With very best regards, I am

Cordially yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

FILES SECTION
DAILEY
OCT 19 1934
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Encl. #785968.
1 copy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-21-84 BY 8269 WEB/dr8

THE PENTHOUSE
TWELVE TWELVE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

regarding indiscriminate ~~bail~~ paroles and leniency on the part of courts in giving suspended sentences. As this speech is a point which is somewhat dangerous from ~~of~~ your position, I would like you to advise me on it. Perhaps the best way to handle it would be to say that courts do what they think is best — but that here are the facts. Then tell about Nash, the killings, gals & so forth. Give me your views on this.

Mammy and I want to come down to see you and here's hoping we can do it sometime. Hope Clyde is better. One of the books we sent him was returned — must have reached there after he left. Love from Ryley —

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

September 11, 1934.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Ryley:-

In response to the request contained in your letter of September 5th, I am enclosing herewith a copy of a memorandum which furnishes detailed information concerning action taken in the Dillinger case. I am also enclosing a copy of a memorandum dated September 7, 1934, giving detailed information relative to Louis P. Piquett. I believe you will find this memorandum quite complete.

I am having prepared a detailed memorandum giving a complete summary of the Dillinger case from its inception which I will be able to forward to you within the next two or three days.

If after reading the enclosed data, there is anything further that you desire, please let me know. There is also enclosed as of possible interest to you a copy of a chart which has been prepared in the Division with regard to Dillinger.

We are in the process of moving to our new offices in the new Department of Justice Building and I am hopeful that after we get established you will find it possible to pay us a visit.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Edgar

Enclosures.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-21-84 BY 8269 WEB/dcf

I never got this - Ryley -

62-21526-87

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

THE PENTHOUSE
TWELVE TWELVE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Oct 30.

My Dear Edgar:

Here is the interview for your OK. I already have sent the original to The Post = and here's hoping it goes over all right.

You will notice I have named no one not actually convicted or having made a plea of guilty. I have enumerated the actual cases in margin for you where I have not used names.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-21-84 BY 8269 WEB/deg.

I will be in Washington Thursday morning to spend several days snooping around the Division.

That matter we talked about on the 'phone is OK now. Thanks.

Sameyman

Ryley

see serial 89

RECORDED 62-21526-88
DIVISION OF INV
NOV 7 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT
TOLSON
LESTER

NOV 9 1934

November 2, 1934.

JEH:CEK

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON.

Time 4:00 PM

Mr. Suydam telephoned and stated that he had just reviewed the article by Courtney Ryley Cooper and that he considered it excellent. Mr. Suydam remarked, however, that he thought the effect of having it published in the Saturday Evening Post would be that we would be harassed by numerous similiar requests from writers and magazines. I stated that there was certainly that element to it, but that we could select from among the requests the reputable writers and magazines and through this means we could get to the public some particular point which we might wish to get "over". I further stated that the Saturday Evening Post was very desirous of obtaining the article and carrying it as an interview, and that I thought the presentation of the idea contained in article was excellent.

Mr. Suydam then stated that we might be charged with discrimination, but I replied that the only other person who had ever asked for an interview was a [redacted] Reeves; that I had told this individual that the authority to give such an interview would have to come from the Department. Mr. Suydam stated that he had not come to a conclusion, as yet, regarding Reeves, because of the fact that he was writing for the Hearst Sunday newspapers. I stated that I would rather see such magazines as the Saturday Evening Post and the American Magazine carry articles about the Department because they did not present the material in such a melodramatic manner. Mr. Suydam stated that he had told Mr. Reeves that I would not give an interview; that the Attorney General had given him one on the general work of the Department and Mr. Stanley had given him an interview on the forthcoming crime conference but that if I wished to give him an interview Mr. Suydam would have Mr. Reeves contact me the next time he is the city. I stated that matter was entirely up to Mr. Suydam.

Mr. Suydam suggested that the last sentence of the article by Courtney Ryley Cooper be modified somewhat. It reads at present "After all, there is little romance in a dead rat", and Mr. Suydam stated that he thought it was a bit extreme and should be rephrased. I stated that I would have it changed. Mr. Suydam stated that he would send the article back down immediately, and I stated that I would get word to Courtney Ryley Cooper that it had been approved.

RECORDED 62-21526-88X

I stated that Mr. Cooper had also made a request of Mr. Stanley and myself to write a book dealing with the interesting cases that the Division has dealt with and using several magazine articles which Mr. Cooper has written, as a basis for the work and that Mr. Cooper would like to know if the Department would approve of such a work and would, in the Foreward of the book, give it authentication. Mr. Suydam stated that Mr. Stanley had not talked to him about the book, but that Mr. Suydam thought

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the Department should merely indicate in such a case that the book was merely being endorsed for the public interest; that such an authentication as suggested by Mr. Cooper, namely that the files of the Department were made available for the writing of the book, might lead the readers to believe that the Department had not used much discretion in the matter. I stated that when Mr. Stanley returned we could talk about the book matter with him.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

1 copy

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

CT:ACS

November 7, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:-

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper advises me that the name of his publisher is Little Brown & Company, New York.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

1 copy

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

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RECORDED 62-21526-90

NOV 9 1934

NOV 8 1934

TOLSON

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

CT:ACS

November 6, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:-

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper telephoned me yesterday and I furnished him with up to date figures with respect to the number of Agents in the service and the number which have qualified in the use of the various types of weapons employed by the Division. He stated he would make appropriate changes in the part of his story "The Roots of Crime" which he has submitted to the Saturday Evening Post. A copy of this story is attached. I spoke to Mr. Cooper several days ago about the suggestion that the last sentence of this story be changed and he promised that this would be done.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

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NOV 8 - 1934

1 copy

62 RECORDED & INDEXED
62-21526-89
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 7 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON | FILE

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

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

CT:LC

November 5, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I contacted Mr. Stanley concerning the desire of Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper to write a book pertaining to the work and accomplishments of the Division. I told Mr. Stanley that Mr. Cooper was hopeful that you might be able to write a preface for the book. He stated he thought this was entirely all right and he did not see any objection to your preparation of this preface.

For record purposes, it is noted that the proposed article by Courtney Ryley Cooper for publication in the Saturday Evening Post was approved by Mr. Suydam, with whom Mr. Stanley talked after I took this matter up with him. The approval of Mr. Suydam was secured Friday afternoon, November 2, 1934.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

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DATE 8-21-84 BY 6269 WEB/MC

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

NOV 13 1934

62-21526-91

NOV 13 1934

TOLSON
LESTER
FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

WHDL:GAJ

November 15, 1934.

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

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

In compliance with your oral instructions, I spent about two hours late yesterday afternoon with Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper discussing various matters in which he was interested.

He was furnished with copies of the following Division charts at his request:

34-5	33-7
34-25	33-13
34-29	33-14
34-32	33-16
34-33	33-18
34-34	33-21
34-35	33-23
34-36	33-27
34-36A	
34-37	
34-38	
34-39	
34-40	
34-42	
34-43	

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DATE 8-21-84 BY 8269 WEB/dlg

Respectfully,

W. H. D. Lester

W.H.D.Lester.

RECORDED
NOV 20 1934

62-21526-92
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 19 1934 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

LCS:EB

November 12, 1934.

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

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON.

Copies of the following interesting identifications have been given to Mr. Courtney Riley Cooper: #53, 64, 66, 78, 95, 130, 154, 157, 173, 177, 183, 184, 185, ~~212~~ and ~~263~~. Numbers 183, 184 and 185 indicated above were prepared recently. In addition, an interesting identification was prepared on Sam Rubin which has not been assigned a number. This will be done shortly.

I also furnished Mr. Cooper, as you know, with certain abstracts from statistical reports as to persons committed to penitentiaries and further supplied him with a copy of our report showing fingerprints submitted by police departments in cities in excess of 100,000 population.

Respectfully,

L. C. Schilder.

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Recorded 11/21/34

RECORDED

62-21526-93
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 21 1934 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

TOLSON
LESTER

NOV 22

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5101 11/25 1934.

To:
- ✓ Director
- ___ Mr. Nathan
- ___ Mr. Tamm
- ___ Mr. Edwards
- ___ Mr. Egan
- ___ Mr. Quinn
- ___ Mr. Baughman
- ___ Mr. Lester
- ___ Mr. Glavin
- ___ Mr. Tracy
- ___ Mr. Billings
- ___ Mr. Richmond (L.H.)
- ___ Miss Gandy
- ___ Mrs. Kelley
- ___ Personnel Files
- ___ Files
- ___ Mr. Renneberger
- ___ Miss Sheanner
- ___ Inspector

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

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See Me Send File

Suggested changes noted have been made by Mr Cooper

NOV 28 1934

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-21526-94

INDEXED - INVESTIGATION

NOV 27 1934

Clyde Tolson.

TOLSON EDWARDS NICHOLS

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5101 11-17 1934.

To: X Director
___ Mr. Nathan
___ Mr. Tamm
___ Mr. Edwards
___ Mr. Egan
___ Mr. Quinn
___ Mr. Baughman
___ Mr. Lester
___ Mr. Glavin
___ Mr. Tracy
___ Mr. Billings
___ Miss Gandy
___ Mrs. Kelley
___ Personnel Files
___ Files
___ Mr. Renneberger
___ Miss Sheaffer

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

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This is Division copy.
Changes indicated
have been made
on original

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DATE 8-21-84 BY 826 TWOB/dmg

Clyde Tolson.

NOT RECORDED

62-21526

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

EB:EHG

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

November 28, 1934.

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

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

In compliance with your oral request of late yesterday, I furnished Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper the following Interesting Cases and Fugitive bulletins:

I. C. #76-606
I. C. #70-F.62-21811
I. C. #70-1220
I. C. #70-1222
I. C.#68-228
I. C. #62-24297
I. C.#62-21534
I. C. #62-7352
I. C. #49-4532
I. C. #47-7243
I. C. #47-3942
I. C. #47-3507
I. C. #45-490
I. C. #45-361
I. C. #36-1536
I.C. #31-37099
I. C.#31-33034
I. C. #31-25884
I. C. #29-1635
I. C. #29-701
I. C. #26-33259
I. C. #26-32988
I. C. #26-32211
I. C. #26-32183
I. C. #26-31422
I. C. #26-22060
I. C. #7-914
I. C. #7-538
I. C. #7-90
I. C. #7-62

September, October, November, 1934 issues of the "Fugitives Wanted by Police" bulletin.

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DATE 8-21-84 BY 8269 UKB/dmj

Respectfully,

W. H. D. Lester
EB

W. H. D. Lester.

RECORDED

62-21526-95

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

DEC 1 1934

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FOUR TAMM LESTER

DEC 1 - 1934

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

CT:ACS

December 3, 1934.

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

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-21-84 BY 8269 WEB/dlg

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:-

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper was furnished today with one of your recent photographs.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

1 copy

RECORDED

DEC 5 - 1934

62-21526-96
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 5 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5101 12/5 1934.

To:
- ✓ Director
- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Edwards
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Baughman
- Mr. Backus
- Mr. Douglas
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Richmond (L.H.)
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy
- Personnel Files
- Files
- Mr. Renneberger
- Miss Sheaffer
- Inspector

Mr. Nathan ✓
Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester WHD2
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy

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Clyde Tolson.

Dear Sir:

Receipt of y

to the position of Spe

duties in the Division

ment of Justice, is he

advised that your appl

when vacancies occur i



COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

Dear Clyde:

Will you please ask Lester to send me an I.C. on the D'Autremont Twins?

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DATE 8-21-84 BY 8269 WKB/dlg

The one I want is the 2nd or complete writeup which tells in detail about the robbery of the train, the finding of the camp and all the preliminary stuff before the release and got in on it.

I thought I had the damned thing but disclaimed if I can find it.

If you'll ask him to put it in an envelope so I can get it Thursday morning? Thanks.

Sincerely yours,
Ryley -

62-21526-97
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 6 1934 P.M.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
LESTER

RECORDED

DEC 7 - 1934

Many Christmas Wishes.

December 8, 1934.

EB:GAJ

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
Hay-Adams House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ryley:

As requested by you in your telephonic conversation with Special Agent Backus yesterday afternoon, there is enclosed a copy of Interesting Case #88-6 concerning a case of unlawful flight to avoid prosecution.

Cordially yours,

Enclosure.

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DATE 8-21-84 BY 8269 WEB/dcy

FILES SECTION
UNITED
DEC 2 1934

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-21526-98
DEC 10 1934

C-1

JOHN HOOVER
OR

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

I. C. #88-6

October 18, 1934.

HENRY J. ZORN alias HENRY JOHN MILLER alias HENRY J. BROWN alias HENRY BROWN alias HENRY DOYLE alias HENRY J. BARNARD; UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION - MURDER

On the night of August 12, 1934, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Jones retired to their room which adjoins the office of the State Industrial School at Miles City, Montana. Mrs. Jones is the daughter of the President of the school and Mr. Jones was a member of the faculty.

Shortly after midnight, Mr. Jones left his sleeping room to investigate a strange noise, apparently emanating from the office. Very soon thereafter, Mrs. Jones heard shots followed by the sound of some one running. When she reached the office, she found her husband dead with four bullet wounds in his body. Beside the body lay a cap and a flash light. On the flash light was found a perfect latent fingerprint which proved to be that of Henry J. Zorn or Henry Miller as he was known around Miles City.

Apparently this was a murder case exclusively within the jurisdiction of the State courts of Montana. Believing that Zorn was hiding in or near Miles City, the local officers instituted a thorough and vigorous search which was nearing completion when a friend of Zorn at Billings, Montana received a telegram from Zorn, requesting that his suit case be forwarded to him as Harry J. Brown, in case of the American Railway Express, at Minneapolis, Minnesota. Although a Special Agent of the Division had assisted the local officers in the fingerprint identification of the murderer as a matter of courtesy and cooperation, until the telegram was received there was no indication of the violation of the laws of the United States. The telegram indicated that Zorn had violated the Act of Congress of May 18, 1934, which made it unlawful for any person to flee from one State to another for the purpose of avoiding prosecution for certain crimes. Among these crimes is murder.

The Division of Investigation immediately became active in the case. When Zorn called for his suit case two days after the telegram had been dispatched, he was taken into custody by Minneapolis police officers. He waived extradition and was soon speeding back to Billings as a prisoner

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-21-84 BY 8269 WEB/dlg.

62-21526-98

of the sheriff from Miles City. Had Zorn not waived extradition, the Division of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice stood ready to institute removal proceedings and bring Zorn back to Montana on the Federal charge of unlawful flight to avoid prosecution. At Billings, where Zorn was confined to the Yellowstone County Jail, a confession of the murder was given to an Agent of the Division of Investigation. The Agent later at the State trial, held at Miles City, October 1, 1934, introduced this confession in evidence. Zorn was found guilty of murder in the first degree and on October 6, 1934 he was sentenced to death by hanging.

This murder was not the first crime Zorn had committed in his twenty-six years. At the age of eleven years, as a result of his first criminal offense, he was sentenced to the Montana State Industrial School. In 1929, he was sentenced to a term in the Montana State Penitentiary for burglarizing the Industrial School. Nor was the county jail a new sight to this prisoner since he was held there in February 1933 for Immigration authorities, and then was taken to Great Falls, Montana where in a Federal Court he was sentenced on April 11, 1933 to serve eighteen months at McNeil Island Penitentiary, McNeil Island, Washington, for entering the United States after deportation. He was deported June 26, 1934 to Canada, and was apprehended four days later at Eastport, Idaho. The following day he escaped from an Immigration officer and later arrived at Miles City the night of August 12, 1934 when he committed the murder in attempting to again burglarize the Montana State Industrial School.

Office of the Director
Division of Investigation

December 18, 1934

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Mr. Tolson advises:

Mr. Keith will not be at the office tomorrow morning as he is acting as pallbearer for a friend.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper has requested various pictures of dead criminals for use on the cover of his book. Mr. Tolson is sending them.

Mr. Clegg is to make an address before the Justice Lodge on Friday night. He has learned that there will be present the Attorney General; other members of the Cabinet; numerous Judges and other prominent personages. Mr. Clegg wonders if Mr. Hoover would not rather make the address personally. ???

hwg

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/21/84 BY 8269 WEB/dlj

DEC 22 1934

RECORDED

62-21526-100

DEC 22 1934

TOLSON
CLEGG

CT:ACS

December 21, 1934.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Hay-Adams House,
800 Sixteenth Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ryley:-

With reference to your inquiry concerning data contained in the files of the Division of Investigation which might be used in connection with the preparation of an article dealing with the administration of the parole systems in the various States, please be advised that after careful consideration of your request, I feel that it would not be propor for me to furnish information for use in this connection due to the fact that the matter of Federal paroles, probations, and pardons is one which comes under the jurisdiction of another branch of the Department of Justice. I feel that no information should be supplied from the files of this Division for use in an article such as that which you propose to write.

I trust you will understand my reason for not complying with your request in this respect.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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

FILES SECTION
MAILED
DEC 21 1934
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1 copy

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-21526-101

DEC 26 1934 P. M.

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5101 12/12 1934.

To:
- ✓ Director
- ____ Mr. Nathan
- ____ Mr. Clegg
- ____ Mr. Tamm
- ____ Mr. Edwards
- ____ Mr. Egan
- ____ Mr. Quinn
- ____ Mr. Baughman
- ____ Mr. Backus
- ____ Mr. Douglas
- ____ Mr. Glavin
- ____ Mr. Richmond (L. H.)
- ____ Mr. Tracy
- ____ Miss Gandy
- ____ Personnel Files
- ____ Files
- ____ Mr. Renneberger
- ____ Miss Sheaffer
- ____ Inspector

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

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-21-84 BY 8269WEB/dlg

See Me Send File

I have reviewed -
Excellent so far

Clyde Tolson.

Mr. [illegible]than
Mr. [illegible]son
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
WHD Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy

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

December 26, 1934.

MEMORANDUM

Time: 11:35 a.m.

During telephonic conversation, I asked Mr. Carusi to remind the Attorney General of Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper's request for an interview in connection with an article for the Saturday Evening Post. I stated that Mr. Cooper is in Washington now, and would like to have the interview as soon as possible in order to expedite the publication of the article. Mr. Carusi said he would again call this matter to the attention of the Attorney General.

J.E.H.

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DATE 8/21/84 BY 8269 WEB/LEG

62-21526-102

RECORDED

DEC 31 1934

DEC 27 1934

NELSON LESTER

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

CT:LC

December 11, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper called concerning his book and stated he had just about decided on the title, "10,000 Public Enemies".

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

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DATE 8-21-84 BY 9145 WEB/lg

Very good! He might add "Plus" & be conservative.
J. E. H.

RECORDED & ~~INDEXED~~

DEC 29 1934

62-21526-103

DEC 28 1934

TOLSON
LESTER

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

Dear Clyde:

If it isn't too much trouble, can you make arrangements to get me a complete file of all the speeches made at the Crime Conference? Thanks.

And Gen says she would like two tickets if possible to the session when Mr. Hoover makes his speech.

Sincerely

Ryley

Courtney Ryley Cooper

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-21-84 BY 9145 WEB/[illegible]

RECORDED
&
~~INDEXED~~

DEC 31 1934

62-21526-104

DEC 28 1934

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

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-24-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig.

December 26-34

Dear Clyde:

You said that I could have certain statements and reports which appeared in the files in duplicate.

The following appear in triplicate, two of the copies evidently being used for checking, to judge from the marks on them. The triplicate copy however, does not seem to have any especial purpose. Therefore, if compatible with the best purposes of the Division, I very much desire the following statements.

Statement of Patricia Cherrington.

Statement of Jean Delaney.

Statement of Marie Conforti.

Statement of Helen Ferguson.

Statement of Vivian Mathis.

Statements secured from Mr Tamm & Mr Newby & forwarded to CRCooper 12/30/34

If it is possible for me to havethese will you please rush the mailing of them to me at 1212 Fifth Avenue, New York. I have finished my research here, and is time is pressing badly, I will have to go to New York to do my final work. Here I am in constant danger of losing my copy as it goes to the typist and there are other disadvantages. Gen is leaving either tomorrow or Friday and I plan on going up Sunday night.

JAN 2 1935 RECORDED 62-21526-105

I have hoped to get the foreword before I depart, and also to hear something about the interview with the Attorney General. But these are matters, I suppose, which cannot

Mr Newby preparing memo

JAN 2 1935

TOLSON

be rushed.

The reading of the files took much more time than I had anticipated, so that I am going hard against time. However, in the conveniences of my own workshop, I feel sure that I can get through on time.

Hope you liked the chapters which you took with you on the train. And I know you had a good time at home Christmas. How I would like to walk down the main street of a small town again.

Samezever

Ryley

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5101 12/5 1934.

To:
- X Director
- ____ Mr. Nathan
- ____ Mr. Clegg
- ____ Mr. Tamm
- ____ Mr. Edwards
- ____ Mr. Egan
- ____ Mr. Quinn
- ____ Mr. Baughman
- ____ Mr. Backus
- ____ Mr. Douglas
- ____ Mr. Glavin
- ____ Mr. Richmond
- ____ Mr. Tracy
- ____ Miss Gandy
- ____ Personnel Files
- ____ Files
- ____ Mr. Renneberger
- ____ Miss Sheaffer
- ____ Inspector

Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Baughman	
Chief Clerk	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Cowley	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Keith	
Mr. Lester (L.H.)	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Schilder	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	

See Me Send File

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-21-84 BY 9145 WEP/dlg

Clyde Tolson.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

File
12/30

REN/ps December 28, 1934

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON,
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR.

Regarding the attached letter from Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, inquiring as to the disposition of cases against William and Ella Finerty, Marie Marion Conforti, Tommy Gannon, Marie McCarthy, Frank Kirwin, William Gray and Mrs. Isaac Steve, sister of John Hamilton, please be advised that William and Ella Finerty have pled guilty to the charges of harboring Homer Van Meter, but have not yet been sentenced. Marie Marion Conforti was sentenced to serve one year and one day at Duluth, Minnesota on December 20, 1934, by Federal Judge Robert C. Bell, said sentence to run concurrently with a similar sentence imposed at Madison, Wisconsin, by Judge Patrick T. Stone. Tommy Gannon on October 9, 1934 was sentenced at Duluth, Minnesota to serve six months. Marie McCarthy and William Gray were each sentenced on December 20, 1934, by Federal Judge Robert C. Bell, Duluth, Minnesota to serve one year and six months, and were each fined $5,000. Frank Kirwin, on the same date, was sentenced by Federal Judge Bell to serve two years and was fined $10,000. Mrs. Isaac Steve has not yet been tried on charges of harboring Dillinger.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-24-84 BY 9145 WEB/dmg

Respectfully,

R. E. Newby

R. E. Newby.

carbon copy furnished to Courtney Ryley Cooper 12/30

RECORDED

JAN 2 1935

62-21526-106

DEC 31 1934

FILE

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

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

Dear Clyde:

Will you please ask Mr. Newby to send me the following information:

Disposition of cases on charges of harboring ~~against~~ both make and female in the Dillinger case since the last memo I had on this subject which was in October and which did not ~~include~~ include the disposition on William and Ella Finerty, Marie Conforti, Tommy Gannon, Marie McCarthy, Frank Kerwin and William Gray. Also of John Hamilton's ~~Sincerely~~ sister whose name escapes me.

Sincerely

Courtney Ryley Cooper

Hay Adams House,
Washington.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-24-84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

See memo from R E Newby dated 12-28/34

RECORDED

JAN 2 1935

62-21526-106

DEC 31 1934

TOLSON TAMM

FILE

62-21526

changed to

94-3-4-20

Two years ago, Courtney Ryley Cooper, the author, returned to his first love of his newspaper days when he had been an expert crime reporter. A veteran of some two hundred murder trials, through many years of active contact in crime news, Courtney Ryley Cooper has become possibly the best informed authority in the United States on crime problems and the operations of the underworld as well as the efforts of law-enforcement agencies in combating crime throughout the United States. Within the last two years, the Division of Investigation of the Department of Justice has taken a particularly prominent part in the warfare against crime and has established a leadership in combating crime. It was natural that Courtney Ryley Cooper, in view of his wide experience in this field, should make a study of the operations of that agency. He has been accorded an opportunity to review many of the spectacular cases handled by this great law-enforcement agency and has been in intimate contact with the workings and operations of the organization, having been accorded an opportunity seldom extended to any writer to view the inner operations of this organization, now far more powerful than the famous Scotland Yard. He has been in close contact with the Division of Investigation and its Director, John Edgar Hoover, during the preparation of the material which is to be covered in his forthcoming book entitled "The Nation Against the Underworld". By reason of Courtney Ryley Cooper's familiarity and understanding of law-enforcement problems, Mr. Hoover has personally written a foreword for the book which Little Brown and Company will publish in the early Spring.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-21-89 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5101 11/27 1934.

To:
- ✓ Director
- ___ Mr. Nathan
- ___ Mr. Tamm
- ___ Mr. Edwards
- ___ Mr. Egan
- ___ Mr. Quinn
- ___ Mr. Baughman
- ___ Mr. Lester
- ___ Mr. Glavin
- ___ Mr. Tracy
- ___ Mr. Billings
- ___ Mr. Richmond (L.H.)
- ___ Miss Gandy
- ___ Mrs. Kelley
- ___ Personnel Files
- ___ Files
- ___ Mr. Renneberger
- ___ Miss Sheaffer
- ___ Inspector

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

See Me Send File

CR Cooper will use as basis for revision

62-21526-107

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-21-84 BY 9145 SWB/dtg

Clyde Tolson.

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

CT:LC

January 2, 1935.

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

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Attached hereto are Chapters 4, 5, and 6 of Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper's forthcoming book entitled, "Ten Thousand Public Enemies".

The suggestions pertaining to this book contained in the attached memorandum addressed to me by Mr. Schilder on December 21, 1934; the suggestions contained in the attached copy of a memorandum addressed to me by Mr. Tamm on December 29, 1934, and the suggestions contained in the memorandum transmitted to Mr. Schilder by Mr. Harbo under date of December 20, 1934, have all been called to the attention of Mr. Courtney Ryley Copper who has assured me that the draft of the book will be changed in the respects noted.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-21-84 BY 9145 WEB/LCS

Respectfully,

Enclosure

Clyde Tolson.

1 copy

RECORDED

62-21526-107

JAN 3 1935

JAN 3 1935

TOLSON

FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

December 21, 1934.

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

MEMO - MR. TOLSON.

Concerning the attached, I beg to advise as follows:

Page 99 - I believe that our identification of the latent prints mentioned was subsequent to the identification effected in Chicago. ?

Page 104 - Next to last paragraph - The identification bureau was started by the Chiefs of Police in Chicago and subsequently moved to Washington. OK

~~Page 109 - Word "impressions" substituted for "smudges".~~

Page 110 and Page 111 - Care should be exercised to see that the classification is written II rather than 11. OI 01 OK

Page 115 - Total of 657 should be 637. OK

Page 127 - First paragraph states "One possessed whorls on the fingers of his left hand while the other had them on the right hand; the same difference applied to loops". This is not so. The phrase possibly should be changed to read as follows: "One possessed whorls and loops on the fingers in arrangement and design different from those possessed by the other."

Page 133 - Note reference to caustic soda + change. OK

✓ Page 134 - Last line - 20 should be substituted for 17. OK

✓ Page 137 - Last sentence possibly should be "or the saving of great sums of money annually in the settlement of war risk claims". OK

✓ Page 141 - Next to last paragraph - 13 should be substituted for 14. OK

Page 144 and Page 148 - The inference is made that the Division developed the latent prints, which is not correct. Further, Mr. Coffey has reviewed this matter and makes inquiry whether the print on the letter was actually developed with iodine. He also states that he did not know that a photo-electric cell was used in the Cannon case - see page 147.

OK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-21-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Page 145 - The name of the town is spelled "Hopewell" and "Hopeville", Georgia. Hopeville correct. OK

Page 150 - On page 150 concerning the Irene Shroeder case, reference is made to 3 members of the gang, and on page 152, third complete paragraph, to 4 men. This is somewhat confusing. I believe 3 is correct.

I am also attaching a memorandum from Mr. Harbo concerning the data published on page 143 of this article, which I believe is splendidly written and which is returned herewith.

DCS

L. C. Schilder.

EAT:TAM

December 29, 1934

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Smith and Mr. Lowdon have reviewed the attached chapters of Courtney Riley Cooper's book and desire to make the following comments:

Mr. Lowdon: -

Page 76, first and second paragraphs - no identification order was issued on Gerald Woodworth - only a "wanted notice" having been posted.

Page 92, line 15, the name of Gustave Schachtel is correctly spelled in the first instance and the corrections appearing should not have been made. The same is true where the name appears on Page 97, line 9 and Page 101, line 24.

Page 93, line 10. It is stated that a "house to house" search was made. This would be more appropriately stated as an "intensive" search.

Page 97, line 11. The correct name of August John Lamar is Albert Kator. The same mistake appears in line 24 of page 101.

Page 97, line 20, - Jack Klutas, whose last name is incorrectly spelled as Kultas, was killed by States Attorney's officers and was not found murdered.

Page 98, line 9, Frank J. Littlejohn is Chief of Detectives in Charlotte, North Carolina and not Police Inspector. He is frequently referred to thereafter in Mr. Cooper's story as "Inspector".

Page 102, line 15. Connors' body was found on March 13, 1934, while Costner and Banghart were arrested on February 11, 1934. Therefore, the statement that Connors was found murdered the same day on which Banghart and Costner were arrested is erroneous.

Page 102, line 6 - "Charlottesville" should be"Charlotte, North Carolina."

Mr. Smith:

Page 133, second paragraph - indicates that the Division was seeking Jack Klutas for the purpose of determining whether his fingerprints had been changed. A correction has been made in the manuscript, stating that Klutas was a member of the Touhy Gang. It is also stated that Klutas was murdered by"gangster

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8-21-81 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

guns". Jack Klutas was sought by the Division for a violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. He was never definitely determined to be a member of the Touhy Gang although newspapers spoke of him as a Touhy Gangster. He was not murdered by "gangster guns" but was shot by detectives from the State's Attorney's office, Chicago, Illinois.

Page 137, last line and Page 130, first line speaks of the "saving of hundreds of millions of dollars annually in the settlement of War Risk claims". If this statement refers to total savings in War Risk Insurance, it should be "millions of dollars". If it refers to savings resulting from the use of fingerprints it should be "thousands of dollars".

Page 147, last line, states that a "beam light" was used in the Cannon Extortion case. However, no photo-electric cell was used in this case.

Very truly yours,

E. A. Tamm

1 copy

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

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

RTH/lm

December 20, 1934

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SCHILDER

The following comment is submitted regarding page 143 of the manuscript received from Mr. Cooper. The statements included therein are apparently based on the compilation of data from fingerprint cards during the calendar year 1933, a copy of which is attached. Portions of the manuscript will be quoted, followed by statements based on the attached tabulation.

"He robs more at 18 and 19 and 20 than at any other time; burglaries also reach their height at 19." The attached compilation shows that arrests of males 18 years of age are less than those of males aged 21 to 23. With reference to burglary, there were 2,673 arrests of males 18 years old and 2,443 of males 19 years old.

"On the other hand, disorderly conduct, drunkenness and vagrancy are only beginning to become apparent." At age 19, the number of males arrested on those charges is greater than the number for any other age group.

"Criminal homicide, however, does not reach its zenith until between the ages 25 and 29 when, in fact, the more serious crimes occur." The attached compilation shows the following arrests of males under 30 years of age during 1933:

Males - 1933	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years
Criminal homicide	428	1,019	1,130
Rape	731	1,166	743
Robbery	3,019	5,215	3,456
Assault	1,343	4,000	4,259
Burglary	9,509	8,329	5,162
Larceny	8,998	10,060	7,112
Auto theft	3,810	3,103	1,644
Forgery and counterfeiting	310	758	795
Embezzlement and fraud	323	1,251	1,737
Carrying concealed weapons	682	1,388	1,235

The above figures indicate that for most offense classes the number of arrests of males between 20 and 24 years of age exceeds the number of arrests of males between 25 and 29 years of age.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8-21-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

"Crime rises swiftly from 19 to 29. After that, it begins to drop . . ." The above figures indicate in general a decrease in arrests beyond age 24.

"Her sex offenses are greatest at 23, as well as disorderly conduct, drunkenness and vagrancy." The largest number of arrests of females for disorderly conduct, drunkenness and vagrancy occurs at age 22 rather than at age 23, the figures being 367 and 323, respectively.

Respectfully,

R. T. Harbo

R. T. Harbo.

62-21526

changed to

94-3-4-30

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

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

Dear Clyde:

Will you please ask Mr. Schilder to check on the following for me

In my I.C. on the Cherryvale Bank Robbery case (George C. Robertson et al) I find a Mrs. Vivian Chase listed as the paramour of a bank robber now deceased named Charles Mays. She posed as his wife. Also she was arrested, fingerprinted tried and acquitted in this case.

In the Luer kidnapping case , I find Mrs. Vivian Chase, a fugitive from justice.

Does the fingerprint record show that these two women are the same?

Sincerely

Courtney Ryley Cooper

Hay Adams House Washington.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-21-84 BY 8269 WEB/dcg

RECORDED

JAN 4 1935

62-21526-108

DEC 31 1934

TOLSON

CT:ACS January 3, 1935.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:-

I am enclosing herewith an additional list of names of peace officers in the Montana District of this Division.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-21-84 BY 8269 web/deg

JAN 3 1935
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

62-01526-109

JAN 3 1935

RECORDED

CT:ACS

January 2, 1935.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:-

In pursuance of your recent request, I am enclosing herewith a copy of an investigative report which contains a detailed statement relative to Gladys Harrington, who was involved in the Keating-Holden case. I believe this is the information which you desired.

Sincerely,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-21-84 BY 8269 WEB/dcg

Enclosure.

Report of Agt J. J. Keating dated March 15, 1932 at Chicago
re FRANCIS L. KEATING, Fugitive, I. O. #1129;
THOMAS HOLDEN, Fugitive, I. O. #1127;
FRANK NASH, Fugitive.

62-21526-110
RECORDED
1935

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

1616 FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BUILDING
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
DECEMBER 24, 1934.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]

EB

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

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the article appearing in the Saturday Evening Post of December 22, 1934 under the title "The Roots of Crime", being an interview with the Director by Courtney Ryley Cooper.

It is noted that on page 56 of the magazine, in the first paragraph of the last column, in discussing the escape from the Kansas State Penitentiary at Lansing, Kansas, on May 30, 1933, the statement is made that two of the escapes were killed during a bank robbery six weeks after the escape. It is believed that this statement undoubtedly refers to Kenneth Conn and Alvie Payton, who were involved in an attempted robbery of a bank at Altamont, Kansas, during which both were shot by the Cashier of the bank. Conn was killed instantly and Payton was seriously wounded, but my information is that he subsequently recovered and was returned to the penitentiary at Lansing, where he is now incarcerated. In recent conversation with one of the Deputy Wardens of that institution I was advised that Payton, with the exception of his blindness, is in good health.

Division's I.C. is correct Barkus

This information is furnished in order to correct any error that might be in the Division's records.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Nathan 62-21526-111

R. B. NATHAN
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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DATE 8-21-84 BY 8269 WEB/deg

RBN:os

RECORDED & INDEXED

TOLSON LESTER RAMM

JAN 8 - 1935

CT:LC January 4, 1935.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 - Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:- 62-21526-112

RECORDED

Further reference is made to your recent conversation with Mr. Tolson concerning the contents of Chapters 7 and 8 of your book. In addition to the suggestions made by Mr. Tolson during your conference, the following suggestions have been submitted which you may desire to consider in editing this material.

On page 184, line 12, you state "Four years ago, a progressive gang". It has been suggested that the auto theft ring in question began operations in the fall of 1929, about five years ago instead of four as stated. On page 185, line 16, the statement is made "Special Agents of state after state, took part". It is suggested that this might be changed to read "Special Agents in state after state took part". On page 195, line 21, it has been suggested that the names of Blanche Caldwell and Bonnie Parker might be placed in reversed order to more accurately indicate the persons with whom they traveled.

Sincerely yours,

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/21/84 BY 8269WEB/deg

62-21526-112

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

December 28, 1934.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-21-84 BY 8269 WEB/deg.

MEMO FOR MR. TOLSON:

Regarding the attached I beg to submit the following comments -

Page 153 On, re. the Fleagle case - I assume Mr. Cooper hasreliable information as to the history of the family, etc. No such comprehensive data show in our files. As to the fa cts shich are mentioned in our files - his page 155 shows Fleagle sentenced to the Oklahoma Pen. for two years and our files for one year and one day (his page 155 par. 1). The facts in his article agree in substance with those in oue files, allowing, of course, for a certain amount of"license" which I assume to be necessary. For example, on page 166, he has minute descriptions of the persons involved. We can't state they may be "summed up" or compared so vividly. OK

Page 168 - we did not have 3,000,000 prints in 1928 - but only about 1,500,000 in July of that year - makes rest of sentence wrong OK

Page 172 - we have NOT identified nearly 200 persons from S .F.P. files - I can't account for this figure. OK

Page 176 seems to be unfinished. OK

Page 179 - Connor cas e - Mr. Coffey has no recollection of same. If w ork ~~performe~~ performed in a lab. it wasn't ours. Of course, the article refers to "a" lab but inference is it is ours. OK

Page 183 - ins tead of gas, Coffey states "chemical reaction of ink resid ue" wpuld be more correct technically. OK

Pa ge 186. Coffey states Cooper was not to publish this formula - as agreed with Mr. Edwards. I don't think its details should be given out. OK

Pa ges 187-188 - This seems to be merely a supposititious case. OK

Pa ge 189 - las t rwo pars. I question advisability of this policy of making s uch a sweeping statement, attributed to Director. Looks like we want all s uch work, although it is generally phrased. OK

Page 191. Assume statistics have been checked. Pa ge 193. Coffe y states should be ~~xxxxxxxx~~ 00510. OK

Pa ge 194 . Word "s uspicioned" is used - ~~also~~ on 199. I like "suspected" better. on ones

62-21526-112

Page 197-198 also 203, Again we refer to removal of numbers from guns. I submit this for your decision.

RECORDED JAN 8 1935

JAN 8 1935

Ove r

Page 200. Reference is made to box of cotton for firing of test bullet. Cotton waste is better. This also is used again. (Sec 194)

Page 203-~~207xxx~~ I don't know case cited.

Page 207. Pending case cited. Facts disguised yet possibly a "give away"

TCS

Page 184 - line 12 - The auto theft ring in question began operations in the Fall of 1929, about five years ago instead of four, as stated.

Page 185, line 16 - "Special Agents <u>in</u> state after state" would be more accurate than "Special Agents of State after State".

Page 195 - line 21 - the names of Blanche Caldwell and Bonnie Parker might be placed in reversed order to more accurately indicate the person with whom they traveled.

Result of review of chapters 7 & 8 by Mr. Tamm 1/4/35

Let Mr. Cooper 1-4-35

Check
inter hab cases #

153 – LSS check

Lester

178 Check
Conners case

182 Adams case

184
Schwertfeger

Clyde:

This hasn't
been edited
CRC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-21-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

62-21526-112

CT:LC January 4, 1935.

RECORDED 62-21036-113

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 - Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryleys-

I am enclosing herewith the foreword for your book upon which I have indicated my approval.

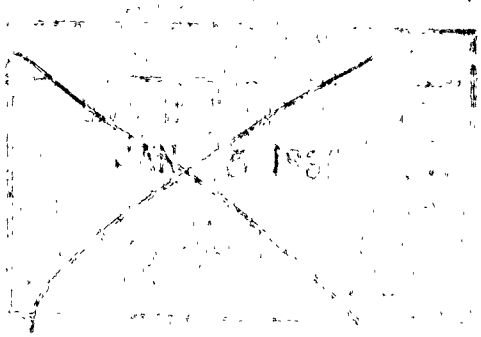
With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

SPECIAL DELIVERY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-21-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

3



COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

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

December 24-34

My Dear Edgar:

Herewith a new draft of a foreword, which does not in any way reflect anything from your speech before the crime conference. I like it much better than the first one.

I am wondering if you can give me your decision on it at your earliest convenience? Little Brown & Co are holding a sales conference on the book next Monday and they have written me that if they could have the foreword in their hands by that time, it would mean a tremendous incentive not only for the salesmen to get out and dig, but would assure book-sellers all over America that here is really a crime book that they can get behind and push to the limit.

You may be sure that I will be most happy for any corrections or suggestions for changes.

And again, a most Merry Christmas.

Samezever

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-21-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-21526-113

JAN 7 1935

I believe I have figured out a way that I can go right ahead with the book, regardless of results in Kansas City. It will be only necessary to add the verdict.

JAN 9 - 1935 CRC

TOLSON

If this O.K. will you just have it copied in a letter to me? Or separately as you choose as this is my only copy.

94-3-4-20

THE PENTHOUSE
TWELVE TWELVE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Jan 5-

Dear Clyde:

I have just received word that my interview in the Saturday Post with Edgar will be reprinted in the February issue of the Reader's Digest. Will you please tell Edgar? Hope his letter.

Sincerely

Ryley.

Courtney Ryley Cooper

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/21/84 BY 9145 WEB/deg.

I made the line read: — "picture the widely publicized criminal in the role of a Robin Hood when the facts reveal him as exactly the opposite."

RECORDED & INDEXED

JAN 10 1935

62-21526-114
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 9 - 1935
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LESTER
Tolson

CT:MC

RECORDED

January 9, 1935.

62-21526-115

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Penthouse,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:

I am returning, herewith, pages 210 to 271, inclusive, of the draft of your book. You will note a number of minor changes have been indicated in this copy.

It has been suggested that possibly a tendency is indicated in these two chapters to somewhat belittle the efforts of local peace officers who have been of assistance to the Division in the cases referred to. You may desire to look this over with a view to possibly incorporating phraseology concerning the excellent aid which is, as you know, so many times furnished to this Division in certain classes of its work.

On page 244, a change has been made to indicate the total field personnel of the Division, consisting of 471 Special Agents, 118 accountants, and 180 field stenographers and clerks. I believe this is the figure you wish to use in this paragraph. For your information, the total force of the Division of Investigation, both at the Seat of Government and in the field service, is 1,287.

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-21-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcf

1 copy

Encl.

SPECIAL DELIVERY

FILES SECTION
MAILED
JAN 9 1935
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

WHDL:EHG

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

January 7, 1935.

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-21-84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

In addition to the suggested changes in chapters 9 and 10 of Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper's book, attached hereto, by Mr. Tamm and Mr. Schilder, I suggest the following changes also:

Chapter 9, page 212, line 5, change "Tower Number 2 and Tower Number 3" to "Two Towers", so that there may not be such a good possibility of readers spotting the penitentiary in question.

At page 220, line 2, change "police of Toledo" to "local police".

At page 220, line 6, change "Toledo" to "local".

At page 236, first complete paragraph too strong, i.e. "Blackie Thompson broke.".

At page 241, last paragraph, line 2, figures "20,397" should be changed to "19,769", the latest figures.

At page 244, paragraph 2, same change in figures should be made.

Page 244, paragraph 2, the figure "724" as representing the total personnel of all kind? for the Division should be changed to the correct figure.

At page 245, line 11, change "eight weeks' course" to "a ten weeks' course".

At page 258, last paragraph, line 4, leave the word "eight".

62-21526-115
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 11 1935
TOLSON

RECORDED
JAN 11 1935

At page 258, last paragraph, line 6, suggest elimination of the phrase "had been given clemency in a majority of instances".

At page 262, line 8, eliminate "and the sheriff knew he had been outwitted".

It strikes me that there is a general tendency in these two chapters to belittle the efforts of local peace officers for the benefit of the Division. It is a question of policy of course as to whether local peace officers will place this interpretation upon these chapters and resent such implications and comparisons with resulting detriment to the Division.

Respectfully,

W. H. D. Lester.

Incl. #803208.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

January 5, 1935

MEMO FOR MR. TOLSON

The only matters of interest from an identification standpoint in this article concern the statements made in the last paragraph on page 258. Our records do not show incarcerations in eight different penal institution. Possibly this information was obtained from the Investigative Files. On page 263, third paragraph, I think it would be well to state, "He faced the pistols of three Division of Investigation Special Agents, and also St. Louis, Missouri police officers."

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DATE 8-21-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlf

P 244
Personnel
P 245 Par 2
"first"

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DATE BY

RECORDED

62-21526-115
JAN 11 1935
TOLSON

JAN 11 1935

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

GNL:CJ

January 4, 1935.

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

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON.

Chapters 9 and 10 of Mr. Cooper's book have been reviewed by Supervisor Lowdon, who makes the following comments:

On Page 219, Line 3, Orifino is incorrectly spelled Orofino.

On Page 221, Line 10, Cantalanotta is incorrectly spelled Cantalonotta.

On Page 224, Line 12, De Autremont is incorrectly spelled D'Autremont. This mistake is repeated in several instances.

On Page 258, Line 14 "Shoebox" Annie French was sentenced in the reported instance to serve from five to eight years instead of from five to ten years.

On Page 259, first paragraph, the following statement is made: "But for that matter, Pretty Boy Floyd was not killed as a defiant murderer, but because he was accused of obstructing justice, a two year offense." This statement may possibly not be to the best interest of the Division and perhaps you would like to have it rephrased or deleted.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm.

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DATE 8-21-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

RECORDED 62-21526-115
JAN 11 1935

JAN 11 1935

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5101 1-8-35 1934.

To:
- X Director
- ____ Mr. Nathan
- ____ Mr. Clegg
- ____ Mr. Tamm
- ____ Mr. Edwards
- ____ Mr. Egan
- ____ Mr. Quinn
- ____ Mr. Baughman
- ____ Mr. Backus
- ____ Mr. Douglas
- ____ Mr. Glavin
- ____ Mr. Richmond
- ____ Mr. Tracy
- ____ Miss Gandy
- ____ Personnel Files
- ____ Files
- ____ Mr. Renneberger
- ____ Miss Sheaffer
- ____ Inspector

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

See Me Send File

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-21-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Clyde Tolson.

THE PENTHOUSE
TWELVE TWELVE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Jan 8-35-

Dear Clyde:

I got afraid of that radio singer stuff and deleted it myself. You will note where the pages have been taken out.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-22-84 BY 9145 WEB/dzg

The time is getting a little short on setting this stuff up and making corrections, so I will appreciate it being returned to me as quickly as possible. I will forward the stuff a chapter at a time now.

RECORDED

Sameyman

Ryley

62-21526-116

JAN 14 1935

TOLSON

FILE

RECEIVED

JAN 14 1935

1 encl
RA

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

January 10, 1935

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

With regard to the review of Chapter Twelve of Courtney Riley Cooper's book, Supervisor Lowdon has made the following comments:

On page 302, line 22 - in view of the Parole Board's attitude it might be better to say that Bernard Phillips was paroled after a three and one-half year stretch in Leavenworth. He was received there on November 28, 1926 to serve 4½ years and was paroled on April 1, 1930.

On page 311, line 6 - the Kraft State Bank is located in Menomonie, Wisconsin.

Very truly yours,

E. A. Tamm.

Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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letter re Cooper 1-14

RECORDED

62-21526-116
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 14 1935
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON | FILE

JAN 14 1935

CT:ACS

January 11, 1935.

RECORDED 62-21524-117

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:-

I am returning herewith a copy of Chapter 11 of your forthcoming book entitled "Ten Thousand Public Enemies".

The first line on Page 300 states "They had known each other in the cell block". This refers to Frank Nash and Eddie Green. It appears that this information is erroneous since Division records do not indicate that Nash and Green ever served time in the same institution.

The first line on Page 290 appears to be incorrect since Karpis was evidently released from the Kansas State Penitentiary some time prior to June 10, 1931, on which date he was arrested at Tulsa, Oklahoma. In this regard, he was sentenced on September 11, 1931 in a State court and was placed on parole on the same date.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure.

1 copy

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DATE 8-21-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

EAT:TAM

January 7, 1935

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

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Attached hereto are additional chapters of Courtney Riley Cooper's book.

With reference to the first line appearing on Page 300, stating "They had known each other in the cell block.", it appears that this information is erroneous, since the Division records do not indicate that Nash and Green had ever served time in the same institution.

The fourth line on Page 290 appears to be incorrect, since Karpis was evidently released from the Kansas State Penitentiary sometime prior to June 10, 1931, on which date he was arrested at Tulsa, Oklahoma. In this regard he was sentenced on September 11, 1931 in a State Court and was on the same date placed on parole.

On Page 274, at the bottom of the page, Mr. Cooper states that he has seen a photostatic copy of Frank Nash's application for pardon in the Department files. The supervisors cannot locate this photostat, although they advise it may be contained in a section of the Will Green case which is presently in the Director's office. When this section of the file is obtained it will be searched.

Very truly yours,

E. A. Tamm

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RECORDED 62-21526-117
JAN 14 1935
TOLSON

JAN 15 1935

1/10/35

1 copy

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Unit Five

Date 8/5 1934.

To:
- ✓ Mr. Schilder
- ___ Mr. Coffey
- ___ Mr. Appel
- ___ Mr. Harbo
- ___ Mr. Hince
- ___ Mr. McGarraghy
- ___ Mr. Pickering
- ___ Mrs. Searles
- ___ Mrs. Brownscombe
- ___ Recording
- ___ Posting
- ___ Card Index
- ___ Technical
- ___ Assembly
- ___ Typing
- ___ Reading Room
- ___ M

Please review. This appears to relate to the NO.

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DATE 8-21-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

John J. Edwards

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

From Laboratory and
Single Fingerprint Unit

Date 1/7 1935.

To:
- ✓ Mr. Edwards
- ___ Mr. Appel
- ___ Mr. Blackburn
- ___ Mr. Burling
- ___ Mr. Conrad
- ___ Mr. Donaldson
- ___ Mr. Hardison
- ___ Mr. McSwain
- ___ Mr. Parsons
- ___ Mr. Pickering
- ___ Mr. Renneberger
- ___ Mr. Schilder
- ___ Chief, Unit ___
- ___ Chief Clerk
- ___ Files
- ___ Stenographer
- ___ Mr.

OK from our standpoint, but I would suggest Neeby check it.

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E. P. Coffey.

CT:RCL

January 12, 1935.

RECORDED 62-21326-118

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Penthouse,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Ryley:

I am returning, herewith, the letter addressed to you on January 7th by Mr. Alfred R. McIntyre, President of Little, Brown and Company. I am indeed pleased to note the developments in connection with the book.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-21-84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

1 copy

Enclosure

Mr. Nease
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carroll
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Miss Gandy

K

C O P Y

LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY
PUBLISHERS
34 Beacon Street,
Boston

Alfred R. McIntyre
President

January 7, 1935.

Dear Ryley:

I have your letter of Saturday and the Hoover foreword which is splendid, and we shall certainly make good use of it in selling the book. Our salesmen will take it with them and we shall use it on the reviewers.

I have read pages 210 to 301, inclusive, with the greatest interest. Incidentally I was out Saturday evening. Harry was half an hour late to breakfast Sunday morning. I found that he had stayed awake until ten o'clock reading the manuscript.

The dedication to Sumner Blossom will be taken care of.

I shall expect to see you late Wednesday evening here in Boston and am counting on your staying over for our dinner Thursday night.

Faithfully yours,

(A) ALFRED

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Penthouse,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

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DATE 8-21-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

RECORDED 62-21526-118

JAN 17 1935

JAN 14 1935

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

January 11, 1935.

CT:ACS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-21-84 BY 9145 WSB/dcg

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

I am attaching hereto the memorandum prepared by Mr. Lester on January 10th submitting certain suggestions in connection with the draft of the book written by Courtney Ryley Cooper to be entitled "Ten Thousand Public Enemies".

You will note Mr. Lester's suggestion that you should not prepare a foreword for this book. He bases this recommendation upon the fact that the book is quite lavish in its praise of the Director and the Division; that in view of this fact, he believes the foreword would cause adverse criticism by many local law-enforcement officials. He further states that since the book contains considerable criticism, directly and by innuendo, of local police departments as well as of the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice, a foreword by you might imply in the minds of these officials and readers generally a tacit endorsement of Mr. Cooper's personal opinions in this connection.

I disagree with Mr. Lester. It is clearly stated in the foreword that Mr. Cooper has gained opinions during his connection with crime matters which are distinctively his own and that naturally a difference of opinion between any two men would result when viewing a problem of this nature. Your foreword further states that you endorse the deductions which his various studies have produced, in the main. I do not believe the foreword as prepared can be construed as endorsing all of the statements made by Mr. Cooper. After all, this is his book and any conclusions obviously are his own.

With regard to the possible implied criticism of the Bureau of Prisons, you are informed that while reference is made in the draft of the book to escapes from Federal institutions, Mr. Cooper has incorporated the following reference to Mr. Sanford Bates, apparently in order to eliminate any feeling that he is attacking the administration of the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice. The book states on Page 278: "Therefore, in discussing penal institutions, one should not discuss the men who run them, but the system by which civilization demands they be conducted. Certainly no one has given the subject greater and more humane study than Sanford Bates, Director of Prisons for the United States. More than study, he has given a great part of his life, reaching eagerly always toward the hope of finding the true means by which men may be rehabilitated. But a thousand men like Sanford Bates cannot beat the system as it now exists. Nor does this writer pretend to have a better one; this is merely recognition of a terrible canker in our social body which, instead of reforming men, provides an abiding place for more vicious deviltry."

JAN 15 1935

62-2152-6119

RECORDED

JAN 14 1935

U. S. [illegible]

Please check over very carefully. I do not want to be in position of criticizing the local authorities or the Prison Bureau.

D. M. N.

94

I see no objection to the foregoing reference and I do not believe reference to actual breaks which have occurred in Federal penitentiaries, the facts concerning which are available in the public press, should be eliminated from this book because they may reflect upon the administration of Federal penitentiaries. There are cases of fact available to anyone who might desire to use them.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

WHDL:EHG

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

January 10, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

I have revised chapters 1 - 12 of Courtney Ryley Cooper's book to be entitled, "Ten Thousand Criminal Careers", and offer the suggestions set out below in addition to those already made by several supervisors and officials of the Division.

I am submitting these suggestions directly to you in this memorandum rather than including them in a letter to Mr. Cooper, in view of the fact that most of them are matters of policy which you will probably wish to pass on before definitely suggesting them to Mr. Cooper.

I have read the foreword by Mr. Hoover and think that it is splendid. However, I am strongly of the opinion that the foreword to this book should not be by Mr. Hoover for many reasons. One of my reasons is that this book is extremely lavish - though deservedly so - in its praise of the Division and the Director. In view of this fact I believe the foreword by Mr. Hoover would cause adverse criticism by many local law enforcement officials. As an alternative I suggest that a foreword should be prepared by some other outstanding law enforcement official which may take occasion to pay tribute to Mr. Cooper's ability as a writer and to the Director as the greatest living criminologist.

Another reason for my belief that the Director should not prepare the foreword to this book is because the book contains considerable criticism, directly and by innuendo, of local police departments as well as of the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice. A foreword by the Director might imply in the minds of these officials and of readers generally a tacit endorsement of Mr. Cooper's personal opinions in this connection.

RECORDED

JAN 15 1935

62-21526-119

JAN 14 1935

TOLSON | FILE

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CHAPTER 1

Page 2. It is my understanding that the Division does not give out this confidential identification matter to private individuals as stated on this page.

The remaining 4 pages (22 - 25, inclusive), of this chapter after 21 are missing so I do not know their contents. They are being searched for by the file room.

CHAPTER 2

Page 41. Eliminate portions of two lines next to the last line at bottom of page as follows: "evidently left behind by the robbers as a gift to the cashier for his ready obedience".

CHAPTER 3

This entire chapter will of course "burn up" Kansas City and may possibly prevent cooperation with the Division on their part at any time in the future.

Page 66, (numbered page 22 by Mr. Cooper). In last line, capitalize "attorney general".

Page 18, (Mr. Cooper's numbering of this particular chapter). Next to last paragraph the statement by a Special Agent in Charge of the Division"This is the law!", should possibly be changed to some other expression.

CHAPTER 4

Page 79. Eliminate by all means lines 3 - 7, inclusive, "and it may be of interest .....".

Page 79. Paragraph 3, line 3, eliminate the 3 lines near bottom of page beginning "He always had wondered .....",which will certainly offend police departments.

Page 80. Line 9, change "crime chasers" to "investigators".

Pages 80 and 81. I doubt seriously the advisability of mentioning the purchase of 25 diaphonous mirrors as attributed to the Director.

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CHAPTER 5

Page 106. Line 9 change "and he's in line to be the next head of the Brueau", to "he will probably be .....". The former statement smacks of political preference. no

CHAPTER 6

Page 135. Last paragraph. I believe that the reference to Mark Twain's book, "Puddin'head Wilson" is possibly incorrect. In this story, according to my recollection, fingerprints established the true identity of a mulatto and a white baby of identical features, after they had become grown men, who had been "swapped" in infancy. Mr. Cooper might wish to check this so that his statement in regard thereto would be accurate. no

All the rest of Chapter 6 is identification data. No suggestions.

CHAPTER 7

Page 162. Last paragraph. Is this how fingerprints got on car window? Probably permissible to use as "fiction" explanation in any case.

Page 166. Probably a reflection on the Lamar, Colorado peace authorities and citizens.

Page 170. Last paragraph is a reflection on the Peoria police.

CHAPTER 8

Contents Technical Laboratory data. No suggestions.

CHAPTERS 9 and 10

A memorandum containing suggestions relative to these two chapters has already been submitted to you, and it is my understanding that you have submitted the ones you approved to Mr. Cooper.

CHAPTER 11

I believe Mr. Newby should check this chapter as to the correctness of the facts if he has not already done so.

Page 278. Last paragraph. I do not believe that specific reference should be made to Mr. Sanford Bates since it might lead to the entire chapter being considered a direct attack on the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice. Ltr to Cooper

I do not believe it advisable to give the details of the escape of Keating and Holden as set out at pages 285 and 286 of this chapter, in view of the fact that most of this data is confidential information from the Division's files gathered in connection with their investigation of another Department of the Government, in this instant case the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice. I believe that this portion of the chapter will be construed as a direct reflection on the Bureau of Prisons and the Department.

This entire chapter is dynamite. It most certainly should be toned down, and in my judgment should be eliminated entirely regardless of its tremendous interest to the public.

CHAPTER 12

If he has not already done so I suggest that Mr. Newby check this entire chapter as to the correctness of the facts.

Pages 319 - 327. Might be construed as a reflection on the Leavenworth Penitentiary authorities. Probably not, in view of the fact that the escaped convicts were recaptured which is also set out in this chapter.

I suggest that succeeding chapters of the book be filed in the appropriate file as soon as received and routed to the individuals who are to check them, together with the file.

After you have passed upon the above suggestions I would be glad to assist you in the preparation of a letter to Mr. Cooper embodying any of the above changes which you think should be made. This letter should not require over 20 or 30 minutes to dictate.

Also note suggestions made by Mr. Tamm as to Chapter 11

Chapters 1 - 7, inclusive and chapters 11 and 12 are attached hereto. Chapters 9 and 10 are already in your office.

Respectfully,

W. H. D. Lester

W. H. D. Lester.

Incl. #803209.

December 31, 1934

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

Mr. Tolson informs me that Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, who has recently been working on some articles in the Division, brought to his attention that a woman by the name of Vivian Chase was the subject in a bank robbery case some years ago and again was one of the subjects in the Luer kidnaping case, but the Division apparently failed to connect the two.

Will you please let me have a full and detailed explanation of this matter. It would seem to me that it is evidence of a lack of proper check and coordination of the information in our files concerning this case.

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DATE 8-21-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcf

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE ____ BY ____

1 copy

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

RECORDED

62-21506-120

JAN 3 1935

62-21526

changed to

94-3-4-20

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/8/85 BY 9145/pms
227,990

T:ACS

January 14, 1935.

62-21526-12

RECORDED

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:-

With reference to your recent conversation with Mr. Tolson concerning Edward Green, please be advised that Edward Green was actively associated with John Dillinger, Hamilton, Van Meter and Gillis in the robbery of the Security National Bank at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, March 6, 1934, and of the First National Bank of Mason City, Iowa, on March 13, 1934, and that it was as a result of the investigation looking toward the apprehension of Dillinger that Green was located and fatally shot by Agents in St. Paul, Minnesota, on April 3, 1934.

I think this is the information which you desire.

Cordially yours,

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

Mr. Satterthwaite
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/7/85 BY 9145/DMS
227,990

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

GNL:CDW

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

January 12, 1935

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

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

With regard to your request for information concerning the possible connection between John Dillinger and Will Green, please be informed that as a result of the search that I have thus far been able to make I have been unable to secure any definite information pointing toward any such connection.

Will Green was received at the U. S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas on January 16, 1922 from Kansas City, Missouri, to serve a 25 year term for robbery of the mails. Green was killed within a few hours after his escape from Leavenworth Penitentiary on December 11, 1931. Therefore, it appears that the only possible connection he would have with Dillinger is through his possible association with Tommy Carroll, who had been active in criminal pursuits at Kansas City, Missouri, and who also served a term in the Leavenworth Penitentiary, having been received there on June 1, 1930 to serve two years for violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. Thus, both Carroll and Green were confined at the Leavenworth Penitentiary at the same time and may have had some associations there. I have been unable to find any other indication of their possible acquaintance or criminal connection.

Prior to Green's incarceration in 1922, he had been arrested on previous occasions at Tulsa, Oklahoma and Joplin, Missouri, whereas Carroll had been active in and around Minneapolis, Minnesota and had been arrested in Omaha, Nebraska in 1920 and in Council Bluffs, Iowa in 1921 and had served thirteen months in Anamosa, Iowa commencing February 3, 1922. It was later that he became criminally active in Missouri.

Should your inquiry possibly have been with regard to the connection of Edward Green instead of Will Green, you are advised that "Edward Green was actively associated with John Dillinger, Hamilton, Van Meter and Gillis in the robbery of the Security National Bank at Sioux Falls, South Dakota March 6, 1934 and of the First National Bank of Mason City, Iowa on March 13, 1934 and that it was as a result of the investigation looking toward the apprehension of Dillinger that Green was located and fatally shot by Agents in St. Paul, Minnesota on April 3, 1934."

RECORDED 62-21526-121

In this connection, there may be a possible link between Will Green and Dillinger, inasmuch as Edward Green had in his employ two Negro

JAN 16 1935

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JAN 19 1935

TOLSON LESTER FILE

women, Lucy Jackson and Leonia Goodman, who are known to have also been associated with Frank Nash and Charlie Harmon. Nash, of course, was of active assistance in the preparations for the escape of Will Green and probably was acquainted with him during his incarceration in Leavenworth Penitentiary prior to his escape. Nash's connection with the escape, however, was primarily with regard to Grover Durrill and Earl Thayer who also escaped with Green and others on December 11, 1931.

I am unable to definitely state that there is no connection other than that shown above between Will Green and John Dillinger, inasmuch as I was unable to review all the files which might possibly contain such information. To definitely arrive at such a conclusion would require a thorough search of the Frank Nash file, the Kansas City Massacre file, all sections of the Will Green file, the early sections of the Bremer file and the early sections of the Dillinger file. I was unable to make such a thorough search of all these files today.

Respectfully,

G. N. Lowdon

G. N. Lowdon

THE COMPANY W[illegible]RECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS[illegible]G ITS SERVICE

1201-S

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS
DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 708 14th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

1935 JAN 17 PM 2 45

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

WAE50 19=NEWYORK NY 17 225P

J EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR=

DIV OF INVESTIGATION US DEPT OF JUSTICE=

DEAR EDGAR HAVE JUST FINISHED THE BOOK UP TO AND INCLUDING THE PASSING OUT OF DEAR OLD MOTHER BARKER=

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER.

RECORDED

62-21526-122

DIVISION

JAN 18 1935

U. S. D[illegible]

JAN 18 1935

TOLSON

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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DATE 1/7/85 BY 9145/pms 227,990

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

LCS:ED

January 16, 1935.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Pent House,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:

With reference to your telephonic conversation with Mr. Tolson yesterday, I am glad to furnish you with the following information which may be of interest and assistance. The statistics quoted are as of January 1, 1935.

Total number of fingerprints on file	4,696,756
Total number of contributors	7,220
Total number of foreign contributors	64
Average number of prints received daily during December, 1934	over 2,700
Total number of index cards in file	5,824,448
Number of records in single finger-print file	10,153
Number of Civil Service prints in file	215,590
Number of personal identification prints in non-criminal section	2,400.

A number of matters of unusual current interest in connection with our civil identification activities have come to our attention recently. These matters, of course, supplement the information contained in the attached pamphlet entitled "Civil Identification", which I feel confident you have. However, I am appending the additional copy in the event you need it.

62-21526-123

RECORDED

JAN 25 1935

On December 6, 1934, 200 fingerprint cards were received in the Identification Unit from the Ohio State Bureau of Criminal Identification in the cases of employees of the State Highway Department. The identification files showed that five of these employees had been arrested at some time. We also received recently 53 fingerprint cards from the Police Department at Asheville, North Carolina, in the cases of persons connected with the Transient Center at that point who had been fingerprinted because of the prevalance of crime in the vicinity of the Center. Identifications were effected in 17 of these cases. Some of the persons involved had served penitentiary terms. I know

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Evans
Mr. Barbour
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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227,990

you will handle this information rather "delicately". Many persons have suggested that transients be fingerprinted but there are, of course, others who contend that merely because they are transients they should not be subjected to this "stigma".

Fingerprints also have been received recently from the Police Department at Miami Beach, Florida, in the cases of 345 persons who have applied for various positions there. The authorities of the city named forwarded these fingerprints to determine whether any of the persons seeking employment in hotels or other establishments had records. Identifications were effected in 21 of those cases and one of them was listed as a fugitive wanted in Los Angeles, California, according to the Division's files.

There is one Biblical quotation which is used rather extensively in connection with fingerprint works or treatises, which reads in part as follows: "And He causeth all to receive a mark in their right hand", (Rev. 13:16). Curiously, 2nd Kings, 9:34-37, reads as follows: "See now to this cursed woman, and bury her: for she is a king's daughter. And they went to bury her: but they found no more of her than the skull, and the feet, and the palms of her hands . . . so that they shall not say, This is Jezebel". Some authorities have pointed out that in finding only the palms of the hands important identifying data were disclosed.

In the event any other matters of a current nature arise in which I feel you may be interested, I shall see that they are directed to you at once.

With my best regards, I am

Cordially yours,

[redacted]

Enc. #834571.

FILED SECTION
MAILED
☆ JAN 17 1935 ☆
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1 copy

THE PENTHOUSE
TWELVE TWELVE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Wednesday night.

My Dear Clyde:

Thank you so much foryour candor over the telephone tonight. I realize thoroughly Mr. Hoover's high regard and respect for Mr. Bates and I did not realize that in citing those parole figures about the Federal government I might be put in the light of saying something against Mr. Bates for whom I have the highest regard. In fact, at several places in the book I have referred, as you must have noted, in the highest terms to his work.

All I was trying to say was that the parole system was wrong, not his administration of the parole system. However, I should have known that you would have objected to it, inasmuch as you previously, when I was getting up the parole article, refused to give me any figures.

I feel that I could go ahead with this anyway, as Mr. Hoover specifically states in his foreword that he disagrees with me on various topics. However, since he is so determined in this matter, and feels so pointedly that I would be hurting someone for whom he has tremendous regard, I am cutting out all mention of Federal paroles, except to say that they are handled on the highest plane now existant in the United States.

I feel that even Mr. Bates will agree that the parole system is very badly handled in many states and

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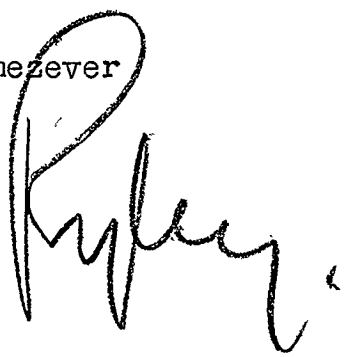
62-21526-124
RECORDED
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 18 1935
JAN 21 1935
TOLSON
FILE

THE PENTHOUSE
TWELVE TWELVE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

that it is destroying its own purpose.

Therefore with the exception of the remarks above mentioned, I shall delete anything criticising the Federal parole system.

Same ever



LCS:AMP.

January 18, 1935.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:

Another item which may be of interest in connection with our identification activities illustrating the value of fingerprints is indicated by the following instance:

It will be recalled that several years ago there were numerous mail robberies occurring in the Post Office at New York. In the Registry Division, 460 persons were fingerprinted in an effort to afford leads helpful in the solution of the robberies. Of the persons fingerprinted, 49 were found to have previous criminal records and 7 of the 49 admitted that they had obtained their positions in order to rob the mails.

As indicated in my letter of the 16th, I will be glad to send you any additional information which I feel may be helpful.

With warmest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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MAILED
☆ JAN 18 1935 ☆
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

62-21526-125
DEPT.
JAN 19 1935
U. S.

1 copy.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

WHDL:EHG

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

January 16, 1935.

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

348 pictures wrbe

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

I have reviewed Chapter 13, (attached hereto), of Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper's book, and offer the following suggestions:

It will probably be desirable to have Mr. Newby read the entire chapter and check it as to the accuracy of the facts contained therein.

Page 333. Paragraph one, line 7, change "United States" to "Federal".

Page 334, at top of page. Mr. Cooper may wish to elaborate on the mention made of Fred Barker and gang at this point, in view of recent developments.

Page 334. Line 8, in view of above suggestion, eliminate "That is the future".

At the bottom of page 336 and top of page 337, the Division probably cannot vouch for the alleged political tie-up at Kansas City.

Page 344. Last paragraph, line 5, eliminate "while reading the files".

Page 351. Last line. "I've always thought she'd make an awful good lay". This sentence might be toned down.

Page 353. Paragraph 1, eliminate "All this comes from statements made by Galatas to Special Agents".

Page 355. Line 10, eliminate the word "investigative".

Page 356. Line 14, eliminate "according to the statement of Galatas".

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62-21526-126

JAN 21 1935

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON | FILE

JAN 22 1935

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Respectfully,

W. H. D. Lester

W. H. D. Lester.

Incl. #803229.

changes made in two copies of chapter 13 - one copy returned 1/20/35

THE PENTHOUSE
TWELVE TWELVE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

File
1/20/35

Dear Clyde:

Herewith, Chapter 13.

You will note that I laid Frank Nash's capture on the tracing of a Plymouth car. This to cover the matter of an informant.

Sincerely

Ryley.

Hope Edgar is better

RECORDED

JAN 22 1935

62-21526 126
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 21 1935 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON | FILE

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227,986

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

GNL:CDW

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

January 19, 1935

File 1-20

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227,990

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Chapter 13 of Mr. Cooper's book has been reviewed by Supervisors Newby and Lowdon, who have the following comments to make:

Page 335, line 24 - Leavenworth Penitentiary is incorrect and Kansas State Penitentiary should be used.

Page 336, line 4 - Oklahoma State Penitentiary should be used instead of Leavenworth Penitentiary.

Page 336, line 7 - Kansas State Penitentiary should be used instead of Leavenworth Penitentiary.

Page 336, line 18 - Harvey Bailey received a sentence of 10 to 50 years in the Kansas State Penitentiary for bank robbery and not a sentence of life inprisonment as stated.

Page 337, last paragraph - the criminal record for Johnny Lazia shows no dispositions for the following arrests: September 28, 1908, January 22, 1916, February 29, 1916, January 4, 1917. In the same paragraph, the arrest of 1914 was made on November 2nd instead of December 2nd. In his arrest on August 23, 1911, the record shows that he was turned over to the juvenile authorities.

Page 344, last paragraph - the information contained therein was obtained under very confidential circumstances, and relates to the wife of a former United States Attorney. You may desire to have this paragraph deleted, inasmuch as to publish it may cause some embarrassment and tend to shake the confidence ofother informants.

Page 355, 3rd paragraph - the raid on the apartment at 204 Vernon Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota was made about the time of Nash's apprehension and by the St. Paul Police Department, which lifted latent prints. Some of these latent prints were later identified by the Division as being those of Frank Nash. The Division, however, did not participate in the raid. A few hours later Division Agents examined the premises.

Page 366, line 7 - Hermanson was also killed with Caffrey, Nash, Grooms and Reed.

Suggested changes made in copy 1/20 & ret'd to CR Cooper 1/20/35

RECORDED
JAN 22 1935

62-21526-127
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 21 1935
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON

In several instances Mr. Cooper states that he has secured portions of his story from the Division's files and from reviews which he made of Division reports, and in several instances he states that supposedly responsible individuals were associated, acquainted and aligned with such men as Verne Miller and Johnny Lazia. He does not mention the names of these individuals, but it is apparent that he has received the information concerning them from Division files.

Respectfully,

G. N. LOWDON

1 copy

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

Dear Clyde:

Will you please tell Edgar that Mr. Lorimer ordered the interview with Attorney General Cummings--a spirited interview, he says he wants--on the subject of the crooked attorney. I think I have a good idea, which is that the time has come to call these persons by some different name, so that the vast body of honest attorneys may differentiate themselves from the crooks.

The ~~thixzz~~ idea also is that a bunch of apples are endangering the whole barrel andt that good attorneys everywhere should realize it. That is is unfair to good attorneys and all that stuff.

Mr. Hoovergs interview appears on the news stands next Tuesday. The cover of the Saturday Evening Post bears only two names at the bottom of the cover, thus:

MARY ROBERTS RINEHART--------J. EDGAR HOOVER.

My Gawd that boy is getting in fast writing company!

Samezever

JAN 22 1935

RECORDED

62-21526-128

JAN 14 1935

U. S. D...

TOLSON

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CT:MC January 19, 1935.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Penthouse,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:

I thought you might be interested in the attached memorandum which deals with the apprehension of members of the so-called Tri-State Gang. If, after reading this memorandum, you desire more detailed information in this matter, I shall be very glad to forward it to you.

I know that you are glad to finish your work in connection with "Ten Thousand Public Enemies". I have not been able to read it in detail, but, from what I have gathered in discussing the book with officials here, I believe it will even exceed your expectations.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

RECORDED

62-21526-129

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 22 1935 P.M.

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

Encl.
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FILES SECTION
MAILED
JAN 21 1935
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

copy memo prepared 1-18 for press release. Copies in file 1-19

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

GNL:DD

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

January 22, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Chapter Fifteen of Mr. Cooper's book has been reviewed by Supervisor Lowdon who has the following comments to make:

Page 415, line 13: I can find nothing in the file to support the statement relative to Dillinger's presence at the time Frechette was arrested.

Page 418, line 15: Leonard Thomas Carroll should be Thomas Leonard Carroll.

Page 420, line 15: Mr. Cooper probably has reference to Dr. Joseph P. Moran who is wanted in connection with the Bremer case, but the statements which he makes relative to Moran's treatment of members of the Dillinger gang are only partially supported, there being merely indications that Moran did have contact with Dillinger's associates.

Page 421, line 11: Dillinger's identity was not established until after his escape in this instance.

Page 425, last paragraph: There has been some information received, which thus far has not been borne out, that Hamilton is dead and that he was buried in the mouth of a coal mine in Wisconsin and not in Illinois as stated.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm

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JAN 24 1935

62-21526-130
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 23 1935 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON | FILE

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Chapter 14

"Page 368, ¶ 3, line 1, eliminate "beginning with this case." no

Page 368, ¶ 3, line 7 change "a routine" to "an every day affair".

Page 371, last line add "investigative" before "jurisdiction". ✓

Page 375, ¶ 3, line 4, eliminate ~~[illegible]~~ "number 483, 296" no

Page 380, last ¶, lines 3, eliminate "of the Department of Justice, as well as those" ✓

Have Newby check facts & sentences in this chapter — if deemed necessary

Page 391 — you may wish to have kidnapping supervisor check figures on this page.

Page 397, line 8 after "attorney" add "aided and" ✓

Page 399, last line phone number O.K.?

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

CT:ACS

January 22, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES.

A copy of Chapter Fourteen, changed to include suggested corrections submitted by Mr. Tamm in his memorandum of January 21st and Mr. Lester in the attached informal memorandum, is attached for the files. Another copy containing similar changes was delivered to Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper on this date.

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Clyde Tolson.

RECORDED
JAN 26 1935

Enclosure.

62-21526-131

JAN 23 1935

TAMM
LESTER

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

January 21, 1935

GNL:RD

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON.

Chapter 14 of Mr. Cooper's book has been reviewed by Supervisors Newby and Lowdon who make the following comments:

Page 373, Line 15 - Claiborne did not find the gun in question, it having been found by Officer Irven P. Strean who turned it over to Claiborne. This discrepancy, however, does not appear to be material.

Page 378, Line 11 - Frances Nash was first arrested in Wenona, Illinois. She was later arrested at her home in Aurora, Minnesota, but her presence there had been known for some time.

Page 378, Line 13 - Information on Galatas came from two readers of Liberty, and it is believed that Mr. Cooper's statement should be revised to indicate this in more general terms, inasmuch as it is probable that the reward offered by that magazine will be split between the two informants.

Page 379, last paragraph - The raid in question was not made until the day following the party described.

Page 396, Line 23 - Correct statistics in this instance should be 16 convicted, 7 indicted, 3 of whom have pleaded guilty. This also varies the sentence beginning on Page 397, Line 16.

Page 397, Line 9 - Louis Magness should be Louise Seaton, Magness being her alias.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm.

RECORDED

JAN 26 1935

62-21526-132

JAN 25 1935 A.M.

TOLSON

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Chapter 17

Page 457, 2nd paragraph, reflection on Federal judge ✓

also page 458 & 459 ✓

Page 464

Last ¶ — have Harold check: Peculiar statement. ✓

Page 471, line 13, change "last issue" to "a recent issue"

Page 478

"University of Criminology" ?

Later part of chapter very weak

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
January 23, 1935.

File 1-23

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Chapter 17, of Mr. Cooper's book, has been reviewed by Supervisor Lowdon, who has the following comments to make:

> Page 457, line 6. Welton Sparks was sentenced for Post Office robbery and not bank robbery.
>
> With the exception of the Henry Cooch case, which appears on pages 474 and 475, and which is correctly recorded, there appear to be no statements of cases investigated by the Division from page 461 to the end of the book. The material contained therein relates to crime statistics, parole, pardon and probation matters and to criminal records of subjects of certain State cases. These matters, of course, I could not check.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm

changes made as suggested by Mr Lester & Mr Harbo & Mr Tamm 1/23/35

RECORDED 62-21526-133

JAN 24 1935

TOLSON LESTER

JAN 25 1935

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

January 23, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Chapter 16, of Mr. Cooper's book, has been reviewed by Supervisor Lowdon, who has the following comments to make.

Page 427, line 18, Tommy Cannon should be Tommy Gannon.

Page 428, line 21. Information on this point, which was received from Marie Conforti, has not been substantiated and the money found on Van Meter was supposedly recovered by St. Paul Police. We can not support the statement that it is still missing.

Page 436, line 11. The statements here made with regard to the possibility of Helen Gillis testifying against John Paul Chase, for the reason that she suspects him of having stolen $2,000 from Lester Gillis, may possibly have some bearing on the trial of Chase, should it be held after the publication of the book. It is possible, however, that this information is already generally known in and around Chicago and will not materially affect the prosecution of Chase.

Page 445, line 23. Zeigler was killed on the night of March 20, 1934.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm

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JAN 25 1935

JAN 24 1935

TOLSON
LESTER

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

EAT:TAM

January 24, 1935

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. G. N. Lowdon and Mr. R. E. Newby assisted in the check of the forthcoming book to be issued by Courtney Riley Cooper.

Very truly yours,

E. A. Tamm

1 copy

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RECORDED
JAN 26 1935
62-21526-135
DIVISION
JAN 25 1935
TOLSON

Don't return

Clyde: This means next week's Post & then 2 weeks later.

LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY
PUBLISHERS
34 BEACON STREET, BOSTON

ALFRED R. McINTYRE
PRESIDENT

January 23, 1935.

Dear Ryley:

This is not an important letter so I shall send it to New York. I don't know when you get back from Washington and I hope there will be no delay in returning to us the balance of the proofs and the captions. I am returning the circular letter to Mr. Reed and he will see that the changes are made in the paragraph "The Authority."

I have word from the Saturday Evening Post that "Surrounding the Suspect" is scheduled for February 2nd and "Go Forth and Sin Some More" for February 16th. After working out the manufacturing schedule carefully we have decided to publish on March 4th, Monday, instead of March 1st, Friday.

Faithfully yours,

Alfred
E. M.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Penthouse,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

RECORDED & INDEXED
62-21526-136

JAN 30 1935

JAN 29 1935

TOLSON

FILE

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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5101 1/25 1935.

To:
- ✓ Director
- ____ Mr. Nathan
- ____ Mr. Clegg
- ____ Mr. Tamm
- ____ Mr. Edwards
- ____ Mr. Egan
- ____ Mr. Quinn
- ____ Mr. Lester
- ____ Mr. Baughman
- ____ Mr. Backus
- ____ Mr. Douglas
- ____ Mr. Glavin
- ____ Mr. Richmond
- ____ Mr. Tracy
- ____ Miss Gandy
- ____ Personnel File
- ____ Files
- ____ Mr. Renneberger
- ____ Miss Sheaffer
- ____ Inspector

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Baughman	
Chief Clerk	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Keith	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn (I. H.)	
Mr. Schilder	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

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See Me Send File

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 29 1935 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Clyde Tolson.

JEH:HW

January 30, 1935.

Time-11:45 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

During a telephonic conversation with Mr. Carusi, Mr. Carusi referred to an article which Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper had prepared, and he, Mr. Carusi, stated that the Attorney General would like to have me verify some facts contained in it before he placed his approval on it.

I suggested that Mr. Carusi place question marks opposite the parts which he questioned; and that he send it to me, and I would have them checked immediately. Mr. Carusi said that he would mark them in red.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

1 copy

Enc

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

1 63

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RECORDED 62-21526-137

JAN 31 1935

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

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

January 18, 1935

Time - 6:33 P.M.

MEMORANDUM

I telephoned Mr. Carusi with reference to the statement of the Attorney General to the effect that he might be able to arrange an interview with Courtney Ryley Cooper sometime after the 15th of this month, and asked Mr. Carusi to remind the Attorney General of this.

J. E. H.

1 copy

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FEB 4 1935

62-21526-138
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 1 - 1935 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

TOLSON
LESTER

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

January 30, 1935.

GNL:CEK

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Cooper's interview with the Attorney General has been reviewed by Supervisors Newby and Lowdon, who make the following comments:

Page 1, line 3 - The statement quoted here is set forth in the file as follows:

"I turned the money and jewelry over to an attorney at Cleveland, Ohio, while I was in jail to keep for me. This attorney was Ed Stanton, whom Paula contacted at the police station in Cleveland. I told Stanton to try and reach Harry Sawyer and to have him inform the gang to "beat it".

Page 1, line 7 - The intimation that the gang left town as a result of information supplied by the attorney cannot be definitely supported.

Page 3, line 8 - This statement probably refers to Ben Laska, but nothing has been found to support the assertion that "there was legal direction and assistance before the abduction was carried out".

Page 6, last line - The attorney referred to here is probably Laska. The use of the phrase "under observation" may be questioned.

Page 7, second paragraph - Attention is invited to this paragraph, which, the marginal note indicates, is taken from personal knowledge.

Page 8, line 12 - Nothing has been found to support this reference to the revolver.

Page 8, line 17 - There is nothing to substantiate this statement that the money referred to here was to be used for intimidation of witnesses.

Page 9, last paragraph - We have been unable to identify the case referred to in this instance unless it be that of Dillinger, Van Meter and Piquett.

RECORDED

Page 11, last paragraph - Nothing in the Division files relative to this quotation has been found.

62-2152 6-139
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 2 - 1935
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON | FILE

FEB 4 1935

Memo to Mr. Tolson
1/30/35

Page 12, last paragraph - The Division record on Pace shows that he was received on January 30, 1932, at Leavenworth to serve two years. His St. Louis police department record indicates that several of the so-called arrests are transfers so that it is doubtful if he has ninety six separate arrests.

Page 14, line 22 - The murder of Reilly and Campbell took place in Pittston, Pennsylvania.

Page 17, line 15 - Siegal received an eighteen months sentence but was not fined.

Page 18, line 21 - We have been unable thus far to check on the court's ruling in this regard.

Page 20, line 21 - The attorney in this case first notified the U.S. Attorney, who then brought the attorney to the Portland Division office.

Page 20, line 23 - Alderman was sentenced to a Federal Prison Camp. The term "road gang" is incorrect.

Respectfully,

E.A.Tamm

2 copies.

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

January 19, 1935

Time - 3:50 P.M.

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

MEMORANDUM

I telephoned Mr. Carusi and inquired if he had spoken to the Attorney General about arranging an interview with Courtney Ryley Cooper. He said that he had spoken to the Attorney General about it, but he had made no disposition of it.

Mr. Carusi conferred with the Attorney General again, and ascertained that the Attorney General would see Mr. Cooper at 12 noon on Wednesday next.

J. E. H.

1 copy

62-21526-140
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 1 - 1935 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

NOLSON
LESTER

RECORDED
FEB 4 1935

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/8/85 BY 9145 loms

227,996

CT:LC January 3, 1935.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:-

With reference to your recent request, I am enclosing herewith a copy of a compilation concerning acts of clemency on the part of Governor Murray of Oklahoma from January, 1931 up to and including December 7, 1934.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

Mailed 1/2/35

RECORDED

62-2152-141

FEB 5 1935

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227990

The Tulsa World, December 8, 1934, records acts of clemency on the part of Governor W. H. Murray of the State of Oklahoma, from the date of his inauguration, which was in January, 1931, up to and including December 7, 1934.

The figures with respect to classifications of prisoners are as follows:

Murder	356
Robbery	317
Car theft	56
Burglary	375
Assault	38
Disturbing the peace	4
Fraud	85
Arson	17
Miscellaneous	17
Attempted murder	52
Larceny	384
Rape	122
Liquor	508
Forgery	90
Desertion	12
Bigamy	9
Perjury	14
Narcotics	9
Total	2,465

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62-21526-141

62-21526

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94-3-4-20

LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY
PUBLISHERS
34 BEACON STREET, BOSTON

56153

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT

February 4, 1935.

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

Mr. Clyde Tolson,
Assistant Director,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Tolson:

In accordance with instructions from our President, Mr. A. R. McIntyre, we have sent you by parcel post to-night one thousand copies of the letter for "Ten Thousand Public Enemies."

Trusting that they will reach you promptly, we remain

Yours very truly,

LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY

ggr/t

Advertising Manager

62-22444-331
62-24724-1

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DATE 8-22-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlf

RECORDED & INDEXED
FEB 12 1935

62-21526-142
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 11 1935 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON LESTER FOUR FILE

LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY
PUBLISHERS
34 BEACON STREET, BOSTON

56154

TRADE DEPARTMENT

Announcing the publication on March 4th
of
TEN THOUSAND PUBLIC ENEMIES
by Courtney Ryley Cooper

Foreword by J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Division of Investigation, United States Department of Justice

The Book: Probably the most revealing and authoritative account of crime in America that has ever been given to the public--the story of big crooks and little crooks, bosses, crooked politicians, gangs, kidnappers, crooked doctors, night club owners, lawyers and bankers--an open discussion of all the barriers that confront law-enforcement officers. The Frank Nash case, the Dillinger, Nelson and Barker-Karpis cases are among those with which the author deals at length to illustrate his points.

The Authority: The opinions are the author's. Every statement of fact has been checked and rechecked by the author at the Division of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, in Washington.

The Author: J. Edgar Hoover says in his foreword: "Certainly, to my mind, there is no writing man more thoroughly equipped for this task. His interest in the Division of Investigation long antedates the spectacular events which, within the last few years, have brought this enforcement arm more fully into public view. His knowledge of the inner workings of the Division, his personal acquaintanceship with its wide-flung personnel, his familiarity with the methods, aids and purposes are on an equality with that of men who actually form its staff. Beyond this lies a quarter of a century of studious interest in the crime problem. Naturally, in that length of time, Mr. Cooper has gained opinions which are distinctly his own. But in the main, I endorse the deductions which his various studies have produced, and I look upon him as one of the best informed writers on this subject in America."

Note: TEN THOUSAND PUBLIC ENEMIES will be published on March 4th. Copies ordered in advance will be mailed (postpaid) for delivery on that date.

ADVANCE ORDER FORM

Please send me cop TEN THOUSAND PUBLIC ENEMIES by Courtney Ryley Cooper. I enclose check for $ ($3.00 per copy)
money order

Name_____

Address_____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-22-77 BY [illegible]

CT:MC February 15, 1935.

58152

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Penthouse,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:

I wanted to call to your attention the change in the designation of this organization to Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice.

You may desire to arrange for appropriate changes in this connection in any reprinting of your forthcoming book entitled "Ten Thousand Public Enemies".

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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DATE 8-21-84 BY 9145 WES/dcg

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

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62-21526-143
DIVISION 1
FEB 19 1935
U. S. DEPT.

FILES SECTION
MAILED
FEB 16 1935
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CT:MC

February 15, 1935.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Penthouse,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:

I thought you might be interested in the following article, which is quoted from the February, 1935, issue of the Kansas State Peace Officer, a publication of the Kansas State Peace Officers' Association:

"Noted Author Writes on Law Enforcement

The Saturday Evening Post of January 12 and of February 2, 1935, contains two very interesting articles by one of America's foremost authors, Courtney Riley Cooper.

For some years Mr. Cooper has shown a keen interest in law enforcement, and has written various articles, including one about Chief Harper and Inspector 'Dad' Bruce, of the Colorado Springs, Colorado, police department, which was published in The American Magazine.

In the Saturday Evening Post for January 12, the article "Hold for Identification", gives an outline, with photographs, of the operation of the United States Division of Investigation, directed by John Edgar Hoover. This article goes into detail, explaining in full just how fingerprint cards are handled, shows a cut of the single fingerprint section, and cites many interesting cases of identification by the Division.

In the issue of February 2, the article "Surrounding the Suspect" is equally as interesting, and gives brief sketches of some of the most interesting cases ever handled by the Division of Investigation. In this article, Mr. Cooper discusses a situation which has been of much interest to officers for some years, the laxity of laws in dealing out sufficiently severe punishment. Publicity such as he is giving the law enforcement units will prove of great assistance to us. If this subject is put before the public

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FILES SECTION MAILED FEB 15 1935 P. M. DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILES SECTION MAILED FEB 15 1935 P. M. DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-21526-144

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION FEB 21 1935

forcibly enough, and frequently enough, they will soon wake up to the realization of the seriousness of the situation.

It is understood that there will be future articles by Mr. Cooper in the Post, and it would be well worth your while to watch for these and get them as they come out. They are not only interesting, but may prove valuable to you."

Sincerely yours,

1 copy

EDITORIAL ROOMS
THE SATURDAY EVENING POST
The Curtis Publishing Company
George Horace Lorimer Editor
PHILADELPHIA

February 25, 1935

Dear Coop:

Mr. Lorimer tells me that we are running an editorial on the 25th. birthday of the Boy Scouts; only that and nothing more. You may deduce the rest.

Many thanks for the tasty dish of pickled crow. We'll have a picnic some day.

Yours,

Wesley Stout

RECORDED & INDEXED

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
WWS:AC

62-21526-145
DIVISION
MAR 2 1935
NOLSON
FILE

MAR - 4 1935

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THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
INDEPENDENCE SQUARE PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S.A.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

GEORGE H. LORIMER
CHAIRMAN

March 1, 1935

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

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Many thanks for your letter of the 21st. It is a great pleasure to know that Mr. Cooper's articles met with your approval. We have all felt that his was an exceptional series, unusually well done, and it is meeting with wide-spread approval, though some parole officers have written championing the present parole system and alibiing their particular board. We are, as you know, planning to have a new series dealing with other angles of the crime situation in America.

Yours sincerely,

G. H. Lorimer

RECORDED & INDEXED

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
L/D

62-21526-146

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 6 1935
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
FOUR
BACKUS
FILE

MAR - 7 1935

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5101 3/4 1935.

To:
- ✓ Director
- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Edwards
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Baughman
- Mr. Backus
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Swenson
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy
- Mr. Renneberger
- Miss Sheaffer
- Mr. Kennedy
- Mr. Seyfarth

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

EB

See Me Send File

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Clyde Tolson

The First Authentic Account of the Division of Investigation's War Against Crime

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER tells inside stories of the pursuit and capture of Dillinger, "Pretty Boy" Floyd, "Baby Face" Nelson, the Barkers, and other criminals in

TEN THOUSAND PUBLIC ENEMIES



MULTIPLE MURDERER



KILLED BY OFFICERS



BANK ROBBER

Never before has there been a book like this! It tells *for the first time* the inside story of the way the Division of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, operates in its nation-wide war on crime. The true account of man-hunts that have thrilled the nation—and a revelation of the way the Federal agents act despite crooked politics, local inefficiency and public terror to ***get*** America's public enemies.

It tells the inside stories of the pursuit and capture of Dillinger, "Pretty Boy" Floyd, "Baby Face" Nelson, the Barkers and scores of other kidnappers, murderers, racketeers . . . big shots and small fry!

Read how notorious criminals are caught . . . how Washington is making the nation safe . . . why the Bureau of Investigation excels Scotland Yard.

Timely and Thrilling. Here is a book that can be called without exaggeration "the most timely and most thrilling book ever published in America" . . . and every word of the incredible story it tells is TRUE.

"Ten Thousand Public Enemies" tells the true story of how unerringly the Division of Investigation operates, of how colossal are the resources at its command, of how inexorably it has tracked down and captured scores of public enemies, and of how it has made the entire United States a deadly trap, which no criminal can escape.

You'll read this book tense with excitement, and you'll feel a deeper admiration for these Special Agents of the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, who GET their men—even at the sacrifice of their lives.

THE KEY TO THE PICTURES ON THIS PAGE

RACKETEER — Al Capone — Now Residing in Federal Prison, Alcatraz Island.
BANK ROBBER — Harvey Bailey — Escaped from Jail by Bribing the Jailer.
MULTIPLE MURDERER — Clyde Barrow — Who Terrorized Texas and Oklahoma.
THRILL KILLER — Bonnie Parker — Wife of Clyde Barrow, Killed by Federal Agents.
"TRI-STATE TERROR" — Wilbur Underhill — Killed by Federal Agents.
KIDNAPING — Charles Robinson — Kidnapper of Alice Stoll in Louisville, Ky.

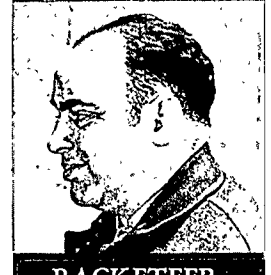
With 38 illustrations. $3.00



THRILL KILLER



KIDNAPING



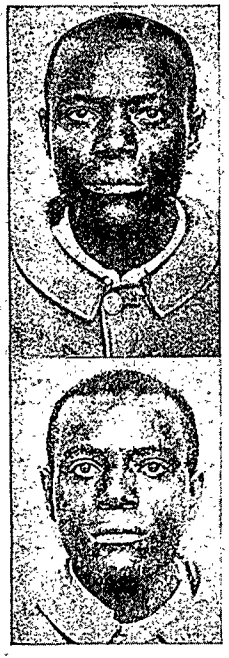
RACKETEER

J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director of the Division of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice,

Says of Mr. COOPER:

"I am most happy that Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper has chosen to tell the story of crime as it exists in America and the efforts of the Division of Investigation to outwit and punish the violators of laws which come within its jurisdiction. Certainly, to my mind, there is no writing man more thoroughly equipped for this task. His interest in the Division of Investigation long antedates the spectacular events which, within the last few years, have brought this enforcement arm more fully into public view. His knowledge of the inner workings of the Division, his personal acquaintanceship with its wide-flung personnel, his familiarity with the methods, aims and purposes are on an equality with that of men who actually form its staff.

"Beyond this lies a quarter of a century of studious interest in the crime problem. Naturally, in that length of time, Mr. Cooper has gained opinions which are distinctively his own. It is natural also that there should arise the differences of viewpoint common to any two men who view a problem from the tense standpoint of actual contact. But in the main, I endorse the deductions which his various studies have produced, and I look upon him as one of the best informed writers on this subject in America."



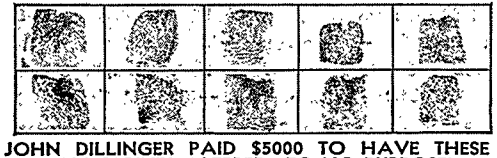
Fingerprints Positively Identify All Public Enemies!

The Bertillon Anthrometrical System, formerly used to identify criminals, was discarded when the two Negroes pictured here were found to be identical in all measurements. But—the fingerprints proved them to be two different men.

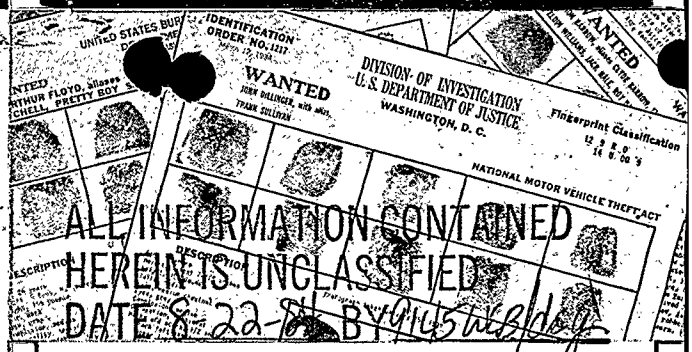
To-day the fingerprint is the bane of the criminal, even though he makes use of plastic surgery, bone operations, tattoo-erasing and hair dyeing.

Once the Division of Investigation has pointed to a man as guilty there is no refuting it. Fingerprints cannot be forged, cannot be altered or changed in any way, and they will break down any alibi.

The Identification Unit at Washington has on file 4,800,000 fingerprints of known criminals. When any police department throughout the country sends in fingerprints from a suspect they are immediately checked up against the file and identification is immediate and positive, irrespective of the alias the criminal uses.



JOHN DILLINGER PAID $5000 TO HAVE THESE FINGERPRINTS ALTERED—TO NO PURPOSE!



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WANTED—

by the Division of Investigation, United States Department of Justice!

TEN THOUSAND PUBLIC ENEMIES

By

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

Foreword by J. EDGAR HOOVER

Director, Division of Investigation, United States Department of Justice

With 38 illustrations. $3.00

LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY
Publishers
34 Beacon Street
Boston, Mass.

62-2 1526

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

TDQ:A

March 5, 1935

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

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

In compliance with your request of yesterday, please be informed that I telephonically communicated with the New York Office and talked with Special Agent Donegan advising him that Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper would undoubtedly call at the New York Office with regard to a certain case and that every possible courtesy was to be extended.

I talked with Mr. Whitley this morning and he stated that Mr. Cooper conferred with Mr. Donegan yesterday and was furnished with all information desired.

Respectfully,

T. D. Quinn.

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RECORDED 62-21526-147

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 7 - 1935 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON BACKUS FILE

MAR 8 - 1935

Mr. Cooper transmits letter from Michael J. LaCapra in which he complains of statements made concerning him in Mr. Cooper's book.

Mr. Cooper comments.

g

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

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

copy

Dear Edgar:

Here's a real fan letter. It is Jummy (Needles) La Capra, the guy in the Lazia case. Guess he's a bit nuts. I assuaged his feelings and told him he wasn't a convict and not even reformed.

R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8/22/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

March 7, 1935
Vets.Adm.Home, Kas.

Mr.Courtney Riley Cooper
1212-5th Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

The Kansas City Times under date of March 4th 1935, had an article in regard to book published by Little Brown & Co. of Boston, Mass. of which you are the Author, title, Ten Thousand Public Enemies.

It was printed in the Times on the above date, I was a reformed X-Convict which is incorrect and that you stated so, wishing you understood my feelings as it is not so, I would appreciate a reply as soon as possible, I am.

Yours truly
Michael J. LaCapra
Michael J. LaCapra
Hospital 3-E,
Veterans Administration Home, Kansas

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-22-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

Dear Edgar: Here's a real fan letter. It is Jimmy (needles) LaCapra, the guy in the Lazia case. Guess he's a bit nuts. I assuaged his feelings and told him he wasn't a convict and not even reformed.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-21526-14
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 13 1935 A.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

MAR 14 1935

TOLSON
TAMM
ONE

TDQ:A March 5, 1935 11:10 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Whitley, Assistant Special Agent in Charge, telephoned and advised that the new Hudson cars for the New York office would be delivered today and wanted to know whether one should be set aside for officials of the Bureau and place the one now held in reserve back in circulation.

I informed him that if the new cars being delivered were of a later model and were better in every respect than the car now being held in reserve there would be no objection to having one fixed up in the same manner as the old one, otherwise the car now being held should be retained.

Mr. Whitley also stated that Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper conferred with Special Agent Donegan yesterday afternoon relative to the Mais Legenza case and received all the information he desired.

Respectfully,

T. D. Quinn.

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DATE 8/22/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

2 copies

c-2

62-2,1526-149
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 13 1935 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON TOUR BAUGHMAN FILE

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MAR 14 1935

66-1980-7 Aug 19

JEH:HCB

March 9, 1935.

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DATE 8-22-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY

During my absence from the office Mr. Tamm had occasion to contact the Bureau of Prisons to convey the request made by Mr. McMahon and the United States Attorney at Chicago for the transfer of Helen Gillis from the Reformatory at Milan, Michigan to Chicago, where Mr. McMahon and the United States Attorney might interview her. I am attaching hereto the memorandum report of Mr. Tamm's conversation relative to this matter and to the incidental remarks made by Mr. Bates concerning the recent publication of the book entitled "Ten Thousand Public Enemies."

In the first place, the function of the Bureau in contacting Mr. Bates' office relative to the transfer of Helen Gillis was in the capacity of conveying a message for Mr. McMahon and the United States Attorney in Chicago. It was not a request for action desired by this Bureau, as it was the desire of the prosecutors to talk with Helen Gillis, and in order to facilitate the action, the prosecutors contacted our office in Chicago and asked that a request be made over the teletype for this Bureau at Washington to make the request of Mr. Bates. I mention this because apparently Mr. Bates labors under the impression that he was conferring a special favor upon this Bureau in acceding to the request. I have issued instructions to the officials of this Bureau that in the future we are not to convey such requests to Mr. Bates, but that the Departmental officials desiring prisoners to be moved should make their requests directly of the Bureau of Prisons. I think this will avoid any misunderstanding upon the part of Mr. Bates as to exactly what position the Bureau holds in these matters.

In regard to Mr. Bates' gratuitous remarks concerning the book, "Ten Thousand Public Enemies," I am calling this to your attention, not for the purpose of registering any complaint concerning the impropriety and the inaccuracy of his statements, but merely am calling it to your attention in the event you desire me to make any detailed reply to his accusations. I assume that Mr. Bates, following his usual procedure, will make some verbal or written complaint to the Attorney General or to you relative to this matter. I say this because of his actions in connection with the remarks which I have made from time to time concerning the granting of paroles, and I recall most unpleasantly the long controversy following the speech which I made at Milwaukee last August. Mr. Bates wrote a number of memorandums, and I replied to a number of memorandums, conclusively pointing out, I believe, that Mr. Bates

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Backus
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
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Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECORDED & INDEXED
62-21536-150
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 12 1935 A.M.

was not entirely accurate in his criticisms. In this particular instance, where he criticizes certain matters appearing in the book, "Ten Thousand Public Enemies," I am not desirous of burdening the Attorney General or you with a detailed analysis of the facts which I know would disprove the statements of Mr. Bates, unless it be the desire of the Department that I so reply.

I would like to have the records show, however, that Mr. Bates' statement to the effect that the Bureau - and I presume that he means me when he says so - sold confidential reports out to some novelist, can only be characterized as an absolute lie. Neither I nor any one else in this Bureau received one cent, directly or indirectly, or received anything of value, directly or indirectly, from the publication of the book entitled "Ten Thousand Public Enemies," or from the publication of any other articles or stories which have appeared at any time in any publication. As a matter of fact, I have declined sums of money that have been sent to me for articles that have been written by me pertaining to the activities of the Bureau. I think you are aware of the fact that I personally returned a check for $1,000 which I received from the American Magazine last year, and I have definitely adhered to the view that no official of the United States Government should receive a cent for any articles or speeches which he may at any time write or make. In the instance of the publication of the book, "Ten Thousand Public Enemies," I was offered no remuneration and I have received no remuneration, nor would I accept any if it were offered to me. The publication of the book, as you know, was submitted to the Department, and the foreword which I wrote for the book was approved by the Department. Consequently, I can see no impropriety in the part which I played in this matter. I think that the book will serve a very useful purpose and enhance materially the prestige and standing of the Department of Justice. If one may judge already from the public reaction to the book and from the book reviews of the same, it is well in line to become one of the "best sellers."

In regard to the contents of the book, you are advised that no confidential reports were made available to Mr. Cooper, and that practically the entire contents of the book have been published from time to time in the magazines and newspapers throughout the country. Furthermore, Mr. Cooper drew upon sources other than those within the Bureau of Investigation for his information. I do not know specifically to what Mr. Bates refers when he states that information was given to Mr. Cooper relative to confidential matters about which prisoners talk, because there have appeared many stories and articles throughout the country from time to time, written by ex-prisoners themselves, giving the details of the operations and activities within the penal institutions.

As I have indicated above, I shall consider the comments of Mr. Bates a closed incident unless it be your desire for me to reply fully to the same.

I would appreciate it, of course, in the event Mr. Bates submits any complaint to the Attorney General in line with his usual tendencies, if you will call this memorandum to the Attorney General's attention in order that I may be accorded the opportunity - if the Attorney General considers it worth while - to prove the inaccuracies of Mr. Bates' statements.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Incl. #667394

2 copies

E - 1

EAT:CDM

56150

March 6, 1935

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE BY [illegible]

Time - 10:55 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I telephoned the Bureau of Prisons and there talked with Mr. Bennetts in regard to the request of Mr. McMahon and the United States Attorney in Chicago for a conference in Chicago with Helen Gillis, during which conversation Mr. Bennetts informed me that he was sure it would be allright with the Prison Bureau to remove Helen Gillis to Chicago, as this procedure had been followed in a previous instance. However, he said he would prepare the order for the signature of his superior, Mr. Bates.

Mr. Bates then called me about the matter, with particular regard to the legality of the procedure and to the publicity which might emanate therefrom. After I had assured Mr. Bates that no publicity would emanate from this transfer, he stated, "Another thing - if she gives you any stories of a confidential nature about the jail are you going to spill them out to some novelist to write stories on?" I asked, "Have you ever known us to do that?" He said, "I certainly have, you have a book full of them just printed, in which confidential investigations made by your Bureau for us are being spread on the pages for the amusement of the multitude." I asked to what he referred and he answered, "Ten Thousand Public Enemies - with the full inside story of the Holden-Keating break and what they talk about inside of prisons, and everything else."

I assured him that there would be no publicity relative to the matter of the transfer of Helen Gillis, and he said, "Well, there are plenty of the confidential records of the Division of Investigation in this book." I remarked that I was not aware of this book or its contents, whereupon he said, "Well, it has your Chief's picture on the front of it, and it has a foreword by him and it has a statement that this is absolutely the gospel truth because it was taken from the investigation records of the Department of Justice." I remarked that I would have to get this book and read it. Mr. Bates then said, "Well, you'll read a lot of stuff in there that never happened, too, I guess."

Getting back to the matter of the transfer of Helen Gillis, Mr. Bates said, "Well, it's just a little bit of a sarcastic inquiry as to whether we can do business with you and whether we can do this thing on the up-and-up basis, and we'll rely on you if you are going to give the story out to at least ask us about it first, and let us pass on it."

Respectfully,

1 copy

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E. A. TAMM

56151

forcibly enough, and frequently enough, they will soon wake up to the realization of the seriousness of the situation.

It is understood that there will be future articles by Mr. Cooper in the Post, and it would be well worth your while to watch for these and get them as they come out. They are not only interesting, but may prove valuable to you."

Sincerely yours,

1 copy

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

TDQ:RCL

March 15, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON.

Kindly be informed that Mrs. Brown of the Library of Congress telephoned and stated that they had received a letter inquiring as to whether the book entitled "Ten Thousand Public Enemies" was an official publication of the Bureau in connection with the Lindbergh Case.

I informed her that the publication in question was not the official publication of the Bureau, but that it was merely the history of the organization as known to its author, Mr. Cooper, and that the Director had written the foreword.

Respectfully,

T. D. Quinn.

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MAR 19 1935

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MAR 18 1935 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON | FILE

JEH:HCB

March 12, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Attached is an article appearing in the Boston Herald for March 10, 1935, written by a Mr. Earland Manchester, and which is a review of the book "Ten Thousand Public Enemies." I wish you would check to determine whether the Boston Office has sent in a copy of this article. This article was sent to me by a former Special Agent of the Bureau who happened to see it.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Incl.

1 copy

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Nathan
Tolson
Backus
Baughman
Clerk
Clegg
Coffey
Edwards
Egan
Harbo
Keith
Lester
Quinn
Schilder
Smith
Tamm
Tracy
Gandy

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DIVISION OF

MAR 14 1935

FILE

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ MAR 13 1935 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNIVERSITY CLUB SEQUOIA

FRESNO
CALIFORNIA

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

March
Fourteenth
1 9 3 5

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

My dear Mr. Hoover,

The writer knows you are a busy man, but here goes anyway. Just finished reading, "Ten Thousand Public Enemies," by Cooper, and certainly agree with the publicity, and the Book Reviewers on the Pacific Coast. It is the outstanding volume of the year.

It appears to me that anyone who can do a little thinking should certainly read this volume.

I wish you would give me Mr. Cooper's address, as I would like to send him a little letter of appreciation. Pacific Coast Papers are carrying excellent reviews, and the book is going along big. Many of my friends already have purchased the volume. Cooper deserves a boost, and I'm doing all I can to see that he gets it. There is much more I would like to say, but why bother you?

Very sincerely yours,

A.H.Konigmacher.

A.H.Konigmacher, M.D.
710 Patterson Bldg.,
Fresno, California.

Ans & letter to Cooper 3/26/35

AHK
/hn

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DIVISION OF [illegible]

MAR 19 1935

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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MAR 27 1935

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CT:ACS
62-21526-153

March 26, 1935.

RECORDED

Dr. A. H. Konigmacher,
710 Patterson Building,
Fresno, California.

My dear Dr. Konigmacher:-

I have received your letter dated March 14th and appreciate very much your courtesy in writing to me concerning your interest in the book "Ten Thousand Public Enemies" by Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper. I agree with you that this book contains much information of value to persons really interested in correcting crime conditions. Mr. Cooper's address is:

The Penthouse,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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MAR 26 1935
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. To...
Mr. Bas...
Mr. Be...
Chief C...
Mr. Cl...
Mr. Co...
Mr. Fo...
Mr. Fu...
Mr. Ho...
Mr. Ke...
Mr. Le...
Mr. Q...
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Sm...
Mr. Tam...
Mr. Tra...
Miss Gan...

EB:EHG

56149

March 11, 1935.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Ryley:

There is inclosed a new Interesting Case just prepared on the robbery of the Peoples National Bank, Kingfisher, Oklahoma, in which I thought you might be interested.

With kind personal regards, I am

Cordially,

J. Edgar [illegible]

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Incl. [illegible]

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62-27526-154
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 13 1935 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

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

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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MAR 25 1935

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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 22 1935 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON | FILE

Hoover: Note and return. HSC.

Tolson

Letter to the Attorney General from Mr. Cooper advising of enthusiastic receipt of interview by Mr. Lorimer of the Saturday Evening Post.

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THE PENTHOUSE
TWELVE TWELVE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

February 2nd,
1935

Hon. Homer S. Cummings,
Attorney-General of the U.S.,
U.S.Dept. of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Cummings:

This is just a little note to thank you for your kindly courtesies during our recent interview.

I had an opportunity to stop at the SATURDAY EVENING POST yesterday afternoon where I found Mr. Lorimer exceedingly enthusiastic about it. The POST plans to use it in an early issue.

The mechanical work of getting out the magazine usually requires from six to eight weeks. Therefore I cannot tell you at the moment exactly when it will appear but will advise you at the earliest opportunity.

Again thanking you, and assuring you of my high regard and respect, I am

Yours most sincerely,

Gary Cooper

crc.cc

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-21526-156

ES:GAJ. March 15, 1935.

Mr. Edward C. Reinkoester,
101 Prospect Avenue, N. W.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Reinkoester:

Permit me to acknowledge your kind letter of March 11, 1935, and to thank you for the sentiments which it expresses.

I agree with you heartily that Mr. Cooper has made a worthwhile contribution in his "Ten Thousand Public Enemies", and I trust that the book will have a genuinely beneficial effect.

With best wishes and kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Edgar Hoover

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Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tamm
Mr. [illegible]
Miss Gandy

FILED
15-1
C-1

EDWARD C. REINKOESTER - 101 PROSPECT AVENUE, N. W. - CLEVELAND - OHIO

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

March 11, 1935

My dear Mr. Hoover:

As one of those to whom Mr. Courtney Riley Cooper's "Ten Thousand Public Enemies" was addressed, I just want to tell you how very grateful we all should be for the inspiration and assistance you and your division have been to Mr. Cooper in this work.

Particularly interesting was the comparison of our own work here in the United States with that of Scotland Yard.

It is through such effective and respected publicity that real results should be accomplished rather than through the notorious handling of a case such as we recently had an example of.

Sincerely yours,

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J. Edgar Hoover, Esq.,
Director, Division of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

E. C. Reinkoester/CG

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62-21526-156
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 19 1935
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
FOUR
BACKUS

MAR 23 1935

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5101 3/13 1935.

To:
- ___ Director
- ___ Mr. Nathan
- ___ Mr. Clegg
- ___ Mr. Tamm
- ___ Mr. Edwards
- ___ Mr. Egan
- ___ Mr. Quinn
- ___ Mr. Baughman
- ✓ Mr. Backus
- ___ Mr. Glavin
- ___ Mr. Swenson
- ___ Mr. Tracy
- ___ Miss Gandy
- ___ Mr. Renneberger
- ___ Miss Sheaffer
- ___ Mr. Kennedy
- ___ Mr. Seyfarth
- ___ _____

See Me Send File

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Clyde Tolson

THE PENTHOUSE
TWELVE TWELVE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

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

March 13th,
1 9 3 5

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

Dear Edgar:

Thanks so much for the interesting case on the Peoples National Bank, at Kingfisher, Okla.

I did wonder what became of Clark and this clears it all up.

See you tomorrow.

Samezever,

Courtney Ryley Cooper,
Per C.C.

crc.cc

P.S. Am catching a train for Washington so cannot sign this personally.

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MAR 25 1935

62-21526-157
DIVISION
MAR 21 1935 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
FOUR
BACKUS
FILE

TDS:EC.

March 19, 1935.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Ryley:

In accordance with your conversation held with Mr. Tolson under even date, it is with pleasure that I am enclosing, herewith, a list of officers of peace officers associations of the United States.

If you desire any further data along this line, kindly do not hesitate to communicate with me.

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

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Enclosure

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Backus
Mr. Boughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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MAR 22 1935
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Alabama Sheriffs Association
President: R.A.Leath, Sheriff, Gadsden, Alabama
Vice-President: Festus Shamblin, Sheriff, Tuscaloosa, Alabama
Secretary-Treasurer: B. L. Reeves, Sheriff, Troy, Alabama

Alabama Sheriffs and Peace Officers Association
President: Fred H. McDuff, Sheriff, Jefferson County, Birmingham, Alabama
Secretary: George W. Houtz, Birmingham, Alabama

Arizona Peace Officers Association
President: J. G. Crowley, Chief of Police, Jerome, Arizona
Secretary-Treasurer: J. E. Wilkie, Phoenix, Arizona

Chief Special Agents Association of California
President: Fred F. Phillips, Santa Fe Railway, Los Angeles, California
Secretary: C. R. Smith, Pacific Electric Railway Company, Los Angeles, California

District Attorneys Association of the State of California
President: Hon. Buron Fitts, District Attorney, Los Angeles, California
Secretary: Hon. Earl Warren, District Attorney, Oakland, California

Los Angeles County Peace Officers Association
President: James E. Davis, Chief of Police, Los Angeles, California
Secretary-Treasurer: Jack Edington, Deputy Sheriff, Los Angeles County, California

Orange County Peace Officers Association
President: L. F. Keller, Police Department, Huntington Beach, California
Secretary-Treasurer: O. A. Mosher, Police Department, Huntington Beach, California

California State Sheriffs Association
President: W. C. Rhodes, Sheriff, Madera, California
Secretary-Treasurer: Captain A. C. Jewell, Deputy Sheriff, Los Angeles County, California

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Peace Officers Association of California
President: W. H. Halloran, Chief of Police, Sacramento, California
Secretary: Duncan Matheson, Treasurer City and County, San Francisco, California

Ventura County Peace Officers Association
President: John Holt, Chief Deputy District Attorney, Ventura County, California
Treasurer: Ruth Marsh, Sheriff's Office, Ventura, California

Colorado Sheriffs and Peace Officers' Association
President: D. T. Potter, Sheriff, Springfield, Colorado
Secretary: R. George Woods, Captain, State Auto Theft, Englewood, Colorado

Police Protective Association of Colorado
President: Detective Sergeant W. L. McDonald, Pueblo Police Department, Pueblo, Colorado
Secretary: Officer Oscar Lindquist, Denver Police Department, Denver, Colorado.

The Sheriffs' and Police Officers' Association
President: Jesus M. Baca, Sheriff, Santa Fe, New Mexico
Secretary-Treasurer: William Stapp, Las Vegas, New Mexico

Judges and Police Executives Conference of Erie County
President: Charles A. Freiberg, Buffalo, New York
Secretary: Frank A. Slade, Ebenezer, New York

New York State Association of Chiefs of Police
President: Albert B. Moore, Troy, New York
Secretary-Treasurer: James L. Hyatt, Albany, New York.
Criminologist: Dr. Carleton Simon, New York, New York

North Carolina Association of Chiefs of Police
President: J. G. Wooten, Chief of Police, Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Secretary: F. C. Smith, Chief of Police, Thomasville, North Carolina

North Dakota Sheriffs' and Peace Officers' Association
Secretary-Treasurer: A. H. Helgeson, Bismark, North Dakota

Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police
President: George Abele, Chief of Police, Springfield, Ohio
Secretary: L. B. Miller, Chief of Police, Lakewood, Ohio

The Cincinnati Regional Crime Committee
Executive Secretary: R. M. Hoisington, Department of Safety, City Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio

The Buckeye State Sheriffs' Association
President: Abe Laird, Sheriff, New Philadelphia, Ohio
Secretary: Opha Moore, Columbus, Ohio

Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) Police Chiefs Association
President: L. J. Corlett, Chief of Police, East Cleveland, Ohio
Secretary-Treasurer: Jake Mintz, 1245 Rockwell Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

Cincinnati Regional Police Association
Chairman: Fred K. Hoehler, Director of Safety, City Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio

Miami Valley Regional Police Association
President: Roy W. Scofield, Chief of Police, Middletown, Ohio
Secretary-Treasurer: E. J. Smick, Chief of Police, Troy, Ohio

State Police Chiefs Association of Ohio
President: E. M. Ertle, Chief of Police, Massillon, Ohio
Secretary: E. G. Krauss, Attorney, 1040 Guardian Building, Cleveland, Ohio

Tennessee and Mississippi Sheriffs & Peace Officers Association.
President: Sher. J. W. Hossley, Vicksburg.
Secretary: W. T. Griffin, Chief Inspector, Memphis.
Editor: "The Peace Officer" F. P. McDonald, Police Dept., Memphis.

The Sheriff's Association of Texas.
President: Albert U. Saegert, Sheriff, Seguin.
Secretary - Treasurer: Mrs. Joe L. Ray, Austin.

The West Texas Sheriffs' Association.
President: W. T. Sorrels, Sheriff, Haskell.
Secretary: Chris P. Cox, Sheriff, El Paso.

City Marshals and Chiefs of Police Union of Texas.
President: R. D. Thorpe, Ch. of Pol., Austin.
Secretary - Treasurer: Geo. A. Smith, Dallas.

The East Texas Peace Officers Association.
President: None.
Secretary: J. H. Harris, City Marshal, Wills Point.

Utah Peace Officers' Association.
President: Wm. L. Payne, Ch. of Police, Salt Lake City.
Secretary: H. L. Bauer, Sec. of the Salt Lake City Pol. Dept.

Washington State Sheriff and Peace Officers Assn.
President: Walter E. Falkner, Sheriff, Everett.
Secretary: John Carroll, Sheriff, Port Townsend.

Wisconsin Association of Sheriffs.
President: Mr. John B. Diedrick, Chilton
Secretary: Sheriff Fred T. Finn, Madison.

Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Assn.
President: Arthur Buchanan, Ch. of Pol., Superior.
Secretary: R. H. McCarthy, Ch. of Pol., Kaukauna.

Wyoming Peace Officers' Assn.
President: Wm. Silver, Sheriff, Douglas.
Secretary: E. D. Brown, Deputy Sheriff, Cheyenne.

New England Assn. of Chiefs of Police.
President: Geo. C. Abbott, Wallingford, Conn.
Secretary: Irving F. Goodwin, Chief of Police, Nashua, N. H.

International World Police
President: Major John A. Warner, Supt. New York State Police, Albany, N.Y.

California State Division,
International Association for Identification.
Secretary - Treasurer: W. A. Snare, Sheriff's Office, Bakersfield.

Connecticut Chiefs of Police Association.
President: Jeremiah Dorney, Ch. of Pol., Norwalk.
Secretary: Chas. A. Anderson, Ch. of Pol., Middletown.

State Police Association of Connecticut.
President: Garrett J. Farrell, Ch. of Pol., Hartford, Conn.
Secretary: Chas. A. Wheeler, Supt. of Pol., Bridgeport.

Georgia County & Peace Officers' Association.
President: Ben T. Watkins, Ch. of Police, Macon.
Secretary: J. G. Richardson, Ck. of Court, Hartwell.

Idaho Peace Officers' Association.
President: E. Forest Prater, Twin Falls. (Sheriff)
Secretary-Treasurer: Harry M. Rayner, Dubois. (Sheriff)

Florida Peace Officers' Association.
President: S. T. Davis, Ch. of Pol., Sarasota.
Secretary-Treasurer: R. B. Post, Pol. Dept., West Palm Beach.

Florida Sheriffs' Association.
President: Will C. Spencer, Sheriff, Tampa.
Secretary: Rex Sweat, Sheriff, Jacksonville.

Chicago Regional Peace Officers Association.
President: Wm. O. Freeman, Ch. of Police, Evanston, Ill.
Secretary: Sgt. Franklin E. Lyman, Wheaton, Ill.

Illinois Police Association.
President: Fred W. Licht, Ch. of Police, Forest Park.
Secretary: K. F. Hartnock, Forest Park Police.

Illinois Sheriffs' Association.
President: E. J. Welter, Ottawa.

Indiana Association of Chiefs of Police.
President: Chas. Goebel, Ch. of Pol., Shelbyville.
Secretary-Treasurer: Arthur Eversole, Lafayette.

Indiana Police Association.
President: Jas. A. Mitchell, City Detective, Terre Haute.
Secretary: John J. O'Neal, Pol. Sgt., Indianapolis.

Indiana Railway Police Association:
President: John A. Hayes, Insp. of Police, C.I. & L. Ry., Lafayette, Ind.
Secretary-Treasurer: John V. Weinhardt, Spl. Officer, C.I. & L. Ry., Lafayette.

Indiana Sheriffs Association.
President: Sher. Clyde H. Desmer, Evansville.
Secretary: Clifton L. Small, Kokomo.

Indiana State Association of Prosecuting Attorneys.
President: Cecil F. Whitehead, Anderson.
Secretary: Fred A. Egan, Crown Point.

Missouri Crime Prevention Bureau
President: Arthur Anderson, Prosecuting Atty., St. Louis Co.
Exec. Secretary: Chas. J. Hahn, Jr.,

Associated Police Communication Officers.
President: Detective Sgt. Everett E. H. Fisher, Pol. Dept., St. Louis, Mo.
Secretary - Treasurer: Louis R. Padberg, Jr., St. Louis.

Missouri Police Chiefs and Sheriffs Association.
President: W. L. Marlin, Ch. of Police, Sedalia.
Secretary: Capt. Thos. L. Leigh, Mo. Highway Patrol, Kirkwood.

Montana Sheriffs & Police Officers Association.
President: Sheriff Lester E. Black, Stanford, Mont.
Vice-Pres: Chief of Police Charles L. Sheridan, Great Falls, Montana.
Secy-Treas: Sheriff Brian D. O'Connell, Helena, Montana.

Oklahoma Police Association.
President: H. A. Thompson, Police Dept., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Secy: Frank Higgenbotham, Norman, Oklahoma.

Sheriffs and Peace Officers Association of Oklahoma.
President: M. J. Bradley, Sheriff, Stillwater, Okla.
1st Vice-President: Fred Hunt, Sheriff, Tishomingo, Okla.
2nd Vice-President: Sid Jackson, Police Dept., Tulsa, Okla.
3rd Vice-President: Hoyt Shelby, Chief of Police, Anadarko, Okla.
Secy. & Treas: Ted Foster, Deputy Sheriff, Okla. City.

Northwest Oregon Officers Association.
President: Geo. Manning, Sheriff, Yamhill Co., McMinnville.
Secretary: Mrs. Beebe McDaniel, Hillsboro.

Oregon Sheriffs Association.
President: Loyd L. Low, Sheriff, Klamath Falls.
Secretary: Oscar Weed, Sheriff, Columbia Co., Rainier.

Southern Oregon Officers Association.
President: H. E. Hess, Sheriff, Coquille.
Secretary: Sherman S. Smith, Dist. Atty., Coquille.

Sheriffs' Association of Pennsylvania.
President: Mr. Fred T. Ludwick, Smethport, Pa.

Association of Law Enforcement Officers of the Carolinas.
President: E. R. McIver, Chief of Police, Florence, So. Car.
Secretary: A. R. Ward, Asst. Chief Law Enforcement Officer, State Highway Patrol, Highway Department, Columbia, So. Car.

South Carolina Association of Chiefs of Police.
President: S. L. Martin, Ch. of Police, Darlington.
Secretary - Treasurer: B. M. Haynes, Ch. of Police, Cramerton.

Sheriffs and Police Officers Association.
President: W. R. Hartley, Chief of Police, Pierre, So. Dak.

Commonwealth Attorneys' Association of Ky.
President: E. J. Felts, Russellville, Ky.
Secretary - Treasurer: Allen P. Cubbage, Leitchfield, Ky.

County Attorneys' Association of Ky.
President: Sidney B. Neal, Daviess Co. (Owensboro County Seat)
Secretary - Treasurer: Frank Jones, Barren Co. (Glasgow Co. Seat)

Kentucky Sheriffs Association.
President: Geo. H. Fitzgerald, Sheriff, Maysville.
Secretary - Treasurer: Durward C. Grubbs, Sheriff, Liberty.

Peace Officers Association of the State of Louisiana.
President: L. E. LeBlanc, Ch. of Police, Lafayette.
Secretary - Treasurer: P. A. Landry, Sheriff, New Iberia.

Tri-State Association of Peace Officers.
President: Maj. Wm. A. Huster, State's Atty., Cumberland, Md.
Secretary: Mr. J. E. Yarnall, Baltimore & Ohio Police, Cumberland, Md.

Massachusetts Police Association.
President: Martin J. Dunn, Lawrence.
Secretary: Jas. F. Rogers, Met. Dist. Police, Revere.

Upper Peninsula of Michigan Association of Law Enforcement Officers.
President: William J. Sheahan, Prosecuting Atty., Ministique
Secy-Treas: Captain O. E. Demaray, Marquette, Michigan.

State Association of Prosecuting Attorneys of Michigan.
President: Laurie O. Telfer, Port Huron.
Secretary: Ralph E. Hughes, Atty. Genl's Dept., Lansing.

Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police.
President: Donald Leonard, Capt., Mich. St. Pol., Detroit.
Secretary: John Hackett, Ch. of Pol., Birmingham.

Michigan Sheriffs Association.
President: Thos. Lovitt, Sheriff, Jackson.
Secretary-Treasurer: Jerome S. Borden, Kalamazoo.

Southeastern Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police.
President: Ralph Southard, Ch. of Police, Ypsilanti.
Secretary - Treasurer: John P. Smith, Supt., Detroit Pol. Dept.

Minnesota Sheriffs Association.
President: Eldon Rowe, Fairmont, Minnesota.
Secy: William A. Gerber, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Arrowhead Peace Officers' Association.
President: Sam M. Owens, Sheriff, Duluth, Minnesota
Secretary: G. D. Cusson, Virginia.

Minnesota Police Association.
President: Capt. David C. Broderick, Police Dept., Minneapolis.
Secretary: Frederick S. Johnson, Duluth.

The Iowa Association of Chiefs of Police.
President: Roy S. Tapper, Ch. of Pol., Cedar Rapids.
Secretary-Treasurer: Otto Karbusicky, Spl. Agt., Ry. Express Co., Council Bluffs.

The Iowa State Sheriffs' Association.
President: Frank Buchheit, Sheriff, Carroll.
Secretary-Treasurer: C. A. Knee, Sheriff, Adel.

The Police Officers' Association of Iowa.
President: Carl Higdon, Pol. Dept., Ottumwa.
Secretary: George Darland, Pol. Dept., Oskaloosa.

The Kansas Police Association.
President: Willard C. Linville, Ch. of Pol., Atchison.
Secretary: Clifford Hinds, Pol. Dept., Topeka. (Desk Sergeant)

The Kansas State Peace Officers Association.
President: Bert H. Salyers, Ch. of Pol., Hutchinson.
Secretary-Treasurer: N. S. Wiggins, Hutchinson.

International Association for Identification.
President: T. P. Sullivan, Supt. State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, Spfingfield, Ill.
Secretary-Treasurer: Leroy Goodwin, Chief of Police, Youngstown, Ohio.

Chairman Board of Directors: Edward F. Burke, Supt. Pol. Bureau of Identification, Rochester, N. Y.

CDQ:RCL

March 19, 1935.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Ryley:

In accordance with your conversation with Mr. Tolson under even date, please find enclosed, herewith, a list of peace officers publications, with the name of the person in active charge of the publication.

Many of these names may duplicate those sent you today in the list of association officials for frequently the editor is also an officer of the association.

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECORDED
INDEXED

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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 22 1935
U. S. D. J.

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

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8-22-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

FILES SECTION
MAILED
MAR 20
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Thomas Longcoy,
Editor,
The Southern Peace Officers' Magazine
112 East 11th Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. A. Beldon Gilbert,
Editor
Police Review
417 Wall Street
Los Angeles, California

Mr. J. J. O'Conner
Editor, California Municipal Motorcycle
Officers' Association Year Book
307 West First Street
Los Angeles, California

John F. Quinn,
Business Manager,
The San Francisco Police Journal
Room 117, Hall of Justice,
San Francisco, California

Mr. J. E. Sturdevant,
Editor, Our Sheriff and Police,
1447 Ogden Street
Denver, Colorado

Mr. E. Lawson,
Editor, The Florida Sheriffs' Association
Year Book,
242 Southwest 15th Avenue,
Miami, Florida

Mr. B. M. Witman,
Editor, The Florida Peace Officers' Review,
c/o Mr. C. G. Robinson
Police Department,
St. Petersburg, Florida

Mr. H. T. Barfield,
Editor, The Southeastern Peace Officer,
Box 384,
Atlanta, Ga.

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62-21526-159

Mr. Charles DeLacy
Editor, Police "13-13"
Suite 1720 City Hall Square Building
139 N. Clark St.,
Chicago, Illinois

Mr. C. M. Hayes,
Manager and Publisher,
The Indiana Association of
Chiefs of Police Magazine,
404-406 Rea Building,
Terre Haute, Indiana.

Mr. R. W. Nebergall,
Editor, The Iowa Sheriff,
523 Flynn Building,
Des Moines, Iowa

Carl W. Grier,
Editor, The Kansas State Peace Officer,
PO Box 2211
Wichita, Kansas

M. D. Staninger,
Editor, The Police Reporter
623 Godchaux Bldg.,
New Orleans, La.

Harry E. Erskine,
Publisher, New England Police Journal
Malden, Mass

Mr. Geo. J. Van Allen,
Editor, Minnesota Police Association
Official Bulletin
Minnesota Police Association
Room 29, City Hall
Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. E. B. Wilson,
Editor, The Tuebor,
1911 - 1st Street,
Detroit, Mich.

Chas. J. Hahn, Jr.,
Editor, National Police Officer,
Clayton Station
St. Louis, Missouri

Otto Karbusicky,
Editor, The Iowa Police Journal,
c/o Railway Express Co.,
Omaha, Nebr.

F. Howard Mason
The Police Journal
1123 Broadway
NYC

John J. O'Connell
Managing Editor, Spring 3100,
Police Headquarters Annex
400 Broome St.,
NYC

G. Patterson,
Editor, North Dakota Sheriff and
Peace Officer
Bismarck, N. D.

Alexander E. Clark
Editor, The Buckeye Sheriff,
c/o Mr. Opha Moore
Executive Secretary Buckeye State
Sheriffs' Association,
Southern Hotel,
Columbus, O.

Jake Mintz,
Editor, The Flying Squad,
1245 Rockwell Ave.,
Cleveland, O.

John Tipton,
Editor, The Oklahoma Sheriff and Peace Officer
2005 West 18th St
Oklahoma City, Okla.

John J. Stupka,
Managing Editor,
Fraternal Order of Police Journal,
509 McGeagh Bldg.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. B. Sessions,
Editor, The South Dakota Peace Officer
210 W 9th St.,
Sioux Falls, S. D.

F. P. McDonald
Editor, The Peace Officer,
Police Department,
Memphis, Tenn.

Gail Smith
Editor, The Rocky Mountain Police Journal
514 Judge Bldg.,
Salt Lake City, Utah

R. H. McCarthy,
Editor, The Wisconsin Police Journal,
c/o Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association,
Kaukauna, Wisconsin

Louis Saichek,
Editor, The Wisconsin State Sheriffs'
Association Year Book,
Merchants and Manufacturers Building,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Harry C. Tenney,
Editor, The Wisconsin Association
of Chiefs of Police Year Book
1953 N. 26th St.,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

J. J. Germain,
Editor, The Police Journal,
1123 Broadway,
NYC

S. A. Mitchell,
Publisher, Sheriff and Police,
241 Korber Building,
Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Al Dunlap,
Publisher and Editor, The Detective,
1029 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill

T. Jay McDonald,
Editor, The Nassau Police Magazine,
Mineola, NY

E. N. Livingston,
Editor, N. I. A. News,
Jamesville, NY

Ralph J. King,
Editor, Sheriffs' Association of Texas
Magazine
PO Box 715,
McAllen, Texas

ES:GAJ

March 16, 1935.

Special Agent in Charge,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau has indirectly received a clipping from the Boston Herald of March 10, 1935, this being an article entitled, "Fleeing 'Government Heat'", written by Harland Manchester, which reviewed Courtney Ryley Cooper's book "Ten Thousand Public Enemies".

Apparently the Boston office failed to furnish the Bureau a clipping of this article. It has been noted that the Boston office has become lax in forwarding to the Bureau items appearing in newspapers and other publications of interest to the Bureau and it is requested that immediate steps be taken to correct this condition in conformity with the rules and regulations of the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-21526-160

MAR 18 1935

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-22-84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

MAR 16 1935
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

C-1

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Nathan	( )
Mr. Tolson	( )
Mr. Clegg	( )
Mr. Appel	( )
Mr. Baughman	( )
Mr. Coffey	( )
Mr. Edwards	( )
Mr. Egan	( )
Mr. Glavin	( )
Mr. Keith	( )
Mr. Lester	( )
Mr. Quinn	( )
Mr. Scheidt	( )
Mr. Schilder	( )
Mr. Smith	( )
Mr. Tamm	( )
Mr. Tracy	( )
Inspector	( )
Unit	( )
Secretary	( )

2C-31672-168

Files Section

Attn:
Mr. Carr
or Mr. Murphy

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

Remarks: ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-22-84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

D.E. Nease

FLEEING "GOVERNMENT HEAT"

Powerful Federal Agency Set Up to Wage Relentless War on "Public Enemies" Brings New Phrase to the Lexicon of the Underworld

By Harland Manchester

Blasting his way through police traps, commandeering automobiles at the point of a gun, shielding his doomed life behind the bodies of citizens captured for hostages, Raymond Hamilton, Southwest bad man of the Barrow-Parker mob, fled last week before persistent waves of "government heat."

"Government heat." That is a new phrase in the argot of the underworld, and it signifies a new and powerful agency of law enforcement which is now sending chills of fear up the spines of the thousands known and catalogued "public enemies."

There was a time when "heat," in the clipped and furtive language of the gangster, was just plain, ordinary heat. You posted your men, held up a bank, shot a cashier and a patrolman of two, and dashed away. Perhaps you abandoned your car and stole another. Perhaps you carried a bank officer along with you for hostage. Once across the state line, the heat began to lessen. The enemy was split up into many independent little armies. Local and state police forces did not often act in unison. Sometimes there was jealousy between them, and often their powers under the law to apprehend you were limited. You took your loot and disappeared to a peaceful resort in the country, to "cool off." Like the farm in Paradise, Texas, where Harvey Bailey and Albert Bates secreted the kidnaper Urschel, or like the pretty little cottage in Oklawaha, Florida, where the silver-haired, lachrymose "Ma" Barker died over her machine gun a few weeks ago.

Now things are different, for a new, centralized element has entered the war against crime. Stirred by America's 11,000 yearly homicides and the mounting annual cost of crime to the average citizen, Congress has swept away barriers and conferred special privileges upon a newly organized corps of fearless specialists, headed by J. Edgar Hoover.

SPECIAL "HEAT"

The special kind of "heat" that results is described by Courtney Ryley Cooper in his new book, "Ten Thousand Public Enemies," published last week by Little, Brown & Co. Through his long experience as a crime reporter and by means of the facilities granted him by the division of investigation of the department of justice, Mr. Cooper has taken the careers of the gangsters and hoodlums whose names have made news in the last decade—the Barkers, Dillingers, Hamiltons, Capones and Floyds and has made of them, not the disconnected series of dramatic depredations that appear on the surface, but the unified story of a gigantic nation-wide industry, if one may use the word. A great network whose leaders exchanged services and courtesies and talk of profits and losses like the men of the retail shoe trade or any other horizontal section of the nation's economic life.

While Hoover's men are co-operating with Texas authorities in the pursuit of the fleeing Hamilton, there is another well-known crimester who is very much on the spot. He is Alvin Karpis, known to his pals as "Old Creepy," recently elevated by his federal nemesis to the post of "Public Enemy Number One."

Readers will recall the recent news story of how Harry Campbell and Alvin Karpisn deserting their women, fought their way out of an Atlantic City hideout and once more resumed their flight from federal authorities.

BELLS ON HIS TOES

At latest reports, they were still at large, but because of the new organization, Karpis has been thrust into a position from which no man escapes. It was all very funny, in a recent musical comedy show, for a stage gangster to complain because he was only Public Enemy Number Seven, but real gangsters don't feel that way about it. The Public Enemy Number One of today is a living target. As he walks, there are bells on his toes.

"A name had been fastened upon him (Karpis)," writes Mr. Cooper, "which in the history of the division of investigation has never failed to result in death or capture. A living dead man, condemned by his own designation to a morgue slab or the electric chair, Alvin Karpis moved again into hiding. This time it was the flesh of Old Creepy which crawled and crept whenever he heard the raucous voice of a newsboy or glanced at the splash of widespread bold-faced headlines. There was his name, together with the appendage:

"Public Enemy Number One!"

Director Hoover's carefully selected young men, most of them graduates of colleges, all of them either lawyers or expert accountants, armed with tear gas guns to drive a public enemy from hiding and with high-powered rifles that will puncture a bullet-proof vest, are relentlessly on the trail. Behind them in Washington is a scientific bureau of crime solution equal to that of Scotland Yard or the Paris Surete. Fast cars and airplanes are at their disposal. They are the men who turn on the "government heat," which is even now rising in waves about the head of Karpis, wherever he may be.

There is nothing so extraordinary about the work of Hoover's men except its persistence. Karpis would be astonished to know the amount of information about his career and habits which is now on file at Washington. The government agents have painstakingly checked and investigated his every known contact with human beings since he was in the cradle. They knew that



Frank Nash, killed two years ago, called most formidable crime leader in recent years.

Dillinger liked gangster pictures; they knew that Verne Miller was an enthusiastic golfer, and bought expensive matched clubs. They knew that Frank Nash learned to like Shakespeare's plays when he was in Leavenworth. If Karpis likes a game of billiards, or goes to racetracks, he will not stay at large forever without indulging in his hobby.

A man may possibly change his finger prints, he may have his face lifted, dye his hair and take an alias—but he cannot stop being himself, and sooner or later, under the strain of long pursuit, he will do and say the things that are his to do and say. He will tell his favorite stories, buy his favorite clothes, and indulge in his chosen amusements. He will breathe easily, relax and sleep nights.

And then one night, a friend will come to his obscure apartment, or approach him in the night resort—in Chicago, Detroit, Boston, Los Angeles or St. Paul—which is known to his kind as a place of refuge. He will stroll affably to the table where the gangster sits, maybe the next table to yours, looking and acting like any one else. He will exchange a casual greeting with the hunted man, while with little movement of his lips, or by means of a quasi-code which even those at the table do not understand, he tells him that unknown men have been asking questions which point in his direction.

The gangster will say something about a telephone call and stroll out. He will leave town, and look for a new place to "cool off."

And Hoover's men will persist, poking undramatically through telephone directories, making inquiries of corner druggists, grocers, waiters and delivery boys, until heat once more surrounds their victim, and sooner or later there is a gun battle, and a new transient in the morgue.

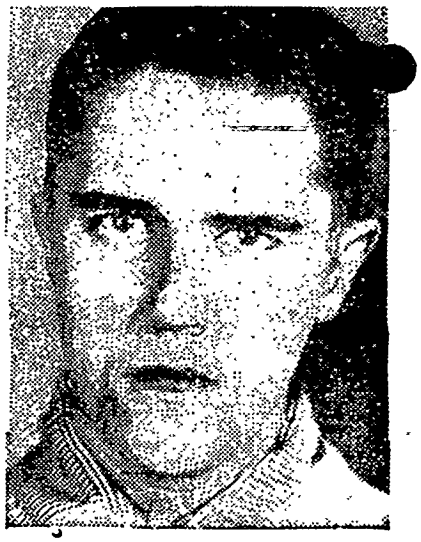
THE BARKERS

That was the method used in finding Ma Barker and her son in their Florida cottage. Mr. Cooper tells us that, contrary to reports, the oldest son, Arthur, did not reveal her hiding place when he was captured in Chicago a few days before the Oklawaha shooting. They raided the apartment where Arthur had been living with others of the gang, examining every finger print and scrap of paper. They found a letter in Ma Barker's handwriting, which bore no address, except the postmark of Oklawaha, and the letter told of a "big white house near a lake." The Chicago men phoned their discovery to Director Hoover in Washington at once. Within five minutes special agents in Jacksonville received orders to look for the house, and soon a plane left Chicago bearing special agents with machine guns, gas guns and high-powered rifles.

"Ma" and her son had been identified beyond all doubt, and federal men are instructed to take no chances with



The house at Oklawaha where Fred and Mar Parker fought it out with the "Feds" and paid for their defiance with their lives.



(At right) Alvin Karpis ("Old Creepy") now catalogued as "Public Enemy No. 1."

known public enemies. At seven the next morning, as the fog began to lift around the innocent-looking cottage, there was an armed federal man behind every tree.

The inspector knocked on the door.

"We are federal officers, Mrs. Barker," he said. "The house is surrounded. If you will come out, one by one, there will be no trouble."

"To hell with you," she yelled, slamming the door and grabbing her machine gun. "Let the damned feds have it!"

And that afternoon a clerk in Washington crossed two names from the government list of ten thousand public enemies.

The work of Hoover's men has been known to the public prints for some time, but Mr. Cooper tells us that the department gained its greatest impetus and public support as an indirect result of one of the most vicious gangster killings of recent years.

When officers came from the Kansas City Union Station on the evening of June 17, 1933, with criminal Frank Nash in tow, and Verne Miller with his hired men cut loose on them with machine guns, killing four officers and Nash himself, whom they had come to rescue, Hoover's men took a hitch in their belts and determined to shoot first the next time, and the nation became sufficiently aroused to make possible the passage of new laws to give them greater power.

"There is no doubt," writes Cooper, "that Frank Nash, living, had been an important figure in the criminal world. Neither is there any doubt . . . that dying, he left behind connections which played an extensive part in the gang life that was to succeed him. Paradoxically, however, this criminal's most important contribution was to the cause of law enforcement."

You can have your Dillinger's and Capones, if you want them, but Mr. Cooper picks Frank Nash as the most formidable leader of crime in recent years. In the story of Nash's exploits, all the names of underworld celebrities come and go. While others may have achieved more limelight, it was the cool head of Nash which planned the bank robberies and jail deliveries for which they were noted.

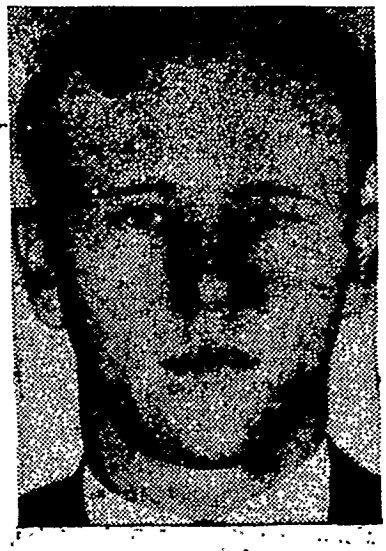
Nash's career also illustrates one of the tendencies to which Cooper attaches much blame for the success of American crime — the public tendency to forget the criminal's brutality when some lawyer comes along and puts up the right kind of sob story. Nash's career began with petty thievery in the town of Hobart, Oklahoma. Those who advocate the sterilization of criminal classes as a method of checking crime will be interested to learn that he came from respectable parents and was given a fair education. And dry crusaders may find interest in the report that his first thefts were prompted by a desire for the price of a drink.

There was a Nollie Wartman who turned state's evidence and implicated Nash and another in several thefts, and Nash, in revenge, helped to kill him. This resulted in a conviction for murder, and on Sept. 13, 1913, "Nash became, as the sob-sisters love to say, only a nameless number, sentenced to spend the remainder of his life behind the cold, gray walls of McAlester penitentiary."

When the war came along, two seam-



Ma Barker and her son Fred, who were finally overcome by "government heat."



Raymond Hamilton, southwest bad man of the Barrow-Parker mob, who is being kept very busy just now keeping ahead of the persistent waves of "government heat."

ingly conflicting pleas got the Governor to give Nash a full pardon. One was that he was threatened with tuberculosis; the other was his offer to enlist and fight for his country. Nash served in France; listened, doubtless, to the speeches of Y. M. C. A. men who told the boys they were going to be better citizens when they came home, and returned to Oklohoma and robbed a bank. He was caught and convicted, and again became a "nameless number," sentenced this time to 25 years.

At the end of three years, he made an application for freedom "for business reasons," and the Governor obliged by commuting his sentence to five years. With time off for good behavior, that meant almost immediate freedom. The business Nash had his eye on was partnership with Al Spencer, an outlaw whom he had met behind the bars, and who had escaped.

Nash left jail on Dec. 30, 1922. With Nash's brain to guide them, the Spencer gang mounted to new heights, robbing 42 banks in two years. Then pride went before fall. Spencer read somewhere in a paper that he was a punk compared with the James boys, because he had never robbed a train. That hurt him; and against Nash's advice, he ordered a train robbery. It was the first train robbery in that part of the country in years; and it aroused the authorities to such an extent that all members of the Spencer gang were shot down or captured. They found Nash wading his horse across the Rio Grande, and once more he became a nameless number; this time at Leavenworth for a term of 25 years.

Nash learned a great deal in Leavenworth, Mr. Cooper tells us. He found out what a piker he and Spencer had been to throw away the bonds they had stolen, keeping only the cash. He listened meekly while the big city yeggs explained that there were criminal bond salesmen who would accept them at a discount. And he decided that his horse-back, six-shooter days were over.

He established a reputation for studiousness, and quoted Swinburne, Milton and Shakespeare. He was willing and obedient, and was rewarded by being made a trusty, with the run of the prison. Then, in October, 1930, he calmly walked out. At Herb Farmer's cooling-off place near Joplin, Mo., a rustic retreat disarmingly equipped with cows and chickens, he lived for a time, earning good money by running liquor. There he met the late Fred Barker, also cooling off after a job.

From there Nash went to St. Paul, where he met Shot-Gun George Zeigler,



Where Ma Barker crouched with her 100-shot machine gun. The bullet holes show the concentrated fire of the federal agents.

who had a college education and loved flowers, and Verne Miller, killer and bankrobber who played excellent golf, and always protested at vulgarity in conversation. Nash ordered tailor-made clothes and handkerchiefs that matched his socks, and took his master's degree in crime.

He learned of the network of places all over the country where a properly vouched-for member of the fraternity may buy machine guns and cars with faked registrations, borrow money, or go into hiding. He even learned that if you are working in a strange town, and you are known to the local satraps of crime, it is considered courteous to lend you a killer or two to attend to a job.

With the infamous Harvey Bailey (Urschel kidnaper) and with Keating, Holden, Zeigler, Miller, George "Machine Gun" Kelly and others, he conducted big-time bank and payroll robberies, and it was always Nash who made the preliminary surveys and drew the plans. These robberies took place in many states, and often the gang traveled a thousand miles to a robbery and back again.

In between jobs, the gangsters and their women were a highly social group. Because they could not settle in one place and accumulate permanent property, they spent a great deal in night clubs and were always going visiting. Although the men were killers and jailbirds and many of their women conducted houses of prostitution while their men were doing time, they often created favorable impressions at golf clubs and winter resorts. Their cars were of the better makes, their clothes beyond criticism, their manners and general knowledge often adequate. One of the larcenies for which Nash was never prosecuted, for instance, was the theft of a single-volume edition of Shakespeare from the Leavenworth library.

The author tells many stories of their exploits. One of the more interesting is the story of the method used by Nash to free a group of friends from Leavenworth. They purchased a 30-gallon barrel of shoe paste, into which they inserted guns, ammunition and dynamite concealed in inner tubes to keep them from the moisture. Nash and three others took the barrel in a truck from Joliet, Ill., to St. Louis, and there shipped it to the Leavenworth penitentiary.

"AUNT EMMA"

They kept their friends in the pen informed of their movements by telegrams in code. One wire read: "Mother and Frances are well. I will leave next week. Love. Margaret M. Brown." This meant that contact had been established with Fontaine, the released convict who had been sent to see Nash, and that the barrel would be under way in another week. A later telegram read: "Aunt Emma very ill. Leaving St. Louis tonight." Aunt Emma was the barrel. Ill? Well, her gizzard was full of dynamite.

The convict who had charge of checking incoming supplies was in on the plot. He pushed the barrel to one side, and later the contents were removed and the barrel burned.

Seven men escaped, kidnaping the warden, but posses and airplanes were hot on their trails, and four days later three were dead and four recaptured. Nash and his crowd split, and did not meet again until the spring of 1932, when, in their opinion, "the heat had cooled."

Nash had one more year to live. The following spring he engineered the jail delivery of Harvey Bailey and five others from the Kansas state penitentiary at Lansing. He planned to have them secreted in criminal hide-outs in Pitcher, Okla., and sent the following code telegram to the sweetheart of one of the men: "Will cut hay on 30th. Have purchased six cows for delivery at Pitcher." She knew thereby that the prison break would come on May 30, that six would be freed, and that she might find her sweetheart at Pitcher.

The "heat" was on Nash, and he moved to Hot Springs. Meanwhile, federal agents were on his trail. They had the registration number of the light car that he drove. He had bought the car in Cicero under the name of George W. Miller, and he had used that name once too often.

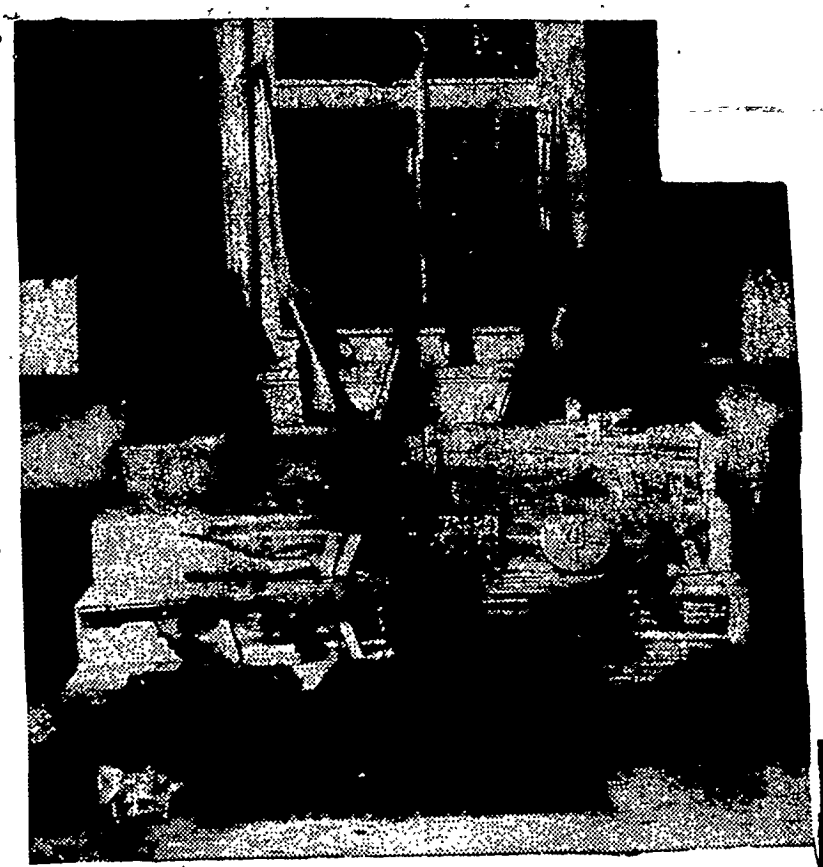
The law caught up with him in a Hot Springs lunchroom. The officers covered him with their guns. There was no chance to fight, and they handcuffed him and took him away.

It was then that Verne Miller, the elegant golfer who himself was soon to be found dead and naked in a ditch, went into action to help his friend.

To the average person, the idea of looking about in a strange town for a couple of machine-gunners to help take a friend from the police is the height of fantasy. But that was what Miller did, and the men whom he found were "Pretty Boy" Floyd and Adam Richetti.

When the six officers came from the station with the handcuffed Nash, they did not obey Miller's command to "Get 'em up!" They reached for their guns, and Miller's "torpedoes" cut loose.

Within a few weeks, Atty.-Gen. Cummings advocated the creation of an American "Scotland Yard," a nation-wide crime detection force that could carry federal authority unimpeded into every part of the country. The "government heat" which has since accounted for the Dillinger gang, Harvey Bailey, and the Barkers, and which is now closing in upon Raymond Hamilton and "No. 1" Alvin Karpis, was turned on, full blast.



(Associated Press Photo)

A view of the small arsenal seized by the Feds at the Florida home of the Barkers.



(Associated Press Photo)

J. Edgar Hoover, head of the U. S. bureau of investigation and the Nemesis of criminals.

Rape

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-22-84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

MAR 27 1935

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-21526-161

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 18 1935
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
BACKUS

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 1

RECEIVED
MAR 11 1935 P.M.

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5101 1/10/35 1934.

To:
- ✓ Director
- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Edwards
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Baughman
- Mr. Backus
- Mr. Douglas
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Richmond
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy
- Personnel Files
- Files
- Mr. Renneberger
- Miss Sheaffer
- Inspector
- _____

(L.H.)

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

See Me Send File

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DATE 8/22/84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

✓

Clyde Tolson.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5101 3/21 1935.

To:
- ___ Director
- ___ Mr. Nathan
- ___ Mr. Clegg
- ___ Mr. Tamm
- ___ Mr. Edwards
- ___ Mr. Egan
- ___ Mr. Quinn
- ___ Mr. Baughman
- ___ Mr. Backus
- ___ Mr. Glavin
- ___ Mr. Swenson
- ___ Mr. Tracy
- ___ Miss Gandy
- ___ Mr. Renneberger
- ___ Miss Sheaffer
- ___ Mr. Kennedy
- ___ Mr. Seyfarth
- ___ _____

See Me Send File

any files?

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DATE 8-22-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Clyde Tolson

ALL ROOMS WITH PRIVATE AND SHOWER BATHS

TELEPHONE LINCOLN [illegible] R.C. RADIOS IN EVERY ROOM



Mark Twain Hotel

DIVISION AT CLARK

Chicago, Ill.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVED
MAR 15 1935
ATTORNEY GENERAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-22-84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

March - 17, 1935. -

Hon. Homer S. Cummings -

Washington, D.C.

DEC. 02 INV.

M and Mr. Courtney Pyle Cooper. -

My dear Mr. Cummings: - Please tell Mr. Cooper to stay with the circus, something he really knows, but leave him out of politics as he is lost in a dense, dense forest. Jack McLachlin is the oldest man in circus life - why not write him up instead of this series of articles about criminals and how to identify them from lawyers? - He is my dads' cousin and even took Buffalo Bills' Show to Queen Victoria!

Now as to the article in the "Post" - don't you know that there is a code of ethics in medicine which is really practised? - I only wish I could say the same for law - but you have none, which is bind up to? The men who represent the profession are usually

no reply required 3/25

no record of L.C. McLachlin or L.C. McLachlin 3/20/35 [illegible] section

ALL ROOMS WITH PRIVATE TUB AND SHOWER BATHS

TELEPHONE LINCOLN 7110
R.C.A. RADIOS IN EVERY ROOM



Mark Twain Hotel

DIVISION AT CLARK

Chicago, Ill.

I

stupid asses who have made their standing as politicians or worse. - You will no doubt admit that anyone has recourse to an attorney guilty or not guilty. - I know you refer to Pequette in your article - but I ask you if you were financially embarrassed would you turn Dillinger down for your honest opinion or would you turn Andrew Mellon, Eugene Grace and Mr. ~~Samuel Insull~~ Samuel Insull free? Just who has caused the most damage in suicides, in poverty and ruin in people over sixty years of age?" --

Personally I don't like your article because you're hired a fine writer and I'll bet he thinks your bologna. He knows as well as you do that juries are stupid and how in hell can you get justice while depending on a bunch of louts for the verdict. -

I'm hoping you make a record - Mr. Cummings but I do think the

ALL ROOMS WITH PRIVATE AND SHOWER BATHS

TELEPHONE LINCOLN 7110
RADIOS IN EVERY ROOM



Mark Twain Hotel

DIVISION AT CLARK

Chicago, Ill.

"I

way to purge the legal profession is not through the press but privately and very privately - This bringing out the sad faults of our profession in public is read by many people, and unhappily to the persons who serve as jurors. -

You know of William Langer, Governor of N.D.; well he once worked for my father and never hear they have had (7) state governors in 8 years? They were all lawyers too. - So, I favor sending all the lawyers to Mayo Clinic for examination?

The only lawyers I ever admired were Holmes and Hughes - They really were men of the law not just gangster tracers. -

These tough boys don't mean so much when you consider that there beer barons were making real beer in prohibition and of course you know the outcome -

Yours very truly -
L. C. McClellan -

CT:ACS March 26, 1935.

Eag

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Penthouse,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:-

I thought you might be interested in the attached copy of a letter which was forwarded to me on March 14th by Dr. A. E. Konigmacher, 710 Patterson Building, Fresno, California.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-22-84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

Enclosure.

see serial 153

FILES SECTION
MAR 27 1935
U. S.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Schilder.....
Mr. Smith.....
Mr. Tamm.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Miss Gandy.....

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-21526-162
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 27 1935 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

LCS:AMP

March 22, 1935.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Penthouse,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-21526-162

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 23 1935 A.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

Dear Ryley:

Clyde has informed me of his recent talk with you concerning fingerprints submitted by the Police Departments at Miami and Miami Beach, Florida. The officials in those cities have required the fingerprinting of persons applying for positions in the various resort hotels, amusement enterprises and similar establishments. These fingerprints have been referred here for comparison or check against our criminal records and a very interesting situation has been revealed. It is summarized below:

During last December and January, 689 fingerprint cards of this type were received here from Miami Beach and 44 of the persons represented by these cards were found to have police or penitentiary records. Many of these applicants had been sentenced to serve prison terms for various crimes, such as highway robbery, possession of drugs, aggravated assault and battery, breaking and entering, larceny of auto, embezzlement, rape, concealed weapons, and manslaughter. The criminal histories in some of these cases were of particular interest. In one instance, the individual involved had been received at the State Prison Farm, Raiford, Florida, to serve a term of 20 years for armed robbery, but had escaped about six months after his incarceration. He had been returned to the prison, had been released and applied for a position at Miami Beach shortly after his release. Other prison records found in these cases included a term of 4 years for highway robbery, a term of 2 years for breaking and entering, and a term of 1 year and 3 months to 2 years and 6 months for assault.

The police at Miami also forwarded prints of these applicants and from February 1st to March 15th of this year, 183 persons were identified from a total of 1,337 cards received. The records in these cases showed sentences for the crimes of murder, rape, burglary, grand larceny, forgery, armed robbery, atrocious assault and battery and kidnaping. One of these applicants had been received at the State Reformatory, Rahway, New Jersey in 1916 to serve an indeterminate sentence for grand larceny. In 1928 he was sentenced under another name to serve 2½ years to 5 years for larceny. In 1933 he was arrested again in Atlantic City and Philadelphia under a third name, charged with investigation and larceny. In January, 1934, he was arrested at New York City for intoxication and in Janu-

1 copy.

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ary and February of this year, shortly before we received his prints as an applicant, he was arrested by the police at Miami and then at Jacksonville, Florida under a fourth alias, charged with investigation and larceny.

I hope the summary of these facts will afford an interesting sidelight on the Florida situation.

With all good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

REN:BD

March 25, 1936.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-22-84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

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

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

The following data have been obtained from the files of the Identification Division relative to individuals who are probably identical with those mentioned in the article entitled "Ten Get Pardons from Governor" taken from the New York Sun dated December 19, 1935:

Herman Ebbers, reported to have been convicted in New York County of first degree robbery and sentenced on June 6, 1930, to fifteen to twenty years, is probably identical with Hermann Ebbers, #24522, arrested by the Police Department, New York City, on January 15, 1930, on a charge of robbery when he, acting in concert with two others, struck the complainant, John Williams, on the jaw, breaking it, and stole from the person of the complainant the sum of $480.00. As Herman Ebbers, #83248, received at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, on June 19, 1930, to serve a sentence of from fifteen to twenty years for the crime of robbery. The sentence was imposed on June 6, 1930. A notation appearing on the fingerprint card received from Sing Sing Prison indicates that Ebbers had been previously convicted in Magistrates' Court in 1924 on a charge of disorderly conduct - intoxication, and fined $10.00.

Gustave Fischer and Frederick Kellerman, reported to have been convicted in Queens County of second degree murder and sentenced on April 13, 1926, to twenty years to life, are probably identical with individuals of the same names who were received at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, on April 16, 1926, to serve sentences of twenty years to life for the crime of confederate in second degree murder. Both were sentenced April 13, 1926. A notation appearing on the fingerprint card of Frederick Kellerman, #78464, Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, indicates that he had been previously convicted on a gambling charge in Magistrates' Court during 1924 and fined $1.00. According to information appearing on the fingerprint card, Kellerman was born in 1907, and his occupation was indicated as typesetter. Gustave William Fischer, #78463, Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, was born during 1905 and his occupation was indicated as assistant pressman.

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Wilfred Lillback, reported to have been convicted in Kings County of first degree burglary and sentenced on March 2, 1927, to thirty years, is probably identical with Wilfred Lillback, #79594, Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, who was received at that institution on March 8, 1927,

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EDWARDS
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STAT. SECT.
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IDENT. DIV.
TAMM
FILE

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to serve a sentence of thirty years for the crime of confederate in first degree burglary. He was sentenced on March 2, 1927. As Walfred Lillbach, #77097, Sing Sing Prison, he had been previously received at that institution on April 9, 1925, to serve a sentence of one year and six months for the crime of confederate in attempted grand larceny - second degree, having been sentenced on April 8, 1925. According to notations appearing on the fingerprint cards of Lillback, he was first convicted in Children's Court, New York City, in 1912, on a truancy charge and received a suspended sentence. In 1916 he was convicted on a robbery charge and sentenced to nineteen months, and in 1924 was received at the City Prison to serve a sentence of six months on a second degree robbery charge.

Joseph Maglione, reported to have been convicted in Bronx County of first degree manslaughter and sentenced to five to ten years, is probably identical with one Joseph Maglione who, according to the fingerprint files of the Bureau, was first arrested by the Police Department at New York City as Joseph Maglione, #B-112607, March 19, 1933, on a charge of homicide (gun). Under the same name, registry #88377, he was received at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, on December 8, 1933, to serve a sentence of five years for the crime of manslaughter - first degree. A notation appearing on the Sing Sing Prison fingerprint card further indicates that Maglione was received at the New York City Reformatory on July 18, 1921, to serve a sentence of four months for the crime of petty larceny. He is also known to have used the alias of Joseph Fargione during his criminal career.

Donald McAlpin, reported to have been convicted in Oneida County of third degree burglary and sentenced on June 20, 1931, to serve from five to ten years, is probably identical with one McAlpin who was first arrested as Donald McAlpin, #3308, by the Police Department at Utica, New York, on August 24, 1928, on charges of third degree burglary and grand larceny - second degree. McAlpin was received at the State Reformatory, Elmire, New York, as Donal McAlpin, #35168, on September 5, 1928, to serve a sentence of five years for the crimes of burglary - third degree and grand larceny - second degree. As Donald McAlpin, #3902, he was arrested by the Police Department at Utica, New York, on February 24, 1931, on charges of burglary - third degree, and grand larceny - second degree. He was received at Auburn Prison, Auburn, New York, as Donald McAlpin, #44720, to serve a sentence of from five to ten years for the crimes of burglary - third degree, and petty larceny. According to notations appearing in the records of the Bureau, McAlpin was received at the State Reformatory, Elmira, New York, during 1926, to serve a sentence of one year for the crime of petty larceny and was arrested by the Police Department at Utica, New York, on April 3, 1930, on a charge of violating the traffic laws, for which he was fined $10.00.

Edward Orchard, reported to have been convicted in Erie County of second degree grand larceny and sentenced on October 31, 1927, to a term of natural life, is probably identical with Edward Orchard, #A-39265, received at Auburn Prison, Auburn, New York, on June 28, 1922, to serve a sentence of five years for the crime of grand larceny - second degree. According to notations appearing on this fingerprint card, Orchard was previously received at the same institution on June 4, 1913, registry #A-32893, to serve a sentence of one year and six months for the crime of grand larceny - first degree. It was also indicated that he was received at the Elmira Reformatory, Elmira, New York, as Edward Orchard, #M-7667, on October 9, 1905, to serve a sentence of twenty years for the crime of robbery - first degree. As Edward Orchard, #J-2390, he was received at the Monroe County Penitentiary, Rochester, New York, according to the notations, on November 30, 1907, to serve a sentence of five months for the crime of petty larceny and as Edward Orchard, #325, he was arrested at Rochester, New York, on August 24, 1905, on a charge of robbery - second degree. Orchard as George Wilson, alias Bill Wilson, was arrested by the Amherst Police Department at Williamsville, New York, on August 31, 1927, charged with burglary - first degree, and grand larceny. He was turned over to the Police Department at Buffalo, New York, on the same date as Edward Orchard, #19518, and, in turn, to the Sheriff of Erie County, Buffalo, New York, as Edward Orchard, #103, charged with burglary and grand larceny in each instance. He was next received at Auburn Prison, Auburn, New York, on November 1, 1927, as Edward Orchard, #42343, to serve a sentence of natural life for the crimes of grand larceny - second degree, and unlawful intrusion.

Charles William Personius, reported to have been convicted in Steuben County of attempted burglary - third degree, and sentenced on October 4, 1926, as a fourth offender, is probably identical with Charles W. Personius, arrested at Elmira, New York, July 6, 1912, charged with petty larceny; fined $50.00 or fifty days. He was again arrested as Charles W. Personius, #247, by the Police Department, Elmira, New York, on July 31, 1912, on charges of third degree burglary and petty larceny; sentenced to the New York State Reformatory. Personius was received at the Eastern State Penitentiary, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on October 13, 1924, as Charles Polonius, #2633, to serve a sentence of one and one-half to three years for the crime of larceny. According to notations appearing on the fingerprint card received from the Eastern State Penitentiary, Personius was received at the Elmira Reformatory, Elmira, New York, as Charles W. Personious, #22213, on September 10, 1912, to serve a sentence of three years, four months and nine days for the crime of burglary and as Charles W. Personious, #37756, was received at Auburn Prison, Auburn, New

York, on September 5, 1920, to serve a sentence of three years for the crime of larceny, and was paroled October 3, 1922. The files of the Bureau do not contain a fingerprint card reflecting the information set forth in the article taken from the New York Sun relative to Personius.

From the information set forth in the article pertaining to Frederick W. Lehman and John Mariner, it has not been possible to identify these two individuals in the Bureau's files.

Respectfully,

John J. Edwards

John J. Edwards.

Dec. 23 -

Dear Edgar:

I think there is something in this that stinks. Will you please, at your convenience, ask Mr. Schilder to get me up the complete record on these men = offenses, sentences, pardons, commutations and paroles. I want to blast this in the new book -

Courtney Ryley Cooper

R ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-22-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

Also, I want all possible parole data, commutations, probation etc. The next month or so will be OK on it.

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JUL 18 1936

62-21526-163X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 15 1936 P.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
EDWARDS
LAE
STAR SECT.
JOSEPH
IDENT. UNIT
TAMM
FILE

TEN GET PARDONS FROM GOVERNOR

Christmas Commutations Are First This Year.

ALBANY, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—Gov. Lehman granted today Christmas commutations of sentence to ten men now inmates of State prisons. The commutations are the first to be granted this year, the Governor said.

The order immediately releases the following men from prison:

Herman Ebbers, convicted in New York county of first-degree robbery and sentenced on June 6, 1930, to fifteen to twenty years. He would have been eligible for parole next November.

Gustave Fischer and Frederick Kellerman, convicted in Queens county of second-degree murder and sentenced on April 13, 1926, to twenty years to life.

Frederick W. Lehman, convicted in Kings county of first-degree murder and sentenced to death on November 29, 1920; later found to be insane and transferred to Dannemora State Hospital on May 4, 1921. He will be sent to Germany, his native country, to be placed in a mental hospital.

Wilfred Lillback, convicted in Kings county of first-degree burglary and sentenced on March 2, 1927, to thirty years.

Joseph Maglione, convicted in Bronx county of first degree manslaughter and sentenced to five to ten years. He would have been eligible for parole in October, 1936.

Donald McAlpin, convicted in Oneida county of third degree burglary and sentenced on June 20, 1931, to five to ten years. This sentence was subsequently found to be illegal and McAlpin was re-sentenced on November 13, 1933, to ten years.

John Mariner, convicted in Ontario county of third degree burglary and second grand larceny, and sentenced to five years. He was re-sentenced on March 9, 1928, to natural life as a fourth offender after the original sentence was found to be illegal.

Edward Orchard, convicted in Erie county of second degree grand larceny and sentenced on October 31, 1927, to a term of natural life.

Charles William Personius, convicted in Steuben county of attempted burglary, third degree, and sentenced on October 4, 1926, as a fourth offender.

N.Y.SUN 12/19/35

CTLMC

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RECORDED & INDEXED

March 25, 1935.

62-21526-164

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

Confidential

DECLASSIFIED BY 9145 WEB/dig
ON 8/23/84

Dear Ryley:

I am returning to you, herewith, the letter addressed to you on March 15 by Mr. Sanford Bates, Director, Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., concerning certain matters covered in your book "Ten Thousand Public Enemies".

With respect to the second paragraph of Mr. Bates' letter, I am enclosing a copy of a memorandum prepared in this Bureau on March 21, which contains a complete survey of the participation of Francis L. Keating and Thomas Holden in the Kraft State Bank Robbery and in the Leavenworth Prison break. You will note that the information in the possession of this Bureau fully justifies your statements with regard to both incidents. With respect to the inquiry as to why these men were not proceeded against in connection with the Kraft Bank Robbery, you will note reference to a report in the files of this Bureau, mentioned in the last paragraph on page 4 of the enclosed memorandum, in which report a list was given of witnesses who could identify Keating or Holden or both of them as having participated in the Kraft State Bank Robbery. You will note, further, that this Bureau received a circular on November 17, 1931, from the local authorities of Dunn County, Menomonie, Wisconsin, in which it is stated that warrants charging murder, bank robbery, and assault with intent to kill had been issued with respect to Francis L. Keating and another man whose name was not known at that time. You will note, also, that a reward of $2,500 was offered for their apprehension or information leading to their arrest.

It does not appear from the reports submitted that prosecution was instituted against Keating and Holden after their apprehension at Kansas City, Missouri, on July 7, 1932.

A copy of the report referred to above was furnished to the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice on February 15, 1932.

Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

I think the contents of this memorandum fully answer the statements made in Mr. Bates' communication concerning these incidents.

The records of this Bureau indicate that Francis L. Keating, #29980, was received at the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, on May 5, 1928, to serve 25 years for robbery of mail with firearms. According to our files, he escaped from this institution on February 28, 1930, and was arrested and returned to Leavenworth on July 8, 1932. On September 4, 1934, he was received in the United States Penitentiary at Alcatraz, California, in transfer from Leavenworth, and our records reflect that he is still confined in Alcatraz. He was known as F. L. Keating, Francis L. Keating, and Francis Lawrence Keating.

As to Thomas Holden, also known as Frank Holden, James Ryan, John Ryan, and Thomas James Holden, the files of the Identification Division reflect that he was received in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, on May 5, 1928, as #29979, for robbery of mail with firearms. He also escaped February 28, 1930, but was re-arrested and returned July 8, 1932, with Keating. On September 4, 1934, Holden was received at Alcatraz, California, in transfer from Leavenworth, to serve the remainder of his 25-year term, and our records reflect that he is still there.

The participation of Holden and Keating in the supplying of guns and ammunition in connection with the Leavenworth Prison break appears to be fully covered in the attached memorandum. You will note from the last paragraph on page 2 of this memorandum that the information concerning their participation in this matter was supplied to the Bureau of Prisons on April 26, 1932.

I believe the foregoing will fully answer your inquiry in this matter.

With kind regards, I am

Cordially yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure #821416
SPECIAL DELIVERY

1 copy

IDENTIFICATION
ORDER No. 1127
April 28, 1930

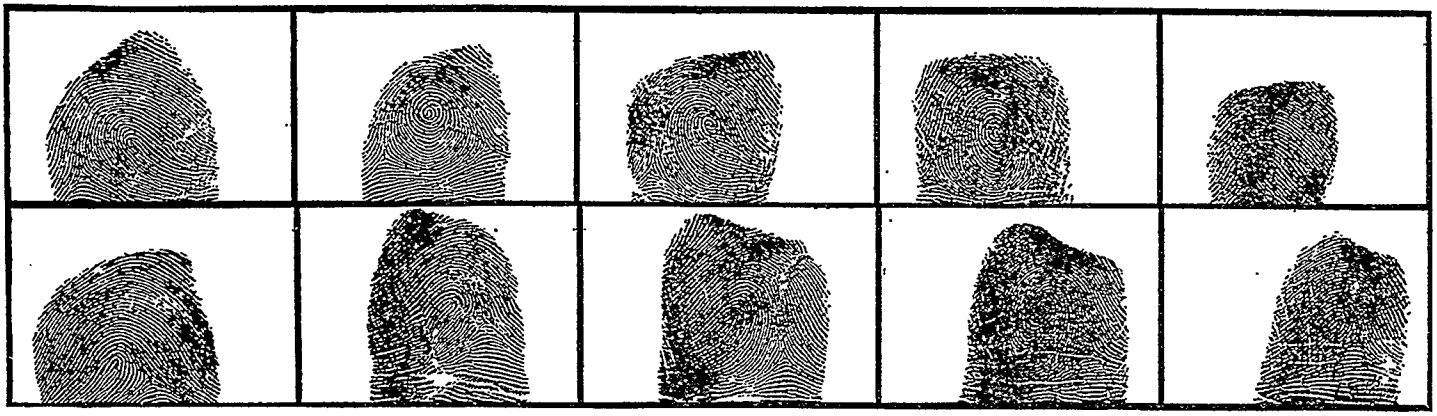
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Fingerprint Classification
20 25 W IO 5 REF. IO
10 U IO OO

WANTED
THOMAS HOLDEN

ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONER

$100 REWARD



DESCRIPTION

Age, 33 years
Height, 5 feet 8½ inches
Weight, 170 lbs.
Build, medium muscular
Hair, dark brown
Eyes, blue
Complexion, medium florid
Teeth, 3 gold upper left jaw; 5 gold upper right jaw
Occupation, automobile salesman
Nationality, American



CRIMINAL RECORD

As Thomas Holden, No. 29979, received U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans., May 5, 1928, from Chicago, Ill.; crime, robbery of mails with firearms; sentence 25 years.

RELATIVES

Mrs. Lillian Holden, wife, 1107 West 63d St. Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Mary Ryan, former wife, 1365 East 63d St., Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. S. M. Kittier, sister, 3813 South Parnell Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Thomas Holden

The subject was sentenced on April 17, 1928, at Chicago, Ill., to serve 25 years in the U. S. Penitentiary, at Leavenworth Kans., for violation of Sections 194 and 197, U. S. C. C. (Postal Laws) and Section 37 U. S. C. C. He escaped from that institution on February 28, 1930. The warden of said prison will pay a reward of $100 for the apprehension and return of this subject.

Law enforcement agencies kindly transmit any additional information or criminal record to nearest office, Bureau of Investigation.

If apprehended, please notify Special Agent in Charge, Bureau of Investigation, Federal Building, Chicago, Ill., and the Director, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Issued by

J. EDGAR HOOVER, *Director.*

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DATE 8-23-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

7—1791 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1930

62-21536-164

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

REN:MAM

March 21, 1935

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-23-84 BY 9145 wec/dcg

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Book entitled "Ten Thousand Public Enemies", by Courtney Ryley Cooper. Particular reference to Leavenworth Prison Break and Kraft State Bank Robbery, Menomonie, Wisconsin.

Reference is made to the book entitled "Ten Thousand Public Enemies", written by Courtney Ryley Cooper, wherein, commencing on page 234, there appears a story briefly told relative to the so-called Leavenworth prison break, which occurred on December 11, 1931. Mr. Cooper states that "there was a purchase of guns and ammunition at a shop in Peoria, Illinois, including a sawed-off 20 gage shot gun, 4 revolvers and ammunition, 17 sticks of dynamite, and a hundred nitro caps and fuses, by which this explosive could be fashioned into hand grenades. Strangely enough, the merchants who sold this small arsenal were afflicted by loss of memory. During later investigations, they failed entirely to identify the pictures of Nash or Holden, Keating or Fontaine. They could not remember the day of the sale, and it is probable that they might have forgotten entirely that they had sold this armament, if Special Agents had not aided their recollection by tracing the factory numbers of the guns used in the Leavenworth break and proving that the trail led to their door."

Mr. Cooper continued by stating: "On that same day, a man called at the office of a shoe-paste manufacturer in St. Louis and ordered a thirty-gallon barrel of paste to be shipped to Joliet, Illinois. This was Harold Fontaine. The barrel was taken from the express office at Joliet to a place of hiding. There the four conspirators wrapped the revolvers in a pillow slip, pushed this into a piece of automobile inner tube, then, after vulcanizing the ends, shoved the parcel deep into the paste. The same procedure followed with the shotgun, the caps and dynamite and cartridges. The barrel was resealed. It was painted the peculiar

RECORDED & INDEXED
MAR 29 1935

62-21526-164
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 26 1935 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
BACKUS
FILE

color of red which containers from this factory bore when they arrived at the penitentiary. Then, early the next morning, the four men started in a truck for St. Louis."

Mr. Cooper describes the events in connection with the transportation of the barrel containing the contraband in the following quoted paragraphs:

"Keating and Holden took turns in the driver's seat. Frank Nash jolted along in the body of the truck, that he might watch the precious barrel. Monk Fontaine remained beside the drivers, with a machine gun which Nash had furnished him. He was the guard, not of the barrel, but of these three escaped prisoners, who, rumbling along the road in their truck, were obsessed with their task of attempting to free other desperate men. Fontaine had his orders; if officers approached, he must kill them. Here they were in unprotected territory. The St. Louis Police Department is hated in the criminal world for its efficiency.

"The truck rattled into St. Louis and to a freight station there. The prosaic-appearing barrel was rolled off the rear and into the depot; the shipping tag was made out, the usual receipts given, while peering from the covered driver's seat of the truck sat Fontaine and his machine gun, the safety catch off, the ugly muzzle half-raised. But no enquiring officers appeared. That afternoon, a second telegram traveled into Leavenworth. This one read:

'Aunt Emma very ill. Leaving St. Louis tonight.
Margaret M. Brown.'"

Mr. Cooper continues further by relating subsequent events which took place at the time of the arrival of the contraband at the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.

The above information, of course, was obtained by Mr. Cooper from the summary report prepared by former Special Agent Hugh Larimer at Kansas City, Missouri, under date of April 18, 1932, copy of which was furnished to the Bureau of Prisons with a memorandum dated April 26, 1932. Commencing on page 3 of this report, it appears that the guns described by Mr. Cooper in his book were purchased from the Koren Jobbing Company at Peoria, Illinois, on November 23, 1931. The report goes into considerable more detail than Mr. Cooper did in his book in describing the preparation of the contraband for shipment to the penitentiary. The report reflects that Fontaine, using the alias of George H. Clark, on November 30, 1931, appeared at the main office of the George R. Cummings, Jr., Company,

2549 Sullivan Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, and indicated a desire to purchase a barrel of shoe-paste. Fontaine was asked whether the shoe-paste was intended for shipment to the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, and on replying in the negative, advised that it was to go to Joliet, Illinois, and that the order must be shipped on that date by way of express to George H. Clark, Joliet, Illinois. When shipped to Joliet, the barrel containing the paste was a natural white oak color, and not painted the usual shade of red or stencilled in the manner of shipments made to the United States Penitentiary.

The report further shows that on December 3, 1931, Fontaine and Frank Nash appeared at the railway express office at Joliet and procured this barrel of paste which they loaded into an automobile driven by Nash. On the following morning, after stopping at a road-house, Nash went to the automobile alone, and, upon returning to Fontaine, handed the latter a Thompson sub-machine gun, and instructed him to examine it. Fontaine being an experienced machine gunner, advised Nash that the gun was "O.K." Shortly thereafter, Nash and Fontaine departed in an automobile again driven by Nash, Fontaine holding the machine gun on his lap, concealed by a top-coat. The first paragraph on page 5 reflects that after travelling approximately 3 miles, Fontaine inquired of Nash as to why he was driving so slowly. Nash told Fontaine to look ahead and he would see a small truck — that they were following that truck. Fontaine was instructed that as they approached the "free bridge" which spans the Mississippi River between East St. Louis, Illinois, and St. Louis, Missouri, Fontaine was to be ready with the machine gun, and see that no one came between them and the truck. This sentence is quoted from the same paragraph: "This truck was piloted by a roadster of an unknown make, driven by an unidentified person, and the truck, it is understood, was manned by Holden and Keating."

The 3 automobiles, namely, roadster, truck and car, driven by Nash, arrived in the vicinity of the 7th Street Freight Warehouse of the Missouri Pacific Railway in St. Louis, Missouri, where they stopped. Fontaine remained in Nash's car with further instructions to "cover" the freight receiving office with the machine gun. Nash, Holden and Keating unloaded the barrel which Fontaine had purchased from the Cummings Company on November 30, 1931, and conveyed it to the freight receiving office. At the freight office, alone, the unidentified individual who had been driving the roadster offered the barrel for shipment by way of freight to the United States Penitentiary Shoe Factory, Leavenworth, Kansas. The report reflects that the Missouri Pacific Railway Company Receiving Clerk was Jeremiah J. Cratty who received the barrel for ship-

ment at 9:30 a.m. On instructions of the unidentified man, Cratty in his own handwriting, prepared a bill of lading which showed the consignor George R. Cummings, Jr., Company, St. Louis, Missouri, and the consignee, United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas. At the time, the barrel had been identified a rather vivid red, and was labelled by a stencil, the letters of which did not correspond as to size and style with the letters of the stencils used by the Cummings Company. The report quotes the telegram signed Margaret M. Brown, referred to in Mr. Cooper's book, and continues in a detailed manner to describe the events surrounding the receipt of the contraband at the penitentiary and the subsequent prison break.

It is noted on page 21 of the report of former Special Agent Larimer that Robert M. Baird, who had occupied a cell in a jail at Sandwich, Ontario, Canada, with Harold Fontaine, received a considerable portion of the foregoing information, particularly the information concerning the obtaining of the barrel of shoe-paste and the delivery of the barrel of shoe-paste containing the contraband to the express office at St. Louis, Missouri, in company with Nash, Holden and Keating, from Fontaine.

Reference is made to page 230 et seq of Mr. Cooper's book, where the names of Verne Miller, Frank Nash, Harvey Bailey, Tom Holden and Jimmy Keating appear as having split the proceeds obtained during the robbery of the Kraft State Bank, Menomonie, Wisconsin, on October 20, 1931. The investigation of this bank robbery, of course, was not within the jurisdiction of the Bureau. Considerable information concerning this robbery was obtained and reported from time to time during the course of the investigation conducted by the Bureau looking to the apprehension of Nash, Holden and Keating as escaped Federal prisoners.

It appears from the reports submitted that Holden and Keating, together with Charles Harmon and Frank Weber, participated in this robbery and the latter 2 individuals were killed during the exchange of gun shots. John S. Kraft, Vice President of the bank was also killed during this robbery.

There is a report prepared by Special Agent J. C. Newman, dated at Chicago, Illinois, February 8, 1932, copy of which was furnished to the Bureau of Prisons with a memorandum dated February 15, 1932, containing a list of witnesses who can identify either Keating or Holden or both of

them as having participated in the Kraft State bank robbery. These witnesses are:

R. E. ROMMELMEYER, Assistant Cashier, Kraft State Bank, Menomonie, Wisconsin.

MADELINE GULLICKSON, Clerk, Kraft State Bank, Menomonie, Wisconsin.

VERNON WEBERT, Clerk, Kraft Mercantile Company, Menomonie, Wisconsin, who was a customer in the Kraft State Bank at the time it was robbed.

RUBY KRAFT, Bookkeeper, Kraft State Bank, Menomonie, Wisconsin.

HELEN CARLSON, Clerk, Kraft State Bank, Menomonie, Wisconsin.

HELMER HENDRICKSON, Assistant Cashier, Kraft State Bank, Menomonie, Wisconsin.

ELIZABETH HANLEY, Clerk, Kraft State Bank, Menomonie, Wisconsin.

ALICE SHAEFFER, Bookkeeper, Kraft State Bank, Menomonie, Wisconsin, who was held as a shield by Keating.

FRED F. BEGUHN, who is in the tire business at 195 Main Street, Menomonie, Wisconsin, and who was a customer in the Kraft State Bank at the time it was robbed.

FRANK AUSTRENG, farmer at Wheeler, Wisconsin, who was a customer in the Kraft State Bank at the time it was robbed.

There was also received at the Bureau on November 17, 1931, from the local authorities of Dunn County, Menomonie, Wisconsin, a circular which is quoted as follows:

"On October 20, 1931 the Kraft State Bank of Menomonie, Wisconsin, was held up and robbed by four men. Two of the bandits, after the hold-up and while fleeing, were killed. The two remaining bandits are described as follows:

"1. Identified as Francis L. Keating, Leavenworth photo number 29980, thirty-two years old - 1931, five feet five and seven-eighths inches tall, one hundred fifty-five pounds, build medium muscular, brown hair, light brown eyes, medium light complexion, six gold teeth upper front jaw, back and shoulders freckled, occupation taxi-driver, clerk, nationality, American.

"2. A man about five feet ten or eleven inches tall, about thirty-five to forty years old, about one hundred seventy pounds, medium well built, ruddy complexion, acquiline nose and heavy protruding lips, heavy jaws.

"Warrants charging murder, bank robbery and assault with intent to kill issued.

"If apprehended notify Albert L. Quilling, District Attorney for Dunn County, Menomonie, Wisconsin.

"A reward of $2500 for their apprehension or information leading to the arrest has been offered."

It does not appear from reports submitted that prosecution of Keating and Holden was instituted after their apprehension at Kansas City, Missouri, on July 7, 1932.

Relative to the other individuals named, it is noted on page 6 of the report of Special Agent W. F. Trainor, dated at Kansas City, Missouri, December 27, 1933, in the case entitled VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases, et al, that Charles Harmon is referred to as a well-known bank robber who was killed in the robbery of the Kraft State Bank at Menomonie, Wisconsin, in 1931, at which time he was associated with Keating, Holden, Bailey and others.

In the summary report prepared by Special Agent Chapmon Fletcher at the Bureau under date of July 9, 1932, in the case entitled FRANCIS L. KEATING, et al, it appears on page 2 that Frank Nash was frequently involved in hold-ups of banks, having been identified as one of the parties who robbed the Kraft State Bank at Menomonie, Wisconsin, on October 20, 1931.

Respectfully,

R. E. Newby

C
O
P
Y

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF PRISONS
WASHINGTON

March 15, 1935.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Penthouse,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

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My dear Mr. Cooper:

I have read the book which you were kind enough to present to me on my recent visit to you in New York. It is certainly well written and will undoubtedly be interesting to thousands of people. You no doubt expect me to find some fault with it and I am, therefore, not going to disappoint you.

I think, of course, that the prison scenes are greatly distorted and that either you or the Bureau of Investigation has pieced out much of the evidence which they obtained in their confidential inquiries following the Holden--Keating escape and the prison break. If the fact was, as you state, that Holden and Keating drove the car that brought the guns into Leavenworth, I cannot understand why they were not prosecuted. Nor if these same two in company with others were guilty of the Kraft Bank Robbery, why they were not proceeded against. In other words, I am afraid that perhaps unintentionally you have used hearsay or suspicions as though they were proven facts.

Of course, my principal objection is that you have made the unusual events appear as tho they were typical. Fortunately, the type of desperado whose adventures you recount form but a small percentage of the men whom we try to correct in the prison systems of the country. One would expect to find intrigue, and conniving, and corruption in prison if it was to be found anywhere, but we are also finding a sincere effort on the part of some folks to bring about constructive results.

You and I have had our debate about the parole system. I think your book is unduly severe on that phase of it, as was your Post article. I also think that the reviewer whose statement I am enclosing makes two or three points which I would have made and I am therefore sending you his review in case you had not seen it.

MAR 26 1935

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I am sorry that you fell into the too prevailing habit, it seems to me in exaggerating the figures as to crime. I have been interested for sometime to know where the figure as to the 3,000 kidnapers annually came from, especially as the Bureau of Investigation had reports on only 34 since 1932. If your figures on the amount of crime are correct, it would likewise seem to me to be rather ill-timed to belittle the efforts of Scotland Yard as you do, especially where the English crime rates are so very much less than ours. The English might very well say that the amount of crime in a great country is a fairly good test of the efficiency of the police work.

I hope that you will soon be in a position to visit Chillicothe or one of our other institutions where the more hopeful type of criminal is confined and as soon as you have such an opportunity if you will let me know, I will make the arrangements.

With very kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

/s/ SANFORD BATES
Director.

File Sent

The Government's War on Crime

In "Ten Thousand Public Enemies" Mr. Cooper Describes the Work Of the Department of Justice

NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW - MARCH 3, 1935.

TEN THOUSAND PUBLIC ENEMIES. By Courtney Ryler Cooper. With a Foreword by J. Edgar Hoover. Illustrated. 356 *pp. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.* $3.

By R. L. DUFFUS

DURING the past year or two the name of the energetic, modernized version of Sherlock Holmes who directs the activities of the division of investigation of the United States Department of Justice has been coming more and more often into the public prints. J. Edgar Hoover, the gentleman in question, is no relative of former President Hoover, but apparently he is earning himself a place in the history of crime detection which will compare favorably with that of Herbert Hoover in the annals of mining engineering. Mr. Cooper's account of America's army of public enemies centres around Director Hoover and his corps of trained detectives, most of whom are college graduates, all of whom nowadays must be either lawyers or expert accountants.

As a former police reporter—and obviously one of the best—Mr. Cooper is primarily concerned with telling a good story. A good story it is, built up out of the case records of Mr. Hoover's division and supplemented by Mr. Cooper's own professionally acquired acquaintance with the ways and characters of the underworld. Mr. Cooper is slightly less successful as an exponent of the theory of crime and crime prevention. Not that many of his recommendations, which are largely but (as the foreword hints) not exclusively those of Director Hoover, do not make sense. It is clear that organized crime is no longer a local affair and that some national organization, cooperating with local police forces, is necessary to deal with it. Mr. Hoover indicates the nature of the problem, amply sustained in other cases:

There is nothing which can take the place of local forces properly equipped to deal with local crime. However, day by day, crime is laughing at localities. I have in mind an instance in the life of the unlamented John Dillinger, who left a hide-out in Florida one day, robbed a bank in Indiana the next afternoon, tucked a wounded comrade away in a hide-out apartment in Chicago the day following and within twenty-four hours was carousing with his gang in Tucson, Arizona.

It is clear also that the fingerprinting of all persons convicted of serious offenses, and the filing of those fingerprints in the marvelous collection at Washington, will be a tremendous aid to crime detection—it has proven so already in some spectacular cases. Nor would any one deny the national or local police the help of such armaments and weapons as they may require—armored cars, sawed-off shotguns, machine guns, tear gas, and so on—provided they take pains not to use them against the innocent bystander. Organized crime is a dirty, treacherous business and its practitioners do not win one's admiration.

The weak part of Mr. Cooper's argument has to do with the causes of crime. His book is full of references to "sob sisters," "morons" and "smug citizens" who, as he sees it, either do nothing to prevent crime or display an active sympathy for the criminal. He sums up this part of his theory as follows:

> There has been a great deal of mush stirred up by the ladles of soft-brained criminal coddlers within recent years upon the subject of "the psychology of offense," the "rebellion complex in criminals" and similar drivel. The fact is that men and women commit crimes because they think they can get away with them.

This explanation, it may be argued, is a good deal too simple. It does not explain, for instance, why the crime rate varies from State to State and city to city, why the English, on the whole, commit fewer crimes than the Americans and why crime usually increases after wars. It takes no account of the vast literature dealing with the psychology of crime—a literature altogether too scientific to be dismissed with a phrase. Mr. Cooper himself knows better, for he points out that lesser crimes often lead to major ones, and that youngsters sent to prison and forced to associate with hardened criminals are virtually trained in crime. Very sensibly, he argues that if first offenders were segregated from the professionals they would not be so likely to revert after release. Yet if this is the case the theory that crime is purely an individual affair cannot be sustained. Those who have even a slight acquaintance with attempts to reform criminals are well aware that the attempts often fail, but they can point to a great many cases where they have been successful.

How difficult it is to draw a clear line between legality and illegality and between minor and major crime is brilliantly illustrated by the present book itself. Crime is an economic system within an economic system. The criminal must depend on "fences" to dispose of stolen goods, on lawyers to defend him when he is arrested, on doctors to tend him when he is hurt, on landlords to feed and shelter him when he is on the run, on manufacturers and merchants to provide him with armored cars and artillery, on politicians and other "good citizens" to say a word for him when he wants to get out of jail on parole. Most of these people commit illegal acts in his be-

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half. Yet his friends shade off toward a nominally law-abiding fringe. The criminal is not always a "mug." He often looks as respectable as any one else. Often, too, he likes to meet "nice people." As Mr. Cooper says:

Criminals do not spend their lives in secretiveness and solitude. They are all about us, and, paradoxically, the more desperate they are the more likely they are to be in places where they will mix with those who obey the laws. Our daily lives are intertwined with crime and its perpetrators. The dreamy-eyed manicurist who files away so enthusiastically at your nails may be thinking only of closing time, when she can hurry to meet the man whose "moll" she will eventually become, arranging his hide-outs, carrying his gun for him, fainting at the scene of a burglary to confuse pursuit. * * * Your tip after a hotel meal clinks in the same pocket with the gratuity of murderers and kidnappers. In the drugstore, the grocery store, the millinery shop, the hotel, the bank, the theatre, the night club, the office where you work—everywhere your daily life is within the limits of a current where also drift men and women who have violated every law, from minor infraction to murder.

The world of crime, as Mr. Cooper calculates it, has a population of at least 3,000,000—this being the number of individuals represented in the collection of 4,800,000 fingerprints in the Division of Investigation. Ten thousand names represented in this collection are those of persons whose arrest "means that the raiding officers must be prepared with machine guns, automatic rifles and perhaps tear-gas guns in order to be properly armed for the battle which may follow." They are thus fairly entitled to be ranked as public enemies.

What are they like? Mr. Cooper makes that plain by a wealth of illustrations. Wilbur Underhill, for example, might seem to a casual observer "only one of thousands of average American small-town young men." The "gray eyes could have carried a certain air of wistfulness, and the lips an almost imperceptible droop which might have indicated youthful melancholia." Wilbur grew up near Picher, Okla., began selling moonshine in his boyhood days, graduated from that to hijacking liquor trucks, got acquainted with the miscellaneous crooks then engaged in that profitable occupation, tried burglary and went to prison for two years when he was only 19, went back to prison for armed robbery, took up bank robbing, and finally struck out for himself and killed a drug-store clerk during a hold-up.

Wilbur was now successfully launched. Captured, he made his escape; hunted, he killed another man; escaped again and sentenced to life imprisonment, he escaped. By this time he killed for sport. A policeman trying to arrest him fell under his fire, but the slain man's comrades captured him. Again he escaped in a break from Lansing prison, Kansas. It took the Federal detectives to run him to earth and he lived a week after they had shot thirteen bullets into him. Such was the wistful, melancholy Wilbur. His story is fairly typical. Would he have been poet, engineer, business man, aviator, policeman if his environment had been different?

As Mr. Cooper says, it is hard to tell when a minor criminal will become a major one; it is equally hard to tell, perhaps, when a law-abiding youth will become a minor criminal. Perhaps that "articulation" between legality and minor illegality is the point at which society ought to aim in trying to prevent the development of criminals. Once that has been passed the prospect seemingly depends on the individual's nerve, adroitness and cold-bloodedness. To succeed as a major criminal one must have no regard for human life and no bad dreams after a murder. "Double-crossing" is a capital offense in the underworld, but the Dillingers, the Joe Romas, the Nashes, the "Pretty Boy" Floyds and the "Baby Face" Nelsons are dropped by their friends whenever the Federal Government gets the "heat" on them—which, being interpreted, means whenever it is too dangerous to be loyal.

The picture is that of man gone savage—or worse. One merely hopes, as one reads it, that the agencies of law and order will give more attention to preventing the education of young men and women as criminals and will not confine themselves to hunting them down after that education has been completed.



J. Edgar Hoover.

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EB:CHG

March 29, 1935.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Ryley:

I thought you might be looking for additional material on parole matters and so I am inclosing the records of 5 cases which have recently come to my attention.

The Texas case is quoted from the Sheriffs' Association of Texas Magazine, the Ohio cases are from a bulletin of the Cleveland Association of Criminal Justice, and the Arkansas and Oklahoma cases have been compiled from several different sources.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

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Inclosure.

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

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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
APR 1 - 1935 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

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EXCERPT FROM
SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS MAGAZINE,
February, 1935.

The Challenge - The Answer.

San Antonio's perennial Public Enemy No. 1 is at large again.

He is turned loose on society despite all efforts of law-enforcement agencies and in the face of an appalling criminal record.

We refer to Joe Hobrecht who, by the grace of executive clemency and despite opposition of the pardon board has been given a six-month furlough from the state prison after having served only six months of a 10-year term for robbery.

This furlough was granted in the closing hours of the Ferguson administration. It is an affront to law-abiding citizens of Texas that should be rectified as one of the first acts of the new chief executive, Governor James V. Allred.

Joe Hobrecht has been out on furlough before. Perhaps back in 1927 there was more excuse than today for the granting of a respite from incarceration. However that may be, while he was on furlough in San Antonio he was charged with assault to murder and return to the Texas penitentiary. Before the end of that year he had, according to the record, escaped twice.

Here is the record of the man who has been permitted to walk out of the state prison:

August 3, 1921. San Antonio. Charge: transporting women for immoral purposes. Transferred to county court.

October 4, 1922. San Antonio. Charge: theft over $50. Transferred to county court.

August 18, 1923. San Antonio. Charge: drunk fined $5.

November 20, 1923. San Antonio. Charge: burglary, disposition not given.

November 20, 1923. San Antonio. Charge: unlawfully carrying a pistol. Transferred to county court.

March 30, 1926. San Antonio. Charge: robbery by assault with fire-arms. Dismissed.

September 26, 1926. San Antonio. Charge: burglary and theft over $50. Transferred to county court.

December 12, 1926. Dallas. Charge: robbery by firearms. No disposition.

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December 21, 1926. Texas state penitentiary.

Record from Bexar county burglary and theft over $50. Sentenced two years.

June 30, 1927. San Antonio. Charge: Assault to murder. (This happened while on furlough from Texas state penitentiary). Returned to Texas state penitentiary.

September 1, 1927. Escaped from Texas state penitentiary.

September 5, 1927. New Orleans. Charge: willfully shooting and drunk. Identified as escape from Texas penitentiary. Returned to penitentiary.

December 27, 1927. Escaped from Texas state penitentiary.

February 4, 1928. Houston. Charge: escaped convict. Returned to penitentiary.

April 18, 1929. Austin. Charge: theft over $50. Disposition not given.

October 23, 1929. San Antonio. Wanted for murder.

October 25, 1929. San Antonio. Charge: murder (Charles Stevens ambush).

March 30, 1930. Joe Hobrecht was given seven years by a Ninety-fourth district court jury for the ambush murder of Charles Stevens, prohibition agent, who was killed October 25, 1929.

This conviction was later reversed by the court of criminal appeals, and ordered remanded for another trial. Meanwhile Mrs. Louisa Guajardo, eye-witness to the slaying of Stevens died, making it impossible to try him again.

April 20, 1930. Laredo. (By U.S. customs officer). Charge: violating tariff act and national prohibition act. Sentence two years on each concurrently.

April 28, 1930. United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., Record from Laredo, Texas. Charge: violation national prohibition act. Sentenced two years.

January 12, 1933. Austin. Charge: robbery with firearms. Sentenced to 10 years in penitentiary. Case affirmed by appeals court and motion for rehearing filed.

November 13, 1933. San Antonio. Charge: carrying a pistol. Dismissed by county attorney January 24, 1934. Case refiled at suggestion of Ninety-fourth district grand jury. Convicted and fined $100. Case affirmed.

April 17, 1934. Charge: Assault to murder. No-billed.

July 6, 1934. Surrendered to Travis county sheriff to serve 10 year robbery term.

January 15, 1935. Granted six-month furlough.

ALLRED REVOKES FURLOUGH GIVEN JOE HOBRECHT.

Austin, Jan. 19--(INS)--A six-month's furlough granted to Joe Hobrecht, San Antonio hoodlum by Mrs. M. A. Ferguson on the last day of her administration was revoked today by Governor James V. Allred.

Hobrecht, who has a criminal record extending back to 1921, has served only six months of a 10-year sentence for robbery from Travis county.

"I consider the whole record in this case as a shameful abuse of the power of clemency and a reflection upon the high office of governor," Governor Allred said in his proclamation revoking the furlough.

Mrs. Ferguson's proclamation granting the clemency stated that it was recommended by the sheriff and the district attorney who tried the case, but Governor Allred was told by District Attorney James P. Hart and Sheriff Lee Allen of Travis county that they had not recommended the furlough and had not been consulted about it, his proclamation said.

Record of another 60-day furlough previously granted to Hobrecht was brought to light when Governor Allred investigated the case, he stated and in that instance the clemency was granted partly on the recommendation of the man's employer, V. E. ("Red") Berry who stated that Hobrecht had been "handling all the cash or money of my business since he has been in my employ."

"But," said Governor Allred "The employer of Hobrecht is notoriously known as a professional gambler."

Allred's check-up also brought to light two telegrams to "one Eugene T. Smith," one from Hobrecht and the other from a San Antonio physician. Hobrecht's telegram read: "It all depends on you Am confident you will be successful," while that of the physician read in part, "would appreciate very much any clemency you may show Joe Hobrecht."

"Such appeals for clemency," Allred's proclamation pointed out "were apparently addressed to the said Eugene T. Smith as though he were governor or at least had the power to control".

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EXCERPT FROM THE SEPTEMBER, 1934
BULLETIN OF THE CLEVELAND ASSOCIATION FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE.
Cleveland, Ohio.

Pardons and Commutations.

The most challenging blow to law enforcement in Cleveland during recent years, was struck by Governor George White of Ohio on August 31, 1934, when, without consultation with local law enforcing officials or The Cleveland Association for Criminal Justice, he ordered the prison sentence of Sol Hart,

Cleveland's notorious Public Enemy No. 1, "commuted to expire at once," and Hart granted his freedom.

To comment that the Governor's action was unwise, prejudicial to the maintenance of law and order, and one depriving the people of this community of the protection from criminals of Hart's type to which they are entitled under the law, is a mild statement of fact.

The criminal record of Sol Hart is a matter of public knowledge in this community. The Association assumes, and has a right to assume in the absence of any information to the contrary, that before Governor White extended executive clemency to Hart, he had the salient facts in Hart's criminal career in his possession. To this information the public is entitled in order that it may decide for itself the wisdom or otherwise of the Governor's action. Briefly the facts are as follows:

For more than ten years Sol Hart has been known as a dangerous and lawless person. Repeatedly in conflict with local police authorities, he nevertheless succeeded in establishing for himself a reputation based upon his record, as Public Enemy No. 1. His ultimate conviction in 1931 upon two charges of Carrying Concealed Weapons was a finally successful effort upon the part of local law-enforcing officials, under the leadership of then-Prosecuting Attorney Ray T. Miller, to put Hart in the place where his depredations and terrorism would at least temporarily be stayed, i.e., behind prison bars. November 26, 1931, Hart was committed to the Ohio Penitentiary from Cuyahoga County to serve two consecutive sentences of one to three years each, totalling six years. On August 31, 1934, before Hart had served one-half of that sentence, he was granted executive clemency by Governor White in the form of a commutation effective that day, Hart to remain on parole for eighteen months.

Admitting that clemency was injudiciously granted in Hart's case, Governor White's failure to explain the basis of the action taken will forever cloak it in mystery. Whether too late he discovered his ignorance of the facts in Hart's case, whether his action was based on caprice, undue sympathy for the criminal, social or political pressure, or deceit practiced upon him by persons in whom he placed--and should have been able to place--confidence, will probably never be known.

Asked who recommended Hart's release, Governor White stated, according to the newspapers: "I take full responsibility for the whole thing," and added: "A year or so ago, a couple of lawyers visited me in Hart's behalf but no one but Hart's brother has seen me recently." Asked who the lawyers were, Governor White Answered: "I won't tell you."

Obviously Governor White's refusal to divulge the names of the two attorneys he alleges "visited" him in Hart's behalf and whose visitation so affected him that two years later, after only a visit from a brother of Hart, he released this dangerous gunman from prison, precludes the possibility of action on the part of The Cleveland Bar Association in the case of the attorneys in question, although a major step in the program adopted by the American Bar Association

in convention assembled at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the very week of the taking effect of the Governor's action in Hart's case, reads: "Rid the legal profession of dishonest and unethical practitioners."

Apparently the American Bar Association may expect little assistance from the chief executive of the State of Ohio in carrying into effect this phase of its national offensive on crime.

Within twenty-four hours after Governor White's action in the Hart case was made public, The Cleveland Association for Criminal Justice was called into executive session by its President and a letter of protest reading in part as follows, ordered sent to Governor White:

"September 1, 1934.

"Governor George White,
Office of the Governor,
State House,
Columbus, Ohio.

"Sir:

"The Cleveland Association for Criminal Justice through its Executive Committee notes the report of your action in commuting the sentence of Sol Hart, a prisoner from Cuyahoga County in the state penitentiary, and by resolution directs that you be informed that in the opinion of the Association the reported action is unwise, prejudicial to the maintenance of public order, and deprives the City of Cleveland of the protection from incorrigible criminals to which it is entitled under the law of the state * * *.

"Your Excellency cannot be unaware of the fact that the problem presented to organized society by racketeers, kidnappers, gunmen and criminals generally has summoned into action all of the forces of the nation. The Department of Justice in Washington has sought and secured the enactment of special legislation to aid it in the suppression of these manifestations of criminal propensities. The American Bar Association has just assumed as the major note of its activities the burden which rightly belongs upon the lawyers of the country, to promote law enforcement and prevent the activity of lawyers in the improper interest of criminals. Associations for Criminal Justice, local and state, have been organized throughout the nation, and it is the clear conviction of those who are interested in this major problem that paroles, pardons and commutations of sentence granted criminals with long records of anti-social conduct are destructive of the highest interests of society. This Association therefore earnestly protests against the action you have taken.

"It is the further conviction of those interested in the suppression of major crime that every circumstance surrounding the application for or granting of a parole, pardon or commutation should

be instantly made public, including the names of all persons who intercede, lawyers and laymen alike, so that each community may know and appraise the influences which thus succeed in depriving it of the protection it needs and deserves. Actions taken by an executive upon representations by casual persons who are ex parte, or conversations with undisclosed persons, are entitled to little weight and are calculated either by personal interest or thoughtlessness to impose upon the executive. An even graver situation is presented when public authorities in the locality from which the criminal comes and an association like The Cleveland Association for Criminal Justice which preserves a continuous record of criminal characters, are disregarded and the executive undertakes to act impulsively or without consulting the only sources of information created by law or maintained by private efforts for the suppression of crime and the protection of public interests.

"The Cleveland Association for Criminal Justice therefore respectfully protests against the action you have taken and earnestly urges that in any future case this Association and the public authorities both be invited, and given the fullest opportunity, to inform your judgment from their records before any similar action is taken.

"Respectfully submitted for the Executive Committee of:

THE CLEVELAND ASSOCIATION
FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Newton D. Baker
President"

As this bulletin goes to press, no answer has been received from the Governor of Ohio in response to the above letter.

What are the facts in the Sol Hart case which Governor White had in his possession--or should have had--at the time he ordered Hart's release from prison? Hart's record has been recorded by the Association year by year for the past ten years. If the Governor lacked this essential data regarding Hart, he is perfectly aware that he had only to write or wire The Cleveland Association for Criminal Justice and the information would have been promptly supplied him. It is presented to you below in order that you may form your own opinion whether or not there was reasonable ground to believe that Sol Hart, if released from prison, would "be and remain at liberty without violating the law" and that his release "was not incompatible with the welfare of society".

December 26, 1924. Sol Hart, 18-years old, arrested for Driving an Automobile without the Owner's Consent. Fined $50.00 and costs and sentenced to thirty days. Half of fine and all of sentence suspended.

May 17, 1925. Arrested charged with Carrying Concealed Weapons. Bound over to Grand Jury. Case nobilled. (Edward C. Stanton, County Prosecutor.)

September 8, 1926. Arrested charged with Carrying Concealed Weapons. Bound over to Grand Jury. Case nobilled. (Edward C. Stanton, County Prosecutor.)

October 10, 1926. Arrested charged with Carrying Concealed Weapons. Bound over to Grand Jury. Case nobilled. (Edward C. Stanton, County Prosecutor.)

February 19, 1927. Arrested and charged with robbery. Case discharged in Police Court.

December 29, 1927. Arrested and charged with robbery. Case discharged in Police Court.

March 21, 1928. Gen Dadel, liquor racketeer under sentence for Harboring the slayer of Editor Don Mellett of Canton, Ohio, shot to death on Lost Nation Road. Hart's cap found in automobile with Dadel's body. Hart taken into police custody, questioned and released.

November 24, 1928. Hart arrested as Suspicious Person, convicted, fined $50.00 and sentenced to 30 days in workhouse. Case reversed by Court of Appeals, "for the reason that the evidence is insufficient and on the recommendation of Assistant Prosecutor S. Hirshius". Defendant discharged in Police Court.

January, 1929. County Prosecutor Ray T. Miller takes office.

July 31, 1929. Leo Klein, gangster, found shot to death. Klein's diary conspicuously mentions Sol Hart, Moe Komissarow, and others.

October 16, 1929. Hart again arrested as Suspicious Person. Case nolled in Police Court.

April 15, 1930. Hart again arrested as Suspicious Person. Case "no papered" in Police Court.

May 27, 1930. Moe Komissarow, gangster sharing a room with Hart in downtown hotel, left room with $5000.00 in his pocket. Komissarow missing until July 2, 1930, when his body, weighted with a 50-pound anchor and a bullet in his brain, was found in Lake Erie.

July 5, 1930. Joe Porrello, bootlegger, and Sam Tillocco, his bodyguard, murdered in Frank Milano's Venetian Cafe on Murray Hill, Cleveland. Hart, exposed as leader in "Bottle racket" in connection with Porrello's corn sugar and bootleg ring, taken into custody and questioned by police but released.

August 4, 1931. Hart re-arrested charged with the Carrying Concealed Weapons case of May 17, 1925 (previously nobilled by the Grand Jury), indicted and held to trial. Note: Hart was arrested in a house on Quincy Avenue, a known gangster rendezvous. Maxie Diamond among occupants.

Hart convicted of this charge of Carrying Concealed Weapons on October 8, 1931, and sentenced to the Ohio Penitentiary for one to three years.

October 20, 1931. Hart re-arrested charged with a second Carrying Concealed Weapons offense previously nobilled by the Grand Jury, indicted, tried and convicted. Sentenced for an additional term of one to three years in the Ohio Penitentiary.

November 17, 1931. Hart re-arrested charged with a third offense of Carrying Concealed Weapons. This case also previously nobilled by a Grand Jury. Tried, convicted and sentenced to a third term of one to three years in the Ohio Penitentiary, all three sentences to run consecutively.

November 26, 1931. Hart admitted to Ohio Penitentiary as Ohio Penitentiary Convict No. 64,630.

June 10, 1931. One conviction for Carrying Concealed Weapons reversed by Court of Appeals, thus reducing Hart's cumulative penitentiary sentence from nine years to six years.

August 31, 1934. Governor George White commutes Hart's six year penitentiary sentence "to expire at once, conditioned that if the Cuyahoga County authorities want to try him on any other charge which is lodged against him, that they should come to the Prison Farm immediately to take him."

"Parole granted for 18 months."

The foregoing information relative to Sol Hart's record in Cleveland, Governor White either did or did not have, but could have had without difficulty by consulting The Cleveland Association for Criminal Justice.

Democrats and Republicans, citizens, newspapers and organizations, condemned it. To illustrate, the Cleveland News declared the Governor's action: "An affront to society," the Cleveland Plain Dealer referred to Hart as: "Governor White's gift to Cuyahoga County," and the Cleveland Press declared: "There have been influential Democratic politicians interested in Hart's case from the beginning. These politicians were also active in Gov. White's campaign for senatorial nomination. On the face of it, this commutation looks like an utterly cynical payoff for votes delivered, in which the final payment is likely to be made in the blood and property of the honest citizens of this county."

Today Hart is at liberty--under the parole supervision of the Department of Public Welfare of the State of Ohio. The State Parole Officer charged with responsibility for supervising the conduct of Hart during the next eighteen months has seen Hart "just once" since his release from prison but has advised the Association that he is "sure Solly will be well employed" and he is "satisfied Solly will make good".

Further events alone will show whether the faith placed in Sol Hart, Cleveland's Public Enemy No. 1, by the Governor of the State and the local representative of the Department of Public Welfare, is justified.

- - - - -

Cleveland Rapist Wins Executive Clemency.

August 9, 1934 Governor White granted a commutation of sentence to Joseph Barbeck, Ohio Penitentiary Convict No. 66,550, convicted in Cleveland in January, 1933 of a series of sex attacks upon Cleveland children and sentenced to serve ten years in state prison. The facts in the Barbeck case, recorded by the Association at the time the various events were transpiring, are as follows:

September 29, 1926 Joseph Barbeck with two accomplices and with guns, held up and robbed a Pocahontas Oil Company gasoline station at East 74th Street and St. Clair Avenue. Arrested and indicted by the Cuyahoga County Grand Jury, Barbeck pleaded guilty in the Court of Common Pleas and was sentenced to the Ohio State Reformatory for twenty-five years by Judge Carl V. Weygandt. He was received there October 14, 1926 and paroled to Cuyahoga County August 1, 1929.

February 1, 1932 he was again arrested in Cleveland, having entered an inhabited dwelling at night while in a drunken condition. Although on parole at the time, he was said to be selling whiskey from house to house. He was returned to the Reformatory on February 3, 1932 as a Parole Violator, but again paroled to Cuyahoga County on July 15, 1932.

In October, 1932 a series of sex attacks upon Cleveland children ranging in age from five to ten years, were reported to Cleveland police. Not until January, 1933 was an arrest made and then under the following circumstances.

January 16, 1933, Ethel A----, an eight-year old school girl, had gone to the washroom of a west side parochial school which she attended, about 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon. Barbeck, hidden there, attempted to attack her, and when the child's screams forced him to desist, he drew a knife from his pocket and plunged it into her side. He then escaped.

Less than thirty minutes later, he enticed Mary Jane B----, eight years old, from a nearby school, led the child to Brookside Park, and in a secluded thicket, was attempting an attack on her when her pleadings attracted the attention of two passersby. They placed him under arrest. Police investigation disclosed not only the facts stated above, but that Barbeck, following his arrest, was identified by a number of his other child victims.

Indicted by the Cuyahoga County Grand Jury a second time, Barbeck was convicted and sentenced to the Ohio Penitentiary for ten years by Judge Virgil Terrell of the Court of Common Pleas. Two months later Barbeck received a hearing for parole before the Ohio Board of Parole. The Cleveland Association

for Criminal Justice protested and sent letters to various women's organizations urging that "in the protection of women and children in Cleveland" they place themselves on record with the Board of Parole urging that no convict convicted of a sex attack be recommended for release or paroled by the Board "until a minimum term of one year had been served by the prisoner and until the Board of Parole had the assurance of scientific and medical experts that the prisoner was fit to release."

The Cleveland Council of Parent-Teachers Association, the Federation of Women's Clubs of Greater Cleveland, the Women's City Club, and other organizations placed themselves on record with the Ohio Board of Parole in the manner stated. When Barbeck appeared before the Board of Parole in April, 1933, his case was continued for five years.

Shortly thereafter according to his own statement, he read in the newspapers that Governor White was willing to pardon or commute the sentences of convicts who were subject to deportation. "So I wrote the Governor and asked him, and he said yes." Barbeck states.

In any event, August 9, 1934 Governor White granted a commutation of sentence to Barbeck, effective when called for by Immigration Officials. In accordance with this authority, Cincinnati Immigration Officials called for Barbeck, took him to Detroit, Michigan, and on Friday, August 24, 1934 deported him to Canada by way of Detroit. Saturday, August 25, 1934 he returned to the United States by way of Buffalo!

An investigation by The Cleveland Association for Criminal Justice disclosed the facts related above. Prompt and efficient work on the part of the Cleveland Immigration Officials resulted in Barbeck's arrest on the morning of Tuesday, September 11, 1934 in the very community in which he had previously perpetrated his crimes against Cleveland children.

Association Acts.

The day of Barbeck's arrest by Immigration Officials, the Association addressed a letter to County Prosecutor Frank T. Cullitan reviewing the facts in Barbeck's case, and urging that he--

> "take immediate action to place before the Grand Jury any one of the several criminal charges pending against Barbeck at this time in order that he may again be placed where he belongs, behind bars, and in the institution from which he should never have been released, the Ohio Penitentiary."

Less than thirty minutes after the receipt of the Association's letter, the County Prosecutor's office telephoned the Association to state that it had acted on the strength of the letter, and that subpoenae had been issued for witnesses in the Barbeck case to appear before the Grand Jury at 10:00 o'clock the following morning. Barbeck was promptly indicted for the third time by a Cuyahoga County Grand Jury, this time for rape, promptly convicted by a Jury, promptly sentenced to the Ohio Penitentiary for life by Judge Lee Skeel of the Court of Common Pleas, and promptly returned to that institution. It

is hoped that clemency will not be promptly granted him.

Reproduced below is a letter received by the Association today from the parents of one of the girl victims of Barbeck's outrages:

Cleveland, Ohio,
September 25, 1934.

The Cleveland Association
for Criminal Justice,
East 21st and Payne Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Gentlemen:

May we at the outset say that we are happy? Happy because we have been so fortunate in having your assistance in bringing to justice a criminal whom we have feared since early 1933, one Joseph Barbeck.

News of his release from the penitentiary as a result of a pardon by Governor White, rekindled the fire of fear in our home for the safety of our children. Through your efforts and the interest you displayed for the safety of our children, in fact, all children of Cleveland, in the case recently tried by Judge Leo M. Skeel in which Barbeck was prosecuted and sentenced to life imprisonment, we now feel that our children can attend school without fear of being molested by a mentally deranged criminal.

We want to thank you but frankly words fail us that would really express our appreciation and gratitude for all you have done to make our neighborhood safe for our children.

We praise the Cleveland Association for Criminal Justice through Miss Leona Marie Esch, its representative, for its influence in bringing to justice a criminal who is unfit to be at large.

Very gratefully yours,
(Signature of father and
mother of girl victim)

Note: For the protection of the child-victim of Barbeck's felonious assault, the Association has omitted the names of the parents which appear on the original letter on file at Association Headquarters.

Rufe Persful

The entire staff of the Arkansas Penal system, including a doctor and nurse, totals only 13 persons. There are no walls, and the main penitentiary was abandoned about 1932. Each prison camp has only one civilian guard, all other guards being trusty prisoners. While the prisoners work, two trusties stand guard, one standing near the prisoners with a saved-off shotgun, the other, known in prison parlance as the "high-power" rides a horse about 40 yards away, and carries a high-powered rifle. If an escaping prisoner goes beyond the range of the shot-gun, the "high-power" attempts to shoot him with his rifle. Guard duties are taken very seriously, for it is reputed that when an escaping prisoner is killed the trusty guard who kills him generally receives a ten to fifteen years reduction in sentence. Many escaping prisoners have been killed and there are reports that trusties sometimes instigate attempted escapes to have an opportunity to kill the escaping prisoner and receive a commutted sentence. The state makes no appropriation for maintaining these farms, and they are required to be self-sustaining.

While still in his teens Rufe Persful was, on July 28, 1924, convicted of murdering and robbing an aged man, and sentenced to a term of 15 years. Because of his skill with a rifle he was made a trusty guard, and in this capacity killed a convict who attempted to escape. For this his sentence was reduced to nine years, and he was paroled on January 5, 1928. While on parole he shot Mrs. Drew Lawson in the back with a shotgun. His parole was revoked in 1930, but he was not apprehended until 1932. Due to the congested docket in the circuit court, his case was not called and he was returned to the penitentiary as a parole violator. Again made a trusty, he killed an escaping prisoner and was rewarded with a parole. While on this parole in 1933 he was convicted for robbery with firearms, having shot a filling station attendant during holdup, and was sentenced to five years. Returned to a trusty status, he, during an attempted escape, shot four prisoners, killing one and permanently crippling three others. He was paroled but returned shortly for parole violations. On October 17, 1933 while a trusty, Persful killed Virgil Williams, who was alleged to have been escaping. He was again paroled on June 12, 1934. On September 28, 1934, Persful, with two companions, held up a filling station, took a car, and forced three persons to accompany the trio from the place of the holdup, Siloam Springs, Arkansas, to a point in Oklahoma, where they were released. On September 30, 1934, Persful, with two companions, held up the watchman and manager of a store near Paragould, Arkansas, and transported them to a point in Missouri where they were gagged and left abandoned. On November 26, 1934 Persful was sentenced to serve 20 years, on the second kidnaping, and on December 3, 1934 he was indicted for the first kidnaping and this indictment placed as a detainer against him at the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia. There are indications that Persful also took part in the robbery of the McElroy Bank and Trust Company of Fayetteville, Arkansas on September 15, 1934, taking $6,000. After sentenced, but while awaiting removal to Atlanta, Persful attempted to incite his fellow prisoners into making a break, but this plan was discovered.

Matthew Kimes.

Matthew Kimes is a member of a family of Oklahoma outlaws, and with his brother George, is known as a bank robber and killer. In 1925 he was received at the State Prison at McAlester for burglary, sentenced to serve two years. He was again received on July 11, 1927 having been sentenced to life for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Perry Chuculate of Sequoyah County. Two months later he was given another life sentence for a murder in Okmulgee County, this sentence being added to the one he was serving at the time of his second trial. On November 17, 1932 Kimes was given a leave of absence for six days, and he returned one day prior to the end of his leave. Another leave was granted on December 30, 1932, for one day, and he returned within the time set. On October 29, 1934 he was granted a leave of three days, and this was extended for two days. He returned within the leave period. On November 25, 1934 he was given a leave for six days, which according to Oklahoma papers permitted him to be armed with a shotgun to hunt quail. Again he returned promptly.

It is reported in Oklahoma that the leave given October 29, 1934 was to permit Kimes to contact various persons to convince them that he had reformed and that he should be granted clemency. He was under guard during this period, but his November release was to the custody of his attorney Sid White, who was making efforts to secure his parole.

There is widely circulated in Oklahoma, this story regarding Kimes. In 1932 one of his sisters was injured, probably shot. Matthew and his brother George Kimes were granted a leave to visit her, being in custody of two prison guards. The visit was made, and on the return they came to Seminole, Oklahoma, where they went to a house there they found George Nolan, an ex-convict, said to be the one who shot Kimes' sister. Nolan was murdered, and it is generally believed that the guards loaned their guns to the Kimes boys for the killing. The matter was made public with the explanation that Nolan was an escaped lifer from the state prison and the guards killed him, and it is understood that the guards received rewards for the capture of Nolan.

Kimes it is understood, operates a store or commissary in the prison and it is said that he makes considerable profit. He is reported to be a model prisoner, and never to have violated a prison rule.

Records show that on October 30, 1934 there was received by the prison a letter from Sheriff Willis G. Strange of Sapulpa, requesting that a detainer be placed on Kimes on bank robbery charges, and that an indictment had been filed in 1927. There is also on file a warrant signed by Justice of the Peace E. H. Snider charging Kimes with robbery with firearms in January, 1927.

Kimes' brother George was received at the prison in 1926 to serve a term of 25 years for murder. Later in 1927 he was taken from the prison for trial, and sentenced to 50 years for robbery with firearms, the sentences to be consecutive. He was granted leaves of absence in 1932 when he was with his brother Matthew.

56146

JEH:HCB

APRIL 9, 1935.

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
1212 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

JUST FINISHED LISTENING TO YOUR BROADCAST AND WANT TO CONGRATULATE YOU UPON YOUR FINE DELIVERY AND PRESENTATION OF THE SUBJECT STOP IT WENT OVER GREAT STOP UNFORTUNATELY CLYDE WAS NOT HERE WITH ME AS HE IS OUT IN MARYLAND CHASING THE BANGTAILS BUT KNOW HE ALSO WOULD HAVE ENJOYED IT AND WOULD HAVE BEEN BETTER OFF FINANCIALLY IF HE HAD REMAINED HERE AND LISTENED TO IT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE [illegible] BY [illegible]

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

62-21526-166

WESTERN UNION

RECORDED

DIVISION OF
APR
U. S. DEPARTMENT

April 9, 1935.

Mr. H. Looney,
The New York American,
220 South Street,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Looney:

In accordance with our conversation of yesterday, I am enclosing a copy of the foreword which I prepared for Mr. Cooper's book, "Ten Thousand Public Enemies."

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure.
1-1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-23-84 BY 9145 web/dcg

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Backus
Mr. Caughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Conley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-31526-147

DIVISION 1
APR 11 1935
U. S. DEPT.

FILES SECTION
MAIL
APR 9 1935
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

April 9, 1935.

Copy of the Foreword by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, to "Ten Thousand Public Enemies" by Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper.

123-124 per negotiation

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

A FOREWORD

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

The great problem of a law-enforcement officer is not that of apprehending the men and women who have offended against the statutes of our country. The difficulty lies in reaching a position from which capture is possible.

It is one thing, for instance, to view the fiction picture of a crime chase. There, capture and punishment are inevitable once the proper clue is found. Real life, unfortunately, presents an entirely different story.

Here, a barbed wire entanglement of various factors confronts the man who would hunt down a criminal. Primarily, there is the maze of politics, ranging from the vote-getting influence of a resort owner, which sometimes encompasses life and death, to the man who controls the election destinies of a crime-ridden city. There is the impediment thrown up by well-meaning but non-thinking folk who believe that crime is none of their business, and that it is not their duty to aid those entrusted with the task of law-enforcement. There is the morass of ineffectual laws, many of them created in legislatures by those directly concerned with the fortunes of the criminal. There is the innate urge of human nature to picture the widely-publicized criminal in the role of a Robin Hood when the facts reveal him as exactly the opposite.

To all this must be added the codes of the underworld, demanding that each enemy of society give aid to the other. There is the uncertainty of punishment, once the cases have reached court, and the definite knowledge that even a supposedly heavy prison sentence in reality may amount to only a trifling time spent behind bars.

There is the vast maze of hide-outs, tuck-aways, apartments, hoodlum hotels and hoodlum camps where wanted men may be sheltered for a price and no one be the wiser. There is the tremendous army of crime-supporters, the hangers-on who live by pandering to the most vicious enemies of society. And there are the attorneys criminal who not only aid, abet, solace and strive to free the law violator after he is caught, but who often advise him, consort with him and sometimes plan the getaway by which he can avoid being caught. All this is a primary barrier; a handicap which too many honest persons take for granted. Once a law-enforcement officer has struggled through this,

62-21526-167

he may take up what should be the only true problems of a criminal's pursuit and apprehension.

It is not for me to say what is being accomplished by the Division of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice. I can only tell its aims--and those are to attempt to point the way to a newer order of law-enforcement. If our methods are successful, then it stands to reason that they should be successful in greater or lesser degree in all phases of detection and apprehension.

It must be understood that the work of this Division does not signify an attempt to usurp the law-enforcement powers of State, County, or City. There is nothing which can take the place of local forces properly equipped to deal with local crime. Moreover, day by day, crime is laughing at localities. I have in mind an instance in the life of the unlamented John Dillinger, who left a hide-out in Florida one day, robbed a bank in Indiana the next afternoon, tucked a wounded comrade away in a hide-out apartment in Chicago the day following and within twenty-four hours was carousing with his gang in Tucson, Arizona.

To combat such mobility, there must be an equal flexibility of pursuit. This can be accomplished only through absolute coordination of Federal, State and local enforcement agencies, all working to a common purpose and all properly equipped for a grim battle. To this end, the aims of the Division of Investigation are dedicated. The achievement of that result can only be accomplished by a thorough public understanding of this problem and a concerted public opinion which will not tolerate the stagnating influences that so often hamper the thousands upon thousands of honest officers who give long hours of arduous, illy rewarded labor, and sometimes their lives in an effort to combat the protected criminal.

Therefore, I am most happy that Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper has chosen to tell the story of crime as it exists in America and the efforts of the Division of Investigation to outwit and punish the violators of laws which come within its jurisdiction. Certainly, to my mind, there is no writing man more thoroughly equipped for this task. His interest in the Division of Investigation long antedates the spectacular events which, within the last few years, have brought this enforcement arm more fully into public view. His knowledge of the inner workings of the Division, his personal acquaintanceship with its wide-flung personnel, his familiarity with the methods, aims and purposes are on an equality with that of men who actually form its staff.

Beyond this lies a quarter of a century of studious interest in the crime problem. Naturally, in that length of time, Mr. Cooper has gained opinions which are distinctively his own. It is natural also that there should arise the differences of viewpoint common to any two men who view a problem from the lense standpoint of actual contact. But in the main, I endorse the deductions which his various studies have produced, and I look upon him as one of the best informed writers on this subject in America.

CT:LC April 10, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper has been requested by the Boy Scout organization to prepare an article for the American Magazine to appear at an early date consisting of an interview with me on the subject of "The Youth in Crime".

I will appreciate very much advice from you as to whether there is any objection to the preparation of such an article in interview form. If possible, I would like to receive your reaction to this matter today or tomorrow as the interview article is desired for early publication in advance of the coming conclave of members of the Boy Scout organization in Washington.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

62-21526-168

RECORDED
&
~~INDEXED~~

APR 12 1935

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

CT:ACS

April 11, 1935.

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

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:-

I informed Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper that approval was granted for an interview/article with you in the American Magazine on the subject of Youth in Crime.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

62-21526-169

RECORDED & INDEXED

APR 16 1935

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
APR 16 1935 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CLEGG BACKUS | FILE

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

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

April 11, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:-

For record purposes, please be advised that I handed to Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper on April 10th a copy of the attached memorandum dated April 1st dealing with bank robbery cases handled by the Bureau since the enactment of the new Statute.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

Enclosure.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-23-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

RECORDED & ~~INDEXED~~

APR 17 1935

62-21526-170

APR 16 1935

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CLEGG
BACKUS

April 1, 1935

MEMORANDUM

The Federal Bank Robbery Statute, making the robbery of National Banks and Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System a Federal offense, was approved by the President on May 18, 1934. Since that time there have been 116 robberies of National Banks and Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System with losses of approximately $509,000.00 which have been reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. As a result of investigations conducted in these cases by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, under the supervision of its Director, John Edgar Hoover, there are, at the present time, 72 individuals in custody awaiting prosecutive action; 47 individuals convicted in Federal Courts, two of whom received life sentences and the others receiving sentences totaling 1,095 years and one day; 120 years suspended sentences; 58 years probationary sentences and $33,206.00 in fines. One person has been acquitted because of inadequate identification.

In addition, trials in State Courts for robberies in which the Federal Bureau of Investigation participated in the investigation, have resulted in 22 convictions with two life sentences, 13 sentences for indeterminate terms, 136 years actual sentences, 6 months probationary sentence and $1500.00 in fines. During this period six bank robbers have been killed by State officers and one adjudged insane.

The first sentence under the Federal Bank Robbery Act was imposed in Federal Court at Los Angeles, California on August 6, 1934 when Charles Erb Redding entered a plea of guilty to three indictements charging him with the robbery of three banks in Los Angeles, California. Redding was arrested at Salt Lake City, Utah on July 12, 1934 by the local police, working in cooperation with Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Upon questioning by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Redding confessed to having robbed the Twenty-fourth and Hoover Branch of the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, Los Angeles, California, on June 7, 1934 of $307.00; the Whittier and Lorena Branch of the same bank, on June 19, 1934 of $520.00; and the Fifty-seventh and Broadway Branch of the same bank, on July 11, 1934 of $835.00. In addition to these three robberies, Redding confessed to having committed three robberies which antedated the approval of the Federal Bank Robbery Act. Each of the robberies

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committed by Redding occurred in a branch bank in which a small number of employees was working. Redding would go into the bank, proceed to one of the Tellers' cages where he would point a gun at the Teller, and demand the money. When he obtained the money he would flee from the bank to his automobile, which was parked nearby, and make his escape. During one of the robberies a witness obtained the license number of his automobile. Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, upon tracing this license, located Redding at a filling station in Salt Lake City, Utah which he owned and operated. In his confession to the Special Agents, Redding stated that in committing these robberies, he had proceeded from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles in his automobile and immediately after each robbery had gotten in his automobile and returned directly to Salt Lake City.

Redding was indicted in the Federal Court at Los Angeles, California charged with having robbed the three banks mentioned above. On August 6, 1934, upon arraignment in Federal Court at Los Angeles, he entered a plea of guilty to the robbery of all three banks. He was sentenced on the same date to serve a total of 40 years in the United States Penitentiary at McNeil Island, Washington, and in addition was given a 20 year suspended sentence and was placed on probation for 5 years from the date on which he was released from the penitentiary at McNeil Island. On August 9, 1934 Redding was arraigned in the State Court at Los Angeles and entered a plea of guilty to the robbery of the First and Cummings Streets Branch of the California Bank and the 2825 Whittier Boulevard Branch of the same bank, which robberies occurred prior to the passage of the Federal Bank Robbery Act, and was sentenced to serve 7 years to life in the California State Penitentiary, Folsom, California, sentence to begin upon expiration of the Federal sentence.

In addition to the above sentences, Redding was received at the Arizona State Penitentiary on November 15, 1922 under a 15 to 18 months' sentence on a charge of grand larceny. On December 5, 1927 he was received at the Utah State Penitentiary under a sentence of 5 years to life for having robbed the bank at Pleasant Grove, Utah with a toy pistol. He was paroled from this institution on May 19, 1932. Redding has also been arrested charged with attempted rape, auto theft and forgery, but did not serve time in any penal institution in connection with these charged.

On May 28, 1934 two men armed with .45 caliber automatics, entered the 46th and Western Office of the California Bank, Los Angeles, California, held up the employees and customers, and obtained approximately $4,000.00. Later on June 15, 1934 two men of similar descriptions and using the same tactics held up the Wilshire and Hauser Branch of the Citizens National Trust and Savings Bank of Los Angeles, California and obtained approximately $1,500.00.

The modus operandi in both of these robberies was similar and the description of the bandits in both cases corresponded, one being tall and the other short. Because of this fact they were called the "Mutt and Jeff" bandits and were alleged to have robbed a number of other banks in Los Angeles.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation in cooperation with the Los Angeles Police Department instituted an immediate investigation, as a result of which Loeb L. Cossack, an attorney in Los Angeles, was taken into custody by Special Agents and police officers on September 26, 1934, and upon being questioned admitted that he was associated with one Irvin Fenton and Peter Carlson in bank robberies. As a result of investigation conducted by Special Agents it was learned that Cossack, the attorney, was the "brains" of the gang and that his investigator, Irvin Fenton and one Peter Carlson were the actual bandits. Peter Carlson and Irvin Fenton were then taken into custody by Special Agents and police officers. The girl friend of Peter Carlson, Betty Lang, was also taken into custody. Cossack, Carlson and Fenton made signed statements in which they admitted the robbery of these two banks and also admitted robbing three other banks in Los Angeles prior to the passage of the Federal Bank Robbery Statute.

Further investigation by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation disclosed that Eudy Sugarman, Thomas Allen Bacon and Joseph F. Pollak had assisted in these robberies to the extent of providing places at which Fenton and Carlson could meet, and also by assisting in procuring automobiles to be used in the actual robberies. Betty Lang, the girl friend of Carlson, would assist by staying in an automobile parked near the bank being robbed, in order to give a signal by sounding the horn on the car in the event she noted the robbery was being discovered.

It was also learned that Carlson had been supplying money to one Luke Howe, an attorney of Sacramento, California, and it appeared that some of the money obtained by the bank robberies

committed by this gang had been sent to Howe. Howe was arrested by a Special Agent and a Deputy United States Marshal at Sacramento, California on October 18, 1934, but denied being connected with the other subjects in this case.

On October 11, 1934 the Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles, California returned two indictements, each of which charged Fenton, Pollak, Carlson, Cossack and Betty Lang with the robberies of May 28 and June 15, 1934. On the same date another indictment was returned charging Fenton, Carlson, Cossack, Sugarman, Betty Lang, Bacon, Pollak and Howe with conspiracy to rob National Banks. Fenton entered a plea of guilty to these indictments and testified as a Government witness. On December 19, 1934 after a seven day trial, a jury in Federal Court, Los Angeles, California returned a verdict of guilty against Carlson, Cossack and Betty Lang on the two bank robbery indictments. On December 22, 1934 Betty Lang, Peter Carlson and Loeb L. Cossack were sentenced in Federal Court, Los Angeles, to serve 25 years each on each of the two indictements, the the sentences to run consecutively. The trial judge recommended that Carlson be sentenced to Alcatraz Prison. Fenton will not be sentenced until the conclusion of the conspiracy trial, the conspiracy indictment being still pending.

The aggregate of the actual sentences imposed upon the robbers of the Peoples National Bank, Kingfisher, Oklahoma, represents the largest sentence imposed under the Federal Bank Robbery Act for any one robbery.

On May 31, 1934 four men held up the Peoples National Bank, Kingfisher, Oklahoma and obtained approximately $3,400.00 in loot. Three of the bandits entered the bank and one remained on the outside. At the conclusion of the robbery, four of the employees were forced to accompany the bandits into the country where they were released unharmed. An immediate investigation was instituted by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice. From various photographs of known bank robbers which were exhibited to the witnesses, the photographs of James Clark, Frank Delmar, Aubrey Curtis Unsell and Ennis Smiddy were positively identified as being the persons who committed the robbery. Clark was also identified as being one of the robbers who held up this bank in the summer of 1933, the other robbers at that time

having been identified as being Harvey Bailey, Wilbur Underhill, and Bob Brady. At the time of this robbery Clark and Delmar were escaped convicts from the Kansas State Penitentiary, having escaped therefrom on January 19, 1934.

On July 31, 1934, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in company with a Kansas State Officer and a Tulsa, Oklahoma Police Officer took James Clark into custody in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Assisted by two ex-police officers, a Special Agent took Frank Delmar into custody on August 11, 1934 near Claremore, Oklahoma. Special Agents, accompanied by loca officers, apprehended Unsell at daybreak on September 10, 1934 at a farm near Rush Springs, Oklahoma, and on Christmas morning, December 25, 1934, Special Agents, accompanied by other law enforcement officers took Ennis Smiddy into custody at the home of his brother-in-law near Waurika, Oklahoma.

On September 19, 1934 a Federal Grand Jury at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma returned an indictment charging Clark, Delmar, Unsell and Smiddy with the robbery of this bank. On January 19, 1935 all four of the robbers entered pleas of guilty to the indictment, at which time Clark and Delmar were sentenced to serve 20 years on the first count of the indictment and fined $5,000.00 each. On the second court they were sentenced to serve 99 years each, both sentences to run concurrently and to be served in a Federal Penitentiary. Unsell and Smiddy were sentenced to serve 20 years each and fined $5,000.00 on the first count, and sentenced to 50 years each on the second count, both sentences to run concurrently and to be served in a Federal Penitentiary. All of the above individuals had long prior criminal records. The total of the actual sentences imposed upon the robbers of this bank was 298 years.

The first life sentences imposed under the Federal Bank Robbery Act were imposed upon the robbers of the Chandler National Bank of Lyons, Kansas, which was robbed on the morning of November 28, 1934 by two white, unmasked men who obtained approximately $2,090.00. The bandits made their escape in a Ford automobile which had been stolen at Newton, Kansas about one month prior to the robbery. In making their escape they forced two officers of the bank to accompany them. One of the officers was released approximately nine miles from Lyons, Kansas and the other officer was forced to accompany them for

approximately twenty miles. Immediately after the bandits entered the automobile to make their escape, they switched on a radio which was located on the floor of the automobile in order that they might listen-in to any police broadcast.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation obtained the serial numbers of some of the money which was secured by the robbers, and as a result of investigation which was made at Hutchinson, Kansas it was ascertained that approximately $350.00 in currency, bearing serial numbers corresponding with the money which the robbers secured, had been placed in circulation at Hutchinson.

On December 4, 1934 Burton Phillips was taken into custody by the police of Hutchinson, Kansas. After Phillips was taken into custody it was ascertained that he had previously been incarcerated in the Kansas State Reformatory for bank robbery, and that while incarcerated in this institution he had been friendly with one Homer Binkley who had also been incarcerated therein for bank robbery. Bindkley was then taken into custody by the Hutchinson, Kansas Police Department. Both Binkley and Phillips denied being implicated in the robbery of this bank, but they were positively identified by employees of the bank and customers who had witnessed the robbery.

The automobile which was used by the bandits was recovered at Hutchinson, Kansas as was also $140.10 in silver which had been taken from the bank, four guns and other miscellaneous equipment used by the robbers.

The Federal Grand Jury at Kansas City, Kansas returned an indictment on December 11, 1934 charging these two individuals with the robbery of this bank. On March 22, 1935 a Federal jury at Wichita, Kansas returned a verdict of guilty against Binkley and Phillips. The verdict was without recommendation of the death penalty, and on March 23, 1935 Phillips was sentenced to life imprisonment at the Leavenworth Penitentiary and Binkley was sentenced to life imprisonment at the Atlanta Penitentiary. Both of these individuals had been previously sentenced to the State Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson, Kansas for bank robbery.

Indicative of the effectiveness of the Federal Bank Robbery Act, the following comments were made by a high official of one of the largest surety companies of the United States, commending the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation under the direction of John Edgar Hoover:

"The bank robbery frequency decreased in 1933, as compared with 1932, approximately 37% and for the first nine months of 1934 there was a further drop of 30%, in comparison with the same period of 1933.

"Not only has the robbery frequency decreased but there has been a substantial improvement in the dollar loss, equivalent to 38% for the year 1933, in comparison with the year 1932, and for the first nine months of 1934, 84%, as compared with the same period last year.

"The continued activity of the Bureau of Investigation, coupled with the cooperation on the part of assureds in preventing robbery losses, will - I feel confident - result in a further substantial reduction in both the robbery frequency and the dollar loss."

TFB:DD

April 16, 1935.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, New York.

Dear Ryley:

I have been advised by Mr. Baughman that in his presence on Saturday last you fired the regular Federal Bureau of Investigation revolver course and also fired the Thompson submachine gun. I am happy to have a report that you qualified in the use of both weapons, qualifying as a marksman with the revolver.

With best personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

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

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APR 17 1935

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5101 4-10 1935.

To:
- ____ Director
- ____ Mr. Nathan
- ____ Mr. Clegg
- ____ Mr. Tamm
- ____ Mr. Edwards
- ____ Mr. Egan
- ____ Mr. Quinn
- ____ Mr. Baughman
- ✓ Mr. Backus
- ____ Mr. Glavin
- ____ Mr. Swenson
- ____ Mr. Tracy
- ____ Miss Gandy
- ____ Mr. Renneberger
- ____ Miss Sheaffer
- ____ Mr. Kennedy
- ____ Mr. Seyfarth

See Me Send File

Suggest send copy to Mr Cryley Cooper

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Set. Mr. Cooper 4/12/35

Clyde Tolson

EB:ENC

April 12, 1935.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Ryley:

There has just been prepared a chart indicating the age groups reflected by finger-print cards received during the calendar year 1934, and I am enclosing a copy for your use.

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover.

Enclosure.

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&
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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
APR 16 1935 A.M.

FILED IN
MAIL ROOM
APR 12 1935
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

From

THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

To

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

The Attorney General	
The Solicitor General	
Assistant Attorney General Stephens	
Assistant Attorney General Keenan	
Assistant Attorney General Wideman	
Assistant Attorney General Sweeney	
Assistant Attorney General Blair	
Assistant Solicitor General MacLean	
Mr. Stewart, Administrative Assistant	✓
Mr. Hoover, Director of Investigation	
Mr. Bates, Director, Bureau of Prisons	
Mr. McMahon	
Mr. Suydam	
Mr. Carusi	
Mr. Lawrence	
Mr. Dean	
Mr. Beardslee	
Mr. Holtzoff	
Mr. Tolman	
Mr. Gardner, General Agent and Chief Clerk	
Mr. Sornborger, Appointment Clerk	
Mr. Moore, Division of Records	
Miss Berard	
Mrs. Wade	
Mr. Gallagher	
Miss Thomas	
Miss Bowers	

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

Re: Courtney Ryley Cooper
request for article in
interview form.

Mr. Stanley notes: No objection.

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APR 24 1935

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APR 19 1935 P.M.
U. S. DEP[illegible] OF JUSTICE
OLEGG TOLSON BACKUS FILE

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

April 10, 1935.

Important

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper has been requested by the Boy Scout organization to prepare an article for the American Magazine to appear at an early date consisting of an interview with me on the subject of "The Youth in Crime".

I will appreciate very much advice from you as to whether there is any objection to the preparation of such an article in interview form. If possible, I would like to receive your reaction to this matter today or tomorrow as the interview article is desired for early publication in advance of the coming conclave of members of the Boy Scout organization in Washington.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Apr/10/1935

No objection

William Stanley

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APR 10 1935
TO THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ...

CLEGG TOLSON BACKUS

MAY 27 1935 AM

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

CT:MC

April 15, 1935.

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

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Please be advised that I furnished Courtney Ryley Cooper the originals of the two attached memoranda dealing with the cases involving [redacted] and [redacted]

Respectfully,

C. H. Carlson.

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MAY 29 1935

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 27 1935 P. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CLEGG | FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

REJ:MAM

April 12, 1935

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

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

There are attached hereto two cases involving thefts of property by young boys and concerning which the Bureau has conducted investigations.

Respectfully,

R. E. Joseph.

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MAY 29 1935

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAY 28 1935 P.M.

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April 12, 1935

MEMORANDUM

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On July 11, 1934, certain personal effects of Lieutenant E. H. Harrison, United States Army, were being removed from his quarters at Fort Monroe, Virginia, to the crating shed preparatory for shipment to the Canal Zone, to which post the Lieutenant had been transferred. Among the civilian employees stationed in the crating shed was one [redacted] 18 years of age, who resided at Phoebus, Virginia. While [redacted] and two other civilian employees were engaged in moving a large wooden case marked "Guns", one of the men made the remark that the box contained a machine gun.

On the morning of July 12, 1934, the box marked "Guns" was discovered missing from the crating shed. Investigation conducted by the Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation indicated that one of these employees was probably responsible for the theft. The day following the discovery of the theft of the box of guns, the box in which the guns had been contained was found on a vacant lot a short distance from the home of [redacted] in Phoebus, Virginia. At the time of the recovery of the box, it had been broken up. However, it was positively identified as being the box in question.

Information received from an anonymous telephone call indicated that the missing guns could be found at a certain address in Phoebus, Virginia. A search warrant was obtained and the premises indicated in the telephone call were searched, with the result that the three antique rifles, valued at $470.00, were recovered. One of these rifles was found concealed in the hedge in the rear of the house in question, and the other two were found under the house.

Information gathered by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation indicated that [redacted] had been seen on the previous evening riding in a taxicab operated by one Carrol Decker, 22 years of age, of Hamptom, Virginia. Questioning of Decker revealed that about 2:00 o'clock A.M., on the morning of July 14, 1934, [redacted] the 14-year-old brother of [redacted] and one [redacted] 17 years of age, had engaged him to drive them to a point the National Cemetery in Phoebus, Virginia, at which place [redacted] was picked up with a large bundle. After picking [redacted] up, they were driven to the rear of the premises in Phoebus, Virginia, where the guns were subsequently recovered.

Upon confronting [redacted] with the above information furnished by Carrol Decker, [redacted] confessed that he had stolen the three rifles in question. He implicated Decker in a written statement which he gave as having guilty knowledge of the theft. [redacted] further stated that he had Decker

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drive him to the Fort on the evening that he stole the guns and that he told Decker that he was going to the Fort to get the guns in question. After the guns had been obtained, Decker drove [redacted] to the National Cemetery where the guns were concealed. Questioning of [redacted] and [redacted] disclosed that they were with [redacted] at the time he concealed the guns.

The rifles stolen were described as follows:

Gibbs (Bristol, England) single shot rifle, .461 calibre, value $350.00.

Pope single shot rifle, engraved, .38-72 calibre, value $75.00.

Springfield rifle, single shot, .45-70 calibre, Model 1884, restored, value $45.00.

[redacted] gave as his reason for stealing the guns the fact that he knew a man to whom he could sell a sub-machine gun, and thinking that the box contained a sub-machine gun, he decided to take it.

The following signed statement was secured from [redacted] the 14-year-old brother of [redacted]

"When I made a statement of July 24, 1934, I did not tell the whole truth. [redacted] told me that I should not admit anything. At about 6:30 P.M., on July 11, 1934, my brother [redacted] asked me to go downtown with him. We went to 'Buck's' taxi stand, where [redacted] talked to Carrol Decker, a taxi driver, [redacted] and I got into Decker's taxi, and we drove to Fort Monroe. We let [redacted] out of the taxi in back of the theater. [redacted] went toward the crating shed and returned a short time later with a large box, which I found out contained three rifles. When [redacted] got into the car with the box, I asked him what he had, but he wouldn't tell me. I knew he had stolen something, and he told me later that night that he had stolen some guns. When we were driving away from the Fort, we picked up two soldiers, one by the name of "Whitey", and one named Murphy.

"Decker drove us to the road in back of our house near the National Cemetery. [redacted] got out of the taxi and took the box.

"At about 1:30 A.M., on July 14, 1934, [redacted] told me to meet him on the road by the cemetery on the Normal School side. [redacted] said that he wanted to get rid of the rifles that he stole at Fort Monroe. [redacted] went

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with me and we got Decker and met [redacted] by the cemetery. [redacted] was with [redacted] and they had the guns. They had them wrapped in canvas. [redacted] put them in the taxi and we all drove to Libby Street near the railroad crossing. [redacted] then got out of the taxi, took the guns and went off across a field. He returned a short time later, and said that he had hid the guns in some bushes near a house. We then returned home."

All of the above facts were presented to the United States Attorney at Norfolk, Virginia, who advised that he would not prosecute any of the subjects, with the exception of [redacted] because of their youthfulness. On November 8, 1934, [redacted] was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Norfolk, Virginia charged with violation of Title 18, Section 466, U. S. C. A., in that he stole personal property from a Government Reservation. On November 15, 1934, [redacted] entered a plea of guilty before the United States District Court at Norfolk, Virginia. Imposition of sentence was suspended for a period of three years, and [redacted] was placed on probation for a like period.

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April 12, 1935

MEMORANDUM

The Federal Bureau of Investigation was requested by the United States Attorney at Miami, Florida, to conduct an investigation to ascertain the persons responsible for thefts of numerous articles of Government property stolen from Government airplanes during the Miami Air Races for the period January 10 to 14, 1935.

The investigation conducted by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation disclosed that during the Air Races, there were encamped near the airport several groups of school boys. These boys had several altercations with the National Guardsmen assigned to guard the airplanes during the races. Information was secured that several members of the National Guard were planning to meet one [redacted] at the coming weekly drill of the National Guard, for the purpose of purchasing some stolen goggles and helmets from him. It was ascertained that [redacted] was one of the young school boys who had encamped near the airport during the races.

[redacted] was questioned at the Miami High School upon his return to school. He finally admitted that he had stolen several articles from the airplanes. Continued questioning revealed that [redacted] and [redacted] were also implicated in the thefts. The foregoing boys' descriptions are as follows:

Name	[redacted]	[redacted]
Age	18	17
Height	5 feet 10 inches	5 feet 8 inches
Weight	140 pounds	170 pounds
Build	Slender	Stocky
Color of Hair	Brown	Black
Color of Eyes	Blue	Brown
Complexion	Pale, pimply	Dark
Mustache	Clean	Clean shaven, heavy beard
Condition of teeth	Good	Good
Eye glasses	None	None
Residence	44 S. W. 14th Street, Miami, Florida	343 S. W. 5th Street, Miami, Florida

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Occupation	Student	Student
Race	White	White
Nationality	American	American
Citizenship	United States	United States
Name	[redacted]	[redacted]
Age	17	17
Height	5 feet 8 inches	5 feet 7 inches
Weight	135 pounds	140 pounds
Build	Slender	Medium
Hair	Light brown	Red
Eyes	Brown	Blue
Complexion	Tanned	Ruddy and freckled
Mustache	Clean	Clean
Teeth	Good	Good
Eye glasses	None	Spectacles - plain frames
Residence	2146 N. W. 20th Street, Miami, Florida	2353 N.W. 29th Street, Miami, Florida
Occupation	Naval Reserve	Student
Race	White	White
Nationality	American	American
Citizenship	United States	United States

Name	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Age	16	16	19
Height	5 feet 8 inches	5 feet 10 inches	5 feet 7 inches
Weight	125 pounds	150 pounds	150 pounds
Build	Slender	Medium	Stocky
Hair	Light brown	Brown	Sandy
Eyes	Blue	Blue	Blue
Complexion	Pale	Fair	Ruddy
Mustache	Clean	Clean	Clean
Teeth	Good	Good	Good
Eye glasses	None	None	None
Residence	1236 N.W. 54th Street, Miami, Florida	1521 N.W. 45th Street, Miami, Florida	1243 N.W. 45th Street, Miami, Florida
Occupation	Works in bakery	Student	Marine Reserve
Race	White	White	White
Nationality	American	American	American
Citizenship	United States	United States	United States

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All of the subjects admitted either stealing or possessing various articles stolen from the airplanes entered in the Air Races. [redacted] admitted making the statement to some of his comrades that he had enough equipment to start a flying field of his own if he just had the planes. The value of the property and equipment recovered is estimated at $400.

All of the foregoing facts were presented to the United States Attorney at Miami, Florida, who, after consideration of the evidence and the youthfulness of the subjects, declined to authorize prosecution.

CT:MC

April 25, 1935.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Penthouse,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Ryley:

I thought you might be interested in the attached Police Chiefs' News Letter, April, 1935, issue, which is published every month by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. You will note on page four a reference to "Ten Thousand Public Enemies".

I have received no word from the Attorney General concerning the radio matter.

With kind personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

FILES SECTION
MAILED
APR 26 1935
P.M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-21526-174
APR 29 1935

JLL:HCB

April 29, 1935

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145WCB/dcg

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

With reference to the request made of you by Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper to secure authority to prepare material for presentation on the radio, based upon interesting closed cases handled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I believe that this request should be granted. In talking with Mr. Cooper today, he proposes to use material only available in closed cases. Similar material has been furnished to writers for magazines, special feature writers of newspapers, and to cartoonists. Consequently, I believe that the request to present such material over the radio not only cannot consistently be denied, but, in fact, is a request which should be granted because of its possible value to the Department of Justice, in that it will bring before a large portion of the public some of the work performed by the Agents of the Department.

Furthermore, you will recall that some time ago cases of similar character were broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company over what was known as the Lucky Strike Hour, authority therefor having been granted by former Attorney General Mitchell. These broadcasts demonstrated the actual functioning of this Bureau in coordinating the activities of Police Departments throughout the country, as well as the successful detection of Federal law violators. Fictitious names and places were used in the radio dramatizations of these cases, and at no time were disclosures made of so-called Federal investigative technic.

Mr. Cooper has further requested that in the event authority is granted by this Department for the use of this material, the dialogue - after it has been prepared by him - be checked as to accuracy so far as the facts are concerned. I believe that this request of Mr. Cooper should also be granted.

RECORDED 62-31526-175

It is understood that the presentation will be by a reputable sponsor, and that the script, as well as the dramatized portion of the program will be in a dignified manner. The same phraseology would be used in introducing the program as was used in the Lucky Strike Hour, namely, that the facts in the cases have been authenticated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice. If you concur in the above recommendations, I am attaching hereto a letter addressed by Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper for your signature.

MAY 1 1935

Respectfully,
J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

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

PRESS SECTION
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Enclosure #66742

C
O
P
Y

April 30, 1935.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Raleigh Hotel,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Cooper:-

Reference is made to your recent conference concerning the radio broadcasting of dramatizations or monologues based upon interesting cases furnished by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

You are hereby granted permission, subject to cancellation at any time by the Department, to present over the radio in dramatized or monologue form, stories based upon data furnished by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The plan for such broadcasts and the completed scripts of the dramatizations or monologues are to be read and approved by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, prior to presentation on the air. It will be necessary that the completed script to be broadcast in each case be submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for final approval at least two weeks prior to the actual presentation of each such case.

It is my desire that these broadcast presentations, dealing with the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and of the Department, should be presented in a most dignified manner.

Very truly yours,

Attorney General.

File - original signed by Atty Genl & handed to Mr C R Cooper 5/13/35

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-21526-175X

MAY 13 1935

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5101 5/13 1935.

To:
- ____Director
- ____Mr. Nathan
- ____Mr. Clegg
- ____Mr. Tamm
- ____Mr. Edwards
- ____Mr. Egan
- ____Mr. Quinn
- ____Mr. Baughman
- ____Mr. Glavin
- ____Mr. Swenson
- ____Miss Gandy
- ____Mr. Tracy
- ____Mr. Renneberger
- ____Mr. Scheidt
- ____Miss Sheaffer
- ____Mr. Kennedy
- ✓ Mr. Seymour

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See Me Send File

File with addl correspondence on same subject

62-21526

Clyde Tolson

From

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

to

Official indicated below by check mark

Solicitor General Reed	
Assistant to the Attorney General Stanley	
Assistant Attorney General Stephens	
Assistant Attorney General Wideman	
Assistant Attorney General Keenan	
Assistant Attorney General Sweeney	
Assistant Attorney General Blair	
Assistant Solicitor General MacLean	
Mr. Hoover, Director of Investigation	✓
Mr. Bates, Director of Prisons	
Mr. Beardslee, Director of War Risk Bureau	
Mr. Lawrence, Taxes and Penalties	
Mr. Stewart, Administrative Assistant	
Mr. Holtzoff, Special Assistant	
Mr. Suydam, Special Assistant	
Mr. McMahon, Special Assistant	
Mr. Miller, Advisory Committee on Crime	
Board of Parole	
Mr. Finch, Pardon Attorney	
Mr. Gardner, General Agent	
Mr. Donaldson, Assistant Chief Clerk	
Mr. Moore, Division of Records	
Mr. Sornborger, Appointment Clerk	
Mr. Carusi	
Mr. Boyd	
Mr. Gates	
Miss O'Brien	
Miss Lamke	
Mr. Willard	

MEMORANDUM

Mrs. Kelly

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 11 1935 ..M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 134641

CT:ACS

April 20, 1935.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:-

I am returning herewith the article contained in a recent issue of the St. Louis Post Dispatch concerning "Ten Thousand Public Enemies". I was very glad to see this.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Ho...

Enclosure

RECORDED
&
~~INDEXED~~

62-21526-176

FILES SECTION
MAILED
APR 20 ...
DIVISION ...

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

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DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

62-21526-176 ENCLOSURE

AMERICA'S KILLERS—and What They Are Like

New and Intimate Views of Some of the Nation's "Ten Thousand Public Enemies" in Action and Otherwise

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-23-84 BY 9145WEB/AUG



By KEITH KERMAN
Of the Post-Dispatch Sunday Magazine Staff

JOHN DILLINGER almost died under ether in his face-lifting operation. Eddie Green, bank robber, while delirious, gave valuable information to Federal officers. Shotgun George Zeigler, reputedly one of the assassins who shot down seven Moran gangsters on St. Valentine's day, loved flowers and worked as a landscape gardener occasionally. Verne Miller, leader in the Kansas City Union Station slaughter, abhorred kidnaping and vulgarity in the presence of women. Dillinger—and the rest of his associates—were afraid of Baby Face Nelson. The guns used by convicts in the Leavenworth Prison break of 1931 were shipped from St. Louis. Frank Nash married Frances Luce, a former schoolteacher, when he already had a wife. Harvey Bailey and Wilbur Underhill confessed to a bank robbery, of which they were not guilty—as an alibi. Homer Van Meter used to pose

Above—"Baby Faced" Nelson, whose associates were so afraid of him that they made him stand in the center when they were dividing loot.

At right—Verne Miller, the machine-gun killer, who scorned kidnaping and hated profanity.

Above—Fred Goetz, alias J. George Zeigler, the college educated killer, was an amateur landscape gardener.

At left—Frank Nash was an old style robber of the Jesse James school, who learned the modern technique.

it or not, Dillinger was forced through fear to bow to the desires of still another man; this person was Baby Face Nelson. . . . Therefore, instead of a gang ruled by an all-wise leader, the Dillinger crowd was largely a co-operative affair."

The author later deals in more detail with the fear of Nelson. "It implied that Dillinger was afraid of Baby Face. In that he was not alone. The entire gang was afraid of him, even to the women. Everyone looked upon his as a rat among men. After a bank robbery, they inevitably would give him the 'honor' of dividing the spoils. In reality, this was a protective measure. They would engineer him into a position in the center of a room, and all group about him while he split the money. They lived in fear that if he were allowed to be on the outside of the group, he would machine-gun them all and take everything.

Attempts by Dillinger, Van Meter, Nelson and others to rid themselves of identifying lines on their fingertips by having them burned with acid were unsuccessful. Doc and Fred Barker and Alvin Karpis tried a more drastic method. They had a renegade physician slice the flesh from their fingertips, leaving only a thin layer

62-21526-176

presidents, Alvin Karpis—Old Creepy —recently branded as Public Enemy No. 1, as a boy was marbles champion of Topeka, Kansas. Kate Barker helped plan crimes for her sons and then cried with anxiety for their safety.

These are a few of the inside facts Courtney Ryley Cooper picked up in surveying the American underworld of the last decade or so, the era of rampant gangsterism and organized crime, of dressy, luxury-loving, golf-playing murderous felons. He learned a good deal of the life histories of the "big shots" who swaggered across the criminal scene, of what crimes they committed and what women they fascinated. He learned what the underworld whispered of who killed whom and why, of the frequent journeyings of prominent criminals, their celebrations, their hide-outs and domestic troubles, their foibles, prejudices, amusements, aliases and changes in appearance. Much of it came from the files of the Division of Investigation of the Department of Justice, which painstakingly gathers the most detailed and comprehensive information possible about wanted persons. Of these things, and of the work of the Department of Justice in combating crime, Cooper tells in "Ten Thousand Public Enemies," just published by Little, Brown and Company.

The title is derived from the fact that out of the 3,000,000 persons whose fingerprints are on file in the Identification Unit of the Division of Investigation, 10,000 are in a special classification, and are listed in a separate file. They are men and women considered sufficiently dangerous that officers must be prepared for a gun fight in arresting them. They are professional criminals addicted to crimes of violence—kidnaping, robbery, extortion. They are known as Public Enemies, and the collection of their fingerprint cards constitutes a "Who's Who" of vicious crime in America.

Considerable space is devoted in Cooper's book to Frank Nash, who was killed by his own mob in an attempt to deliver him from the hands of officers at the Union Station in Kansas City, both because of his connections with the criminal activities of his day and because of the effects of his death. The Kansas City killings, in the author's opinion, inspired a salutary public revolt against lawlessness and set the Division of Investigation on its present extensive and intensive campaign against crime, with increased legal and physical powers which make it, he says, "the best-equipped crime-fighting organization in the world."

Nash was a link between the old outlawry and the new. He rode with Al Spencer in Oklahoma bank robberies in the early 1920's, the gang making its raids on horseback—collecting its loot and galloping out of town in a cloud of dust, whooping and firing six-shooters in traditional Western fashion. Spencer became ambitious and robbed a train, against Nash's advice. The gang was broken up, Spencer was killed, and Nash went to the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth. There he met Jimmy Keating and Thomas Holden train robbers of a newer school, who explained to him how really modern criminals established political connections, disposed of stolen bonds, hired lawyers before they were caught and had great times in pleasant resorts between jobs. Nash also became friendly with Charlie Harmon from Texas and a fellow Oklahoman, Machine Gun Kelly, whose real name was George Kelly Barnes. The group engineered an escape for Keating and Holden. Not long afterward—in 1930—Nash (now a trusty) escaped.

HE WENT to visit his old friend, Herb (Deafy) Farmer, who had a little farm near Joplin, Missouri, which served as a hideout for criminals. Herb also ran liquor into Kansas City. Nash took a little gift to Herb and his wife, Esther—a book containing the works of Shakespeare, which he had stolen from the prison library. Nash took up liquor running and soon made enough to buy an automobile. He also made some interesting acquaintances among persons who came to the Farmer place. Two of them were Fred Barker and Verne Miller; they soon were calling him by his nickname, Jelly. In Kansas City he ran into Charlie Harmon and his wife, Paula, a well-educated young woman of respectable parents, who ran a brothel while her husband was in prison.

Nash went to St. Paul with Miller and there and in Chicago he mingled with the elite of gangdom. He hid his baldness under a wig, had his nose remodeled, acquired a paramour, and soon was one of the insiders, esteemed for his skill in planning robberies.

His associates formed a complex crew. There was Harvey Bailey, rather distinguished looking, who not only engaged in robbery but ran a large still in partnership with Fred (Killer) Burke, and was "tied in" with the Capone interests. There was Tom Golden, who was running around in those days with a cigarette girl named Gladys. There was Jimmy Keating, whose wife, Margo, was a former manicure girl, sister of a Chicago policeman. Prominent in the group was Verne Miller, war veteran and former Sheriff, big-time bootlegger and accomplished bank robber. He was a virtuoso with a sub-machine gun; he could change a drum in four seconds. One of his specialties was said to be the murder of men whose wives wanted to collect their insurance. He thought kidnaping was a dirty business. He resented foul language when women were present. At a gangster party in a speakeasy he told a loud-mouthed intruder: "I don't mind your butting in on this party, but cut our your — — — vulgarity." His wife, Vivian, was an expensively dressed blonde who had a young daughter by a previous marriage.





TWO DIFFERENT MEN—*Though unrelated they looked exactly alike, had the same Bertillon measurements, were both imprisoned for killings and were named William West and Will West respectively. But their fingerprints identified them.*

One of the strangest figures in the crowd was Shotgun George Zeigler, right name Fred Goetz. He was a graduate of the University of Illinois, where he had played on the football team, and was a fine golfer. Robbery was his business, but he was very fond of landscape gardening, and sometimes worked at it. A reserved woman named Irene was his companion. Ordinarily close-mouthed, Zeigler was subject to queer spells of indiscreet loquacity. These outbursts grew more frequent—evidences, apparently, of a progressive insanity—and at last Shotgun George's mouth was stilled by bullets. It is supposed that old Kate Barker, who was slain by officers not long ago in Florida with one of her sons, gave the order for his execution, considering him a menace to the Barker-Karpis gang, with which he had become closely connected.

Machine Gun Kelly, Eddie Green, the Barker boys and their mother, Alvin Karpis and lesser fry, were occasionally in contact with Nash, Miller, et al. In various combinations they sallied forth for their depredations on society. It was a restless life, in pairs or small groups they were always moving from one place to another—to Chicago, St. Paul, Kansas City, Hot Springs, New York, or some resort near Chicago.

In a raid on a bank in Menomonie, Wisconsin, Charlie Harmon and Frank Weber were killed; they weren't popular with others of the crowd, and it isn't certain that the shots that killed them came from pursuers.

It was decided to fill the vacancies thus created with Earl Thayer and Grover Durrill. Since these gentlemen were in the penitentiary at Leavenworth, a scheme to free them was indicated. The convicts were apprised of this by a telegram saying: "Mother and Frances are well. I will leave next week. Love. Margaret M. Brown." A barrel of shoe paste was bought in St. Louis and shipped to Joliet, Illinois. Four revolvers, a sawed-off shotgun, ammunition and dynamite were bought in Peoria. In Joliet these supplies were put in inner tubes and hidden in the barrel of paste. The barrel was brought by truck to St. Louis for shipment by freight to the penitentiary. An armed guard kept close watch as the truck entered St. Louis. Cooper writes: "Here they were in unprotected territory. The St. Louis Police Department is hated in the criminal world for its efficiency." No suspicion was aroused, however, and the barrel was shipped. Another telegram went to the prison: "Aunt Emma very ill. Leaving St. Louis tonight. Margaret M. Brown." A short time later the break was made, but Thayer was recaptured and Durrill shot himself when cornered. The other fugitives killed themselves or were captured.

Keating, Holden and Harvey Bailey were arrested on a Kansas City golf course after Federal agents had traced the purchase of a golf hat to Holden. Bailey was imprisoned in the Kansas State Penitentiary at Lansing. He soon wanted out, so guns were smuggled to him and Nash arranged for a hideout near Picher, Oklahoma. A telegram announcing the plans to a friend read: "Will cut hay on thirtieth. Have purchased six cows for delivery at Picher." Bailey, Wilbur Underhill and four other convicts got to the hideout after the escape.

In the meantime Jelly Nash, under an assumed name, had married his ex-school teacher, regardless of the fact that he was already married. And Paula Harmon has sufficiently recovered from her grief to become the girl friend of Fred Barker.

FEDERAL agents caught up with Nash at last in Hot Springs. After his death in the Kansas City Union Station slaughter, Verne Miller, identified as the leader of the machine gunners, became the object of a relentless hunt. He was so "hot" that he traveled in disguise as a spectacle salesman. He ran short of money and, the story goes, a friend in Detroit gave him a job machine-gunning enemy gangsters. After three had been mowed down, Miller himself was slain—killed in his sleep.

None of Miller's associates wanted to be connected with that Union Station job. Harvey Bailey and Wilbur Underhill were so anxious to avoid being implicated in it that they signed a letter to Oklahoma authorities confessing participation in the robbery of a bank at Black Rock, Arkansas, the day before the Kansas City shooting. They didn't take part in the robbery, but were willing to take the blame, because it would serve as an alibi in the murder case. They thought their actual alibi wouldn't be believed.

After the death of Nash and Verne Miller other gangsters came to the fore, notably Dillinger, Baby Face Nelson (Lester Gillis), Karpis and the Barkers. Cooper says that the Dillinger gang was not really headed by Dillinger. "A least two of the bandits were his superiors mentally, one of them Charles Makley, the other Harry Pierpont. . . . Later, whether he liked Mother Barker, Cooper says, "crying with pain."

SUCH efforts to escape what Cooper calls "the ten policemen" that criminals carry on their hands indicates the potency of the fingerprint system as a weapon against crime. The case of Will West and William West, according to the author, played an important part in gaining recognition for the system in the United States. In 1903 a Negro named Will West entered the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth. When he was being photographed and measured the record clerk found that his looks and measurements corresponded so exactly with those of a Negro who had entered some time before that he thought he was dealing again with the earlier prisoner. But that man proved to be still in prison; his name was William West. Will and William were put side by side and they couldn't be told apart. They had even committed similar crimes: William, murder, Will, manslaughter. They had never seen each other and, so far as known, were not related. The only way they could be distinguished was by their entirely dissimilar fingerprints.

Among the many scientific appliances in the Crime Laboratory of the Division of Investigation—which, incidentally, is at the service of local police officials—are devices for infinitely precise measurements. In identifying the writer of extortion letters to County Judge, T. E. Pearson, of Mississippi it was found that the letters were written on the same kind of stationery as was found in the home of Mark Cyril Spencer. The paper measured 7.707 by 10.46 inches and was .00510 of an inch thick. A clean sheet weighed 5.0975 grams; when the text of an extortion note was written on it with a pencil the weight was 5.2239 grams—the same as the real extortion letter, Spencer got 20 years.

The traditional honor among thieves was lacking in the Dillinger gang, which may be considered fairly typical of modern gangs. Its members fleeced one another, its women stole one another's clothes. Cooper writes: Everybody connected with this mob seemed to have dishonest hands. . . . In spite of its spectacular features, it was an unromantic lot. It robbed and slaughtered, and died by the gun, largely an animal crew which existed not through its own cleverness, but because of the integrals which allow any gang to exist: the extensive array of protective scavengers of crime, always circling about the big-timer that they may snatch what blood money falls by the wayside."

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

CT:LC

May 3, 1935.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-23-84 BY 9145 WEB/MJ

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mrs. Courtney Ryley Cooper telephoned me today with reference to the script prepared by Mr. Cooper for audition purposes in connection with the possible dramatization of the facts of Bureau cases on the radio in line with the recent approval furnished Mr. Cooper by the Attorney General for such broadcasting.

Mrs. Cooper stated that she noticed the names had been changed in the script but that one of Harvey Bailey's aliases, Bill Benham, was being used. I explained the reason why we thought the use of the names and places in the cases to be dramatized should not be used and that this matter was thoroughly understood by Mr. Cooper when he was in Washington.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-21526-177

RECORDED
MAY 7 - 1935

62-21526-177
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 6 1935 P.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

GNL:MAM
7-1143

April 29, 1935

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WSB/bas

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

Re: RUFE PERSFUL, with alias; RILEY OLIVER GUNN, with alias; EARL CARR, et al - Victims; KIDNAPING; NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT.

The statements concerning the above entitled case contained in the interview with the Attorney General by Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, entitled "Rise and Receive Sentence", have been reviewed, and it is noticed that the name of Persful is incorrectly spelled throughout as Persfal.

In line 19, in the last paragraph on page 18 of the interview, the following statement is made "Subsequent events brought about the abandonment of the penal institution to which he had been sent, —". There is nothing in the file to support this statement, there being no indication that there was any change in the penal institution subsequent to Persful's sentence.

In the last sentence beginning on page 18, Mr. Cooper makes the following statement: "The shooting of an escaping convict brought rewards in lessened servitude". In the investigation of this case, there were no records found which would indicate that any of Persful's paroles were granted as a reward for his having killed escaping convicts, and the only basis appearing in the file for the statement just quoted is the reported interview had with Mr. Al Reed, presently Federal Probation Officer, Little Rock, Arkansas, and former Chief Deputy Warden of the Arkansas State Penitentiary, who is intimately acquainted with Persful's record. All penitentiary and other official records of the State of Arkansas are conveniently meager with respect to Persful's sentences and paroles.

In the first paragraph on page 19 of Mr. Cooper's interview, he states that Persful's first opportunity came in 1927, when a fellow convict made a break for liberty, and was killed by Persful. There is nothing to indicate that this killing took place in the year 1927, nor is there any basis for the statement that Persful's sentence was reduced because of this killing, other than the oral admission of Mr. Al Reed. The parole report submitted by the Little Rock Office states that nowhere in the Arkansas Penitentiary records is there a written explanation of the reason for the reduction of Persful's sentence in this instance.

RECORDED
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~~INDEXED~~

MAY 8- 1935

62-21526-178
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 6 1935 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
HOLLOMAN
TAMM
FILE

In the third paragraph on page 19, there appears the following sentence: "For a third time he was assigned to the role of trusty guard, and this time shot down four convicts, killing one and crippling three others". Again, the only substantiation of this statement appearing in the Bureau files lies in the recorded interview with Mr. Al Reed, there being no records maintained which would afford a basis for this statement.

In the last sentence appearing on page 19, Mr. Cooper states that Persful was apprehended on the charge of kidnaping by Bureau agents. This is incorrect. Persful was taken into custody by the Sheriff of Blytheville, Arkansas and his deputies in one of their investigations of liquor law violators.

No other portion of Mr. Cooper's interview with the Attorney General has been reviewed by me.

Respectfully,

G. N. Lowdon

G. N. Lowdon.

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

CT:MC

May 2, 1935.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Backus
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy
Mr Scheidt

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Attached hereto is a copy of an interview with the Attorney General, written by Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper and entitled "Rise and Receive Sentence".

The only portion of this interview which deals with any data secured from this Bureau is in connection with the case of RUFE PERSFUL. Mr. Loudon in Mr. Tamm's Unit checked this report and a copy of the attached memorandum prepared by him on April 29, 1935, was furnished to Mr. Cooper in order that he might make the suggested changes in the interview.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

MAY 8 - 1935
RECORDED & INDEXED

62-21526-179
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 6 1935
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CLEGG SCHEIDT FILE

West Virginia Wesleyan College
Buckhannon, West Virginia

May 14, 1935

O. Earle Karickhoff
Department of
Sociology and Economics

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/[illegible]

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Conroy
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Egan
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Lester
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Division of Investigation
United States Department of Justice,
Washington D.C.

My dear Mr. Hoover: I notice that you do not use the phrase "public enemy" in your foreword to Cooper's "Ten Thousand Public Enemies." I wonder whether you consider the phrase "Public Enemy No 1," a happy one. It seems to me that the designation of an arch enemy of organized society in this way would be considered by such quite an honor and distinction. If I were a member of the criminal class, I feel sure that I would be ambitious to reach the place where the government would label me "Public Enemy No 1." I would be pleased to have your comment on this.

Cordially yours
O. Earle Karickhoff

Lender Postage Stamp
Mof
J.V.W.

Reply 6/21/35 EA.

62-21526-180

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
MAY 27 1935

FEDERAL BUREAU OF
MAY 17 1935
CLERK

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

CT:ACS

May 21, 1935.

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

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Mr. Thornhill of Little, Brown & Company, Boston, telephoned me yesterday stating that he has been talking with Captain J. E. Wharton, Adjutant General's Office, War Department, with respect to the possible sale of a large number of copies of "10,000 Public Enemies" to the War Department for distribution among the Civilian Conservation Camps. He states the War Department has a fund of approximately $250,000 which will be expended by June 8th for equipment for these camps. He states he suggested to Captain Wharton that he call either Mr. Hoover or the writer in order to get our views with respect to the desirability of this book for the type of young men who are members of the CCC organization and he wanted us to be posted in the event such a call is received from the War Department.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

Ruby Cooper

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY9145WEB/dzg

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-21526-181

MAY 27

CLEGG SCHEIDT

MAY 29 1935

May 21, 1935.

RECORDED ES:SLH
62-21526-180

Mr. O. Earle Harickhoff,
Department of Sociology and Economics,
West Virginia Wesleyan College,
Buckhannon, West Virginia.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Mr. Harickhoff:

I have received your letter of May 14, 1935. This Bureau has never employed such designations as "Public Enemy Number One" in referring to badly wanted fugitives. I am inclined to agree with you that the use of such expressions confers a sort of negative distinction which might inflate the ego of the criminal minded and even increase their depredations through creating delusions of grandeur.

The postage stamp enclosed with your letter is returned herewith.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

FILES SECTION
MAILED
MAY 23
P.M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Enclosure.

H HC
10 [illegible]

C
O
P
Y

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

WEST VIRGINIA WESLEYAN COLLEGE
Buckhannon, West Virginia

May 14, 1935.

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Division of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I notice that you do not use the phrase "public enemy" in your foreword to Cooper's "Ten Thousand Public Enemies". I wonder whether you consider the phrase "Public Enemy No. 1", a happy one. It seems to me that the designation of an arch enemy of organized society in this way would be considered by such quite an honor and distinction. If I were a member of the criminal class, I feel sure that I would be ambitious to reach the place where the Government would label me "Public Enemy No. 1". I would be pleased to have your comment on this.

Cordially yours,

/s/ O. Earle Karickhoff

Bu. File #62-21526-180

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

CECIL WARWICK & CECIL INC.

Advertising

230 PARK AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

May 24, 1935

Client ALBODON Program "TEN THOUSAND PUBLIC ENEMIES"

Broadcast #1 Date

SIGNATURE

(COMMERCIAL)

ANNOUNCER: Tonight, Courtney Ryley Cooper, the famous author of that sensational book of the underworld, "Ten Thousand Public Enemies," begins his revelations from the files of the greatest manhunting organization in the world -- the Federal Bureau of Investigation, directed by J. Edgar Hoover under the supervision of Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General of the United States. No man other than Courtney Ryley Cooper could tell the thrilling, secret stories of this great agency because no man other than the actual heads of this famous organization knows these stories like Mr. Cooper knows them. J. Edgar Hoover himself, says of Mr. Cooper: "His knowledge of the inner workings of the Division, his personal acquaintanceship with its wide-flung personnel, his familiarity with the methods, aims and purposes are on an equality with that of the men who actually form its staff."

So now, with the permission of the United States Department of Justice, Courtney Ryley Cooper, from his vast knowledge of the inside facts, will tell you of one of the most thrilling manhunts in history. Mr. Cooper:

COOPER: Thank you, Mr. Roberts. You quoted from Mr. Hoover that I had a "personal acquaintance with the wide-flung personnel" of the Bureau of Investigation ... It is about that personnel that I want to speak first ... They are the "G Men" ... and those two words, "G.Men" are the most hated words in the crooked speech of the underworld today ... words that are hissed in hatred by the cornered rats of the cellars of crime ... words that make ever more pale the faces of men whom prison palor, vice and evil living have given the sickly hue of creatures of the abyss.

62-21526-182

The G MEN! How proud I am to count them among my friends! They are civilization's shining sword in the bitterest war with the cruelest enemy mankind has ever known ... a war that is raging around us now ... today ...

Young, these G.Men are ... young, and strong and keen as steel ... College men, many of them ... athletes ... high in their classes ... leaders ... trained in mind and body. They think fast as a rapier's thrust. Yes ... they are the bright sword that an outraged nation has drawn against the wolf-pack of crime. And they ... these G. Men ... are a sword unstained, untouched by any breath of scandal or reproach ... the finest examples of unquestioning loyalty to duty ... of true patriotism that even this proud nation can boast.

You must understand that, as usual, I shall change certain names in tonight's story. For it's unfair to innocent persons who accidentally become involved with criminals to divulge their identity -- and the names of the Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, must for obvious reasons be concealed. Even the gangsters of today use so many aliases that it is often hard for them to recognize each other.

Nevertheless, I want you to know that every fact of tonight's revelations has been checked for accuracy by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and has been pronounced authentic.

Three men escaped from a Federal prison a few years ago. One had been a trusty. Two others got away on forged passes. Desperate men, intelligent, and with connections throughout the entire criminal world, they soon had gathered about them some of the most vicious outlaws in America. A reign of terror began --- bank robberies, hold-ups, murder.

It was a gay crowd -- the big criminals of today do not skulk in alleys. Rich from plunder, this gang played golf, and drove fast, expensive automobiles. They dressed their women in Paris frocks. They traveled by airplane, lived in big hotels, and carried their money in thousand dollar bills. Every one of this crowd had a penitentiary record -- for mail robbery, bank hold-ups, machine-gun

murders. Let us look in on the new form of criminal. One night, they all gathered in an expensive night club.

(FADE TO: THE NIGHT CLUB ORCHESTRA PLAYING SOFTLY)

(INTO DRAMATIZED STORY)

CT:LC

June 1, 1935.

RECORDED 62-21526-12

Mr. J. H. McKee,
Cecil, Warwick & Cecil,
Incorporated,
230 Park Avenue,
New York City.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcs

Dear Mr. McKee:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated May 24, 1935, and also the communication which you addressed to Mr. Tolson on the same date, concerning the proposed series of radio programs about which you and Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper conferred with officials of this Bureau sometime ago.

The proposed introduction, which you enclosed, has been reviewed and is approved, with the exception of two sentences, which, it is believed, should be amended.

It is suggested that the sentence on page 2 which reads "You must understand that, as usual, I shall change certain names in tonight's story" be changed to read "You must understand that, as usual, the names and places in tonight's story have been changed, for obvious reasons".

It is suggested also that the sentence on page 2 which reads "Nevertheless, I went you to know that every fact of tonight's revelations has been checked for accuracy by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and has been pronounced authentic" be changed to read "Nevertheless, I want you to know that the basic facts upon which tonight's revelations are based have been taken from the official files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation".

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

FILES SECTION
MAILED
JUN 3 1935
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NEW YORK

RICHMOND

CECIL, WARWICK & CECIL

INCORPORATED

Advertising

230 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

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

May 24th, 1935

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WGB/dlg

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I came to Washington the latter part of April to meet with Ryley Cooper and with the hope of meeting you and talking to you about the radio series in which both Ryley and I are interested. I was sorry to miss meeting you and of having a chance of talking to you about this series. However, Ryley has written one story and we are planning to audition that story during the coming week.

I am enclosing a copy of the introductions to the series with the hope that you will look them over and write me your opinion of them.

Sincerely yours,
CECIL WARWICK& CECIL

J. H. McKee

J. H. McKEE

JHMcK/s
Encl.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-21526-182

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 4 1935
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUN 10 1935

ack 6-1-35

TOLSON CLEGG COUR SCHEIDT

NEW YORK RICHMOND

CECIL, WARWICK & CECIL

INCORPORATED

Advertising

230 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

May 24th, 1935

Mr. Clyde Tolson
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Mr. Tolson:

I am enclosing the introduction we propose to use to the series of programs Ryley Cooper and I were talking to you about a month ago.

There is also enclosed a letter to Mr. Hoover. Would you be good enough to read this introduction, give me your opinion of it, and also pass this material along to Mr. Hoover with my letter.

It certainly was pleasant to meet you.

Sincerely,
CECIL WARWICK & CECIL

J. H. McKEE

JHMcK/s
Encl. 2

RECORDED & INDEXED
62-21526-182
JUN 4 1935
JUN 10 1935
TOLSON
CLEGG
FILE

NEW YORK

RICHMOND

CECIL, WARWICK & CECIL

INCORPORATED

Advertising

230 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

June 7, 1935

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Schilder
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Miss Gandy

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dig.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 1st concerning Ryley Cooper's stories of the activities of the Department of Justice.

We will certainly follow you suggestions.

Sincerely yours,
CECIL WARWICK & CECIL

J. H. McKee

JHMcK/s

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

JUN 12 1935

62-2/526-183

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 8 1935 A.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CLEGG
ES SCHEIDT

JEH:CEK

June 20, 1935.

Time 10:21 AM

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON.
MR. CLEGG.

Re: Radio Programs on
Activities of "G Men".

Mr. Suydam telephoned and advised that Mr. Stanley had requested him to do whatever he could concerning the request of Mr. Phillips Lord to put on a radio program using the work of the Bureau as a background and using the term "G Men" as descriptive of the Bureau. Mr. Suydam stated in accordance with this he had made an appointment with Mr. Lord for tomorrow morning and that he would like to bring Mr. Lord around to see me in the morning. I stated that I would be glad to see Mr. Lord, and suggested that he might want to go through the Bureau and view its activities while he is here.

Mr. Suydam advised that he thought if Mr. Lord desired to put on his radio programs in a dignified manner, we should take advantage of his offer, mainly because it would be impossible to stop them from doing this in any way they saw fit, if we refused the request. I stated that this was my opinion also, and informed Mr. Suydam, in this connection, that I had referred Mr. George Zimmer to Mr. Suydam, advising that Mr. Zimmer had done the Lucky Strike programs several years ago; that the Attorney General, about a year ago, had approved a radio program to be put on by Mr. Zimmer, provided that such programs were submitted to the Department for its approval prior to being put on the air, but that Mr. Zimmer had done nothing about this until yesterday when he appeared with a proposed program to be put on for "Wheatena", and had been advised that he would have to take this up with Mr. Suydam.

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-21526-184

I further stated, with regard to the whole question of allowing such programs to be put on with the approval of the Department, that I believed in instances where a reputable person made a request, we should make an effort to help them; that if we do not do so, they will take steps to put on programs which are based on fictitious stories of work of the Bureau, mentioning the fact that I understood several programs of the latter type were being made in New York by parties who had never contacted the Department as far as I knew. I also stated that we had approved Courtney Ryley Cooper's programs which are to start July 1st, and if we refused any request now, we might be accused of showing discrimination.

Mr. Suydam inquired as to what Mr. Zimmer specifically desired. I stated that he had advised us that he desired to obtain access to some of the closed cases of the Bureau; that he will then dramatize these to be put on the air in the same manner that the Lucky Strike programs were portrayed, that is, it will be

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/tdg

stated at the beginning of the program that the cases are taken from the factual files of the Department of Justice; that in the first program which Mr. Zimmer has prepared there is not a single killing in it, which is gratifying; that no names of agents are mentioned, the names being fictitious, and the names of places, etc. will also be fictitious. I stated that Mr. Zimmer understands that his programs are to be first submitted to the Department for its approval prior to being portrayed on the air and that if we could make similiar arrangements with Mr. Lord and others making similiar requests, I believed it would be advisable to do so, as we had plenty of cases to supply innumerable demands without furnishing duplications to any two persons.

I advised Mr. Suydam that in this manner we could control these programs in the dignified manner in which we desired to have them presented, informing Mr. Suydam that I had received word that a company was planning to put out a magazine called "G Men" and that anoth r company was planning to put out a bar of candy called "G Men", all of which was very undesirable.

I further remarked that if we approved several programs, authorizing the use of the term "G Men", it might hav a tendency to "kill" the other programs which are being prepared without Department approval.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

COPY

EAT:TAM June 27, 1935

RECORDED 62-215266-185

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

My dear Ryley:

Relative to your inquiry of June 22, 1935, concerning the widow of Gus Winkeler, you are advised that this woman now resides at 113 South Wester Parkway, Louisville, Kentucky, under the name of Mrs. Walter Marsh.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 uxb/deg

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-215266

COPY

REN:LL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

June 25, 1935

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Mrs. Gus Winkeler

In response to the inquiry of Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, dated June 22, 1935, please be advised that Mrs. Gus Winkeler, now Mrs. Walter (Geogette) Marsh, according to a memorandum of Special Agent F. E. Hurley, dated at Louisville, Kentucky, January 24, 1935, was then residing at 113 South Western Parkway, Louisville, Kentucky.

Respectfully,

R. E. Newby.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WSB/drg

RECORDED 62-31526-185

JUL 2 1935

JUL 5 1935

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-31526

COPY

THE PENTHOUSE
Twelve Twelve Fifth Avenue
New York

June 22, 1935

My Dear Edgar:

Will you be good enough to send me the name and address of Mrs. Gus Winkler? I think either Bob Newby or Ed Tamm has it.

She is now married to a minister and living somewhere in Kentucky, but that is all I know.

An editor I know wants to write her about the manuscript of the book she wrote depicting the life of a wife of a gangster.

Samezever,

Ryley.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcs

62-215-26-1285

RECORDED

JUL 5 1935

ORIGINAL FILED IN

CT:EG June 29, 1935

56144

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/25/84 BY [illegible]

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Please be advised that a copy of the attached memorandum, entitled EDNA MURRAY with aliases - Edna Sullivan; Edna Stanley; Edna Price; Doris Ferrell, dated June 28, 1935, was furnished to Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

RECORDED

62-215-26-186

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 5 1935
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAILED JUL 10 1935

FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

REN:TD

June 28, 1935

MEMORANDUM

56144

Re: EDNA MURRAY, with aliases,
Edna Sullivan; Edna Stanley;
Edna Price; Doris Farrell.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WBB/[illegible]

Edna Murray, one of the defendants named in the indictment returned at St. Paul, Minnesota by the Federal Grand Jury on January 22, 1935, charging her and others with conspiracy to kidnap Edward G. Bremer, has been an associate of criminals nearly all her life. She was born as Edna Stanley at Marion, Kansas on May 28, 1909. At the age of twenty-three, while employed as a waitress and cashier in a cafe at Sapulpa, Oklahoma, she first met Volney Davis and associated with him until February 5, 1932, when Davis was sent to the Oklahoma State Penitentiary, McAlester, Oklahoma, to serve a life sentence for the crime of murder. Davis and Arthur R. Parker were both convicted for the murder of Thomas J. Sherrill, aged night watchman at the St. John's Hospital, Tulsa, Oklahoma, which occurred on August 26, 1921.

Davis escaped from the Oklahoma State Penitentiary on January 6, 1925 and was arrested as Roy Green by the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department on January 22, 1925, together with Edna Murray and Earl Stuchlick. Davis was returned to the Oklahoma State Penitentiary. After the conviction of Davis on the murder charge, Edna Murray became associated with and married "Diamond Joe" Sullivan. Her sister, Doris Stanley, married Emory B. Connell, one of the famous Connell brothers. Sullivan was a member of the Connell gang, which had perpetrated a number of bank robberies and had stolen numerous automobiles throughout the southwest. Sullivan was taken into custody by the Special Service Department of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company at Bristow, Oklahoma on September 22, 1922, on charges of investigation in connection with the murder of Police Officer John Lung at Sapulpa, Oklahoma on September 15, 1922 and released. Edna Murray was also taken into custody in connection with this same offense at Sapulpa, Oklahoma on October 5, 1922 and later released.

On July 24, 1923, Detectives George U. Moore and Luther C. Hay, of the Little Rock, Arkansas Police Department, conducted a raid on a gambling joint in Little Rock, Arkansas and were killed by Sullivan and Connell, who escaped and were later located near Sheridan, Arkansas, where they were taken into custody and returned to the Arkansas State Penitentiary. On October 15, 1923, Sullivan and Connell were tried in State Court at Little Rock, Arkansas on charges of first degree murder and were convicted by the jury and death sentence imposed. The execution was set for December 21, 1923.

After the execution of Sullivan, Edna Murray returned to Kansas City, Missouri, where she met a barber named Jack Murray. They were later

62-21526-186

married in Los Angeles, California. On April 8, 1935, she and Murray were arrested by the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, on charges of highway robbery and on October 1, 1935, they were both sentenced to serve twenty-five years imprisonment in the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Missouri, where they were received on December 8, 1935. Kitty Murray escaped from the prison on May 2, 1937 and was arrested as Doris Worrell by the Chicago, Illinois Police Department during a raid on September 6, 1951. Her fingerprints were identified as those of Kitty Murray, the escapee from the Missouri State Penitentiary and she was, accordingly, returned to that Institution. A few months after her return, she made a second attempt to escape and was apprehended about one-half mile from the prison. She effected a successful escape from the Prison Farm on December 18, 1953 and remained at large until she was apprehended by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, at Pittsburg, Kansas on February 7, 1959.

Volney Davis, in the meantime, had succeeded in obtaining a leave of absence from the Oklahoma State Penitentiary on November 8, 1933, which leave of absence was extended on June 20, 1933 to July 2, 1934. Failing to put in an appearance on that date, Davis was declared a fugitive. After the escape of Kitty Murray, she began living with Davis as his wife. They became associated with the Barker-Karpis gang and traveled throughout the middle west with this gang, which perpetrated a number of bank robberies and kidnapings. Members of the Barker-Karpis gang, including Volney Davis and Kitty Murray, were named as defendants in the indictment returned by the Federal Grand Jury at St. Paul, Minnesota, charging them with the kidnaping of Edward G. Bremer at St. Paul, Minnesota, on January 17, 1936. The indictment as to Kitty Murray was subsequently dismissed on motion of the Government for lack of sufficient evidence. She was returned to the Missouri State Penitentiary, from which institution she had escaped, to serve the balance of her sentence and an additional sentence of two years, imposed after conviction for violation of the State Escape Laws.

62-21526

Changed to

94-3-4-20

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
769 Starks Building
Louisville, Kentucky.

July 3, 1935.

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Pennsylvania Ave. at 9th. St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith please find a newspaper clipping from the Courier-Journal, Louisville, Kentucky, dated July 3, 1935. This clipping shows a photograph of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, a photograph of Alvin Karpis along with his Identification Order and a picture of George (Machine Gun) Kelly and his wife, Catherine.

The story, "Ten Thousand Public Enemies" by Courtney Ryley Cooper is to appear in a series of articles beginning July 8, 1935, in the Louisville Times.

Very truly yours,

O. C. Dewey

O. C. DEWEY
Special Agent in Charge.

OCD/cle
Encl. W

RECORDED & INDEXED

JUL 30 1935

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

62-21526-187

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 6 1935 .M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON | SCHEIDT | FILE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

62-21526-187

Land & Mortgage Company.

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Recent among the occupants of the post of Public Enemy No. 1—Alvin Karpis.

Below is Karpis's identification card in the government files.



IDENTIFICATION ORDER NO. 1218

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

Fingerprint Classification

WANTED

ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases,
A. CARTER, RAYMOND HADLEY, GEORGE HALLER, ALVIN KORPIS,
EARL PEEL, GEORGE DUNN, H. A. HAMILTON, RAY HUNTER.

KIDNAPING

DESCRIPTION

RELATIVES:

CRIMINAL RECORD

The ins

cracy o

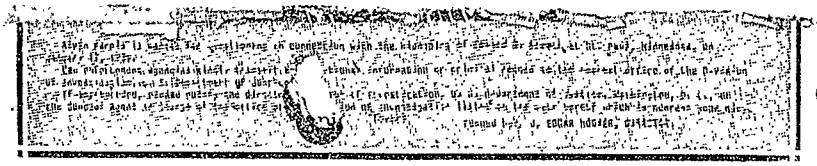
unremi



Two public enemies who boasted jails would never hold them: George (Machine Gun) Kelly and his wife, Catherine.

HOUSAND
JBLIC
NEMIES

ide story of the ruthless aristo-
f the underworld—and of the
tting war police and G-men wage
against it



By C

IF YOU ride on street cars, shop, go to the theatre, eat in rest
among street throngs—you brush elbows with criminals. The und
every forty-two persons you see has a prison or police record. The
million criminals. And of these ten thousand are listed as public enem
and dangerous that they can be captured only by armed men.

Some of them the headlines have mentioned. But others — and far more formidable — are unknown except to their fellow professionals and the forces of the law. Who are they? How do they operate? How do they elude capture or flout capture when imprisoned? How are they tracked and taken?

ALL these
Ryley C
Public Enemies
hand and fact
ing and more t
series will be

Mond

THE LOUISV

ourtney Fyley Cooper

ts, see ball games—or just walk
world is all about you. One out of
e are in this country some four
nies—men and women so desperate



J. Edgar Hoover

The 10,000 public enemies' enemy No. 1. He is Director of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice.

questions and many more Courtney
ooper answers in "Ten Thousand
," an amazing series of articles, first-
ial. It makes astonishing, enlighten-
ian exciting reading. The first of the
ublished

ay In

LLE TIMES

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

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Schilliter
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor

July 14, 1935.

Time 10:50 A.M.

Name Mr. Courtney R. Cooper

New York City

Referred to

Details:

Advised operator that the Director was not in. She stated that Mr. Cooper wanted to talk to Mr. Hoover or Mr. Tolson. Advised that effort would be made to contact Mr. Hoover or Mr. Tolson.

I called Mr. Tolson and advised him of Mr. Cooper's call. Opr. 20 at New York.

rlm.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-21526-188

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 16 1935 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUL 16 1935

TOLSON

FILE

July 11, 1935.

RECORDED 62-21526-187
NJLP:MBL:LB

Mr. L. B. Cady,
Editor, Sheriff and Police,
Box 712,
Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Dear Mr. Cady:

I wish to express to you my sincere thanks for including my article pertaining to Fingerprints in your June, 1935 New Mexico issue of Sheriffs and Police.

The listing of the subjects over which the Federal Bureau of Investigation has investigative jurisdiction is likewise appreciated by me.

I trust that your readers will find these articles of value and of assistance to them.

With kind regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

cc-El Paso

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

FILES SECTION
MAILED
JUL 11 1935

JEL:SEP

July 15, 1935.

Time - 6:40 P. M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Re: Radio Broadcast.

I telephoned Mr. Callahan of the National Broadcasting Company and told him I had received his message to the effect that Mr. Lundell and a Mr. Kennedy were coming down from New York City to do the broadcast. I said the arrangement that I had approved was for Mr. Lundell and Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper to do the broadcast and that I would not approve a substitution as Mr. Kennedy was unfamiliar with the work of the Bureau and some background was necessary for the writing of a dialogue for radio presentation. I said I thought Mr. Lundell should know my attitude about this matter so that he would not make a useless trip down here.

Mr. Callahan said Mr. Kennedy was one of the outstanding radio commentators in the country. He advised he would contact Mr. Lundell at once and call me back.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-31526-189
FEDERAL [illegible]
JUL 17 1935
U.S. [illegible]

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

FAST

DIRECT

RADIOGRAM

R.C.A. COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

A RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA SUBSIDIARY

TO ALL THE WORLD — BETWEEN IMPORTANT U. S. CITIES — TO SHIPS AT SEA

RECEIVED AT 1112 CONNECTICUT AVE.. WASHINGTON, D. C. STANDARD TI

WN33 U

NEWYORK NY 13 16 1141A

J EDGAR HOOVER DEPT OF JUSTICE

WASHDC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

WILL SEE YOU THIS AFTERNOON STOP AM FLYING DOWN WITH COURT

COOPER REGARDS

SCHECHTER NBC

RECORDED

JUL 24 1935

62-21526-190

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUL 17 1935

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON

SCHEIDT

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

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 80-2

Telephone: National 2600 To secure prompt action on inquiries, this original RADIOGRAM should be presented at the offic R.C.A. COMMUNICATIONS, Inc. In telephone inquiries quote the number preceding the place of or

Form 112 WN-51

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CT:ACS

JULY 17 1935

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: ALL FIELD OFFICES OF THE BUREAU.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY WILL BROADCAST A TOUR OF THE WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS OF THE BUREAU TONIGHT AT NINE OCLOCK WASHINGTON EASTERN STANDARD TIME

HOOVER

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

RECORDED & ~~INDEXED~~

62-21526-191

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 18 1935 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcj

SENT VIA TWX 7:30 P M Per [illegible]

F B I WASH DC JULY 17, 1935 7-30 PM DR

TO ALL SACS

PHONE. FOR YOUR INFORMATINON NATIONAL BROADCASTIN COMPANY WILL BROADCAST A TOUR OF THE WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS OF THE BUREAU TONIGHT AT NINE OCLOCK WASHINGTON EASTERN STANDARD TIME

HOOVER

PLS ACK

ABER 388

HW

ATLA

JV

BHAM

XUVS FN

BOS

BOS FN BUF OK (~~OHP~~)

BUTTE

OK DEH

CHLOT

FEM

CGO

OK FC

CIN

CE

CLEV

R U THERE CLEV

OK CLEV

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/clg

DLS

GDC

DENVR

EPG

EET

JJK

EL P

JFN

IPLS

CRC

JAKVL

PAL

K C

JJE

LR

GAN

LA

HG

LSVL

CLE

MILW

MFG

NHVL

WLS

N O

BU

N Y

RP

OK CY

JCR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

OMA

OMA OK

PHLA

GMH

PNX

HI

PITB

MAQM

PTLD

MB

ST L

GAS

ST P

RWM

S LK

GJ

S A

GTJ

VS F

IST

TAC

R U THERE TACOMA

TREN

OK TRENTON JAM

TAC DIDU GET IT

ALL DISCONNECT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

F B I WASH DC JULY 17, 1935 7-50 PM DR

SAC TACOMA

PHONE. FOR YOUR INFORMATINN NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY WILL BROADCAST A TOUR OF THE WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS OF THE BUREAU TONIGHT AT NINE OCLOCK WASHINGTON EASTERN STANDARD TIME

HOOVER

END

OK BR

Tacoma did not receive message on Conference. OHP

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

July 17, 1936.

62-215214-192

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. C. DONALDSON
CHIEF CLERK

RECORDED

Please order for the Bureau the following:

Three copies of the book, "Ten Thousand Public Enemies", by Courtney Ryley Cooper.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcy

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Bureau Memorandum #40
Fiscal Year 1936
First Series

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

ES:GAJ

July 13, 1935.

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

WRG

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

It is respectfully suggested that one or more copies of Courtney Ryley Cooper's book "Ten Thousand Public Enemies" should be secured for the Bureau's library.

Respectfully,

E. Scheidt

E. Scheidt.

order 3 / 4 7-15

ordered memo # 40 7-17 RL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

RECORDED

JUL 23 1935

62-21526-192

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 18 1935
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
CHF. CLK.

FILE

WRG

JLH:FLM:CEN

July 16, 1935.

Time 3:17 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Re: Chevrolet Broadcast.

I telephoned Mr. Suydam and advised him that the delegation consisting of Mr. Schechter, Mr. Lundell, Mr. Callahan and Mr. Cooper had arrived in the outer office and that I thought I should refer them around to him in order that he might make the necessary inquiry as to how the matter is going to be handled. I stated that if it is agreeable with the Department, I was willing to go along with it.

Mr. Suydam inquired as to what my requirements were and I stated that the script must be done in a dignified way and be done by someone who knows what it is all about; that if they want to use Mr. Kennedy, I did not think I could impose my personal objection to him. Mr. Suydam stated that they will want to come around and get to work at once, whereupon I stated that they will want to make a tour of the Bureau.

Time 3:40 P.M.

Mr. Suydam telephoned and advised that Mr. Cooper is going to write the script.

Mr. Suydam further stated that he had just received a call from Mr. Church of the Columbia Broadcasting System; that Mr. Church left word that he wanted to sit in on the conference and was on his way to the Department. Mr. Suydam inquired as to what the situation was with the Columbia Broadcasting System. I stated that we received a wire from New York yesterday which we replied to today telling them that they must take the matter up with him, Mr. Suydam. Mr. Suydam stated that he thought the Columbia people were going to come down and demand to get in on the N.B.C. conference. I stated that we have to be fair because the N.B.C. had the original idea to make these broadcasts. I stated that if the Columbia Broadcasting people want to do some other features of the work later, they can do it.

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

RECORDED & INDEXED

Very truly yours,

62-21526-193

JUL 18 1935

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-23-84 BY 9145 WEB/dkg

- C O P Y -

JEH:RLM

July 15, 1935.

Time 4:30 P. M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Re: Chevrolet Broadcast.

During a telephonic conversation with Mr. Suydam, he stated that Mr. Lord had sent him a carbon copy of this cript. Mr. Suydam stated that he should see it after I correct and approve it. I stated that word had been received from Mr. Lord that he was leaving by plane and would be here tonight. I further stated that I had gone over the script and that I was going to tell Mr. Lord that it is physically impossible for us to approve the script; that it is not in any way what the facts really are; that Mr. Lord did not even know who "Baby Face" Nelson was. I told Mr. Suydam that neighter he nor I should be expected to sit down and write the script for him; that he should get someone to write it for him, whether it be Mr. Owen, Irwin, Collier or Cooper. Mr. Suydam stated that he was to review the script for any reference as a matter of policy and generally as a matter of taste; that the technical side of the matter was entirely out of his field.

Mr. Suydam stated that the Dillinger case was pretty well publicised at the time and the press has more or less accurate information about it; that if this script goes on the air as an official vouched-for description containing misstatements and inaccuracies, the press will be asking us the next morning if this is correct. I concurred with Mr. Suydam and stated that that is the reason why I want to insist upon the two weeks limitation. I stated that if Mr. Lord wants to go ahead without any authentication, it is his own business, but that it will not be authenticated by me until I am satisfied with it.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director.

62-21526-194

RECORDED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INV.
JUL 19 1935
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

A RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA SUBSIDIARY

RCA BUILDING

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA

NEW YORK

OFFICE OF
MANAGER OF PROGRAM DEPARTMENT

July 18 1935

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

J Edgar Hoover Esq.
Bureau of Federal Investigation
Washington D C

Dear Mr Hoover:

May I say again what a pleasure and source of gratification it was to the National Broadcasting Company to have been part of the excellent broadcast done last night from your bureau.

To my mind it was one of the most interesting, dignified and informative programs that have been on the air in some time, and cannot help but do a great deal of good.

Sincerely,

Alfred H Morton

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

62-21526-198

RECORDED & INDEXED

JUL 19 1935

FEDERAL BUREAU OF

U.S.

JUL 22 1935

TOLSON

SCHEIDT

- C O P Y -

DICTAPHONE SALES CORPORATION
Distributors of
DICTAPHONE

503-7 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.

July 18, 1935

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Last evening a party of friends listened with a great deal of interest to the broadcast from your headquarters over the National Broadcasting Station - WMAL.

Anticipating the interesting program I recorded it completely on three Dictaphone cylinders, and it occurred to me that if these cylinders are of any interest to you or any of your associates, we shall be glad to rebroadcast them for you at your office, or they may be listened to by use of our standard equipment in your possession at your convenience.

Should you desire to have them rebroadcast, in the way it came to the radio audience, that can be done even after so-called business hours if that suits the convenience of yourself and your staff better.

Naturally, this offer is made on a strictly complimentary basis, and merely because of our friendship for the Bureau of Investigation.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest J. Spitzer

Government Representative.

EJS:b

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-21526-1961

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 19 1935
U. S. DEPT.

TOLSON
TAMM
FOUR
SCHEIDT

JUL 31 1935

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

CT:BN
62-21526-195

RECORDED

July 23, 1935.

Mr. Alfred H. Morton,
Manager of Program Department,
National Broadcasting Company, Incorporated,
30 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Morton:

I want you to know that I appreciate very much your kind note of July 18, concerning the broadcast last Wednesday night of the tour of the offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation here at Washington.

We have received many reports from various parts of the country indicating the interest taken by the public in this broadcast, and I feel that it served a worth while purpose. The representatives of the National Broadcasting Company who assisted in the broadcast were quite helpful, and it was a pleasure to work with them.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Schilt
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

FILES SECTION
FILES
JUL 23 1935
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

62-22447-196

RECORDED

CT:ACS
62-22447-252

July 26, 1935.

Mr. Ernest J. Spitzer,
Government Representative,
Dictaphone Sales Corporation,
503-7 Munsey Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Spitzer:

I have received your letter of July 18th and I appreciate very much your courteous offer to re-broadcast the recording of the broadcast tour of the offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the night of July 17th.

If you care to do so, I would be very glad indeed to have you send the cylinders to my office so that they may be listened to by officials of the Bureau.

I trust you will express to the officials of the Dictaphone Sales Corporation my grateful appreciation for their courtesy in this regard.

Sincerely yours,

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

FR

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Nathan	( )
Mr. Tolson	( )
Mr. Clegg	( )
Mr. Appel	( )
Mr. Baughman	( )
Mr. Coffey	( )
Mr. Edwards	( )
Mr. Egan	( )
Mr. Glavin	( )
Mr. Keith	( )
Mr. Lester	( )
Mr. Quinn	( )
Mr. Scheidt	( )
Mr. Schilder	( )
Mr. Smith	( )
Mr. Tamm	( )
Mr. Tracy	( )
Inspector	( )
Unit	(✓) Mr Seyfarth
Secretary	( )

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

Remarks: Pls file

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

LIBERTY
Lincoln Square
New York City

Office of
Fulton Oursler
Editor in Chief

June 18, 1935.

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I was very much interested to read your address before the International Association of Chiefs of Police and I thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy. You have outlined several ideas in connection with the apprehension of criminals and the safeguarding of citizens that we are all anxious to see carried out very soon.

Last night quite by accident I went on a tour of the Department of Justice by radio, which as you know of course, started right outside your office door. I am sure that this broadcast has done a lot of good in education the public in the workings of the Bureau of Investigation.

Faithfully yours,

(s) Fulton Oursler.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-21526-197

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

62-21526-197

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

AUG 1 1935

JUSTICE
FILE

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

CT:ACS

July 19, 1935.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Scheidt
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:-

For purposes of record, there is attached a copy of the script used in the special broadcast from the offices of the Bureau at 9 A. M., on Wednesday, July 17, 1935.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

Enclosure.

filed in 80-2

RECORDED

JUL 22 1935

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62-21526-198

FEDERAL BUREAU OF [illegible]

JUL 19 1935

U. S. DEPARTMENT [illegible]

TOLSON

ORIGINAL FILED IN 80-2

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

July 16, 1935.

Time 9:50 AM

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

MEMORANDUM

Re: Radio broadcast on Bureau.

Mr. Lundell, of the National Broadcasting Company, telephoned from New York City and advised that he had talked with Mr. Cooper regarding the broadcast of the tour through the Bureau; that Mr. Cooper had advised him that he would be willing to make the broadcast for N.B.C. with Mr. Kennedy and he desired to know if Mr. Hoover would suggest that he, Mr. Cooper, come down today and prepare the script, although he can prepare it in New York and have it available in the mail tomorrow morning.

I advised Mr. Lundell that I was somewhat confused at the whole situation; that first of all, I did not understand why the broadcast had at first been cancelled and secondly, I did not understand why Mr. Kennedy had been substituted for Mr. Cooper. Mr. Lundell advised that Mr. Kennedy was formerly a news commentator and an associate editor of Collier's magazine. I advised Mr. Lundell that I was not favorably disposed towards Mr. Kennedy because of the libelous article which Collier's had published about me when Mr. Kennedy was connected with the magazine. Mr. Lundell stated that he was surprised to hear this because of Mr. Kennedy's general attitude toward the Department. I informed Mr. Lundell of the article referred to which was written by Ray Tucker and of the nonchalant attitude of the management of the magazine when it was called to their attention, and because of this, I had a personal feeling against Collier's and against the management of the magazine at that time.

JUL 24 1935 RECORDED

62-21526-199

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 80-88

JUL 19 1935

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

TOLSON FILES

I stated that the request for the broadcast which had been approved was the one which stated that Mr. Cooper was to make the broadcast and that Mr. Kennedy had not been mentioned. Mr. Lundell stated that the reason for the first cancellation was that they did not think they could have things arranged in time to put on the broadcast by Wednesday but after talking it over with Mr. Callahan they decided they would be able to put it on. Mr. Lundell further stated that if it was satisfactory he and Mr. Cooper would come down at noon today to make arrangements for the broadcast. I stated that the final decision in the matter was up to the Department, but that I felt that the Bureau and the Department had not been accorded a fair treatment in having the program cancelled after it had been approved, and at that time, I had advised Mr. Suydam that in view of this I would not look with favor on any future requests of N.B.C. to make a broadcast on the work of the Bureau, because I believed the commercial department of N.B.C. had engaged in some unethical tactics in regard to the cancellation of the broadcast, which tactics bore some relation to the Chevrolet people. I advised Mr. Lundell that we had not given Mr. Lord or the Chevrolet people any proprietary rights to any programs on the work of the Bureau which would allow them to dictate what was going on the air and what was not going on the air, and that I resented the action of N.B.C. in cancelling the broadcast,

particularly when I learned that the cancellation had been brought about by reason of the influence of the Chevrolet people and Mr. Lord, and as a result I was considering recommending to the Department that the Chevrolet programs be cancelled.

I stated that in talking with Mr. Suydam, I understood that Mr. Lundell and Mr. Cooper were coming down yesterday to make arrangements for the broadcast and that Mr. Kennedy had not even been mentioned, and when I learned that Mr. Kennedy was to be the commentator, I had stated that I was not going to approve the shifting of commentators, because I did not feel that anyone who was not acquainted with the work of the Bureau could come in and do a good job. Mr. Lundell remarked that they were interested in doing a good job.

I advised Mr. Lundell that I had received a very good proposition from the Columbia Broadcasting Company to make a similar broadcast in the evening, and while I did not care particularly who did the broadcast, as far as the company went, I did want it done right. I stated that I did not like the way N.B.C. had acted in the matter, in taking the program off the air without any explanation and in shifting commentators; that I had noted that the New York papers were carrying an article stating that a broadcast of the Bureau was to be made by Mr. Kennedy and that I was to go on the air, when as a matter of fact I had not consented to go on the air. Mr. Lundell stated that he and Mr. Cooper would like to come down on the noon plane and that they could make arrangements here for the broadcast, and that he, Mr. Lundell, would like to see Mr.Cooper make the broadcast because of his vast and exact knowledge of the Bureau's work. I stated that I had told Mr. Callahan that I could not take the time to educate any commentator and that is one reason why I objected to Mr. Kennedy as one unfamiliar with the Bureau.

Mr. Lundell stated that he desired me to know that the N.B.C. had the highest respect for the Department and wants to do a good job and would like to do it in the evening as the Columbia system wished to do but they understood this could not be done as there were no employees working at that time; that they would like to go through the Bureau with Mr. Hoover on Wednesday and pick out several of the more important places in the Bureau to make the broadcast from and to allow the natural sound effects to be transmitted. I advised Mr. Lundell that I would be willing to talk with him about the broadcast although I had recommended that it be cancelled for the reasons outlined above and that I did not know what action the Department would take. I stated that I did not wish to insist that Mr. Cooper do the broadcast, except for the fact that I knew he was very familiar with the Bureau's work, but that I'd be perfectly willing to have anyone such as Russell Owen, Will Irwin, or anyone else familiar with the Bureau's work do it. Mr. Lundell stated that they were now planning to have Mr. Kennedy introduce Mr. Cooper on the program. I stated that I would not state definitely that I would approve the broadcast, but that I would be willing to confer with Mr. Lundell and Mr. Cooper on the matter, and that I would arrange to have Mr. Suydam confer with them also.

J.E.H.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY

SPECIAL EVENTS DIVISION

SPECIAL BROADCAST FROM THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NARRATOR: COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

ANNOUNCER: WM. COYLE

Wednesday, July 17, 1935

9:30-10:00 PM EST

WEAF AND NET

SCENE: Communications room Federal Bureau of Investigation

(Telephone buzzers)

OPERATOR: National 7117 - Federal Bureau of Investigation. (pause) Just a moment SEATTLE - I'll connect you with the Director's office.

COYLE: From the new Department of Justice Building in Washington, D. C., tonight the National Broadcasting Company brings you, for the first time, a broadcast directly from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The work of the Special Agents in fighting crime has made the Federal Bureau of Investigation the best known law-enforcement agency in the world. Through the courtesy of the Hon. Homer Cummings, Attorney-General of the United States, we are able to broadcast to you a description of the work and functions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as we take you on a tour with our NBC microphone. Your narrator will be Courtney Ryley Cooper, newspaperman and author of "Ten Thousand Public Enemies".

First we take you to the office of the dynamic young man who directs the activities of the Special Agents of the Department of Justice, J. Edgar Hoover. Mr. Hoover -----

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY [illegible]

RECORDED

JUL 23 1935

62-21526-200

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TRACY

JUL 18 1935 M.

LOCATION: Office of J. Edgar Hoover.

MR. HOOVER: I am especially pleased that the National Broadcasting Company is conducting a tour through the Federal Bureau of Investigation tonight for the benefit of all of those in the United States who cannot personally come here to see it. We like to feel that this Bureau is an agency built by the people of America, for America's protection, through its cooperation with the law-enforcement agencies of the nation, state, county and municipality. The time will come when every criminal-catching agency will work in unison against the common enemy of the good citizen. So tonight inasmuch as I must stay at my desk I am turning over the tour of the vast mechanism, human and technical, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to my good friend and associate of many years -- Courtney Ryley Cooper. I consider him one of the best informed men on this subject in America.

COOPER: Thank you, Mr. Hoover. I think the best place to start is just outside of the Director's office. Here is a large room. On the wall is a bronze plaque which bears the names of the special agents who lost their lives in line of duty. Here in this same room cases are filled with material evidence that the viscious criminal sooner or later repps true punishment for his crimes. Here, too, are his guns, rifles, revolvers, sub machine guns. And there are the heavy guns and armament that Machine Gun Kelly used. There are the guns of the Barrow Brothers and Suicide Sal, who like many other criminals equipped themselves with weapons stolen from National Guard armories.

Here also is the amazing pistol made from a double-barrell shotgun by the wild killer Wilbur Underhill. And there are dozens of other weapons. Gangsters may think they could make a good haul of guns by robbing this room. Mr. Hoover has attended to all that. Looking down upon them they seem to be ominous weapons. But the underside has been mangled by an electric welding process. Those guns will never fire bullets again. Let's move just around the corner to the Communications room.

(AS MR. COOPER ENTERS - OPEN MIKE FOR COMMUNICATIONS ROOM SOUNDS)

This is the nerve center of the greatest investigating body the world has ever known - wires tied into police departments, state agencies, county and city law-enforcement bodies, everywhere. The teletype, telegraph, and telephone link into one compact body the police of the world. The instant a crime, which falls within the province of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, occurs reports start streaming into this big room. It is a room filled with clattering machines, men working hurriedly at the switchboards, telegraphs sounding with the clattering messages of criminal hunts in a score of places in the United States. (MR. COOPER PAUSES 20 SECONDS)

(OPEN TELETYPE MACHINES FOR MIKE NOISES)

MR. COOPER: Listen to these machines as they give their staccato messages of sorrow, tragedy, and relentless man hunts everywhere. Here in these ceaseless flashing messages are the stories of the chase of William Mahan, kidnapper of George Weyerhauser of Tacoma; the hunt for Alvin Karpis, murderer and thug, public enemy of the people of the United States. Nor is this all.

Let's go through this door to the big room with the black switchboard with its hundreds of flashing lights and buzzers that tell the story of crime in every city in the country.

OPENING OF DOOR - SOUND OF SWITCHBOARD - BUZZERS

OPERATOR: National 7117 - Federal Bureau of Investigation. Yes, Mr. Tolson? I will ring him.

SECOND OPERATOR: Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Quinn. Just a moment.

THIRD OPERATOR: National 7117 - Federal Bureau of Investigation. Beg pardon? You have received an extortion note? I will connect you with the Inspector.

(CONTINUE SOUNDS OF SWITCHBOARD - FADING OVER NATIONAL 7117)

COYLE: So it goes on day and night, night and day -- a stream of information which flows into this central agency of criminal detection and apprehension.

OPERATOR: Hello. Yes, National 7117. Yes, Madam, I will connect you.

COYLE: The kidnap number, the number which should be listed on the memorandum pad of every family in the United States, National 7117. The number to call when a child is kidnapped, when an extortion note is received, when the great arm of the law is needed to save a family. Don't forget it. The Federal Bureau of Investigation - Washington, D. C., National 7117.

OPERATOR: (FADING) (GENERAL SWITCHBOARD SOUND - "THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION)

(SOUND OF DOOR CLOSING)

COYLE: This is a vast building. The crime hunt goes on from many floors. We are now on the fifty floor. Mr. Cooper has just gone into a waiting elevator, and in a moment he will talk to you from the big room on the seventh floor housing more than five million finger prints of the known criminals of the world. From that room he will tell you the great drama of the "ten tiny policemen" that watch through life to prove -- "Crime does not pay." He will tell you how 3500 finger prints come every day to the Division from all parts of the world. Finger prints - yes, and even foot prints from far off India and Africa.

Every Police Chief depends upon these prints to catch his man -- even when all other means have failed. Great filing cases house the criminal histories of men who may lie, squirm, twist and rive in the clutches of the law, only to be trapped by something which they never can elude -- their finger prints. Now, to the seventh floor. Are you up there, Mr. Cooper?

COOPER: Yes, I am here, Mr. Coyle. Look at these long rows of file cases. These finger prints, these millions of cards with their black smudges. They are protection for all of us who wish to obey the law. Here are white coated men classifying and filing. There's one of the experts now, let's see what he is doing.

(SOUND OF SHUFFLING OF CARDS - BANGING OF DRAWER)

COOPER: I'm going to take the microphone over to the desk of Inspector Clegg and see if we can trace a finger print card right from the Police Department which sent it here to Washington. What's the story of that card Mr. Clegg.

MR. CLEGG: It is a finger print card sent in from San Bernadino, California.

COOPER: What's the name on it?

CLEGG: Well, names mean nothing to us, but this one happens to be Robert Barrett.

CLEGG: Yes. Just a minute now.

(OPENING OF DRAWER O— RUFFLING OF CARDS)

You see this bunch of cards with holes punched in them.

COOPER: Yes.

CLEGG: They correspond to the finger prints in the other files. The machine is set to pick out Robert Barrett's finger prints. Now watch it. We put into it 100 cards among which is Barrett's.

(MACHINE CLICK - RUNS ABOUT 10 SEC) Slight pause.

CLEGG: See those cards falling on the right there in that slot.

COOPER: Yes.

CLEGG: Those are cast offs but sooner or later — this searching machine—

THIRD VOICE: (excited) Look - one fell into the pocket marked identification.

CLEGG: That's the card we want. Oh - Mr. Lucas, will you get the corresponding finger print card for this.

LUCAS: Certainly. (SLAMS FILE DRAWERS - RUFFLING OF PAPER) Here it is, sir.

COOPER: But this doesn't have the same name, and the pictures, too, look different.

CLEGG: Certainly, they were taken several years apart. I told you we paid no attention to names. But look at this finger print under the microscope.

COOPER: Hummn - they are exactly the same.

CLEGG: (chuckles) Yes - the machine told me that. Lucas, take a wire.

"Sheriff, San Bernardino, Cal. Finger print classification Robert Barrett No. 29991 identical with that of Manuel Consumo wanted Sheriff Shay Victorville, Cal. Charges robbery grand theft.

Federal Bureau of Investigation"

COOPER: Will you explain that?

CLEGG: Well, you see a man may adopt a number of aliases. In fact, in our records you can find case after case where criminals have used from forty to fifty assumed names, hoping to cheat the law. So we ignore the names all together. All we care about are the deltas, whorls, ridges and other markings of his ten fingers.

COOPER: That is infallible?

CLEGG: Infallible? (chuckle) These marks form on the finger three months before birth, and they never change. Even mutilation cannot blot out this means of identification. John Dillinger, for instance. He had his finger tips burned with acid and he paid five thousand dollars for the job. Other criminals have paid crooked doctors large sums to alter their finger tips, and perform face lifting operations in a desperate effort to evade capture. But once we get those finger prints we care nothing about the rest — we've got our man.

COYLE: There was a good example of that in the papers today.

CLEGG: Yes. William E. Meade was arrested in Northampton, Mass. His fingers had been cut deeply, stitched and an attempt made to even change his ridges. But even then we identified him.

COOPER: That's marvelous. But what about Robert Barrett's card?

CLEGG: Well, let's chase him down. There are a lot of fingerprints in his general classification so we will have to use the mechanical searching machine on this fellow.

COOPER: You mean this queer looking device to our left with those studded cylinders.

LUCAS: Yes Sir.

LOCATION: (COOPER - ON COASTER TO PRINT SHOP)

COOPER: Now, suppose we take a look at the index files. There are seven million names in them -- all of criminals and their aliases.

COYLE: Good. But while we're on the way, how about those long rows of filing cases on the right?

COOPER: Now you've struck something -- the single finger print file.

COYLE: Of course. I remember that Mr. Hoover was telling me that they contain the single finger prints of twelve thousand arch criminals, all public enemies No. 1, of racketeers, extortionists, gangsters, kidnappers, murderers, bank robbers, -- everyone marked for apprehansion or extinction because they are criminals who will kill on sight. It is surprising to learn that this single finger print file has trapped some of America's biggest gangs. For instance when John Dillinger shot his way out of an apartment in St. Paul, special agents determined his identity by the fact that a power box carried the print of Evelyn Frechette, his female companion.

COOPER: Then there was the gasoline can which was thrown aside by the kidnappers of Edward G. Bremer, a mid west banker as they carried him away. This can was examined and found to bear one finger print. It was checked against the record in those files and found to be the identifying mark of America's most dangerous criminal -- ~~Alvin Karpis~~. Doc. Barker.

COYLE: An amazing place! Mr. Hoover tells me it led to the tracking down and killing of Pretty Boy Floyd because a single finger print on a beer bottle found in Kansas City proved to be that of Adam Richetti. Richetti and Floyd were constant crime

companions. The hunt which followed ended in the death of Floyd in Ohio and Richetti, now faces execution in Missouri for the murder of Federal Special Agents and City policemen in what is known as the Kansas City Massacre.

COOPER: This finger print division does more than catch criminals. They have found by studying the records that nineteen year old boys are the most persistent offenders these days. Crime seems to truly start with the male at 18. He robs more from 18 to 23 than at any other age. The high points of murder are between the ages of 20 and 24.

Women steal more at 19. But 22 seems to be their worst age for criminal offenses, except for such things as murder. Women get mixed up in homicides mostly at the age of 24.

Then there is the dead file with it's list of tragic records of criminals who have died in prison, who have fallen in battle with law-enforcement officers, who have walked along the last mile in thirteen steps to the scaffold or gone through the little door to the execution chamger.

COOPER: (OFF MIKE) Oh, Bill, hurry along.

COYLE: What have you found now?

COOPER: (COMING IN) It's a big laugh, Bill. The moniker file - nicknames - five millions of them, and what nicknames -- Box Car Annie; Slue Foot Pete; Razzle Dazzle Joe; Cotton Patch Mollie; Asbestos - that's a hot one - and listen to this one - The American Bum; Am I Blue; Chicken Bones; Carlina Moon; Charlie from the River; Cigar Kate; Peaches Platinum Blonde; Piccolo Pete; Pick Handle Slim; Pop Eye Lil; Pork Chops - dozens of Pork Chops, and Queen Elizabeth.

COYLE: Let me in on this. Chese Cake Johnnie; Goo Goo; Fire Alarm Brown; Flop Ears; Fat Eye Joe; Mattress Mouth; Self Starter; Slim Whiskers; Slam Bang; Spaghetti Kid; Suitcase Simpson; Dog Face Kid. Say Mr. Cooper what do you think these names mean.

COOPER: This is the funny part of it, Bill. A man may change his alias fifty times, but if you remember when you were a kid, you know that a fellow never changes his nickname. Get it? So they chase the nickname instead of the alias.

Now, while Mr. Coyle hurries on a special mission, I will take the radio audience over to the Print Shop. You know a print shop is usually a pretty ordinary affair, but this one is loaded with romance and drama. It is the fastest of its kind in the world. Why, in the Urschell kidnapping case where they sent Harvey Bailey and Machine Gun Kelly to Alcatraz Prison, they did a job in one night, that would have taken the ordinary printing establishment three solid weeks. Let's open the door and listen to the machines.

(OPEN DOOR -- ROAD OF MACHINES)

COOPER: What are you turning out now, Inspector Tam?

TAM: Identification cards on George Mahan, the kidnapper of George Weyerhaeuser. Thousands of them a day, and they will catch that fellow. Those cards you see in Post Offices, banks, hotel lobbys and grocery stores are puting a wall of publicity around that fellow and he can't escape.

COOPER: In other words, it is a matter of never-ending efficiency. Mr. Coyle, as I said, is hurrying a distance of an eighth of a mile in this tremendous building to personally tell you how special agents get that efficiency. He is heading for what is known as

"Oscar's Room" and now Bill, if you're there with your short wave pack set, tell us what you've discovered.

COYLE: As I went down the broad halls of this great building of marble, stainless steel and modernistic decoration I suddenly came to a door marked "No Admittance". There is a reason for that sign because recently a new watchman opened this door in the dead of night and rushed to an alarm box that he might flash the warning that a murder had been committed within the very building of the Department of Justice. I now open this door. Here we are in a dingy room with slatternly furniture, tin dishes, an old cot in a corner and a ragged blanket. There is a broken desk and scattered papers and in the center of the floor there lies, face downward, that thing which so frightened the watchman - the wax figure of a dead man. A gun lies beside him, one cartridge fired. There is blood on his hands. Evidently he has committed suicide. What all this means I am frank to say I do not know and I am going to turn the microphone back to Mr. Cooper in the Crime Laboratory and let him explain.

COOPER: I will do my best, Mr. Coyle. Perception, ingenuity and the ability to run down every possible clue forms the background of a good special agent. "Oscar's Room" is not merely an exhibit. It is a book of crime which can be read by the alert investigator almost as quickly as though it were print on a page. In Oscar's Room are some 200 clues. A cigeratte, perhaps a finger print

COOPER: (cont) on one of those old tin pans or a hand writing specimen on a piece of crumpled paper. By following down every one of these 200 clues the special agent in training learns that Oscar was not a suicide but a member of a kidnapping band who was killed outside this room by fellow gangsters and carried in here to make the crime appear a mere suicide. The running down of these clues includes work in every part of the Bureau and especially in the crime laboratory where I now am. And I see Mr. Coyle has also arrived and is terribly interested in something. What's it all about, Mr. Coyle?

COYLE: Somebody's taking pictures of a soldier's coat. Now why?

COOPER: I'll find out for you. What's happening here, Mr. Quinn.

QUINN: A soldier was murdered on a government reservation. They sent his coat here for us to identify the powder burns left by the bullets. You see science can show exactly how far away the murderer stood when he fired the four shots. If you will come with me I will show you a few of the things that science is doing to solve crime these days.

VOICE: (FADING IN) I think, Mr. Marks, we had better find another shot to test these bullets. O.K.

(FIRING OF THREE SHOTS)

QUINN: You see they fired what they believe is the murderers weapon into a box of waste cotton. Now they take out one of those bullets and put it under a double projection microscope to compare it with the bullet which actually killed the man. Here,

QUINN: (cont) you look at it.

COOPER: It all looks like one bullet.

QUINN: Yes, but you can see there are two and they are exactly alike. A gun finger prints it's bullets just the same as a man may leave identification behind at the scene of a crime in the form of fingerprints.

COOPER: What is that over there?

QUINN: That is a flueroscope. It is like an X-ray machine and looks right through boxes, bundles, suitcases, anything. For instance, sometime ago, a high government official received an oblong box in the mails. It looked like a bomb. The box was sent to the crime laboratory here. We placed it under the flueroscope.

COYLE: And found a bomb?

QUINN: It was just a gavel that had been loosely packed -- but you never know.

COOPER: And that green light shining over to the right?

QUINN: Violet rays to bring out invisible writings, such as convicts send out from prison when they are arranging a break. Just a moment. I will shut off the light. It is an ordinary letter, isn't it?

COOPER: Yes, it's an ordinary letter. "Dear Sister: You cheered me up so much by your visit. Thank you for the bible. I read it every night after I get into my cell. No one knows how much I want to reform and go out into the world again a good man, and make up for this terrible crime.

QUINN: I guess that is enough. Now I will turn on the Ultra-Violet ray.

(CLICK OF BUTTON)

QUINN: Now what do you see.

COOPER: The first letter is gone.

QUINN: Yes, but there's another one and that was written between the lines.

Dear Bill:

I got guns you smuggled in, will make break tomorrow night at 10:00 p.m. ------

COOPER: How could that be done.

QUINN: Easily. A convict could write it with dissolved quinine that he had gotten from the prison hospital by playing sick.

COOPER: What would happen if this were actually a Federal case.

QUINN: We would first notify the prison authorities. Then, of course, we would prepare for action. We must always be ready. You know, for instance, that everyone of the 624 agents who are stationed about the United States has gone through a long period of training and especially on the rifle range. These men are not trigger men or gun-toters but when a fight is necessary they are equipped for any emergency. For instance, everyone of them is an expert with the automatic shot gun. Everyone is a marksman with the automatic or repeating rifle as well as with the revolver and automatic pistol. As for the gangster's own weapon, the sub machine gun, suppose you switch to the microphone down in the rifle range in the basement and let the radio audience judge for itself.

5 PISTOL SHOTS

5 RIFLE SHOTS

MACHINE GUN - SLOW - THEN RAPID ----

(MIX TO COMMUNICATIONS ROOM) BUZZER AND TELETYPE

OPERATOR: National 7117 - Federal Bureau of Investigation.

SECOND OPERATOR: National 7117 - Federal Bureau of Investigation.

THIRD OPERATOR: National 7117 - Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(FADE OUT)

(CLOSING)

COYLE: From the Department of Justice Building in Washington, D. C., the National Broadcasting Company concludes the first radio tour ever made of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, through the courtesy of the Hon. Homer Cummings, Attorney-General of the United States, and J. Edgar Hoover, Director. The National Broadcasting Company has been privileged to present a first hand broadcast of the inner workings of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The narrator was Courtney Ryley Cooper. Wm. Coyle speaking. This is the National Broadcasting Company.

- C O P Y -

RECORD OF TELEPHONE CALL OR VISITOR

7-16-35

Time 11:50

Name Tele. Mr. Suydam's office

After attempting to contact Mr. Suydam personally three times (once being advised he was with the A. G. and the other two times that he could not talk as someone was with him), the message that Bell & Howell made the picture of the Bu. was left with his Secretary. Immediately, Mr. Suydam called back to say that the gentleman at the Resettlement Administration to whom he talked wanted to know if they could see a run-off of the print to get an idea of the kind of a job it was. Mr. Suydam told the man he did not know whether there was a print here, but he understood that Mr. Hoover said there was an additional print which was here. Mr. Suydam states it is all "government", and would like to know if the Director will allow this to be done.

Mr. Suydam desires to see the Director concerning the Chevrolet program, and will be in his office until one o'clock and will be back at two. He asks to be called when the Dir. can see him.

emk

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DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/MG

RECORDED

62-21526-201

FEDERAL BUREAU

NATHAN TOLSON FOUL TAMM

COPY

CT:ACS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

July 15, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Mr. Phillips Lord telephoned me this morning from New York City stating that he would like to come down this afternoon and talk over the matter of the scripts. I told Mr. Lord that there had been another development which I desired to discuss with him which was causing us some concern here and that I could either discuss the matter with him over the telephone or when he came down this afternoon. He asked what the matter was and I told him that a definite arrangement had been made through the National Broadcasting Company for a broadcast tour of the Bureau in the building here next Wednesday afternoon and that this broadcast had been canceled and information had been received that it had been canceled at the instance of Mr. Lord. I told him that the tour matter was one in which you were very much interested and that you had been very much satisfied that Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper's services had been secured as commentator in connection with the tour. I told Mr. Lord that the fact that he is putting on a program of Bureau cases for the Chevrolet Company does not give him any exclusive right or privileges in connection with the information in the files of the Bureau and that we were very much disturbed that he or the Chevrolet Company would presume to influence the dissemination of information concerning the work of the Bureau in any other manner. I told him that in view of this development nothing had been done with the scripts and nothing would be done until the matter was thoroughly clarified and a definite understanding was reached to the effect that the Chevrolet Company and Mr. Lord would desist from participation in such matters in the future.

Mr. Lord stated that we were entirely incorrect in this matter insofar as he is concerned. He stated that about a week ago Miss Neebe of the Chevrolet Company telephoned him and stated the National Broadcasting Company was considering a tour of the Department of Justice Building and she mentioned that they were contemplating having Mr. John Kennedy handle the commentation for the tour. She also indicated that it might be possible for Mr. Lord to be mentioned in connection with the tour to the effect that he was here studying the files in connection with his series. Mr. Lord stated he told Miss Neebe he thought it would be a splendid idea to have the tour broadcast made and he says he has not heard anything of the matter since that time.

Mr. Lord thinks that the Chevrolet Company may have objected to the tour on the ground that the tour might detract from the G Men series to be put on by Mr. Lord. He states he does not know that they objected and indicated that possibly he should not make the suggestin since he has no definite information. He also thought that possibly the National Broadcasting Company had objected because Courtney Ryley Cooper was trying to do a G Men series and the tour might contain the element of conflict with Mr. Lord's program ~~which has been approved.~~

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RECORDED

JUL 24 1935

F.D.R.

JUL 22 1935

MS

OLSON

COPY

I told Mr. Lord that the National Broadcasting Company tour had been definitely arranged and Mr. Cooper had been told to join National Broadcasting Company officials in Washington on Monday morning and without any explanation the tour was called off. I told him that we could not permit him or the Chevrolet Company to dictate what shall be done by the Bureau and the Department of Justice with respect to disseminating such information. I told Mr. Lord that if he were coming to Washington this afternoon, I would be here and would see him but that it would be necessary to find out definitely who was back of the movement to cancel the tour arrangement so that a complete understanding might be reached with respect to matter of this kind in connection with broadcasts.

COPY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ct:mc July 15, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Phillips Lord

Mr. Lord telephoned me from New York City at 2.40 P.M., stating that, since his conversation with me this morning, he had talked with Dr. Morton of the National Broadcasting Company, who had given him a line on the developments in connection with the Tour Broadcast. Dr. Morton advised Mr. Lord that the NBC has had this Tour in mind for several months and that they were considering several people to handle the Tour. He stated that they had discussed the matter with you and wanted to handle the Tour this week, and that they then checked the matter with the Chevrolet Company. Dr. Morton stated that the Chevrolet Company did not state they did not want the Tour to be put on, but that this was understood by an employee of the National Broadcasting Company and, for that reason, the matter was postponed; that they then got in touch with you, and you seemed so anxious to have the Tour broadcast made that they finally decided to put on the Tour and Mr. Kennedy, a commentator, is leaving New York today to be here tomorrow morning for a tour of the Bureau, preliminary to a broadcast.

I asked Mr. Lord whether it was not a fact that he recently talked with Mr. Suydam concerning a Tour. He stated that he did talk with Mr. Suydam, but that his conversation dealt with a Tour Broadcast in connection with his program and that he did not discuss this particular broadcast with Mr. Suydam at any time. I then again told Mr. Lord that we do not propose that he or the Chevrolet Company or anyone else shall dictate the matter of dissemination of information concerning this Bureau over the air, in newspapers, in magazines, in motion pictures, or through any other source and that you, frankly, were very much distrubed when you were advised that this Tour Broadcast had been set aside following the receipt of definite information that Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper and Mr. Lundell would be here this morning for a tour preliminary to the broadcast.

I also entered into a discussion with Mr. Lord concerning his broadcast of Bureau cases. I told him that, in all frankness, I felt he was not equipped

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62-6-205

JUL 24 1935

FBI

JUL 22 1935 A.M.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NOLSON

FBI

to write this material because he does not have a background of the cases similar to that which had been displayed by Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper and Mr. Zimmer, as well as other writers. I told him that the script of the Dillinger case for broadcast on Saturday night is almost hopeless; that the Chevrolet Company had advised me from Detroit that the Mrs. Sarber angle had been eliminated and that he, Mr. Lord, had also advised me that the Mrs. Cowley angle had been eliminated; and that these were the high points of the broadcast as first prepared. I told him that, very frankly, I thought many hours of work would be necessary on my part if the Saturday night broadcast were placed into any shape at all.

He stated that my comments made him feel very bad, because of his reputation as a writer for the radio. I indicated that I felt that the change from religion to crime was being done too rapidly and that, while I do not question his ability as a writer, frankly I do not feel that he possesses the necessary background of Federal criminal cases to handle the preparation of these scripts. I told Mr. Lord that we do not have time to write the scripts for him and, in fact, that there is no one here who has the ability as a writer to do so; that in other cases and, in particular, the Lucky Strike case, the checking of the scrips had been a very simple matter because Mr. Zimmer, the author, had secured an appropriate background before writing the scripts and presenting them to the Bureau for approval.

Mr. Lord Stated that he would come to Washington by airplane this afternoon in the hope that this matter could be worked out.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

COPY

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

RECORD OF TELEPHONE CALL OR VISITOR.

7-15-35

Time 5:44

Name Mr. Phillips Lord tele.

Referred to

Details:

He desires to see Mr. Hoover for a minute this evening to assure him that he had nothing to do with the cancellation of the Wednesday broadcast. He states that he had been talking with Mr. Tolson about the matter, and knew nothing about it previously.

He will wait in his office for information if Mr. Hoover returns before dinner, and can see him.
(Mr. Tolson gave me substantially the same information as Mr. Lord).

emk

Courtney Q Cooper

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RECORDED

JUL 24 1935

62-21526-204
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 22 1935 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

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

JJE:LBS

July 17, 1935

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

In regard to the representatives of the National Broadcasting Company placing their equipment on the seventh floor this morning, the first information which I received about these men being on the seventh floor was when I went to the fingerprint searching machine and discovered that they had assembled all of their equipment which they intended to use for the broadcast tonight. I assumed that these men had obtained permission on the fifth floor to place this equipment and did not question them as to whether they had consulted any one about doing so.

Mr. Brumbaugh, the clerk at the information desk on the seventh floor, reported to Mrs. Searles this morning that several gentlemen had gone down the corridor toward the fingerprint searching machine with certain equipment which he thought to be photographic equipment and that he had been unable to stop them. I was out of the office at the time and while Mrs. Searles was trying to locate me to give me this information Mr. Brumbaugh returned to the office and stated that he had just seen me with the gentlemen and he assumed that everything was all right.

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Respectfully,

John J. Edwards

John J. Edwards.

RECORDED

JUL 26 1935

62-21526-205

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 22 1935
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON FOUR

CT:ACS

July 19, 1935.

RECORDED 62-21526-206

Mr. H. E. Andersen,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Post Office Box 515,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Mr. Andersen:-

Thank you very much indeed for your telegram concerning the broadcast of a tour of the offices of the Washington headquarters of the Bureau on Wednesday night. I am very glad indeed that you were pleased with the tour.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Slaughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Scheidt
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlb

RECEIVED AT

STANDARD TIME INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial Cables | All America Cables | Mackay Radio | Radio

TELEGRAMS CABLEGRAMS RADIOGRAMS

This is a full rate Telegram, Cablegram or Radiogram unless otherwise indicated by a suitable signal in the check or in the address.

DL	DAY LETTER
NL	NIGHT LETTER
NM	NIGHT MESSAGE
LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

Form 16

W15 15 GOVT COLLECT=DY STPAUL MINN 17 919P

DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION=NORTHWEST

US DEPT OF JUSTICE PENNSYLVANIA AVE AT NINTH ST

WASHN DC=

62-21526-206

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION JUL 22 1935

RADIO TOUR OF BUREAU DISTINCT SUCCESS RECEPTION GOOD

AND PROGRAM VERY INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE=

RECORDED & INDEXED

:ANDERSEN.

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

TOLSON Miss Gandy SCHEIDT

JUL 29 1935

All information contained herein is unclassified
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Telephone Your Telegrams to Postal Telegraph

COPY

CT:ACS

July 20, 1935.

RECORDED 62-21526-209

Jr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Penthouse,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:-

I have finally had an opportunity to glance over the script which you sent to Clyde on Sunday and I wanted you to know that I thoroughly enjoyed reading it. I belive that this script would cover a most intere ting broadcast of the Bureau's work and that it is prepared not only in an interesting manner but that it portrays the work of the Bureau in a dignified and proper manner.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover.

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 7 0

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

THE PENTHOUSE
TWELVE TWELVE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Sunday.

My Dear Clyde:

Herewith I am enclosing the script of the first proposed Department of Justice series for ~~xxx~~ Mr. Hoover's OK or disapproval.

62-21526-207

RECORDED
JUL 26 1935

There are two points to which I suggest attention--one is the matter of names, and the other is that of using a scene from the ~~Director's office.~~ You will note that I have used only the first names of the various convicts involved in the Frank Nash matter, while the Director is not called by name.

JUL 22 1935

TOLSON

I do not know what ~~xxx~~ policy has been determined upon regarding names and took the avenue of using first names only as the easiest way until something was settled.

If the Director part is objectionable, of course, that easily could be changed to an Inspector.

All this, of course, is contingent upon the continuance of permission by the Department to use D of J stuff in broadcasts, as per the introduction to this script. However, I just thought I would send this down to you so that , in the event that things did continue and that there was a sponsor for my show, you would have had an opportunity to look over the script in plenty of time to make changes.

Samezever

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

COPY FILED IN 80-2

RECORDED

Courtesy Wiley 0600 per

Ans for signature 7-30-35

CT:MC July 23, 1935.

Mr. William Coyle,
National Broadcasting Company, Incorporated,
National Press Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Coyle:

I wanted you to know how much I appreciate your assistance and participation in the broadcast tour through the offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the evening of July 17.

Reports have been received from various parts of the country, indicating that much interest was taken in this broadcast, and I know that your personal participation in the program aided a great deal in its ultimate success.

With my best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Seidl
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

FILES SECTION
RECEIVED
JUL 23 1935
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-21526-208
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 24 1935
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

NOTICED
JUL 23 1935

CT:MC

July 23, 1935

Mr. Vincent T. Callahan,
National Broadcasting Company, Incorporated,
National Press Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Callahan:

I want you to know how much I appreciated the action of the National Broadcasting Company last Wednesday evening in broadcasting the tour of the various offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The entire matter was handled in such an efficient and workmanlike manner by the representatives of your company that I must express to you my thanks for the interest which your organization took in the matter.

I feel that a worth while purpose was served in bringing to the attention of the citizens of the country something of the manner in which this Bureau operates in handling its work.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-21526-209

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 23 1935
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUL 23 1935

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145WEB/dlg

July 23, 1935

CT:MC

Mr. A. A. Schechter,
News Editor,
National Broadcasting Company,
Incorporated,
30 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Schechter:

Permit me to take this opportunity to express to you my sincere appreciation of your participation in the broadcast tour of the various activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation here last Wednesday evening.

Reports received from all parts of the country indicate that the tour was quite successful, and I know that your personal participation in the plans played a large part in the workmanlike and efficient manner in which the tour was handled.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-21526-210

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 23 1935
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Scheidt
Schilder
Smith
Tamm
Tracy
Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlf

FILED
JUL 23 1935
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

INDEXED
SERIALIZED
FILED

CT:MC July 23, 1935

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:

I want you to know how much I appreciate your participation in the broadcast tour of the various activities of the Bureau here last Wednesday night. I have heard nothing but the most favorable reports concerning the interest in the broadcast, and I know that your personal participation and your intimate knowledge of the activities of the Bureau were responsible in a large measure for the success of the program.

It seems to me that it is quite important to bring before the citizens of the country correct information with respect to the manner in which this Bureau operates in cases under its jurisdiction, and I feel that the broadcast served an excellent purpose in this respect.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

[illegible]

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Miss Clark
Mr. Glasgow
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Scheidt
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECORDED

62-215262-211

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 24 1935
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUL 23 1935
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145WEB/dcf

JEH:HW

July 17, 1935.

Time-3:20 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

RE: N. B. C. Broadcast of a Tour of the Bureau.

During a telephonic conversation with Mr. Henry Suydam, mention was made of the N. B. C. broadcast portraying a tour of the Bureau, which is scheduled for this evening, and Mr. Suydam remarked that they had a very good script for this broadcast. I stated it undoubtedly was good as Courtney Ryley Cooper had written it. Mr. Suydam said the little portion he wrote for me and the description of the Department were especially good; but that this was only natural as Mr. Cooper was so familiar with all of these things. Mr. Suydam further stated that Mr. Cooper had done much better than we could have done had we tried to write the script ourselves.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

62-21526-21

1 copy

RECORDED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 22 1935
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TDQ:A

July 23, 1935

Captain E. Hoagland,
Captain of the Guards,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Captain:

I want to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks and appreciation for the most efficient manner in which the guards under your supervision cooperated on Wednesday night, July 17, during the nation-wide broadcast which was made of the functions of this Bureau.

The guards were extremely courteous and helpful and to you and through you to your entire force I want to express my thanks and commendation for their assistance.

Sincerely yours,

62-21526-213

RECORDED & INDEXED

FILES SECTION
MAILED
JUL 23 1935
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 24 1935
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Gurley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Schulder
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

CT:MC

July 23, 1935

Mr. William Lundell,
National Broadcasting Company, Incorporated,
30 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Lundell:

I want to take this opportunity to express to you my appreciation for the manner in which you and the other representatives of the National Broadcasting Company handled the broadcast tour through the offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation here in the new Department of Justice Building last Wednesday evening.

I feel that the tour was quite successful from every standpoint and that it was particularly successful in acquainting the citizens of the country with the manner in which this organization operates in handling the work under its jurisdiction.

I know that your personal participation in the broadcast assured its success, and I wanted you to know how much I personally appreciate the manner in which the tour was carried out.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-21526-214

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 24 1935
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILES SECTION
JUL 23 1935
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

INDEXED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145WEB/dcf

EDC:HGL

July 23, 1935.

Mr. Edward J. Little,
Superintendent,
Triangle Group #2,
Internal Revenue Building,
Room 1022,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Little:

I want to express to you my sincere thanks and appreciation not only officially, but personally for the assistance you rendered the Bureau with regard to furnishing elevator service on the evening of July 17.

I want you to know that I appreciate fully the situation that confronts you when short notice is given for elevator service, but wish at the same time to advise you that the function taking place here on Wednesday night was rather unexpected, with the consequent result that a longer period of notice could not be given.

Appreciating your cooperation and assistance in this matter, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-25536-215

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 24 1935 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

FILES SECTION
MAILED
☆ JUL 23 1935 ☆
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145WEB/dcp

CT:ACS

July 19, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

While at the Atlantic City Convention of the Chiefs of Police recently, I talked with Mr. Charles Russhon of the National Broadcasting Company, who inquired relative to the steps which are being taken by the Bureau to provide for a nation-wide broadcasting system.

I explained briefly what we have been attempting to do and Mr. Russhon indicated that he would be glad to make a few inquiries of experts of NBC for the purpose of securing their advice with respect to the feasibility of covering the entire country from a central station located in or near the District of Columbia. I told him that, of course, I would not want to put him to any trouble or expense in this matter but if he came across any information which he thought we should have, I would appreciate it if he would send it to the Bureau.

I have just received the attached telegram from Mr. Russhon in which he indicates that he hopes to write shortly sending information concerning the radio system.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

Enclosure.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dej

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-21526-216
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 25 1935
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
CLEGG
FILE

JUL 26 1935

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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O
P
Y

WNJH32

1935 JUL 18 AM 11 01

NEWYORK NY 20 DL 18 1021A

C A TOLSON

DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHINGTON DC

EXCELLENT PROGRAM THANK YOU FOR YOUR FINE COOPERATION SHORTWAVE RADIO DETAILS BEING WORKED OUT HERE WILL WRITE YOU SHORTLY REGARDS

CHARLES RUSSHON NBC

RECORDED

62-21526-216

JUL 20 1935

TOLSON

ORIGINAL FILED IN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 wk B/dlf

CT:ACS

July 25, 1935.

Mr. Philip Merryman,
Operations Supervisor,
National Broadcasting Company,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Merryman:-

I want to take this opportunity to express to you my sincere appreciation of your efforts in connection with the broadcast tour from the offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation last Wednesday evening.

Reports have been received from all parts of the country indicating the interest taken in the broadcast, which, to my mind, was eminently successful. I know that your part in the program was highly important and I take pleasure in commending you for the manner in which you assisted in this matter.

With my best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Scholdt
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Travis
Miss Gandy

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-21526-217

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 26 1935
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145WEB/dlg

CT:ACS

July 25, 1935

Mr. A. E. Johnson,
Division Engineer,
National Broadcasting Company,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Johnson:-

I want to take this opportunity to express to you my sincere appreciation of your efforts in connection with the broadcast tour from the offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation last Wednesday evening.

Reports have been received from all parts of the country indicating the interest taken in the broadcast, which, to my mind, was eminently successful. I know that your part in the program was highly important and I take pleasure in commending you for the manner in which you assisted in this matter.

With my best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-21526-218

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 26 1935
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Scheidt
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dey

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

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

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor

7-18- 1935.

Time 3:00 p.m.

Name Mr. Smith, NBC, tele.

Referred to

Details:

Stated they made a transcription of the broadcast last night, and are sending the same over to Mr. Hoover (Mr. Hoover may keep the transcription). Mr. Smith asks that I explain to Mr. Hoover that it is not a perfect recording, but it is the best they could do in the short time they had to make arrangements.

Mr. Smith was thanked for this courtesy and his thoughtfulness.

emk

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dc

RECORDED & INDEXED

JUL 30 1935

62-21526-219

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 29 1935 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON FOUL CHF. CLK. EDWARDS

FILE

COPY

CT:ACS

RECORDED & INDEXED

July 19, 1935.

62-21526-220-

Sheriff C. B. Pearson,
Sarasota, Florida.

My dear Sheriff:-

I appreciate very much your kind telegram concerning the broadcast of a tour of the offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washinton over the National Broadcasting Company chain on the evening of Wednesday, July 17th.

It will give us a great deal of pleasure here to show you the various phases of our work at such time as you visit Washington.

With respect to your inquiry concerning the Police Training School, please be advised that the first school is scheduled to begin on Monday, July 29th, and this school will extend over a period of twelve weeks. The departments represented at the first school were selected from requests filed with this Bureau during the past several months. I am making a note of your interest in the school and shall be glad to give your application consideration in connection with selections for the training schools to follow.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-5029-131

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

COPY

W1 49 NL-SARASOTA FLA 17
J EDGAR HOOVER-DIRECTOR BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

HAVING LISTENED TO THE BROADCAST BY MR COOPER THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF CRIME DETECTIVE I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW IF I VISIT WASHINGTON WOULD I BE PERMITTED VISIT DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS OF THIS BUREAU ALSO THE DATE OF THE CRIME DETECTION SCHOOL I HIGHLY APPRECIATE HAVING HEARD THE BROADCAST TONIGHT.

SHERIFF C B PEARSON.

B1 SENT 1 W 1224A

66-5029-131

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

RECORDED & INDEXED

AUG 3

62-21526-220

FEDERAL

CLEGG

TEG:BCL

July 30, 1935.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-21526-221

Mr. Ernest J. Spitzer,
Government Representative,
Dictaphone Sales Corporation,
503-7 Munsey Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Spitzer:

I want to take this occasion to express to you my sincere thanks for your note of the twenty-ninth transmitting the cylinders containing the tour of inspection which was broadcast over a nation-wide hook-up on the night of July 17.

I have listened with a great deal of interest to these records and thoroughly enjoyed the recording.

Again thanking you for your thoughtfulness in this regard, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Baughman	
Chief Clerk	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Joseph	
Mr. Keith	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Scheidt	
Mr. Schilder	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145WEB/dlf

62-21526-1

DICTAPHONE SALES CORPORATION
DISTRIBUTORS OF
Dictaphone
REG.U.S. PAT.OFF.
DICTATING MACHINES AND ACCESSORIES

L.C. STOWELL
PRESIDENT
RICHARD H. SWARTWOUT
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

503-7 MUNSEY BLDG., WASHINGTON, D. C.
NATIONAL 4910-4911

OFFICE OF
BRANCH MANAGER
E. J. SPITZER
GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE

July 29
1 9 3 5

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Agreeable with your request of July 26, I am sending you, herewith, the cylinders containing the program emanating from the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the night of July 17, which I am asking you to accept with my compliments.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest J. Spitzer
Government Representative.

EJS:b

Courtney Ryley Cooper
P.R. Radio Broadcast

Cylinders given
Mr Tracy
7/29/35

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-21526-221
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 1 1935 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FOUR FILE

AUG 5 1935

DICTATED TO THE DICTAPHONE

8-71-22 MADE IN U.S.A.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BROADCASTING STATION
WRC
WMAL

July 26, 1935

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

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your kind letter was received this morning with a great deal of appreciation. I have watched with admiration and satisfaction the growth of the Bureau of Investigation and together with the great majority of American citizens have come to regard it as one of the most salutary forces at work in our economy today. It is therefore gratifying to know that one has had a small share in promoting its interest. In retrospect I think I grasp the significance of the remark you made last Wednesday evening about "The man behind the scenes".

May I be privileged to say that I foresee the day when radio communication in all its phases will play an increasingly important part in your work and that I as an individual stand ready to assist you in any way possible in expanding this phase. Although I cannot speak officially, I am sure that the "Engineering Department" of the National Broadcasting Company is equally prepared to lend you the benefit of the vast experience with sound and radio communication problems we have acquired in our long years of experimental research on them.

With my best personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

P. I. Merryman

P. I. Merryman

pim/b

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY9145WEB/dcg

RECORDED & INDEXED
62-21526-227
AUG 3 1935
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 26 1935 P.M.
TOLSON CLEGG DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SCHEIDT

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
A RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA SUBSIDIARY
RCA BUILDING
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Scheidt
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

July 31 1935

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

My dear Mr Hoover:

Having just returned from what some people call a vacation, I want now very sincerely to thank you for the superb co-operation you afforded the National Broadcasting Company in its broadcast from the Bureau on the evening of July 16th.

May I, through you, also extend our thanks to Mr Tolson, Mr Suydam, Inspectors Quinn and Clegg and to the other members of the Department who contributed so much to make our broadcast an unusual success.

It was very pleasant to renew our acquaintance begun at Atlantic City and I hope that we may again in the near future work on some project of interest and value to us both.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145WEB/dcg

Cordially yours

William Lundell

William Lundell
Director
Special Events Division

l:c

RECORDED & INDEXED

AUG 8 1935

62-21526-223

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 6 1935
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
FOUR
CLEGG

FILE

August 6, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. H. C. DONALDSON
CHIEF CLERK

Reference is made to Bureau Requisition #263, under date of July 26, 1935, submitting an invoice from the National Recording Studios for a recording of a broadcast concerning the activities of the Bureau and requesting that a confirmatory order be issued.

It is the opinion of the Bureau that this official record was absolutely necessary and inasmuch as this was the only source from which this could be obtained, it is submitted that the necessary order should be issued to cover it.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

RECORDED 62-27522-224
INDEXED
AUG 6 1935
FBI

CT:ACS

August 13, 1935.

26606

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:-

I am enclosing herewith a copy of an article by Lee Taylor Casey which appeared in the Denver Rocky Mountain News on July 25th, and also a copy of an article by Casey which appeared in the same publication on July 15th. You will recall that I spoke to you concerning Casey and I thought you might be interested in the contents of these articles.

Sincerely,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-23-84 BY [illegible]

1 Enclosures.

Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Baumman	
Chief Clerk	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Joseph	
Mr. Keith	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Scheidt	
Mr. Schilder	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-21526-225

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 16 1935 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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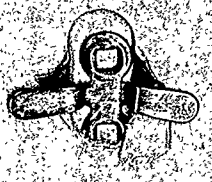
DATE 8-23-84 BY 9145 WEB/dis



62-21526-225

DENVER ROCKY MT. NEWS
Denver, Colo.
7/25/35

By Way of Observation

—BY LEE TAYLOR CASEY—

SOME scenario writer—Gene Fowler preferably—should do a burlesque on the G Men These federal agents have had things their own way so long there is danger they will begin to believe they are half as good as some people think they are. Therefore, for their own welfare, as well as for that of the nation, a modern Aristophanes should give them attention.

A burlesque of the G men should be easy to do—so easy indeed I may do the job myself in spare time. The movie should follow the lines of Mark Twain's "Stolen White Elephant." Hollywood is lifting most of its plots anyway, and it is possible the Clemens copyright has run out. If not, the producer could twist it a little so as to make it unrecognizable to those plain and honest people who form the majority of movie audiences, who elect our presidents and congressmen, who never heard of Mark Twain and who cannot read without moving their lips.



LEE T. CASEY

The theme has been supplied, and the performers are ready. For the old Keystone police force, of delightful memory, has been revived. Chester Conklin, he of the extended mustachios, should be able to do full justice to an impersonation of J. Edgar Hoover, and perhaps Mack Sennett could be persuaded to appear in the role of the Rt. Hon. Attorney General, Homer Cummings.

The G men have been inflated enough. Some deflation has become essential.

* * *

Those Success Stories

With Courtney Ryley Cooper as their mouthpiece, the G men have been their own best character witnesses. Their testimonials to their own worth make it difficult to believe that crime in any form survives their persistent and scientific onslaughts.

But the evidence submitted thus far has been extremely one-sided. We are told at least four times of the crimes they have solved and the criminals they have apprehended. We are not told of the occasions on which they miss fire.

They got Dillinger, and they deserve credit for that. So do their helpers. For they got Dillinger only thru the aid of a stool pigeon and a woman. When they got him they had him surrounded and 15 of them poured bullets into him when he wasn't looking. Then they said he was reaching for a gun. Dillinger's snuffing out was well received—but I am not ready to fall down and worship the heroism of his 15 assassins.

* * *

An Unsolved Denver Crime

Why don't the G men, when dwelling upon their own exploits, mention the Denver mint robbery—or, in official parlance, the robbery of a reserve bank truck in front of the mint?

That job was done in December, 1924, and was an almost perfect performance of its kind. I was covering the statehouse for The News at the time and was among the first on the scene. The men on the Express got there even earlier and were very proud of that fact, but unjustly. For the robbery after all was almost in their back yard.

You may remember the affair. The robbers must have had inside information, because they timed their actions perfectly. They let the truck alone until the day it carried $200,000 in $5 bills. Then they knocked it off and killed a mint guard while so doing. One of the four robbers was killed by a stray bullet. The other three got away and left the robbery car and his body in a garage.

It was a month before the body was discovered, and in the meantime some of the stolen $5 bills began appearing in Denver. McVittie got the first one and exhibited it in his restaurant window.

But not an arrest was made. Federal agents and police together did not so much as find the four women who had accompanied the bandits to Denver.

The G men are very effective in tracing criminals—when a stool pigeon tells them just where to go. They all have college degrees, which may or may not be guarantees of super-intelligence. But until they do something or other about the mint robbery, other than to suggest the bandits must have killed each other by this time, I believe I'll be able to keep my enthusiasm about the G men within reasonable bounds.

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson ✓.....
Mr. Baughman .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Scheidt .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Smith .....
Mr. Tamm .....
Mr. Tracy ✓.....
Miss Gandy ✓.....
Oregon ✓
.....

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

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Burl

DENVER ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS
Denver, Colorado
7-15-35

Monday's Mail Bag

by Lee Taylor Casey

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

Homily

Hunger is slow; hunger is sly;
Not of the want, of ills they die.
Evil is blind; evil is strong,
And wrath is slow to slay the wrong.

H. Barca.

"I note you are distinctly unenthusiastic concerning the effort to make heroes of the G men. But it is the old story of whose bull is being gored.

"Why a man who has murdered citizens and peace officers in cold blood should be treated as an ordinary citizen when being arrested is beyond my comprehension - yet that is what many, possibly including yourself, feel should be done.

"Certain members of the bar complained that outlaws were being killed on sight by G men. That situation can be understood, altho it is not to the credit of the legal profession.

"Why anyone else should want a sheriff or other officer of the law to give a man such as Dillinger any opportunity to kill him before formally arresting him is also over my head.

"We wanted this type of men cleaned out. The G men are doing the job. Now we wail about the way they are doing it. Personally, I think such an attitude is nonsensical.

"JOHN FRANCIS"

My objection to the present propaganda by federal law enforcement

62-27536-225

agents, as I have mentioned here before, is that it is based on a false premise and is wholly unrealistic.

Lawlessness by governmental agents promotes lawlessness, under repeal as under prohibition. Bushwhacking Dillinger did not affect the cause that made Dillinger what he was.

The Federal Department of Justice is trying to persuade the nation that they should be permitted to shoot a suspect on sight and that the parole system should be abolished. These things, in my judgment, would tend to increase rather than to lessen crime.

Over-dramatization of the "war on crime" appeals to children and movie directors, but has no beneficial effect. We must treat crime as we treat any other social disease - that is, by attempting to eliminate or at least control some of the causes. The present tendency is to center the entire attention upon effects instead.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 wcb/dg

DENVER ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS
Denver, Colorado
7-25-35

By Way of Observation

by Lee Taylor Casey

Some scenario writer - Gene Fowler preferably - should do a burlesque on the G Men. These federal agents have had things their own way so long there is danger they will begin to believe they are half as good as some people think they are. Therefore, for their own welfare, as well as for that of the nation, a modern Aristophanes should give them attention.

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The G Men have been inflated enough. Some deflation has become essential.

Those Success Stories

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62-21524-2-25

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But the evidence submitted thus far has been extremely one-sided. We are told at least four times of the crimes they have solved and the criminals they have apprehended. We are not told of the occasions on which they miss fire.

They got Dillinger, and they deserve credit for that. So do their helpers. For they got Dillinger only thru the aid of a stool pigeon and a woman. When they got him they had him surrounded and 15 of them poured bullets into him when he wasn't looking. Then they said he was reaching for a gun. Dillinger's snuffing out was well received - but I am not ready to fall down and worship the heroism of his 15 assassins.

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JEH:HCB

August 21, 1935.

RECORDED 62-21526-226

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I am attaching hereto a copy of a telegram which I have just received from Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, and which advises that he would like to obtain a series of interviews with me upon the general work of the Bureau and how it fits into the Department's operations. The telegram is self-explanatory, and I would appreciate receiving from you an indication of what your wishes may be in this matter.

About a month or six weeks ago, Mr. Cooper informally discussed the matter with me, stating that he believed there was material, particularly in connection with the Identification Division, Crime Laboratory, and some of the Training School work which could be presented in a series of interesting articles, and that he felt also that the angle of portraying exactly how the cases are developed, and then brought through to ultimate trial and conviction, would likewise be an interesting aspect. At that time there was nothing very definite about the matter, and he said he would let me hear from him when the plan reached a point where it could be presented to you. The attached telegram, therefore, is the outcome of this previous discussion.

There have been some new developments in the Bureau's operations, such as the gymnasium work with training in jiu jitsu; the new phases of the Crime Laboratory, dealing with the chemical analysis of material in the solution of crimes; and the Training School work, particularly the new Police Training School, which would make interesting material if properly presented, and I know of no one who can present these data in a more dignified and intelligent manner than Mr. Cooper, judging from his past articles.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schmidt
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

FILES SECTION
MAILED
[illegible]
[illegible]
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Inclosure #238545

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

WESTERN UNION

WM1 181 NL

NHC NEWYORK NY AUG 20 1935

J EDGAR HOOVER

DIRECTOR

DEAR EDGAR HAVE BEEN ASKED BY LEADING MAGAZINE TO OBTAIN SERIES OF INTERVIEWS WITH YOU UPON BUREAU AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WORK STOP ONE ARTICLE IN PARTICULAR IS TO SHOW COORDINATION OF ALL PARTS DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SHOWING HOW CASE IS FOLLOWED THROUGH TO COURTS ETC STOP SERIES WILL GIVE GREAT CHANCE TO REALLY GIVE CREDIT ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR FORESIGHT AND COURAGE IN CONCEIVING AND BUILDING UP OF FIRST ADEQUATE LEADERSHIP IN FIGHT AGAINST CRIME AS WELL AS GOING INTO IDEAS FOR CRIME PREVENTION ETC STOP MAGAZINE PLANNING ITS SCHEDULE NOW AND IT IS HIGHLY NECESSARY THAT OKAY BE GIVEN AT ONCE IF FINAL ARRANGEMENTS ARE TO BE MADE STOP CANNOT EMPHASIZE TOO STRONGLY THAT YOU RUSH DECISION TO ME ON THIS MATTER STOP IF YOU OKAY THE IDEA WILL YOU PLEASE DO UTMOST TO TAKE MATTER UP WITH ATTORNEY GENERALS OFFICE BEFORE MR CUMMINGS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE STOP MAY I SUGGEST THAT IN VIEW OF MUCH UNDESIRABLE PUBLICITY FORTHCOMING IN MAGAZINES FOR VARIOUS PHASES OF PRESENT ADMINISTRATION THAT HERE IS OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGHLY FAVORABLE PUBLICITY PLEASE RUSH ANSWER BEST REGARDS

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

(227AM)

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Scheidt
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECORDED 62-21506

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 22 1935
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DIRECTOR
TOLSON

AUG 22 1935

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dtg

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WESTERN UNION

WM1 181 NL

NHC NEWYORK NY AUG 20 1935

J EDGAR HOOVER DIRECTOR

DEAR EDGAR HAVE BEEN ASKED BY LEADING MAGAZINE TO OBTAIN SERIES OF INTERVIEWS WITH YOU UPON BUREAU AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WORK STOP ONE ARTICLE IN PARTICULAR IS TO SHOW COORDINATION OF ALL PARTS DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SHOWING HOW CASE IS FOLLOWED THROUGH TO COURTS ETC STOP SERIES WILL GIVE GREAT CHANCE TO REALLY GIVE CREDIT ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR FORESIGHT AND COURAGE IN CONCEIVING AND BUILDING UP OF FIRST ADEQUATE LEADERSHIP IN FIGHT AGAINST CRIME AS WELL AS GOING INTO IDEAS FOR CRIME PREVENTION ETC STOP MAGAZINE PLANNING ITS SCHEDULE NOW AND IT IS HIGHLY NECESSARY THAT OKAY BE GIVEN AT ONCE IF FINAL ARRANGEMENTS ARE TO BE MADE STOP CANNOT EMPHASIZE TOO STRONGLY THAT YOU RUSH DECISION TO ME ON THIS MATTER STOP IF YOU OKAY THE IDEA WILL YOU PLEASE DO UTMOST TO TAKE MATTER UP WITH ATTORNEY GENERALS OFFICE BEFORE MR CUMMINGS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE STOP MAY I SUGGEST THAT IN VIEW OF MUCH UNDESIRABLE PUBLICITY FORTHCOMING IN MAGAZINES FOR VARIOUS PHASES OF PRESENT ADMINISTRATION THAT HERE IS OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGHLY FAVORABLE PUBLICITY PLEASE RUSH ANSWER BEST REGARDS

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

(227AM)

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DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

Tolson

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

August 21, 1935.

Suydam

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dx

RECORDED
Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

SEP 13 1935

62-21526-226X
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 13 1935 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON | FILE

The A. G. approved articles on Training School & special feature cases but deferred decision on article covering scope of Dept.
8/26/35 D. E. N. 62-21526

Inclosure #288545

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WESTERN UNION

WM1 181 NL

NHC NEWYORK NY AUG 20 1935

J EDGAR HOOVER DIRECTOR

DEAR EDGAR HAVE BEEN ASKED BY LEADING MAGAZINE TO OBTAIN SERIES OF INTERVIEWS WITH YOU UPON BUREAU AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WORK STOP ONE ARTICLE IN PARTICULAR IS TO SHOW COORDINATION OF ALL PARTS DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SHOWING HOW CASE IS FOLLOWED THROUGH TO COURTS ETC STOP SERIES WILL GIVE GREAT CHANCE TO REALLY GIVE CREDIT ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR FORESIGHT AND COURAGE IN CONCEIVING AND BUILDING UP OF FIRST ADEQUATE LEADERSHIP IN FIGHT AGAINST CRIME AS WELL AS GOING INTO IDEAS FOR CRIME PREVENTION ETC STOP MAGAZINE PLANNING ITS SCHEDULE NOW AND IT IS HIGHLY NECESSARY THAT OKAY BE GIVEN AT ONCE IF FINAL ARRANGEMENTS ARE TO BE MADE STOP CANNOT EMPHASIZE TOO STRONGLY THAT YOU RUSH DECISION TO ME ON THIS MATTER STOP IF YOU OKAY THE IDEA WILL YOU PLEASE DO UTMOST TO TAKE MATTER UP WITH ATTORNEY GENERALS OFFICE BEFORE MR CUMMINGS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE STOP MAY I SUGGEST THAT IN VIEW OF MUCH UNDESIRABLE PUBLICITY FORTHCOMING IN MAGAZINES FOR VARIOUS PHASES OF PRESENT ADMINISTRATION THAT HERE IS OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGHLY FAVORABLE PUBLICITY PLEASE RUSH ANSWER

BEST REGARDS

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

(227AM)

INCLOSURE
No. 288545
FROM
Department of Justice.
7—849
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

62-21526-226X

JEH:HCB

August 23, 1935.

CORDED & INDEXED

62-21526-227

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I have just received the attached correspondence from Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, including a letter addressed to me dated August 22, 1935, together with a copy of a letter addressed by Mr. Cooper to his literary agent, Mr. Bruce Chapman, and an original letter signed by you under date of April 30, 1935, granting him authority to arrange for radio presentations of cases of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145WEB/dlp

Inclosure #288547

Nathan
Tolson
Baughman
Chief Clerk
Clegg
Coffey
Edwards
Egan
Harbo
Kelly
Lester
Quinn
Schoidt
Schilder
Smith
Tamm
Tracy
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
AUG 23 1935
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 26 1935 A.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

April 30, 1935.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Raleigh Hotel,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Cooper:

Reference is made to your recent conference concerning the radio broadcasting of dramatizations or monologues based upon interesting cases furnished by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

You are hereby granted permission, subject to cancellation at any time by the Department, to present over the radio in dramatized or monologue form, stories based upon data furnished by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The plan for such broadcasts and the completed scripts of the dramatizations or monologues are to be read and approved by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, prior to presentation on the air. It will be necessary that the completed script to be broadcast in each case be submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for final approval at least two weeks prior to the actual presentation of each such case.

It is my desire that these broadcast presentations, dealing with the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and of the Department, should be presented in a most dignified manner.

Very truly yours,

Attorney General.

I voluntarily agree to the cancellation of the above permission

Courtney Ryley Cooper

62-21526-227

C
O
P
Y

The Penthouse
Twelve Twelve Fifth Avenue
New York

August 22-35

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

My Dear Edgar:

I am enclosing a carbon copy of a letter to my agent, which, in a way, is self-explanatory.

Knowing you so well, I feel that the permission which I have held, has been embarrassing to you in voicing your objections to the Phillips Lord program. By this I mean our friendship is well known and that objections by you to another program easily could be construed as being an effort by you to ease me into his place.

Of course, nothing could be farther from the truth.

Therefore, I think the best way out of this situation is to send you the Attorney General's letter of April 30 for cancellation. This I do herewith.

With all good wishes and hoping to see you soon, I am

Samezever

Signed: Ryley.

SEP 6 1935

RECORDED & INDEXED
62-21526-229
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 5 1935
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE
TOLSON

C

O

P

Y

August 22-35

Dear Bruce:

Ever since the Phillip Lord program went on the air, I have been hoping against hope that it would better itself sufficiently to make the Department of Justice seem worth while as a broadcast.

However, I now feel that the program has been so destructive of what I was attempting to put over that there is little chance of salvage. If the thing had not been so "official" and so full of inferences that this was exactly what the Department of Justice wanted, I would feel justified in going ahead.

But now the job of rehabilitation, even should some deluded sponsor decide he wanted a program, seems far too great.

Therefore I would suggest that you expend no more efforts upon the thing as I am no longer interested.

To this end, I am voluntarily returning the permission given me by the Attorney General and lets forget the whole thing as a bad dream.

Samezever

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145WEB/dlg

Mr. Bruce Chapman,
2002 RKO Building
Radio City
New York, New York.

62-21526-227

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 9/11 1935.

To:
___Director
___Mr. Nathan
___Mr. Clegg
___Mr. Tamm
___Mr. Edwards
___Mr. Egan
___Mr. Quinn
___Mr. Glavin
___Mr. Douglas
___Miss Gandy
___Mr. Tracy
___Mr. Renneberger
___Mr. Scheidt
___Personnel Files Section
✓ Files Section
___Communications Section
___Miss Sheaffer
___ _____

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

File in 7138 files

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

NOT RECORDED

Clyde Tolson

Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

April 30, 1935.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Raleigh Hotel,
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It is my desire that these broadcast presentations, dealing with the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and of the Department, should be presented in a most dignified manner.

Very truly yours,

Attorney General.

I voluntarily agree to the cancellation of the above permission

Courtney Ryley Cooper

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Post Office Box 4907,
Jacksonville, Florida

RAA:SIH

September 16, 1935

Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Baughman	
Chief Clerk	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Joseph	
Mr. Keith	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Scheidt	
Mr. Schilder	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

By local telephone today Mr. Courtney Riley Cooper, the author, called the Jacksonville office, advising that he had just arrived in the city from south central Florida and was en route to Lake Weir, where Kate and Fred Barker were killed during an investigation to apprehend them on January 16, 1935.

Mr. Cooper inquired where the bodies of these persons were presently located and whether the photographer who took pictures of the house in which they were killed was located at Leesburg or Ocala, and whether the house in which they resided until January 16, 1935, was still being exhibited by Carson Bradford, the owner. The requested information was furnished Mr. Cooper.

I regret that Mr. Cooper was unable to call at the office personally. Had there been another Agent in the headquarters city at the time of the call I would have requested Bureau authority for sufficient leave to take Mr. Cooper in my personal car to Ocala and Lake Weir, Florida.

I am sure you will be interested in his call to this office.

Very truly yours, RECORDED & ~~INDEXED~~

R. A. Alt,
Special Agent in Charge

62-21526-228

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 23 1935 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON | SCHEIDT | FILE

SEP 25 1935

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

CT:BN

September 23, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

For purposes of record, there is attached hereto a copy of the Saturday Evening Post of September 14, 1935, which contains on pages 23 and 50 a story entitled "Rise and Receive Sentence", consisting of an interview with the Attorney General by Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145WEB/dlf

Noted in Laboratory 9/29/35

RECORDED & INDEXED

OCT -2 1935

62-21526-229

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 28 1935 .M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NATHAN TOLSON
OFF. OLK
CLEGG
EDWARDS
LAD
THREE
LESTER
TAMM
SCHILDT
ADENT UNIT

Enclosure behind file

THE PENTHOUSE
TWELVE TWELVE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

September 25

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlf

My Dear Edgar:

The letter from Mexico concerning Mrs. Lee Taylor Casey is most interesting. It, in fact, explains much of Lee's attitude.

I am particularly struck by the reference to "two good friends in Leavenworth for dope." I wonder if it would be possible to learn who these convicts are, through an investigation at Leavenworth to determine whether or not either Mrs. Casey or Casey himself is listed on the records of these men as corresponding friends.

It is within the realms of possibility that either one or both of the Caseys are users of narcotics, and I believe it would be very valuable information for the Bureau to possess if such is true.

Mrs. Casey's maiden name was Jerry Croft. Her first marriage was to a man named Drinkwater. Her second marriage was to a man named De Remer. Casey is her third husband, receiving, I might say, a very wet deck.

If it is possible to learn the names of these convicts, I am sure that a little interrogation would result in a great deal of information valuable to you concerning this pair.

62-21526-229X
RECORDED & INDEXED
JUN 3 1936
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 2 1936 A.M.

It also is possible that Harry Anslinger might be able to give you some information. Or get it for you.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Scheidt
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

TOLSON | FILE

CT:ACS October 1, 1935.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Penthouse,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:-

I am forwarding to you herewith copies of the photographs taken here yesterday.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-21526-230

RECORDED

SEP - 1935

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Enclosures.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
OCT - 1 1935
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

HM

CT:MAM

September 30, 1935

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Penthouse,
1212 - 5th Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:

In connection with our recent conversation, I am enclosing herewith a copy of the field office mailing list of the Bureau, which contains the names of all of the Special Agents in Charge of our field offices.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dej

Enclosure

RECORDED 62-21526-231
SEP 30 1935
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

Nathan
Tolson
Baughman
Clerk
Clegg
Coffey
Edwards
Egan
Foxworth
Harbo
Joseph
Keith
Lester
Quinn
Scheidt
Schilder
Tamm
Tracy
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
OCT - 1 1935
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Joseph

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

EAT:CDW

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

October 3, 1935.

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

Time - 12:05 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Pursuant to your instructions, I telephoned Special Agent in Charge J. E. P. Dunn at the Los Angeles Office and informed him that COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER and his wife are due to arrive in Los Angeles on Saturday afternoon at 3:00 o'clock, via the Santa Fe "Chief", occupying Drawing Room "B", Car 171.

I told Mr. Dunn it was your desire that he have a Bureau car to meet Mr. Cooper and his wife at the train and take them wherever they want to go, and to extend to them what courtesies are possible under the circumstances.

Mr. Dunn assured me this would be taken care of.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

RECORDED

62-21526-232

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 18 1935
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

OCT 9 1935

TOLSON FOUR

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

EAT:CDW

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

October 4, 1935.

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

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

After reviewing the files listed hereinafter, I made their contents available to COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER for his information in connection with his interest in "fences".

JACK P. KERTZ, et al;
Theft from Interstate Shipment,
Probation Violation.
Bureau file 15-2744.

MORTON P. MOSKOWITZ, et al;
Theft of Government Property.
Bureau file 52-5792.

HOMER D. BLACKWELDER, with aliases, et al;
Theft of Government Property.
Bureau file 52-5767.

LOUIS ROSEN alias LOUIE ROSEN;
Application to Restore Civil Rights.
Bureau file 73-4081.

MORRIS RAUSCH, with alias, et al;
Theft from Interstate Shipment,
Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property.
Bureau file 15-3330.

SAMUEL NEUHOFF, et al;
National Stolen Property Act.
Bureau file 87-17.

CHARLES HUDSON, with aliases;
Theft from Interstate Shipment.
Bureau file 15-2735

EDWARD DOLL, with aliases;
National Motor Vehicle Theft Act.
Bureau file 26-22430.

OCT 14 1935
RECORDED
&
~~INDEXED~~

62-21526-233

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 12 1935 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON | JOSEPH | FILE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

AARON GREENFIELD, et al;
National Stolen Property Act.
Bureau file 87-26.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Los Angeles, California
October 10, 1935

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

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith a newspaper article which appeared in the October 6, 1935 issue of the Los Angeles Times, entitled "Cody Aide Arrives for Film Work".

Very truly yours,

J. E. P. DUNN
Special Agent in Charge

JEPD:AB

Enc.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

OCT 26 1935

62-21526-234

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 15 1935 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

TOLSON
JOSEPH

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

CODY AIDE ARRIVES FOR FILM WORK

Courtney Ryley Cooper in Los Angeles to Assist on Buffalo Bill Picture

In the vanguard of a world round-up of the cronies and associates of Buffalo Bill Cody, Courtney Ryley Cooper, author and former press agent of the scout and Indian fighter, arrived in Los Angeles yesterday aboard the Santa Fe Chief.

Cooper returned to Los Angeles after an absence of twelve years, his last visit having been made to complete the scenario for a film called "The Last Frontier," begun by Thomas H. Ince, and finished by Cecil B. De Mille. He will work for De Mille again during his present sojourn on the script of the forthcoming De Mille picture based on the life of Buffalo Bill.

"The difficulty in writing the adventures of Col. Cody," said Cooper, "consists in pruning the vast bulk of the material produced by his amazing career on the plains, in the theater, in the legislature and at home and abroad."

Cooper was accompanied on the journey from New York to Los Angeles by his wife.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

LOS ANGELES "TIMES"
OCTOBER 6, 1935.

62-21526-234

CT:ACS

October 15, 1935.

RECORDED 62-21526-235

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
c/o Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
617 Federal Building,
Los Angeles, California.

Dear Ryley:-

Replying to your telegram addressed to Clyde today, I am enclosing herewith a copy of the Kool Scelfa confession. It will be appreciated if this statement can be returned after it has served your purpose. I know that you will treat this confidentially. As you know, the trial has not yet been held and, accordingly, the information contained herein should not become known in any way.

I have been trying to work out some plan whereby I could join you and Con in California but I am somewhat doubtful now that it will be possible to do so. The Attorney General returns to this country on the 17th and there are quite a number of very important matters pending here which will doubtless receive his personal attention immediately upon his return.

With all good wishes to Con and to you, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure.

Special Delivery
Air Mail

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
OCT 15 1935
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

POSTAL

OCT 15 1935

W1 79 NL

BL BEVERLYHILLS CALIF 14

CLYDE TOLSON

ASST DIRECTOR ~~XXXX~~ FEDERAL BUREAU INVESTIGATION

WASHNNDC

DEAR CLYDE PLEASE RUSH ME AIR MAIL BEVERLYHILLS BEVERLYWILSHIRE HOTEL COPY OF CONFESSION IN NOEL SCAFFA CASE STOP THIS FOR FICTIONAL PICTURE BACK GROUND WHOLLY AND WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH OTHER PLANS DISCUSSED FOR SCAFFA MATERIAL STOP NEED IT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE STOP UNDERSTAND EDGAR IN CHICAGO STOP WHEN YOU TALK TO HIM PLEASE EMPHASIZE THAT THERE IS MUCH INTEREST HERE REGARDING MATTERS WE HAVE DISCUSSED AND THAT A TRIP WEST WOULD BE OF GREAT VALUE BEST REGARDS

COURTNEY RYLER COOPER.

SENT 1W

RECORDED & ~~INDEXED~~

62-21526-235

FILED ... INVESTIGATION

OCT 17 1935 ... M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON | TAMM | FILE

ONE

10-15-35

OCT 16 1935

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145WEB/dcg

OCT 24 1935

62-21526-236

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OCT 22 1935 A.M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON

FILE

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

DEPT. OF JUSTICE · TOLSON · BUREAU

OCT 24 1935 AM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

The Beverly-Wilshire
Beverly Hills, California

Dear Clyde: When I wrote to Edgar the other day I had every intention of telling him (and I wanted him to pass it on to you too) that the FBI men out here have done everything that you asked them to do perfectly.

Courtesy Ryley office

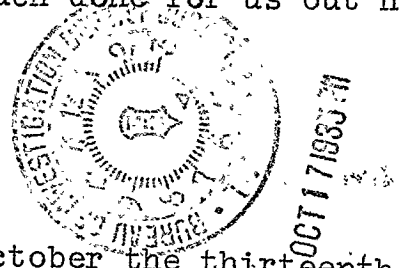
Mr. Dunn met us on arrival and a man by the name of Myerson--Murray Myerson I believe his full name is. They drove us out here tho' Ryley's agents as well as the Studio had made arrangements to transport us if we wanted to follow their tentative plans.

Ans 10-19

On Sunday, a week ago to-day Mr. White called RECORDED for us and took us over to Holly-wood to get a car at a Rent Car agency and to do a few other errands. They were very helpful, your men here, and we do appreciate it a lot.

The Cecil de Mille-CRC production is getting much favorable publicity out here and I am sure

Cody will be the real hero he should be after this picture is made. De Mille of course will make a magnificent film and we are in hopes Gary Cooper will play the Buffalo Bill part. I hope you children are keeping interested in Christian Science—It has so much to give you because you have so much to give to it. At church this morning I saw the finest class of men and women I have seen anywhere—ever. These California days are most enjoyable but the nights are very cold—If you do come out be sure to bring more than just a light weight coat. Of course you may not have been cold that night at the fights in Washington—If you weren't I need not tell you about heavy clothing for you could stand the Arctic at Christmas! Our best to you both and thanks for having so much done for us out here.



Always sincerely,

October the thirteenth.

CT:ACS

October 19, 1935.

RECORDED 62-21526-236

Mrs. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Beverly-Hillsbire,
Beverly Hills, California.

Dear Gene-

I was very glad indeed to know that the folks at the Los Angeles F.B.I. office have been helpful to you and Ryley during your stay in Beverly Hills.

J. Edgar is still hopeful of getting to California although the pressure of work here is very great and the Attorney General returned to Washington yesterday. I had a note from Verne Porter a day or two ago stating that Ryley was very happy at the Paramount Studios and that the only trouble was that his story was being completed too quickly.

If there is anything further we can do in connection with your trip, please do not hesitate to telephone or wire us.

With all good wishes to Ryley and to you, I am

Sincerely,

Clyde Tolson

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
OCT 20 1935
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CT:ACS

RECORDED 62-21526-237

October 10, 1935.

Mr. Verne Porter,
Hotel Algonquin,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Porter:-

I have your note of October 15th concerning the possible visit of Mr. Hoover to California. We have been so pressed here with official matters that up to the present time Mr. Hoover has not been able to make any definite plans to be away. The Attorney General arrives back in Washington today and the question of Mr. Hoover's departure will largely depend upon the official matters which he will have to take up with the Attorney General when he reaches here. I know that the Director is still hopeful of making the trip and if it developes that he can go to the West Coast, I shall be pleased to advise you.

With kind wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Clyde Tolson

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
OCT 10 1935
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED AND FILED IN

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

OFFICES OF
VERNE PORTER
INCORPORATED
ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE HOTEL ALGONQUIN
NEW YORK

October 16, 1935.

Dear Clyde Tolson:

The Paramount people, in New York, keep after me to know something as to the exact date Mr. Hoover will be in Los Angeles. They are, evidently, planning a large luncheon or dinner.

Ryley Cooper has undoubtedly been in touch with you about this from the Coast.

I am, however, eager to keep the New York office posted.

I had a long letter from Ryley yesterday. He is very happy at the Paramount studio. The only flaw is that he says he is getting his story done too quickly.

Yours,

Verne Porter

Clyde Tolson,
Assistant Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-21526-237

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 22 1935 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON | FILE

OCT 24 1935

COPY FILED IN

RECORDED

59 WEST 44TH STREET TELEPHONE : MURRAY HILL 2-7373

Los Angeles Examiner

October 13, 1935

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

'G-Man' to Do Buffalo Bill Film

By Jerry Hoffman

"The G-man vogue is far from through," says the man who unwittingly started the cycle. "People haven't tired of reading good detective stories or exciting mystery thrillers. Hollywood hasn't scratched the surface of possibilities of G-man stories."

Courtney Riley Cooper doesn't take credit for having started the greatest vogue in motion pictures. It was, however, a series of articles by him in a national weekly which first glorified the Department of Justice and its methods; which first made Hollywood "G-man" conscious.

"I just had something on my chest and spilled it," is the way he explained writing the series to me. Cooper, who had been Col. Bill Cody's righthand man for years, arrived in Hollywood last week to work on the biography of "Buffalo Bill," which Cecil B. De Mille is planning to make with Gary Cooper.

"My first was a yarn called 'Roots of Crime,' an interview with J. Edgar Hoover," he expanded at my prompting. It developed later that Cooper has a boyish worship of Hoover, one of his dearest friends.

"I've always been interested in crime ever since I was a police reporter," he continued. "That series, if you'll remember, took up crime detection as practiced by the Department of Justice investigators. The stuff on ballistics, fingerprints, surrounding suspects and other scientific angles were secured from the Department and scenarists were welcome to them."

"How," I asked, "did Mr. Hoover take the G-men pictures?" thinking to get first-hand reaction from a close friend of the Department of Justice head.

"Well," he hesitated a moment. "I don't think there is any violation of confidence in this. At first he was a bit worried. Then he was rather happy about them. Mr. Hoover is really sincere in his determination to make citizens see criminals as they are. He wants them to learn how much truth there is in the 'You can't win' slogan. The happiest moment of his life will be when kids play cops and robbers and none of them will want to be the robbers. Taking the romance out of rats is a herculean task. I know the underworld fairly well, and I tell you there is no romance in a gangster—and all gangsters are rats."

"Since you feel so strongly about it," I imposed, "why don't you write a scenario—some phase of which hasn't been covered—and about which you have definite ideas?"

Courtney Riley Cooper glowed. "I'd love to," he responded. "And I'd like to write about the parole system and show things which would curl your hair. But what company will make it?"

Being no fortune teller, I left.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

62-21526-237

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

CT:ACS November 8, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES.

The original statement of NOEL C. SCAFFA which was sent to Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper recently has been returned to the Bureau and is attached hereto.

Clyde Tolson.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-23-84 BY 9145 WKB/kg

62-21526-238

RECORDED & INDEXED NOV 12 1935

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 9 1935
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TAMM | FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

KRM:CJ

November 13, 1935.

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

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM.

Time - 10:30 A. M.
(11/12/35)

RE: MRS. WILLIAM D. WHITMORE, JR.

Mrs. William D. Whitmore, Jr., Post Office Box 1516, Washington, D. C., appeared in my office and advised that she is a free-lance writer; that she formerly wrote articles for the Morning Press of Santa Barbara, California and many other newspapers in California.

She was eager to learn the present location of Courtney Riley Cooper. I courteously advised her that I did not know the location of Mr. Cooper but suggested that she might secure his address through the Saturday Evening Post for which magazine he is a rather current contributor.

She advised that she had ascertained he has permanent headquarters in New York. I told her that if she were going to New York she might then personally make inquiries at his address concerning his present location.

Respectfully,

K. R. McIntire.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-23-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

RECORDED & INDEXED

NOV 25 1935

62-21526-239
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 21 1935 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ROSEN JOSEPH COURT FILE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DAT:TAM

DECEMBER 3 1935

CODE MESSAGE TO BE TRANSMITTED BY TELETYPEWRITER

RECORDED 62-21526-240

TO SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE AT

Kansas City

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER WILL ARRIVE KANSAS CITY ON BURLINGTON ZEPHYR ONE O'CLOCK TUESDAY AFTERNOON DECEMBER 3RD AND WILL CONTACT YOU FOR BUREAU'S VIEWS CONCERNING DESIRABILITY OF COOPER'S REFERRING TO MURDER OF JIMMY LACAPRA DURING SPEECH BEING MADE BY COOPER TUESDAY NIGHT. CONTACT MR. COOPER AND INFORM HIM THAT I DO NOT BELIEVE IT DESIRABLE AT THIS TIME TO REFER TO LACAPRA CASE SINCE THE MATTER IS STILL UNDER ACTIVE INVESTIGATION. AFFORD MR. COOPER EVERY POSSIBLE COOPERATION WHILE HE IS IN KANSAS CITY

HOOVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

CODED AND SENT

APPROVED FOR TRANSMISSION:

Sent TELETYPE by 1235P RB

WESTERN UNION

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

DEC 2 1935

C-O-P-Y

WM2 95 NL

CHICAGO ILL 1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

J EDGAR HOOVER

DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION US

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WASH DC

DEAR EDGAR AM SPEAKING BEFORE QUITE LARGE AUDIENCE KANSAS CITY TUESDAY NIGHT ARRIVING THERE FROM OMAHA ON BURLINGTON ZEPHYR ONE OCLOCK TUESDAY AFTERNOON STOP WOULD LIKE TO DEVOTE MUCH TIME TO JIMMY LACAPRA BUT AM DOUBTFUL ABOUT HOW FAR I SHOULD GO STOP WILL YOU PLEASE INSTRUCT ME VIA SAC KANSAS CITY WHETHER TO USE SOFT OR LOUD PEDAL STOP WOULD LIKE TO TELL THOSE MUGS THEY CANNOT KILL A FEDERAL INFORMER AND GET AWAY WITH IT BUT OF COURSE DO NOT KNOW IF THIS AGREES WITH YOUR POLICY STOP ANY SUGGESTIONS WILL BE APPRECIATED BEST REGARDS

RECORDED & INDEXED

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

DEC 5 1935

62-21526-240

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1217AM DEC 3 1935 P.M.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TAMM TWO FILE

Teletype Ltd. Memo. Director 12-2-35 Eat

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

EAT:TAM

December 2, 1935

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

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

With reference to the request of Courtney Ryley Cooper for permission to refer to Bureau's intention of vigorously investigating and prosecuting the perpetrators of the murder of Jimmy LaCapra, I do not believe it would be desirable to refer to this matter in any public address at this time, primarily because the case is still the subject of an active investigation and publicity concerning the Bureau's intent to leave no stone unturned in solving this case might result in a destruction of any evidence or investigative leads which are still in existence. I believe that the time to talk about a case of this kind is after the identity of the subjects has been ascertained. I might point out further that the Bureau had no interest in LaCapra at the time of his murder, and in fact we had discontinued all of our relations with him some time prior to the murder. I believe that any kind of publicity at any time concerning the identity of informers is undesirable, and consequently, believe that the less said about LaCapra as an informer the better. A suggested response to Mr. Cooper's inquiry addressed to the Agent in Charge at Kansas City is attached hereto.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm

I agree.
J. E. H.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-23-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcf

RECORDED
&
~~INDEXED~~

62-21526-241

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 5 1935 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

DEC 6 1935

TAMM ONE TWO

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
1616 FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BUILDING
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
DECEMBER 4, 1935.

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

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Courtney Ryley Cooper telephoned me on the afternoon of December 3, 1935, after he had arrived in Kansas City inquiring as to whether any message had been received from the Director relative to his mentioning the shooting of Jimmie LaCapra in his speech to be given at Kansas City on the night of December 3, 1935.

I advised Mr. Cooper, as instructed in Bureau teletype dated December 3, 1935, that the Director did not believe it desirable at this time to refer to the LaCapra case since the matter was still under active investigation. Mr. Cooper stated that he thought that that would be the attitude of the Director and that is the reason he requested advice from the Director before mentioning this subject. He stated he, accordingly, would not mention this particular case during his speech.

I advised Mr. Cooper that in the event there was any way in which this office could be of any assistance to him while he was in Kansas City not to hesitate to call upon us, and he stated that he knew of no other matter in which the office could assist him, but in the event he needed any assistance he would communicate with me immediately.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Smith

W. A. SMITH
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlp

WAS:os

RECORDED & ~~INDEXED~~
DEC -9 1935

62-21526-242
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 6 1935 P.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON TAMM JOSEPH FILE

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

629 First National Bank Building,
Omaha, Nebraska.
December 4,1935.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Koch
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

PERSONAL

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Adverting further to my letter to you of December 3rd, 1935, concerning an Address made by Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper before the Ad-Sell League at Omaha, Nebraska, on the night of December 2nd, 1935, permit me to attach, hereto, for your information, an item taken from the Omaha, Nebraska, Bee-News, issue of December 3rd, 1935.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dowd

JOHN A. DOWD,
Special Agent in Charge.

JAD/RMW
Enc. 0.
80-1

62-21526-243

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-21526-242X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 10 1936 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUN 12 1936

TOLSON
JOSEPH
STAT. SECT.
Miss Gandy

FILE

Omaha, Nebraska, Bee-News; 12-3-35

JUDGES TAKE ISSUE WITH CRIME CRITIC

Jurists Charge Cooper's Accusation Not Justified; Omaha Courts Defended

Critical remarks by Courtney Ryley Cooper, author and lecturer, before the Ad-Sell league Monday night regarding Omaha judges drew sharp retorts from the judges themselves Monday.

Cooper was described by the judges variously as a "half-baked publicist," and as a "man who doesn't know what he is talking about."

PRAISED POLICE

The disputed remarks by Cooper follow:

"Omaha's police department is a very fine one and I have ways and means of knowing. I'm sorry I cannot say as much of its judiciary."

Cooper refused to amplify this statement, beyond adding: "The judges and the people know which ones I mean."

YEAGER ASSAILS COOPER

Said Judge John W. Yeager, presiding judge of the district court:

"He is just another half-baked publicist talking about something he knows nothing about. There is no doubt but that there is some

(Turn to Page 2, Column 1)

(Continued From Page 1)

thing to what he said. However, the same thing can be said of any city in the United States of any size. He might have said that political corruption exists in Omaha and let it go at that."

District Judge Charles Leslie: "I think Mr. Cooper should have specified which members of the judiciary he meant."

HASTINGS DEFENDS COURTS

District Judge W. G. Hastings: "It doesn't matter whether he spoke of the municipal or district court. He doesn't know what he is talking about."

District Judge James M. Fitzgerald: "He must have been wised up by someone locally. I don't think it is good citizenship, however, for a man who doesn't know all the facts to criticize the courts. In the very nature of things, Mr. Cooper couldn't know that."

CHIEF IS SILENT

Chief of Police Robert Samardick, who was given a clean bill of health by the speaker, declined comment.

Municipal Judge Lester Palmer, who is presiding over police court this month, said he considered that Cooper was commenting on general crime conditions and court handling of felony cases, over which municipal courts have no jurisdiction.

"From that viewpoint I do not believe municipal judges are involved in his remarks," he said.

City Prosecutor Robert Smith said he concurred in the comment of Judge Palmer.

Said Municipal Judge George Holmes:

"Criticism of the courts too often is based on lack of knowledge of the difficulties faced by judges in attempting to mete out justice. Persons unfamiliar with all of the details of a case cannot know the circumstances which may have resulted in judicial leniency.

'CRITICISM TOO BROAD'

"For instance, I believe that as a general rule a person convicted of drunken driving should be compelled to serve at least the minimum jail sentence of five

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62-21524-242X

days, but in specific cases there might be circumstances under which a judge would feel he was not performing his duty to society if he did not suspend sentence."

"Mr. Cooper's criticism of the courts was far too broad and inclusive," said Municipal Judge John Battin. "There are isolated instances of judicial errors, but as a whole the courts are performing efficiently to uphold the laws. I agree with Mr. Cooper that we have an excellent police department in Omaha."

NEBLE COMMENTS

Municipal Judge Sophus Neble: Mr. Cooper did not refer to the municipal court. The matters he discussed do not come under the municipal court jurisdiction."

Crackling in phrases, Cooper attacked police departments of some American cities, but said of the local force:

"Omaha's police department is excepted. It is a very fine one and I have ways and means of knowing." He added: "I'm sorry I cannot say as much of its judiciary."

Asked later to amplify his statements, Cooper refused, then said: "The judges and the people know which ones I mean."

THANKS SPEAKER

Mayor Roy N. Towl was introduced to Cooper.

Said he: "I want to thank you for what you said about our police department. You know I used to be a policeman."

"Well, you have a very fine force," replied Cooper. "And I know your chief. He is splendid."

In his speech, Cooper proceeded to sack verbally the forces that promote crime as a huge business: "the spirit of larceny in all of us;" sob-sister judges; shyster lawyers; outmoded police methods; crooked political machines; American disrespect for law, and the abuses of the parole system.

He said Americans are too maudlin: "They dramatize the criminal's situation and forget about the poor guy whose head was bashed in, whose lungs were kicked out, and into whose chest 14 bullets were pumped by the poor, dear boy whom the defense attorney tells us we should send home to his mother (who doesn't exist) by Christmas!"

CRIMINALS BARGAIN

Cooper's attack on "copping pleas," or "dickering with judges and prosecuting attorneys" was particularly fierce.

"Seventy per cent of all persons are there for lesser charges than the crimes they committed — because they bargained," he said.

He cited the case of the criminal who commits murder, bargains, "cops a plea" of manslaughter and is "sent up" for six years.

"Ah," he quoted the gullible public as saying, "there's some justice—that man will have to serve a six-year term!"

"But he won't!" asserted Cooper. "Under our parole system, he'll be out in two!"

CHEATS CITIZENS

Crime, he said, is cheating every American, who can pay, out of at least $120 a year.

He traced methods of the "G-men" in tracking down criminals, and paid high tribute to J. Edgar Hoover, their chief.

Cooper suggested a revision in penitentiary systems—to separate the hardened criminal from the casual criminal, and thus check the expansion of schools of crime.

He declared police departments are "100 years behind times," and predicted that future police systems would be patterned after the department of justice bureau of investigation.

Ford Bates was chairman of the evening.

30 YEARS OF SUCCESSFU

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GREENBERG

OMAHA'S OLDEST AND

1518 FARNAM — Manufacturers

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
629 First National Bank Building,
Omaha, Nebraska.
December 3, 1935.

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

PERSONAL

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have to inform you that Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper called upon me at this office yesterday, and paid his respects.

Mr. Cooper addressed the Ad-Sell League, Omaha, Nebraska, on the night of December 2nd, 1935, and attached, hereto, you will find newspaper clipping, taken from the Omaha, Nebraska, World Herald, issue of December 3rd, 1935, which relates to his address.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dowd

JOHN A. DOWD,
Special Agent in Charge.

JAD/RMW
Enc.
80-1

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DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/lef

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-21526-243

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC. 9 1935 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON JOSEPH FILE

DEC 12 1935

Crime Writer Lauds Police, Raps Judges

Ryley Cooper Asserts Omaha People Know Which Jurists Right

Talks at Ad-Sell

Courtney Ryley Cooper, hard-boiled advocate of unrelenting justice for those who would make a business of crime, flipped a bouquet to the Omaha police department during his address before the Omaha Ad-Sell league Monday night, and then threw a bruising brickbat at the local judiciary.

Commenting on the "inefficiency of American police departments in general," Cooper said:

"The Omaha police department, I am proud to say, has an excellent standing."

Then, practically in the same breath, he added:

"I cannot say as much for its judiciary."

Cooper, famous short story writer whose recent articles on crime and the criminal have attracted wide attention, amplified his statement only slightly when pressed for further details by reporters and other of his hearers, after he had concluded his address.

"That ought to be enough," he said.

"The people here know which judges are right and which are not."

He made it plain, however, that he was referring to only some of the judges. He drew no definite line between municipal and district court judges, when pressed on that point, saying that he referred to certain of the "rank and file" judges.

Mayor Thanks Him.

Mayor Roy Towl came to the speakers' table at conclusion of the program to thank Cooper for the kind words he had voiced for the police department.

"You have a splendid chief (Robert P. Samardick)," Cooper told the mayor. "He is doing fine work."

It was a "ladies' night" program, and a capacity audience filled the Fontenelle ballroom for Cooper's talk. Ford Bates presided.

Cooper urged a unified police system for the country with intelligent men specially trained and

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 7)

Lauds Police, Raps Judges

Ryley Cooper Asserts Omaha People Know Which Jurists Right

(Continued from Page 1.)

modernly equipped to fight crime on the firing line. He described the personnel and methods of the department of justice, and predicted that eventually all officers in the country will be trained and directed as the "G-men" are today.

Flays Archaic Methods.

He flayed archaic police methods, sentimentalists and "sob-sisters," weak and corrupt prosecutors and judges, shyster lawyers and other agencies which enable criminals to thrive.

"One out of every 42 persons makes a business of crime," he said. "There is larceny and hypocrisy in the souls of all of us—that is why we take chances on raffles and shell games.

"When you go against crime you are going against something that dwells in all of us, and the only way to curb it is to convince those who would engage in it that they cannot get away with it.

Assails Parole System.

"Crime is cheating every one of us, provided we have the money, out of $120 a year."

In an interview Monday morning, and again in his talk, the speaker flayed the present parole system which makes it possible for habitual criminals to be paroled several times before they have served the maximum of the first sentence imposed on them. He also struck at the prison system which throws "casual" or "accidental" offenders in the same place with hardened, vicious criminals. The two classes should be carefully separated, he declared.

For a Warm Winter.

Check the largest list of offerings, during the first 10 months of 1935. The World-Herald published seven out of every 10 "Coal, Wood and Oil" Want Ads appearing in Omaha newspapers.—Adv.

VEGETABLE CORRECTIVE DID TRICK

They were getting on each

Omaha, Nebraska,

World Herald; 12-3-35.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

62-21526-243

Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice

Post Office Box 812

Chicago, Illinois

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

December 7th, 1935

Personal and
Confidential

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DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Pennsylvania Ave. at 9th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that on December 6th, 1935, Mr. Courtney Riley Cooper called at the Chicago Bureau Office for the purpose of paying a visit. Mr. Cooper was enroute to New York from Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he had been on a speaking tour.

The writer had lunch with Mr. Cooper and at that time advised him of Mr. C. A. Tolson's present illness and he indicated that he would drop a line to Mr. Tolson immediately.

I desired to advise you of the visit of Mr. Cooper to the Chicago Bureau Office.

Very truly yours,

D. M. LADD
Special Agent in Charge

DML:IJM

RECORDED

DEC 12 1935

62-31526-244

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 10 1935 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON | JOSEPH | FILE

JEH:RCB

December 12, 1935.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:

I am inclosing herewith two photographs taken yesterday when you and Mr. Blossom were here, which I thought you might like to have. I am also sending copies to Mr. Blossom.

I enjoyed so much seeing you again. It really had been some time since we were together last. I want you to know, too, how much I appreciate your making possible the meeting with Mr. Blossom, and affording me the opportunity to show him through the FBI.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Inclosures.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
DEC 12 1935
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

62-21526-244X
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 8 1936 M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

COPY

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

LBN:ec

December 5, 1935

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

There is attached hereto the January, 1936 issue of Redbook in which Mr. Purvis' article appears on Page 34.

An article entitled, "Anything for Excitement" by Courtney Riley Cooper appears on Page 111 which is centered around New York Night Clubs.

Respectfully,

R. E. Joseph.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

62-21526-245

RECORDED & INDEXED

DEC 17 1935

DEC 13

JEH:HCB

December 12, 1935.

Mr. Sumner Blossom,
The American Magazine,
250 Park Avenue,
New York City.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

Dear Mr. Blossom:

I am inclosing herewith two photographs which were taken when you and Ryley were at the Bureau yesterday, and in which I thought you might be interested.

I want you to know how much I enjoyed the opportunity of meeting you and of showing you some of the activities of the FBI.

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

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Inclosures.

(Quiens of Messrs. Hoover, Blossom & Cooper, shooting)

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-21526-245

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 8 1936
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 12 1935
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CT:MC

January 3, 1936

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dag

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
220 East 42nd Street,
New York, New York.

My dear Ryley:

Congratulations on "Special Squad," your new novel about the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

To my mind, authenticity is a prime requisite of the fiction of today, and this is one reason why I have derived so much enjoyment from "Special Squad." Certainly no other writing man could have done such a thorough job of depicting the inner workings of this phase of F.B.I. activities, plus, of course, the aims, the achievements and ideals of this Bureau.

As I have remarked before, your long familiarity with this organization, as exemplified in your many authentic writings, is equaled by no other civilian. I am most happy that you have utilized this extensive knowledge in such a thrilling story as "Special Squad."

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

(John Edgar Hoover)

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

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-21526-24

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 6 1936 A.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CHICAGO TRIBUNE—NEW YORK NEWS SYNDICATE · INC

NEWS BUILDING
220 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Dec. 31, 1935.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
Raleigh Hotel,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ryley:

A letter from the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation about "Special Squad" would be exceedingly valuable promotion material for the serial.

A few lines saying that you have been closely connected with the Bureau, that you are eminently qualified to be its historian because you know its methods, achievements and ideals and that you have written hundreds of thousands of words about it, would be greatly appreciated.

I am delighted with the story which we hope to start on February 24th, to run eight weeks in the daily papers. I am sure it will be a great success with us and as a book.

Very sincerely yours,

Mary King.

MARY KING.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

62-21526-246

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. McDermott JJMcD/WB

DATE: 7-24-75

FROM : W. L. Bailey WLB/WB

SUBJECT: COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
(BUFILE 94-3-4-20)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlf

During a survey conducted of all file material in the Filing Unit to establish a data base for the proposed File Automated Control System (FACS), an extensive number of enclosures behind file which bore no serial number were detected. Most of this material is very old and some may possibly be destroyed when time permits a review of these enclosures by the appropriate substantive desk supervisors. However, the immediate objective is to record this material in the data base now being prepared. A serial number is necessary to provide a means of entry and recall of such enclosures in the proposed automated file request system. Attached is one of these enclosure behind file envelopes which should be assigned the same serial number that is given to this cover memorandum to be placed on record in above-captioned case. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within the Records Section and is to be filed without further routing after being placed on record and the enclosure detached. When the enclosure is detached for appropriate filing, this action should be clearly noted under the word "Enclosure."

RECOMMENDATION:

That this cover memorandum be placed on record as a not recorded "green" serial in above-captioned case in order to assign a serial number to the attached enclosure as indicated above.

94-3-4-20-246X1

Enclosure
WAA
1-ENC. BEHIND FILE

NOT RECORDED
25 JUL 24 1975

4-WB

5010-108

20 JUL 24 1975 WAA

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Nathan	( )
Mr. Tolson	( )
Mr. Clegg	( )
Mr. Appel	( )
Mr. Baughman	( )
Mr. Coffey	( )
Mr. Edwards	( )
Mr. Egan	( )
Mr. Foxworth	( )
Mr. Glavin	( )
Mr. Harbo	( )
Mr. Joseph	(✓)
Mr. Keith	( )
Mr. Lester	( )
Mr. Quinn	( )
Mr. Schilder	( )
Mr. Tamm	( )
Mr. Tracy	( )
Secretary	( )

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

Remarks: Re: Sumner Blossom

Very cordial reply. It was a pleasure to ~~have had him as a visitor, etc.~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145/WEB/dlf

RECORDED JEC:GAJ:MCL December 23, 1935.

62-21526-246X

Mr. Sumner Blossom,
Editor,
The American Magazine,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Blossom:

I have received your letter of December 17, 1935, and am glad indeed to know you enjoyed your visit to the Bureau. Please be assured it was a pleasure to have you call and your enthusiastic interest in the work of the Bureau is deeply appreciated.

I am glad to know the pictures pleased you and if I can be of service to you at any time, please feel free to call upon me.

Permit me to extend you a most cordial invitation to call again at the Bureau and to assure you that it would be a pleasure to see you in New York should the opportunity present itself.

With best wishes for the coming Season, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
DEC 3 1935
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

THE EDITOR'S OFFICE
THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE
NEW YORK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/ALM

December 17, 1935.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
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Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is just a note to tell you how much I enjoyed your hospitality in Washington the other day and how much impressed I was with the developments in the Bureau and the scope of its work. I am more than ever convinced that the solution of much of the crime problem in America lies in the establishment of a Federal police force based on your Division.

I carefully refrained from explaining to my young son that the target which I brought home was struck with machine gun bullets. He assumed that I did it with a rifle or revolver and, wishing to keep his good esteem, I haven't told him otherwise. The pictures which you sent me further serve to build me up in his opinion. You see my sedentary habits do not do very much to interest an active young man of fourteen. I am most grateful to you for the photographs.

I hope to see you the next time you come to New York, and in the meantime my best regards and the Season's compliments.

RECORDED & INDEXED
62-21526-246X
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 16 1936 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Sincerely yours,

Summer Blossom

JAN 17 1936

SB:GD

JOSEPH ROUR Miss Gandy FILE

12/20/35

CT:MAM

January 6, 1936

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Penthouse,
1212 - 5th Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:

I am enclosing herewith a building pass which may be helpful to you when you are in Washington.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

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62-21526-247
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Mr. Broughton
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Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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JAN - 6 1936
P. M.
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1-7-35

John:

Mr. Seyfarth said this would have to be recorded and put in Courtney Riley Cooper's file.

Wade

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RECEIPT FOR GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1-6-36

I certify that I have received the following Government Property for my official use:

1936 Building Pass # 638

Returning 1935 Building Pass #_____

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JAN 8- 1936

62-21526-248

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 6 1936 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CHF. CLK. | FILE

File

Very truly yours,

CR Cooper

MAT:TMH

January 6, 1936

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 5th Avenue,
New York, New York.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Ryley:

Not knowing whether you have seen the enclosed newspaper article appearing in the Kansas City Times on December 4, 1935, I am transmitting herewith a photostatic copy of this press article. It appears from this report of your recent address in Kansas City that you gave a very vigorous and impressive talk, and accordingly, I wanted to extend my congratulations to you.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

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&
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62-2526-249

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 7 1936 A.M.
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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Mr. Nease
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KANSAS CITY TIMES DECEMBER 4, 1935

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ANGRY SPEECH ON CRIME

KANSAS CITY FIGURES OFTEN IN COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER'S TALK.

Political Machines Are Assailed and the Union Station Massacre Is Discussed at Woman's City Club.

As a lecturer, Courtney Ryley Cooper possesses one diverting anomaly. He chooses his own subject, then proceeds to get hopping mad at it, a trait in Mr. Cooper that the great run of lecturers might consider amateurish.

Yet, as Mr. Cooper told his audience at the Woman's City Club last night, he has rubbed shoulders with his subject, criminals and crime, a great many years, particularly in the period he spent as a police reporter. Since that time he has lost most of his hair and all of his illusions concerning the grandeur of gangsters, gun molls, big racket bosses and slick shyster lawyers. Where they once made him smile as old stuff in a tough world, they now infuriate him. And he wants something done about it.

"I don't say," Mr. Cooper remarked, "that crime and criminals can be eliminated. All of us are inherently criminal; the artist with the three shells and the pea is no more of a crook than the sucker who thinks he can bunco the bunco artist. But we can alleviate crime, possibly not the casual or unfortunate crime, but the big-time crime committed by the repetitious criminals.

THE PAROLE BECOMES GRAFT.

"The parole was meant for the first offender as a method of rehabilitating himself. It was not meant for the hardened criminals who use it four, five, six, on up to fifteen times. Parole exercised in that fashion is a graft. Continuances in a criminal case, time after time (and I have known of examples where there would be as many as thirty continuances before the cases came to trial) are the work of shyster lawyers. I don't mean honest lawyers. I mean the sort of shyster lawyer who told me, years ago when I was working on The Star, that he never took a criminal case unless he knew his client was guilty.

"Why?" I asked him.

"'If the man's guilty,' said this lawyer, 'you can go back over every bit of the crime, step by step. You know exactly what the prosecutor will offer; you're prepared with your ironclad witnesses; you know what witnesses you might attempt to buy off. In other words, you are set.'

"No, and the judiciary isn't always clean. I grant the great majority of our judges are. But when a judge must kow-tow to a political machine every few years for re-election, when he must kiss babies, ask every man he knows to vote for him, then there is something wrong with our system.

MACHINES STARVE EMPLOYEES.

"The political machine system itself is a great contributing factor. It levies tribute on its employees. It cuts their salaries, makes of them sometimes starving men, willing to do things they ordinarily would not do.

"Here in Kansas City, only two or three years ago, more than 300 criminals were lodged in the old Jackson County jail. There were six jailers—only six jailers—for an entire 24-hour shift. Those men were making $60 a month. The rest of their salaries went into the pot for the political science method, as the college professors might call it.

"Some of those 300 prisoners were men facing trial for the union station massacre. There were more than a dozen murderers in the jail, including 'Fur' Sammon, captured here in the home of a bootlegger, with something like $9,000 on his person and many jewels. Sammon offered $10,000 to the man who would let him out. All the jailers refused. That does go to their credit."

Those things, to Mr. Cooper, are quite bad enough. But he doesn't end there. What about the American public? A maudlin people, he thinks, living under archaic political and police systems, setting up a huge cry the moment a major crime occurs, demanding the police make arrests at once.

THE POLICE WORK BACKWARD.

"So the police," Mr. Cooper continued, "arrest persons on suspicion. They work at the case backward. Instead of getting clues, working them out, having the case ready when the arrest is made, they take suspected men into custody, the mouthpiece is called in by the gangster, the machinery is set by all the criminal gears for springing the man.

Mr. Nathan
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Ace 62-39628

"A state that establishes a 30 per cent average for convictions on all the cases tried has a good record. In all our state prisons, 70 per cent of that 30 per cent are not in for the crime committed. The 70 per cent have 'copped' pleas. That means if Jones, the multiple killer, had enough continuances pulled by his shyster lawyer, the lawyer could talk the prosecutor into reducing the first degree murder charge down to second degree murder. Then the judge gives Jones thirty years.

"So we all read about Jones, who must serve thirty years in the penitentiary. But Jones doesn't. At the maximum of one-third Jones's sentence, or ten years, he's eligible for parole. And, remember this, of all the murderers serving time, they average only ten years.

PREDICTS FREEDOM FOR M'GEE.

"I think there was a kidnaper in his Kansas City neighborhood (referring to Walter McGee, who abducted Miss Mary McElroy), who was sentenced to be hanged. What happened? His death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. In ten or twelve years, under the present system, he'll be walking the streets a free man again."

Mr. Cooper has a friend named Gus Jones who is an enforcement officer. Mr. Jones, Mr. Cooper knows, hates criminals like rats. When Harvey Bailey was captured on the Shannon farm near Paradise, Tex., following the Urschel abduction, it was Mr. Jones who went into the room, pushing a machine gun ahead of him.

"Gus told me Bailey was stretched out, a Luger by his right hand," Mr. Cooper said. "Gus stole up, stuck his machine gun barrel under Bailey's ample nose and lifted his head upwards. 'Hard luck, Harve,' Gus yelled. And when he told me about it, he said, 'You know, that blankety-blank-blank wouldn't reach for that Luger at all.'

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN MATERIAL.

"Yes, you remember Harvey here in Kansas City. Quite a golfer hereabouts. Remember they put him in that escape-proof jail at Dallas. What happened shortly afterwards would make Gilbert and Sullivan turn over in their graves.

"First of all, Harvey ordered the jailer out to buy him four hacksaws. The jailer brought them back, but Harvey said two of them were defective. The jailer dutifully got two more. Then Harvey began sawing his way out. First he complained the bars were too thick. So the jailer said, 'I'll get some oil and help it along.' He got the oil and when Harvey got tired, he spelled him off.

"Harvey promised that jailer $250. Naturally Harvey didn't have the money, but he said he'd send it back as soon as he robbed a few banks. The jailer drew two years for that little event. Think of that—two years for letting out a wanton killer and abductor like Bailey. Enough to insult a maudlin people."

AN EX-CONVICT NAMING POLICE.

Mr. Cooper recalled the late John Lazia inferentially at this point. He recalled, he said, that he was an ex-convict with the power to name men to the police department. There was the time Verne Miller wanted two good men, Mr. Cooper continued, to help deliver a prisoner at the union station.

"So the ex-convict offered, not his own men, but Charles Floyd and Adam Richetti," he went on. "Nash was killed inadvertently along with four officers. They got Floyd, Miller and Richetti started out of town, the ex-convict and his henchmen, and the Buick car in which they rode to Cleveland was found burned with a charred body in it. Nobody knows whose body it was. Contacts, protection and friends already had been made for the killers in Cleveland. They went on to Toledo, and there the Blair sisters, the molls for Floyd and Richetti, showed up. But the protection dropped there. Things had got too hot.

"So Floyd, Richetti and their women went to Buffalo. They led a hell of a life. They couldn't walk out on the streets in perfect freedom like they could in a well known city situated at the confluence of the Kaw and Missouri rivers. They had to hole up. They played cards, paced the floor. They were being punished. So finally Floyd said they'd start back. They drove, taking turns, the other man with a machine gun across his lap. In the fog near Liverpool, O., their car crashed. That was where they caught them.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR CONTROL.

"What's to be done, then, to stop crime, organized major crime? Nothing will be accomplished as long as crime is handled as a part of the job, bowing to the political machines. We must throw away the archaic methods. I should say in this way we might help alleviate crime:

"Do away with our present prisons, which instead of being punitive, breed criminals.

"The police still are cops. They have a cop's brain and a cop's method. I've known many of them and they were fine men. But they are limited in scope.

"The policeman should offer us protection. We should not ask him for the apprehension of major criminals. We should train men, like the federal bureau of investigation has, to handle major crime. The bureau has done the job. Of the cases a federal agent takes to court, he obtains convictions in 95 per cent. He works in secrecy. He assembles his case, then arrests the man he knows did the crime. He's a lawyer; he can't be hoodwinked before a jury. He knows what is evidence, how to look for it, how to assemble it. He's a law enforcement officer.

NO SYMPATHY FOR "MOLLS."

"And don't let me leave you with any soft feelings for those females known as gun molls. They deserve no sympathy. Old Ma Barker, whose three Barker boys and Alvin Karpis worked out of Kansas City with Harvey Bailey, had a little apartment here. She used to be a great Glory-Be-to-Godder. She planned the robberies, then cried while the boys were out knocking off the bank until they could come back and put the swag in her arms.

"Baby-Faced Nelson's wife was a mother. Little Ronald went every place with his doting parents, right along with the machine guns. And when Nelson killed Sam Cowley, the federal agent, it was his good wife who yelled at her husband, 'Kill him! Kill him! Kill him!'"

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DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

Copy Mr Cooper
1-6-36
Eod

62-21526-249

LEW:WHH

January 3, 1936.

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DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WKB/dcg

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Re: SPECIAL SQUAD - by
Courtney Ryley Cooper.

In accordance with your request Mr. Cooper's book has been reviewed and the following suggestions, together with comments upon the book are submitted herein:

CHAPTER 1. Inspector Sanderson Ross of the F. B. I., in seeking an individual called "Sociable Joe", who allegedly was implicated in the East for armored truck robberies, succeeds in locating an individual known as "Sociable Joe Willis", in a Reno saloon and secures his fingerprints from a whiskey glass which he had been using. The Inspector then meets Buck Massey, another member of the Special Squad and they proceed to Vinton City, Nevada, to see Jim Titters, an Ex-Marshal. After revealing their identity Sociable Joe comes in and is introduced to them as Titters' checker partner and their identities are again revealed, to him. Sociable Joe's demeanor gives him away and he says he knows why they are there and tells Titters to get the money out of the safe. Sociable Joe's address and location was secured through the Moniker File of the F. B. I.

On page 7, line 9, it is suggested that thirty-one be changed to thirty-seven field offices.

CHAPTER 2. After questioning Sociable Joe, whom they suspect as being implicated, as the name, Sociable Joe, was found on a corner of an envelope which was picked up at the scene of the robbery of an armored truck in Philadelphia, it was ascertained that he had received $200.00 in a gambling game which was a portion of the loot, as ascertained by checking the serial numbers of the bills. Returning that night to Reno, Nevada, the agents assist a strange girl, who gave her name as Jane Bronson, after she had wrecked her car. Jane claimed that she was from Missouri and was visiting friends by the name of Bronson. Enroute to Reno Inspector Ross takes a liking to her but while at the garage Titters appears and addresses the agents as "G-Men" at which point the girl slips away and seeks a ride to a designated cottage, on a truck.

62-21526-250

RECORDED & INDEXED

JAN 11 1936

JAN 1936

TOLSON

JOSEPH

FILE

CHAPTER 3. Jane Bronson finds her brother, Lee Bronson, drinking heavily. He unsatisfactorily explains what he was doing in New Orleans, Philadelphia and New York, stating that he secured the two $100.00 bills which he exhibited to her by gambling. When Jane tells him about meeting G-Men in town he hastily makes up his mind to return home with her, accusing Sociable Joe of letting her know where he is. As they are leaving he sees Joe departing from Jim Tittors' house and determines to run him down. Jane remonstrates and as they pass him both experience a jolt as if passing over a rut. Lee claims that he missed the individual. After they had driven on Joe was found unconscious on the pavement.

CHAPTER 4. Investigation by Inspector Sandy Ross and Buck Wacey, his assistant, revealed that Lee Bronson was using the alias of Ray Hammer in Vinton City, Nevada. After communicating the facts to the Director of the F. B. I. in Washington, subsequent investigation revealed that the car Bronson made his get-away in had previously been stolen in New York City. Sociable Joe, when questioned, admitted his identity when confronted with the fact that his fingerprints had been sent to Washington and it had been ascertained that he had served a portion of a penitentiary sentence for killing his wife. Joe, however, denied association with Bronson or knowledge of his activities.

On pages 52 and 53 the observation is made that Special Agents dusted the Bronson house with fingerprint powder. It is suggested that the word dusted be changed to "Searched". On page 55 it is suggested that National 7117 be used in place of National 5303 in view of the fact that the number National 7117 is generally given to the public to use in case of emergency.

CHAPTER 5. While the Special Squad was cleaning up the various leads in Vinton City a telegram is delivered to a house in San Francisco where the Lurch-McKeever mob are hiding out from Lee Bronson. Jack McKeever is upset because of this telegram and suggests that Bronson should be disposed of. Other members, however, oppose this on the basis that he is to dress as a woman and carry a machine gun in a baby carriage as a look-out man on a job they are contemplating. They wire Lee to join the gang. In the meantime Inspector Ross receives word that the car in which Lee and Jane Bronson made their get away has been found in Colorado and depart in a chartered airplane with a group of agents. After a twenty mile drive, ending in a cloud burst Jane Bronson steps out of a house and invites them in out of the rain.

CHAPTER 6. After a search of the tourist camp where Jane was staying Buck and Sandy have supper with her. It is quite obvious

that there is a growing romance between Jane and Sandy. In the course of the interrogation Jane tells them that one of her dresses and a pair of shoes are missing; that Lee, her brother, left her on the previous day for places unknown, with a machine gun in a case. She further told them how she had found Lee after receiving an anonymous letter, attributed by Lee to have been written by Sociable Joe, an old friend of their family.

CHAPTER 7: In the course of further conversation with Jane, the agents learned that Lee sent one telegram enroute from Vinton City and received one, and when she berated him for his waywardness, in a fit of rage, he went for his machine gun, at which time she fainted. When she came to Lee had departed. Jane then became remorseful in telling the agents about her brother, whom she had promised her dying mother to look out for. The agents then made plans to return to Gunnison, Colorado.

CHAPTER 8: In Gunnison, Colorado, the agents learned that Bronson had registered at a hotel and purchased a ticket to New York City. Later, however, a girl, dressed in clothes fitting the description of those that Jane had lost, ordered an expressman to go to the hotel room, secure her baggage, and transferred it to the railroad station where the girl purchased a ticket to San Francisco. Inspector Ross then called the Director of the F. B. I. and after a telephonic conference with him and the Special Agent in Charge at San Francisco, Sandy and his agents departed for that point by plane, leaving agents to keep Jane under surveillance and after making arrangements for her hotel bill. As they are leaving Reno, Nevada, enroute to San Francisco, a teletype message is received advising that the case had broken wide open in San Francisco.

On page 123 Vetterson is assigned to the SAC position at San Francisco. In view of the fact that Special Agent in Charge Vettorli was formerly in San Francisco, it is suggested that this name be changed because of the similarity thereof. On page 125 the observation is made that the Director instructed SAC Vetterson to "take police into your confidence". It is suggested that it might be well to reword this to safeguard against any misunderstanding on the part of police officials. On page 127 Inspector Ross, referring to

the Sheriff, "wished all local law enforcement men could be like that, eager to know their part of the job and to do it, as eager not to know the minute details which might, through any number of innocent causes, slip past their lips into circulation and thence to become an information bureau to wanted criminals." It is suggested that this be reworded to safeguard against any misunderstanding on the part of law enforcement officers.

On page 129 Jack Watson is referred to as SAC in the field office at Reno. It is suggested that he be referred to as resident agent in view of the fact that this Bureau has no field office at Reno.

On page 131, it is suggested that teletype be changed to telegram as there is no way of knowing whether there will be a means of receiving a teletype message at Reno. It is also noted on page 130 that Jack Watson is referred to as Watterson.

CHAPTER 9: The message from the San Francisco office advises that an individual fitting Bronson's description dressed as a woman shot two police officers when their suspicions were aroused by his actions in pushing a baby carriage. Inspector Ross spoke to an agent of the San Francisco office over a two way radio in the air, learning that this mob had made their get away by stealing two automobiles and washing off their makeup which caused them to resemble Mexicans. On arrival in San Francisco Sandy and the Special Squad locate the hide out of this mob and one Three Fingered Max who had relayed Bronson's telegram to them. In addition they secured the sheets from one of the beds of the hideout, to be given the silver nitrate treatment. In the meantime, one of the automobiles used by the fleeing bandits let Bronson out of the car after McKeever had given instructions to exterminate him.

On page 135, an Agent states:- "If those cops just hadn't been so anxious!". It is suggested that this sentence be reworded so that it would not appear that the agents were casting reflections upon the police. The word teletype appearing on this page should also be changed to telegram.

On page 136, one of the agents asks, "Have you dusted the cars they abandoned?" It is suggested that dusted be referred to as searched.

On page 140, it is suggested that "Fugitives Wanted Files" be changed to "the F. B. I. Law Enforcement Bulletins" as it is to this publication that the author is referring. The statement is also made that this Bul-

letin was sent broadcast throughout North America. It is suggested that this be changed to indicate that this Bulletin was furnished to all Peace Officers contributing fingerprint cards to the F. B. I.

On page 141 reference is made to Three Fingered Max being incarcerated in detention quarters. This refers to quarters in the San Francisco field office. It is suggested that this portion of the chapter be rewritten to delete the use of detention quarters by field offices.

On page 145 reference is made to dusting the room with black powder, aluminum powder and dragon's blood. It is suggested that this reference be changed to refer merely to processing the room for fingerprints rather than furnishing the names of the powders used.

On page 146 the writer indicates that the sheets were removed from one of the beds and wrapped in cellophane "for a silver nitrate examination". It is suggested that it would be well to rewrite this, not to include the name of the process used in developing latent fingerprints.

CHAPTER 10: The gymnasium of the San Francisco office was transformed into a laboratory and several agents started processing the sheets for fingerprints with a four percent solution of silver nitrate. Several fingerprints appeared upon the sheets and a comparison of these fingerprints with those appearing in the Fugitives Bulletin revealed that the latent prints were identical with those of Jock McKeever who had recently escaped from the death house of the State Penitentiary, Joliet, Illinois, Andy Moore, a paroled from Sing Sing, Slanty Race, an escape from Oklahoma, Fuzz Conoven, a parolee and Jimmy Lurch, who had escaped from the death house, State Penitentiary, Joliet, Illinois, at the same time McKeever escaped. A message from Washington brought the news that Sociable Joe had sent a meaningless wire to Jane Bronson, who had returned to her home in Kansas City and had received an answer and that identification orders were being prepared by the F. B. I. for a nationwide circularization. In the meantime Jane Bronson, returning home one evening, found Sociable Joe waiting for her in her home.

It is suggested that all references to the processing for latent fingerprints appearing in this chapter be deleted because of their confidential nature, together with the reference to the use of the process by the F. B. I. and New York Police Department.

On page 152 it is pointed out that it would be impossible to compare latent fingerprints with those appearing in the F. B. I. Law Enforcement Bulletin in view of the fact that this Bulletin carries the impression of only one finger.
On page 155, it is suggested that the reference to "the printshop" be changed to "the mechanical section". On page 156, it is suggested that the name of Special Agent Whitehead be changed in view of the fact that it is similar to the name of Agent Winstead.

CHAPTER 11: The Kansas City office anxiously maintains surveillance over Jane and her telephone. She visits the office and tells Inspector Ross that Sociable Joe has arrived in town and that he desires to assist Lee but that his statements do not sound regular. One of the agents reports a telephone conversation in which Joe talks to a man and receives instructions to take address of his sister's to a designated address. The agents make appropriate arrangements to cover the address given and they witness Joe and Jane emerge from her home, following them to a vacant house where a figure emerges on the porch and opens fire at the couple. Sandy and Buck return the fire and the assailant topples from the veranda.

It is suggested that all references to telephone taps and special arrangements with telephone companies for the purpose of maintaining surveillance over telephones be deleted.
On page 176, referring to the SAC of the Kansas City office as Schmitty, it is suggested this be changed because of the similarity of this name and the name of the present Agent in Charge.

CHAPTER 12: After the shooting Fuzz Donovan was taken to the morgue, while Slenty Face was taken to the hospital, mortally wounded, where he stated that Jack was with Jimmy and had ordered that Lee be killed. Slenty then died. Sociable Joe was in bad shape and could not be questioned for a couple of weeks. Lee Bronson, after much questioning, admitted he was on the Philadelphia job.

This chapter contains a considerable discussion on the strategy of interrogation.

On page 134, it is suggested that the statement referring to the apartments generally used for incommunicado prisoners and secret arrests be deleted.
On page 190, it is suggested that the statement attributed to an agent that, "A wise fellow like you knows better than to call us coppers" should be revised in order that it would not appear that a Special Agent belittled a police officer.
On pages 191 and 192, the statement appears that Inspector Rose, in framing his questions to create the feeling that perhaps G-men were overrated, "only coppers after all". It is believed that this should be rewritten in line with the suggestion above.

CHAPTER 13: The Director, upon receiving the report from the criminal laboratory after it had examined the effects of the two dead robbers, called Inspector Rose, instructing him to send men to Billings, Montana, in view of the fact that gravel and other matters found in the clothing indicated that it came from that portion of the country. In this connection Buck had previously suggested Billings, Montana, as a possible hideout of these robbers and that Jane had received a letter from Lee bearing a Billings, Montana, stationers mark. The Director disapproved, by implication, Sandy's growing feeling of affection for Jane. Buck takes Lee to Billings, Montana; after several days of questioning reported to Sandy that he showed signs of breaking. In the meantime Sociable Joe calls Sandy and asked him to take him to Lee as he believed he could make him come clean.

On pages 197 and 199, it is suggested that the name Ed of the Supervisor of Pursuit be changed in view of the fact that this story is purely fiction.
On pages 207 and 209 reference is made to the fact that only the F. B. I. knew that Lee had been arrested and that he was taken to Billings, Montana. It is suggested that this be changed, to delete the secret arrest of Bronson and the fact that he was taken a thousand miles without a waiver of preliminary hearing or without the authority of judicial process, should be rewritten.
On page 212, it is suggested that the reference to the hard questioning of Lee for hours and the fact that he had been hard pressed should be changed to obviate any possible thought of third degree tactics.

CHAPTER 14: Sociable Joe, when he is brought into the room with Lee tells him that he is his son and that when he was sent to the penitentiary Jane's mother and father, who were childless, promised to raise him and in fact he is not Jane's brother and unless he tells the truth of his implication with this gang that he would take the stand against him. Lee has a change of heart and leads the agents to the mountain hideout of the remaining members of the mob and when they fail to come out of their cabin, after being ordered to surrender, Lee goes forward to draw them out and is killed by the bandits from within. After anprotracted gun battle, with shots directed three feet above the floor line, on instructions from Inspector Ross, the firing from within subsides and an examination reveals that the occupants of the house are dead.

Sandy returns to Washington where he remains for a short time and while enroute to San Francisco, on official business, stops at Kansas City and informs Jane that a second man is needed in the Supervisor of Pursuit's office, and accordingly Jane and Sandy live happily ever after.

This story is exceedingly well written, is fast moving and reflects credit upon the Bureau. It appears to be highly fictional and of necessity, only the high lights of the story could be set out herein.

Respectfully,

R. E. Joseph.

NCO

January 11, 1936

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Penthouse,
1212 - 5th Avenue,
New York City.

26605

Dear Ryley:

I want you to know how much I appreciated your helpful assistance when you were in Washington.

I am leaving today for Tulsa for the Sheriffs and Peace Officers Convention, and I believe the points brought out in the speech will be very helpful to the Bureau in its contacts with southwestern peace officers.

With kindest regards to Gen and to you, I am

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Egan
Mr. Fowler
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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JAN 11 1936
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

62-21526-251
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 13 1936 P. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

64 352

CT:MAM

62-21526-252

January 18, 1936

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

Dear Ryley:

I have had a check made here of the "Mother of Murder" article. The only suggestions which occur to me are:

On page 8, the statement "* * * now the associate of Alvin Karpis, Public Enemy Number One * * *" might be changed to eliminate the specific designation of Karpis as "Public Enemy Number One."

On page 17, paragraph 3, I believe the sentence "He had taken her brood back to St. Paul, still continuing to gain freedom for Dock and for Lloyd," needs some slight revision, such as possibly a change in the last phrase to the effect that she was "still endeavoring to gain freedom for Dock and for Lloyd."

On page 18, the last sentence "It followed murder" is somewhat confusing. It might be changed to read "Then followed murder."

I enjoyed the article very much, and feel that it will be extremely helpful to us in our work.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-3-21-20

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 18 1936
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SPECIAL DELIVERY

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

Wednesday. 1 5 44

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DATE 8-23-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

Dear Clyde

Here is the story on Ma Barker, and I am not quite sure just how you can go about checking it in your bureau.

Much of the information was furnished, it is true, by the Bureau of Investigation. On the other hand, however, there were numerous things which came from my own sources; namely a man whom In have been able to trust for years and who I had working ~~oxxaxz~~ a couple of weeks down there. He got George Barker's confidence, for instance, where it was not possible for other persons to get it. ~~Ix~~

Incidentally, he makes two assertions for correction in the Bureau, and proves them by copies of letters from Ma Barker which he dug up from a source which I have not seen in Bureau files, namely Q.P. McGhee, an attorney at Miami, Oklahoma, who once acted as attorney for the boys and who kept up Herman's grave for some time.

One correction is that Arthur's correct nickname is DOCK not Doc. The other is that the old man's name is George E. Barker, and not George K. Barker.

In case you should want this letter for the files, although I can see no use in it, I will copy it herewith:

"Dear Mr. McGhee: 62-21526-252

RECORDED & INDEXED

JAN 20 1936

This is Mrs. Barker riting. I am going to tell you some more of my troubles Mr. McGhee. I heard today they have been punishing Dock again something affel. I heard they did have him chained up and the rats had nawed on

1936

TICE

FILE

TOLSON

TAMM

him and there was some boy got øæaxz out down there and he went up and told the govner and he went down there. I just wondered if you would rite down there to that party you no and find out if it is true are not.

My sister heard this from a boy that knows Dock. I seems like they could be something done. I haven't any money to do anything with. I haven't heard from Freddie since before the 4th of July. Haven you heard from him? Mr. Barker is having the rumitism affel bad I heard today. It seems like I sure do have my share of trouble Mr. McGhee. Do you think ther is any chance to get Freddie out? (NOTE: Freddie was in Lansing, Dock in McAlester) It does seem like they has got to be something done as Mr. Barker hant able to work and I have worked myself nearly to death this summer to try to make ends meet. We do kneed Freddie home so bad to help us. We are right up against the real thing in a finiancle way. Mr. Barker said you did take care of Bert's (Herman's) grave. I sure do thank you for it Mr. McGhee. How is Mrs. McGhee and the boys. Tell them hello for me. Let me hear from you soon. As ever , Mrs. G.E. Barker.

Blossom is in a great rush for the storybas always, and as I am leaving next Monday on my lecture tour it will be necessary for me to get an O.K. on it before that time as if there are any changes to be made, they will have to go through before I leave, as the magazine is being made up now and the story is announced in the March issue which already

is printing. So R U S H 'er, will you?

I had a wire from E.E. Kirkpatrick (of the Urschel case) yesterday. Among other things it said:

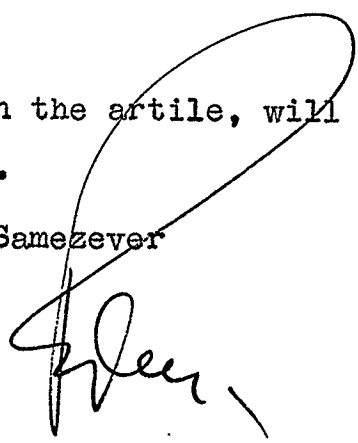
"Our good friend J.Edgar Hoover was here yesterday and took this town by storm."

Do hope that everything went well there, and shall be glad to hear what happened. I speak there January 28 and figure I've got a tough guy to follow in this fellow Hoover. Will have to start getting out injunctions against him if he is going to run much more opposition as a speaking attraction.

Will be away Friday (providing ~~Huffz~~ Governor Hoffman)doesn't begin throwing monkey wrenches before that time) as I am slated to cover the burning of Mr. Hauptmann for Mr. Hoist. There probably will be a last minute reprieve, but it should be an exciting day in any event.

Rush me word on the artile, will youse Clyde. This is big business, you know.

Samezever



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

LBN:GC

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January 16, 1936.

84530

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

RE: "Mother of Murder" by J. Edgar Hoover, Director, with Courtney Ryley Cooper

The above story has been reviewed in this Section and the following suggestions are respectfully made:

Page 1, Paragraph 1, Line 6: Psychology, which is the science of the mind and its operations, does not appear to be in proper usage here. It is suggested that the third sentence in this paragraph be changed to read: "All too often through the study of this psychology we find the ardent 'good citizen' of today may be the menace of tomorrow."

Page 1, Paragraph 3, Line 2: It is suggested that the word "criminals" be substituted for "hell."

Page 2, Paragraph 2, Line 6: It is suggested that the words "the lawless road" be substituted for a "she-wolf." There is no question but what this is true, but it is believed that this reference should be a little more refined.

Page 4, Paragraph 1, Line 6 should be changed to read: "There her sons arrived, Herman, Lloyd, Freddie and Arthur, her favorite." This is in accordance with a memorandum prepared by Mr. Rosen regarding Kate Barker's background.

Page 11, Paragraph 2: It is suggested that Dock Barker be referred to as "Doc" despite the fact that this spelling does appear in his criminal records. Heretofore, Arthur Barker has only been referred to as "Doc" and it is suggested that consideration be given to the advisability of continuing this practice in the interest of not causing any confusion.

Page 11, Paragraph 3, Line 3: It is suggested that "the Kansas State Penitentiary, Lansing, Kansas," be substituted for "Kansas State."

62-21526-252

Page 12, Lines 3 and 4 should read: "the event which turned his mother to a veritable beast of prey" instead of "the event which turned his mother from an animal mother of the she-wolf type to a veritable beast of prey."

JAN 20 1936 RECORDED & INDEXED TOLSON TAMM

FILE

Page 13, Paragraph 2, Line 2: It is suggested that "Lansing Prison" be changed to read: "the Kansas State Penitentiary, Lansing, Kansas."

84531

Page 17, Paragraph 1, Lines 7 and 8, beginning with "There" should be changed to read: "It has always been believed that he was murdered by Freddie and Alvin."

Page 17, Paragraph 2: It is assumed that the pencil interlineation "her graying hair dyed dark red, her clothing fashionable if ill-fitting" was intended to be inserted in Line 9 instead of Line 8 of this paragraph.

Page 18: The last sentence on the page "It followed murder" does not seem logical as murder in reality followed the gang's commission of a Federal offense, and it is suggested that the following be substituted: "Murder was to follow."

Page 19, Paragraph 2: It is suggested that the second sentence should be changed to read: "Many persons were involved in all angles of this kidnaping; one by one they began to feel the power of the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

Page 20: The first sentence should be changed to read: "The FBI in hunting fugitives seeks all available information concerning them."

Page 21: It is suggested that the following be added to the first sentence appearing on this page, ending with "of approaching capture:" "of approaching forces of Special Agents of the FBI."

Page 21: The last line on this page should be changed to read: "guns, and automatic pistols, together with the placing of . . . "

In this connection it may be stated that automatic pistols are already assembled.

Page 24, Line 5: It is suggested that this line should be changed to read: "as though this were a circus instead of a tragedy of mis-used lives."

This article is very well written and outside of the suggestions made herein, it is believed to be entirely correct and accurate. The

story should be very popular because of the subject matter and the excellent manner in which it has been presented.

Respectfully,

R. E. Joseph.

84539

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 1/23 1936.

62-5375

To:
- ____Director
- ____Mr. Nathan
- ____Mr. Clegg
- ____Mr. Tamm
- ____Mr. Edwards
- ____Mr. Egan
- ____Mr. Quinn
- ____Mr. Glavin
- ____Mr. Douglas
- ____Miss Gandy
- ____Mr. Tracy
- ____Mr. Renneberger
- ____Mr. Joseph
- ____Personnel Files Section
- ____Files Section
- ____Communications Section
- ____Miss Sheaffer
- ____ _____

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Clyde Tolson

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DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WSB/dlg

LEH:ITG

January 25, 1936.

RECORDED

62-21526-254

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Ryley:

I have your letter dated January 21, 1936, requesting photographs to be used in your story on Doc Moran.

In accordance with your request, I take pleasure in enclosing various pictures of Doctor Joseph P. Moran, John Hamilton, of the gravel pit where he was found, Russell Gibson, Patricia Cherrington, John Dillinger, Evelyn Frechette, Tommy Touhy and Louie "Three Gun" Alterie. I hope that these pictures will serve the purpose for which you desire them.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

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

The fol. photographs enclosed:
1 Joseph P. Moran
2 Russell Gibson
1 Patricia Cherrington
1 Patricia Cherrington and John Hamilton
2 Small pictures together with a large photograph showing nine close-ups of John Dillinger
2 pictures of Evelyn Frechette
1 Picture of Tommy Touhy
1 Picture of Louie "Three Gun" Alterie
7 Pictures of gravel pit where John Hamilton's body was located FBI 19-4 to 7 inclusive
3 John Hamilton

JAN 25 1936
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

1319 Fifth av
N.Y. N.Y.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/81 BY 9145 WEB/dcb

January 21-36

Dear Edgar:

Glad you liked Ma Barker. I have just forwarded Clyde for checking the story on Doc Moran which I think should do more to wake up the doctors of this country to the renegades of their profession than anything that has happened in a long time. Say, this series is turning out to be something more than we planned ---a real avenue of putting over propaganda ~~xxxxx~~ for better law enforcement.

For the Doc Moran story will you please have sent me the following pictures:

All possible pictures of Dr. Joseph P. Moran.

Same for John Hamilton.

Same for the gravel pit where he was found and the opened grave if possible.

Same for Russell Gibson, Pat Cherrington, Dillinger and Frechette and Tommy Touhy and Two Gun Louie Alterie if you have them.

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JAN 30 1936
62-21526-254
JAN 28 1936

Leaving for St. Louis this afternoon, to make St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Wichita, Tulsa and then Boston. That Boston is sure a bloodthirsty joint; this is the third time I have lectured there in three months.

Gen wires this morning from Florida that ~~xxxxx~~ THE HIDEOUT looks swell to her. She is starting the contractors to work and by about June we should have a place to lure the Gstring men for some feeshin'.

Samezever

Be home again Feb. 1--

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

TOLSON JOSEPH FILE

b7D

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

Mr. Hoover's title is being taken care of in the box

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January 21-36

Dear Clyde:

Herewith "Gang Doctor" for correction. This article is based on the following reports:

7-576-7691 statement of Edna Murray etc.

7-576-6328 statement of [redacted] (This is a confidential statement, so I switched matters in the article in a manner to protect this confidence)

Statement of Clara Gibson to Special Agent K.P.McIntire, dated Chicago, January 13-1935. (I do not know file-NO)

Statement of Patricia Young (John Dillinger file) a joint statement to various agents andfollows one on same report by Pat Reilly. Rather this is a memorandum submitted by Special Agent John L. Madala and bears sub-head Re 26-2434.

7-576-2742 statements of Ollie Berg and Johnny Dolf.

7-576-7140 statement of [redacted] also confidential and also twisted about by me to cover [redacted]

62-21526-254X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

There is one point of importance in this article which may be questioned by the Bureau, but upon which I believe I stand on firm ground. That is my statement that Doc Moran was the original doctor who treated John Hamilton. The following are my reasons:

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MAR - 4 1936

TOLSON JOSEPH 3-4-36

In the statement of Johnny Dolf, 7-576-2742, he says that Moran had treated Dillinger but that this information was hearsay and approximately two and a half months old. He says, as follows: "that when Dillinger was taken to the Irving Hotel he was shot in both shoulders and it was impossible for him to raise either arm. but just be before he, Dolf, was

arrested he understood that Dillinger could raise both arms shoulder high but was unable to use a machine gun. Dolf states that he never saw Dillinger, but knows from underworld connections that Dillinger was there."

He bases t is on the fact that he tried to sell Doc Moran some stolen instruments and that Doc said over the phone they were for "J.D."

I believe that this man was Hamilton and that the time was vastly different---underworld gossip has a habit of being off on its time. My basis is the following:

The statement of Patricia Young who found the doctor for Hamilton and nursed him after the East Chicago shooting, is as follows:

"In this connecvion, Pat stated that Hamilton was shot seven times, six of the bullets entering HIS SHOULDERS and left arm and one going through his body just above the pelvic bone; that the wound in his left shoulder and arm practically made that limb useless and in this connection stated that he is unable to RAISE IT ABOVE SHOULDER LEVEL; also that he is unable to straighten it to its full length."

This, it would seem to me would indicate that Pat and Dolf were talking about the same person. Also, on Page 36 of this report, Pat states that the mob ditched the doctor because his attendance worried the mob.

This dovetails with the [redacted] statement that Moran was sore on the Dillinger mob and therefore would not

treat Hamilton when he had been wounded at Little Bohemia, and leads to the conclusion that it was ~~Mozanxandxnotxdilx~~ Hamilton and not Dillinger whom ~~Hamilton~~ Moran treated.

Same ever

Ryley

CT:MAM

26603

January 29, 1936

RECORDED 62-21526-255

94-3-4-20

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Penthouse,
1212 - 5th Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:

The second article entitled "Gang Doctor" has been reviewed here, and it is excellently prepared. The following minor suggested changes are submitted to you for your consideration:

On page 2 it is stated that Doc Moran sold dope, but a check of the files fails to substantiate this statement. I am inclined to feel that there is no reason for making this change in the article, however.

On page 3 it is stated that Ollie Berg was supposed to be serving a life sentence. His criminal record shows that he was serving a sentence of from 10 years to life.

On page 4 it is stated that Doc Moran served a year and three months in the Joliet Penitentiary. Our criminal records show that Moran was received at the Penitentiary on November 17, 1928, and was paroled on April 7, 1930. He served, therefore, slightly more than a year and four months.

On page 5, the statement is made in connection with the sentence of Ollie Berg, "The judge who originally had sentenced him had seen the error of his ways and reversed his decision." I doubt the advisability of an innuendo attack upon the reversal of a judicial opinion without some very positive indication of irregularity, and I am inclined to believe this sentence should be reworded.

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 29 1936
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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26604

On page 10, the statement is made that Russell Gibson bought dope from Doc Moran. We have been unable to definitely determine from our files that Gibson was addicted to the use of drugs.

On page 11, the statement is made that the raid upon Little Bohemia has been "incorrectly called an unsuccessful raid." This statement might be the subject of some criticism, and I believe it might be slightly reworded.

On page 14, it is stated "it was Sam Cowley, in charge of the Special Squad, who deserved the credit for the killing of Dillinger." I suggest for your consideration the possible change of this phrase to something along the following line: "it was Sam Cowley, in charge of the Special Squad, who deserved the credit for perfecting arrangements which resulted in the location and killing of Dillinger."

Also, on page 14, you will note the phrase on line 7 reading "including the Special Agent in Charge, now resigned" has been eliminated, and the last word on the 7th line "subservient" has been changed to "subject."

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

SPECIAL DELIVERY

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

EAT:TAM

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

January 28, 1936

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. McIntire has examined the attached article entitled "Gang Doctor" by Courtney Ryley Cooper, and invites attention to Page 7 thereof and subsequent references thereafter, in which a reference is made to the "nephew" of Doc Moran. The individual referred to is James J. Wilson and Mr. McIntire advised that the Agents' reports customarily referred to Wilson as Moran's nephew in the absence of a better term to describe him. As a matter of fact, Wilson is the son of a sister of the wife of Dr. James Moran, who is the brother of Dr. Joseph Moran, the subject of this article.

Relative to that section of Page 9 which refers to the fact that the patients of Dr. Moran were treated at the homes of "relatives of Ollie's", Mr. McIntire states that the Bureau's files establish that Fred Barker and Alvin Karpis were treated in the home where Ollie Berg himself resided. Information concerning the treatment of other gangsters is not contained in the Bureau files. The house in which Berg resided was owned jointly by himself and his sister and consequently, I do not believe that the statement in Mr. Cooper's article is erroneous.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm

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DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

1 Encl (1) - back of file

letter CR Cooper 1/29

RECORDED

INDEXED

FEB 1 1936

62-21526-255

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 30 1936 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON | FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

EAT:TAM

January 23, 1936

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9178 WEB/dlg

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

I have checked the attached article entitled "Gang Doctor" by Courtney Ryley Cooper, and invite your attention particularly to Page 2 where it is stated that Doc Moran sold dope. From a hurried check of the files I am unable to find anything to substantiate this.

On Page 3 it is stated that Ollie Berg was supposed to be serving a life sentence at Joliet Penitentiary. Ollie Berg's criminal record shows that he was serving a sentence of from 10 years to life.

On Page 4, it is stated that Doc Moran served a year and three months in the Joliet Penitentiary. The Bureau's criminal records show that Moran was received at the Penitentiary on November 17, 1928 and was paroled on April 7, 1930. He served, therefore, slightly more than a year and 4 months.

Page 5; the statement is made in connection with the sentence of Ollie Berg, "The judge who originally had sentenced him had seen the error of his ways and reversed his decision". I don't believe we should by innuendo attack the reversal of a judicial opinion or other judicial action, without some very positive indication of irregularity and consequently feel that this sentence, since it is to be published as a quotation of the Director, should be reworded.

On Page 10, the statement is made that Russell Gibson bought dope from Doc Moran. I can't prove this by a hurried examination of the Bureau files.

On Page 11 the statement is made that the raid upon Little Bohemia has been "incorrectly called an unsuccessful raid". While to us this is a logical statement, I believe that the Bureau's critics will seize such a statement, ridicule it and hold it out as indicating that the Bureau is unwilling to admit any mistakes. Regardless of the merit of the statement, I believe that this sentence should be reworded.

On Page 14, the statement is made that "It was Sam Cowley, in charge of the special squad, who deserved the credit for the killing of Dillinger". I believe that it would be well, primarily for the morale of the service to reword this sentence in some manner to the effect that

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FEB 1 1936

62-21526-255

TOLSON JAN 30 1936

it was Sam Cowley in charge of the special squad who deserved the credit for perfecting the arrangements which resulted in the location and killing of Dillinger.

Very truly yours,

E. A. Tamm

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

NJLP:PED

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

January 22, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

RE: ARTICLE ENTITLED "GANG DOCTOR" BY COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/MLP

The attached draft of this article by Mr. Cooper has been checked against the references given by Mr. Cooper in his letter of January 21, 1936. Certain points of detail are questioned, which may be easily answered by Mr. Tamm who is more thoroughly familiar with this voluminous file. The items other than those noted hereafter have been checked.

Page 2, Paragraph 3: With reference to Dr. Moran's background, I have been unable to check the facts as to an indictment for the original abortion conviction of Dr. Moran, or the statement that persons felt sorry for the young doctor, excusing his actions on the basis that he was being a good fellow.

Page 7, Paragraph 1: I have been unable to check whether the statement of Dr. Moran in quotes was actually made by him, or whether this is merely Mr. Cooper's manner of portraying these particular facts.

Page 8-9: I have been unable to check the modus operandi of Dr. Moran in turning in wounded rival gangsters.

Page 10, Paragraph 1: I have been unable to determine whether or not the statement that Gibson was a dope fiend is accurate.

Page 10, Paragraph 2: Reference is made to the fact that John Hamilton was the true brains of the Dillinger gang. I call your attention to this statement so that you may decide whether or not we want to go on record as contending that this is true.

Page 14, Paragraph 1, and Page 21, Paragraph 2: Reference is made to a special squad. The question is raised whether we want to go on record as stating that we have special squads.

62-21526-25

RECORDED

Page 14, Paragraph 4: Reference is made to the bed being slathered with money, and there follows on the next page an account of Dr. Moran's participation in dealing with hot money. The inference is that there, the facts can be drawn from Ollie Berg's statement, but the details disclosed have not been located in the files.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 31 1936
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON | FILE

Respectfully submitted,

R. E. Joseph.

FEB 1 1936

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

2/4/36.

Re: Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper

Mr. Tolson inquired if would be OK for Mr. Cooper to use the Conference room tomorrow. I informed him it would be OK unless he was advised to the contrary - that I would ask the Director.

st

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RECORDED FEB 6 1936

62-21526-256

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 5 [illegible] P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON | TRACY | FILE

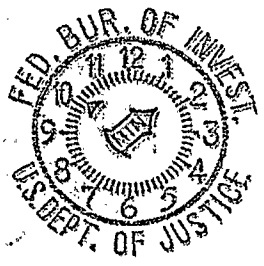
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED



FEB 5 1936 AM

RECEIVED



FEB 5 1936 AM

DIRECTOR

Letter to Mr C. R. Cooper
taken out of file
for Mr Tolson.

4/13/36
[illegible]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dry.

CT:ACS

February 5, 1936.

72695

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HENRY SUNDAY,
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

I understand that Mr. Courtney Tyler Cooper has spoken to you concerning the possibility of another radio broadcast from the offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of dramatic incidents in connection with cases which have been solved by the Bureau and that you have approved Mr. Cooper's suggestion. I think that the four broadcast previously held had a very good effect and it might be desirable to repeat the broadcast using some of the latest exhibits as a basis for it. If this meets with your approval, I shall be glad to cooperate with Mr. Cooper in the plan.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
FEB - 6 1936
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

94-3-4
62-2157½-257
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 10 1936 P. M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-24-76 BY [illegible]

CT:MAM February 10, 1936

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

72694

Dear Ryley:

Thanks ever so much for leaving the "Super D Perles" tablets before you left Washington. I had hoped that I had changed the subject matter sufficiently so that you would not personally bother to do this.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

94-3-4

RECORDED
&
~~INDEXED~~

62-~~21526~~-258

Nathan
Tolson
Baughman
Clerk
Clegg
Coffey
Edwards
Gan
Harworth
Herbo
Joseph
Keith
Lester
Mann
Mulder
Nichols
Nicky
Randy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
FEB 11 1936
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/24/84 BY [illegible]

CT:ACS

72693

February 12, 1936.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Penthouse,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:-

With reference to your telephonic conversation with Clyde this morning, I am transmitting to you under separate cover today two volumes which contain considerable information along the line which you mentioned. It is suggested that you return these volumes to the Bureau when you are through with them.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECORDED

62-24526-259

FEB 14 1936

FILE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
FEB 1 5 1936
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-24-54 BY [redacted]

THE PENTHOUSE
TWELVE TWELVE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

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

72691

Dear Edgar:

Thought I'd better stop this before it got going —

Samezever

Ryley —

no answer required 2/14

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6/24/84 BY 9145 [illegible]

Thought I'd better stop this before it got going -

Samezever

Ryley

94-3-4

RECORDED

62-21526-260

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 14 [illegible] P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

TOLSON TOUR

1 encl

FEB 18 1936

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED
DIRECTOR

16
W. Colston Lee Lecture Bureau
521 Fifth Avenue - NY.

Feb. 11-36

72692

My Dear Colston:

In a bunch of newspaper clippings arriving today and concerning my lectures, I note that several refer to me as "a Federal investigator," and giving evidence that this misinformation has been passed out by club chairmen.

Of course that is not true, and as I have no desire to take a vacation in Leavenworth for impersonating a Federal officer, I hope we can work out some way in which these various chairmen and chairwomen can be correctly informed and asked not to refer to me as being connected with the Federal government.

Several times, this reference has been made about me in introductions and I have been quick to correct the error, stating that I was NOT connected with the United States Government. However, I cannot personally check up on every newspaper, and naturally I do not want to have this sort of publicity get around as it is not only embarrassing but untrue. Will you please put your thinker to work on it?

Leaving for Florida Sunday to stay until first week in March. My address there will be care of Rex Beach, Sebring, Florida.

Sincerely

Dorothy Ryley Cooper

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WED/

62-21526-260

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

CT:ACS

February 12, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper called from New York stating that Mrs. Meloney had communicated with him with further reference to the invitation to you to appear at a special meeting in New York. He indicated he understood you were not to be in New York at the time of the meeting. Mrs. Meloney spoke to him concerning two or three articles on parole and he was planning to write these articles for her magazine. He also stated that Miss Mary King of Chicago has ordered him to write another fictional serial concerning Special Agents of the Bureau but in view of the amount of work he has before him, the best he could do was to promise delivery of this article some time next year. He stated that Mr. Max Annenberg was very enthusiastic about his previous story which is to be syndicated throughout a series of newspapers. Max Annenberg is the brother of Moe Annenberg.

Mr. Cooper is planning to leave with Mrs. Cooper for Florida on Sunday and will be in care of Rex Beach at Sebring, Florida. He asked that you wire him when you are leaving for Florida.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY9145 WEB/dlg

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-21526-261
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 14 1936 1. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON | FILE

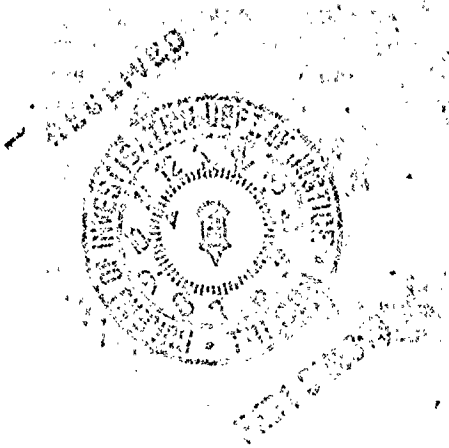
RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-21526

RECEIVED



FEB 12 1936 PM

DIRECTOR



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

LBN:GC

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

February 15, 1936.

72689

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harvey
Mr. Lester
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

RE: American Magazine, March, 1936, of interest to the Bureau.

Page 2: Advises that next month a dramatic series of untold stories will begin of the Government's battle against public enemies. "Vivid behind-the-scenes pictures of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's activities. The 'G' men in their war on criminals as seen by their chief, J. Edgar Hoover."

Page 38: "Hands Off!" by James W. Booth recites the activities of the United States Post Office Inspection Service who devote only 20 per cent of their time to criminal investigations, but yet arrested 3,724 criminals in the last fiscal year, securing convictions in 98 per cent of their cases. The story recites several old cases handled by the Post Office inspectors.

Page 120: "It's the Law" a cartoon depicting the absurdities of some laws.

~~This magazine should be returned to the Bureau Library.~~

Respectfully,

R. E. Joseph.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/21/84 BY 9145 WLS/bg

Enclosure

E.M.

See Page 50 - Wallace Jamie - St Paul Minn

94-3-4

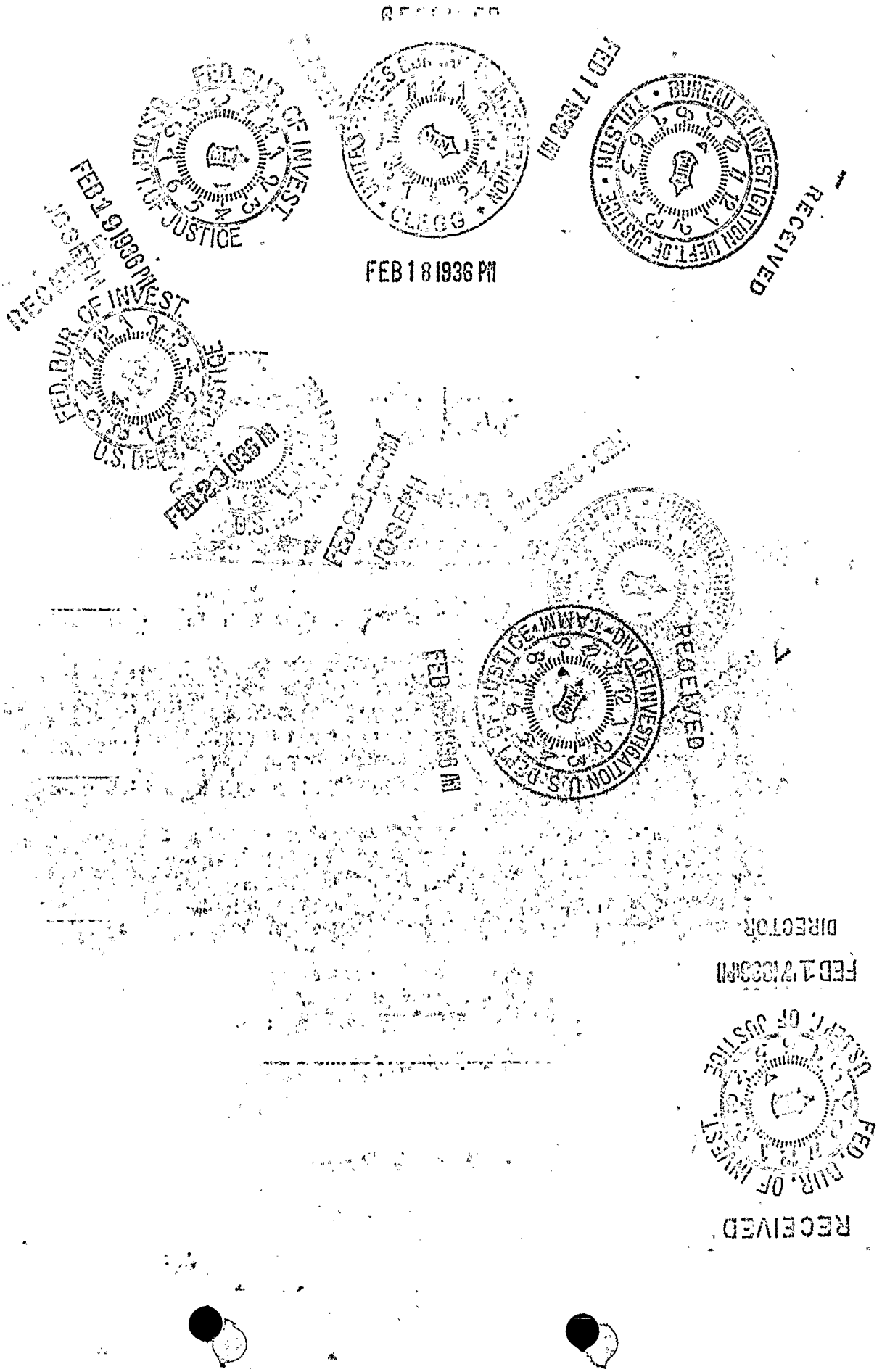
RECORDED ~~62-21526~~-262

FEB 24 1936

FEB 21 1936 P.M.

TOLSON CLEGG JOSEPH TAMM Miss Gandy

FILE



RECEIVED

FED. BUR. OF INVEST. U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FEB 19 1936 PM

RECEIVED

FED. BUR. OF INVEST. U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FEB 20 1936 PM

FEB 18 1936 PM

FEB 17 1936 PM

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPT. OF JUSTICE TOLSON

RECEIVED

FEB 1 1936 PM

DIRECTOR

FED. BUR. OF INVEST. U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington Field Office, Room 5252,
Washington, D. C.

March 6, 1936.

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

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
Miscellaneous - Theft of $225 from
Mr. Courtney Riley Cooper, Raleigh
Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

It is respectfully requested that the tan bill fold attached to this letter be processed for latent fingerprints, as well as the contents of this bill fold which consist of the following:

Western Union credit card, #5203
Honorary membership card - International Association of Chiefs of Police, #769
Department of Justice building pass, #638
Credit card from Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City, Missouri, #6361-M
Hotel credit card from the Mayfair, Kings-Way and Lennox Hotels, St. Louis, Missouri, #3916
Calling card bearing the name - Harry A. Atwell
Celluloid memorandum pad with notations thereon.

At this writing, it has been impossible to obtain a set of the fingerprints of Mr. Cooper, nor has it been possible to obtain a set of the fingerprints of the individual who found instant bill fold, but these fingerprints will be obtained and forwarded to the Technical Laboratory as soon as possible in order that a suitable comparison might be made of any latent fingerprints developed on this bill fold.

It is respectfully requested that the examination by the Technical Laboratory of this wallet be expedited in order that this wallet might be returned to Mr. Cooper at an early date.

Upon the completion of the examination by the Laboratory, it is respectfully requested that this office be advised if any latent fingerprints are secured.

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-21526-263

MAR -9 1936

Very truly yours,

J. M. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge.

IEN:ECS
62-3324

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DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dxg

Conv and Specimens Retained in Laboratory

RECEIVED

DIV. OF INVESTIGATION U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE TAMPA

MAR — 7 1936 PM

REC'D WFO

DEPT. OF JUSTICE INVESTIGATION DIV. 2 JACKSONVILLE

MAR 9 1936 AM

RECEIVED

FILES SECTION

MAR 6 4 22 PM 1936

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT
OF JUSTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

TDQ:A

March 6, 1936

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Fenwick
Mr. Hood
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Last evening Mr. Crowl in the Chief Clerk's Office telephoned and stated that a Mr. Cook at Metropolitan 6488 had found a wallet containing building pass #638 made out to Mr. C. R. Cooper. I immediately telephoned Mr. Cook and he stated that he had the card case in his possession and that it also contained a card issued by the International Association of Chiefs of Police to Mr. C. R. Cooper. Mr. Cook stated that he was connected with the Washington Garage located at 1212 E Street, Northwest, and on duty from twelve noon to twelve midnight.

I requested Mr. Cook to hold these in his possession and advised him that he would be contacted after twelve o'clock today at the garage in order that they might be secured for Mr. Cooper, which he stated he would do. No further conversation was carried on with Mr. Cook, inasmuch as from his conversation he was not attaching any importance to the finding of the card case and indicated he merely wanted to return it to its proper owner.

Respectfully,

T. D. QUINN.

Courtesy Replay Cooper

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DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-21526-264

MAR 10 1936

MAR 9 1936 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
TAMM
FILE

JEM:JE

March 10, 1936

RECORDED

62-21526-263

Special Agent in Charge,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of March 6, 1936 transmitting a tan billfold containing six identification cards and a celluloid memorandum pad, for a fingerprint examination in connection with the case entitled, UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; MISCELLANEOUS--THEFT OF $225 FROM MR. COURTNEY RILEY COOPER, RALEIGH HOTEL, Washington, D. C., your file #62-3324.

Please be advised that the billfold, the celluloid pad and the cellophane containers, in which the identification cards were contained, have been examined for latent fingerprints but no such impressions of value could be developed. The six identification cards were not examined for latent fingerprints due to the possibility of staining by the chemicals.

The material which was submitted with your letter was returned on March 6, 1936 to Mr. E. A. Tamm's office.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 11 1936
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EPC

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DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

AMK:ON

March 7, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. EDWARDS.

Re: Unknown Subjects;
Miscellaneous Theft of $225.00
from Mr. Courtney Riley Cooper.

Reference is made to my previous memorandum dated March 6, 1936, in connection with the above-entitled case.

The six identification cards which were contained in the billfold submitted by the Washington Field Office were returned to the Laboratory this morning by Mr. Foxworth with the request that they be processed for fingerprints. This examination has been made but no latent fingerprints could be developed and Mr. Tamm's Office was advised accordingly by telephone.

The six identification cards have been returned to Mr. Foxworth by special messenger.

Respectfully,

E. P. Coffey

RECORDED
62-21526-265
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 10 1936 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMM

MAR 10 1936

Ans 62-21526-263

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DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

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DIV. OF INVESTIGATION U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
TAMM
MAR - 2 1986 AM

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

EAT:TAM

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

March 5, 1936

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

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I have reviewed the attached article entitled "Underworld Yes-Man" by Courtney Ryley Cooper and agree with the comments made by Mr. Joseph, which I have checked in pencil.

With reference to the statement appearing on Page 16, indicating that Pretty Boy Floyd met with Chase, Dillinger, Van Meter and others at the school house, I believe this information is false since subsequent investigation conducted by the Bureau indicated conclusively that the fat-faced fat man believed to be Floyd was in fact Jack Perkins.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEG/deg

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-21526-266

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 10 1936 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON | FILE

MAR 10 1936

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

NJLP:EAM

March 2, 1936.

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

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

"Underworld Yes-Man," prepared for the Director's signature with Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, has been reviewed and the following items noted for your attention:

Page 2, paragraph 3: Chase is described as a tall individual, which is incorrect.

Page 3, paragraph 1: It is doubtful whether the hero worship for Al Capone can be substantiated. Chase's statement was to the effect that he left the railroad because of no further employment and not, as this paragraph indicates, particularly to deal in liquor. This paragraph also refers to him as "big," which is incorrect.

Page 3, paragraph 2: Reference is made to the fact that Chase looked upon crime as a career and wanted to be known as a bad actor. It is doubtful whether this can be substantiated in fact.

Page 4, paragraph 3: Chase met Nelson while working in a garage and was not supplanted by him as a more seasoned guard.

Page 5, paragraph 3: Reference is made to the swagger and the attitude that Chase assumed, which is inaccurate, as persons who knew Chase intimately repeatedly commented on the fact that he was an unimposing and quiet type of individual.

Page 7, paragraph 3: The conversation between Chase and Negri is questioned and has not been able to be substantiated from the files.

Page 8, paragraph 2: It is believed that Chase's activities are exaggerated in this paragraph.

Page 9, paragraph 2: The impression is left that a member of the Dillinger Gang was killed at Little Bohemia, which is not a fact.

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RECORDED 62-21526-266

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 10 1936 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
FILE

MAR 10 1936

copy furnished Mr Cooper to revise portions & furnish copy revision


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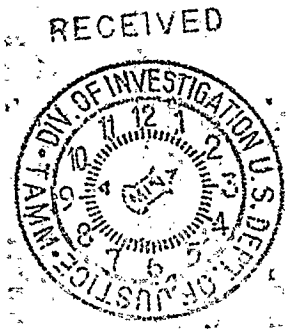
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPT. OF JUSTICE
TULSON
MAR 2 1936 PM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DIV. OF INVESTIGATION U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
WASH. D.C.
MAR 1936 AM

Page 10, paragraph 4: It is doubtful whether Chase saw fame in being "hot" and that he was compensated in overlording Fatso.

Page 11, paragraph 4: Reference is made to Chase becoming hysterical. It is doubtful whether Chase's emotions could ever have been worked up to such a pitch at any time, being the type of individual that he was.

Page 14, paragraph 2: This statement of God saving Nelson's life attributed to Chase is doubted.

Page 15, paragraph 3: The fact that Chase sent Fatso by plane to San Francisco to see if Chase's girl's love still burned true is questioned.

Page 19, paragraph 2: Chase did not stop in at Lake Geneva to inform the owner that his friend would stop in within a few days.

Page 19, paragraph 4: When the gun battle between Ryan and McDade took place, Chase and Nelson were driving from the resort and not to the resort.

Page 20, paragraph 1: The gun that Chase used was not a machine gun, but an automatic rifle.

Page 20, paragraph 2: Chase was instructed by Nelson to fire rather than being eager himself to get into a gun fight.

Page 20, paragraph 3: The Nelson car was not a coupe, but a sedan.

Page 20, paragraph 4: These facts are garbled and do not accurately describe the gun fight between Nelson, Chase, Cowley, and Hollis.

Page 21, paragraph 1: Nelson did not lay on a running board loading for Chase. Chase was handing loaded weapons to Nelson.

Page 21, paragraph 4: It was Nelson who is purported to have shot the prostrate body of Hollis.

Page 21, paragraph 4: Nelson drove the Bureau Hudson back to where Chase was instead of Chase running to the Bureau car.

The author apparently has attempted to portray Chase as a hero worshipping emotionally unstable individual who was tremendously impressed by gangsters and their activities, whereas it is believed that the true character of Chase is that of a cold, deliberate, unemotional individual who went the limit for Nelson but who was not particularly interested in a criminal career as this author portrays him.

Respectfully,

R. E. Joseph.

Enclosure.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

CT:ACS

March 3, 1936.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clark
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Ingwerth
Mr. Kerr
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Articles by Courtney Ryley Cooper for AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

There are attached drafts of the two articles which have been submitted by Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper for publication in the American Magazine. The titles of the articles follow:-

(1) "MOTHER OF MURDER", dealing with the Barker-Karpis mob.

(2) "GANG DOCTOR", dealing with Doc Moran.

In the attached file, serial 62-21526-252 is a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Cooper on January 18, 1936, making suggestions with respect to the "Mother of Murder" article.

Serial 62-21526-255 is a copy of a letter dated January 29, 1936, making suggestions with respect to the "Gang Doctor" article.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

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Enclosures.

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-266X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 24 1937 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
RES. DIV.
FILE

March 9, 1936.

EAT:RLG

RECORDED 62-21526-267

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Ryley:

I am returning herewith the Department of Justice Building Permit issued to you, your Western Union credit card, an identification card issued by the Hotel Muehlebach of Kansas City, and a similar card issued by the Mayfair Hotel at Saint Louis, as well as your membership card in the International Association of Chiefs of Police. I am also enclosing herewith two other cards which were contained in your billfold at the time it was taken from your room in the Raleigh Hotel.

All of these items have been treated for the development of latent fingerprints and our investigation seeking to identify and apprehend the individual who burglarized your room is being continued. We have no further need for the cards which I am returning herewith and I do hope that we will shortly be able to disclose to you the identity of the person who entered your room.

I will undoubtedly see you in the next day or so.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure.

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR - 9 1936
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlf

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF
INVESTIGATION

From: Laboratory and Single Fingerprint Unit

Date 3/7 1936

____Mr. Edwards	____Mr. McCarthy
____Mr. Appel	____Mr. McClintock
____Mr. Baughman	____Mr. McSwain
____Mr. Blackburn	____Mr. Miller
____Mr. Boardman	____Mr. Parsons
____Mr. Burgess	____Mr. Pfafman
____Mr. H. M. Clegg	____Mr. Pickering
____Mr. Clark	____Mr. Renneberger
____Mr. Conrad	____Mr. Schilder
____Mr. Dingle	____Mr. Q. Tamm
____Mr. Donaldson	____Chief Clerk
____Mr. Gunsser	____Files
____Mr. Kroeger	____Stenographer
____Mr. Lovett	____S.F.P. Unit
✓Mr. Major	____Messenger
____Mr. Foxworth	

The cards & memo are attached. No latents on cards as per my phone call. Memo following covering instant exam.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

AK

See Me_____
Please Handle_____
Bring File_____

E. P. COFFEY

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Invest
U. S. Department of Justic
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In a number of instances correspondenc
crime reports has indicated that complaints hav
the charge on which the individual arrested was
the offense of which he was found guilty. In t
to point out that complaints of criminal violat
on monthly return A should in all instances be
of the facts disclosed by the police investigat
or more of a variety of reasons, the offender w
prosecuted for a less serious offense than was
he may be found guilty of a less serious offens
the police or he may be acquitted. It is impor
of uniform crime reporting relates to the colle
the facts to be disclosed by the monthly return
known to have been committed, and the number of
arrest of one or more offenders.

To illustrate, assume that a person co
robbery. The offender is arrested and charged
ever, for reasons beyond the control of the pol
guilty of larceny. Nevertheless, the offense r
fense and one cleared case of robbery, and the
show one person arrested and held for prosecuti
returns A, B, and C employed in connection with
be compiled in terms of the criminal acts commi
against offenders by the police without referen
It may be noted that judicial statistics should
disposition by the co[redacted]ts of the individuals ar
prosecution.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

EAT:RLG

March 9, 1936.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Farworth
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Joseph
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

The various identification cards which were contained in Courtney Ryley Cooper's billfold at the time it was stolen from his room in the Raleigh Hotel have been treated for latent fingerprints but none were developed thereon. These identification cards will serve no further purpose in connection with the Bureau's investigation and, accordingly, I am attaching hereto a letter returning these cards to Mr. Cooper.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm.

RECORDED
&
~~INDEXED~~

62-21526-267

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 10 1936
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAR 11 1936

TOLSON FOUR FILE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dis

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FROM: DIVISION #1 & DIVISION #2

_____ 1936.

TO: ____Director
____Mr. Nathan
____Mr. Tolson
____Mr. Edwards
____Mr. Quinn
____Mr. Clegg
____Division Three

____Files Section
____Personnel Files
____Mechanical Section
____Chief Clerk's Office
____Identification Division
____Statistical Section
__✓__Technical Laboratory

SUPERVISORS

____Mr. Lindquist
____Mr. Smith
____Mr. Rosen
____Mr. Weeks
____Mr. Grimsdell
____Mr. Heilker
____Mr. Foxworth
____Mr. Chambers
____Mr. Hood
____Mr. Vincent
____Mr. Emrich

____Miss Gandy
____Miss McCarthy
____Miss Conlon
____Mr. Ward
____M _____

____Correct
____Re-write
____Re-date
____See me
____Send File
____Note and Return
____Please call me concerning this
____Search, serialize and route

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 tuesday

Please return to Mr. Tamm ✓

Today

E. A. Tamm - 5742.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

JRM: JM

March 6, 1936

Tamm

Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Beaghman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. EDWARDS.

Re: Unknown Subjects; Miscellaneous
Theft of $225 from Mr. Courtney
Riley Cooper, Raleigh Hotel,
Washington, D. C.

Reference is made to the letter from the Washington Field Office of the Bureau of March 6, 1936 transmitting a tan billfold containing six identification cards and a celluloid memorandum pad for fingerprint examination in connection with the above entitled case.

The billfold and celluloid pad have been examined but no latent fingerprints of value could be developed. The six identification cards were not treated for development of fingerprints due to the possibility of staining by the chemicals.

The billfold, with the memorandum pad, is returned herewith as well as the identification cards which are contained in a separate envelope for transmission to Mr. Tamm's office.

Respectfully,

E. P. Coffey.

RECORDED

62-21526-267

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAR 10 1936 P.M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
TAMM

FILE

MAR 11 1936

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WSB/deg

Have these processed & press investigation.

J. E. H.

Memo Director
Letter Mr. Cooper 3-9-36
Enk.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

CT:MAM

March 9, 1936

Mr. Nelson .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Berryman .....
Chief Clerk .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Edwards .....
Mr. Ryan .....
Mr. Foxworth .....
Mr. Hanlo .....
Mr. Joseph .....
Mr. Keith .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Thorn .....
Mr. Tracy .....
Miss Gandy .....

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper advised me on Friday, March 6th, that he had again discussed with Mr. Suydam the matter of the tour broadcast. He stated that Mr. Suydam apparently was entirely satisfied by his explanation as to the details of this tour, as he explained that it is now planned to take outstanding items from the various phases of the Bureau's work and use them in the tour broadcast. Mr. Suydam also inquired of Mr. Cooper whether such a program was to be sponsored by any commercial agency, and was assured that it was purely a broadcasting company project.

Mr. Suydam advised Mr. Cooper that he would see you on Saturday, March 7th, with further reference to this matter, and he felt sure it could be worked out satisfactorily.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145WEB/dlg

62-21526-268
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 10 1936
TOLSON JOSEPH FOUR

RECORDED & INDEXED
MAR 12 1936

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO. 62-3324

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Washington, D. C.	3/10/36	3/5,6,7/36	I. E. NITSCHKE IEN:DT

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS	MISCELLANEOUS - Theft of $225 from Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper while occupying suite 304, Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C., was robbed of approximately $225 in cash on March 5, 1936. Cooper's wallet subsequently found in gutter at intersection of 12th and E Streets, N. W. at 6:55 A. M. March 5, 1936. Mr. Owen, Manager of Raleigh Hotel, suspects one Louis Smedley, night watchman, as possibly being implicated in instant offense. There have been six similar burglaries at the Raleigh Hotel since January 20, 1936. Numerous discrepancies found in paper dials taken from night watchman's clock on the nights that the above burglaries occurred at the Raleigh Hotel. Discreet investigation being conducted surrounding the activities of night watchman Smedley. On February 27, 1936 Detective Edwards apprehended one William Babbington when Babbington was leaving a suite in the Raleigh Hotel, it being ascertained that Babbington was not a guest of the hotel at the time. Babbington has not been observed in the Raleigh Hotel since his arrest and release on the above offense. Investigation being conducted regarding Babbington's activities on the night of March 4, 1936 and the morning of March 5, 1936 having in mind that there is a possibility that he could be implicated in instant case.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB [illegible]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. M. Keith SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

62 21526-269

MAR 12 1936

MAR 14 1936

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

(2) Bureau
3 Washington Field

MAR 12 A.M.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The investigation in this case is predicated upon information furnished this office by Mr. Clyde Tolson of the Bureau to the effect that Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper had been robbed of an undetermined amount of cash while stopping at the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C. on the evening of March 4, 1936.

At the Raleigh Hotel, 12th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Mr. Cooper was interviewed and advised that he registered at the Raleigh Hotel on the afternoon of March 4, 1936 at approximately 5:30 P. M., arriving in Washington, D. C. from New York City.

Mr. Cooper related that he had witnessed a basketball game on the evening of March 4, 1936 as a guest of the Director, Mr. Hoover, and Mr. Tolson, and that Mr. Tolson had returned him to the Raleigh Hotel at about 10:40 P. M. at which time he went to his room and undressed. At about 11:10 P. M. Mr. Cooper ordered two whiskey sours to be sent to his room and in about ten minutes a bellboy knocked on the door and Mr. Cooper unlocked the door, admitted the bellboy and the drinks were placed in the bedroom of Mr. Cooper's suite. Mr. Cooper signed the check for the drinks and the boy left. Mr. Cooper then turned the key in the door to the right, then turned the key to the left, took it out of the lock and laid the key on a small table just inside of the door in the small entrance hall. Mr. Cooper then returned to his bedroom, read a magazine, drank his two drinks, and retired shortly before 1:00 A. M., between 12:45 and 1:00 A. M.

On the morning of March 5, 1936 at about 8:00 A. M., Mr. Cooper arose and after placing his trousers on, he felt his trousers pockets and missed his wallet which he had distinctly felt and remembered being in his trousers the night before when he removed his trousers. At this point Mr. Cooper related that when he retired he placed his trousers on the twin bed in the corner of the room next to the bed that he was sleeping in. His wallet was in the left hip pocket of his trousers, the pocket was buttoned and this pocket was placed next to the bedspread and his trousers were laid on the bed in a very orderly manner. Mr. Cooper stated that his trousers were in the same position when he arose the next morning except that his wallet was missing. Mr. Cooper immediately notified Mr. Owen, manager of the hotel and shortly thereafter the housekeeper together with a maid came to his room whereupon a very thorough search was made of both the living room and bedroom for the missing wallet, and upon the conclusion of their search they had failed to find the missing wallet.

At this point the writer made a minute examination of the suite occupied by Mr. Cooper, examining the door and the lock upon the outside of the door and it was determined that the key when placed in the lock from the inside could not be removed from the door without first unlocking same. Mr. Cooper upon making the same examination with the writer related that he evidently must have unwittingly unlocked the door took the key out and placed same upon a small table in the entrance hall.

The writer and Mr. Cooper conducted a very thorough search of the suite thinking that perhaps his wallet could have been overlooked when the search was previously made by the housekeeper and the maid, but the search failed to produce the missing wallet. The two windows in the bedroom and the two windows in the living room were closely examined to ascertain if anyone had entered the suite by this manner and it was determined from the dust and other deposits in the window that this dust had not been disturbed. It would have been a physical impossibility for anyone to have entered the suite through these windows without disturbing the dust. An examination of the two doors that opened into an adjoining suite revealed that they were locked from both sides. This Agent in conducting a further examination of this suite observed two hairpins lying on the floor, one being well inside the small entrance hall and the other lying almost directly in the doorway going into the bed room. It was further observed that these hairpins were a very light color leaving the writer to believe that they were worn by a woman with light hair.

No attempt was made to secure latent fingerprints due to the fact that the doorknobs on the outside door were of an old design having flowers and other designs upon them and upon opening this door it was not necessary for the thief or thieves to touch any objects between this door and the bed upon which Mr. Cooper's trousers were lying. It might be stated that the bed upon which the trousers were lying was only about eight feet from the outside door of the suite. The doorknobs had been handled numerous times before the writer arrived and as previously stated the rooms had been subjected to a thorough examination which resulted in the moving of practically every article in this suite.

Mr. Cooper stated that his wallet was rather new, being a dark brown seal buckskin two-fold wallet, having a compartment for currency and a ticket compartment. The wallet contained approximately $225 in cash, this amount being comprised mostly of ten dollar bills, with the exception of two $5.00 bills and about twelve $1.00 bills.

In addition to the above mentioned cash this wallet also contained an International Chiefs of Police membership card for the years 1935-1939, a U. S. Department of Justice building pass No. 638, an advertisement torn from a newspaper which bore the name Club Auto Company, a celluloid notation pad bearing the telephone No. Circle 7-2171, a credit card from the Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City, Missouri and a credit card from the Hotel Mayfair, St. Louis, Missouri.

The writer interviewed Bertha O'Brien, 618 Newton Place, N. W., who is the maid on the third floor of the hotel and Bertha stated that she arrived on duty about 7:45 A. M.; that she proceeded immediately to the third floor where she made a survey of the various rooms on this floor to determine how many rooms were occupied the night before in order that she might draw the desired amount of linen from the linen room to service these rooms. In continuing her investigation of these rooms she reached suite 504 at approximately 8:00 A. M. and upon turning the knob of the door she found that the door was unlocked. She entered into this suite about two steps and noticed a man lying in one of the beds. She then left and continued her other duties until she and the housekeeper had returned to this suite later on in the morning and conducted a thorough examination in regard to the missing wallet. Bertha advised that she has worked for the Raleigh Hotel for approximately thirteen years and that she has never been questioned in regard to the theft of any articles missing in the hotel since her employment by this concern. Bertha, when questioned if she had observed any strange person or persons loitering around the third floor when she came to work, answered in the negative. Bertha was also requested that if she should find the above described wallet or any of its contents that she should immediately notify her superior and to not handle this wallet until an Agent from this office could arrive and take charge of the same.

Mrs. M. R. Schuetze, executive housekeeper, was interviewed in the "linen room" on the 11th floor where she stated that she was called by Mr. Owen, the manager, who advised her of the missing wallet of Mr. Cooper. She then related how she and Bertha had conducted the above described search. In addition she immediately had all the waste-baskets from the third floor searched as well as all the trash removed from the rooms that morning and failed to find the wallet. Mrs. Schuetze was requested to instruct all of her subordinates to institute a careful search and watch for the missing wallet and in the event that it or any of its contents were discovered, to immediately notify the manager, Mr. Owen.

Mrs. Schuetze was questioned as to the reliability of Bertha O'Brien and replied that she considered Bertha reliable in every respect; that Bertha had in every instance in the past turned in to her office any article found by her and Mrs. Schuetze stated that she had no reason to suspect Bertha in connection with this theft, nor any of the other maids who might have access to any of the rooms on the third floor. Mrs. Schuetze stated that she had been in the employ of Mr. Owen for the past twelve years and that she resided in the Raleigh Hotel.

Mr. E. C. Owen, manager of the Raleigh Hotel, was next interviewed and when questioned as to his knowledge of the wallet belonging to Mr. Cooper, Mr. Owen stated that shortly after 8:00 A. M. Mr. Cooper had called him on the telephone and related the fact that his wallet was missing and that it contained about $300 in cash. Upon the conclusion of the search made by Mrs. Schuetze and Bertha he had again talked to Mr. Cooper who advised that he did not wish to insist that the hotel make good this loss and according to Mr. Owen, Mr. Cooper seemed content to let the matter rest as far as the hotel making good his loss was concerned.

Mr. Owen was asked if any similar thefts had occurred in the past and the writer was advised that this was the sixth burglary occurring since the first of 1936. Mr. Owen at this point produced his records from which the following information was obtained:

On January 20, 1936 Mr. Richard E. Hennigan, a lawyer from St. Louis, Missouri reported room 506 was burglarized after 2:00 A. M. and $200 in cash was stolen as well as one gray suit valued at $95.00, one Elgin watch valued at $150.00, a billfold which contained a letter with identification and membership cards, a silver belt buckle and genuine leather belt valued at $5.00, and a card case, comb, fingernail file, handkerchiefs, etc. The total estimate placed on the loss by Mr. Hennigan was $459.50.

On January 31, 1936 Senator Carter Glass reported room 704 was burglarized after 1:00 A. M. and $50.00 cash taken. Mr. Glass advised at the time of his theft that he had probably left his door unlocked as was his usual habit.

On February 5, 1936 Congressman J. Ridney Mitchell reported room 339 burglarized after 2:00 A. M. and $90.00 in cash stolen.

On February 5, 1936 Mr. D. T. Hall of New York City, reported room 1036 burglarized after 1:00 A. M. and $70.00 cash stolen.

On February 6, 1936 Mr. H. S. Smith of Illinois reported room 1106 burglarized after 1:00 A. M. and $220 in cash stolen.

Mr. Owen exhibited a note from his night clerk J. L. Batters, dated March 5, 1936, 3:22 A. M., which reads as follows:

> "At 3:05 A. M. the watchman found room 1106 open but it was vacant. At 3:15 A. M. the man in 633 called down and said someone opened his door and flashed a light in. He called who is it and they apologized and closed the door. I had the operator locate the watchman and I immediately went to the 6th floor. I also stopped on different floors but could not find anyone on the floors.
>
> J. L. Batters"

At this time Mr. R. H. Koontz, assistant manager of the hotel entered the room and entered into the conversation with the writer and Mr. Owen relative to instant case. Mr. Koontz related that he was on duty until twelve midnight and that the bellboy who had delivered the drinks to Mr. Cooper's suite shortly after 11:00 P. M. on the evening of March 4, 1936, was one Conrad Nichols. Mr. Koontz further related that night watchman Louis Smedley, 1207 F Street, N. E. and house detective L. I. Edwards, were also on duty. Smedley comes on duty at about 9:45 P. M. and goes off duty at about 6:30 A. M. the following morning. Mr. Koontz could not state just when Detective Edwards came on duty or went off but did state that Edwards was on duty until well after midnight each night. Mr. Owen had the timekeeper's record checked and ascertained that on the evening of March 4, 1936 Smedley did not register in but that he registered out at 6:55 A. M. When questioned by the writer if this was a usual procedure for an employee of the hotel to enter on duty and not register in, Mr. Owen stated that he was at a loss to explain why Smedley had not registered in. A further check of the record revealed that this was the first instance on the 1936 record where Smedley failed to register in.

When questioned as to the duties of Smedley it was ascertained that there are three boxes on each floor of the hotel and that these boxes contain a key which is numbered; that this key is inserted into the time clock which Smedley carries on his person; and that the exact time that he visits each box during his tour of duty is registered on a paper dial which is on the inside of this clock. There are 42 boxes in the hotel from the basement to the roof and Smedley visits each of these boxes once each hour and from the time he starts in at box No. 1 until he reaches box No. 42, it takes him approximately 45 minutes to complete his round of these boxes. It was further learned that boxes No. 27, 28 and 29 are on the third floor, box No. 29 being approximately 20 feet west of the door of suite 304 which was occupied by Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Owen stated that after the burglaries had reached a rather alarming stage in the hotel that he had hired three Burns Detectives who had registered in the hotel as guests, and that no one other than himself was aware of this; that these men were in the hotel for four days and nights about the middle part of February, 1936 and during their stay no burglaries occurred; that they were not successful in apprehending anyone prowling in the hotel and were eventually discharged. Further, Mr. Owen, after each burglary closely questioned watchman Smedley and Detective Edwards in regard to any information that they might disclose concerning these burglaries and they were unable to furnish any information of value in this regard.

Mr. Owen was questioned as to why his remarks regarding Smedley had been stated in a manner which would lead the writer to believe that Mr. Owen thought him possibly implicated in these burglaries. Mr. Owen stated that he had spoken in this manner of Smedley due to the fact that Smedley was unknown to him and that he had only been employed by the hotel steady for the last four months, and that prior to this time he had periodically relieved a former night watchman on his night off. Smedley first made his appearance at the Raleigh Hotel about ten months ago when he was recommended by his wife, Rena Smedley, who works in the linen room. Mr. Koontz and Detective Edwards had observed that Smedley was not conducting his work in an entirely satisfactory manner and they had also suspicioned that Smedley might be implicated in some manner in the thefts that had been taking place of recent date.

The writer requested Mr. Owen to have the paper dials which are used in the time clock carried by Smedley brought out so that they might be examined. These dials were examined from January 1, 1936 up to and including March 4, 1936 and the writer upon examining these dials very closely observed that on each occasion a burglary had occurred in the hotel there had been a decided discrepancy in the general routine of Smedley's visits to the various boxes located in the hotel. An examination of the other dials disclosed that Smedley had conducted his tours on these nights in a very orderly manner and that these boxes had been visited with a considerable degree of regularity. It was further noted that the time between one station and the next had after 1:00 A. M., showed the greatest variation. For example the paper dial for the evening of March 4, 1936 and the morning of March 5, 1936, which was the night Mr. Cooper's wallet was stolen, showed the following:

Between 11:05 and 11:10 P. M. there was a lapse of five minutes. This lapse occurred between stations 8 and 9. Another lapse of time was noted between 12:10 and 12:15 A. M. This lapse of time occurred between stations 8 and 9. Between 3:10 A. M. and 3:18 A. M. there was a lapse of eight minutes occurring between stations 6 and 7. It will be noted that this lapse of time between 3:10 and 3:18 A. M. corresponds identically with the time mentioned in the note left by night clerk Batters to Mr. Owen relating that the man in room 633 had heard someone enter his room at 3:15 A. M. It was noted that the cadence of the time record on this dial for the remaining portion of the morning of March 5, 1936 was in perfect order.

It was learned that Smedley's wife Rena Smedley, is also employed at the Raleigh Hotel, being a seamstress in the linen room; that she has only been with the hotel a few months and she receives a monthly salary of $52.00. Smedley receives a monthly salary of $75.00. The hotel has no record of anyone recommending Smedley for his present position other than his wife, Rena, who was working at the hotel shortly before Smedley was employed.

Five paper dials as used in the time clock carried by night watchman Smedley, bearing the dates January 20th and 31st, 1936, February 5th and 6th, 1936 and March 4, 1936, have been obtained from Mr. Owen and are being retained in the files of this case in the event that they are needed in a subsequent investigation.

Mr. Koontz recalled that in the first part of 1936 Sheriff Lucas of Page County, Luray, Virginia, stopped at the hotel on one occasion and thanked Mr. Koontz personally for having given Smedley employment. Other than this information nothing of value could be learned at the hotel regarding Smedley and his present or past activities. A description of Smedley as obtained from Mr. Owen is set out in the last paragraph of the details of this report.

Conrad Nichols, 3300 16th Street, N. W., apartment 302, was next interviewed and advised that he had been employed by the Raleigh Hotel for the past three and one half years. At about 11:15 P. M. on the evening of March 4, 1936 he delivered two whiskey sours to suite 304. The check was signed by the individual occupying that room and he received a gratuity of 25¢ for delivering these drinks to this suite. Nichols stated that he knocked on the outer door to this suite and that he distinctly remembers hearing a key

turn in the lock and he was eventually admitted and placed the drinks in the bedroom to this suite and left. Nichols stated that there was no other person in sight when he delivered the two drinks in this suite and that this suite appeared to be in a very orderly condition.

Nichols was asked by the writer if he had ever been arrested on any charge and he replied that he had been arrested four times in the District of Columbia, three times for being intoxicated and once he had paid a fine of $25 for striking a man, this being about five years ago. A description of Nichols as obtained from the observation of the writer is set out in the last paragraph of the details of this report.

Mr. Owen stated that he regarded Nichols entirely reliable and that Nichols had attended to his duties in the hotel in a very satisfactory manner.

Having in mind that perhaps Mr. Cooper could have been mistaken when he stated that he had determined that his wallet was on his person after he had returned to his hotel room, the writer called Mr. S. J. Tracy of the Bureau and requested that a careful search be made of the Director's automobile as it was entirely possible that this wallet could have worked out of Mr. Cooper's pocket and have fallen in the automobile. An examination of this automobile by Mr. Tracy failed to disclose the missing wallet.

Detective L. I. Edwards was next interviewed in Mr. Owen's office and related that on the evening of March 4, 1936 he had registered on duty shortly after 6:00 P. M. and that he had left the hotel about 3:00 A. M. on the morning of March 5, 1936; that he had covered a dance held in the hotel until about 2:00 A. M. and that upon the conclusion of the dance had walked down the back stairs and visited each floor as he descended and had not noted anyone suspicious in the halls. Detective Edwards related that on about February 27, 1936 he had caught a white man who gave the name of William Babbington of Alcova Heights, Virginia, climbing out of a transom of a room on the 6th floor and that this was about 2:00 A. M. Detective Edwards called the police at Precinct #1 and Officer G. E. Perry answered the call and took Babbington into custody. Babbington, according to Edwards, was held in jail at Precinct #1 over night and due to the fact that Edwards failed to arrive at the police station the following morning to file a complaint against Babbington, he was released.

Detective Edwards stated that Babbington gave as his reason for entering this room on the 6th floor that about an hour and a half before he was caught coming out of this room he had sent a girl into this room and that when she had not come out he had entered this room to see if she was still in there. Edwards stated, however, that the room Babbington entered was occupied but that the guests were not in the room at the time.

At Police Headquarters in the office of Superintendent Larsen of the Bureau of Identification, a check was made of the index files which reflected a William Bernard Babbington, Washington, D. C. Police No. 44446. A photograph of this individual was obtained and subsequently shown to Detective Edwards who advised that this was not the individual that he had caught coming from the room on the 6th floor and that the description of William Babbington bearing Police No. 44446 did not correspond with the description of the Babbington that he had caught. A description of William Babbington as apprehended by Detective Edwards is set out in the last paragraph of the details of this report.

Pursuant to the instructions of Mr. Tolson the investigation as conducted by the writer up to this point was explained to Mr. Tamm of the Bureau orally and upon the conclusion of the conversation with Mr. Tamm, he suggested that a check be made at the Ambassador Hotel, 14th and K Streets, N. W. in an attempt to determine if anyone had ever been apprehended in regard to numerous hotel burglaries which had occurred at that hotel between a year and a half and two years ago, having in mind that the individual responsible for these burglaries was connected with the instant case.

Mr. R. A. Conn, manager of the Ambassador Hotel, 14th and K Streets, N. W. was interviewed and advised that to his knowledge no one had ever been apprehended for the series of burglaries which occurred at the Ambassador Hotel. Mr. Conn could give no information of value in this regard.

While the writer was in the office of Superintendent Larsen of the Washington, D. C. Police Department, Mr. Larsen was questioned as to any known hotel prowlers who were presently plying their trade in the District of Columbia. Mr. Larsen thereupon exhibited to the writer his file of known hotel prowlers who had in the past worked various hotels in the District of Columbia and out of this number Mr. Larsen furnished the following information.

Mary Frances Honeycutt, Washington, D. C.,
No. 46141.
Harry Esco McVicker, Washington, D. C.,
No. 17967.
Edward Albert Black, Washington, D. C.
No. 44056.

The above were the only hotel prowlers that he could think of that might possibly be working in the District at this time. However, an examination of his arrest records showed that these individuals had not been apprehended on any charge in the District of Columbia since the year 1933. However, a request is being made of the Bureau by letter to furnish this office a copy of the criminal record, description and a photograph of these individuals which photographs will eventually be exhibited to various employees of the Raleigh Hotel in an attempt to ascertain if they have been observed loitering in this hotel prior to the theft of Mr. Cooper's wallet.

At the office of Mr. Durkin who handles the arrest records for the Washington, D. C. Police Department, it was ascertained that on February 27, 1936 at 1:25 P. M., Officer G. E. Perry had answered a call at the Raleigh Hotel and had taken into custody one William Babbington who gave as his address Alcova Heights, Virginia; that on the following morning February 28, 1936, in view of the fact that no one had appeared to place charges against William Babbington, that he had been released at 9:50 A. M. The nature of the charge against Babbington at the time of his arrest was given as "investigation".

At the time the writer was in the office of Mr. Tamm it was suggested by Mr. Tamm that a surveillance be maintained of night watchman Smedley from the time he left his work one morning until he returned for duty on that same evening. In accordance with these instructions Special Agents W. W. Fisher and W. M. Morris on the morning of March 6, 1936 observed night watchman Smedley leave the Raleigh Hotel by the rear entrance on the 11th Street side at about 7:35 A. M., board a street car and eventually arrive at his home at 1207 F Street, N. E., arriving there at approximately 8:05 A. M. A constant surveillance was maintained of this address all during the day and about 9:15 P. M. that evening Smedley again made his appearance, boarded a street car and arrived at the Raleigh Hotel at 9:43 P. M. This was the only occasion that Smedley left the above mentioned residence after 8:05 A. M. It was thought that in the event Smedley was implicated in instant offense that some time

during the day he would be observed visiting places of ill repute or making payments with some of the money taken from Mr. Cooper's wallet.

On the morning of March 6, 1936 Mr. Tamm called the writer and advised that an individual giving his name as C. J. Cooke of the Washington Garage, 1212 E Street, N. W., had called the Bureau with reference to a Department of Justice Building Pass that he had found bearing the name C. R. Cooper and the pass contained No. 638.

The writer immediately proceeded to the Washington Garage on E Street where C. J. Cooke of 604 K Street, N. E. was interviewed and advised that he had a brown wallet in his possession which he had obtained from Frank Hall who was an employee of the Standard Filling Station located next door to the Washington Garage, this service station being located on the southwest corner of 12th and E Streets, N. W. At this time Cooke exhibited to the writer a brown leather wallet which upon first glance appeared to be the same as that described as stolen by Mr. Cooper. It was learned from Mr. Cooke that Hall did not come on duty at the filling station until after 4:00 P. M.

Frank Hall, 314 E Street, N. W., phone Metropolitan 6488, was interviewed in regard to the facts surrounding the finding of instant wallet at which time Hall stated that on the morning of March 5, 1936 at approximately 6:55 A. M. he had been standing on E Street about fifty yards west of 12th Street and while standing near the curb in conversation with one or two other individuals he had casually glanced down at the street and observed a wallet lying in about one inch of water in the gutter, whereupon he immediately recovered this wallet and dried same off and removed the contents among which he observed an International Chiefs of Police membership card. Hall stated that he took this wallet in the filling station and that he supposed that some fifteen or twenty individuals had examined the wallet and its contents during the course of the day, and that eventually Cooke had come over to the filling station from the adjoining garage and Cooke after examining the contents of the wallet stated that he would call the Department of Justice in an attempt to ascertain the owner of the wallet. Cooke advised that he took this wallet home with him and that it had been handled by his wife and several individuals at his house.

This wallet was examined at the Washington Field Office and the contents were found to be as follows:

Western Union credit card, #5203
Honorary membership card - International Association of Chiefs of Police, #769
Department of Justice building pass, #638
Credit card from Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City, Missouri, #6361-M
Hotel credit card from the Mayfair, Kings-Way and Lennox Hotels, St. Louis, Missouri, #3916
Calling card bearing the name - Harry A. Atwell
Celluloid memorandum pad with notations thereon.

The contents of this wallet upon being examined were handled with tweezers so that in the event any latent fingerprints appeared thereon of any value they would not be disturbed by this investigation. This wallet was subsequently forwarded to the Technical Laboratory with the request that it be processed for latent fingerprints. In the event any fingerprints are developed on this wallet or its contents it is thought highly improbable that an identification of the thief could be made in view of the fact that so many individuals have handled this wallet and its contents. However, both Mr. Hall and Mr. Cooke advised that they would be glad to come to the Washington Field Office and have their fingerprints taken for elimination purposes in the event that it was necessary. The writer advised both Mr. Hall and Mr. Cooke that in the event this was necessary that they would be communicated with.

It was ascertained that Mr. J. R. Modrall was the guest occupying room 633 on the evening of March 4, 1936 and the morning of March 5, 1936 and when questioned as to any information that he might disclose regarding the individual who entered his room at approximately 3:15 A. M. March 5, 1936, he advised that he could not give a description of the individual but that whoever entered his room upon being asked by Mr. Modrall "what do you want" replied - "Excuse me buddy" and left. Mr. Modrall immediately got out of his bed and proceeded to the door and looked up and down the hall but could not observe anyone. He then immediately notified Mr. Batters, the night clerk then on duty. The questioning of Mr. Modrall in regard to this incident was made by Detective Edwards.

Since the institution of the investigation in regard to this case, Mr. Owen advised that on March 6, 1936 between 9:00 A. M. and 11:00 P. M., room 236 which was occupied by Mr. Nick W. Monte was entered and the following articles were stolen:

1 brown suit, size 42 with two pair of trousers
6 colored shirts bought in Montana
6 pair of socks
1 pair size 10 Florsheim shoes, dark brown
1 pair of pajamas
6 neckties
6 handkerchiefs
1 brown leather handbag
1 railroad ticket from Washington, D. C. to Miles City, Montana

The writer has been unable to interview Mr. Monte personally in regard to his theft due to the fact that he was not at his hotel on two previous occasions. However, an attempt will be made to interview Mr. Monte and obtain a more complete description of the articles lost by him having in mind that perhaps the same individual burglarized his room that stole Mr. Cooper's wallet.

A description of Louis Smedley as obtained from Mr. E. C. Owen, manager of the Raleigh Hotel, address 1207 F Street, N. E. is as follows:

Age:	38 to 40
Height:	5' 7"
Weight:	140 lbs.
Hair:	black
Build:	small
Complexion:	dark
Occupation:	night watchman

This individual looks as though he might be an alien.

A description of Conrad Nichols as obtained from the observation of the writer is as follows:

Address:	3300 16th Street, N. W., apt. 312
Age:	31
Height:	5' 8"
Weight:	125 lbs.
Hair:	blond
Eyes:	gray
Build:	small, slender
Complexion:	sallow
Marital status:	married
Teeth:	even
Occupation:	bellboy

A description of William Babbington as obtained from house detective L. I. Edwards of the Raleigh Hotel is as follows:

Age:	40
Height:	5' 8"
Weight:	160 lbs.
Hair:	dark red
Build:	good
Complexion:	ruddy

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE at ALCOVA HEIGHTS, VIRGINIA

Will attempt to locate William Babbington and question him as to his activities on the evening of March 4, 1936 and morning of March 5, 1936 having in mind that he might be implicated in instant offense.

AT LURAY, VIRGINIA

Will interview Sheriff Lucas of Page County and obtain any information that he might possess regarding night watchman Louis Smedley.

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will interview Mr. Nick W. Monte, room 236 Raleigh Hotel and obtain a more complete description of the wearing apparel stolen from his room on March 6, 1936 and obtain definite information as to the railroad ticket stolen from his room.

Upon ascertaining the railroad company from whom the ticket to Miles City, Montana was purchased by Mr. Monte, will determine if this railroad ticket has been used and if so obtain a complete description if possible of the individual using same.

Will upon receipt of the photographs from the Bureau of Mary Frances Honeycutt, Harry Esco McVicker and Edward Albert Black, exhibit same to Detective Edwards and other individuals at the Raleigh Hotel.

Will upon completion of the investigation regarding the reliability of night watchman Smedley, interview Smedley if deemed advisable in regard to any information he might have concerning instant case.

- PENDING -

LCS/aws

94-3-

March 11, 1936 72663

RECORDED 21526 - 270

Special Agent in Charge,
Washington, D. C.

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS - MISCELLANEOUS;
Theft of $225 from Mr. Courtney
Ryley Cooper, Raleigh Hotel,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your communication dated March 10, 1936, regarding MARY FRANCES HONEYCUTT, #46141, Police Department, Washington, D. C., HARRY PECO McVICKER, #17967, Police Department, Washington, D. C., and EDWARD ALBERT BLACK, #44056, Police Department, Washington, D. C., I am transmitting herewith the criminal records, descriptions and two copies of the photographs of each of these individuals as reflected by the fingerprint files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosure #298461.

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/81 BY [illegible]

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 1 1 1936
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

Form 6

March 11, 1935.

The following is a transcript of the record, including the most recently reported data, as shown in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning our number FBI-715640.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WSB/ltg

J. E. Hoover

J. E. HOOVER, *Director.*

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD, Memphis, Tenn.	Mary Frances Matthews, #8724,	3-3-26	G.L.	
A. & J., Washington, D. C.	Mary Francis Honeycutt, alias Mrs. F. H. Honeycutt, #5038,	8-19-33	larceny	
PD, Washington, D. C.	Mary Francis Honeycutt, aliases: Mary Francis Matthews, Mrs. F. H. Honeycutt, #4614,	10-17-33	inv. - P.L. (hotel sneak thief and prostitute)	
A. & J., Washington, D. C.	Mary F. Honeycutt, alias Mary Frances Honeycutt, #5038,	10-30-33	larceny;	30 days.
PD, Jacksonville, Fla.	Mrs. F. H. Honeycutt, #9312,	2-5-34	susp.;	rel. 2-6-34.
PD, Bristol, Tenn.	Mrs. Mary Francis Honeycutt, alias Mrs. Frank Honeycutt, #116,	4-25-35	forgery of checks	
PD, Winston-Salem, N. C.	Mrs. F. H. Honeycutt, #14745,	2-5-36	vag.;	costs, 30 days susp. sent., 5 yrs.

62-215 26-270

* Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints.

For completion of our records, please supply dispositions to this Bureau in any of the foregoing cases where they do not appear.

ers 7—2157

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

Form 6

35c

March 11, 1936.

The following is a transcript of the record, including the most recently reported data, as shown in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning our number FBI-9118.

J. E. Hoover

J. E. HOOVER, *Director.*

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD, Indianapolis, Ind.	Edw. Miller, alias Harry McVicker, #11010,	6-13-23	G.L.	
SPr., Michigan City, Ind.	Harry McVickers, aliases: Harry E. McVickers, E. R. Miller, #5608,	6-26-23	G.L.;	1 to 14 yrs. - parole violator - notified.
PD, Wash., D. C.	Harry Esco McVicker, aliases: Harry E. McVicker, Edw. Miller, #17967,	5-23-25	G.L.	
A. & J., Wash., D. C.	Harry McVickers, alias Harry E. McVicker, #7202,	4-3-25	housebreaking;	4 yrs.; trans. to D.C. Ref., Lorton, Va., 8-5-25.
D. C. Ref., Lorton, Va.	Harry Esco McVicker, #988,	8-5-25	housebreaking;	4 yrs., 6-5-25.
PD, Detroit, Mich.	Harry McVicker, alias Geo. W. Watkins, #25185,	12-26-25	B. & E. hotel rooms	
USP, Atlanta, Ga.	Harry E. McVickers, aliases: Harry Esco McVickers, H. C. Claycomb, H. E. McVicker, #21778,	2-24-26 in trans. as an escape from D.C. Ref., Lorton, Va.,	housebreaking;	4 yrs. - 7-15-29 rel. by exp.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dmg

*Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints.

For completion of our records, please supply dispositions to this Bureau in any of the foregoing cases where they do not appear.

GPO 7—2157

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
35-1				

The following is the description of this individual appearing on print #16745, PD, Winston-Salem, N. C.:

Color, white; sex, female; residence, Muskogee, Okla.; birthplace, Muskogee, Okla.; nationality, American; age, 25 years; height 5 feet 7 inches; complexion, fair; hair, brown; weight, 126 pounds; eyes, blue; build, medium.

*Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints.

For completion of our records, please supply dispositions to this Bureau in any of the foregoing cases where they do not appear.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD, Phila., Pa.	Harry E. McVickers, aliases: E. R. Miller, Harry E. McVicker, #101718,	6-9-30	susp. - larceny - R.S.C.	
PD, Albany, N.Y.	Harry E. McVicker, aliases: Harry E. Miller, G. A. Bray, Abe Lubell, Ben Lenisch, Harry Bradosky, #3640.A,	8-9-30	att. burglary 3rd deg.;	sent. to Co. Pen.
*	An Harry McVicker, #17698, received 12-5-30 at Albany Co. Pen., N. Y., from Albany Co., to serve a term of 1 year on charge of attempt to commit burglary 3rd deg.; rel. by exp. of sent.			
PD, Cincinnati, Ohio	Harry McVickers, alias: Harry E. McVicker, #88475,	12-5-31	susp. person - burglary & poss. of burglar's tools;	plead guilty & sent. to SP, Columbus, Ohio - sent. susp. & placed on prob. - 6-4-32 vio. prob. & sent. ordered into execution.
PD, Columbus, Ohio	Harry McVickers, alias: Harry E. McVicker, #14485,	6-4-32	burglary (hold for Cincinnati, Ohio);	taken to Cincinnati, Ohio, 6-9-32.
SP, Columbus, Ohio	Harry E. McVickers, aliases: Harry Esco McVickers, Harry Esco McViskers, Geo. H. Watkins, Harry E. McVicker, Ben Lenish, #65664,	6-23-32	poss. burglar's tools;	1 to 5 yrs. - 7-15-35 paroled.
PD, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Harry Esco McVickers, H. R. Miller, Harry Esco McVicker, Harry E. McVickor, #31098,	2-8-36	hotel sneak thief	

*Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints.

For completion of our records, please supply dispositions to this Bureau in any of the foregoing cases where they do not appear.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD, Altoona, Pa.	Harry Esco McVickers, alias Harry Esco McVicker, #1259,	2-20-36	burglary and larceny	

The following is the description of this individual appearing on print #26475, PD, Cincinnati, Ohio:

Color, white; sex, male; age, 42 years; build, well; height, 5 feet, 8 inches; complexion, dark; hair, dark chestnut; weight, 200 pounds; eyes, chestnut; residence, Bedford, Pa.; birthplace, Bedford, Pa. Scars and marks: Chin dimpled - mole under left eye - mole on right cheek, near mouth.

*Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints.

For completion of our records, please supply dispositions to this Bureau in any of the foregoing cases where they do not appear.

GPO 7—2157

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

Form 6

March 11, 1936.

The following is a transcript of the record, including the most recently reported data, as shown in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning our number

FBI-45474

J. E. Hoover

J. E. HOOVER, *Director.*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WSB/dg

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD, Detroit, Mich.	Robt. Sparks, #6734	9/14/15	burg.	
*	Arr. 9/14/15, Detroit, Mich., burg. - hotel sneak; escaped from Police Headquarters 9/15/15. Notified 7/8/33.			
PD, Rochester, N.Y.	John A. Anderson, aliases, Ernest Sanders, Robt. Sparks, #2502	6/15/16	G.L., 2nd. deg.	
*	As Jno. A. Anderson, arr. Rochester, N.Y., 6/15/16; G.L., 2nd. deg.; case dismissed and re-arrested on warrant from Detroit, Mich., chg., fugitive from justice and turned over to that Department.			
SP, Jackson, Mich.	Robt. Sparks, aliases, Arthur Locke, #10972	10/13/16	B. & E., dwelling - daytime	2½ to 5 yrs.
PD, New Orleans, La.	John C. Wilson, aliases, J. C. Allen, John C. Allen, #6337	12/10/21	D. & S. - inv. of robb. - fug. from justice from Houma, La.	*case closed - not wanted 12/13/21
PD, Los Angeles, Calif.	Geo. Allison, #21313	2/3/23	burg.	
PD, San Francisco, Calif.	Geo. Ames, #33844	2/24/23	wag.	*3/17/23, booked and sent to Los Angeles - fug.
PD, Dayton, Ohio	Arthur Egan, #5036	4/27/23	def. innkeeper	
PD, St. Louis, Mo.	Robert E. Brooks, aliases, Arthur Egan, Ernest Sanders, Robert Sparks, R.E. Roberts, A. Lock, #10194	11/25/24	hotel prowler	

*Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints.

For completion of our records, please supply dispositions to this Bureau in any of the foregoing cases where they do not appear.

7—2157

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD, Cleveland, Ohio	Albert A. Edwards, alias, Albert Edwards, #27055	4/17/25	F.L.	
PD, Birmingham, Ala.	A. J. Loch, alias, Robert Sparks, Robert Brooks, #10881	2/5/27	suspect	$50.00 & 30 days
PD, Jacksonville, Fla.	Arthur Lack, #8815	1/14/28	sus.	disch.1/17/28
PD, Miami, Fla.	Arthur Loch, alias, A. J. Loch, #2883	2/8/28	vag. - inv.	
SO, West Palm Beach, Fla.	Arthur Locke, alias, Arthur Lack, Arthur Brooks, Arthur Loch, Arthur Sparks, Arthur Allison, Arthur Allison, Arthur Anderson, #605	2/14/28	sus. (O.L.)	dis. 2/17/28
PD, Lexington, Ky.	George Wallace, alias, H. Collins, #1340	9/19/29	loitering	
PD, Atlantic City, N.J.	Godfrey Andrews, #7851	7/7/30	A. & B. - att. rape	
PD, Baltimore, Md.	George W. Davis, alias, Robert Sparks, Robert Brooks, George Anderson, George Locke, #55234	11/13/30	inv.	
PD, Atlanta, Ga.	Arthur Locke, alias, A. L. Wallace, #29774	12/13/30	inv.	
PD, Utica, N.Y.	Earl Jones, #4073, alias, E. Jones	12/2/31	viol. Sect. 925 P. Law - defrauding hotels	

*Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints.

For completion of our records, please supply dispositions to this Bureau in any of the foregoing cases where they do not appear.

6-30 7—2157

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
35-L				
PD, Washington, D. C.	Edward Albert Black, alias, Ed Black, #44058	4/29/35	inv.	
PD, Boston, Mass.	Walter Davis, alias, W. Davis, #32316	6/29/33	S. P. - general	
PD, Cleveland, Ohio	Robert A. Davidson, aliases, Geo. W. Davis, Albert E. Edwards, Albert Locke, Robt. E. Brooks, Robert Davidson, #41548	8/2/33	susp. person	
PD, Miami Beach, Fla.	Arthur Lock, alias, Albert Sparkes, #463	3/7/34	vag. - inv. - (prowler)	60 days susp. and C.C.T.
PD, Shreveport, La. *	Earl Davis, #17681	2/1/35	inv.	

#17681, PD, Shreveport, La., 2/1/35, vag.; 2/4/35, $30. City $30. and costs or 30 days St.

The following is the description of this individual appearing on print #24774, PD, Atlanta, Ga.:

Color, white; sex, male; age, 30 years; height, 5 ft., 10 in.; weight, 167 lbs.; build, medium; comp., medium; hair, Dk. br., mx. gr.; eyes, blue.
Scars and Marks: Scar of 1 inch middle of forehead. Pit scar at 1½ inches below outer left eye.

* Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints.

For completion of our records, please supply dispositions to this Bureau in any of the foregoing cases where they do not appear.

GPO 7-2157

35-i

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington Field Office, Room 5252
Washington, D. C.

March 10, 1936

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

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS - MISCELLANEOUS - Theft of $225 from Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, Raleigh Hotel, Wash., D. C.

Dear Sir:

Kindly furnish the known criminal record of the following:

Name (inc. aliases)	City, Police Arrest, or Other Number.	Approximate date Fingerprints forwarded Federal Bureau of Investigation.	Fingerprint Classification.
Mary Frances Honeycutt	Wash. PD 46141		
Harry Esco McVicker	Wash. PD 17967		
Edward Albert Black	Wash. PD 44056		

RECORDED 62-21526-270

Please furnish the photographs and descriptions of the above individuals. Expedite.

MAR 20 1936

IDENT UNIT

FILE

Very truly yours,

J. M. Keith

J. M. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge,

IEN:DT
62-3324

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

CT:ACS

72664

March 10, 1936.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 [illegible]

Dear Ryley:-

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed clipping concerning the loss of a $2600 overcoat by Senator Glass at the Raleigh Hotel.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure.

94-3-4

~~62-21526-271~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 10 36 A.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 1 [illegible]
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EAT:RLG

March 12, 1936.

RECORDED 62-21526-272

Special Agent in Charge,
San Antonio, Texas.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlf

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

Dear Sir:

It is requested that Special Agent T. H. Sick be instructed to furnish you, in memorandum form, any interesting details or side-lights which he may recall concerning the investigation conducted by him into a National Motor Vehicle Theft Act case involving Gabriel Vigoretti, alias "Ole Ole the Blacksmith". The Bureau desires this information for use in preparing an interesting case write up and is particularly interested in elements of human interest which Agent Sick may recall but which were not incorporated in the investigative reports submitted in the case.

The Bureau has been informed that during the course of an investigation into this case, or into some other case in which cohorts of Vigoretti were involved, Vigoretti himself approached the investigating Agents and suggested to them that they not waste their time on the "small timers" but should rather turn their efforts towards implicating and prosecuting the ringleaders of the motor theft operations. The Bureau desires to be furnished with full details concerning this occurrence, if it happened, and any other interesting incidents concerning the case, including the political connections, if any, of Vigoretti, his contact with other gangsters and his personal characteristics and idiosyncrasies.

It is requested that this information be transmitted to the Bureau by air mail, special delivery letter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Coughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Keeler
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

THE PENTHOUSE
TWELVE TWELVE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

March 9-36

Dear Clyde:

Will you be good enough to ask Ed Tamm to get the following information air mail from Tommy Sisk:

Any and all person reminiscences about the smoothness and cleverness of Bla Bla the Blackman otherwise Gabriel Vigoretti.

A description of the scene in police headquarters New York when Bla Bla, upon the arrest of some minor figures in automobile thievery, dilated upon how the Federal forces were working without result---how they were catching the small fry but had missed the brains of the crowd and how they should go after the highers-up.

Any interesting incidents of the long chase for him and anything interesting about how he covered his activity.

~~Axphzsicalzdescriptionzofxthe~~

Did he have political pull? Was he hooked up with gang elements?

In other words, I would like as good a personal picture with any idiosyncracies or characteristics that Sisk could give me.

Same ever

Courtney Ryley Cooper

Ryley

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

Letter San Antonio 3-12-36

Ext 62-21526-272

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 13 1936 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
TAMM
ONE
FILE

RECORDED & INDEXED

MAR 21 1936

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 26-32025

COPY

JEG:HCB

RECORDED 62-21526-272

March 10, 1936.

Mr. George Black,
Secretary,
The International Association
of Chiefs of Police,
Wilmington, Delaware.

Dear Mr. Black:

I have just received your letter of March 9, 1936, inclosing the new honorary membership certificate for Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper. I want you to know how appreciative I am of your kindness in taking care of this so promptly.

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

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-21526-272

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

C
O
P
Y

George Black, Secretary
Wilmington, Delaware

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

March 9, 1936

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

My Dear Director:

I am enclosing a new Honorary membership certificate for Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, as requested in your letter of the 7th.

Extending you my very good wishes, and hoping that you are enjoying good health, I remain

Very truly yours,

/s/ GEORGE BLACK

Secretary

GB.wss

RECORDED
&
~~INDEXED~~

MAR 18 1936

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WSB/de

62-21526-273

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 17 1936
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIRECTOR | FILE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-10342

Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice

P. O. Box #64
Buffalo, New York

March 16th, 1936

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith clippings from newspapers which I believe may be of particular interest to the Bureau:

Excerpt from the Syracuse-Herald dated 3/12/36 and 3/13/36 regarding speech given by Courtney Ryley Cooper, as well as an excerpt from the Rochester Times-Union dated 3/11/36 reflecting statements made by Mr. Cooper.

Excerpt from the Binghamton Press dated 3/12/36 and the Rochester Times-Union of the same date with respect to a proposed law making it a felony to feign kidnapping, referring particularly to the Milne case.

Very truly yours

B. E. Sackett
Special Agent in Charge

BES:CIG
Encls

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 7-1533

RECORDED & INDEXED
MAR 20 1936

62-21526-274
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 18 1936 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON JOSEPH TAMM FILE

SYRACUSE (N.Y.) HERALD
3/12/36

Former G-Man To Give Talk On Thursday

Courtney Ryley Cooper to Speak in Temple Society of Concord

Courtney Ryley Cooper, author, lecturer and former Federal investigator, will speak in Temple Society of Concord, at University Avenue and Madison Street, next Thursday night at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Cooper is the second speaker in a series of lectures sponsored by the synagogue. The first was Dr. Morris Fishbein. Rabbi Benjamin Friedman will introduce the speaker.

"In his lecture," said Rabbi Friedman, "Mr. Cooper gives excerpts from his personal experience during a period of 25 years in which he has studied crime. He has not only worked in close connection with J. Edgar Hoover on many important cases, but is also a personal friend of Mr. Hoover's and has an intimate



COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

knowledge of his methods of combating crime.

"Mr. Cooper, having had a great deal of experience with the workings of the criminal mind, gives a very interesting discourse on the underground railroad used by criminals; the causes of crime and the remedy for the situation which now exists; the necessity of changing the present methods of dealing with criminals and why police methods fail, and the inside story of the workings of G-men."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/21/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

62-21[illegible]-274

SYRACUSE (N.Y.) HERALD
3/13/36

Crime Increase Is Blamed On Political Greediness

Syracuse Herald 3/13/36

Politics is chiefly responsible for the increase of crime in the United States, in the opinion of Courtney Ryley Cooper, noted author.

Mr. Cooper, who spoke Thursday night at the Temple Society of Concord on "G-Men and 10,000 Public Enemies," declared, "the best friend of the criminal is always the legislator."

"There is only one possible solution," he said, "and that is for the average citizen to wake up to the fact that he is a sucker. The criminal insists on getting paid for his votes. He offers a block of three or four thousand votes if the politician will do what he can to obtain a parole for one of his friends.

"The average citizen must insist on getting paid for his vote. He must get the price of decency. When the voters begin to howl, things happen."

Another contributing factor to crime, he said is the ease with which criminals obtain firearms. Hundreds of weapons are stolen from National Guard armories, he asserted.

"Sixty-five per cent of the persons killed in the United States last year were killed with United States Army .45 caliber automatics. The government automatic is the criminal's favorite weapon."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
Washington Field Office, Rm.5252,
Washington, D.C.

March 14, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

RE: THEODORE W. KIDDER

In keeping with your request, I have reviewed the Dillinger case and the only information obtainable with regard to Theodore W. Kidder is furnished herewith in the attached memorandum.

Respectfully,

K. R. McIntire

K. R. MCINTIRE,
Special Agent.

KRM:MBL
ENC.

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DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

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62-21526-275

FEDERAL B... ...ATION
MAR 17 1936
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
TAMM
FILE

MAR 18 1936

Courtney Ryley Cooper

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

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According to the files in the Dillinger case, Theodore W. Kidder was also known as Tom Kidder, who resided in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was a paint and ammunition salesman. There is nothing in the file to show any direct connection between Lester Joseph Gillis, John Paul Chase and Kidder. It is shown, however, that in February, 1934 Helen Gillis was very ill in a hospital in San Francisco, California; that after recovering from this illness, during the latter part of February, 1934, Helen Gillis and Lester Gillis proceeded to St. Paul in an Essex Terroplane Sedan. They were followed by John Paul Chase, Mary Gillis, who is the sister of Lester Gillis and Ronald Gillis, who is the son of Lester Gillis. They first took lodging at the Commodore Hotel in Minneapolis and then the said parties moved to Apartment #106, at 1325 West 27th Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The murder of Theodore W. Kidder occurred at Excelsior and Broadway Avenues, Minneapolis at 10:40 P.M. March 4, 1934.

It is significant to note that the Essex Sedan, bearing California license plates, 6-H-475 was driven away from the scene by individuals who committed the murder of Kidder.

It is also to be noted that 1934 California license plates 6-H-475 were issued to James Rogers of San Francisco, California. James Rogers is known to be an alias of Lester Gillis. These plates were issued for a 1934 Hudson Sedan, motor #30300 which automobile was purchased by Lester Gillis in San Francisco, California. The car was purchased with the assistance of John Paul Chase.

It is also interesting to note that Lester Gillis and John Paul Chase abandoned their apartment at 1325 West 27th Street, Minneapolis at 2:00 A.M., March 5, 1934, which was only shortly after the murder of Kidder.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

62-21526-275

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

EAT:CDW

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

March 14, 1936.

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

Time - 8:23 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I telephoned Courtney Ryley Cooper in New York City and furnished him the information concerning THEODORE W. KIDDER contained in the attached memorandum addressed to me by Mr. Rosen.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM.

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DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

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&
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62-21526-276

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 17 1936
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

MAR 19 1936

TOLSON

FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

March 14, 1936.

AR:AM

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

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

A search of the files of this Bureau with reference to the circumstances surrounding the murder of Theodore W. Kidder failed to disclose the actual facts. Therefore, I obtained from the Congressional Library the substance of the killing, as reflected in the "Minneapolis Tribune" of March 5, 1934.

The newspaper item indicates that a gang trailed Kidder from the time that he left the residence of T. H. Comfort, 2917 Forty-third Avenue, Minneapolis, where he arrived earlier in the day, at 5:00 P. M., to attend a birthday party. He departed from the Comfort home at 10:20 P. M., accompanied by Mrs. Kidder and her mother, Mrs. Effie Duxbury. Mrs. Duxbury stated that she saw a car following Mr. Kidder immediately after they departed from this residence and that this car had California license plates on it; that as she was sitting in the back of the Kidder car, she looked through the rear window, between Lyndal and Hennepin Avenues on Lake Street, and noticed the car, containing five men. Immediately thereafter this automobile swung alongside Kidder's car and attempted to force Mr. Kidder to run the car into the curb. However, the cars did not touch and Mr. Kidder continued on, after maneuvering out of this attempted collision. He proceeded west along Lake Street to Excelsior Boulevard. The car containing the five men followed behind. Kidder resided at 4855 Alabama Avenue and inasmuch as these men were following him, he drove around the block and stopped at a cafe at the intersection of Brookside Avenue and Excelsior Boulevard. He parked his car alongside the curb, got out of it, and talked to the men in the car which had followed and which had come to a stop directly behind his car. Mrs. Kidder and Mrs. Duxbury got out of the car also and followed Mr. Kidder. Mrs. Duxbury noticed a weapon poked through one of the open windows of the gangsters' car and immediately thereafter three shots were fired in rapid succession. Two of them hit Kidder in the abdomen. The women screamed and shouted at the men, "What have you done?" One of the men replied, "Keep your damn mouth shut or I'll let you have it too." The gangsters' car was put in reverse, backed up a few feet, and then sped away in the direction of Minneapolis. Kidder was picked up by a man who was in the inn, and was carried away from the scene.

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This, in substance, is the information concerning this incident.

Respectfully, MAR 17 1936

A. Rosen. TAMM TOLSON FILE

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CT:ACS

March 13, 1936.

Mr. Robert J. Peake,
Hotel Willard Newsstand,
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Mr. Peake:-

I want to express to you my appreciation for your thoughtfulness in furnishing me with a copy of the April issue of the American Magazine. I was indeed pleased to have it in advance of the regular release date.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

J. Edgar Hoover

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62-21526-227

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 12 1936
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Terrin
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

NORTH AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE

247 WEST 43rd STREET

New York

March 17, 1936

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

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-39763

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I want to thank you for sending me a copy of the address that you made before the New York Herald Tribune Forum on "Youth and Crime". I read the newspaper accounts of it and was extremely favorably impressed, and I am glad to have the complete manuscript.

In the meantime I notice that you have begun the publication of a series in the American Magazine, and I expect to read these articles promptly. I would like to know, however, whether you control the second serial rights of these, since in that case the Bell Syndicate would probably be interested in offering them for sale to the newspapers, and I think there would be a fair market. If you do not control these rights will you please let me know who does? I am also disappointed that we didn't know you were contemplating such a series and did not have an opportunity to discuss it and make you an offer, since I feel sure that through this organization the articles would have gotten a wider publication and would be read by a more varied public.

RECORDED I also want to thank you for your cooperation with Mr. Parton.

62-21536-278

INDEXED I hope that some thime when you are in New York I may have the pleasure of seeing you. I noticed that you were successful in catching a sailfish while in Florida, and I congratulate you.

MAR 28 1936

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely
NORTH AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE
(s) John N. Wheeler

* We control and operate the Bell Syndicate.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
Washington Field Office, Rm. 5252,
Washington, D. C.

March 17, 1936.

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DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

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

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS,
THEFT OF $225 FROM COURTNEY RYLEY
COOPER, RALEIGH HOTEL, WASHINGTON,
D. C.

Dear Sir:

In continuing the investigation in instant case, it has become necessary in order to maintain a proper surveillance of the hotel, to have Agents from this office registered in this hotel under assumed names for the purpose of properly observing the activities of any unknown individuals in this building.

Accordingly, Special Agent J. H. Heilker is registered in the above hotel using the assumed name of J. H. Huff of Cincinnati, Ohio. He is registered in room 1001. Special Agent W. M. Morris is registered as W. M. Martin from New York City and is occupying room 301. Special Agent W. W. Fisher is registered as W. W. Fowler of Omaha, Nebraska and is occupying room 262.

It might be stated here that Mr. E. C. Owen, manager of the Raleigh Hotel, has advised that upon the completion of the surveillance by the above Agents, the expenses of the rooms for them will be borne by the Hotel.

Before these Agents were placed in the above Hotel, this matter was discussed with Mr. Tamm of the Bureau by Special Agent I. E. Nitschke of this office.

Very truly yours,

J. M. Keith K.P.M.

J. M. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge.

IEN:JGM
62-3324

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 18 1936 P.M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

TAMM
TWC

FILE

MAR 19 1936

TDQ:RCL

March 18, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON.

With regard to the books ordered through the Department, this is to advise that Mr. Holland of the Supply Division informs me that the bids were opened this afternoon and awarded to the Byrne Company. The company has already sent out telegrams to the Boston and New York companies and there is a likelihood that 24 copies of Mr. Corey's book will be received late tomorrow and Mr. Cooper's book the following day.

Mr. Holland stated that at the utmost the books will be here and available for the Bureau within at least two days.

Respectfully,

T. D. Quinn.

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MAR 26 1936

62-31526-2
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 25 1936 A.M.

TOLSON
HOOVER
CLEGG
JOSEPH

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 3/24 1936.

To:
- ✓ Director
- ___ Mr. Nathan
- ___ Mr. Clegg
- ___ Mr. Tamm
- ___ Mr. Edwards
- ___ Mr. Egan
- ___ Mr. Quinn
- ___ Mr. Glavin
- ___ Mr. Douglas
- ___ Miss Gandy
- ___ Mr. Tracy
- ___ Mr. Renneberger
- ___ Mr. Joseph
- ___ Personnel Files Section
- ___ Files Section
- ___ Communications Section
- ___ Miss Sheaffer

Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Baughman	
Chief Clerk	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Joseph	
Mr. Keith	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Tamm	✓
Miss Gandy	

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Theft of Mr. Cooper's typewriter etc.

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Clyde Tolson

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D.C. FILE NO. 62-3324

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON	3/19/36	3/11,13,17,18/36	I. E. NITSCHKE IEN:BW

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS	MISCELLANEOUS - Theft of $225 from Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Agents maintained surveillance at Raleigh Hotel from March 13th to 18th, 1936, for purpose of observing any suspicious individuals loitering in the hotel. On the morning of March 16th the door knob on door to room #301, occupied by Special Agent Morris, was tampered with and immediately thereafter Night Watchman Smedley was observed by Agent Morris outside the door. Photographs of known hotel prowlers exhibited to various employees of Raleigh Hotel, with negative results.

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent I. E. Nitschke, Washington, D. C., dated March 10, 1936.

DETAILS: At Washington, D. C.

While the writer was in conversation with Mr. E. C. Owen, manager of the Raleigh Hotel, Mr. Owen suggested that in his opinion if Agents of the Washington Field Office could be placed in his hotel for a few nights that perhaps they could obtain information which would assist in the apprehension of the individual responsible for the theft of Mr. Cooper's money.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. M. Keith SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

62-3324-281 MAR 24 1936

MAR 27 1936

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3 - Washington Field

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

This matter was discussed with Mr. Tamm of the Bureau, who authorized Agents from this office to be placed in the Raleigh Hotel.

Special Agent J. H. Heilker registered at the Raleigh Hotel on March 13, 1936, using the assumed name of J. H. Huff, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Special Agent W. M. Morris registered on the same date as W. M. Martin of New York City, and Special Agent W. W. Fisher registered as W. W. Fowler of Omaha, Nebraska, also on the afternoon of March 13th. Agent Heilker occupied Room 1001, and Agents Fisher and Morris occupied rooms 262 and 301, respectively. At the time the above agents were instructed to register at the Raleigh Hotel, it was suggested that during their stay at the hotel, as frequently as possible, without causing any undue suspicion, they should have newspapers, cigarettes and other articles brought to their rooms, at which time they were to exhibit in a rather careless manner a large sum of money for the benefit of whoever brought these articles to their rooms. It was thought that in this manner perhaps information might eventually leak out to someone in the hotel who might be responsible for having burglarized Mr. Cooper's room.

During the surveillance conducted by the above agents, Special Agent W. M. Morris related that on the morning of March 16, 1936 at approximately 1:15 A. M., he closed the door to his room and shortly thereafter, approximately two or three minutes, in fact, he heard the knob of the door being turned. This tampering with the door knob continued for some few seconds, and then stopped. After a few minutes had elapsed, and no one had entered the room, Agent Morris proceeded to the door in an attempt to see if he could observe anyone loitering near the door in the hallway. At the time Agent Morris opened his door, Night Watchman Smedley was standing immediately in front of the door. Smedley begged Agent Morris's pardon for having disturbed him and related that he had found his door slightly ajar and had closed the same. Agent Morris states that he is sure Smedley is in error in this statement, and that only two or three minutes had elapsed since the door was tampered with; that he had personally closed the door and knew the same to be unlocked, but closed.

It might be noted here that Night Watchman Smedley has been suspected by Mr. Owen and various other members of the hotel's staff as being responsible for some of the thefts which have occurred in that hotel of recent date.

Upon visiting Mr. Owen's office the next morning, the writer requested that the paper dial which was in the night watchman's time clock on the evening of March 15th and the morning of March 16th, be produced, in order that it might be examined for any discrepancy in the time at which Smedley had visited the various night watchman's boxes located in the hotel. Upon an examination of this dial it was found that the cadence of the time recorded thereon was in perfect order for the entire tour of duty conducted on the abovementioned dates, by Smedley. It has been noted in the past that in each instance upon the nights when a burglary has occurred in the hotel, numerous discrepancies have been found in the cadence of the visits of Smedley to the night watchman's boxes in the hotel. It might be added further that during the stay of the abovementioned agents at the Raleigh Hotel that at no time were the doors locked when the agents retired in their rooms.

The above agents were withdrawn from the surveillance outlined above on March 18, 1936 in the afternoon. The writer again conferred with Mr. Tamm of the Bureau, at which time it was suggested by him that the agents who had maintained this surveillance be withdrawn, and in the very near future agents who had not been assigned to this surveillance should be placed in the hotel, in order that no suspicion would be aroused by the stay of agents maintaining this surveillance.

Accordingly, a check of the records is being made at the Washington Field Office for the purpose of again assigning agents to maintain the above mentioned surveillance.

The photographs of Robert A. Davidson with aliases, bearing Cleveland, Ohio #41548; Harry Esco Vickers with aliases, bearing Pittsburgh, Pa. #31897; and Mrs. E. H. Honeycutt with aliases, bearing #9512, were exhibited to Mr. Owen, at which time Mr. Owen stated that he had not observed any of these individuals at the Raleigh Hotel. It was requested that Mr. Owen have the various night clerks, assistant managers and any other employees who might have occasion to observe guests, view these photographs in an attempt to determine if any of these individuals had ever stopped at the Raleigh Hotel. Mr. Owen subsequently advised that he had exhibited these photographs as agent requested, and that none of the employees who viewed them recognized these persons as having been guests of the Raleigh Hotel.

Information had been obtained from Mr. Larson of the Metropolitan Police Department, Identification Unit, to the effect that the three persons abovementioned were known hotel prowlers who had operated in Washington, D. C., in the past. However, an examination of the files in Mr. Larson's office disclosed that none of these individuals had been arrested in Washington since the year 1933. Inasmuch as it might be developed subsequently that some of these individuals are responsible for instant theft, their criminal records as obtained from the Bureau's Identification Division are being set forth hereafter, as well as their descriptions.

In accordance with the undeveloped lead set out in report of reference in regard to Mr. Nick Monte, who had occupied Room 236 at the Raleigh Hotel, which room was burglarized on March 6, 1936 it was ascertained from Mr. Owen that Mr. Monte had checked out of the hotel, his present whereabouts being unknown.

A further check was made at the Identification Unit of the Metropolitan Police Department, with a view of obtaining a photograph of William Babbington, who was apprehended on February 27, 1936 by House Detective Edwards at the Raleigh Hotel, while Babbington was making his exit from a suite at that hotel, and it was ascertained that the Metropolitan Police Department has a record of only one individual by the name of William Babbington. A photograph of this person has already been obtained and exhibited to Mr. Edwards, who advised that this was not the person he had apprehended on the above-mentioned date. At the time the writer obtained the photograph of William Babbington from Mr. Larson, a description of the William Babbington apprehended by Detective Edwards was not available. Therefore, it was deemed advisable to make an additional check since obtaining a complete description from Edwards.

This office was advised by the Bureau, under date of March 10, 1936, that the billfold belonging to Mr. Cooper, which had previously been forwarded to the Technical Laboratory for observation and possible development of latent fingerprints, had been examined and upon the completion of such examination of the billfold and its contents, it was determined that no latent fingerprints of value could be developed.

At Luray, Virginia

Local inquiry at Luray in regard to Sheriff Lucas, who had visited the Raleigh Hotel on one occasion and thanked individuals at this hotel for having given Night Watchman Smedley a job, disclosed that recently Sheriff Lucas had been defeated in an election held at Luray and after retiring from office he had proceeded to an unknown point in Florida, and his stay there is of an indefinite nature. No additional inquiries were made at Luray relative to the reliability, et cetera of Smedley, in view of the fact that Luray is a small rural

community and it was thought that if such inquiries in regard to Smedley were made, the information might reach Smedley before agents of this office could complete the investigation and surveillance at the Raleigh Hotel. Also, due to the fact that Smedley is suspected of being implicated in instant case, it was not deemed advisable to make any further inquiries at the time.

* * * * * * * * *

The criminal records and descriptions of Robert A. Davidson with aliases, Harry Esco McVickers with aliases, and Mary Frances Honeycutt with aliases, are set out as follows:-

HARRY ESCO McVICKERS, with aliases: Edward Miller, Harry McVicker, E. R. Miller, George W. Watkins, H. C. Claycomb, Harry Esco McVicker, G. A. Bray, Abe Lubell, Ben Lenisch, Harry Bradosky, Ben Lenish, #FBI-9118 :

Contributor of fingerprints	Name & No.	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
PD, Indianapolis Ind.	Edw. Miller alias Harry McVicker #11010	6-13-23	G.L.	
SPr. Michigan City, Ind.	Harry McVickers, aliases: Harry E. McVickers, E.R. Miller, #9668	6-26-23	G.L.	1 to 14 yrs. parole violator - notified
PD, Wash. D.C.	Harry Esco McVicker, aliases: Harry E. McVicker, Edw. Miller, #17967	3-28-25	G.L.	
A & J, Wash. D.C.	Harry McVickers alias Harry E. McVicker, #7202	4-3-25	housebreaking	4 yrs.; trans. to D.C. Ref., Lorton, Va. 8-5-25.
D.C. Ref., Lorton, Va.	Harry Esco McVicker #988	8-5-25	housebreaking	4 yrs., 6-5-25.

PD, Detroit, Mich.	Harry McVicker alias Geo. W. Watkins, #26185	12-26-25	B.& E.hotel rooms	
USP,Atlanta, Ga.	Harry E.McVickers aliases:Harry Esco McVickers,H.C. Claycomb,H.E.McVicker, #21778	2-24-26 in trans.as an escape from D.C. Ref.,Lorton, Va.	housebreaking	4 yrs - 7-15-29 rel. by exp.
PD, Phila. Pa.	Harry E.McVickers, aliases: E. R. Miller,Harry E. McVicker,#101718	4-8-30	susp. - larceny R.S.G.	
PD, Albany, NY	Harry E.McVicker aliases: Harry E. Miller, G.A. Bray, Abe Lubell, Ben Lenisch, Harry Bradosky, #3640.A.	8-8-30	Att.Burglary 3rd deg.	sent to Co.Pen.
*	As Harry McVicker, #17698, received 12-5-30 at Albany Co. Pen., N.Y., from Albany Co., to serve a term of 1 year on charge of attempt to commit burglary 3rd deg; rel. by exp. of sent.			
PD,Cincinnati, Ohio	Harry McVickers,alias Harry E. McVicker, #26475	12-5-31	susp.person - burglary & poss. of burglar's tools;	plead guilty & sent. to SP,Columbus, Ohio - sent. susp. & placed on prob. 6-4-32 vio. prob.& sent. ordered into execution
PD, Columbus, Ohio	Harry McVickers alias Harry E. McVicker, #14465	6-4-32	burglary (hold for Cincinnati Ohio)	taken to Cincinnati,Ohio 6-9-32
SP,Columbus, Ohio	Harry E. McVickers aliases: Harry Esco McVickers, Harry Esco McViskers, Geo.W. Watkins, Harry E. McVicker, Ben Lenish #65664	6-23-32	poss.of burglar's tools	1 to 5 yrs.- paroled 7-15-35.

PD,Pittsburgh, Pa.	Harry Esco McVickers, alias E.R.Miller, Harry Esco McVicker, Harry E. McVicker, #31898	2-8-36	hotel sneak thief
PD, Altoona,Pa.	Harry Esco McVickers alias Harry Esco McVicker #1259	2-20-36	burglary & larceny

The following is the description of this individual, which appears on print #26475, PD, Cincinnati, Ohio:

Color	White
Age	42
Build	Good
Height	5' 8"
Complexion	Dark
Hair	Dark chestnut
Weight	200 pounds
Eyes	Chestnut
Residence	Bedford, Pa.
Birthplace	Bedford, Pa.
Scars & Marks	Chin dimpled; mole under left eye; mole on right cheek near mouth.

* * * * * * *

ROBERT A. DAVIDSON with aliases, FBI #43474

Contrib. of fingerprints	Name & Number	Arr. Or Received	Charge	Disposition
PD,Detroit,Mich.	Robt.Sparks #6734	9-14-15	burglary	

Arr. 9-14-15,Detroit,Mich.,burg.-hotel sneak;escaped from police headquarters 9-15-15.Notified 7-8-33.

PD,Rochester,NY	John A.Anderson, aliases:Ernest Sanders,Robt.Sparks #2502	6-15-16	G.L. 2nd deg.	

As John A. Anderson, arr.Rochester, NY 6-15-16; G.L., 2nd deg.; case dismissed & re-arrested on warrant from Detroit,Mich.,chg.,fugitive from justice & turned over to that Department.

SP,Jackson,Mich.	Robt.Sparks, aliases Arthur Locke, #10972	10-13-16	B.& E.dwelling daytime	2½ to 5 yrs.
PD,New Orleans, La.	John C. Wilson, aliases: J. C. Allen, John C. Allen, #6337	12-10-21	D. & S.,inv. of robb. fug. from justice from Houma, La.	*case closed - not wanted 12-13-21
PD, Los Angeles, Calif.	Geo. Allison #21313	2-3-23	burglary	
PD,San Francisco, Calif.	Geo. Ames, #33844	2-24-23	vag.	*3-17-23,booked & sent to Los Angeles - fug.
PD,Dayton,Ohio	Arthur Egan, #5036	4-27-23	def.innkeeper	
PD,St.Louis,Mo.	Robt.E.Brooks aliases: Arthur Egan,Ernest Sanders, Robt.Sparks,R.L. Roberts, A. Lock, #10194	11-23-24	hotel prowler	
PD,Cleveland, Ohio	Albert A.Edwards, alias Albert Edwards, #27055	4-17-26	P.L.	
PD,Birmingham, Ala.	A.J.Loch,aliases: Robt.Sparks,Robt. Brooks,#10681	2-3-27	suspect	$50 fine & 30 days
PD,Jacksonville, Fla.	Arthur Lack,#5313	1-14-29	sus.	disch.1-17-29
PD,Miama,Fla.	Arthur Loch,alias A.J.Loch,#2663	2-8-29	vag. - inv.	
SO,W.Palm Beach, Fla.	Arthur Locke, aliases Arthur Lack, Arthur Brooks,Arthur Ames,Arthur Sparks, Arthur Wilson,Arthur Allison,Arthur Anderson, #603	2-14-29	sus. (G.L.)	dis. 2-17-29

PD, Lexington, Ky.	George Wallace, alias R. Collins, #1340	9-19-29	loitering
PD, Atlantic City, NJ	Godfrey Andrews, #7451	7-7-30	A.&B. - att. rape
PD, Baltimore, Md.	Geo. W. Davis, aliases: Robt. Sparks, Robt. Brooks, Geo. Anderson, Geo. Locke, #33284	11-13-30	investigation
PD, Atlanta, Ga.	Arthur Locke, alias R. E. Wallace, #24774	12-13-30	investigation
PD, Utica, NY	Earl Jones, #4075 alias E. Jones	12-2-31	viol. Sec. 925 P. Law - defrauding hotels
PD, Washington DC	Edward Albert Black alias Ed Black #44056	4-29-33	investigation
PD, Boston, Mass.	Walter Davis alias W. Davis, #32316	6-29-33	S.P. - general
PD, Cleveland, Ohio	Robt. A. Davidson aliases: Geo. W. Davis, Albert E. Edwards, Albert Locke, Robt. E. Brooks, Robt. Davidson, #41548	8-2-33	susp. person
PD, Miami Beach, Fla.	Arthur Loch alias Albert Sparkes #456	3-7-34	vag. inv. - (prowler) 60 days susp. & C.O.T.
PD, Shreveport, La. *	Earl Davis, #17681	2-1-35	inv.

#17681, PD, Shreveport, La., 2-1-35, veg.; 2-4-35 $30 City $30 and costs or 30 days St.

The following is the description of this individual appearing on print #24774, PD, Atlanta, Ga.

Color	White
Age	39
Height	5' 10"
Weight	167
Build	medium
Complexion	medium
Hair	dark brown, mixed with grey
Eyes	blue
Scars & Marks	1" scar middle of forehead; pit scar at 1½" below outer left eye.

* * * * * *

MARY FRANCES HONEYCUTT with aliases, FBI #715440

Contrib. of Fingerprints	Name & Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
PD, Memphis, Tenn.	Mary Frances Matthews, #8724	3-3-26	G.L.	
A & J, Washington DC	Mary Francis Honeycutt, alias Mrs. F.H.Honeycutt #5036	8-19-33	larceny	
PD, Washington DC	Mary Francis Honeycutt, aliases: Mary Francis Matthews, Mrs. F.H.Honeycutt, #46141	10-17-33	inv. P.L. (hotel sneak thief & prostitute)	
A. & J. Washington DC	Mary F.Honeycutt alias Mary Frances Honeycutt #5036	10-30-33	larceny	30 days
PD, Jacksonville, Fla.	Mrs. F.H.Honeycutt, #9512	2-3-34	susp.	rel. 2-6-34
PD, Bristol, Tenn.	Mrs. Mary Francis Honeycutt alias Mrs. Frank Honeycutt #116	4-25-35	forgery of checks	
PD, Winston-Salem, NC	Mrs. F.H.Honeycutt, #14745	2-5-36	vag.	costs, 30 days susp. sent., 3 yrs.

The following is a description of Mary Frances Honeycutt appearing on print #14745, PD, Winston-Salem, N. C.:

Color	White
Residence	Muskogee, Oklahoma
Birthplace	" "
Nationality	American
Age	25
Height	5' 7"
Weight	126
Build	medium
Complexion	fair
Hair	brown
Eyes	blue

* Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints.

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

UNDEVELOPED LEAD: WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE - AT ALCOVA HEIGHTS, VIRGINIA: Will complete the lead set out in report of reference concerning William Babbington.

PENDING

LBN:CC

April 17, 1936.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Penthouse,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

72662

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-24-84 BY 9145 [illegible]

Dear Ryley:

I thought you would like to have the enclosed photostatic copies of press items concerning the first article in the American Magazine, which appeared in the following newspapers:

Philadelphia Ledger, March 13, 1936.
The Republican-Times, Trenton, Missouri, March 13, 1936.
The Tulsa Daily World, March 14, 1936.
Nashville Banner, March 16, 1936.
Hartford, Connecticut, Courant, March 17, 1936.
Chattanooga, Tennessee, News, March 18, 1936.
Pontiac, Michigan, Press, March 28, 1936.
The Kansas City Star, March 29, 1936.

I have indeed been pleased with the response to the first article.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

94-3-4

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-21526-30

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 28 1936

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
APR 13 1936
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Enclosure #315454.

CT:ec

RECORDED 62-21526-282

March 21, 1936

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Penthouse,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

Dear Ryley:

The article entitled, "Agent for Crime" has been reviewed and it is most interestingly prepared. The following suggestions are submitted in connection with this article:

On page 6, paragraph 2, it is stated "Nelson had murdered a citizen of Minneapolis, Theodore W. Kidder, * * *." Since it cannot be definitely stated that Nelson killed Kidder, I believe this phrase should be changed.

On page 8, paragraph 3, reference is made to the bloody upholstering in the automobile which was used for the disposal of the body of Frisch, and the disposing of the car in that condition. We do not find any support for this statement and I believe it should be slightly amended.

On page 16, paragraph 4, the statement is made, "This, if you must know, is one of the secrets of success in the Federal Bureau of Investigation * * *." It is believed that this might well be changed to read, "This, if you must know, is one of the reasons for the success of the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

On page 19, paragraph 6, the phrase appears, "'Here she comes!' answered the agent." It is believed that this might be clarified to read either "'Here she comes!' answered Nelson's agent" or, "'Here she comes!' answered Chase."

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Nathan
Tolson
Baughman
Clerk
Clegg
Coffey
Edwards
Egan
Somerville
Hughes
Joseph
Keith
Lester
Quinn
Schilder
Tamm
Tracy
Gandy

original handed to Mr Cooper 3/23

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

PEF:CDW

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

March 20, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

The article prepared by Courtney Ryley Cooper entitled "Agent for Crime", has been reviewed by Special Agent K. R. McIntire, who is familiar with all the facts of this case, and the only correction suggested, in addition to those suggested by Mr. Joseph's Office, is on page 19, paragraph 6, which reads "Here she comes, answered the agent." It is suggested that this sentence be changed to read "Here she comes, answered Nelson's agent".

It is thought that some of the readers of this article might become confused by the present wording and feel that one of the Agents of the Bureau was in some way involved in this matter. This suggestion is made only to clarify a statement which might otherwise lead to confusion.

Respectfully,

P. E. FOXWORTH.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 26 1936

62-21526-282

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 24 1936 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
JOSEPH
FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

March 17, 1936.

NJLP:MT

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

The article "Agent for Crime" prepared by Courtney Ryley Cooper, has been reviewed, and it is noteworthy that this draft is far superior to the one submitted previously. There are several points, however, which are questioned and noted as follows:

Page 6, paragraph 2--It is questioned whether or not it can be definitely said that Nelson killed Theodore W. Kidder. He was suspected of having committed this murder.

Page 8, paragraph 3--Reference is made to the bloody upholstering in the automobile which was used for the disposal of the body of Frisch, and the disposing of the car in that condition is questioned.

Page 16, paragraph 4--"This, if you must know, is one of the secrets of success in the Federal Bureau of Investigation." The tone of this sentence may be a bit offensive to someone that might just be looking for an opportunity to make derogatory remarks against the Director.

Page 16, paragraph 7--The explanation of the manner in which the agents developed the lead to place a plant at the Hermanson's at Lake Geneva, perhaps is the best way of bringing out the fact that there was a plant at Lake Geneva, since Sally Bachman, the person through whom it was developed that there might be a chance that Nelson would show up at this place, is at liberty at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

R. E. Joseph.

R. E. Joseph.

RECORDED
MAR 26 1936

62-21526-282

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 24 1936 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON

FILE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

1 enc
ag
18
7 mag

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Fenworth
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Joseph
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

THE PENTHOUSE
TWELVE TWELVE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Dear Clyde:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

I think you will find this story of John Paul Chase a much clearer picture now, perhaps because it is nearer the general viewpoint.

I did not try to explain the double deal on the first car; it would have been too confusing.

Courtney Ryley Cooper

RECORDED
MAR 26 1936

62-21526-282
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 24 1936

Mr. Joseph can find my sources in Fatso Negri's statement, Chase's the summary of Chase prepared for the ~~[illegible]~~ U.S. DA. and in conversations with Mr. Tamm.

TOLSON
JOSEPH

Sam Gunn
Ryley.
7 Mar

ag

Ack. 3/21/36

CT:ec

March 20, 1936

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Penthouse,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

Dear Ryley:

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed photostatic copies of articles which appeared in the Milwaukee Journal and the Kansas City Journal Post on March 13th, concerning the American Magazine's story. The response to the first article has been most favorable.

I will appreciate it if you will send me a short biographical sketch. These data will be used in connection with the publication of a new booklet concerning our training work which will include information relative to the lectures before the Police Training School.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-21526-283

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 20 1936
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

PEF:CDW

Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

March 25, 1936.

Time - 10:10 A.M.

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

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Theft of $200 from Courtney Ryley Cooper at Raleigh Hotel.

During a telephonic conversation which I had with Special Agent Guy Hottel at the Washington Field Office, I inquired as to the status of the above entitled matter.

Mr. Hottel said that there have been no developments, and the plant which was being maintained has been discontinued. He said that they have had their Agents tied up on so many specials that they had just been unable to assign anyone to this matter to work actively on it.

I pointed out to Mr. Hottel that it would appear under the circumstances that the only way in which we are going to solve this matter is through the means of the plant; that, at least, this possibility exists, and we should by all means exhaust the possibilities which exist in the case before dropping the investigation.

Mr. Hottel said that this would be borne in mind, and when they get their special work up to date, this plant will be installed again and further investigation conducted.

Respectfully,

P. E. FOXWORTH.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY9145 WEB/dcg

RECORDED

MAR 27 1936

62-21526-284

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 26 1936
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON EGAN TWO FILE

THE EDITOR'S OFFICE
THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE
NEW YORK

March 23, 1936

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy
Mr. Kleinhaupt

Mr. John Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Indeed, it was nice of you to send me the photostatic copies of articles from the Milwaukee Journal and the Kansas City Journal relative to the first article in the series. I have read them with interest.

I am glad that you are pleased with the response to this first one. And I am sure that our readers are going to find the subsequent pieces equally as interesting.

With anticipation of your being with me at the Dutch Treat Club Dinner and Show, I am

Sincerely,

Summer Blossom

SB:D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

RECORDED 62-21526-285

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 27 1936 P M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON JOSEPH FILE

MAR 31 1936

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-32138

CT:ACS

March 21, 1936.

RECORDED 62-21526-286

Mr. Sumner Blossom,
Editor,
The American Magazine,
250 Park Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Blossom:-

Thank you very much indeed for your kind letter of March 18th. I appreciate very much your invitation to me to be your guest at the annual dinner and show of the Dutch Treat Club to be held in New York City on the evening of Friday, April 3rd.

I have been suffering from a sinus condition and am under the care of doctors here as a result of the infection. Accordingly, I must remain in Washington for the time being and cannot accept your invitation. I am sorry that it will not be possible for me to do so as I know I would enjoy the dinner and show very much. However, I am planning to attend the luncheon of the Dutch Treat Club on April 28th.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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

Recorded 3-26-36

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 23 1936
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-33135

Sumner Blossom advises of response to "Ma" Barker article.

Renews invitation to Dutch Treat Club Friday Apr.3.

st

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlf

Tell him I must stay close to D.C. as I am still under care of my doctors re sinus. I expect to be at luncheon of Dutch Treat Club April 28.

THE EDITOR'S OFFICE
THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE
NEW YORK

March 18, 1936

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Baughman	
Chief Clerk	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Joseph	✓
Mr. Keith	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Schilder	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	
sinus	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WRB/dlg

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I, too, regreted that I didn't have an opportunity to see you while you were in New York, but when I telephoned your hotel you had returned to Washington. I assume this was because of your trouble. I see by the papers that you had an operation, and I hope by this time you are well on the road to recovery.

Naturally I am pleased that you liked the little description of my trip through the Bureau, which I used as a radio talk. I make four records each month for use by some 200 small radio stations throughout the country, and the script which you saw was used for one of these programs. Of course there is no way of estimating the number of people who hear any given program, but from past experience I should say it is very large.

The responses to the first article in your series, that on "Ma" Barker, are just beginning to come in, and I am sure you will be glad to hear they are very pleasing. I think Coop told you after I left you that we decided the thing to do in these series was not to handle criminals who are already widely exploited in newspapers, but to take single figures; persons behind the guns of crime without whom the twigger men could not operate, and without whom there could be no such thing as organized crime. "Ma" Barker and Moran, of course, are excellent examples. And I have every hope that the subsequent figures in the series will be equally impressive.

You will remember that last year I asked you to be my guest at the Annual Dinner and Show at the Dutch Treat Club, which is to New York what the Gridiron Spring Dinner is to Washington. At that time you were pretty well tied up. I hope this year you will be free and can be with us. The dinner is to be given on Friday, April 3, and unless I hear from you to the contrary I shall reserve a seat for you at my table. If Mr. Tolson can come also, I shall be delighted.

Sincerely,

Summer Blossom

RECORDED & INDEXED
MAR 31 1936

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

62-2152.6-286
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 26 1936 P. M.

TOLSON JOSEPH

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-33138

CONFIDENTIAL

March 20, 1936

Mr. Sumner Blossom,
Editor, The American Magazine,
250 Park Avenue,
New York, New York.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dmg

Dear Mr. Blossom:

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed photostatic copies of articles which appeared in the Milwaukee Journal and the Kansas City Journal Post on March 13th, relative to the first article in the series being prepared for the American Magazine.

The response to this first article has been very gratifying and a large number of communications have been received here concerning it.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

62-21526-286X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 21 1936
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

RECORDED & INDEXED

Enclosure #808155

Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Miss Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 20 1936
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CT:ec

March 26, 1936

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JOSEPH

Please send the following material to Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, 1212 Fifth Avenue, New York City:

1,000 copies of the new booklet which is being printed concerning the work and functions of the Bureau.

1,200 civil fingerprint cards (sensitized).

1 fingerprint pad for use in taking fingerprints on sensitized paper.

16 large size charts to be selected by Mr. Tolson.

Copies of the following numbered official photographs (regular size):

1-19	2-28	4-2	8-3
1-24	2-30	5-6	8-1
2-7	3-8	5-22	8-17
2-5	3-1	5-17	8-13
2-10	3-11	5-14	10-6
2-4	4-5	5-26	10-3
2-11	4-6	5-27	11-3
2-21	4-11	6-7	11-7
2-26	4-10	6-8	11-5
2-27	4-7	8-10	18-1

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

RECORDED 62-21526-287

MAR 31 1936

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 30 1936
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

INVESTIGATION
FILE

C
O
P
Y

CT:ec

March 27, 1936

62-21526-281

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

RECORDED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Ryley:

Judge G. A. Worley, State Attorney, Miami, Florida, has asked me to forward to you the enclosed letter concerning the autographed copy of "Ten Thousand Public Enemies" which you recently autographed for him.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-417

C
O
P
Y

CT:ec

March 27, 1936.

62-21526-288

Judge G. A. Worley,
State Attorney,
11th Judicial Circuit of Florida,
Miami, Florida.

RECORDED

Dear Judge Worley:

In response to the request contained in your communication of March 13th, I am taking pleasure in forwarding to Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper the letter which you enclosed concerning his book "Ten Thousand Public Enemies."

Mr. Cooper's address is 1212 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-41758

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlf

COPY

Office of
STATE ATTORNEY
Eleventh Judicial Circuit of Florida
Miami, Florida

G. A. Worley
State Attorney

Joseph Otto
J. Lancelot Lester
Assistant State Attorneys

March 13, 1936

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I received the autographed portrait some few days ago and yesterday received the package containing the enlargements, small prints and Leica negatives; also, by special package, the book "Ten Thousand Public Enemies" autographed by both you and Mr. Cooper.

I can't tell you how much I appreciate all of this.

I am enclosing letter to Mr. Cooper which I hope you will forward or deliver to him as I don't know his address.

Please remember me to Mr. Tolson and Mr. Hotell. With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) G. A. WORLEY

GAW:e
encl

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

APR 1 1936

62-21586-288

APR 1 1936 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON | FILE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-47518

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C. FILE NO. 62-3324

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D. C.	3/31/36	3/23/36	I. E. NITSCHKE

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS	Theft of $225. from Mr. Gourtney Ryley Cooper, Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
IEN:LCB
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Intensive investigation at Alcova Heights, Virginia and vicinity fails to disclose any information concerning William Babbington.

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent I. E. Nitschke dated at Washington, D. C. March 19, 1936.

DETAILS: AT CLARENDON, VIRGINIA

In an attempt to ascertain if William Babbington, who has been mentioned in previous reports as being the individual apprehended by Detective L. I. Edwards, at the Raleigh Hotel on the morning of February 27, 1936, resided in Alcova Heights, the writer interviewed W. G. Mayer at the Washington Post Office, Clarendon, Virginia Branch, who upon making an examination of the records in his office advised that while they keep a complete alphabetical list of the various individuals receiving mail out of their Post Office, that these records failed to disclose the name of William Babbington; further that Babbington was unknown to him or the carrier covering the Alcova Heights section.

At the office of Sheriff H. B. Fields, Arlington County Court House, the writer interviewed Officer Jones and questioned him as to any knowledge on his part of an individual by the name of William Babbington. Jones advised that Babbington was unknown to him personally but took the writer to the office of the Commissioner of Revenue in whose office an alphabetical list is maintained of all of the individuals paying head tax, auto license, hunting license,

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. M. Keith SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

62-21526-289

APR 1 1936

APR 3 - 1936

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

2 - Bureau
3 - Washington Field

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

etc. in Arlington County and upon conclusion of the examination of the records in this office, it was disclosed that their files contain no information whatever concerning a William Babbington.

Officer Jones then took the writer to the Chief Clerk's Office of Arlington County, where a check was also made of the alphabetical list in this office and it was further ascertained that no information was available at this office concerning William Babbington.

Officer Jones further related that the name Babbington is entirely unfamiliar to him and that he doesn't remember having ever heard the name before and he is sure that there is no family residing in Alcova Heights or Arlington County at present using this name. It might be stated that Officer Jones has been with the Arlington County Police Department for a number of years and is well known and knows a majority of the individuals residing in this county, especially in the vicinity of Alcova Heights, Virginia.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE at WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will interview Night Watchman Smedley in the Raleigh Hotel along the lines set out in the report of Special Agent I. E. Nitschke dated at Washington, D. C. March 10, 1936.

- P E N D I N G -

JEC:MES

April 2, 1936.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 945 WEB/dlg

Dear Ryley:

In compliance with your request, I am forwarding to you under another cover the following material:

1000	Copies of the publication entitled "The Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice"
1200	Sensitized civil identification fingerprint cards
1	Fingerprint pad for use in taking fingerprints on sensitized paper
16	Charts
40	Photographs

62-21526-290
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

It is a real pleasure to send this material to you and if it is not sufficient to meet with your needs, I shall be glad to forward more to you.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Director

Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Conroy
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Smith
Mr. Stanley
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
APR 2 1936
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Photographs:

1-19	2-30	5-6	8-1
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2-5	3-11	5-14	10-6
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2-4	4-6	5-27	11-3
2-11	4-11	6-7	11-7
2-21	4-10	6-8	11-5
2-26	4-7	8-10	18-1
2-27	4-2	8-3	
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Charts:

36-9	36-30
36-10	35-35
35-13	36-41
36-14	36-44
36-20	35-56
35-27	35-59
35-28	35-66
36-29	36-71

SPECIAL EDITIONS OF NEWSPAPERS · CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FINANCE AND MEMBERSHIP PROMOTION

CHAS. J. BANGERT
PUBLICIST
"I TELL THE WORLD"

PERMANENT ADDRESS:
367 KENSINGTON PLACE, PASADENA, CALIF.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughm
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edward
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxwor
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Thermopolis, Wyoming
April 2, 1936

J Edgar Hoover
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D C

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Recently at the request of Judge Percy W. Metz of thiss judicial district I read Mr. Cooper's "Ten Thousand Public Enemies." When the gangsters are bunched up under a single cover it looks like a job big enough for the army and navy. Our Wyoming people appreciate the neatness and dispatch with which you clean up these pests when the legal shakles are removed.

One old timer here, taking the mineral water treatments, wouldn't think of hanging a cattle rustler himself, but who can recall the dates and incidents of many such events, is so enthusiastic over the work of your department that he refers to it as the cleanest of the federal government.

Judge Metz has requested the sheriffs and other law enforcement officers of his district to read Mr. Cooper's book.

I know nothing at all about your work, but it seems to me that you are doing a mighty good job of it. Out here we are wishing more power to you.

Respectfully yours
Chas. J. Bangert
Chas. J. Bangert
Thermopolis, Wyoming

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY9145 WEB/dcg

APR 16 1936
RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-21526-291
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 6 1936 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON JOSEPH FILE

JEH:HCB

April 3, 1936.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcf

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:

I am inclosing herewith a copy of a letter which I thought you would be interested in, and which throws a sidelight on the viewpoint, not only of Bentz, but of the criminal underworld toward the men of the FBI. It certainly is an wholesome atmosphere to be created.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover.

Inclosure.
(Letter dated April 2, 1936 from SAC Whitley at New York).

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-21526-292
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 8 1936 A.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

RCH:MC
62-21526-291

April 8, 1936.

Mr. Charles J. Bangert,
Thermopolis, Wyoming.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Mr. Bangert:

Thank you for your letter of April 2. I am most grateful for your very commendatory statements concerning the accomplishments of this Bureau and my administration of it.

It is indeed gratifying to learn that the people of your community feel that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is rendering a valuable public service in its efforts to combat the criminal element of the United States. I hope that our work may continue to merit their approval.

It has occurred to me that you might be interested in reading literature concerning the activities of the FBI, and I am taking the liberty of enclosing the following publications:

The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Addresses delivered by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation before the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York on February 7, 1935, and under the auspices of the New York Herald Tribune on March 11, 1936
FBI Civil Identification
The Technical Laboratory
International Exchange of Fingerprints

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
APR - 9 1936
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

Enclosure #111316

E. M.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington Field Office, Room 5252
Washington, D. C.

April 10, 1936.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

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

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
Theft of $225 from Mr. Courtney
Ryley Cooper, Raleigh Hotel,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the reports of Special Agent I. E. Nitschke, Washington, D. C., dated March 19, 1936 and March 31, 1936.

Of recent date, Mr. Tamm of the Bureau requested that a continuation of the surveillance at the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C., be maintained for the purpose of observing any individual who might be responsible for the theft in instant case. At the time Mr. Tamm made this request, he suggested that Special Agents M. E. Gurnea, of the Bureau, and R. P. Burruss, of this office, be used in maintaining this surveillance, and that an additional agent from this office assist them.

Due to the fact that Special Agent Gurnea was not in Washington, having been called as a witness in court, and the fact that Special Agent Burruss was on a special assignment, it has been impossible to date to comply with Mr. Tamm's request. The extreme shortage of agents in this office has made it impossible to substitute other agents for those mentioned above.

To date, apparently all investigative leads have been exhausted with the exception of the possible interview with night watchman Smedley of the Raleigh Hotel. Night watchman Smedley has not been interviewed and will not be interviewed until an expression can be obtained from the Bureau in this respect.

It has been ascertained in the office of Mr. E. C. Owen, manager of the Raleigh Hotel, that no thefts have occurred in the hotel of recent date.

RECORDED

Very truly yours,

J. M. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge.

APR 13 1936

IEN:CS
62-3324

62-21526-293
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 10 1936 P.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

TAMM
TWO

Form No. 1058a
Approved by
Comptroller General U. S.
August 24, 1928

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

J- 76082

Bill to Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Dept. of Justice
(Department or Establishment and Bureau or Service)
Salaries & Expenses, Fed. Bureau of Investigation
(Appropriation chargeable)
Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Dept. of Justice
(Issuing office)

GOVERNMENT BILL OF LADING

MEMORANDUM COPY

John Edgar Hoover, Director (Name and title of issuing officer) April 9, 1936 (Date issued)

Received from Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Dept. of Justice (Consignor)

by the Railway Express Agency (Name of transportation company) the public property hereinafter described, in apparent good order and condition (contents and value unknown), to be forwarded subject to conditions stated on the reverse hereof,

from Washington, D. C. (Shipping point) to New York, New York. (Destination)

by the said company and connecting lines, there to be delivered in like good order and condition to See below (Consignee)

via Railway Express (Route journey only when some substantial interest of the Government is subserved thereby)

MARKS	NUMBERS ON PACKAGES	NUMBER AND KIND OF PACKAGES	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES (Observe strictly carrier's freight classification. Avoid trade or technical names)	WEIGHTS *
Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, 1212 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.	1 & 2.	2 ctns.	Printed Matter (Value $50.00)	261 - lbs.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

62-21526

Pick-up service at origin was / was not by the Government.

† Size car ordered ____ ft. Size car furnished ____ ft. Date furnished ____ Initials ____ Car No. ____

TARIFF AUTHORITY
(To be filled in by general office rendering account)

AUTHORITY FOR SHIPMENT

Railway Express Agency
(Name of transportation company)
April 9, 1936 (Date) Per [signature] (Agent)

CERTIFICATE OF ISSUING OFFICER
(To be filled out when this bill of lading is issued for use by contractor in making shipment)

Contract No. ____, or Purchase Order No. ____, dated ____, 19____

(F. O. B. point named in contract) (Issuing officer)

(CARRIER'S RIGHTS TO SHIPPING CHARGES NOT AFFECTED BY FACTS SET OUT IN THIS CERTIFICATE)

MEMORANDUM COPY

Delivery service at destination was / was not by the Government.

* Show also cubic measurement for shipments via ocean carrier in cases where required.

† Furnish this information in case of carload shipments only.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934

10—1879

LEN:JJA

April 13, 1936.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

Dear Ryley:

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed memoranda dealing with some phases of our work.

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

RECORDED 62-21526-294

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 15 1936 P. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 17 1936
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memo April 6, 1936, re National Stolen Property Act File, EDI
" " 13, 1936 EDI Towns and Expanding Improvements
" EDI Police Training School

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice

Washington Field Office, Room 5252,
Washington, D. C.

April 15, 1936.

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

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

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL.

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
THEFT OF $225 FROM MR.
COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER,
RALEIGH HOTEL, WASHINGTON,
D. C.

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that in continuing the surveillance at the Raleigh Hotel in the above captioned case, the room number of Special Agent Gurnea is now 207, and he is continuing to be registered under the name of Willard C. Forsyth of San Francisco.

Very truly yours,

J. M. Keith
GH.

J. M. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge.

GH:AM
62-3324

DECLASSIFIED BY 9145 WEB/dcg
ON ~~9145~~ 8/23/84

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF
DATE 9/4/84

RECORDED & ~~INDEXED~~

APR 17 1984

62-21526-295
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 16 1936 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington Field Office, Room 5252,
Washington, D. C.

April 13, 1936.

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

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

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Re: Unknown Subjects;
Theft of $225 from Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In continuing the investigation in instant case and for the purpose of maintaining a surveillance at the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C., please be advised that Special Agent M. E. Gurnea of the Bureau and Special Agent R. P. Burruss of the Washington Field Office have registered in the above hotel on this date under the following assumed names:

Special Agent Gurnea is registered in room 925 as W. C. Forsyth of San Francisco, California.

Special Agent Burruss is registered in room 429 as C. W. Pannill of Norfolk, Virginia.

Very truly yours,

J. M. Keith

J. M. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge.

IEN:ECS
62-3324

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF 4-14-36 DATE

DECLASSIFIED BY 9145 WEB/dcg
ON 8/23/84

RECORDED
&
~~INDEXED~~

62-21526-296
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 16 1936 P. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CHF. CLK. ROLSON TAMM TRACY FILE

APR 18 1936

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice

Washington Field Office, Room 5252,
Washington, D. C.

April 16, 1936.

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

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

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
Theft of $225 from Courtney Ryley Cooper, Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This is to advise you that Special Agent R. P. Burruss who has been stopping at the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C., under the assumed name of C. W. Pannill of Norfolk, Virginia, has been withdrawn from that hotel.

Special Agent H. R. Duffy of this office is now registered in room 429 at the Raleigh Hotel under the assumed name of George L. Hopkins of Chicago, Illinois.

Please be advised that Special Agent M. E. Gurnea of the Bureau who is stopping at the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C., under the assumed name of W. C. Forsyth of San Francisco, California, is now in room 207, having moved to this room from room 925.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND [illegible] DATE 9/9/[illegible]

DECLASSIFIED BY 9145 WEB/dlg
ON 8/23/84

Very truly yours,

J. M. Keith
B.H.

J. M. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge.

IEN:ECS
62-3324

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-21526-297

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 20 1936 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMM TWC FILE

APR 21 1936

62-21526-2974

RECORDED

RCH:MC

April 16, 1936.

Mr. Joseph Otto,
Assistant State Attorney,
Miami, Florida.

Dear Mr. Otto:

Thank you for your letter of April 8. I appreciate your gracious comments concerning my address of last month before the Round Table Forum, and am pleased that you think it should receive wide distribution.

I have recovered from my recent sinus attack, but despite this recovery would enjoy another visit to Miami if my duties permitted.

Your greetings have been conveyed to Mr. Tolson and Mr. Hottel.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcf

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Office of
STATE ATTORNEY
Eleventh Judicial Circuit of Florida
MIAMI, FLORIDA
4-8-36

G. A. Worley
State Attorney

Joseph Otto
J. Lancelot Lester
Assistant State Attorneys

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover——

Thanks so much for the copy of your address on "The Influence of Crime on The American Home." I want to offer my congratulations and at the same time tell you that I am happy to have had the opportunity to read it. If some one should ask me what I tho't of it, my reply would be that every person in this Country of an understanding age should read and re-read it. Is there not some way in which the address may be given a much larger public? In saying this, I am aware of its publication in the FBI Bulletin for April——

I have thoroly read "Ten thousand Public Enemies" and am now engaged in a second reading of it. After which I shall be rather well acquainted with the contents. The book fascinates me, which may be partially accounted for by reason of the fact that so many of the statements respecting political and other aids to criminals etc etc are part of every prosecutor's experience.

I trust you have fully recovered from your recent sinus trouble. If you haven't, nothing woul be better than to bake the nut in Miami sunshine. Why not sneak off for a few days & run down? It would give me a good deal of pleasure to help make your visit an enjoyable one.

Kindly remember me to Mr. Tolson and Mr. Hottel.

With all good wishes RECORDED
& I am INDEXED

62-21526-2974

Yours very tuly,

Joseph Otto (signed)

APR 30 1936

APR 1936 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
JOSEPH
Tiles Candy
FILE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

RCH:MC April 16, 1936.

Mr. Joseph Otto,
Assistant State Attorney,
Miami, Florida.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlp

Dear Mr. Otto:

Thank you for your letter of April 8. I appreciate your gracious comments concerning my address of last month before the Round Table Forum, and am pleased that you think it should receive wide distribution.

I have recovered from my recent sinus attack, but despite this recovery would enjoy another visit to Miami if my duties permitted.

Your greetings have been conveyed to Mr. Tolson and Mr. Hottel.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

EPC:ON

April 14, 1936.

RECORDED 62-21524-278

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, New York.

Dear Ryley:

I am sending under separate cover a copy of the death mask of Dillinger, a Thompson sub-machine gun, an automatic pistol, and an apple core in moulage for use in your exhibit, as suggested in your letter to Mr. Tolson.

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
APR 18 1936
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcy

THE PENTHOUSE
TWELVE TWELVE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Sunday.

Dear Clyde:

I have just received notification that the exhibit stuff for the cruise is on the way to me.

It occurs to me that a few examples of moulage work would be much appreciated and of great interest--- something about which a story could be told. I can pipe up a good story about an apple with a bite taken out of it. Any kind of a gun can be Dillinger's gun, and so forth and so on.

I will leave it up to you as to what to send. But inasmuch as this stuff is so unheard of with the general public, I am sure it will make a great hit.

Same zever,

Tyler

Am hoping to get at your speech tonight. My desk is stacked pretty high after a hectic week in Trenton.

Courtney Ryley Cooper

RECORDED
&
~~INDEXED~~
APR 22 1936

62-21526-298
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 21 1936 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

TOLSON
LAD

CT:ACS

April 21, 1936.

62-21526-298X

RECORDED Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Penthouse,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:-

The article "Bla Bla the Blackman" dealing with Gabriel Vigoretti has been reviewed and is in excellent form.

The following information is furnished in connection with the specific questions raised in your letter of April 17th:

Charles McNally was Vice President and General Manager of F. A. Russo & Company, Inc., 509 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This is a photostating and printing firm.

An examination of the files discloses that at the McNally trial, it was brought out that he was the Treasurer of a businessmen's luncheon club and that he was an officer of the American Legion Post. The names of the club and veterans' association are not contained in the files.

With reference to the car belonging to a member of the family of James J. Walker, former Mayor of New York City, concerning which you inquire and to which reference is made on page thirteen, line eight of the article, it has been impossible to ascertain definitely any information relative to this car from the Bureau files in the absence of more definite information as to the make of the car and the full name of the owner. In a memorandum submitted by a Special Agent on March 16, 1936, it is stated one of the victims of Vigoretti's salesmen was ex-Mayor Jimmy Walker's sister, from whom a $3,000 sedan was recovered. The article states this car was stolen and shipped to Norway. If the information contained in the report of the agent is correct, the car, of course, was not shipped out of the country.

You inquire relative to the friendship between the Franzo brothers and Gabriel Vigoretti. An examination of the Bureau files fails to indicate any relationship. However, Mr. William N. Havens of the Automobile Underwriters Detective Bureau, in a communication to the Bureau

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 23 1936
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

dated November 2, 1934, states that Vigoretti is a brother-in-law to Joseph and Henry Franzo.

On page ten of the manuscript, it is stated that the story offered by salesmen in disposing of stolen cars was to the effect that a large motor company was in financial difficulty and possessed a number of high-priced cars which had hardly been off the floor; that the entire stock had to be sold at a great sacrifice because the concern needed money badly. The files disclose that the story was to the effect that certain European concerns had canceled contracts with the motor company because of the depression and also because of the depression, the company could not dispose of them as new cars so the factory permitted the sale of them as used cars and in order to make the cars appear used, approximately one thousand miles would be placed on them before the sale. This change does not appear to be material.

On page thirteen, line six, reference is made to a stolen car which was shipped through the Amtorg Trading Company, Soviet Russia. This statement is erroneous, the shipment having been made by the Am. Derutra Corporation, which Corporation is a subsidiary of the Amtorg Trading Company.

On page thirteen, line seven, "Urumachi" should be "Urumchi."

On page fifteen, line eighteen, it is stated that large numbers of stolen cars had been shipped through the Amtorg Trading Company to the Soviet Government. The files disclose that the only information indicating that any cars stolen by the Vigoretti crowd which were sold to the Russian Government through the Amtorg Trading Company, was furnished by Herman Goldstein, who advised that Jack (Joseph Franzo) told him they had sold cars to the Russian Government through the above-named company.

There are attached hereto two sets of photographs of Gabriel Vigoretti.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures.

Special Delivery.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

RBH:EHG

April 20, 1936.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/kg

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

Re: GABRIEL VIGORITO, alias Bla-Bla
the Black Man.

With reference to the letter from Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper dated April 17, 1936, and the news story relative to the above named subject written by him, the following comments are made:

1 Charles McNally was Vice President and General Manager of the F. A. Russo and Company, Incorporated, 509 Fifth Avenue, New York City; this is a photostating and printing firm.

2 An examination of the Bureau files discloses that at the McNally trial it was brought out that he was the treasurer of a businessmen's luncheon club, and that he was an officer in an American Legion Post. The names of the club and veteran's association are not contained in the files.

2a With reference to the car belonging to a member of the family of James Walker, former mayor of New York City, concerning which Mr. Cooper inquires in his letter and to which reference is made on page 13, line 8 of his article, it has been impossible to ascertain definitely any information relative to this car from the Bureau files in the absence of more definite information regarding the make of car and the name of the owner. In the memorandum of March 16, 1936, submitted by Special Agent T. H. Sisk it is stated that one of the victims of Vigorito's salesmen was ex-Mayor Jimmy Walker's sister from whom a $3,000 sedan was recovered. Mr. Cooper states that this car was stolen and shipped to Norway. If the information furnished by Agent Sisk is correct, the car was not, of course, shipped out of the country.

3 Mr. Cooper asks the nature of the relationship between the Franzo brothers and Gabriel Vigorito. An examination of the Bureau files fails to indicate any relationship. However, Mr. William N. Havens of the Automobile Underwriters Detective Bureau, 1 Liberty Street, New York City, in a memorandum to the Director dated November 2, 1934, ~~advises that Vigorito is a~~ brother-in-law to Joseph and Henry Franzo.

62-21526-298X

RECORDED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 31 1937 A. M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

1 ENCL 1V

On page 9 of Mr. Cooper's manuscript the statement is made at line 8 that Vigorito employed gangsters as spies in the motor agencies of New York and Brooklyn. The files do not show that any known gangsters were so employed. However, in Agent Sisk's memorandum of March 16, 1936, the statement is made that Vigorito did have contacts with certain individuals in these concerns which were invaluable for the use made of them by Vigorito.

On page 10 of the manuscript, Mr. Cooper states that the story offered by salesmen in disposing of stolen cars was to the effect that a big motor company was in financial difficulty and possessed a number of high-priced cars which had hardly been off the floor; the entire stock had to be sold at a great sacrifice because it needed money so badly. The files disclose that the story was to the effect that certain European concerns had canceled contracts with the motor company because of the depression, and also because of the depression the company could not dispose of them as new cars so the factories permitted the sale as used cars, and in order to make the cars appear used approximately 1,000 miles would be placed on them before the sale.

(a)

On page 13, line 6, it is stated that a stolen car was shipped ~~to~~ through the Amtorg Trading Company of Soviet Russia. According to the summary report in the case, the shipment was made by the Am. Derutra Corporation, 261 Fifth Avenue, New York City; this concern is a subsidiary of the Amtorg Corporation. On page 13, line 7 Urumachi should be Urumchi.

(b)

On page 15, line 18, it is stated that large numbers (of stolen cars) had been shipped through the Amtorg Trading Company to the Soviet Government. The files disclose that the only information indicating that any car stolen by the Vigorito crowd which was sold to the Russian Government through the Amtorg Trading Company, was furnished by Herman Goldstein, who advised that Jack (Joseph Franzo), told him they had sold cars to the Russian Government through the above named company.

(c)

On page 18, line 5, it is said that Oscar Neilson came to see Goldstein and made a legitimate deal with him. The files disclose that Goldstein states that Jack (Joseph Franzo) first approached him in this connection and then brought Oscar Neilson to see him. It is correct, however, that the deal was made with Neilson.

There are enclosed herewith four photographs of Gabriel Vigorito.

Respectfully,

R. B. Hood.

THE PENTHOUSE
TWELVE TWELVE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

April 17-36

My Dear Clyde:

Here is the Bla Bla the Black Man yarn in which I told you I was going to reverse the usual process of sending to the magazine first.

Not that I believe anything wrong with it, but, owing to the fact that other enforcement bodies are engaged in it and as I had to get a lot of the personal stuff about Bla Bla from Detectives Goubeaud and Rokee, I just want to be sure that my cases are straight as regarding the Bureau.

I would particularly like some information concerning McNally about whom I am sure Blossom will ask me.

What was the name of his phototstat and printing firm.

Of what club was he secretary.

What legion post did he command?

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Also concerning other features:

Was it Mrs. Jimmy Walker or a sister of Jimmy Walker from whom a car was stolen and where was it shipped? I simply filled in Norway without being sure.

What relationship were the Franzo Brothers to Gabriel Vigorito?

Mar. 16-36, Houston Tex

Thomas

I have predicated this story mainly upon ~~Tomas~~ Fisk's letter memorandum written for this purpose, which, in turn was checked with Detectives Goubeaud and Rokee as Mr. Fisk stated that much of it had been done from memory and that certain things might not be accurate for that ~~reason~~ reason. After interviewing Goubeaud and Rokee, I changed thing to fit their version as their stuff was from the records.

Also i have used reports on Gabriel ~~Vigorito~~ Vigorito, et al, as follows:

RECORDED 62-21526-298X INVESTIGATION MAR 31 1937 DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Criminal records, forwarded by Mr. Foxworth.

Report by John L. ~~Geraghty~~ Geraghty dated at New York 11/25.32 on Oscar Neilson, Herman Yetter et al.

Report by Geraghty File 26-2693 on Joseph Franzo, dated Sept. 8-34

TOLSON RES. DE FILE

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

Report by Geraghty New York, 11/28-32 Oscar Neilson et al, same file.

Report by same 12/14-32 same file.

Report by same 1/10/33 same file.

Report by O.G. Hall 3/11/33 New York, Oscar Neilson et al. same file.

Report by Geraghty 4/7.33 same file.

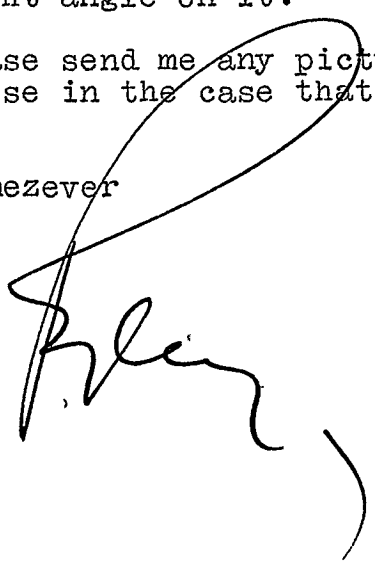
Report by T.H. Sisk New York 4/20/30 Francis B. Murray, Howard Corbett etc al.

Will you please ask whoever checks this to report to you where there are any glaring errors that are prominent. If not, I intend to turn the article into Blos some time Monday afternoon. What I want to avoid doing is turning in something that is all cockeyed and having to pull it back for a rewrite. I amd perfectly certain the yarn is all right, but in this case I would just rather have it checked beforehand.

It makes a swell colorful yarn and here is hoping I've got the straight angle on it.

Will you please send me any pictures extant on this gent, ØXZ and anything else in the case that happens to be of interest.

Samezever



P
Y

THE NEWS

220 East Forty Second Street
New York

New York City, N.Y.

April 20, 1930.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Thank you very much for your kindness to Mr. Symontowne. He assures me that you smoothed the way for him to secure a great deal of the information which he needed in order to do a final, round-up story on the ransom money, I appreciate your kindness in this instance, as in innumerable others, a very, great deal.

May I tell you that I have enjoyed your American Magazine articles enormously. I've an idea that they are accomplishing a great deal along constructive lines in addition to their interest.

It has been very pleasant to see Mr. Nathan this past week. Am sorry the police ran with the ball on that one, but as I told Mr. Tolson recently, I am sure you can always count on that if it can be contrived in any way. It was unfortunate that through other agencies they managed to get information on the bond case before you were ready to release it.

Thanking you for your many favors, I am,

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Norma Abrams

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RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-21526-211
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 28 1930
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
JOSEPH
TAMM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

EAT:CDW

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

April 15, 1936.

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

Time - 10:30 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I telephoned Mr. Hottel at the Washington Field Office and pointed out to him an article appearing in the Washington News which indicates that one Louis Weisberg of New York City was robbed of about $100.00 at the Raleigh Hotel the other night. I told Mr. Hottel that the more these robberies go on right under our nose, the more ridiculous it is making the Bureau look, and for this reason, he should get in touch with the Agents who are investigating the Courtney Ryley Cooper angle of this matter and inject some vim, vigor and vitality into them in order that something might be accomplished in this investigation without further delay.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

RECORDED
&
~~INDEXED~~

APR 23 1936

62-21526-300

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 21 1936 [illegible] M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON | FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

EAT:CDW

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

April 20, 1936.

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

Time - 12:00 noon

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Courtney Ryley Cooper telephoned me from New York with reference to his story about "Bla Bla the Blackman", stating that on this story he reversed his usual procedure of sending the copy to the magazine first and then to the Bureau for correction, and he was just wondering at this time if there were any "blaring" errors which are going to have to be corrected in the copy.

I told him that I had looked this copy over, and while there had been found the usual small things which have to be changed, certainly no "blaring" errors of procedure or otherwise were found which would require a drastic change of any material parts of the work.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM.

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DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

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APR 23 1936

62-21526-301

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 22 1936 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON | FILE

RCH:EAM

62-21526-302

April 13, 1936.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Mrs. Charles Kimball Johnson,
Vice-President General,
National Society, Daughters of
the American Revolution,
26 Robinson Street,
Burlington, Vermont.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9/45 WEB/blg

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

Your communication was received on April 7, 1936, and I want to thank you for the commendatory statements which you make concerning the work of this Bureau and our fight against the criminal element.

In accordance with your request for additional articles, I am pleased to enclose the following releases:

Address delivered by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation before the Sheriffs and Peace Officers Association of Oklahoma at Tulsa, Oklahoma, on January 13, 1936, and an Address delivered by Mr. Clyde A. Tolson, Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation before the Iowa State Teachers Association, at Oskaloosa, Iowa, on April 3, 1936
The Federal Bureau of Investigation
FBI Civil Identification

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director

Enclosure 585763.

COPY

MRS. CHARLES KIMBALL JOHNSON
VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL
BURLINGTON, VERMONT

My dear Mr. Hoover -

I want to thank you for sending me a copy of your article entitled "The Influence of Crime on the American Home." Also I would like to thank you for the series of articles you are writing for the American Magazine may they help in the gallant fight you have waged against Crime.

Any articles you have for distribution would be gratefully received.-

Most Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. C. K.) Grace M. Johnson

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DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

APR 24 1936

62-21526-302

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 20 1936 P.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
JOSEPH
Miss Gandy
FILE

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington Field Office, Room 5252,
Washington, D.C.

April 20, 1936.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

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

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
THEFT OF $225.00 FROM
MR. COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER,
RALEIGH HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear Sir:

This is to advise you that Special Agent R. H. Winton is taking the place of Special Agent I. E. Nitschke in the above entitled case. He will register this evening at the Raleigh Hotel as Robert Winters of Waco, Texas.

Very truly yours,

J. M. Keith EKT

J. M. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge.

EKT:MBL
62-3324

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF 9/14/84

DECLASSIFIED BY 9145 WEB/dtf
ON 8/23/84

RECORDED & INDEXED

APR 23 1936

62-21526-303

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 22 1936 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON | TAMM | EWO | FILE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-46448

CT:ec

April 14, 1936

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Attached hereto for record purposes are copies of criminal records requested by Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper and forwarded to him by Special Delivery letter on the evening of Monday, April 13th, for his information in connection with the preparation of an article dealing with Gabriel Vigorito, with aliases, who was convicted in a National Motor Vehicle Theft Act case in 1933.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

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DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

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RECORDED
&
~~INDEXED~~

APR 27 1936

62-21526-304

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 24 1936 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
TAMM
TWO
ONE
FILE

EFT:JH

April 22, 1936

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, New York.

Dear Ryley:

There were sent to your office on April 20, 1936 under Government Bill of Lading #J-76039 the following articles: A copy of the death mask of Dillinger, a Thompson submachine gun, an automatic pistol and an apple core in moulage for use in your exhibit.

Enclosed is the original copy of Government Bill of Lading #J-76039.

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145 WEB/def

RECORDED & INDEXED
62-21526-305
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 24 1936 P.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
APR 23 1936
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Berghman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Conroy
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Ingworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Foster
Mr. Colson
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Baum
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

THE EDITOR'S OFFICE
OF
THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE
NEW YORK

April 20, 1936

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

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thanks a lot for the photostatic copies of comments on the first article in the series.

We, too, have been gratified with the response. And I'm anticipating an equal interest in the articles which will follow.

I had hoped to see you on Friday night at the Gridiron dinner, but I am assuming that the developments which filled the newspapers kept you away. However, better luck next time.

Sincerely,

Summer Blossom

Summer Blossom

SB:D

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/84 BY 9145WEB/dcg

RECORDED

APP 29 1936

62-21526-306
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 28 1936 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON JOSEPH Miss Gandy FILE

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington Field Office, Room 5252,
Washington, D.C.

April 25, 1936.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

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

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
THEFT OF $225.00 FROM
MR. COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER,
RALEIGH HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear Sir:

This is to advise that Special Agent J. B. Shiley is presently registered at the Raleigh Hotel, Room 468 under the name of James K. Bradford of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Agent Shiley is taking the place of Special Agent M. E. Gurnea who has withdrawn due to his other duties in the Bureau requiring his presence at the pistol range.

Very truly yours,

J. M. Keith
EKT

J. M. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge.

EKT:MBL
62-3324

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES
SLIP(S)
DATE 9/4/84

DECLASSIFIED BY 8269-WEB/dig
ON 8/23/84

RECORDED & INDEXED

APR 29 1936

62-21526-307

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 28 1936 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
TAMM
CHF. CLK.
TWO

FILE

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

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DATE 8-23-84 BY 8269 WEB/dcg

THE KANSAS CITY STAR MARCH 29, 1936 KANSAS CITY MISSOURI

The REAL PUBLIC ENEMY No. 1 Once A STREET SINGER HERE

Police Reporters Recall "Ma" Barker When She Carried A Hymn Book. She Died Clutching A Machine Gun.

SHE began with a hymn book in her hand; she died clutching a machine gun. That was "Ma" Barker, mother of four outlaw sons, whom J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the federal bureau of investigation, department of justice, describes in the April issue of the American Magaizine as "the real public enemy No. 1."

Kate Barker—"Ma" as she was known to her criminal associates—was the "brains" of the notorious Barker-Karpis gang—kidnapers, bank robbers and murderers. And she died as most criminals wanted by the federal government do—under a hail of bullets from the "G" men.

Perhaps there are some in Kansas City who may remember "Ma" Barker in the earlier days of her career. According to Courtney Ryley Cooper, formerly a reporter for The Star assigned to police headquarters, who last year published a startling book on crime, "Ten Thousand Public Enemies," from information obtained from Mr. Hoover, "Ma" Barker began her public career in Kansas City about thirty years ago. In either an attitude of assumed or real piety she was the leader of a small band of religious zealots who used to hold meetings in the streets near the city hall. Mr. Cooper believed even then her piety was feigned. In his lecture here last December he referred to her as a "glory-be-to-Godder"—because when anyone dropped a dime or a quarter into the hat she passed around for contributions, she'd cry aloud: "Glory be to God, brother!"

man. Do not take him away from her, gentlemen, but send him back home that a mother's prayers may be answered and that you can assure her that you know there is a God in heaven."

Kate Barker was an expert at that sort of thing. Her boys were never wrong; only "misjudged." And no matter what the charge might be against them, they were, according to her court attitude, merely victims of police persecution. But let's go back a bit in our story. Let's consider the case of "Ma" Barker from the time of her "God be with you" activities in Kansas City until her eventual death, resisting arrest in a hide-away cottage at Oklawaha, Fla.

"In her sixty years," says Mr. Hoover, "she reared a spawn of hell. Of her four sons, one was a mail robber, another a holdup man, and the remaining pair highwaymen, kidnapers and wanton murderers. To a great extent their criminal careers were directly traceable to their mother. To her they looked for guidance and for daring resourcefulness. They obeyed her implicitly. So, too, did the other members of the Barker-Karpis gang of hoodlums, highwaymen, kidnapers and murderers which she headed.

Farm Girl to Crime General.

"With the calm of a person ordering a meal Ma Barker brought about bank robberies, holdups or kidnapings and commanded the slaying of persons, some of whom only a short time before had enjoyed what they thought was her friendship. Yet she liked to hum hymns, and at one time in her life, at least, she was deeply

Abused Sympathy As a Racket.

Then, whenever one of her followers was arrested for picking pockets, vagrancy, street walking or casual misdemeanors, she would go before the police judge, shed tears and claim she alone was left in the world to befriend the poor defendant. Sometimes her attitude moved the court to free the prisoner. In most cases the defendant went back to more and bigger crimes and "Ma" Barker's friendliness and slight ability as a defense witness soon became a racket.

When, years later, men were to be defended for major crimes—even kidnaping and murder—according to Mr. Cooper, "Ma" Barker, or somebody like her, would appear in court, effectively disguised as what racketeering defense lawyers would call "this poor boy's heartbroken mother." And many a prosecuting attorney knows the effect upon an ordinary jury of the defendant's mother in the courtroom, when the lawyer for the defense pleads with the jurors:

"Now, gentlemen, I ask you in the name of justice, in the name of mercy, to send this poor boy back to his heartbroken mother, who since his arrest has spent night after night on her knees praying to God that this wayward son will be sent home to her. She has always prayed for him, gentlemen of the jury—prayed when he was a little boy at her knees that he might grow up to be a strong, good

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Person
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

62-21526-308

her boys for wrongdoing. Laws counted little against her belief that they could do no wrong.

"They moved to Tulsa, Ok., and the boys went to school there, but they re-educated themselves in the company of the 'Central Park gang,' a crew of youngsters who played about the park in the daytimes, then went forth to night robberies. Here were vicious criminals in the making; the Barker house was their meeting place. There they could talk of crime, while Mother Barker sat and listened, offering here and there canny suggestions on ways to outwit the law.



THE HOUSE AT LAKE WEIL, OKLAWAHA, FLA., WHERE "MA" AND FRED BARKER WERE KILLED.

A Headquarters for Crooks.

"Finally the word passed from crook to crook that there was a place in Tulsa where a criminal not only could get protection, but shrewd advice. Ma grew fatter, shrewder—and prospered.

"Criminals from a dozen penitentiaries sought her out. If a criminal needed a new partner for a job, Ma Barker could put him in touch with the best man available. Only two things were lacking at Ma's—liquor and women. A man was a fool to drink, she said. Likewise, he was a fool to run around with women; sooner or later they'd put the law on him. Meanwhile, her boys took part in robbery after robbery.

"Ma lived in luxury. To feel money stream through her fingers, to know it could buy whatever she desired, to order extravagantly and at random—all these were great solaces to Ma Barker. In all her life she was not once arrested. She was officially charged with only one crime, in spite of later revelations.

"Her ambition grew, demanding bigger, more lucrative forms of lawlessness. A kidnaping flashed across the front pages of the newspapers and Ma took her cue. Soon afterward the nation learned that Edward G. Bremer of St. Paul had been kidnaped, finally to be released on payment of $200,000 ransom.

"Ma was the hub of the Bremer kidnaping. When the net gradually closed she fled to Florida, living in a luxuriously furnished, expensively built establishment on the shores of Lake Weir with her son Fred. The beautiful white house was an arsenal. In it were two machine guns, two shotguns, three automatic pistols, cartons of ammunition, a rifle and five bullet-proof vests.

"In the darkness of night the special squad of federal officers surrounded the place. When the inmates refused to surrender firing started, and eventually Fred and his mother were killed."

Recruited a Capone Gangster.

In his book Mr. Cooper elaborates on the account:

"Shotgun George Zeigler was definitely aligned with the Barker-Karpis gang. His real name was Fred Goetz but his gangster name seems to suit

religious and a regular church attendant.

"Crime travels into strange places for its recruits. For 'Ma' Barker it reached into a farmhouse in a pocket of the Ozark Mountains, eighteen miles from Springfield, Mo., where a dark-haired girl reached the age of marriage in the middle '90s. Friends knew her as Arrie Clark.

"The life of her childhood had been that of an ordinary Missouri farm—church, Sunday school, picnics, hayrides, candy pulls and the little red schoolhouse. Somewhere she gained the nickname of Kate. Her family was circumspect and remained so.

"A young farm laborer named George Barker came along. They were married at Aurora, Mo., where Kate Barker was known as a good wife, devoted to the Presbyterian church, a fair housekeeper, and averse to back-fence gossip. There her sons arrived, Herman, Lloyd, Arthur, and the favorite, whom she called Freddie.

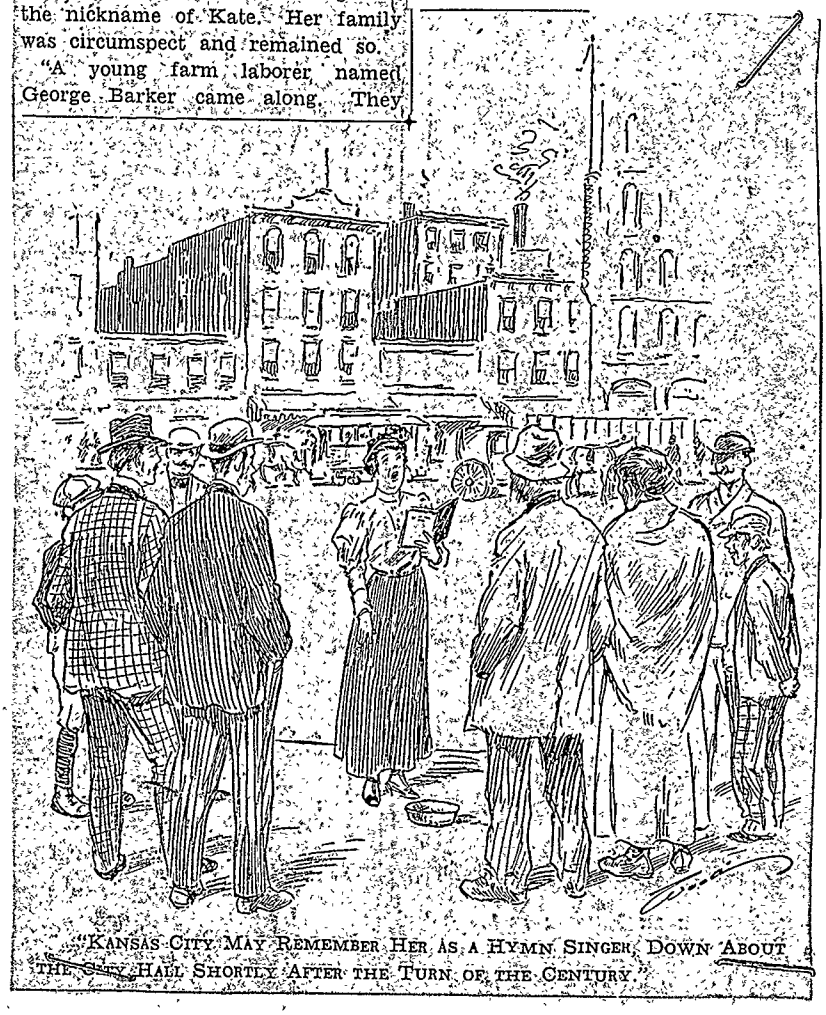
"She went to church and Sunday school, dragging her brood with her, to sing the hymns with the same lustiness as the rest of the congregation. With her went George, her husband, a mild, inoffensive, quiet man, who seemed somewhat bewildered by his dominating wife. This was especially true when he attempted to assume the guidance of his growing boys. There was a feline intensity about Kate's determination that no one but herself should be their mentor; and in her eyes they could do no wrong.

Rowdies Even as Boys.

"The neighborhood knew her children first as rowdy youngsters, window-breakers and petty pilferers. Complaints to the father brought the information that 'they'd have to talk to Mother—she handled the boys.' Recourse to Kate Barker resulted in tirades against their accusers.

"By 1910 every one of the four sons had been accused of breaking some state law. It was not until 1934, however, that the F. B. I. received information that the gang had broken laws under its jurisdiction. In every instance of those state offenses the procedure of Mother Barker, as she had now become known, was exactly the same. First, argument; then storming denunciation of what she complained was a studied campaign of persecution. Hers were good boys, she insisted, the best in town. Failing in this tirade, she would weaken, beg for clemency.

"Home again with her guilty offspring there would be bitter upbraiding for the clumsiness of flight which had led to their capture. Without realizing it, she was teaching herself as well as her sons, and learning the lessons which were to make her the most ruthless and daring criminal leader of her time. Not once, apparently, did it enter her head to punish



"Kansas City May Remember Her As a Hymn Singer, Down About the City Hall Shortly After the Turn of the Century."



him better. After all, a bloody life of crime, including robbery, murder and kidnaping, does not blend with the picture of this young man, who graduated from the engineering school of one of America's largest universities. It does not fit into the heroic blaze of the World War and the patriotic efforts of an enlisted aviator. But he became a member of the Al Capone crowd; his name was linked with those of Fred (Killer) Burke, Harvey Bailey, Gus Winkler, Murray Humphreys and Byron Bolton.

"In some way Shotgun George became a member of the Barker-Karpis gang. He seemed especially attached to 'Ma' Barker. He liked to sit and listen to her talk about her boys. Short, hard-featured, fattish, her graying hair always well groomed, her eyes cold and remorseless, yet, withal, queerly able to present the appearance of a mild old lady, this woman seemed to fascinate him. At 55 she looked ten years older.

"Her first boy, Arthur, was a murderer. Then there was Lloyd, in prison, and finally Freddie, who helped kill a policeman while his mother looked on. George completed the family group. Alvin Karpis she also regarded as a son. Alvin, or 'Old Creepy,' as the Nash-Miller (remember the Union Station massacre?) outfit called him, might have passed for a younger brother of Arthur.

Wept as Her Sons Robbed.

"These members of the Barker-Karpis gang, except Old Creepy, had come from Tulsa, by way of Neosho, Mo., where the boys were born, and Joplin, where they later lived. Kate Barker and Shotgun George often conferred—they were the brains of the gang. Often when the boys were away on a bank robbery, usually planned in every detail by the mother, George would drop over to 'Ma's' apartment and sit with her while she wept over the probable fate of her beloved children. The boys promised to telephone immediately after every robbery, when they were safely away; not until she received that call did her eyes become dry. This sympathetic gesture on George's part, however, finally aroused Kate Barker's resentment.

"George is talking too much," she told her boys. "If anyone had a dictograph in this apartment they'd learn about everything from the St. Valentine's Day massacre to the Hamm kidnapping."

"The boys" took the hint. One night a telephone call came for George, asking him to call at the home of a friend. As he left the house there was a series of explosions. Shotgun George slumped to the pavement, never to talk again.

"Only one comment was ever made by the 'nice old lady' of the killing. Someone later mentioned George's name. Her lips tightened. 'To hell with George Zeigler,' she exclaimed. After that, the subject was barred.

"After the Bremer kidnaping, the 'heat' from the federal operatives became so intense the gang had to split up and flee. Fred and his mother went south—to Florida—seeking isolation. Under the name of J. C. Blackburn, Fred rented a big white house which stood near Lake Weir, at Oklawaha, a small resort ninety miles inland. Old Kate put on her best manners; the neighbors looked upon her as a quiet, nice old lady, the role which had so greatly amused the ill-fated Shotgun George. She would sit by a window, flowers on a nearby table, knitting in her lap. But at her feet always was a machine gun, ready for action. And near Fred always was a rifle; their home, in fact was an arsenal.

Overtaken by the G-Men.

"Visitors came and went—Karpis, Fred Volney, their women—and a month went by in peace. Then, one morning, came the news federal agents had surrounded the Chicago hideout of the members of the gang still remaining in the Windy City. What the newspapers didn't say, however, was that Arthur Barker, captured, had tried to save his own skin by revealing the hiding place of his mother and brother. The big white house at Oklawaha came under surveillance. One morning came a knock at the door.

"Ma Barker opened the door—merely a crack.

"'Well?' she demanded.

"'We're federal agents,' the visitor said, 'if you'll come out one by one, there'll be no trouble.'

"The eyes of the old woman gleamed maliciously.

"'To hell with you—let the Feds have it!'

"Then the shooting began, fifteen federal agents answering machine gun burst for machine gun burst. Finally, after about six hours, those within the house were silenced. And when the officers finally entered, they found Fred Barker and his mother there alone, both dead. And in the 67-year-old woman's hands was a machine gun, the cartridge drum all but emptied."

Thus came the end to the "brains" of the Barker-Karpis gang, the woman who once sang hymns on Kansas City's North Side. Engineer of the Bremer kinidnaping, the ruthless old woman met the same death she had ordered for Shotgun George and others, with a bullet through her heart. Of her sons, two are dead, the others in prison. Her husband left her many years ago, preferring to live the honest if unexciting life of a filling station operator. He buried "Ma" and Fred.

"When they were little, they were good boys," is the only comment he makes.

A WOMAN 'REAL ENEMY NO. 1'

According to J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Government's G-men, Public Enemy No. 1 was not Dillinger, but a woman. In the first of a series of articles written for the American Magazine dealing with the most famous cases in the history of his bureau he asserts that the woman called "Mother Barker" by scores of satellites was the most vicious, dangerous, and resourceful criminal that America has produced for a generation.

Of her four sons one was a mail robber, another a holdup man, and the remaining pair highwaymen, kidnapers, and wanton murderers.

"To a great extent," asserts Mr. Hoover, "their criminal careers were directly traceable to their mother. To her they looked for guidance and for daring resourcefulness. They obeyed her implicitly. So too did the other members of the Barker-Karpis gang of hoodlums, highwaymen, kidnapers and murderers which she headed.

"With the calm of a person ordering a meal Mother Barker brought about bank robberies, holdups, or kidnapings and commanded the slaying of persons, some of whom only a short time before had enjoyed what they thought was her friendship. Yet she liked to hum hymns, and at one time in her life, at least, she was deeply religious and a regular church attendant."

The woman who became so notorious was reared in a farm house in the Ozark Mountains, of an excellent family. She married a young farm laborer named George Barker and was known as a good wife, for some time a devoted church member, and carried her children to Sunday school.

The husband is described as a mild, inoffensive man who seemed somewhat bewildered by his dominating wife. This was especially true when he attempted to assume the guidance of the growing boys. It is said that there was a "feline intensity" about the mother's determination that no one but herself should be their mentor; and in her eyes they could do no wrong.

The neighborhood came to know the children first as rowdy youngsters, and when complaint was made to the mother she replied in tirades against their accusers. It was not long before the boys, one after another, felt the arm of the law. Every arrest was met with storming denunciation of what she complained was a studied campaign of persecution.

"Without realizing it," observes Mr. Hoover, "she was teaching herself as well as her sons, and learning the lessons which were to make her the most ruthless and daring criminal leader of her times. Not once, apparently, did it enter her head to punish her boys for wrongdoing. Laws counted little against her belief that they could do no wrong."

The family moved to Tulsa, Okla., and the youths became prominent figures in a notorious gang of robbers and racketeers. The Barker house was their meeting place. Criminals from a dozen penitentiaries sought her out.

Mr. Hoover thus describes the climax of the career of the woman who he declared was more dangerous to society than Baby Face Nelson or Dillinger.

"If a criminal needed a new partner for a job Ma Barker could put him in touch with the best man available. Only two things were lacking at Ma's—liquor and women. A man was a fool to drink, she said. Likewise, he was a fool to run around with women; sooner or later they'd put the law on him. Meanwhile, her boys took part in robbery after robbery.

"Her ambition grew, demanding bigger, more lucrative forms of lawlessness. A kidnaping flashed across the front pages of the newspapers and Ma took her cue. Soon afterward the nation learned that Edward G. Bremer of St. Paul, had been kidnaped, finally to be released on payment of $200,000 ransom.

"Ma was the hub of the Bremer kidnaping. When the net gradually closed, she fled to Florida, living in a luxuriously furnished, expensively built establishment on the shores of Lake Weir, with her son, Fred. The beautiful white house was an arsenal. In it were two machine guns, two shotguns, three automatic pistols, cartons of ammunition, a rifle, and five bullet-proof vests.

"In the darkness of night the Special Squad surrounded the place. When the inmates refused to surrender, firing started, and eventually Fred and his mother were killed."

Banner
Nashville, Tennessee
March 16, 1936.

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Woman Most Dangerous In Crime Gang

Mother Barker Raised Murderers; Directed Entire Mob of Robbers and Killers

Hoover Tells Of Her Criminal Life

Calls Her Most Evil Genius Encountered in His Entire Career as Officer

The most vicious, dangerous and resourceful criminal brain that America has produced in the past generation belonged to a woman, declares J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Government's G-men, in the first of a series of articles written for the American Magazine and dealing with the most famous cases in the history of his bureau.

"She was the most dangerous lawbreaker in my experience," he says. "More so than Dillinger or Baby Face Nelson or any of the rest of our so-called No. 1 public enemies.

"She was a woman called 'Mother Barker' by scores of satellites. In her sixty years she reared a spawn of hell. Of her four sons, one was a mail robber, another a hold up man, and remaining pair highwaymen, kidnappers and wanton murderers.

Slayers Obeyed Her.

"To a great extent their criminal careers were directly traceable to their mother. To her they looked for guidance and daring resourcefulness. They obeyed her implicity. So too did the other members of the Barker-Karpis gang of hoodlums, highwaymen, kidnappers and murderers which she headed.

"With the calm of a person ordering a meal Mother Barker brought about bank robberies, holdups, or kidnappings and commanded the slaying of persons, some of whom only a short time before had enjoyed what they thought was her friendship. Yet she liked to hum hymns, and at one time in her life, at least, she was deeply religious and a regular church attendant.

"Crime travels into strange places for its recruits. For Mother Barker it reached into a farmhouse in a pocket of the Ozark Mountains 18 miles from Springfield, Mo., where a dark-haired girl reached the age of marriage in the middle '90s. Friends knew her as 'Arrie' Clark.

Started Out Well.

"The life of her childhood had been that of an ordinary Missouri farm—church, Sunday school, picnics, hayrides, candy pulls, and the little red schoolhouse. Somewhere she gained the nickname of Kate. Her family was circumspect and remained so.

"A young farm laborer named George Baker came along. They were married at Aurora, Mo., where Kate Barker was known as a good wife, devoted to the Presbyterian church, a fair housekeeper, and averse to back-fence gossip. There her sons arrived, Herman, Lloyd, Arthur and the favorite, whom she called Freddie.

"She went to church and Sunday school, dragging her brood with her, to sing the hymns with the same lustiness as the rest of the congregation. With her went George her husband, a mild, inoffensive, quiet man who seemed somewhat bewildered by his dominating wife. This was especially true when he attempted to assume the guidance of his growing boys. There was a feline intensity about Kate's determination that no one but herself should be their mentor; and in her eyes they could do no wrong.

How She Began.

"The neighborhood knew her children first as rowdy youngsters, window breakers and petty pilferers. Complaints to the father brought the information that "they'd have to talk to Mother—she handled the boys.' Recourse to Kate Barker resulted in tirades against their accusers.

"By 1910 every one of the four sons had been accused of breaking some state law. It was not until 1934, however, that the FBI received information that the gang had broken laws under its jurisdiction. In every instance of those state offenses the procedure of Mother Barker, as she had now become known, was exactly the same. First argument; then storming denunciation of what she complained was a studied campaign of persecution. Hers were good boys, she insisted, the best in town. Failing in this tirade, she would weaken, beg for clemency.

Believed In 'Boys.'

"Home again with her guilty offspring there would be bitter upbraiding for the clumsiness of flight which had led to their capture. Without realizing it, she was teaching herself as well as her sons, and learning the lessons which were to make her the most ruthless and daring criminal leader of her time. Not once, apparently, did it enter her head to punish her boys for wrongdoing. Laws counted little against her belief that they could do no wrong.

"They moved to Tulsa, Okla., and the boys went to school there, but they reeducated themselves in the company of the Central Park Gang, a crew of youngsters who played about the park in the daytimes, then went forth to night robberies. Here were vicious criminals in the making; the Barker house was their meeting place. There they could talk of crime, while Mother Barker sat and listened, offering here and there uncanny suggestions on ways to outwit the law.

Became A Teacher.

"Finally the word passed from crook to crook that there was a place in Tulsa where a criminal not only could get protection, but shrewd advice. Ma grew fatter, shrewder—and prospered.

"Criminals from a dozen penetentiaries sought her out. If a criminal needed a new partner for a job Ma Barker could put him in touch with the best man available. Only two things were lacking at Ma's—liquor and women. A man was a fool to drink, she said. Likewise, he was a fool to run around with women; sooner or later they'd put the law on him. Meanwhile, her boys took part in robbery after robbery.

"Ma lived in luxury. To feel money stream through her fingers, to know it could buy whatever she desired, to order extravagantly and at random—all these were great solaces to Ma Barker. In all her life she was not once arrested. She was officially charged with only one crime, in spite of later revelations.

Took Up Kidnaping.

"Her ambition grew, demanding bigger, more lucrative forms of lawlessness. A kidnaping flashed across the front pages of the newspapers and Ma took her cue. Soon afterward the nation learned that Edward G. Bremer, of St. Paul, had been kidnapped, finally to be released on payment of $200,000 ransom.

"Ma was the hub of the Bremer kidnapping. When the net gradually closed, she fled to Florida, living in a luxuriously furnished, expensively built establishment on the shores of Lake Weir, with her son. The beautiful white house was an arsenal. In it were two machine guns, two shotguns, three automatic pistols, cartons of ammunition, a rifle, and five bullet-proof vests.

"In the darkness of night the Special Squad surrounded the place. When the inmates refused to surrender, firing started, and eventually Fred and his mother were killed."

Courant
Hartford, Connecticut
March 17, 1936.

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- ____ Mr. Egan
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THE TULSA DAILY WORLD
Tulsa, Oklahoma
3-14-36.

Ma Barker Rated High In Gangdom

Most Resourceful Criminal Brain, Says G-Man Hoover

THE MOST resourceful criminal brain that America has produced in the past generation belong to "Ma" Barker, who started her four children on the path of lawlessness in Tulsa and lived long enough to be killed with one of her sons in a machine gun battle with G-men.

That was the opinion expressed by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the federal bureau of investigation, in the first of a series of articles which he has written for The American Magazine.

The department of justice chief writes:

"She was the most dangerous lawbreaker in my experience. More so than Dillinger or "Baby Face" Nelson or any of the rest of our so-called No. 1 public enemies. In her 60 years she reared a spawn of hell. Of her four sons, one was a mail robber, another a holdup man, and remaining pair highwaymen, kidnapers and wanton murders.

"To a great extent their criminal careers were directly traceable to their mother. To her they looked for guidance and for daring resourcefulness. They obeyed her implicitly. So too did the other members of the Barker-Karpis gang of hoodlums, highwaymen, kidnapers and murderers which she headed.

"With the calm of a person ordering a meal Mother Barker brought about bank robberies, holdups, or kidnapings and commanded the slaying of persons, some of whom only a short time before had enjoyed what they thought was her friendship. Yet she liked to hum hymns, and at one time in her life, at least, she was deeply religious and a regular church attendant.

* * *

"CRIME travels into strange places for its recruits. For Mother Barker it reached into a farmhouse in a pocket of the Ozark mountains 18 miles from Springfield, Mo., where a dark-haired girl reached the age of marriage in the middle '90s. Friends knew her as 'Arrie' Clark.

"A young farm laborer named George Barker came along. They were married at Aurora, Mo., where Kate Barker was known as a good wife, devoted to the Presbyterian church, a fair housekeeper, and averse to back-fence gossip. There her sons arrived, Herman, Lloyd, Arthur, and the favorite whom she called Freddie.

"She went to church and Sunday school, dragging her brood with her, to sing the hymns with the same lustiness as the rest of the congregation. With her went George, her husband, a mild, inoffensive, quiet man who seemed somewhat bewildered by his dominating wife. This was especially true when he attempted to assume the guidance of his growing boys. There was a feline intensity about Kate's determination that no one but herself should be their mentor; and in her eyes they could do no wrong.

"The neighborhood knew her children first as rowdy youngsters, window breakers, and petty pilferers. Complaints to the father brought the information that 'they'd have to talk to mother—she handled the boys.' Recourse to Kate Barker resulted in tirades against their accusers.

* * *

"BY 1910 every one of the four sons had been accused of breaking some state law. It was not until 1934, however, that the F. B. I. received information that the gang had broken laws under its jurisdiction. In every instance of those state offenses the procedure of Mother Barker, as she had now become known, was exactly the same. First argument; then storming denunciation of what she complained was a studied campaign of persecution. Hers were good boys, she insisted, the best in town. Failing in this tirade, she would weaken, beg for clemency.

"They moved to Tulsa and the boys went to school there, but they re-educated themselves in the company of the Central park gang, a crew of youngsters who played about the park in the daytimes, then went forth to night robberies. Here were vicious criminals in the making; the Barker house was their meeting place. There they could talk of crime, while Mother Barker sat and listened, offering here and there canny suggestions on ways to outwit the law.

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* * *

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Most Dangerous U. S. Criminal Was A Woman, Says G-Man

Ma Barker Started Life as a Hymn-Singing Church-Going Girl, but Ended It as Director of Vicious Gang of Hoodlums, Hoover Says.

YORK, March 13.—The ious, dangerous and re- criminal brain that Amer- produced in the past gener- elonged to a woman, declares gar Hoover, director of the nment's G-men, in the first of ries of articles written for the merican magazine and dealing with the most famous cases in the history of his bureau.

"She was the most dangerous law breaker in my experience," he says. "More so than Dillinger or Baby Face Nelson or any of the rest of our so-called No. 1 public enemies.

"She was a woman called 'Mother Barker' by scores of satellites. In her 60 years she reared a spawn of hell. Of her four sons, one was a mail robber, another a holdupman, and the remaining pair highwaymen, kidnapers and wanton murderers.

"To a great extent their criminal careers were directly traceable to their mother. To her they looked for guidance and for daring resourcefulness. They obeyed her implicitly. So too did the other members of the Barker-Karpis gang of hoodlums, highwaymen, kidnapers and murderers which she headed.

"With calm of a person ordering a meal Mother Barker brought about bank robberies, holdups, or kidnapings and commanded the slaying of persons, some of whom only a short time before had enjoyed what they thought was her friendship. Yet she liked to hum hymns, and at one time in her life, at least, she was deeply religious and a regular church attendant.

"Crime travels into strange places for its recruits. For Mother Barker it reached into a farmhouse in a pocket of the Ozark mountains 18 miles from Springfield, Mo., where a dark haired girl reached the age of marriage in the middle '90s. Friends knew her as 'Arrie' Clark.

"The life of her childhood had been that of an ordinary Missouri farm—church, Sunday school, picnics, hayrides, candy pulls, and the little red schoolhouse. Somewhere she gained the nickname of Kate. Her family was circumspect and remained so.

"A young farm laborer named George Barker came along. They were married at Aurora, Mo., where Kate Barker was known as a good wife, devoted to the Presbyterian church, a fair housekeeper, and averse to back fence gossip. There her sons arrived, Herman, Arthur, Lloyd, and the favorite whom she called Freddie.

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"The neighborhood knew her children first as rowdy youngsters, window breakers, and petty pilferers. Complaints to the father brought the information that they'd have to talk to Mother — she handled the boys. Recourse to Kate Barker resulted in tirades against their accusers.

"By 1910 every one of the four sons had been accused of breaking some state law. It was not until 1934, however, that the F. B. I. received information that the gang had broken laws under its jurisdiction.

"In every instance of those state offenses the procedure of Mother Barker, as she had now become known, was exactly the same. First argument; then storming denunciation of what she complained was a studied campaign of persecution. Hers were good boys, she insisted, the best in town. Failing in this tirade, she would weaken, beg for clemency.

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Criminal Palm to 'Ma' Barker

Chief of 'G' Men Calls Her Most Dangerous Law Breaker of Generation

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Once Deeply Religious

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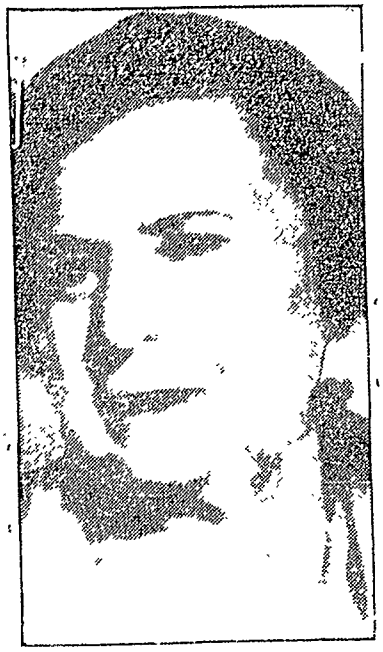
Dominated Her Sons

"A young farm[illegible] named George Barker [illegible]. They were married at [illegible] Mo., where Kate Barker was [illegible] wife, devoted to [illegible] Presbyterian church, a fair [illegible]

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
MARCH 13, 19[illegible].

Public Enemy



Mrs. Kate (Ma) Barker, killed by federal agents in Florida along with her son, Fred, is rated "the most vicious criminal of the last generation by G. Edgar Hoover, chief of the "G" men.

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The neighborhood knew her children first as rowdy youngsters, window breakers and petty pilferers. Complaints to the father brought the information that 'they'd have to tell it to ma'—she handled the boys.' Recourse to Kate Barker resulted in tirades against their accusers.

Boys Get Into Trouble

"By 1910 every one of the four sons had been accused of breaking some state law. It was not until 1934, however, that the "G" men received information that the gang had broken laws under its jurisdiction. In every instance of those state offenses the procedure of 'Ma' Barker, as she had now become known, was exactly the same. First, argument; then storming denunciation of what she complained was a studied campaign of persecution. Hers were good boys, she insisted, the best in town. Failing in this tirade, she would weaken, beg for clemency.

"Home again with her guilty offspring there would be bitter upbraiding for the clumsiness of flight which had led to their capture. Without realizing it, she was teaching herself as well as her sons, and learning the lessons which were to make her the most ruthless and daring criminal leader of her time. Not once, apparently, did it enter her head to punish her boys for wrong doing. Laws counted little against her belief that they could do no wrong.

"They moved to Tulsa, Okla., and the boys went to school there, but

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
MARCH 13, 1936.

they re-educated themselves in the company of the Central Park gang, a crew of youngsters who played about the park in the daytime, then went forth to night robberies. Here were vicious criminals in the making, the Barker house was their meeting place. There they could talk of crime, while 'Ma' Barker sat and listened, offering here and there canny suggestions on ways to outwit the law.

"Finally the word passed from crook to crook that there was a place in Tulsa where a criminal not only would get protection, but shrewd advice. 'Ma' grew fatter, shrewder—and prospered.

Reveled in Luxury

"Criminals from a dozen penitentiaries sought her out. If a criminal needed a new partner for a job 'Ma' Barker could put him in touch with the best man available. Only two things were lacking at 'Ma's'—liquor and women. A man was a fool to drink, she said. Likewise, he was a fool to run around with women; sooner or later they'd put the law on him. Meanwhile, her boys took part in robbery after robbery.

"'Ma' lived in luxury. To feel money stream through her fingers, to know it could buy whatever she desired, to order extravagantly and at random—all these were great solaces to 'Ma' Barker. In all her life she was not once arrested. She was officially charged with only one crime, in spite of later revelations.

"Her ambition grew, demanding bigger, more lucrative forms of lawlessness. A kidnaping flashed across the front pages of the newspapers and 'Ma' took her cue. Soon afterward the nation learned that Edward G. Bremer of St. Paul had been kidnaped, finally to be released on payment of $200,000 ransom.

"'Ma' was the hub of the Bremer kidnaping. When the net gradually closed, she fled to Florida, living in a luxuriously furnished, expensively built establishment on the shores of Lake Weir, with her son, Fred. The beautiful white house was an arsenal. In it were two machine guns, two shotguns, three automatic pistols, cartons of ammunition, a rifle and five bullet-proof vests.

"In the darkness of night a special squad surrounded the place. When the inmates refused to surrender, firing started and eventually Fred and his mother were killed."

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
MARCH 13, 1936.

NAMES AMERICA'S WORST CRIMINAL

J. Edgar Hoover Says 'Mother Barker' Was More Dangerous Than Dillinger

Special to the Evening Ledger

New York, March 13.—The most vicious, dangerous and resourceful criminal brain that America has produced in the last generation belonged to a woman, declares J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Government's G men, in the first of a series of articles written for the American Magazine and dealing with the most famous cases in the history of his bureau.

"She was the most dangerous lawbreaker in my experience," he says. "More so than Dillinger or 'Baby Face' Nelson or any of the rest of our so-called No. 1 public enemies.

"She was a woman called 'Mother Barker' by scores of satellites. In her sixty years she reared a spawn of hell. Of her four sons, one was a mail robber, another a hold-up man, and remaining pair highwaymen, kidnappers and wanton murderers.

"To a great extent their criminal careers were directly traceable to their mother. To her they looked for guidance and for daring resourcefulness. They obeyed her implicitly. So, too did the other members of the Barker-Karpis gang of hoodlums, highwaymen, kidnappers and murderers which she headed.

Fond of Hymns

"With the calm of a person ordering a meal Mother Barker brought about bank robberies, hold-ups or kidnappings and commanded the slaying of persons, some of whom only a short time before had enjoyed what they thought was her friendship. Yet she liked to hum hymns, and at one time in her life, at least, she was deeply religious and a regular church attendant.

"Crime travels into strange places for its recruits. For Mother Barker it reached into a farmhouse in a pocket of the Ozark Mountains eighteen miles from Springfield, Mo., where a dark-haired girl reached the age of marriage in the middle nineties. Friends knew her as 'Arrie' Clark.

"The life of her childhood had been that of an ordinary Missouri farm—church, Sunday school, picnics, hay rides, candy pulls and the little red schoolhouse. Somewhere she gained the nickname of Kate. Her family was circumspect and remained so.

"A young farm laborer named George Barker came along. They were married at Aurora, Mo., where Kate Barker was known as a good wife, devoted to the Presbyterian church, a fair housekeeper and averse to back-fence gossip. There her sons arrived—~~Herman,~~ Lloyd, Arthur and the favorite, whom she called Freddie.

Went to Church With Brood

"She went to church and Sunday school, dragging her brood with her, to sing hymns with the same lustiness as the rest of the congregation. With her went George, her husband, a mild, inoffensive, quiet man, who seemed somewhat bewildered by his dominating wife. This was especially true when he attempted to assume the guidance of his growing boys. There was a feline intensity about Kate's determination that no one but herself should be their mentor, and in her eyes they could do no wrong.

"The neighborhood knew her children first as rowdy youngsters, window breakers and petty pilferers. Complaints to the father brought the information that 'they'd have to talk to Mother—she handled the boys.' Recourse to Kate Barker resulted in tirades against their accusers.

"By 1910 every one of the four sons had been accused of breaking some State law. It was not until 1934, however, that the F. B. I. received information that the gang had broken laws under its jurisdiction. In every instance of those State offenses the procedure of Mother Barker, as she had now become known, was exactly the same. First argument, then storming denunciation of what she complained was a studied campaign of persecution. Hers were good boys, she insisted, the best in town. Failing in this tirade, she would weaken, beg for clemency."

Philadelphia Ledger
March 13, 1936.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Baughman
Miss Clark
Mr. Begg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph ✓
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

LBN:GO

April 17, 1936.

Mr. Sumner Blossom,
Editor,
The American Magazine,
250 Park Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Blossom:

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed photostatic copies of articles concerning the American Magazine's story which appeared in the following newspapers:

Philadelphia Ledger, March 13, 1936.
The Republican-Times, Trenton, Missouri, March 13, 1936.
The Tulsa Daily World, March 14, 1936.
Nashville Banner, March 16, 1936.
Hartford, Connecticut, Courant, March 17, 1936.
Chattanooga, Tennessee, News, March 18, 1936.
Pontiac, Michigan, Press, March 28, 1936.
The Kansas City Star, March 29, 1936.

I have indeed been pleased with the response to the first article.

RECORDED

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure 315453.

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

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 29 1936 P.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
APR 18 1936
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington Field Office, Room 5252,
Washington, D. C.

April 28,1936.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

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

RE:UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
THEFT OF $225.00 FROM
MR.COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER,
RALEIGH HOTEL,WASHINGTON,D.C.

Dear Sir:

Supplementing letter from this Office dated April 27,1936 in the above entitled case, this is to inform you that Special Agent R. P. Burruss is presently registered at the Raleigh Hotel, Room 468 under the name of C. J. Panill of Norfolk, Virginia.

Very truly yours,

J. M. Keith EKT

J. M. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED
SLIP(S)
DATE 9/24/80

DECLASSIFIED BY 9145 WEB/dss
ON 8-24-80

EKT:MBL

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MAY 1 1936

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 29 1936
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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CHANGED TO

94-36798-1

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

RECORD OF TELEPHONE CALL OF VISITOR.

April 23, 1936.

Time 3:20 P. M.

Name Carlton Smith of N.B.C. tele.

Referred to

Details:

Requested to see Mr. Hoover sometime this afternoon. According to the instructions on the attached call, Mr. Smith was advised accordingly. rhb

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

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&
INDEXED

MAY 1 1936

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 29 1936 P.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FOLSON
FOUR

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

RECORD OF TELEPHONE CALL OF VISITOR.

April 23, 1936.

Time 1:30

Name Carlton Smith of N.B.C. tele.

Referred to

Details:

Stated he would like to come over and see the Director this afternoon, if convenient. Was advised the Director was out to lunch and it was suggested that he call back later. He stated he would do this.

This is the gentleman about whom Mr. Suydam Spoke to the Director relative to the program of N.B.C. on the Bureau's Laboratory.

will not be able to see before tomorrow.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 29 1936 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
Washington Field Office, Rm.5252,
Washington, D.C.

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

April 27, 1936.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

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

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
THEFT OF $225.00 FROM
MR. COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER,
RALEIGH HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D.C.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 9-4-84

Dear Sir:

This is to advise that Special Agent R. P. Burruss is now working on this case in the place of Special Agent J.B. Shiley.

Agent Burruss is presently registered at the Raleigh Hotel under the name of C.J. Panill of Norfolk, Virginia. As soon as the room number is ascertained, this information will be furnished the Bureau.

To date no developments have occurred in the investigation of this case, however, the plant at the Hotel is being continued by two Agents.

Very truly yours,

J. M. Keith
EKT

J. M. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge.

DECLASSIFIED BY 9145 WEB/dcg
ON 8/24/84

EKT:MBL

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~~INDEXED~~

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 30 1936 P. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMM TWO FILE

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DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

MAY 2 1936

3 PM.- Mr. Mc Fall called and stated "the amendment was disagreed to in the Senate; therefore, the amount will go back to that originally recommended by the House, namely, $6,025,000".

****

5:30 - Mr. Cooper called. Stated both the East and Red Networks are filled with a commercial program at 9 PM tomorrow night. That Mr. Lundell has been working all day trying to find some kind of a change. He reported to Mr. Cooper just a few minutes ago that there seems to be little chance; However, he is going to continue working on the matter and if anything turns up, he, Lundell, will contact the Bureau here.

****

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MAY 13 1936

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 30 1936
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON'S FOUR
OHF. OLK.
FILE

CT:ACS

April 23, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

I talked to Mr. Carlton Smith of the National Broadcasting Company today concerning the matter he discussed with us sometime ago of securing the details of the Bremer kidnapping case and the participation of Alvin Karpis in the case for use in connection with a broadcast which Mr. Smith hopes can be made in connection with the apprehension of Alvin Karpis when it is effected.

I told Mr. Smith that this was a matter which should be discussed with Mr. Suydam, who is in charge of all publicity matters in the Department. He stated he would talk to Mr. Suydam about it and would secure his reaction.

Mr. Smith also indicated that Mr. Lundell and he are quite anxious to do another tour show of the FBI headquarters. He indicated they were hopeful of being able to extend this to one hour and had in mind the possibility of setting up other equipment in the Technical Laboratory and broadcasting the details of actual work performed by the various identification experts. He stated they had discussed a time for this and tentatively had discussed the date of May 29th.

I told Mr. Smith that this also was a matter which should be taken up with Mr. Suydam for his approval prior to being formally discussed with you.

I asked Mr. Smith whether anything had been done with regard to indicating the person who would be used to supply the continuity for this broadcast, inquiring whether Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper had been consulted as I understood he had talked with Mr. Lundell about the matter sometime ago and he, Mr. Cooper, possibly had also taken the matter up with Mr. Suydam. Mr. Smith stated he did not know about this phase of the matter but that this would doubtless be discussed at the appropriate time.

Respectfully,

RECORDED & INDEXED

Clyde Tolson.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

APR 30 1936 A. M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON JOSEPH FOUR FILE

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MAY 9 1936

TECTIVE

COUNTRY PRESS, INC.
22 W. Putnam Avenue
Greenwich, Conn.

DARING
DETECTIVE

April 30, 1936

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have noted with interest the large circular which your department recently issued on William Dainard, alias William Mahan, and if you will be good enough to supply original prints of the photos, I should like to run a page display on this fugitive in an early issue of DARING DETECTIVE. You may recall that we used a page of this kind on Thomas H. Robinson, Jr. in one of our recentissues.

I was intensely interested in your Doc Moran article in the current American magazine.

Thanking you for your cooperation, I am

Cordially yours,

COUNTRY PRESS, INC.

S/ John J. Green
Editor

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MAY 19 1936

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 1 1936 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TWO CH. SECT. ONE
JOSEPH
FILE

CT:ACS

April 23, 1936.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:-

With reference to your conversation with Clyde, I have issued instructions to have Agent McKee in Washington on the morning of May 4th. If anything interferes with his being here, I shall advise you.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECORDED

62-21526-318

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 24 1936 P.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Robinson
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
APR 24 1936
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 22, 1936

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, New York.

Dear Ryley:

There were sent to your office on April 20, 1936 under Government Bill of Lading #J-76039 the following articles: A copy of the death mask of Dillinger, a Thompson submachine gun, an automatic pistol and an apple core in moulage for use in your exhibit.

Enclosed is the original copy of Government Bill of Lading #J-76039.

Cordially,

RECORDED

MAY 7 1936

62-21526-319

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 2 8 1936 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

Enclosure

Dear Clyde:
I received here
Ryley

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JOSEPHY

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RECORDED

62-21526-320

April 29, 1936.

Mr. Fulton Oursler,
Editor-in-Chief,
Liberty Magazine,
Chanin Building,
122 East 42nd Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Oursler:

Your letter of April 23, addressed to me at Washington, was forwarded to me here in New York where I have been for several days. I am very glad indeed that you wrote me concerning the matter. I can assure you that neither Mr. Verne Porter nor anyone else is at the present time my agent, or has been my agent, for the reason that I have received no remuneration, directly or indirectly, for any articles which I have written or have collaborated with in writing. I might add that I have never received any remuneration or so-called honorarium or expenses for any speeches which I have made. I have consistently adhered to the view that it is improper and unethical for any person connected with the administration of Government functions, particularly with law enforcement work, to commercialize his position therewith, and consequently I have endeavored to adhere to this principle in which I so strongly believe.

I have indeed been most appreciative of the cooperation extended by you through the medium of the Liberty Magazine, and I trust that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and I may continue to merit that confidence and support.

With expression of my very best regards, I am,

Cordially yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Holst
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Candy

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62-32632

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

Liberty
America's Best Read Weekly
CHANIN BUILDING
122 EAST 42ND ST.
NEW YORK CITY

OFFICE OF
FULTON OURSLER
EDITOR IN CHIEF

April 23rd, 1936.

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

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DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dwg

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I have just learned that you have made an arrangement to write a series of articles for the American Magazine.

Now I have the greatest admiration for the American Magazine and have read it for more than twenty-five years; its editor, Sumner Blossom, I consider one of the most brilliant editors and writers in the field. Nevertheless I feel impelled -- not out of any feeling of bad sportsmanship, but of considerable shock -- to write and tell you how upset I was on learning this news.

The facts, which no doubt were unknown to you, were as follows: Mr. Verne Porter, who represented himself to me as your agent, approached me and asked if I would like to publish some of your material. I told him definitely and finally yes, and that it would be at your price without haggling. He promised then to get the material for LIBERTY if he got it for anybody, and went away.

Since that time, I have kept a memo of this matter before me where I could see it every day, in a little notebook I carry in my pocket. We repeatedly asked Mr. Porter what progress was being made with your material. His reply was always vague, but in no sense did he give me the impression that anybody else was bidding on it. Not until yesterday, when we again asked him when we could have the Hoover material, did we learn that it had been given to American Magazine without giving us any chance whatsoever.

I know -- as one of the journalist champions of the Department of Justice -- that you do not favor that kind of monkey-business. I am not asking for credit or favors, but I do feel that as the only American editor who has actually helped your department to capture criminals, and as one who has praised your work and helped it in the magazine and on the lecture platform, that I was entitled at least to as square a deal as another editor who had never helped your department at all, so far as I can discover.

I am not sore, Mr. Hoover, but I am shocked and dispirited, and I wonder sometimes whether our efforts are really worth while.

62-21526-320

RECORDED & INDEXED

With best wishes, I am

Faithfully yours,

APR 27 1936

FULTON OURSLER
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

MAY 18 1936

TOLSON
JOSEPH

FO:W

Liberty
America's Best Read Weekly
CHANIN BUILDING
122 EAST 42ND ST.
NEW YORK CITY

OFFICE OF
FULTON OURSLER
EDITOR IN CHIEF

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

May 3, 1936.

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

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I was glad indeed to receive your letter of the twenty-ninth which set me right as far as you are concerned in the matter of the articles in the American Magazine. Also, I admire your attitude in not commercializing on your position as head of the Government law enforcement bureau.

You may be sure that Liberty will continue to support you and your work whenever opportunity presents itself.

With every good wish to you,

Faithfully yours,

Fulton Oursler.

C.

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DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

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MAY 18 1936

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 6 1936 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON JOSEPH
FILE

COPY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CT:ec April 27, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

This will record the conference this morning which you held with Mr. William Lundell, Mr. Carlton Smith and Mr. Johnson of the National Broadcasting Company. These gentlemen presented three proposed plans as follows:

1. They have in mind a half hour radio dramatization with regard to Alvin Karpis, this show to be placed on the air following the Karpis apprehension. Mr. Lundell indicated that it is proposed that Mr. Wade Arnold of the New York City offices of the National Broadcasting Company will prepare the dramatization phraseology. The question was raised in connection with this matter as to whether Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper would assist in preparing the material in view of the fact that he has covered the Bremer and Hamm kidnaping cases rather completely in his book "Ten Thousand Public Enemies," and Mr. Lundell indicated that he might arrange for Mr. Arnold to get in touch with Mr. Cooper to see whether they could work out the continuity rather than to have Mr. Arnold receive detailed material from the Bureau or to come to Washington in connection with the matter. It was indicated that the dramatization would feature Alvin Karpis although, of necessity, it would include considerable information with regard to the Bremer and Hamm kidnaping cases.

2. A one hour broadcast tour was discussed for presentation possibly on the night of Sunday, July 26th, to be in the nature of an anniversary presentation as the Bureau was initially started on July 26, 1908.

3. It is proposed that Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper will be contacted by the National Broadcasting Company to prepare the material for this broadcast show which will pertain primarily to interesting developments in hypothetical and actual cases with regard to scientific crime detection methods.

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-21566-322

3. Mr. Lundell stated that at 1- P.M. on Sunday, May 17th on the R C A Magic Key Hour, time will be devoted to the use of radio in police and law enforcement work, and he asked whether four minutes of the program might be devoted to the Bureau. He has in

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MAY 19 1936

JUSTICE

FILE

FOUR

JOSEPH

mind that the Director will make a one minute statement concerning the use of radio in connection with the Bureau's work and that three minutes will be given over to some type of actual radio demonstration, possibly utilizing the two-way radio as used by the Bureau in extortion and similar cases.

It was agreed that Mr. Johnson of the Washington office of the National Broadcasting Company would communicate with the Bureau and would discuss this entire matter with Mr. Coffey so that the technical details might be carefully worked out some days in advance of the program. I have spoken to Mr. Coffey concerning this matter so that he is in a position to discuss this matter with Mr. Johnson, after which he will advise definitely as to the set-up for this program.

Mr. Lundoll also mentioned two matters about which I told Mr. Coffey so that he might make appropriate inquiries to determine whether they have any pertinency to the work of the Bureau; namely, the preparation during the past year of an R C A portable transmission set weighing approximately 400 pounds which will give voice coverage to twenty-eight miles, and a small personal transmission set which can be carried by an individual without being noticed. Mr. Coffey will look into these matters and will submit a report concerning them.

I have prepared the attached memorandum for Mr. Suydam with regard to the May 17th Magic Key program.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

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

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

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor

May 10 1936.

Time 7:30 pm

Name tele Mr. C R Cooper at Mayflower Hotel

Referred to

Details:

Informed him that Chauffeur Smith had told me of his call for a car; that I was holding Smith and another chauffeur with two cars to meet the Director and Mr. Tolson when they arrive.

He interrupted me to say "that is fine", that he had been thinking it over and had decided it was not the thing for him to do to use a Bureau car to call for a friend. He said he had planned on calling for W. T G. (also referred to as "Granny") now playing in a show in Baltimore; that "Granny" wanted to come to D C tonight, see the FBI in the morning and return to Baltimore in time to go on with his show.

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62-21526-323

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 11 1936 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON FOUR

RECORDED
MAY 21 1936

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-24-84 BY 9145 WEB/DJG

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Colley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

CRC:ACS 5-5-36

WILLIAM LUNDELL
DIRECTOR SPECIAL EVENTS
NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY
NEW YORK CITY

INRE YOUR LETTER RECEIVED THIS MORNING I MADE NO AGREEMENT WITH YOU WHATEVER TO ALLOW THE USE OF MY BOOK TEN THOUSAND PUBLIC ENEMIES FOR ANYTHING EXCEPT SOURCE MATERIAL ON ALVIN KARPIS ONLY AND FOR USE IN ONE SPECIFIC BROADCAST ONLY NAMELY THAT DEPICTING CAPTURE OF ALVIN KARPIS TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED FOR WEDNESDAY MAY SIXTH STOP ANY OTHER USE IS A VIOLATION OF MY COPYRIGHT AND WILL BE TREATED ACCORDINGLY STOP PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE TO ME AT DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WASHINGTON

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-21526-324
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 13 1936 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

RH/ps May 8, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. EDWARDS.

Reference is made to the newspaper clipping from the New York Evening Journal for April 22, 1936, entitled "Odds Against Capture Spur Criminals." Apparently the article was written by Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper or was based on data furnished by him.

With reference to the number of offenses disposed of by arrest, Mr. Cooper is quoted as stating that Uniform Crime Reports indicate that only one crime in five is so disposed of and that of the 20 per cent of cases in which arrests are made only 30 per cent of those arrested are convicted, meaning that only 6 per cent of the total number of criminals are convicted. The article goes further to indicate that only 30 per cent of the persons convicted are found guilty of the offense charged, the conclusion being that only two out of every one hundred criminals are convicted of the offenses committed by them.

In my opinion it is unfortunate for the reasons indicated that the figures referred to are attributed to the Uniform Crime Reports of the FBI:

1) The bulletin "Uniform Crime Reports" contains figures concerning the number of offenses disposed of by arrest, and the number of persons arrested, but it does not include information concerning the disposition of the charges placed against persons arrested.

2) The figures are not accurate and tend to unduly discredit police departments throughout the country, with the result that individual police officials may have an unfavorable reaction toward the Bureau.

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With reference to the inaccuracy of the figures, the article states that only 20 per cent of the offenses are disposed of by arrest,

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TOLSON NOSEPH FOUZE EDWARDS

JUSTICE

FILE

whereas the data in the bulletin "Uniform Crime Reports" indicate that 27.2 per cent of all Part I offenses are so disposed of. The article indicates further that only 30 per cent of the persons arrested are convicted, and of those convicted only 30 per cent are found guilty of the offense charged. However, figures compiled by the Chicago Police Department and six other large police departments indicate that 56.8 per cent of the persons arrested were found guilty of the offense charged, and an additional 10.8 per cent were convicted of a lesser offense, making a total of 67.6 per cent found guilty.

With further reference to the number of offenses disposed of by arrest, it is believed that fairness to the achievements of police departments requires that a distinction be made as to the proportion of clearances for individual offenses. It is true that for all Part I classes of offenses only 27.2 per cent were disposed of by arrest. However, the figures for individual types of crimes are as follows: Murder - 83 per cent; Rape - 64 per cent; Aggravated Assault - 74 per cent; Robbery - 36 per cent; Burglary - 29 per cent; Larceny - 26 per cent; Auto Theft - 14 per cent. It will be noted that more than three-fourths of the offenses against the person were disposed of by arrest, whereas, in my opinion, the publication of the type of figures in the newspaper article referred to will lead the general public to believe that only one of every five murders is disposed of by arrest.

It is recommended that when figures regarding the number of offenses disposed of by arrest based on Uniform Crime Reports are given publicity the figures be presented for offense classes.

Respectfully,

R. T. Harbo.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

TWD:EAM Washington, D. C.

May 12, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

At 11 a. m., May 8, 1936, Mr. Douglas Coulter, of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Mr. Courtney Riley Cooper, were conducted on a special tour through the Identification Division, the Crime Laboratory, the Pistol Range, the Gymnasium, the Exhibit Room, the Reception Room, and the Director's Office, by Mr. Dawsey of the Publications Section.

In view of the fact that Mr. Coulter had only approximately one hour to spend in the Bureau he was afforded a rather hurried tour.

At the conclusion of the tour his fingerprints were placed in the Civil Identification files and he stated that it was a very interesting tour.

Respectfully,

R. E. Joseph.

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DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-21526-325

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 15 1936 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

MAY 18 1936

TOLSON

CT-AES

May 16, 1936.

62-21526-3205X

RECORDED Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
c/o Santa Rosa Hotel,
Sebring, Florida.

Dear Ryley:-

The revised copy of the article entitled "Bla Bla the Black Man" has been reviewed and appears to be entirely correct from a factual standpoint with the exception of the following comments:

On page fifteen, the statement that a car was stolen from the family of former Mayor Walker of New York is not in accord with the facts. A car stolen by a member of this mob was recovered from a member of the Walker family, evidently having been purchased by the Walker family in good faith. On the same page, the word "Urmichi" should be "Urumchi."

On page eighteen, it is stated that cars valued at $300,000 were recovered in one portion of Europe. In so far as we can approximate from the files, $300,000 was the value of all cars recovered in this investigation, including those shipped interstate and intrastate by the mob. The value of known stolen cars identified in Norway was approximately $11,000.

I thought that possibly these changes had been made in the draft of the story inasmuch as apparently they were discussed by you when you were in Washington. However, I wanted to call them to your attention in the event the changes were not incorporated in the draft.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAY 16 1936
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

EAT:TMF

May 13, 1936

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

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I have reviewed the attached article entitled "Bla Bla Bla the Black Man" by Courtney Ryley Cooper and find the article correct from a factual background, with the exception of the following comments:

On Page 15, the statement that a car was stolen from the family of former Mayor Walker of New York is not in accord with the facts in this case. A car stolen by a member of this mob was recovered from a member of the Walker family, evidently having been purchased by the Walker family in good faith. On the same page, the word "Urmichi" should be "Urumchi".

On Page 18 Mr. Cooper stated that cars valued at $300,000 were recovered in one portion of Europe. In so far as we can approximate from the Bureau files, $300,000 was the value of all cars recovered in this investigation, including those shipped interstate and intrastate by the Vigorito mob. The value of known stolen cars identified in Norway was approximately $11,000.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm

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DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/deg.

Per CRC Cooper 5-16-36

RECORDED & INDEXED.

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INVESTIGATION
MAR 31 1937 A. M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
RES. DIV.
FILE

1 ENCL W

UNREC

May 14, 1936

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Penthouse,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed copy of an anonymous letter addressed to Mr. Walter Winchell on May 10, 1936.

I am also enclosing herewith an envelope addressed to you, apparently from Mr. Winchell, which was inadvertently opened here when it arrived with a letter which Mr. Winchell wrote to me on May 12th.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure.

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAY 14 1936
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-21526-326

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 15 1936 P.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

May 14, 1936

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Pursuant to your instructions in making available to Courtney Ryley Cooper several serials in the Weyerhaeuser case, I informed him that of course he should be very careful to thoroughly cover the sources of the information used in this case, since it would be very undesirable for the Director to be dragged into a controversy with state officials concerning the parole of these subjects. I further informed Mr. Cooper of your statement that he must take any action in this case on his own responsibility.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm

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

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MAY 19 1936 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
EAMM

FILE

MAY 27 1936

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

EPC:ON

May 7, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. EDWARDS.

Re: Telephone call of Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, calling by telephone, was referred to me from your office. He wanted to know what the all over dimensions of a Thompson Sub-machine gun were without the shoulder stock. I told him 25½ inches.

Respectfully,

E P C

E. P. Coffey.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. [illegible]
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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MAY 20 1936

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 14 1936 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
EDWARDS

FILE

COPY

JEH:AS

May 5, 1936.

Time: 3:38 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

RE: Presentation of Karpis case over Radio.

In the course of a telephone conversation Mr. Suydam stated that Mr. Lundell had told him that Mr. Cooper had been retained to collaborate in the script because Mr. Suydam had said that one of the conditions was that Mr. Cooper write the script. I stated that Mr. Cooper had informed me that they had merely bought the rights of his book for a radio broadcast but that they had not retained him.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director.

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62-21526-328
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 18 1936 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Baughman	
Chief Clerk	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Joseph	
Mr. Keith	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Schilder	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	
Mrs Klenkaup	✓

WESTERN UNION

MAY 15 1936

WM2 16

YV NEWYORK NY MAY 15 951A

CLYDE TOLSON ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WASHDC

DEAR CLYDE MY ADDRESS FOR NEXT THREE WEEKS WILL BE

SANTAROSA HOTEL SEBRING FLORIDA BEST WISHES

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER.

1012AM..

RECORDED

62-21526-329

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAY 19 1936 A. M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON

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MAY 20 1936

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Prof. Thos. Timson, Vice-Pres.
Leicester, England

Ma[redacted] Vice-Pres
G[redacted]tzerland

Prof. Lee Vrooman, [redacted] Pres.
Smyrna, Tur[redacted]

Dr. Philoty Lina Rays, Vice-Pres.
Rome, Italy

Established, Year 1914

OFFICERS
Geo. J. Gnau, President
Pres. Detroit Insurance Agency
J. F. Wright, Secretary
A. O. McCrae, Treasurer
Detroit Trust Company
A. O. Thomas, First Vice-Pres.
Industrial Engineer

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Author and Teacher
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Housewife and Club Woman
Mrs. W. R. Alvord
Housewife and Club Woman

Pathfinders of America, Inc.

HUMAN ENGINEERS

("Reading the Price Tags of Life")

Invitational — Educational

James F. Wright, D. C. S., *Founder and Chief Executive*
968 HANCOCK AVENUE WEST
Telephone Temple 2-6987
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

TRUSTEES
Ernest K. Matlock
Vice-Pres., Detroit Trust Company
Hon. Arthur J. Tuttle
Judge of United States District Court
Dr. C. Burton Stevens
Osteopathic Physician
Chas. T. Bush
Vice-Pres., Chas. A. Strelinger Co.
A. A. Templeton
Pres. Michigan Industrial Bank
Irwin Hamburger
Wholesale Jeweler
John W. Chandler
Sec'y and Gen'l Mgr. Woodward Ave. Improvement Association

May 6th, 1936.

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

Dear Mr Hoover-:-

The first paragraph of your wonderfully interesting story entitled "The Real Public Enemy", in the April issue of The American Magazine, compels me to write and briefly tell you of the writers fifty years study of the great human problem, resulting in TWENTY TWO years work with men andwwomen in various prisons in America on a plan we have successfully demonstrated as a CURATIVE for prisoners, and for fifteen years with pupils in public, private and parochial schools as a PREVENTATIVE.

Knowing how busy you must be, we will attach just as little reading matter as we think will prove our claims, and our Mr John F Gaylor, 1302 Randolph St N.W. Washington D.C, will be happy to make an appointment and explain in detail, just how we may be able to help you.

We are incorporated under the laws of Michigan to operate to reach all races and creeds WITHOUT PROFIT, so have no religious, financial or political ax to grind. The last fifteen years the late Joseph Boyer, head of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company lived, he spent approximately a quarter of a million dollars demondtrating our program in verious prisons in America, and in public, private and parochial schools in America as well as Europe.

With the approval of Church and shhool officials our prohram has been operating in Rome Italy the past ten years, and so far as we cab learn ours is the only outside organization thst has ever been invited or permitted to so into public, private and parochial schools DURING SCHOOL HOURS to discuss morals, and this has been possible simply because we neither quote the bible nor permit the discussion of religious subjects from any theological point of view in our classes.

When called upon to classify our program with religion, we call ours a common sense religion of conduct, and leave doctrinal religion entirely with the sunday school and church.

We shall be pleased to hear from you and answer any questions thst may come to your mind, and hope you will call upon our Mr Gaylor for more definite information.

Yours in service

J F Wright

JUN 4 1936
RECORDED & INDEXED

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 19 1936 A.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
JOSEPH
Miss Gandy
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DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

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RECORDED 62-21526-327X

May 14, 1936.

Mr. James F. Wright,
Founder and Chief Executive,
Pathfinders of America, Inc.,
968 Hancock Avenue West,
Detroit, Michigan.

Dear Mr. Wright:

I have received your letter dated May 6, 1936, referring to the recent article, prepared by Courtney Ryley Cooper and me, in the April issue of the American Magazine.

I deeply appreciate your writing me and enclosing some of your reading matter. I am always interested in projects designed to lessen crime and to learn that thought is being given to this very important problem.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAY 15 1936
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-43514-1

[redacted]OND'S TAILORS AND HABERDASHE[redacted]
212 Brady Street
Davenport, IOWA.

Dear Mr. Wright:

December 5th, 1918.

I am surprised at the tremendous power or influence of the Pathfinders of America that causes men and women to change as their letters indicate. I confess it is not at all clear to me, for it seems to me men have been appealed to on all lines for ages with about the same result, until your organization came to them, which seems to grip hold of men's hearts and causes them to "right about face." Where is the difference from the hundreds of things that have been tried out before? The letters show that men and women have changed by your teachings, but I fail to understand WHY? Please explain this teaching or philosophy or whatever you call it, that has such tremendous influence over the lives of men.

Yours truly, (Signed) George B. Drummond.

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dmg

Dear Mr. Drummond:

As a Pathfinder student in prison, Mr. Wright has asked me to give you my explanation as to WHY the Pathfinder philosophy has made such a great success with men and women in prison where so many efforts have failed.

What no creed, cult or reform society has been able to inspire in the type of men and women upon which its efforts have been expended, the teaching of the Pathfinders of America has accomplished. And the answer to this riddle (if riddle it be) is so simple that it seems strange it has been neglected so long.

"Failure" as the term is applied to the individual who makes a complete wreck of his life, if he is to find salvation, the kind of salvation that will make of him a MASTER MAN, a success of all the worth while things of life, he must find that salvation WITHIN HIMSELF, NOT IN SOME OUTSIDE POWER.

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

The success of the Pathfinder work is due to the fact that it arouses in MAN an interest in HIMSELF, (not some intangible diety, to whom his life has been a stranger, and when he gets on real intimate terms with himself, gets acquainted with all the defects, the weaknesses of this companion with whom he of necessity must constantly associate, when he begins to THINK and REASON he is then facing the light and from then on he begins the UPWARD CLIMB.

A man may meet with disappointment, may fail time and time again, may lose interest in a God (if that interest caused him to change his method of living) but a man no matter how despondent, WILL NEVER ENTIRELY LOSE INTEREST IN HIMSELF, ONCE HE HAS HAD THAT INTEREST AROUSED, ONCE HE HAS BEEN UNDER THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT, THAT is WHY the Pathfinders show the batting average they do, WHY they number so few "Backsliders" (as the religious exponents term it). In fact, there is no such thing as complete loss of a single unit. One may fail, he may even sink in the mire so deep that the ripples on the surface are lost to sight and yet--if he once had an interest in CHARACTER BUILDING, in DEVELOPING HIMSELF--HE'LL COME BACK.

Its one of these germs that CANNOT BE DESTROYED. GIVE HIM TIME, he'll gradually force his way back to the light, and when once a man of that type is established he'll be a STRONGER, MORE ENDURING link in the chain of brotherhood than the man who can count but a single victory to achievement.

Your question is a natural one, and yet it seems strange that thinking men have not seen it before. It is only a question of time and that fast coming when this philosophy will be universally adopted. Thanking you for your interest and hoping my humble contribution and those of my fellow members here may prove enlightening, I beg to remain. D.S.J. - Pathfinder Inside Council No. 1 #1068.

62-21526-329X

Dear Mr. Drummond: Detroit, Mich. Dec. 15, 1918.

I have read your letter of the 5th, to Mr. Wright, asking some questions regarding the Pathfinder philosophy, and by request of Mr. Wright will give you my opinion, based on over two years experience.

"Thought becomes act, act repeated becomes habit,
Habit forms character and CHARACTER decides destiny."

The above is one of the fundamental principles in the teachings of the Pathfinders, the truth of which pulled me out of New York to Detroit.

I was seeking certain aid in the office of Maud Ballington Booth, with a view of joining her organization if I was acceptable, and what I consider a VERY peculiar incident, that a Pathfinder leaflet was handed me to read by a "proxy" Christian, and I tumbled bag and baggage into the Pathfinder "band wagon." Am there yet and have much to be thankful for in deserting tradition for a new order of things.

Of course, before the leaflet came my way I thought the act followed, etc. and I was "REPEATING" but not "ARRIVING" because I was not set right. I wanted God but placed him too far away and the Pathfinders showed me that to know the law and obey it, was obeying God. This pulled me back from despair and I went in strong for CHARACTER, and in that conquest I have found peace.

Before I wanted to escape trial and tribulations, but I find that CHARACTER is found only thru--by--adjusting--LEARN THE LAW AND OBEY.

I was converted and baptized in the usual orthodox way, then I fell and went through both REFORMATORY and a State Prison, and then, when I was a real sure enough criminal and sinner, the church left me and withdrew the hand of fellowship.

I have asked for and experienced forgiveness in my time, but being forgiven did not make me STRONGER. Bad acts were repeated, habits were formed and prison loomed up again, then I abandoned "PROXY" reform and went to work on MYSELF, BY MYSELF and FOR MYSELF, and in due time it was shown to me and I realized that weakness is CRIMINAL not (ever) an excuse.

For more than two years I have worked close to drunken, cursing men and I refuse to go to their level. THE LAW says, "George, it isn't WHERE you are, it is WHO you are."

The pond lily grows in the slime and ooze but it has a rare fragrance and lives its life and comes through true to form. I have learned through the Pathfinders that my record MUST be made through my own courage and skill. They teach me this and more. I am stronger by being one of them.

Yours truly, S.W.G.

The Pathfinders of America have many equally interesting letters from men and women in various prisons throughout the country, and best of all, we have equally as interesting letters from little children, even in the 5th grades, as well as high schools.
#1069

AN EX-PRISONER FROM THE SAME PRISON, WRITES SEVENTEEN YEARS LATER

Dear Mr. Wright: Detroit, Michigan, Oct. 1st, 1935.

A brief review of my criminal career will better answer how Pathfinder philosophy persuaded me to give up a life of crime and how it works.

I am fifty years of age, was raised a Catholic, but from the age of 17 to 32 spent every Christmas in some prison, having served four terms in Ohio prisons and two terms in three Michigan prisons, having been transferred from one prison in Michigan charged with trying to burn the prison down.

I was serving twenty years in a Michigan prison where the Pathfinders had an inside council, but was too busy sawing my way out and was discovered just as I had about completed the job, was put in the dungeon for one week, then dressed in stripes with an 18 pound iron ball fastened to a three foot chain with the other end of the chain riv'ted to a bracelet around my ankle, denied all mail, visiting, newspapers and chapel service.

To move about the prison in my work, I picked up the ball and carried it with me. One day in March, 1918, the men in the yard were reading a Pathfinder lesson on "Price Tags." I asked if I might read it, and after reading several more I went to the Deputy Warden and said, "Dep, I am through," and he asked what I wanted.

He understood what I meant, so I told him I wanted to get rid of the stripes and ball, so I could attend the Pathfinder classes. As the rules of the prison provided that a man had to wear stripes and carry the ball and chain six months and I had only had them three, he had to talk it over with the warden, who consented.

I recall we studied "Price Tags,""Law," "Rights vs Duties," "Inner vs Outer World" and "Our Value in Society," and some others, but these lessons all impressed me, and I started to study life as taught by the Pathfinders. In August, 1918, Canadian Government officials were searching Michigan prisons for Canadian subjects, asking for their release to join the Canadian forces for war.

The parole board laughed at the idea of releasing a man of my type who had served but two years of a twenty year sentence, to let me out on a five day parole to go to Canada and if I passed the physical examination and enlisted, my parole expired, if I failed to pass the examination I was to come back and finish my sentence. But when the Deputy Warden offered to be responsible for me, they paroled me to him, so I was paroled, passed the examination, enlisted and the war was over in three months, which made me th n a free man.

I returned to Detroit, where I had married a woman of the street as many professional criminals do to have a home when released from prison. I told her that I was through with that kind of a life and would get a divorce, which I did. Two years later I married a good woman, but not until I had told her all about my past life. Mr. Wright, I never knew what life was until I found the Pathfinders and often think what a different life I might have lived, had I but had the Pathfinders in school as a boy.

Since I was released from prison I have joined two very prominent secret orders and have gone through the chairs and now have 250 men under me in one of our large automobile factories. I have you and the Pathfinders to thank for it all, as our present prison systems do not reform men. I only hope you live to see your philosophy taught in every school in the land, for any philosophy that would reach me where I was will save boys and girls from lives of crime.

#1870

Yours truly,
R. L. - Inside Council No. 1

HOW MEN IN PRISON REACT TO PATHFINDER LESSONS

MICHIGAN PRISONER

My dear Mr. Wright:

I just returned to my little cell, and do you know, Mr. Wright, that the words spoken this evening in our class, has set me to thinking, a realization I will never forget?

Out of 43 years--20 of it spent in prisons--I never was touched as I was tonight--a sneak thief to a burglar--and just as Mr. --, our leader, said, we haven't got a cent more now than when we started. There is nothing in the game; it is better to play square.

No. 11822

COLORED PRISONER IN ILLINOIS

My dear Mr. Wright:

It is my only wish to consecrate my whole life to this work, as I can now see a brighter day coming. Every day that breaks anew upon this new life is brighter than the preceding one.

The time is not long before we will have an opportunity to organize an INSIDE Council in this institution, as I am interesting more men each day. No. A-1057

IOWA PRISONER

My dear Mr. Wright:

Before I was introduced to you and your plan of life, I constantly blamed society in general and some persons in particular for the plight I was in. Since I have had the opportunity of reading your lessons and books, I can see how my scheme of living was false.

No. 7381

MONTANA PRISONER

I have come further during the past year with your help, than I ever got before in all my life time; the ideals of today are so far ahead of last year, that if I had not kept track of myself, I would not know it was the same man, and when I look forward and see the great possibilities before me, can hardly say enough to express my thanks to the unseen powers that directed the Detroit News into my hands, through which I learned of the Pathfinders of America.

J.L.McD.

CALIFORNIA PRISONER

I came to this prison to serve three years, and I want to tell you, Mr. Wright, that I don't regret it at all, for I probably never would have become a Pathfinder, or know anything about crime. Sometimes it is necessary to go through certain channels or roads to find the right path. Liberty means much to me, but what I have learned in the short time I have been here in my connection with the Pathfinders, is worth more to me than my three years of liberty.

No. 31736

ARIZONA PRISONER (LIFER)

Thru you and Mr. -- the right kind of seed has been planted at this prison and it will expand and grow to be fruitful. What has been done in my case can be done for others and if you only knew what good it has done me, you would never stop this good work until you have planted this seed in every prison in the United States.

It is to be regreted that sufficient funds are not available for this kind of work in preference to "Foreign Missions." Mr. Wright, some day I will be released from this prison, and rest assured you have been the medium by which at least one soul has been made happier and with a purpose to live, NOT FOR REVENGE, but with a determination "To Know the Law, and Live a Life of Service to Mankind." D, Box B.

TENNESSEE PRISONER (Ex-Minister)

I am convinced that this movement of the Pathfinders of America will bring about a reform in education and religion equalled by no event of the past, not even that of Wesley or Martin Luther. If only the thinking people knew conditions that exist, I feel that there would be a wave of reform sweeping over our land. -Loader.

WOMAN LIFE PRISONER IN VERMONT

If I could speak a word before that body of noble men and women, with all the intensity of my being; with all the fervor of a soul lifted from the depths of despair; I would cry. Where moral suasion, punishment, sentimentality, preaching and all other external energy of men have failed, the CHARACTER BUILDING principles of the Pathfinders of America have fanned the spark of Divinity to the desire "To Know the Law, and Live a Life of Service to Mankind." Words are feeble to express my gratitude to you and the noble organization that has salvaged so many men and women from the scrap heaps of society.

(Mrs.) C.

SING SING PRISONER

While in Sing Sing Prison, I heard all the isms, cults or new doctrines New York City had to offer the inmates, but nothing ever appealed to them or created such deep interest as your talk in the prison Chapel that Sunday afternoon. You are destined for great things, and I am glad you crossed my path. You give me new faith and inspiration.

Editor, Sing Sing Bulletin.

#626



EDWIN L. MILLER
Asssitant Supt. of Schools, Detroit, Mich.

I have known of this man Wright for a number of years, but know very little about him; he may be a hero or he may be a villain in disguise, but I do know that he has accomplished something that has not been accomplished since the time of Christ—he has made virtue more attractive than vice.—Edwin L. Miller, Assistant Supt. of Schools, Detroit, Mich.

CONVINC[illegible]VIDENCE OF PUPIL RESPONSE AND [illegible]THUSIASM

After four years demonstration work in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, the Board of Education has officially taken charge of the program, and ordered and paid for more than 30,000 Pathfinder lessons this present school year.

The following letter is a copy of a letter from Pathfinder Council No. 14, of the Alexander Hamilton Junior High School:

Dear Mr. Wright: April 6, 1936.

.....That which we are trying to express is a symbol of our respect and admiration for a man who we believe has made a large stride towards an ideal existence towards something which the world has as yet failed to achieve--Civilization.

The organization of which you are the head is, in our opinion one of the finest, most important organizations of its time. In a world where the seemingly helpless are striving for peace, harmony and good citizenship in the true meaning of the word, the Pathfinder organization is much like a compass, obscured in some forgotten chest, that can guide the tossing ship to a safe and friendly port. If only man would realize that he has duties as well as rights; if only he could comprehend the importance of "Knowing the Law;" if only he would realize that, despite riches or talent or powers, each person has as many 'rights' as the other, no one need worry about people of lower mentality misusing their rights, if everyone is taught to use duty as a check on rights, not only applying this to persons but to nations. How much death, sorrow and misery could have been avoided if our great statesmen had realized that which the Pathfinders are attempting to do.

Our main criticism of the organization is that the lessons are too far between. Of course, money is essential in carrying out any project. It seems rather queer that so much time should be spent on music, art, etc. all of which are very well and good; culture must be cultivated and school is the place to begin doing it if it is not begun in the home. However, I believe, and so do most of my fellow students, that Pathfinder work is vital and should be given preference over subjects of lesser value. I wonder if this world would not be a better place to live in if Pathfinders would exist in at least fairly large numbers in every Nation? Certainly more people would be alert to what is happening on this earth; certainly more than one befuddled youth would be prevented from becoming a criminal, a so-called "Public enemy." Several of my classmates have expressed the desire to continue this work throughout their Senior High School, and after graduation. I for one favor this plan.

Sincerely yours, (Signed) Vivian Hurwitz, Sec'y.
8A Social Science Junior Pathfinder Council No. 14, Alexander Hamilton Junior High School, Cleveland, Ohio.

****

Note: This letter has not been influenced in any way by teachers, and is the honest opinion of the class and its secretary.

(Signed) Howard V. Matson, Teacher in Social Science.

Pathfinder Foot Note: When this class had their first Pathfinder lesson on "Human Engineering," a year and a half ago, they considered Dillinger an educated man because he could outwit the police. A month later their second Pathfinder lesson was on "Educated vs Graduated," in which we discuss with them the fact that some men are graduated but not educated, while others may be educated but not graduated. They became so interested they asked permission and remained an hour after school to discuss the lesson. Their opinion as to the qualifications for a Pathfinder instructor are as follows: 1. Interest. 2. Sincerity. 3. Personality. 4. Know Children. 5. Psychologist. 6. Sence of humor. 8. Good actor. 8. Patient. 9. Experience. 10. Good speaker. 11. Broadminded. 12. Well-informed. 13. Large vocabulary. 14. Quick thinker. 15. Originality. 16. Lessons presented informally. 17. Work should not be graded. What other organization reaching all races and creeds for a period of TWENTY YEARS can show equal or better results? Please tell us.
#1086

WHY--THE PATHFINDERS OF AMERICA

By J. F. Wright, Founder

. . Every organization that comes into existence comes into the world to meet some imaginary or specific need. The Pathfinder program is not the product of some preconceived idea theoretically developed, but is the result of more than fifty years study of the human problem on the part of the writer in an effort to solve his own individual problems without any thought, interest or concern about the problems of others.

When through no effort of his own in 1914 it became public information that he had discovered and successfully demonstrated in his own life that WILL-POWER vitalized by DESIRE and stabalized by REASON. had solved his own problems, men and women in Michigan prisons asked if they could study with him, what he preferred to call, "Human Engineering, or Reading the Price Tags of Life."

Two months later we had correspondents in eight different prisons and two years later were reaching 5000 men and women in various prisons, with results that are not only amazing but will "stand the acid test," even for the man "From Missouri." Seven years later (1921) pupils in one Detroit public school learned of the prisoners' interest and asked for an explanation, after which they too asked to study with us. Four years later we were reaching 25,000 pupils in Detroit schools from the 4th to the 12th grades inclusive, with even more amazing results. The Pathfinders went ONLY where they were invited.

When the late Joseph Boyer, head of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, heard of our program, he too asked for an explanation, after which he said "Mr. Wright, for years I have contended that we will never solve our human problems until we recognize the same universal laws and apply the same scientific engineering principles that have made our material success so pronounced. We have developed surgeons with such skill they successfully operate on the human heart; developed mechanics with such skill they will take a bar of steel four feet long and four inches square and stretch it into a single wire THIRTEEN THOUSAND MILES LONG; and developed astronomers with such an accurate knowledge of the planets and their relationship to each other they can tell us years in advance just what year, month, day and moment some star or comet will become visible to the naked eye, though it may be speeding toward the earth at the rate of millions of miles per day. Your program sounds so good to me that if you can reach and interest all races and creeds, I am willing to finance a demonstration, otherwise I am not interested, as I am 'fed up' on this annual increased demand for money by the Community Fund and others to support more than 75 social welfare organizations. It is time we learned to use our present equipment to better advantage.

The last fifteen years Mr. Boyer lived, he spent approximately a quarter of a million dollars demonstrating the program in various cities in America and Europe, with never a demonstration that failed to meet his fondest expectations. With the approval of church and school authorities the program has been in operation in Rome, Italy the past ten years. We must have had the approval of educators in America to have carried it so far. We find elementary education in the United States is costing approximately $50. per year per pupil, while the entire cost of our program need not exceed $1. per year per pupil, and with a slight readjustment of the present budget and curriculum it need not cost the taxpayer one additional penny. We shall be happy to cooperate with any community free of any charge for our services. With a national crime bill more than FORTY MILLION DOLLARS PER DAY, and crime increasing five times faster than our population, it is high time taxpayers were looking into this problem.

The Pathfinders are incorporated under the laws of Michigan to reach all races and creeds WITHOUT PROFIT, and since our sponsor died in October, 1930, we have had no funds for office help so cannot furnish free printing and postage. For detailed information send one dollar to help pay expenses, to PATHFINDERS OF AMERICA, 968 Hancock Avenue, West, Detroit, Michigan.

#1085

FORD MOTOR COMPANY
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Judge Lacy: October 12, 1933.

Mr. J. F. Wright, Director of Pathfinders of America, tells me that he has applied to you as Chairman of the Trustees of Horace G. Rackham Estate, to assist the Pathfinder educational work in Michigan.

I feel that the Pathfinder movement is most worthy your careful consideration. This work has been known to me for seven or eight years and for four years Mr. Wright conducted classes in the Trade School.

What appealed to me most strongly was the fact that conduct and habit became for the boy not something superimposed on him by society and authority, but rather something for him to regulate and decide so that he might secure for himself a greater success in his environment.

I am sure that as you know more of the movement you will agree that it has a unique appeal to the student. He comes to realize that conduct is controlled by our desires, and that will power guides us but spasmodically unless the real wish is behind it.

I believe that the Rackham fund would be doing a great service to the youth of Michigan by making it possible for the Pathfinder philosophy to become widely taught throughout the state.

Yours truly, (Signed) F. E. Searle, Supt. Ford Schools.

- - - - - -

The underlining is ours, to call your attention to the masterly manner in which Mr. Searle has expressed the fundamental principles in our philosophy, of TRUE EDUCATION.

#975

178 Via Taranto, Rome, Italy.
October 13, 1933.

Hon. Arthur J. Lacy, Chairman
Trustees Horace G. Rackham Estate
Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.

Dear Judge Lacy:

Knowing that the Pathfinders of America have petitioned your Board of Trustees for financial assistance to carry on their most wonderful program, I am writing to inform you of our experience with their lessons here in Italy.

First of all, I wish to assure you that I do not know Mr. Wright personally. I happened to read one of his beautiful lessons and being a teacher, I wrote to him and he supplied the matorial.

It is useless for me to say how much I appreciated it, as being the best method of character building; based on such plain and sound philosophy. I submitted it to the best philosophers of this country and they pronounced it as incomparable, and I have used it for ten years, in evening schools reaching all kinds of pupils; old and young; good and bad; illiterate and learned, even in high positions in the state.

I am a Roman Catholic, and with few exceptions all of my pupils are the same. By request I have supplied parish priests with our lessons and explanations, which they have approved. If I was a missionary I would not have had as many followers or conversions; young ladies stopped being foolish and became good girls; young boys and even married men learned to respect their duties which had long been neglected.

In 1926 I represented the Pathfinders of America in the International Congress of "Moral Education" here in Rome, where it was unanimously agreed that the Pathfinder philosophy in teaching was the best. In 1930 I represented them again in the same Congress in Paris, where I had the great satisfaction of hearing it expressed by most of the delegates that the next Congress should consider "Character Building" instead of "Moral Education."

At these conventions one of the most interested in Mr. Wright's philosophy was Mr. J. F. Gould of London, England, secretary of the "League of Nations." He said, "If I was a man of means I would spend my money in spreading the Pathfinder philosophy to better the entire world."

Neither Mr. Wright, the Pathfinders of America, or the good people of your city can imagine how much good these lessons have done here, and how much more could be done if we had the means to work among the poor who are thirsting for these plain, practical lessons on correct living, but lack of funds prevent continuing the work we carried on for years.

I can only hope and trust that your committee will give this wonderful program the investigation its years of merit justify.

Sincerely yours,

#976 (Signed) Ph. L. Raya.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVEST[redacted]ON

Room 5744 5710

1936.

Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Baughman	
Chief Clerk	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Joseph	
Mr. Keith	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Schilder	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	
Personnel Files Section	

To: ✓ Director
____Mr. Nathan
____Mr. Clegg
____Mr. Tamm
____Mr. Edwards
____Mr. Egan
____Mr. Quinn
____Mr. Glavin
____Mr. Douglas
____Miss Gandy
____Mr. Tracy
____Mr. Renneberger
____Mr. Joseph
____Personnel Files Section
____Files Section
____Communications Section
____Miss Sheaffer
____ _____

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

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Clyde Tolson

WESTERN UNION

WM7 13

MAY 7 - 1936

PV NEWYORK NY MAY 7 1147A

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER CARE J EDGAR HOOVER

US BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

BLACK MAN A FINE REVISION THANKS PLEASE ALSO OFFER MY

CONGRATULATIONS ON TOLEDO

SUMNER BLOSSOM%

1204P%

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RECORDED & INDEXED

JUN 1- 1936

62-21526-330

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 1, 1936 A. M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

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

NJLP:MT

62-21526-331

May 6, 1936.

RECORDED

Mr. Albert E. Thysell,
722 21st Street,
Bismarck, North Dakota.

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DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

Dear Mr. Thysell:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 30, 1936, in which you advise me that you have been reading the articles concerning the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the American Magazine.

With reference to your question "Why shouldn't any law enforcing or crime detecting agency be allowed to catch and immediately lock up any criminals?", kindly be advised that the police power is a power of the individual states, and the Federal government has jurisdiction only where that jurisdiction has been specifically legislated.

Because of your interest, I am enclosing a booklet entitled "The Federal Bureau of Investigation," which sets out the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau. I hope that you will find it interesting.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAY 7 1936
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

722-21st. Street
Bismarck, N. Dak.
April 30, 1936.

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

Dear Sir,

Although I realize that you are a very busy man, I have a couple of questions to ask you, personally.

I have been reading your articles in "The American" magazine lately and you usually say that you often know of a criminal and of what he is doing, but that you can do nothing to him because he has not committed any crime against the Federal Government. Now don't you think that that is a very poor policy on the part of our Federal Government? Why should'nt any law inforcing or crime detecting agency be allowed to catch and immediately lock up any criminal? You, no doubt, know of thousands of criminals who have committed crimes but not any against the Federal Gov't. Why can't you grab them and prevent them from committing any more crime let alone one Federal offence?

I would like your personal attention given this letter and a persnoal answer if you please. I shall be graduated from high school here in June and your answer to this letter will be a most pleasing graduation gift.

Respectfully yours

Albert E. Thysell

Albert E. Thysell
722-21st. Street
Bismarck, N. Dak.

Reply 5/6/36 N.J.LP.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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INDEXED

MAY 21 1936

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 11 1936 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
JOSEPH
Miss Gandy
FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

RFP:EG

May 12, 1936.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. [illegible]
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. EDWARDS.

Re: Visit of Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper.

On Saturday afternoon, May 9, 1936 Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper called at the Laboratory for a second moulage reproduction of a Thompson submachine gun. He reported that the one recently shipped to him in New York by Railway Express was broken during transit.

Mr. Cooper stated that he wished to carry the reproduction back with him on the train and requested Mr. Pfafman to pack it for him. He further requested that it be delivered to Mr. Tolson's office where he would obtain it before leaving.

The moulage gun was packed as carefully as possible and delivered as requested to Mr. Tolson's office shortly after 1 P. M.

Respectfully,

E. P. Coffey

E. P. Coffey.

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DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

RECORDED & ~~INDEXED~~

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 14 1936 P. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAY 22 1936

EDWARDS
TOLSON
FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

EAT:TMF

May 8, 1936

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

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson inquired of me concerning newspaper dispatches indicating that Courtney Ryley Cooper's book states Alvin Karpis led the Kansas City Massacre. I do not recall any such statement in the book, asked Ryley Cooper about it and he denied such a statement in the book. A review of the attached newspaper clipping indicates that although the headlines state "Al Karpis Led Nash Massacre", the body of the article contains nothing to substantiate the headlines.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm

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RECORDED & INDEXED
MAY 29 1936

62-21526-333
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 18 1936 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON | ONE | FILE

'AL KARPIS LED NASH MASSACRE

THE most shocking episode of the life of Alvin Karpis, captured gang leader, is here related by Courtney Ryley Cooper, in his story of the Union Station Massacre in Kansas City. The man now in the hands of the G-Men was one of the leaders in the plot that revolted the country and did more than anything else to strengthen the war against crime.

By COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

Chapter III.

At the Union Station in Kansas City, the morning that is a red day in the city's history, the train bearing Frank Nash had come in on time.

An officer had gotten out and looked about him. The train shed had been clear, except for William J. Grooms and Frank E. Hermanson, Kansas City detectives; Raymond J. Caffrey, special agent, and R. E. Vetterli, special agent in charge, all to meet the prisoner.

Up the stairs they went with old Frank and along the 360-foot corridor which led to the street.

They started to load Frank Nash into the car, believing themselves in no danger. Hundreds of persons were near by. Cabs came and went. The life of the Union Station flowed on all about them. Loaded shotguns were placed in the car. Guns rested in holsters. Frank Nash started to get into the seat. They moved him to the front; he sat under the wheel, awaiting final disposition. It was at this point that machine gunners stepped forth.

DEATH CAR NEAR

The car containing the attackers had been parked quite near the car of a special agent and the car containing the two detectives. The bandits had hidden there, awaiting the time for a get-away. Now they moved swiftly into position, surrounding the police car.

"Get 'em up!" shouted Floyd. "Up—up—up!"

Of seven men threatened with death, not one obeyed the command. Every officer reached for his gun. Hermanson shot twice. It maddened Floyd.

"Give it to 'em!" he shouted and the faithful engineers of crime's underground railroad hastened to obey. Bandit machine guns went into action. Caffrey, Nash, Grooms, Hermanson and Reed were killed instantly. Vetterli and Lackey were wounded. The only man who escaped death unharmed was Special Agent Smith, who, queerly enough, had taken Nash's place in the rear seat.

TRIO FLED

The bandits did not know that. A machine gunner stuck his head through the shattered car window. Before him was a tangled mass of lifeless sprawls; Smith's huddled body was covered by the bleeding forms of fellow officers. The killer swung his gun in excited command.

"Frank's dead!" he shouted. "They're all dead! Scram!"

So, sick with blood, three men had scrammed, leaving behind them dead and wounded men, the assassination of whom was to change laws, and bring about even greater activities against lawlessness by the Bureau of Investigation.

Frances Nash, who in all her association with gangdom never could quite forget that she once had been a school teacher, rose from the breakfast table to the knowledge that the radio had suddenly ceased its usual advertising exhortations. There was an evidence of strain in the announcer's voice:

"Four officers were instantly killed and two wounded at Union Station Plaza early today, when gangdom attempted to liberate from their custody an escaped Federal prisoner named Frank Nash. In the burst of machine-gun fire with which the attacking outlaws swept down the gallant police officials, Frank Nash himself also fell, instantly slain by the terrific fire."

Mrs. Nash looked toward those about her—the neighboring wife of an ex-convict; Herb Farmer, cupping his ear to the loud speaker; Esther, ghastly gray beside him.

"Frank Nash?" she asked. "Who's he?"

"The man you married, dearie," said her neighbor.

Tomorrow, Courtney Ryley Cooper gives the significant reactions, by criminals and law enforcement agencies alike, to the slaughter in the Union Station at Kansas City. Read this coming fourth chapter in the career of Alvin Karpis.

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62-21525-333

New York Daily Mirror

5 1936

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

LBN:GC

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

May 16, 1936.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schildet
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

I am transmitting herewith the June, 1936, issue of the American Magazine wherein you will find the Director's article entitled "Errand Boy of Crime" on Page 22.

Respectfully,

R. E. Joseph

R. E. Joseph.

Enclosure.

Copy detached in Director's Office
HCB

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MAY 29 1936

62-21526-334
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 26 1936 P. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON FOUR TAMM Miss Gandy FILE

CT:ACS

May 20, 1936.

RECORDED 62-21526-335

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
Santa Rosa Hotel,
Sebring, Florida.

Dear Ryley:-

I am transmitting to you herewith a copy of a letter which I have just received from Mr. Michel Ronsac, Opera Mundi Press Service, 68, Chaussee d'Antin, Paris-IX, France, together with a copy of my reply. I think you will find this correspondence entirely self-explanatory.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures.

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAY 25 1936
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-21526-335

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

CT:ACS

RECORDED 62-21521-335

May 20, 1936.

Mr. Michel Ronsac,
Opera Mundi Press Service,
68, Chaussee d'Antin,
Paris-IX, France.

Dear Mr. Ronsac:-

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated May 13, 1936, with regard to your desire to secure the European serial rights to the series of stories now appearing in the American Magazine which were written by me in collaboration with Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper.

Please be advised that your letter has been referred to Mr. Cooper for his attention. I am sure you will hear from him in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAY 25 1936
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/81 BY 9145 SWB/dey

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opera mundi

OPERA MUNDI PRESS SERVICE
SOCIÉTÉ A RESPONSABILITÉ LIMITÉE
AU CAPITAL DE F. 30.000
R. C. SEINE 250.840 B
CHÈQUES POSTAUX : PARIS 1619-51

TÉLÉPHONE : PIGALLE 94-61
(3 LIGNES)
TÉLÉPHONES DE NUIT : AUTEUIL 26-79
MAILLOT 80-25
TÉLÉGRAMMES : PERAMUNDI-PARIS

68, Chaussée d'Antin
PARIS-IXe

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

May 13, 1936.

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Sir:

The "American Magazine" started publishing in their issue of April, 1936, under your signature, a series of articles entitled: THE REAL PUBLIC ENEMY #1,"(Secrets of the G-Men), which we find very interesting.

We should like to handle the European Serial Rights, on the usual terms, i.e., all the translation and other expenses to be assumed by us and the gross receipts shared on a 50-50% basis.

If, as we hope, you agree to our proposition, will you please cable us and also confirm by letter. In this event, also kindly send us a copy of the complete text of this series.

Should these rights be controlled by an American publisher or agency we would appreciate your handing this letter over to this organization and request them to answer us direct.

The European papers have published so many fantastic articles about the G-Men that you can readily understand the publication of your own series would be very welcome in bringing the true facts to light.

With many thanks in advance, we are

Sincerely yours,
OPERA MUNDI PRESS SERVICE
M Ronsac
Michel Ronsac.

MR/rd

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MAY 29 1936

62-21526-335
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 27 1936 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
JOSEPH
Miss Gandy
FILE

Représentation exclusive de :

KING FEATURES SYNDICATE, Inc., NEW YORK
NEWSPAPER FEATURE SERVICE, Inc., NEW YORK
INTERNATIONAL NEWS PHOTOS, NEW YORK
INTERNATIONAL FEATURE SERVICE, Inc., NEW YORK
PREMIER SYNDICATE, Inc., NEW YORK
LONDON GENERAL PRESS, LONDON

TOUT EN PRENANT LE PLUS GRAND SOIN DES MANUSCRITS ET PHOTOGRAPHIES QUI NOUS SONT CONFIÉS, NOUS DÉCLINONS TOUTE RESPONSABILITÉ EN CAS DE PERTE OU DE DÉTÉRIORATION

PS - A copy of this letter is being sent to the Editor of the "American Magazine" so as to advise him of our inquiry.

MR

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE
THE CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY
250 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

16283

EDITORIAL ROOMS

May 28, 1936.

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

Dear Mr. Hoover :

Thank you for the list of revisions for the Weyerhaeuser kidnapping article. This is to Assure you that the corrections are being made.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar Wheeler
Managing Editor

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RECORDED
&
INDEXED

JUN 1 1936

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 29 1936 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON TWO JOSEPH FILE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7-1367-5186

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

WESTERN UNION

MAY 27 1936

WM4 26 XU

PV NEWYORK NY MAY 27 1131A

CLYDE TOLSON

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

HAVE NOT YET RECEIVED APPROVED COPY OF J EDGAR HOOVERS KIDNAPPER ARTICLE KINDLY WIRE COLLECT WHEN IT WILL BE SENT AS WE ARE APPROACHING DEAD LINE

EDGAR WHEELER AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

1149AM

no answer required 5/27

7-1367-5189

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

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JUN 9 1936

62-21526-337

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

TOLSON JOSEPH FILE

COPY

RCH:PM

May 29, 1936.

62-21526-338

Mr. L. G. Phares, RECORDED
Chief,
Texas Highway Patrol and
Driver's License Divisions,
Department of Public Safety,
Austin, Texas.

Dear Mr. Phares:

I have your letter dated May 21, 1936, with enclosures and am pleased to learn that you enjoyed my address entitled "Patriotism and the War Against Crime," and the articles in the recent issues of the American Magazine.

I have read your enclosures with a great deal of interest and want to thank you for calling this situation to my attention.

Permit me to thank you for your assurance of cooperation from the Highway Patrol.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

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COPY

THE STATE OF TEXAS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

HIGHWAY PATROL
&
DRIVER'S LICENSE DIVISIONS
Courtesy - Service - Protection

Austin

May 21, 1936.

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have carefully read a copy of your address entitled "Patiotism and the War Against Crime" which I think is great. I have also read several of your articles in the recent issues of the American Magazine and I want to compliment you on them, as they are very interesting. I think that they are read by most of the employees of this Department.

* *

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY 914 sweeney

Yours Very truly,

L. G. Phares, Chief
TEXAS HIGHWAY PATROL AND
DRIVER'S LICENSE DIVISION

RECORDED & INDEXED

JUN 12 1936

62-21526-338
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 3 1936 P.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON CLEGG JOSEPH FILE

REJ:JJM May 31, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Pursuant to your request, there is attached a memorandum containing excerpts from the article entitled "RISE AND RECEIVE SENTENCE," covering an interview by Courtney Ryley Cooper with the Attorney General, which appeared in the September 14, 1935, issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

Respectfully,

R. E. Joseph.

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RECORDED & INDEXED

62-21526-339

JUN 8 1936

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 2 1936 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON | FILE

May 31, 1936.

The following excerpts are taken from an article appearing in the September 14, 1935, issue of the Saturday Evening Post under the heading:

RISE AND RECEIVE SENTENCE

An Interview by Courtney Ryley Cooper with

HOMER S. CUMMINGS

Attorney General of the United States

"A man is arrested. The excitement of pursuit, the thrills of capture, the tedious gathering of evidence--all this becomes a matter of retrospect. The public settles back, believing that the ends of justice have been met. All too often, however, those ends of justice are still as far apart as the poles, and the struggle to serve the best interests of society has only been begun. The alleged violator has many allies. They are laxity, apathy, crowded courts, chicanery, ignorance, prejudice, political power; an accused man walks with an army of human fundamentals, all conspiring to assist him.

* * * * *

"Inmates who do not die in prison must be released. If they are to be controlled at all, this must come by parole; the advantages and disadvantages of which I shall discuss later. Parole time arrives. It now is possible for the offender to go forth into the world, commit a new crime, and through the influence of his attorney or through politics, suffer no further consequence than that of being returned to prison as a parole violator. Hastily I add that this is not to be viewed as a slur on the idea of parole. Rather it reflects upon our legal profession and our judiciary as typified in such examples as the following excerpt from testimony before the grand jury of a large municipality:

"The mother of this prisoner appeared and, in an interview with the parole officer, stated that she had been approached by a woman lawyer who solicited her son's case. This lawyer spoke to her, in effect, in these words: 'Retain me in this case and I will fix it with the judge so that your boy will be returned to the reformatory for the ten months he owes, and by that time all this excitement will have died down and he will receive no punishment except maybe a suspended sentence for all these burglaries.'

* * * * *

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"* * *There should be no graft in prison management, no politics, no mixing of the first offender with the hardened criminal, no return of prisoners to society until they are fitted to stand upright with that society, no inhumanity and, at the same time, no coddling. Above all, there should be classification; we are too prone to term as 'criminals' all those who offend against our laws.

* * * * *

"One state, for example, has parole laws so stringently in favor of the prisoner that the parole board is constantly on the defensive. An official thus testified before a grand jury:

"'It is perhaps not generally known that the courts give the benefit of the doubt to a prisoner in any litigation he may bring. Recently, we witnessed the strange spectacle of a criminal of the vilest type being awarded a judgment of $7500 against members of a former parole board because, on a legal technicality, he should have been released a few months before he was. * * *'

* * * * *

"I shall not name the state; there may be others of equal responsibility. The prisoner in question was Rufe Persful, who had begun his criminal career by the robbery and murder of an aged man, for which he was sentenced to serve a term of fifteen years. He was assigned to a prison farm conducted upon strange principles. There were no paid guards other than a leader; the rest were 'line guards,' who were trusties armed with shotguns, and 'high powers,' or other trusties, who, with rifles, rode horses at some distance from the working convicts. The shooting of an escaping convict seemingly brought rewards in lessened servitude.

"Persful was made a 'high power.' His first opportunity came when a fellow convict made a break for liberty. Persful killed him. Shortly afterward, his sentence was reduced; a month later he was paroled. Free, the prisoner shot a woman. His parole was revoked. He escaped, however, and remained at large for two years. At this time he was returned to prison, not for his new crime, but merely as a parole violator; a practice in vogue in too many states.

"This custom is unfair both to society and to other prisoners. Prosecutors and judges should not take the easiest way in disposing of such cases. It gives parole a stigma which it does not deserve. It weakens the theory of supervised freedom in that it holds no true penalty over the convict who reverts to crime.

"Nevertheless, it happens many times, and, in Persful's case, again resulted in his being made a 'high power.' In that very year he again shot a convict in the act of escaping and again was granted parole. Soon he was arrested again and convicted of armed robbery, being sentenced to five years.

For a third time he was assigned to the role of trusty guard, and this time shot down four convicts, killing one and crippling three others. Thereupon, this man, who was known throughout the state as a cold-blooded criminal so expert with a rifle that he could kill a hawk on the wing, was given his third parole, which he violated. He was returned to the camp and again shot down a fleeing man.

"On June 12, 1934, he was allowed his fourth parole, and this time failed to return. A sheriff had apprehended him. Resultant investigation brought a charge of kidnaping and sent him to Atlanta Penitentiary for a period of twenty years, with a detainer at the end of this sentence on an indictment charging a second abduction.

"From such examples it is easy to understand why the belief exists in the minds of so many persons that both prisons and the theory of parole have failed, when neither has done so. One case such as this can do more to cement public opinion on the wrong side of the picture than years of studious effort on the part of forward-looking men toward just administration both for the prisoner and for society.

* * * * *

"* * *Congress has decreed that every man leaving a Federal prison shall go forth under parole, and it has been with the utmost interest that I recently have seen displayed such a divergence of ideas upon this method of release, ranging from the critical viewpoint of my esteemed interviewer to fervid protestation that parole is highly successful and unsullied by recent revelations.

"I am glad to see these expressions; they are an indication that we are approaching a meeting place. Both attitudes are correct. The critic has much with which to find fault. The proponent has many good reasons for defending the principles of supervised release. But again, as in all other matters of criminal procedure, we come to the tangle of impediments, laws which block parole boards or provide for none at all, insufficient appropriations, parole officers loaded with more cases than they can even attempt to supervise, political and legal trickery designed to weight down the most honorable parole board with unsurmountable difficulties.

"Again, I must point to Federal procedure and to repeat the findings of the Conference on Crime.

"In no uncertain words, this Conference deplored the abuse of parole and pardon power as tending to undermine respect for law and order. As vigorously the Conference defended parole when courageously and intelligently applied as an integral and necessary part of a protective system. It then recommended the following minimum conditions:

"That the minimum and maximum of indeterminate sentences provide adequate punishment for the crime and be compatible with rehabilitation and public welfare and protection. Full time salaried boards of highly qualified

persons should rule the granting of paroles and be furnished with full information on the prisoner's records, habits, environments, family and prospects.

"The names of persons who endorse a prisoner for parole should be made public on the request of any responsible person or agency. No parole should be granted except where adequate employment is provided and rigid supervision exercised, and to this end there must be proper appropriations to provide that supervision. Under no conditions should political or other improper influence be tolerated, nor should parole officers be expected to supervise more prisoners than they can give adequate attention. To this is added the necessity for the ability to make prompt revocation of any parole when continuance at liberty is not in the public interest.

* * * * *

"I sincerely wish that the record of the various states approached so closely the highly necessary precepts by which proper releases and supervision should be governed. Perhaps, should critics and advocates find a common goal and work unceasingly toward it, a greatly desired rehabilitation would be accomplished. It is my most earnest hope that this be done."

JEH:RLM June 3, 1936.

Time-11:23 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

RE: Appointment with Mr. Smith of American Magazine.

Mr. Suydam telephoned and stated that Mr. Smith of the American Magazine, who is desirous of writing an articles on rackets, is very anxious to talk to me about it. I told Mr. Suydam that I would see Mr. Smith at 3:15 P.M. today.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

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DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WeB/dmg

Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Keith
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Miss Gandy

RECORDED & INDEXED

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 3 1936
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

62 - 21526-340
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 4 1936 P. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice.
P. O. DRAWER "V",
Plaza Station,
St. Louis, Mo.

June 17, 1936.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Pennsylvania Ave. at 9th St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

Attention Mr. Tolson

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to the telephonic request of Mr. Tolson, Courtney Riley Cooper was located in St. Louis at Room 540, Statler Hotel, on June 17, 1936 and was requested to call Mr. Tolson by long distance telephone. He stated he would do this immediately.

Very truly yours,

Jay C. Newman

JAY C. NEWMAN,
Special Agent in Charge.

GBN:M

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RECORDED

JUN 22 1936

62-21526-341

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 22 1936 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
FILE

DECLASSIFIED BY 9145 WEB/dcg
ON 8/24/84

CT:ec June 15, 1936

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. William Lundell telephoned from New York City concerning the discussion sometime ago with you relative to a one hour broadcast show of the Bureau. He stated that their idea is to make this an NBC tribute to the FBI and that the tour would cover information relative to the various types of scientific equipment utilized in our work and also in part would consist of dramatizations from actual cases which might be interspersed between discussions of equipment and methods of procedure. He stated that they have been tentatively planning to have this show from 10- PM to 11- PM on July 26th, and that it has been planned all along for Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper to assist in preparing the continuity.

Mr. Lundell states that Mr. Burr Cook, a script writer, is available to write the material and he understands that Mr. Cooper does not wish to write the continuity but merely to collaborate in its preparation. Mr. Lundell states that the National Broadcasting Company is perfectly willing to work with Courtney Ryley Cooper in this matter. However, Mr. Lundell stated that he absolutely refuses to work through Mrs. Cooper and it appears that he has had some argumentation with her on the telephone concerning Mr. Cooper's participation in the matter. He stated she had told him this morning that it would be well for him to discuss this matter with Mr. Hoover and Mr. Tolson inasmuch as she was under the impression that there had been a change in attitude concerning this broadcast since the time it was originally discussed here in Washington. He stated he had been trying to reach Mr. Cooper but found he was out of the city and that Mrs. Cooper would not tell him where Mr. Cooper could be reached.

I told Mr. Lundell that so far as I knew, this matter had not been formally approved by Mr. Suydam and that, of course, he would have to follow this procedure in the matter. He stated he was told by the operator that Mr. Suydam was no longer connected with the Department of Justice and I stated that possibly there had been some mistake in this connection. He stated that he would bring the matter to Mr. Suydam's attention.

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I explained to Mr. Lundell that, of course, I could not state that this matter would be approved until all information with respect to the plan to be followed in the broadcast is placed before the Depart-

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JUN 22 1936 A. M.

JUL 3 1936

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON JOSEPH TOUR FILE

ment in written form and there is an opportunity for it to be discussed by the Bureau with Mr. Suydam.

I think Lundell is of the opinion that he can have Mr. Cook and Mr. Carlton Smith, the local NBC representative, visit the Bureau and prepare the material prior to Mr. Cooper's collaboration in the matter. I told him that our time here was quite limited; that we did not have any writers, and that we did not have time to educate some other writer with respect to our various activities and accordingly, I felt that the way to approach the matter, if the plan was to be approved, was for Mr. Cooper to get in touch with Mr. Cook to work out the continuity so that as much of your time as possible might be saved.

In view of our previous experiences with Mr. Lundell, I personally doubt that it will be possible to put on this broadcast tour without a great amount of argumentation and confusion. The National Broadcasting Company was given a previous opportunity to make a somewhat similar broadcast and because of their procrastination, they did not get the material in shape, and then at the last moment, after the capture of Alvin Karpis, they more or less attempted to railroad the idea through without proper preparation.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.
June 12, 1936.

LBN:MWC

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

RE: The American Magazine
July, 1936, issue

I am transmitting herewith the issue of The American Magazine which went on the stands today.

An article entitled "Respectable Eddie" appears on page 34, written by the Director with Courtney Ryley Cooper.

Respectfully,

Robert E. Joseph.

Enclosure #5858-1

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RECORDED
&
~~INDEXED~~
JUN 23 1936

62-21526-342
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 18 1936 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

TOLSON
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Post Office Box 2118
Detroit - Michigan
June 17, 1936

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

For your information, I should like to advise that Mr. Courtney Riley Cooper called at my office a few days ago for a general visit and also discussed the possibilities of securing the family history and background of Opal Long, sister of Patricia Cherrington, both of whom were connected with individuals involved in the Dillinger case. This situation was discussed with Mr. Tolson over the telephone and has been handled in accordance with instructions given by Mr. Tolson.

Mr. Cooper also called on me a second time, the day following, for what appeared to be merely a general visit. He had with him two representatives of the American Magazine who were introduced to me and who, with Mr. Cooper, spent approximately thirty minutes in my office.

George Harvey, former Special Agent in Charge of the Bureau, was also in town the first part of this week inspecting various plants of the DuPont Company in this vicinity. He called me from his hotel, by telephone, and I have had one or two personal visits with him at his hotel. On one occasion, while leaving his hotel room, we met Mr. Cooper in the hallway, and I introduced Mr. Harvey to Mr. Cooper.

I do not know whether Mr. Harvey and Mr. Cooper have had any additional visits out of my presence or not.

Very truly yours,

H. H. Reinecke
Special Agent in Charge

HHR:AM

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62-21526-343

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 20 1936 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
TAMM
JOSEPH
FILE

JUN 25 1936

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62-29111-

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

EFE:TD
62-21526 June 20, 1936

Special Agent in Charge,
Washington, D. C.

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
Theft of $225.00 from
MR. COURTNEY KYLE COOPER,
RALEIGH HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear Sir:

A review of the Bureau file in instant case reflects that no report has been submitted by your office subsequent to the one of Special Agent I. E. Bitschke, dated at Washington, D. C., March 31, 1936. It is further noted that in your letter of April 10, 1936 you indicated no attempt would be made to interview night watchman Louis Smedley until the advice of the Bureau in this matter had been received.

The Bureau believes that at this time night watchman Smedley should be thoroughly and vigorously interviewed as to his possible connection with instant theft and that such other appropriate action be taken in an effort to bring this case to a logical conclusion at the earliest possible date.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-21526-344

JUN 23 1936 A. M.

FILE

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 23 1936
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

EAT:TMF

10:20 A.M.

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

June 15, 1936

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Courtney Ryley Cooper called from Detroit and requested to be informed as to the identity of the Agent who interviewed Pat Cherrington. I informed him that Agent Matney was the Agent who conducted this interview, and at his request told him that this man was now assigned to the Little Rock Office. You will recall that this data concerning Matney was furnished to you by telephone on Saturday night.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm

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DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

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62-21526-345

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 23 1936 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUN 27 1936

TOLSON
JOSEPH

COPY

RECORDED

CG:ACS

June 22, 1936.

62-21526-346

Mr. H. H. Reinecke,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Post Office Box 2118,
Detroit, Michigan.

Dear Sir:-

With reference to your letter dated June 16, 1936, concerning Opal Long, you are advised that the envelope containing this letter was erroneously addressed to the Special Agent in Charge of the Washington Field Office. The envelope, of course, was opened by the Washington Field Office and upon noting that the letter itself was addressed to the Director, it was immediately forwarded to the Bureau headquarters.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-21526-355

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DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/leg

COPY

CT:ACS

RECORDED

June 17, 1936.

62-21526-346

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
c/o Blackstone Hotel,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Ryley:-

There is enclosed for your information a copy of a letter received from the Detroit Office on June 16th concerning the Opal Long Matter. I trust that this will be helpful.

Sincerely,

Enclosure.

Special Delivery.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-29777-6755

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JPY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Post Office Box 2118
Detroit, Michigan
June 18, 1936

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

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

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my telephonic conversation with Mr. Clyde Tolson of the Bureau on June 15, 1936 in reference to interviewing Mrs. Patricia Cherrington at the United States Detention Farm, Milan, Michigan where she is presently incarcerated; that purpose being to secure the background, history of Opal Long stated with Russell Clark; also to ascertain hop Opal Long and Patricia Cherrington got together after being separated for several years and how Opal's husband and John Hamilton became members of the same criminal gang.

In compliance with the above request, Mrs. Patricia Cherrington was interviewed by Special Agent C. H. Olson of this office. She advised that she had freely discussed things pertaining to her own life with Special Agent W. B. Matney less than a month ago and at this time she could not understand the sudden interest in the past life of herself and that of her sister Beatrice (Opal Long).

She stated that as far as discussing Beatrice of Russel Clark she did not wish to do so as she felt this information could better be secured from these individuals direct. She stated her sister Beatrice is now residing in Chicago, Illinois and the Chicago Bureau Office is in possession of Beatrice's address. She stated Russel Clark is incarcerated in the State Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Cherrington did advise that Beatrice and herself were the only children in their family, and were raised together until they were both married. Both she and Beatrice married about

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62-21526-346

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-21771-6755

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JUL 1 1936

TOLSON
FAMILY
ONE

FILE

the same time. Mrs. Cherrington inferred that Beatrice's first marriage was with Russel Clark; however she later stated she could not say if Russel Clark and Beatrice were ever legally married.

Mrs. Cherrington would not discuss this point in further detail. She stated after her first marriage she and her husband had moved away from their home, the same being true in regard to Beatrice and her husband. She stated that all of them had lived in the vicinity of Tulsa, Oklahoma and that she had been in daily contact with here sister.

Mrs. Cherrington stated after she left her first husband in 1923 and had later learned to be a specialty dancer she had gone to New York City and had secured employment at night clubs and caberets, leaving New York City for Chicago, Illinois in the year 1928 or 1929. She stated from the year 1925 to 1928 or 1929 she and her sister Beatrice had always been in contact with each other by both mail and telephone.

Mrs. Cherrington stated during the time she was in the east her sister Beatrice had moved from Oklahoma to Chicago, Illinois and that upon her arrival in Chicago in 1928 on 1929 she had lived with her sister up until her second marriage. She stated her sister was then living with Russel Clark. Mrs. Cherrington stated that her sister and herself have always been very closely associated and in communication with each other at all times.

Mrs. Cherrington stated that after her second husband was sent to a Federal Penitentiary that she had later met John Hamilton and that she did not know how Russel Clark and John Hamilton came to belong to the same criminal gang other than just by coincidence.

Mrs. Cherrington was in a friendly attitude during the interview but would not discuss in detail questions in regard to her sister, Russell Clark or John Hamilton. Mrs. Cherrington will be released from the United States Detention Farm, Milan, Michigan on July 27, 1936, and if further interview with her is desired by the Bureau it is requested that the Detroit office be advised before this date.

Very truly yours,

H. H. Reinecke
Special Agent in Charge.

CHO:LBS

Mr. Nat[illegible]
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. H[illegible]bo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

THE PENTHOUSE
TWELVE TWELVE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Dear Edgar:

It just occurs to me that if Lundell is trying to pull some sort of a fast move, he may write you that he had seen or talked to me or received some sort of a message from me.

Nothing of the kind has occurred and if Lundell has something on his mind I hope it can wait until my return

Sameyou

Ryley.

RECORDED & INDEXED

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
[illegible] 16 1936 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON FOUR FILE

JUN 29 1936

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcs

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

Dear Edgar;

It just occurs to me that if Lundell is trying to pull some sort of a fast move, he may write you that he had seen or talked to me or received some sort of a message from me.

Nothing of the kind has occurred and if Lundell has something on his mind I hope it can wait until my return.

Samezever

Ryley.

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RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-41271-
80-2-149

FROM C R COOPER

Lundell.

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DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

EAT:CJ

June 24, 1936.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/[illegible]

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Time -
6:30 P. M.

RE: INTERVIEW WITH RUSSELL CLARK
AT OHIO STATE PENITENTIARY

I called the Cincinnati office and requested Mr. Harris to have an Agent who is near Columbus, Ohio go to the penitentiary tomorrow and talk to Russell Clark, who is serving a life sentence on a murder charge, and see if he could get any personal background concerning him, what he did before he went into the penitentiary and where he met Opal Long, etc. and then call the Bureau relative to same.

Time - 12:25 P. M.
(6/25/36)

Mr. Harris called from Cincinnati and in my absence talked to Mr. Foxworth, advising him that Russell Clark has consistently refused to furnish any information to anyone since he has been in the Ohio Penitentiary, and still adopts the same attitude with Bureau Agents. He will not furnish any information as to when or where he met Opal Long. He states that he had no criminal associates until he was 29 years of age (he is now 38), but he admits that he pulled two or three jobs by himself prior to that time. He claims that his occupation prior to that time was that of tailor and he is presently working in the penitentiary tailor shop. The parole clerk at the penitentiary was contacted and he could furnish very little information concerning Clark, stating that ~~Clark was~~ one of eight children; that he enlisted At Camp Taylor in 1919, was in the service for four months and received a dishonorable discharge. He has only two correspondents at the present time, his mother whose present address appears to be 611 Bethune, Detroit, and his wife, Bernice Clark, 909 Wilson Avenue, Apartment 5, Chicago, Illinois, who is undoubtedly Opal Long, although Clark will not admit this.

Mr. Harris further stated that when they made a check at the penitentiary in 1934 it was found that Opal Long went to the penitentiary and made a sworn affidavit that she is the wife of Clark under the name of Bernice Clark and she also produced what was purported to be a marriage

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62-21526-348
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 29 1936 P. M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED

certificate showing that Mr. Russell Lee Clark and Frances H. Wilson were married in Edgar County, Illinois June 22, 1922 by Justice of the Peace T. J. Davis and she also made a sworn affidavit at the penitentiary that she was the Frances H. Wilson named in that marriage certificate. Clark will not say whether this marriage certificate is true or not and will not say when and where he met Opal Long as this marriage certificate may pertain to someone else.

Mr. Harris stated he could ascertain nothing about Clark's personal background except what is already in the Bureau files and he thinks that if an Agent went to the penitentiary two or three times to talk to Clark, Clark might be induced to do a little talking, but that this should not be done for several days. He stated he would take no further action until he hears from the Bureau.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm.

EAT:TMF

RECORDED June 25, 1936

62-21526-349

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:

With reference to your recent discussion with Clyde concerning Opal Long, I am attaching hereto a copy of a memorandum dated June 24, 1936, which summarizes the information contained in the Bureau files concerning this woman.

I am having Russell Clark interviewed at Columbus, Ohio in an effort to ascertain further details concernin his personal history and if any additional data are obtained I will furnish them to you immediately.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover.

Enclosure

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KMH:CSH
62-29777

June 24, 1936

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

RE: OPAL LONG

In keeping with your request, I have reviewed the files in the Dillinger case in an effort to obtain information concerning the background of Opal Long and the manner in which she first became acquainted with Russell Clark. It is noted that she was interviewed on several occasions, but at all times assumed an attitude of antagonism and declined to furnish any information concerning herself or her participation in harboring any members of the Dillinger gang. The files disclose that she became convinced that the Government could only give her a maximum sentence of six months on a harboring charge, for which reason she pleaded guilty to such a charge without furnishing any information of evidentiary value which would have assisted in prosecuting her had she stood trial. As noted above, numerous efforts were made by Agents of the Chicago and St. Paul Offices to obtain personal background information, but these efforts were of no avail.

The file shows that Opal Long is the sister of Pat Cherrington. It appears that Evelyn Frechette several years ago married one Welton Sparks, while Pat Cherrington married one A. C. Cherrington. It further appears that Sparks and Cherrington became intimately acquainted with one another and later became involved in a postal robbery, as a result of which each was sentenced to serve a term of 15 years in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas. It would appear to be safe to speculate that it was through Pat Cherrington that Opal Long became intimately acquainted with Evelyn Frechette.

The file also reflects that Opal Long consistently alleged that she was the legal wife of Russell Clark, although no information was ever obtained indicating the place or date of this alleged marriage. The file reflects that Pat Cherrington and Opal Long have a grandmother living in Oklahoma, but her identity and the exact place of her residence are not known. The criminal record of Russell Clark shows that he was arrested by the Police Department at Evansville, Indiana on August 31, 1926 on a charge of robbery, and that

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-29777-1-1-1

this case was continued to September 15, 1926. The record further reflects that he was arrested by the Police Department at Fort Wayne, Indiana on December 9, 1927 on a charge of bank robbery, and that on December 16, 1927 he received a sentence of 20 years, which was to be served in the Indiana State Penitentiary at Michigan City, Indiana. It would appear that the final conviction of Clark was merely a succession of incidents antedating back to the arrest at Evansville, Indiana on August 31, 1926. There being nothing in the file to indicate the exact time or place that Opal Long met Russell Clark, it would appear that she was acquainted with him prior to his arrest on August 31, 1926. This conclusion is reached because the statement of Pat Cherrington indicates that her sister, Opal Long, was acquainted with and married to Russell Clark prior to the time that she, Pat Cherrington, became acquainted with other members of the Dillinger gang, after their escape from the Indiana State Penitentiary at Michigan City, Indiana on September 26, 1933.

Russell Clark has a sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Andy Strachen, who at one time during the early investigation in the Dillinger case were living at 75 Windermere Street, Highland Park, a suburb of Detroit, Michigan. Also, his mother, Mrs. Mae Clark, otherwise known as Mrs. Mary Clark, at that time lived at 531 Chandler Street, Detroit, Michigan. Investigating Agents gained the confidence of one of the residents at 531 Chandler Street and learned that Opal Long, Pat Cherrington and Evelyn Frechette were residing with Mrs. Mary Clark intermittently. It was alleged that Opal, Pat and Evelyn were very secretive while living with the Clark family in Detroit and rarely made any statements concerning their activities. Opal Long was the first of these three girls to appear at the Clark home. She came there during December, 1933. She then went away and returned with a Ford V-8 Sedan, which she alleged Russell Clark had purchased in Chicago in the name of Jesse Wilson. Opal Long advised the occupants of the above mentioned residence that within twenty-four hours after purchasing this car she and Russell Clark wrecked it near Evansville, Indiana. Investigation in Chicago disclosed that this car was actually purchased on December 14, 1933 at a Ford agency.

There can be no doubt as to the close relationship between Opal Long and Russell Clark. Investigation has disclosed that Opal resided with Clark and other members of the Dillinger gang at Daytona Beach, Florida from December 19, 1933 to January 17, 1934, at which time they proceeded to Tucson, Arizona. Opal Long and Russell Clark were finally apprehended at Tucson, Arizona on January 25, 1934. At this time Opal was charged with possession of a machine gun. She was, however, later released.

The criminal life of Russell Clark is stated briefly as follows:

He was received at the Indiana State Penitentiary, Michigan City, Indiana on December 16, 1927 on a charge of bank robbery, having been sentenced to serve a term of 20 years. He, together with seven other convicts also serving long terms, escaped from the said penitentiary on September 26, 1933. On the night of October 12, 1933 Russell Clark, with others, proceeded to Lima, Ohio, where John Dillinger was being held on a charge of bank robbery, and after murdering Sheriff Jesse Sarber they effected the unlawful delivery of Dillinger. Clark was apprehended at Tucson, Arizona on January 25, 1934. He was removed to Lima, Ohio where he was tried on a charge of having conspired to murder Sheriff Sarber, and on March 24, 1934 he was convicted, with a recommendation for leniency, and was sentenced to serve the remainder of his life in the Ohio State Penitentiary.

Russell Clark and Homer Van Meter became acquainted while both were serving long sentences in the Indiana State Penitentiary. Van Meter was received at the said penitentiary on July 28, 1926, having been transferred from the Indiana State Reformatory at Pendleton, Indiana, where he was serving from 10 to 21 years for robbery. There is nothing in the file to indicate the occupation or other undertakings of Russell Clark prior to the time he was received at the Indiana State Penitentiary.

According to Pat Cherrington, she was the paramour of Harry Copeland, who was on parole from the Indiana State Penitentiary at the time that numerous members of the Dillinger gang escaped therefrom, on September 26, 1933. She stated it was through Harry Copeland that she and Evelyn Frechette became acquainted with numerous members of the Dillinger gang, and it is, therefore, quite natural to assume that if Opal Long was married to Russell Clark, as she alleges, she undoubtedly joined up with him after his escape from the Indiana State Penitentiary and thereby became acquainted with Homer Van Meter, John Dillinger, John Hamilton and other members of the Dillinger gang.

For your information there are set out below the criminal records of Homer Van Meter and Russell Clark:

HOMER VAN METER

As Kenneth R. Jackson, #589, arrested by Police Department, Aurora, Illinois, June 23, 1923, charge - larceny, changed to disorderly conduct; disposition - sentenced to 41 days Kane County Jail and fined $200; paroled.

As Kenneth Jackson, #6124, received State Penitentiary, Menard, Illinois, January 11, 1924; charge - larceny; sentence - 1 to 10 years; *served 13 months; paroled December, 1924; violated parole; apprehended at Chicago and returned to Lake County, Indiana for trial.

*Arrested Chicago, Illinois, March 9, 1925; March 11, 1925 released to Gary, Indiana.

As Homer Van Meter, #4851, arrested by Sheriff's Office, Crown Point, Indiana, March 12, 1925; charge - robbery, 2 charges; disposition - 10 to 20 years on each charge, Pendleton, Indiana.

As Homer Van Meter, #14991, received State Reformatory, Pendleton, Indiana, March 25, 1925; charge - robbery (two counts); 10 to 21 years on each count.

*As Homer Van Meter, received State Penitentiary, Michigan City, Indiana, as #11561, July 28, 1926, in transfer from State Reformatory, Pendleton, Indiana; crime - robbery (2 commitments); sentence - 10 to 21 years (2 counts); Paroled under Reformatory jurisdiction May 19, 1933.

As Homer Van Meter, #--, State Penitentiary, Michigan City, Indiana; inquiry, November 15, 1933.

As Homer Van Meter (deceased), #--, Police Department, St. Paul, Minnesota; inquiry, August 27, 1934.

*1922, Chicago, Illinois; disorderly conduct; discharged.

*1923, Aurora, Illinois; disorderly conduct and intoxicated; fined $200 and costs.

#WANTED: As Homer Van Meter (poss. ident.) for bank robbery. Notify State Police, Indianapolis, Indiana; notified August 28, 1934.

(*Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints)

(criminal record of Homer Van Meter - continued)

*WANTED: As Homer Van Meter (poss. ident.) for bank robberies. Notify Police Department, Chicago, Illinois, per letter dated December 29, 1933. Notified August 28, 1934.

*WANTED: As Homer Van Meter (poss. ident.) fugitive from justice. Notify State Bureau, Des Moines, Iowa, per "The Iowa Sheriff, August 3, 1934. Notified August 28, 1934.

WANTED BY FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION: As Homer Van Meter, for obstruction of justice, I. O. #1222, dated April 11, 1934. Killed at St. Paul, Minnesota, August 23, 1934, Apprehension Order #1222-317.

*Homer Van Meter, indictment outstanding, Madison, Wisconsin, charging conspiracy to harbor Federal Fugitive; nol-prossed September 24, 1934.

RUSSELL CLARK

As Russell Clark, #4023, arrested by Police Department, Terre Haute, Indiana, August 30, 1926, charge - fugitive, robbery; taken to Evansville, Indiana, August 31, 1926.

As Russell Clark, #2891, arrested by Police Department, Evansville, Indiana, August 31, 1926; charge - robbery; continued to September 15, 1926.

As Russell Le Clark, #4212, arrested by Police Department, Fort Wayne, Indiana, December 9, 1927; charge - bank robbery; sentenced to 20 years in State Penitentiary.

As Russell Clark, #12261, received State Penitentiary, Michigan City, Indiana, December 16, 1927; charge - bank robbery; sentence - 20 years. *September 26, 1933 escaped - 1934 escape returned from Tucson, Arizona, February 10, 1934 released to Ohio authorities. Notified March 2, 1934.

As Russell Clark, #2378, arrested by Police Department, Tucson, Arizona, January 25, 1934, charge - fugitive from justice; *returned to State Penitentiary, Michigan City, Indiana.

As Russel L. Clark, #1100, arrested by Police Department, Lima, Ohio, February 10, 1934; charge - murder; *indictment filed; March 20, 1934 pleaded not guilty; found guilty and sentenced to State Penitentiary, Columbus, Ohio.

(*Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints)

As Russell Clark, #68131, received State Penitentiary, Columbus, Ohio, March 27, 1934; charge - murder, 1st degree, mercy; sentence - life.

*WANTED: As Russell Clark, jail delivery and murder and bank robbery. Notify: State Bureau, London, Ohio, per information received October 25, 1933. Also notify Police Department, Lima, Ohio, per information received State Bureau, London, Ohio Weekly Bulletin, October 27, 1933. Notified State Bureau, London, Ohio, March 2, 1934. Apprehended Police Department, Lima, Ohio.

*WANTED: As Russell Clark, bank robberies and prison escape. Notify Police Department, Chicago, Illinois, per information received December 29, 1933. Notified March 2, 1934.

(*Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints)

Respectfully,

K. R. McIntire.

COPY

PEF:RLG June 26, 1936.

62-21526-348

RECORDED

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/hrg

Dear Ryley:

In compliance with the request which you made of Clyde for information concerning Opal Long and Russell Clark, I forwarded to you yesterday a memorandum pertaining to Opal Long and have since had an Agent contact Russell Clark at the Ohio Penitentiary.

The Agent has advised that Clerk has consistently refused to furnish any information to any one since his incarceration in the Ohio Penitentiary and adopts the same attitude toward the Special Agents of this Bureau. He did state that he had no criminal associates until he was 29 years of age (he is now 38), but admitted that he had perpetrated a number of crimes alone prior to that time. He claims his occupation before he began his criminal activities to have been that of a tailor and he is presently working in the Penitentiary tailor shop.

From the Parole Clerk at the Penitentiary it was learned that Clark was one of eight children; that he enlisted in the Army at Camp Taylor in 1919, was in the service for four months after which he received a dishonorable discharge. Other than this, the records of the Parole Clerk contained no information.

It was also ascertained that Clark is presently corresponding with only two persons, his mother whose address is 611 Bethume, Detroit, Michigan, and aperson alleged to be his wife, one Bernice Clark, 909 Wilson Avenue, Apartment 5, Chicago, Illinois, who it is thought is undoubtedly Opal Long although Clark will not admit this.

It was also ascertained at the Penitentiary that in 1934 Opal Long called at the Penitentiary and executed a sworn affidavit to the effect that she was the wife of Clark under the name of Bernice Clar, and she also at the time produced what was purported to be a marriage certificate showing

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-21526

that Russell Lee Clark and Frances M. Wilson were married in Edgar County, Illinois, June 22, 1922, by a Justice of the Peace. At the same time she executed a sworn affidavit to the effect that she was the Frances M. Wilson named in the marriage certificate. Clark would not say whether this marriage certificate was true or not nor would he say when or where he met Opal Long and refused to furnish any additional information concerning himself.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover,

June 27 - 1936
Prov. R[illegible]

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover;

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62-215/26-350

FEDERAL L[illegible] F INVESTIGATION
JUN 29 1936 P. M.

Sir,

Reading of Crime's family Doctor in the "American magazine" it reminds me of how smart the people are in their work, when they are so nice at Church on Sunday.

And, smile and bow to the people as they leave the church, But no one ask where did they get that wealth?

JUL 1 1936

Country Rylen Cooper

no answer needed

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DATE 8/24/84 BY 19145 WEB/dlg

R. Sherlock
(formally) of Wash. D.C.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

CT:ec

July 6, 1936

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper has indicated that his next story for the American magazine series will be of Louis Piquett, to be followed by one concerning Alvin Karpis.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

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& INDEXED
62-91526-351
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 7 1936 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON JOSEPH TAMM
FILE

JUL 9 1936

COPY

JEH:OEP

July 9, 1936.

Time - 11:40 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Re: Request by N.B.C. for
Bureau broadcast.

Mr. Suydam telephoned regarding the request of Mr. Lundell of the National Broadcasting Company to make a radio broadcast of the Bureau. I stated that Mr. Lundell had been here before and had indicated he wished to take a case and run it through at the seat of government; that I did not favor this though I had not committed myself either way. I stated that in my opinion any broadcasting company should be limited to a factual presentation of a tour. I further stated that Mr. Lundell had indicated he had obtained the services of Courtney Ryley Cooper; that I had talked to Mr. Cooper about a week ago and he had denied this. Mr. Suydam stated the N.B.C. people had wanted to take a case and re-enact it in their New York studies; that Carleton Smith, the Washington representative had tried to obtain this. I stated I was opposed to any such dramatization in a studio. Mr. Suydam further stated that if such a dramatization were allowed with professional actors the motion picture people would complain when they were informed no professional actors could be used. I agreed with this stating that cases could be easily cited without being dramatized.

I stated that the request had been made for July 26 as this was the date of the founding of the Bureau in 1908. In this regard I said that if they wished to do a tour of the Bureau they should have the script submitted for approval by the 15th or 16th of July to allow the Bureau time to make any necessary corrections. Mr. Suydam stated he would talk to Mr. Lundell on the telephone and would advise me of any developments.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

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DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

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62-21526-352
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 1936 P.M.

COPY

CT:ACS

RECORDED

62-21526-353

June 29, 1936.

Mr. William Lundell,
Director,
Special Events Division,
National Boardcasting Company, Inc.,
RCA Building.
New York City.

Dear Mr. Lundell:-

I have your letter of June 25th concerning the broadcast matter.

This entire situation is in the hands of Mr. Suydam and the Attorney General, and I shall, of course, be guided by their wishes in the matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcs

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-21526-354

COPY

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
RCA BUILDING
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK

June 25 1936

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington D C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

My dear Mr Hoover:

I am sending along at the same time with this letter a letter addressed to Mr Henry Suydan in which I have outlined our proposal for a broadcast from the Bureau of Investigation on July 26th. This is in accordance with our several conversations during the past month.

The National Broadcasting Company has engaged the services of Mr Burr Cook to assist Mr Courtney Riley Cooper in the preparation of the script for this broadcast.

If it should be necessary for Mr Cook to talk with you while he is in Washington, I hope that you will find time to give him a few minutes.

With best wishes for the complete success of this venture, I remain

Yours very truly

/s/ WILLIAM LUNDELL

William Lundell
Director
Special Events Division

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-21526-354

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62-21526-353

JUL 11 1936

JUL 15 1936

TOLSON
JOSEPH

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

July 6, 1936.

EAT:CDW

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

Time - 1:20 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Courtney Ryley Cooper telephoned me from New York and said that in connection with his Piquette story, he was wondering if we had any information indicating how it was that Piquette got mixed up with Dillinger and his crowd. I told him that I did not know off-hand just how this came about, but that I would have it checked and he would be notified by telephone this afternoon.

He said he understands when we were after Dillinger, we were keeping an eye pretty much on Piquette and had his office under surveillance; that after the killing of Dillinger, Piquette was trying to get Loesser out of town, and Piquette and Loesser had quite a squabble in an alley some place. I told him his understanding is correct on these points.

Mr. Cooper said that he understands Piquette used Dr. Cassidy for some of the fingertip operations down in lower Illinois or Missouri, and on one occasion got him into a jam on a perjury charge. I told him Dr. Cassidy was used for the fingertip operations but as to the perjury charge, I was not advised; that, however, if McKee had told him about that particular angle, it was undoubtedly correct.

Subsequently, Mr. Cooper called me and said he had found the data he desired in the material which had been furnished him. He said that Meyer Bogue had furnished some information, and I informed Mr. Cooper that Bogue had, of course, been thoroughly discredited by the Bureau's inquiries in this situation, which showed that he is thoroughly unreliable.

Mr. Cooper advised that he did not now need the data which had previously been requested by him by telephone.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

62-21526-354

RECORDED & INDEXED

JUL 17 1936

JUL 11 1936

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

EFD:ECB July 16, 1936

62-21526

Special Agent in Charge,
Washington, D. C.

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
Theft of $225. from Mr. Courtney
Ryley Cooper, Raleigh Hotel,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau file in the above entitled case indicates that this case is not receiving prompt investigative attention in your district.

This matter should be placed in line for early investigative attention and you should submit a report to the Bureau at the earliest possible date.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY9145WEB/deg

RECORDED 62-21526-355

1936 P.M.

FBI

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUL 16 1936
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CT:ACS

July 16, 1936.

RECORDED 62-21526-356

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:-

The article "Crime's Advocate" has been reviewed and the following minor suggestions are made for your consideration:

On page two, paragraph two, line four, it is suggested that you may desire to delete the word "panderer."

On page fifteen, paragraph one, line one, it is suggested that the word "hotel" be substituted for the word "apartment house."

On page eighteen, paragraph two, the statement "Nor could surveillance include the lawyer's telephone" might be deleted since there is the implication that if the Bureau had had available men the Piquett telephone might have been tapped.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dadney
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Gibson
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 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUL 16 1936
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-29777-6222

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

RHH:ERM

July 16, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

"Crime's Advocate," by J. Edgar Hoover with Courtney Ryley Cooper, dealing with the story of Louis P. Piquett, has been reviewed and it is suggested that the following changes be made.

On page 2, in paragraph 2, line 4, Piquett is described as a panderer. There appears to be nothing in the files concerning Piquett which would indicate definitely that he was ever a panderer, and it is, therefore, suggested that this term be deleted in describing Piquett.

On page 15, the first line of paragraph 1 should read, - "In Louisville, a frightened man hid in a hotel."

On page 18, in paragraph 2, the following statement appears, - "Nor could surveillance include the lawyer's telephone." The implication is clear that if the Bureau had had available men, the telephone of Lawyer Piquett would have been tapped. In view of the Bureau's policy with regard to publicity concerning telephone tapping, it is suggested that this statement be deleted.

The second sentence of paragraph 1 on page 23 reads, - "The other was a tall, aged man with drooping shoulders, ----------." This statement has reference to Dr. Loeser, who was not tall and should not properly be described as having drooping shoulders, according to descriptions of Agents who have seen this individual. However, it should be pointed out that in his book, "Ten Thousand Public Enemies," Mr. Cooper described Louis P. Piquett in the same manner as he is described in this article. (See page 318, paragraph 3, line 2, of "Ten Thousand Public Enemies," by Courtney Ryley Cooper.)

RECORDED

Respectfully,
INDEXED

R. E. Joseph.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

ENC. BEHIND FILE

I ENCL H - Behind file

Rec CK Cooper 7-16-36 B8

JUL 20 1936

62-21526-356
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 18 1936 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
FILE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-29777-6772

DIRECTOR

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

DR July 15, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON.

The August issue of the American Magazine has just been obtained containing on page 40 an article entitled "$200,000 Rat Trap" by J. Edgar Hoover with Courtney Ryley Cooper. Believing that the Director would be desirous of being informed concerning this article, it is being forwarded herewith.

This publication has not otherwise been reviewed and should therefore be returned to the Bureau Library for reviewing and indexing after it has been seen by the Director.

Respectfully,

R. E. Joseph.

See Page 160 also

Enclosure.

Attached in the Bureau Library 7-24-36 T.C.D.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-31526-357

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 24 1936 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUL 29 1936

NATHAN TOLSON CLEGG LADD JOSEPH LESTER TAMM SOURFILE IDENT UNIT

CT:ec July 21, 1936

RECORDED 62-21526-358

Mr. Michel Ronsac,
Opera Mundi Press Service,
68, Chaussee d'Antin,
Paris-IX, France.

Dear Mr. Ronsac:

I have your kind letter of July 10th, and feel quite sure that you will hear from Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper concerning the subject of your communication.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Dawson
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
[illegible]
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 25 1936 P. M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-43472

Office July 21, 1936

RECORDED 62-21526-358

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:

For your information, I am attaching a copy of a letter addressed to me on July 10th, by Mr. Michel Ronsac, Opera Mundi Press Service, 68, Chausses d'Antin, Paris-IX, France, together with a copy of the enclosure thereto.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

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. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

62-21526-358
RECORDED COPY FILED IN

opera mundi

OPERA MUNDI PRESS SERVICE
SOCIÉTÉ A RESPONSABILITÉ LIMITÉE
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R. C. SEINE 250.840 B
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(3 LIGNES)
TÉLÉPHONES DE NUIT : AUTEUIL 26-79
MAILLOT 80-25
TÉLÉGRAMMES : PERAMUNDI-PARIS

68, Chaussée d'Antin
PARIS-IX

Mr. Nathan
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
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

July 10th 1936

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
W a s h i n g t o n D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

Dear Mr. Hoover:

With further reference to your letter of May 20th for which we thank you, I am sending you herewith the copy of a letter which I am addressing by the same mail to Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, care of the "American Magazine", which speaks for itself.

Thanking you for your kind cooperation,

yours sincerely,

M. Ronsac

mr:rb

Michel Ronsac

I ENCLE

RECORDED & INDEXED

JUL 30 1936

62-21526-358
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 25 1936 P. M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
JOSEPH
Jones Gandy

Ack + letter Mr. Cooper 7-21-36

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-43472-2

Représentation exclusive de :

KING FEATURES SYNDICATE, Inc., NEW YORK
NEWSPAPER FEATURE SERVICE, Inc., NEW YORK
INTERNATIONAL NEWS PHOTOS, NEW YORK
INTERNATIONAL FEATURE SERVICE Inc., NEW YORK
PREMIER SYNDICATE, Inc., NEW YORK
LONDON GENERAL PRESS, LONDON

TOUT EN PRENANT LE PLUS GRAND SOIN DES MANUSCRITS ET PHOTOGRAPHIES QUI NOUS SONT CONFIÉS, NOUS DÉCLINONS TOUTE RESPONSABILITÉ EN CAS DE PERTE OU DE DÉTÉRIORATION

July 10th 1936

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
c/o the "American Magazine"
250, Park Avenue,
New York City

Dear Sir:

On May 13th we wrote to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, regarding the series of articles entitled "THE REAL PUBLIC ENEMY n°1" (Secrets of the G-Men) which appeared in the "American Magazine". You will find herewith copy of this letter.

Mr. J.E. Hoover replied on May 20th, advising us that our letter has been referred to you for your attention. As we have not yet heard from you about this, we wonder whether you agree to our proposition. We hope that the "American Magazine" will be able to hand our letter over to you, but in case they could not do so we are sending a copy to Mr. J. E. Hoover.

Looking forward to your news,

yours sincerely,

mr:rb

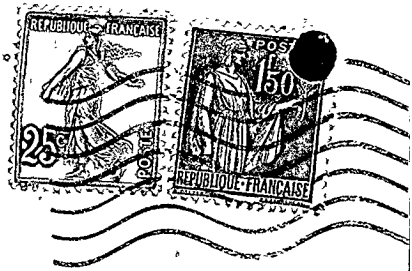
Michel Ronsac

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

62-21526-358

OPERA MUNDI
68 CHAUSSÉE D'ANTIN
PARIS





Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
W A S H I N G T O N, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/81 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

U.S.A.

VIA S.S. ~~[illegible]~~ BRITANNIC

COPY

THE MAYFLOWER
Washington, D. C.

Dear Clyde:

I just ran into the General at lunch. He was with several other persons and insisted on stopping everything while he went into a long dissertation on "what a wonderful thing Hoover and Ryley did for me on the Lowell Thomas hour. Why they told all about the Isreal case and the best of it was it was a real tribute. I didn't know a thing about it until I got back and read the manuscript. I was on a yacht but my office should have wired me so I could have listened in. Anyway it was a wonderful tribute and you both have my deep appreciation."

There was a lot more. Incidentally it was all voluntary.

See youse guys soon --

Samezever,

(S) Ryley



ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-21526-359

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 SWEB/dlc

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
JUL 29 1958

62-21526-359
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 29 1958 P.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FOLSON
FILE

PW:TD
62-21526

August 4, 1936

Special Agent in Charge,
Washington, D. C.

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; Theft of $225.00
from Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your attention is again directed to Bureau letter of June 20, 1936, advising the file in instant case reflected that no report had been submitted by your office subsequent to the one of Special Agent I. E. Mitchell, dated at Washington, D. C., March 31, 1936. You were further advised the Bureau desired that night watchman Louis Snedley be thoroughly and vigorously interviewed as to his possible connection with instant theft.

The Bureau file reflects that you were advised of your delinquency in this matter on July 16, 1936. You are, therefore, directed to place this matter in line for immediate attention and submit a report in regard thereto at the earliest possible date.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

DATE AUG 5 1936
RECORDED

62-21526-360
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 6 1936 P. M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145WEB/DTG

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

August 7, 1936.

2:55 pm

Courtney Ryly

Mr. Tolson tele. to say he has talked with Mr. Cooper at the Mayflower. Mr. Cooper is not feeling at all well today and thought he would just stay in his room.

He assured Mr. Tolson that there is not a thing that can be done for him. Mr. Tolson will call him again later this afternoon.

hwg

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

RECORDED
AUG 11 1936
62-21526-361
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 10 1936 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON FOUR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-24-84 BY 9145 WEB/dgg

RECORDED

62-21526-362

August 7, 1936.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:

I thought you would like to receive the enclosed photographs which were taken on August 4, 1936, during your visit to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I hope that these pictures will serve as a pleasant reminder of the occasion.

With best wishes and kind regards,

I am

Cordially,

John Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

Enclosures.

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

Floyd Gibbons Tour
2 photographs

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

August 5,1936.

Re: Floyd Gibbons' photos.

1 & 2 only

Unless otherwise advised, will have views Nos. 1-2-3 finished for transmittal to Mr. Gibbons and Mr. Cooper.

Prepare for autographing? no

st

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

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

and 2

AUG 14 1936

RECORDED & INDEXED

Photos sent 8/6/36 gme for REG.

62-21526-362

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 12 1936 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TRACY

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

Mr. Nathan
Mr. [illegible]on
Mr. Laughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Kleinkauf
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Record of Telephone Call of Visitor.

August 13, 1936.

Time 10:40 A.M.

Name Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper tele.

Referred to Mr. Tolson

Details:

Mr. Tolson advises that Mr. Cooper merely called to let the Director know he is leaving for Florida tonight.

A.S.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY 914SWEB/dcg

RECORDED
AUG 15 1936

62-21526-363

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 14 1936 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON JOSEPH

FILE

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY

Louisa, Kentucky August 18th 1936.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, FBI,
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145WEB/LMK

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your recent articles in the American Magazine have been very interesting, they will surely go a long ways in creating respect and good will for the law enforcement officers of this country, any prospective juror reading these articles will also be better qualified to try the case.

Would appreciate very much your recommendation of any books written for police officers covering, investigation and evidence and particularly one covering written statements, affidavits etc., which might later be used in Court.

I have worked as Special Officer for this railroad the past 10 years, and have frequently came in contact with your men, was very much impressed with one who testified in U S Court at Catlettsburg some months ago in a handwriting case, he made an excellent witness and a very fine impression on the Court in general, the defendant received 10 years, am sure that without this mans expert evidence he would have beat the case.

If your department should work out a correspondence course which would be available to police officers would be very much interested.

RECORDED & INDEXED

The help of your men in the past has been much appreciated, if I can be of any service to your men at anytime please call on me. With best wishes for your continued success, I am

Respectfully yours,

(s) M. L. Marcum
Special Office C. & O. Ry.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

94-3-4-20364

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 19 1936

SEP 9 1936

62-21526

Changed to

94-3-4-20

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 8/15 1936.

To: ____Director
____Mr. Nathan
____Mr. Clegg
____Mr. Tamm
____Mr. Edwards
____Mr. Egan
____Mr. Quinn
____Mr. Glavin
____Mr. Douglas
____Miss Gandy
____Mr. Tracy
____Mr. Renneberger
____Mr. Joseph
____Personnel Files Section
____Files Section
____Communications Section
____Miss Sheaffer

Mr H for RCH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Please send copy new Crim Ident booklet to Courtney Ryley Cooper

Letter 8-18-36 RCH 19

Clyde Tolson

94-3-4-20-365

RCH:CC

August ~~12~~ 19, 1936.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
433 North Lakeside Drive,
Sebring, Florida.

Dear Ryley:

I am enclosing a copy of a release just issued entitled "Criminal Identification and the Functions of the Identification Division" which I thought you might like to have.

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

Enclosure.

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

1 ENCL 12

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-365

INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 21 1936
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

RCH:ERM

94-3-4-20-364

August 25, 1936.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

Mr. M. L. Marcum,
Special Officer,
The Chesapeake and Ohio
Railway Company,
Louisa, Kentucky.

Dear Mr. Marcum:

I have received your letter dated August 18, 1936, and sincerely appreciate your commendatory statements concerning my articles which have appeared in the American Magazine.

It is regretted that I cannot recommend to you any books which might be of assistance in your work, but I am enclosing a Bibliography of Crime and Kindred Subjects which may serve as a reference source to you.

As of possible interest, there are also being forwarded to you under separate cover the following publications dealing with the activities of this Bureau: The Federal Bureau of Investigation; The Selection and Training of Personnel; Criminal Identification and the Functions of the Identification Division; How to Take Fingerprints; together with copies of my addresses delivered before the Boys' Clubs of America on May 20, 1936; under the auspices of the Hi-Y Clubs of America on June 22, 1936; and in connection with the activities of the Police Athletic League and the Crime Prevention Bureau of the New York City Police Department on August 7, 1936.

Permit me also to sincerely thank you for your very commendatory statements concerning the Special Agents of this Bureau with whom you have come in contact. I hope that your association with our men will continue to be mutually beneficial.

62-28022-4

Your suggestion that it would be of assistance to law enforcement officers for this Bureau to offer a correspondence course has been noted with interest. The booklet entitled "The Selection and Training of Personnel," which is being forwarded under separate cover, will be of interest to you in connection with the FBI National Police Academy.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

CC - Louisville

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 8/25 1936.

To:
- ____Director
- ____Mr. Nathan
- ____Mr. Clegg
- ____Mr. Tamm
- ____Mr. Egan
- ____Mr. Quinn
- ____Mr. Glavin
- ____Miss Gandy
- ____Mr. Tracy
- ____Mr. Schilder
- ____Mr. Renneberger
- ✓ Mr. Joseph
- ____Personnel Files Section
- ____Files Section
- ____Communications Section
- ____Miss Sheaffer
- ____ _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 usdoj/dge

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Send copy to C R Cooper as of possible interest

Walter Miller

9.C. #45-883

Clyde Tolson

8/31/36

CT:ACS

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-366

August 25, 1936.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
433 North Lakeview Drive,
Sebring, Florida.

Dear Ryley:-

I am enclosing herewith for your information a copy of a letter which I have received from Special Agent in Charge Gus T. Jones of the San Antonio Office of this Bureau, dated August 19th, concerning Kathryn Kelly.

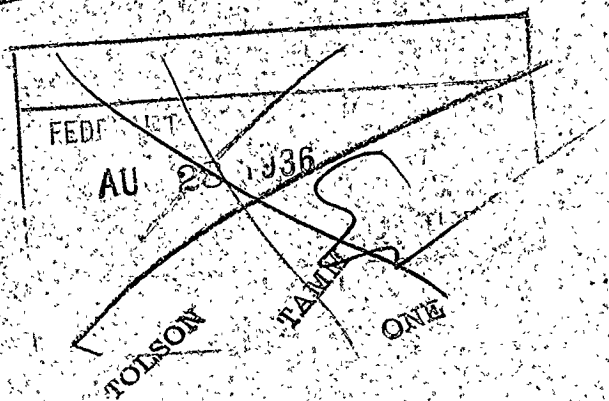
With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145WEB/deg



FEDERAL
AUG 28 1936
TOLSON TAMM ONE

ORIGINAL FILED 7-1125-1954

1216 Smith Young Tower
San Antonio, Texas.
August 19, 1936.

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

Re: KATHRYN KELLY,
CHARLES F. URSCHEL, Victim
Kidnaping.

Dear Sir:

Kathryn Kelly was the daughter of M. B. and Ora L. Brooks. Her father and mother were divorced about 1927. Her mother later married R. G. Shannon, a prosperous farmer and rancher at Paradise, Texas. This union resulted from a correspondence courtship started by the fact that the present Mrs. Shannon was writing articles for some Oklahoma Farm Magazine, R. G. Shannon being a subscriber thereto.

Up to that time R. G. Shannon was a rather well respected citizen of Wise County, Texas. However, it appears that the mother of Kathryn Kelly brought certain Oklahoma connections with her at the time she went to her domicile at Paradise, Texas, as the wife of R. G. Shannon.

Kathryn Kelly was first married to a man by the name of [illegible]. Nothing is known concerning this individual or what became of him. She later married a bootlegger by the name of Charles G. Thorne, who was in the wholesale bootlegging business at Fort Worth, Texas. Charles Thorne bought the house and furnishings at 857 E. Lullay Street, Fort Worth, which was later known as the home of Kathryn Kelly. While Kathryn and Charles Thorne still maintained the house at Fort Worth, Texas, they did live for a time at Coleman, Texas, where Thorne, assisted by Kathryn, pursued his bootlegging vocation.

RECORDED & INDEXED 14-32-4-20-366

About 1927 or 1928 Charles Thorne was found dead in the bedroom of their home at Coleman, Texas, shot through the head, a revolver lying by his side, and a typewritten note stating in substance, "I could not live with or without Kathryn consequently I am departing this world." A verdict of suicide was rendered although it was commonly talked at Coleman, Texas, that there was a possibility that Charlie Thorne had not committed suicide.

As a sidelight concerning this episode, an informant, [redacted] advised the writer during the investigation of the Urschel kidnaping case that one day Kathryn Kelly and another woman stopped at his filling station between Fort Worth and Coleman, Texas, and upon asking Kathryn where she was going she said, "I am going to Coleman and kill that s-o-b Charles Thorne." A couple of days later informant noticed in the press that Charles Thorne had committed suicide. At that time Kathryn was drinking.

b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEK/dg

Director, FBI August 10, 1933.

After the death of Charles Thorne Kathryn made her headquarters at the Kelly parental home at Fort Worth, Texas. It is known that she was a woman of easy virtue and made her livelihood in any manner she could other than by physical labor.

Through the fact that she had a nephew in the U. S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, at the time George Kelly was incarcerated in that institution, she somehow came to know Kelly, who after his discharge teamed up with her and later they were married. It is known that she would make long trips sometimes of weeks and months duration with Kelly and no doubt she participated in many of his unlawful ventures.

It is a conceded fact by everyone who knew both Kathryn and George Kelly that she was the dominating factor in this combination. She had more nerve and wisdom in the matter of law violations than George Kelly. It is not known whether she actually participated in any bank robberies with Kelly or any of his gangster associates, however, she was fully capable of doing so and had no scruples whatever along that line. Their home at Fort Worth, Texas, was not a pretentious place, however, it was a very comfortable six-room bungalow located in a very nice residential section of the city. Kathryn Kelly had no connections at Fort Worth, Texas, or any other place with any socially reputable people. It seemed to be her ambition to associate herself with high-class gangsters and it is firmly believed that it was her brain and ability that placed George Kelly in big-time gangster circles.

The reason that Detective Ed. Featherford (not Featherfield) of the Fort Worth, Texas, Police Department was in her confidence and why she did so much talking to him was due to the fact that Featherford had for a year or two prior to the Urschel case, been on very intimate terms with Kathryn. He likewise personally knew George Kelly. I know this to be a fact as Featherford so intimated and on more than one occasion said that he did not desire to appear as a witness in the Urschel case.

Kathryn Kelly, after she found out that Featherford had been associated with Bureau Agents in the Urschel investigation, became very bitter toward Featherford and made many statements and insinuations that George Kelly, Albert Bates, and herself had paid off Featherford on more than one occasion. This is partly borne out by the fact that at the time of his arrest in Denver, Colorado, Albert Bates smuggled a telegram out of the Denver City Jail addressed to Featherford and Swinney, Detectives, Fort Worth, Texas, requesting them to come to Denver after him on a bank robbery charge in Texas. This telegram was no doubt sent thinking to avoid possible implication in the Urschel case on the part of Bates and disclosed that he and George and Kathryn were probably on very friendly terms with Featherford. The man Swinney, mentioned in the telegram, was also a City Detective in Fort Worth, Texas, working as a partner with Detective Featherford.

Investigation in the Urschel case failed to develop that Kathryn Kelly took any part in the Indiana kidnaping case which Kelly and Eddie Doll admitted they perpetrated. It was always believed by the writer and other Agents connected with the Urschel case that either Kathryn Kelly or her mother, Mrs. L. Shannon, actually typed the Urschel kidnaping notes as both of them were above the average typist. In fact, Mrs. Shannon, had at one time held a position as a typist. This, however, was never proved as we were never able to locate the typewriter on which the notes were written.

The writer has always been of the opinion that Kathryn Kelly is one of the most cold-blooded dangerous women that he has ever contacted. She would, in my opinion, commit murder with the slightest provocation and in the search for her and George Kelly I always had in mind, in case the pair were located, to pay more attention to Kathryn than George Kelly while an arrest of the pair was being made. She is a consummate actress and possessed of an absolute dual personality.

According to the Arnold child, who was with them on part of their frantic effort to evade arrest, Kathryn and George with the Arnold child made their way from Coleman, Texas, to Chicago, Ill., where they rented an apartment and the first evening that they occupied the apartment George observed two men standing on the sidewalk in front of the apartment building and immediately had a first-class case of the "jitters" and insisted to Kathryn that they abandon their apartment immediately. According to the Arnold girl Kathryn gave George a first class "cussing" and stated that in her opinion he had no intestinal fortitude. The upshot of it was that Kathryn took George and planted him in a picture show that evening and proceeded to rent another hideout.

The Arnold girl advised the writer that on many occasions during the time she was with the pair George Kelly could walk the floor and rave, "I am the biggest fool that ever lived. I was making about fifty grand a year knocking off tin-can banks and now I have been inveigled into this thing. I wouldn't have this government heat on me for a million dollars." Even the Arnold child while with them reached the opinion that Kathryn Kelly had far more brains and nerve than did her husband George.

Kathryn Kelly had an obsession for fine clothes, fine jewelry, and expensive automobiles and apparently set her goal to the end that she would participate in anything to keep herself supplied with luxuries of this kind.

Very truly yours,

Gus T. Jones,
Special Agent in Charge.

RCH:PM

September 3, 1936.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
433 North Lakeside Drive,
Sebring, Florida.

Dear Ryley:

As of possible interest, I am enclosing interesting case 45-883 dated August 11, 1936, concerning the activities of Walter Miller, Carl Carrillo, and their associates in a case of robbery on the high seas.

Cordially,

Enclosure.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 45-883-11

RECORDED
&
~~INDEXED~~

94-3-4-20-367

1936

Outgoing letter 8-28-36
to Courtney Ryby Cooper
removed by L B Nichols
8-22-37

94-3-4-20-368

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145WEB/deg.

COPY

CT:ACS

August 28, 1936

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-3 C.R.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
433 North Lakeview Drive,
Sebring, Florida.

Dear Ryley:-

The article "The Amazing Mr. Means" has been reviewed and I would like to suggest your consideration of the following changes:

It is suggested that the following portion of the article beginning on page two and ending at the top of page three be eliminated:

"There were some files which Means wanted out of the way. One day he rushed into the office of the man who then was Director of the Bureau.

'There's a leak in this department!' he exclaimed. "Somebody around here is crooked. I've been informed through the grapevine of the underworld that a file has been stolen from this Department!'

There was instant investigation. Surely enough, a file was missing. It was such clairvoyance which caused the Director of that time to characterize Means as 'the ablest investigator he ever had known.' A later explanation removed some of the magic from Gaston's discovery. The reason he knew that file was missing was because, he, himself, had taken it and covered his theft by 'discovering the crime' before anyone else!"

On page twenty-six, the statement is made "be able to dig up the money ***". It is suggested that this might be changed to state "be able to 'retrieve' or "recover" the money."

On the same page, a statement is made concerning the money that "no doubt this is true." This might be changed by the use of the phrase "perhaps this is true."

I think the Means story is an excellent one and that it will provide most interesting reading for the readers of the American Magazine.

Sincerely

J. Edgar Hoover

ORIGINAL FILED IN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

EAT:TMF

August 21, 1936

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I am attaching hereto a memorandum addressed to me by Supervisor Smith, pertaining to efforts made to verify from the Bureau files the accuracy of Ryly Cooper's article, "The Amazing Mr. Means", from which it will be noted that several of these items cannot be accurately established by the Bureau files. I do not believe, however, that any danger or harm would result from this lack of verification in the Bureau files.

I do believe that that section of Page 26 in which reference is made to Means "digging up" the money which he has hidden should be reworded by the use of some other verb, so that if at some future date we recover this money in any manner other than by actual digging up, it will not appear that we were absolutely in the dark at the time this article was written. I believe that the verb "retrieve" could be well used at this point.

On the same page, a statement is made concerning the money, that "no doubt this is true"; - I would suggest the use of the word "perhaps" rather than "no doubt".

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-26978-5-83

RECORDED
&
~~INDEXED~~
SEP 10 1936

94-3-4-20-368
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 1936 P.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

JAS:MK August 17, 1936

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

In response to your oral request that the Bureau files be examined to ascertain whether the manuscript entitled "THE AMAZING MR. MEANS By J. Edgar Hoover with Courtney Ryley Cooper" contains any statements which may not be verified by reference to the Bureau files, you are advised that a rather lengthy examination of the Bureau files has been made and that the manuscript appears to be accurate in all details with the exception of particular statements noted herein below:

1. On page 2 of the manuscript an incident is described wherein Gaston B. Means rushed into the office of the then Director of the Bureau and stated that a file had been stolen from the Department. The Bureau files, as you will remember, contain information indicating that certain files were missing but had been found under circumstances which indicated that they were taken by Means. There does not appear to be any information in the files examined to indicate that the loss of the files was originally reported by Means. It is respectfully suggested that the Director may have personal recollection of this incident.

2. On page 3 of the manuscript the following statement appears: "There nothing unusual seems to have happened, other than the stories of off-side play and slugging which are said to have characterized his career as a member of the varsity football team." The writer has been unable to find anything in the Bureau files to substantiate the statement that Means was a member of the varsity football team or that he was guilty of off-side plays and slugging. In the event that Means was actually a member of the football team there appears to be reasonable assumption that he was guilty of unsportsmanlike acts, inasmuch as one person who knew him during his early years characterized him as a "bully."

3. On page 9 of the manuscript it appears that a statement is made to the effect that Means was tried for murder and acquitted in fifteen minutes. The Bureau files indicate that the jury which heard evidence in the case was actually out for approximately twelve to fifteen hours before reporting their verdict back to the judge, but that Means was found not guilty on the first ballot. Therefore it appears that Means was actually acquitted in fifteen minutes or less.

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-368

SEP 10 1936

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/DLG

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-26918-583

4. On page 11 of the manuscript there appear certain statements relative to a trunk delivered to a barn on the Means estate in North Carolina and which was seen by the military Intelligence officer. Near the end of page 11 a statement is made as follows: "Somewhere between the barn and New York, that trunk had been opened." From a photostatic copy of a statement made by Captain Charles L. Lloyd who appears to have accompanied Means on the trip in question, it is gathered that the trunk was actually checked as personal baggage to New York City but that Captain Lloyd was instrumental in causing this trunk to be taken off the train at Washington, D. C. It is therefore indicated that this statement should be somewhat revised so that it will not appear that the trunk actually reached New York. The copy of Captain Lloyd's statement is to be found in Section 2 of Bureau File 62-5565.

5. On page 16 of the manuscript the following appears: "Again, he 'admitted' having buried a million dollars in crooked money." The writer has been unable to find anything in the Bureau files to indicate that such a statement was made by Means. However verification of the statement to the effect that Means alleged he was given one hundred thousand dollars by a Japanese was found, and it does not appear improbable that Means did make such a statement concerning one million dollars. It is suggested that this information may have been secured from the Congressional Record or from newspaper clippings.

6. On page 19 of the manuscript the statement is made that Means somewhat gleefully repudiated the book called "The Strange Death of President Harding." It appears that this book was actually repudiated by the woman who wrote it based upon information furnished by Means but nothing was found in the files to indicate that Means himself repudiated the book in toto. Bureau File 62-6216 contains a clipping taken from Liberty of November 7, 1931 entitled "Debunking The Strange Death of President Harding." This article appears to have been written by May Dixon Thacker, who was the author of "The Strange Death of President Harding," and in it she indicates that she had been shown an affidavit sworn to by Gaston B. Means on April 15, 1929 wherein he swears that every word of his testimony before the Senatorial committee which investigated the Department of Justice and the Attorney General was a "frame-up." The committee referred to appears to have been the Brookhart-Wheeler Committee. Other statements were found in the files to indicate that Means did actually repudiate many of the statements made by him before this committee. Inasmuch as it would appear that many of the statements made before the

Brookhart-Wheeler Committee were included in the book published it appears that the Bureau files can be said to reflect partial repudiation of this book.

7. The Bureau file relative to the fraud perpetrated by Means and others upon Mrs. Evalyn Walsh McLean has been examined and it has been noted that this file indicates that a thorough search of Means' home was made upon a State search warrant but there is no definite indication that Means' premises were spaded up in an attempt to find the money paid so far as the writer was able to find. There is, however, a memorandum for the Director dated June 17, 1933 and signed by Mr. V. W. Hughes, now deceased, in which Mr. Hughes indicated that he had ascertained from Mr. Keith that a thorough search of the premises had been made and that as a matter of fact a certain playhouse had been lifted from its foundations. This tends to indicate that the premises were probably spaded up.

No further search of the Bureau files will be made in the absence of a request from you, it being noted that you may consider it not worth while to further attempt to verify some of the statements made but that you may consider other statements to be of sufficient importance to justify a further search.

Respectfully,

J. A. Smith

C O P Y

THE PENTHOUSE

Twelve Twelve Fifth Avenue

New York

Aug 11 -

Dear Clyde:

Here's the Gaston Means yarn.

In writing me on it will you use the new address in Sebring. I leave for there Thursday night to meet the trucks when they arrive. Gen will be here until Aug. 20.

Will probably call you tomorrow.

Samezever

S/ Ryley

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RECORDED

94-3-4-20-368

SEP 10 1936

TOLSON

FILE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-26778-5

[redacted] 94-3-4-20-369

RCH:PED
9[redacted]

September 18, 1936.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/kg

President W. I. Smith,
Pacific Union College,
Angwin, California.

My dear President Smith:

I have received your letter dated September 4, 1936, with enclosure, and sincerely appreciate your invitation for me to address the students of Pacific Union College on a mutually convenient Saturday evening.

I regret that the extent of my present commitments makes it impossible for me to indicate an acceptance of your kind invitation but I shall be very glad for Mr. W. L. Listerman, Special Agent in Charge of this Bureau's San Francisco office, to give an address. If this is desired, it is suggested that you communicate directly with Mr. Listerman, at Suite 1105, Mills Tower, San Francisco, in order to arrange the necessary details concerning his appearance.

Your commendatory statements concerning my article regarding "Ma" Barker which was published in the American Magazine are appreciated and I am pleased to know that you were able to use it as a basis for some of your addresses.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

CC-San Francisco

Enclosure: Copy of letter dated September 4, 1936, from Mr. W. I. Smith, Angwin, California.

94-3-4-20-369

C
O
P
Y

PACIFIC UNION COLLEGE
President's Office
Angwin, California

September 4, 1936

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145WEB/dig

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

Honorable Sir:

I read your article entitled "'Ma" Barker" in the April number of the American Magazine with a great deal of interest. In fact, I have used it in some appeals to young people as a basis for an outstanding illustration of the words of the Apostle Paul, "Be not deceived; God is not mocked. Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap".

Now, I have received your letter of August 25, in which you write concerning the F. B. I. Training Schools selection of personnel. As I have gleaned from the pages of the pamphlet which you inclose, it has occured to me that possibly you might be interested in giving a lecture to our young people on some occasion when it is your privilege to be on the Pacific Coast.

This is a unique institution, a Seventh-day Adventist college located in the heart of the coast range mountains about sixty miles north of San Francisco. The institution is isolated and is attended only by aspiring young people who are interested in Christian education and looking toward missionary service. So that you may understand a little more fully the purposes and objectives of the institution, I am inclosing a copy of our current bulletin and a Students' Manual.

We prefer to have lectures on Saturday evenings since these are not study periods and are devoted to social and recreational entertainment. We have no students who are candidates for Alcatraz or San Quentin, but we are sure that you can temper a message that will appeal to the hearts of our young people and will help them perhaps to pursue with greater determination, the straight and narrow way.

We shall be indeed glad to meet you at a convenient point to bring you to the college should it be possible for you to take time to visit us.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Cordially yours,

94-3-4-20-369

SEP 24 1936

PACIFIC UNION COLLEGE

WIS:JPS

(s) W. I. Smith President

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-1-4-95-1

Washington Field Office, Room 4244,
Washington, D. C.

September 15, 1936.

Special Agent in Charge,
Los Angeles, California.

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; Theft of $225.00
from Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In connection with the above entitled case, in which a plant was maintained at the Raleigh Hotel, Special Agent J. H. Heilker, at that time attached to the Washington Field Office, registered at this hotel as Mr. John H. Huff and ran up a bill amounting to $30.50 in connection with the surveillance which was being maintained. The bill in question is being enclosed herewith, and it is suggested that he forward this office immediately this sum of money together with the bill and same will be paid by an Agent of this office and a receipt obtained which Agent Heilker can use in seeking reimbursement on a blue slip.

Please have Agent Heilker give this his immediate attention.

Very truly yours,

J. H. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

94-3-4-20

EKT:IJ
62-3324
Enc.
cc Bureau

Ecu

LBN:PM:PED September 21, 1936.

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-370

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
433 North Lakeview Drive,
Sebring, Florida.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

Dear Ryley:

Clyde referred to me your letter dated September 13, requesting information regarding the jurisdiction of this Bureau over the robbery of banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

As you will recall, on May 18, 1934, Congress made it a federal offense to rob a national bank or member bank of the Federal Reserve System. On August 23, 1935, the provisions of the Federal Bank Robbery Act were extended to cover banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; thus extending the Bureau's jurisdiction over approximately 14,180 banks throughout the country. Prior to August 23, 1935, the Bureau had investigative jurisdiction over robberies of more than 6,300 national banks and member banks of the Federal Reserve System. It might be interesting for you to know that since that date there have been 104 robberies of insured banks reported to the Bureau; 22 persons have been convicted in federal courts in connection with investigations of these offenses and have received a total of 261 years in penitentiary sentences. In two instances the robbers were given sentences of life. A total of $11,200.00 in fines has been levied. The Agents of this Bureau, however, have cooperated in numerous instances with local authorities in connection with the robbery of banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and, as a result of their joint investigations, 29 persons have been convicted in state courts, receiving the following sentences:

Hold for Mr Tolson OR

1	-	death
3	-	life
13	-	indeterminate
355 years	-	actual, suspended and probationary sentences

Nine robbers of insured banks of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation have been killed by officers and on September 5, 1936, forty persons were in custody.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 21 1936
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

With reference to the annual report for the fiscal year of 1936, I must advise that to date it had not been prepared; however, rest assured that I shall keep you in mind and furnish you with a copy of the detailed report.

With reference to your wire addressed to Clyde, dated September 14, 1936, requesting information regarding a police scandal in San Francisco, I regret that I do not have any very detailed information available. I am, however, enclosing photostatic copies of newspaper items which appeared in the San Francisco Examiner on June 24 and June 27, 1936.

I regret that, at this time, I am unable to furnish you with any further information regarding the Toledo situation; however, I am enclosing several photostatic copies of newspaper items regarding graft and corruption which I thought might be of interest and assistance to you.

I trust the above information will be of assistance to you. I am looking forward with great anticipation to reading the manuscript of your new book.

Cordially,

Enclosure 10,8848

"Repentant or Not, Police to Stand Trial", San Francisco Examiner, June 24, 1936.
"Filibustering Balks Trial of 13 Policemen", San Francisco Examiner, June 27, 1936

"Convicts Loosed on Chicago," Chicago American, 10/30/34; "Parole System Exposed! Convict Freed, Promptly Swindles Benefactress Out of $200,000;" "Hope Hall is Haven for Paroled Convicts in Chicago," Chicago American, November 2, 1934; "Bandit Given Parole Turns Murderer," Chicago American, October 31, 1934; "Old Offender, Paroled, Attacks Policeman's Child," Chicago American, November 1, 1934; "Twice Paroled, Dies Battling Police," Chicago American, November 3, 1934; "Sleuth Named by Kidnaper," Washington Herald, July 18, 1936; "Marshal Out. So No Raid on Harvard Club," Cleveland Plain Dealer, 9/1/36; "Jail Long Beach Police Head," New York Evening Journal, July 15, 1936; "Bellinger Home, Pardoned," San Antonio Light, 7/29/36; "Policeman in Lucania Case Custed Over $74,500 Banked in 8 Years," The New York Times, September 1, 1936; "Twelve Cops Accused of Retaining 'Fixer'," New York Sun, July 2, 1936; "Dahill Puts Brown 'On Spot' in Wm. Hamm, Jr., Kidnaping," St. Paul Daily News, 7-20-36; "Detective in Atlantic City Revealed as Ex-Jailbird," New York Evening Journal, June 18, 1936; 2 pages from Los Angeles Daily News, July 10, 1936, headlines "Epidemic of Political Scandals in California Reaches Climax."

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

September 13-36

Sebring, Fla.

Dear Clyde:

Here is some information I neee right away for my book, in which I now am deep.

If the F.B.I. protecting only National Banks and Members of the Federal Reserve System against bank robbery, or has it also under its protectoratem those banks having Federal Deposit Insurance. Will you send me word on this as soon as possible?

Also, is the annual report for the fiscal year 1936 out yet---the one with cases and instances in it? If so, I should like very much to have it as soon as possible

Best of the best

Same Zever

Ryley

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/deg.

1 enc
Enc

Ack

RECORDED

9/21/36

H
Br
ac

OCT 9 1936

94-3-4-20-370
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 9 1936 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON RES. DIV.
FILE

Washington Field Office, Room 4244,
Washington, D.C.

October 6, 1936.

Special Agent in Charge,
Los Angeles, California.

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
Theft of $225.00 from Mr. Courtney Dyley Cooper,
Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

There is enclosed herewith receipted bill dated June 4, 1936 in the sum of $30.50 which should be turned over to Special Agent Heilker of your Office.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 914SWEB/drg

Very truly yours,

J. M. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge.

EKT:MBL
62-3324
cc-Bureau.

94-3-4-20-

903 Pacific Commerce Building
437 South Hill Street
Los Angeles, California

September 25, 1936

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/MS

Special Agent in Charge,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
Theft of $225.00 from Mr.
Courtney Hyloy Cooper,
Raleigh Hotel,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with the request contained in your letter of September 15, 1936 in the above-entitled case, I am transmitting herewith the bill submitted by the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D.C., dated June 6, 1936, together with check of Special Agent J. E. Walker with which to pay it.

It is requested that you give this your immediate attention and return the receipted bill as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

JHG:GH
Encl.
cc-Bureau

J. E. HANSON,
Special Agent in Charge.

94-3-4-30

AIR MAIL -
SPECIAL DELIVERY

WESTERN UNION

SEP 14 1936

WM3 58 DL XC

SEBRING FLO SEP 14 849A

CLYDE TOLSON ASST DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEAR CLYDE IF NOT IN FILES CAN YOU OBTAIN FOR ME BY TELETYPE DETAILS OF POLICE SCANDAL IN SANFRANCISCO IN WHICH SEVENTEEN OFFICERS WERE DISMISSED OR CONVICTED OF GRAFT BURGLARY AND OTHER CRIMES STOP ALSO WOULD APPRECIATE ANY LATE INFORMATION ON TOLEDO SITUATION AND OTHER MATTERS CONCERNING CIVIC CORRUPTION WHICH YOU BELIEVE TO BE OF VALUE BEST WISHES

RYLEY. 941A.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

94-3-4-20-371

RECORDED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OCT 9 1936 A. M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON RES. DIV. FILE

OCT 13 1936

ack 9/18/36

COPY

STUDY OF
DR. CHARLES H. FLETCHER
1750 W. 65th St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

October 13th, 1936.

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your article in The American, November issue, is great. Using it along with my lecture to-night. That is I am calling to the attention of my listeners the article about Karpis and reading parts of your article to bring out certain facts about him.

I noticed where you are going to write about Gaston B. Means in the next issue.

Have you an identification order or specimens of his handwriting that I can use with my lectures?

Speaking of these persons and then showing them the articles you write each month has proven very interesting as well as educational.

I await with interest your article about "THE GREATEST FAKER OF ALL TIMES" and the opportunity of analyzing his handwriting to find the truths about the writer before reading your article in the next issue.

Again thanking you for your wonderful co-operation, I am

Most Cordially,

/s/ DR. CHAS. FLETCHER

CHF.ks.

Dr. Chas. Fletcher, G. A.

P.S.

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-372

If you have the identification orders on the following will you please send them to me?
Thomas H. Robinson, Jr.-Stoll Kidnaping case,
Anything on Al Capone.

Thanks

OCT 29 1936

OCT 1936

TOLSON
RES. DIV.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 86-96-184-13

ESTABLISHED 1883

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

AFFILIATED WITH NORTHWEST BANCORPORATION

CAPITAL & SURPLUS $300,000.00

FAIRBURY
NEBRASKA

October 16, 1936

J.Edgar Hoover, Chief,
Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

Dear Mr.Hoover:

I have just read with very much interest your article in the American Magazine on Alvin Karpis. Also your article on the Barkers and, of course, it interests all of us in the bank to read these articles, we having passed through the horrible experience. When I think of Fred Barker having taken me to the vault, I again shudder.

Sometimes these articles make me again have the bad dreams that I had shortly following the robbery. However, we are all proud of the wonderful work you are doing.

Yours very truly,

R.S.Wilfley
Cashier.

RSWnh

Place name on mailing list

Noted 10-26-36

Ack 10-26-36

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-373

NOV 4 1936

TOLSON
RES. DIV.
ONE
FILE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 91-219-10

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

EAT:RP

October 20, 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

Courtney Riley Cooper called me and stated that he would like to have the Bureau files in the conference room tomorrow on the notorious impersonator whom we had discussed several times before. He undoubtedly refers to George R. Gabor, with aliases, and if you approve, these files will be made available for him in the morning.

Mr. Cooper stated that he would also like to look at the material on William Elmer Meade, and I am having the files marked and made ready so that they will be available for him if you approve.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

RECORDED
&
~~INDEXED.~~

OCT 26 1936

94-3-4-20-374

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 22 1936 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
TAMM
Miss Gandy
ONE

MWM:LCB
94-3-4-20-373
[redacted]

October 26, 1936.

Mr. H. S. Wilfley,
Cashier,
The First National Bank,
Fairbury, Nebraska.

Dear Mr. Wilfley:

I have received your letter of October 16, 1936, in which you advise that you have just read my recent articles in the American Magazine. I can well understand their added significance to you because of your Westhand experience.

I want you to know that your commendation of the work of this Bureau and my administration of it is deeply appreciated.

I am taking the liberty of placing your name upon our mailing list to receive future publications emanating from this Bureau.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/deg.

OCT 27 1936

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Gleason
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Seaborn
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

October 19, 1936

RCS:RD

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

Re: Comments on Article Submitted by Courtney Ryley Cooper

memo

I have reviewed the article submitted by Courtney Ryley Cooper dated October 7, 1936 entitled "Crime's Leading Lady" and submit the following comments:

I have been unable to justify by the files the statement by Mr. Cooper that Kathryn Kelly, in an effort to promote George Kelly as a "big shot", passed bullets from his machine gun around to various friends as souvenirs.

from Jones 10/21

Concerning the reference made by Mr. Cooper that Kathryn Kelly wrote or dictated the ransom notes involved in the Wolverton kidnaping case, I have been unable to find a justification for this statement in the files. However, the file indicates that Kathryn Kelly was with George Kelly at Cleveland, Ohio on the date that Mr. Wolverton was kidnaped, and it likewise appears that Kathryn Kelly was with George Kelly at Kansas City, Missouri at the time the first extortion note was sent to Mr. Wolverton after his release.

Mr. Cooper comments that Kathryn Kelly wanted to kill Mr. Urschel. I find no justification for this in the files.

Mr. Cooper also stated that Kathryn Kelly, at one time, offered $15,000 to a jailer to effect her release. I have been unable to find a reference to this matter in the file. However, there is information which alleges that Kathryn Kelly paid $15,000 to the law firm of Scott and McLean, which money is alleged to have been ransom money, to defend the Shannons.

RECORDED

Respectfully,

R. C. Suran

R. C. Suran

94-3-4-20-375

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 24 1936 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON RES. DIV. ONE FILE

no letter - all will be corrected 10/21/36

OCT 27 1936

I ENCLW

HN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

CT:MAM

Washington, D. C.

October 23, 1936

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I talked with Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper concerning the attached article entitled "Crime's Leading Lady", and he will make appropriate corrections in the draft of the story prior to submitting it to the American Magazine for publication.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 914SWEB/dlg

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
OCT 27 1936

94-3-4-20-375
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 24 1936 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON RES. DIV ONE FILE

1 ENCLW

Memo to Director from Tolson
10-23-36 removed by
L B Nichols 8-22-07

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145WEB/deg

EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

TWD:JJM October 14, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JOSEPH

The writer has reviewed the attached article submitted by Courtney Ryley Cooper dated October 7, 1936, entitled "Crime's Leading Lady," as to questions of Bureau policy and facts, so far as the facts are available to the Research Division, and no changes are suggested. In compliance with Mr. Tolson's instructions the article is being submitted to Mr. Tamm for a thorough checking in his unit as to the facts.

RECORDED

Respectfully,

T. W. Dawsey.

T. W. Dawsey.

OCT 27 1936

94-3-4-20-375
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 24 1936 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON RES. DIV. ONE FILE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145WEB/dg

memo Mr Tamm
10-19-36
RCS.

I ENCL W

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
SEBRING, FLORIDA

October 10 36

Dear Clyde:

Here is the Kathryn Kelly yarn, ~~which~~ which I shall pick up when I come to the office aweek ~~from~~ Monday, October 18.

This story is founded upon the files, of course, upon Gus ~~Jones~~ Jones' memorandum, and upon information which I had Dick Pearce--you met him in Tulsa--look up for me in Oklahoma City.

This mainly concerned Kathryn's meeting with Machine Gun Kelly, about which Gun said that he knew little. The dope in Oklahoma City is that Kathryn and George knew each other some time before he went to Leavenworth. This also is born out by remarks of the Magness woman--Louise Magness woman--and by Willie Russo, the gangster who ~~lived~~ lived with Kathryn Kelly while George was away.

94-3-4-20-375
RECORDED
INDEXED
OCT 24 1936
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The stuff about the kidnapping of Waggoner came from my personal knowledge with the Colorado Springs police.

Gus says that he was unable to fix the Bolverton kidnapping at South Bend on Kathryn in any way. However, later when Eddie Doll confessed to his participation in this kidnapping, he named Kathryn as being right in the middle of it. This is in Doll's confession.

TOLSON
RES. DIV.
ONE

See you soon.

Same ever

RES. DIV.

I ENCL W

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/MJ

94-3-4-20-376

RCH:PED October 29, 1936.

~~94-1-760-5~~

Mr. A. A. Friedrich,
Associate Professor of Economics,
Washington Square College,
New York University,
Washington Square,
New York City.

My dear Professor:

Your letter of October 23, 1936, has been received, in which you request copies of my articles which have recently appeared in the American Magazine for use in your study of law administration.

I am indeed appreciative of your desiring to use these articles and regret that I do not have copies of them available for distribution. I do not know whether they could be secured from the American Magazine.

It has occurred to me that you might like to have copies of my recent addresses entitled "True Costs of Crime," "Police Problems of Today," and "Science in Law Enforcement," which are enclosed. If you desire additional copies of these addresses I shall be glad to forward them to you.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

94-1-760-5

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Washington Square College

Washington Sqare, New York

October 23, 1936

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

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I have been referred to a series of excellent articles by you on the problem of crime prevent on in the United States, and the work of your bureau in connection therewith. These articles, I believe, were published in the American magazine.

The detection, prevention, and punishment of crime is considered in one of our courses, as a problem, under the general heading of "Law Administration."

We believe that these articles provide interesting material for student use.

Would it be possible for you to send us twenty-five or more copies of these articles ? This number of copies will make this material usable as a basis for the class room discussion.

Sincerely yours,

A. A. Friedrich
Associate Professor of Economics

AAF:G

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

RECORDED & INDEXED. 94-3-4-20-376

NOV 2 1936

OBTAINED

The Berkshire

TWENTY-ONE EAST FIFTY-SECOND STREET

Oct. 26-36

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Clyde:

Will you please ask Ed Tamm to ascertain the following for me:

Has the deportation of George Robert Gabor, released from Leavenworth last summer for this ~~purpose~~ purpose, been carried out? The files reflect that he was released and placed in jail to await deportation, but nothing further appears.

Also the following on William Elmer Meade, which ~~may~~ may be necessary to obtain from Ault in Jacksonville:

I understand Mead was sentenced to two years in his Jacksonville trial. Please confirm this. Also I should like to know if detainers have been placed against him for other frauds. If so, he is in for the rest of his life, since he now is about 63, which fact I should like to confirm. Also is it the policy of the Parole Board to parole men against whom detainers have been lodged?

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-377

May I have photos of Gabor and Mead.

I leaving tonight. Will be back Thursday. This remains my permanent address.

NOV 2 1936

Samezever

NICHOLSON TAMM FILE

Keep Edgar BUSY on that personal stuff. It is all arranged for.

EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Form 6

United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

October 27, 1936

The following is a transcript of the record, including the most recently reported data, as shown in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning our number

FBI-67207

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEBB/leg

J. E. Hoover

J. E. HOOVER, *Director*.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD, Baltimore, Md.	Geo. R. Gabor, aliases John F. Case, Frederick A. Von Krupp, T. T. Houghton Baron Fred Von Krupp, Taft T. Houghton, Baron Von Krupp, #23545	3-10-25	defrauding hotel - false pretence - bogus checks (2 cases)	9-2-25, 6 mos. each case, concurrent, rel. to Washington, D.C., 1-31-26. 1-31-26, false pretense, nolle prossed.
PD, Wilmington, Delaware	An George R. Gabor, charge - fugitive; George R. Gabor, aliases, George Frederick Baker Von Krupp, Jr. #1130	arrested delivered 9-4-26	Albuquerque, N.Mex., to Wilmington, Delaware. issuing worthless checks	[illegible], 9-4-26, 10-5-26, 9 mos. New Castle Co. W.H., rel. 5-20-27 and del. to U.S. Bureau, Gloucester, N.J. deported 1927, per ltr. from U.S. Gloucester City, N.J., 11-21-28.
PD, Los Angeles, Calif.	Taft T. Houghton, #28765	9-26-29	C.F. - bunco (fugitive from Houston)	rel. to Sheriff's Office, Los Angeles, 9-28-29 on #117531
SO, Los Angeles, Calif.	Taft T. Houghton, #117531	9-30-29	vio. Sec. 32, Fed. Penal Code	2 yrs.
USP, McNeil Island, Wash.	George Mohorn Gabor, aliases Taft Thom, Jr. George R. Gabor, #7882	12-3-29	Impersonation of U.S. Officer	2 yrs.

*Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints in FBI files.

For completion of our records, please supply dispositions to this Bureau in any of the foregoing cases where they do not appear.

7—2157

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
U.S.D.H., NYC, NY	George Gabor, alias G. R. Gabor, #5541	6-17-31	parole violator	2 yrs. USP, Atlanta, per inf. rec. 7-1-31, to USP, Leavenworth, Kansas, per inf. rec. 8-26-31.
USM, NYC, NY	Washington, D. C., arrested 6-21-31, fugitive; del. to USM, NYC. Geo. R. Gabor, #----	6-22-31	U.S.C.C. - violated - Passport Act	2 yr. USPA, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas
USPA, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas	George Gabor, #2886	8-26-31	vio. Imm. Law - false passport	2 yrs.
USP, Leavenworth, Kansas	George Gabor, #39438	8-28-31 in transfer from USPA, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas	vio. Imm. Law - false passport	2 yrs.
District Director, USI & NS, Kansas City, Mo.	George Robert Gabor, alias G. Gabor, #2100/4509	date not given (print rec. 7-2-32)	vio. Imm. Laws	deported to Hungary, 6-25-32. In the event this alien returns to U.S. he will be wanted by USI & NS, for prosecution under Act of March 4, 1929.
PD, Trenton, N.J.	George Robert Gabor, alias George R. Gabor, #4356	9-28-34	fugitive (U.S. Government)	rel. to U.S. Commissioner and held under $10,000.00.
USM, Trenton, N.J.	George Robert Gabor, aliases, George R. Green, C. G. Robertson, #12	9-28-34	fugitive	comm. in default of $10,000.00 bail

* Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints.

For completion of our records, please supply dispositions to this Bureau in any of the foregoing cases where they do not appear.

Three, our #FBI-67207 October 27, 1936 Form 6a

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
*	WANTED: As George Gabor, 6-24-32, rel. on parole for deportation. Parolee ret. to U.S. in violation of parole. Parole violator warrant issued 6-6-33. Notify U.S.Ed. of Parole, Washington, D.C. Notified 10-2-34.			
USP, Leavenworth, Kansas	George Gabor, #39438	returned 11-11-34 (as parole violator)	Imm. Act - false passport	2 yrs - *Detainer filed at USP, Leavenworth, Kansas, by USI & NS, Gloucester City, N.J., per inf. rec. from USI & NS, Gloucester City, N.J., 11-24-34. 6-23-36, expir. - wanted USI & NS, File #2100/4509.
District Director, USI & NS, Kansas City, Mo.	George Robert Gabor, Jr. aliases, Herman F. Schwartzenback, Taft Thew, Jr., Baron Von Krupp, George Gabor, #2100/4509	11-17-31 under Imm. Laws at Leavenworth Co. Jail, Leavenworth, Kansas	no immigration visa at time of entry	deported to Hungary via New York, 7-22-36. If this alien is hereafter found in the U.S. report should be made to the nearest office of the USI & NS, advising him of the previous institution of deportation proceedings and referring to file number 2100/4509.
	Admits having committed a felony involving moral turpitude, to wit: passing worthless checks, prior to entry into the U.S.; entered by means of false and misleading statements, thereby entering without inspection. (per inf. rec. USI & NS, Ellis Island, NYC). 1926, perjury in obtaining passport, susp. sent. (as on print #5541).			

*Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints.

cords, please supply dispositions to this Bureau in any of the foregoing cases where they do not appear.

GPO 7—2157

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
	WANTED: As George Robert Gabor, for deportation to Hungary - warrant issued, per inf. rec. from Dep't. Sec. of Labor, 4-10-35. Notify Secretary of Labor, Washington, D. C. Notified 10-2-36. As George Robert Gabor, #----, USP, Kansas City, Mo., impersonation; 4-10-35, 1 yr., 6 mos., Leavenworth. As George Robert Gabor, Kansas, 18 months USP, Leavenworth, Kansas on 2 counts to run concurrently for vio. of Sec. 76, Title 18, U.S.C. (per inf. rec. 4-27-36).			

The following is the description of the above individual as appearing on print #12:

Color, White; Sex, Male; Age, 28; Height, 5-5 3/4; Weight - 157; Build, Medium; Complexion, Medium; Hair, Brown; Eyes, Brown; Nationality, Hungarian.

*Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints.

October 27, 1936

MEMORANDUM

The following is the information specifically requested by Courtney Ryley Cooper in his letter to Mr. Tolson dated October 26, 1936:

George Robert Gabor was deported to Hungary by New York on July 22, 1936. This deportation is recorded on Gabor's criminal record, a copy of which is attached hereto for Mr. Cooper's information. Two photographs of George Gabor are attached to this memorandum.

William Elmer Meade was found guilty at Jacksonville, Florida, on October 7th on trial for mail fraud, and was sentenced on October 14th to two years in a United States Penitentiary at Atlanta and to pay a fine of $5,000. He was delivered to the Atlanta Penitentiary on October 17th. No detainers are reported as having been filed against Meade as yet, although while he was in the custody of the United States Marshal at Jacksonville, the United States Attorney at that point received a request from the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois requesting that a detainer be filed against Meade upon an income tax evasion charge in the event Meade was acquitted upon the mail fraud case. A fugitive complaint was accordingly filed by the United States Attorney at Jacksonville but was never executed, and consequently it does not appear at this writing that any detainer has been filed against Meade. Meade was born July 1, 1873, and is consequently 63 years of age at the present time.

It is not the policy of the Parole Board to parole men against whom detainers have been lodged, and the general rule is that no person will be paroled who has a detainer filed against him calling for the prisoner answering criminal charges.

Original forwarded

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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

1 - ENCLOSURES FOR BUREAU

RE NEW YORK FILE NO. 65-58325

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/blg

This picture given to Mr Tolson on 2-1-37 c.d.

94-3-4-20-377

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

CT:ACS November 5, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper has advised me that he will be in Washington on Saturday of this week. He is planning the following stories for the American Magazine in the order named:

1. Wm. Elmer Mead
2. Otto Wagner
3. Gabor; Impersonator.
4. "Lepke" Buchalter

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEST dig

94-3-4-20-378

RECORDED

NOV 9 1936

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 7 1936 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
RES. DIV. TAMM FILE

CT:ACS

16282

November 5, 1936.

Mr. Charles E. Ford,
Managing Director,
Universal Pictures Corporation,
Rockefeller Center,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Ford:-

I thought you might like to have the enclosed autographed copy of Courtney Ryley Cooper's book "Ten Thousand Public Enemies," which deals with the work of the FBI.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure.

Recorded 7-30-54 NT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/81 BY [illegible]

To Charles E. Ford
With expressions of my kindest regards and appreciation of your interest in the G-men
From your friend

94-3-4-20-379

RECORDED & INDEXED

NOV 6 - 1936

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV. 7 1936 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

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

16277

October 27, 1936

MEMORANDUM

The following is the information specifically requested by Courtney Ryley Cooper in his letter to Mr. Tolson dated October 26, 1936:

George Robert Gabor was deported to Hungary by New York on July 22, 1936. This deportation is recorded on Gabor's criminal record, a copy of which is attached hereto for Mr. Cooper's information. Two photographs of George Gabor are attached to this memorandum.

William Elmer Meade was found guilty at Jacksonville, Florida, on October 7th on trial for mail fraud, and was sentenced on October 14th to two years in a United States Penitentiary at Atlanta and to pay a fine of $5,000. He was delivered to the Atlanta Penitentiary on October 17th. No detainers are reported as having been filed against Meade as yet, although while he was in the custody of the United States Marshal at Jacksonville, the United States Attorney at that point received a request from the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois requesting that a detainer be filed against Meade upon an income tax evasion charge in the event Meade was acquitted upon the mail fraud case. A fugitive complaint was accordingly filed by the United States Attorney at Jacksonville but was never executed, and consequently it does not appear at this writing that any detainer has been filed against Meade. Meade was born July 1, 1873, and is consequently 63 years of age at the present time.

It is not the policy of the Parole Board to parole men against whom detainers have been lodged, and the general rule is that no person will be paroled who has a detainer filed against him calling for the prisoner answering criminal charges.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 [illegible]

94-3-4-20-380

United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C. Oct. 27, 1936

The following is a transcript of the record, including the most recently reported data, as shown in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning our number 16278

FBI-67207

J. E. Hoover

J. E. Hoover, *Director.*

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
PD, Baltimore, Md.	Geo. R. Gabor, aliases John F. Case, Frederick A. Von Krupp, T. T. Houghton Baron Fred Von Krupp, Taft T. Houghton, Baron Von Krupp, #25545	8-10-25	defrauding hotel - false pretense - bogus checks (2 cases)	9-2-25, 6 mos. each case, concurrent, rel. to Washington, D.C., 1-31-26. *1-31-26, false pretense, nolle prossed.
* PD, Wilmington, Delaware	As George R. Gabor, charge - fugitive; George R. Gabor, aliases, George Frederick Exter Von Krupp, Jr. #1430	arrested delivered 9-4-26	Albuquerque, N.Mex., to Wilmington, Delaware. issuing worthless checks	---, 9-1-26, 10-5-26, 9 mos. New Castle Co. W.F., rel. 5-20-27 and del. to USI Bureau, Gloucester, N.J. *deported 1927, per inf. rec. from USI & US, Gloucester City, N.J., 11-24-34.
PD, Los Angeles, Calif.	Taft T. Houghton, #28765	9-16-29	G.T. - bunco (fugitive from Houston)	rel. to Sheriff's Office, Los Angeles, 9-20-29 as #117531
SO, Los Angeles, Calif.	Taft T. Houghton, #117531	9-20-29	vio. Sec. 32, Fed. Penal Code	2 yrs.
USP, McNeil Island, Wash.	George Robert Gabor, aliases Taft Thew, Jr. George R. Gabor, #7882	11-9-29	impersonation of U.S. Officer	2 yrs.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/84 BY [illegible]

*Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints in FBI files.

For completion of our records, please supply dispositions to this Bureau in any of the foregoing cases where they do not appear.

GPO 7—2157

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
			16279	
U.S.D.H., NYC, NY	George Gabor, alias G. R. Gabor, #5541	6-17-31	parole violator	2 yrs. USP, Atlanta, per inf. rec. 7-1-31, to USP, Leavenworth, Kansas, per inf. rec. 8-26-31.
USI, NYC, NY	Washington, D. C., George R. Gabor, #---	arrested 6-21-31, 6-22-31	fugitive; del. to U.S.C.C. - violated Passport Act	USM, NYC. 2 yr. USPA, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas
USPA, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas	George Gabor, #2886	8-26-31	vio. Imm. Law - false passport	2 yrs.
USP, Leavenworth, Kansas	George Gabor, #39498	8-28-31 In transfer from USPA, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas	vio. Imm. Law - false passport	2 yrs.
District Director, USI & NS, Kansas City, Mo.	George Robert Gabor, alias G. Gabor, #2100/4569	date not given (print rec. 7-2-32)	vio. Imm. Laws	deported to Hungary, 6-25-3 In the event this alien returns to U.S. he will be wanted by USI & NS, for prosecution und Act of March 4, 1929.
PD, Trenton, N.J.	George Robert Gabor, alias George R. Gabor, #4356	9-28-34	fugitive (U.S. Government)	rel. to U.S. Commissioner and held under $10,000.00.
USM, Trenton, N.J.	George Robert Gabor, alias, George R. Green, C. G. Robertson, #12	9-28-34	fugitive	comm. in defa of $10,000.00 bail

* Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints.

For completion of our records, please supply dispositions to this Bureau in any of the foregoing cases where they do not appea

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
				16280
	WANTED: Ag George Gabor, 6-24-32, rel. on parole for deportation. Parolee ret. to U.S. in violation of parole. Parole violator warrant issued 6-6-33. Notify U.S.Bd. of Parole, Washington, D.C. Notified 10-2-34.			
USP, Leavenworth, Kansas	George Gabor, #39438	returned 11-11-34 (as parole violator)	Imm. Act - false passport	2 yrs - *Detainer filed at USP, Leavenworth, Kansas, by USI & NS, Gloucester City, N.J., per inf. rec. from USI & NS, Gloucester City, N.J., 11-24-34. 6-23-36, expir. wanted USI & NS, File #2100/4509.
District Director, USI & NS, Kansas City, Mo.	George Robert Gabor, Jr. alias Herman F. Schwartzenbach, Taft Thew, Jr., Baron Von Krupp, George Gabor, #2100/4509	11-17-31 under Imm. Laws at Leavenworth Co. Jail, Leavenworth, Kansas	no immigration visa at time of entry	deported to Hungary via New York, 7-22-36. If this alien is hereafter found in the U.S. report should be made to the nearest office of the USI & NS advising him of the previous institution of deportation proceedings and referring to file number 2100/4509.
	Admits having committed a felony involving moral turpitude, to wit: passing worthless checks, prior to entry into the U.S.; entered by means of false and misleading statements, thereby entering without inspection. (per inf. rec. USI & NS, Ellis Island, NYC). 1926, perjury in obtaining passport, susp. sent. (as on print #5541			

*Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints.

For completion of our records, please supply dispositions to this Bureau in any of the foregoing cases where they do not appe

cro 7-2

NO. OF CNTS	NAME AND NUM	ARR. REC	CHARGE	DISPOSITION

16281

WANTED: As George Robert Gabor, for deportation to Hungary - warrant issued, per inf. rec. from Asst. Sec. of Labor, 4-10-35. Notify Secretary of Labor, Washington, D. C. Notified 10-2-34.
As George Robert Gabor, #----, USP, Kansas City, Mo., impersonation; 4-10-35, 1 yr., 6 mos. Leavenworth.
As George Robert Gabor, Kansas, 18 months USP, Leavenworth, Kansas on 2 counts to run concurrently for vio. of Sec. 76, Title 18, U.S.C. (per inf. rec. 4-27-35).

The following is the description of the above individual as appearing on print #12:

Color, White; Sex, Male; Age, 28; Height, 5-5 3/4; Weight - 153; Build, Medium; Complexion, Medium; Hair, Brown; Eyes, Brown; Nationality, Hungarian.

* Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints.

For completion of our records, please supply dispositions to this Bureau in any of the foregoing cases where they do not appear.

6 F 9 7—2157

J. Edgar Hoover
Director:

Date 10-27-36.

Memorandum:

Mr. Hoover:

Mr. Tamm is holding the copies of the attached memo. in the event you wish to talk to him about it.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

NOV 10 1936

94-3-4-20-380

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 7 1936 A.M.
ALL CONTENT OF JUSTICE

FOLSOM
RES. DIV.
TAMM
FILE

1 encl
mj

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

16276

Mr. Nathan	( )
Mr. Tolson	(✓)
Mr. Clegg	( )
Mr. Baughman	( )
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	( )
Secretary	( )
	( )

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

Remarks:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

Federal Bureau of Investigati
States Department of I
Washington, D. C.

EAT:RP

October 29, 1936

Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Fenworth
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Karbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Relative to the letters written by Alvin Karpis and Dolores Delaney which appear in The American Magazine for November, you are advised that copies of these letters were in the possession of the Bureau shortly after each letter was written.

The letter written by Alvin Karpis to Dolores Delaney on May 10, 1936, was transmitted to the Bureau by the St. Paul Office with a cover letter dated May 11, 1936, which was received in the Bureau on May 13, 1936. A copy of this letter was also forwarded to the Bureau with a cover letter from the Detroit Office dated May 15, 1936, this letter being received in the Bureau on May 18, 1936. The original letter written by Karpis was, of course, delivered to Dolores Delaney.

A copy of the letter written by Dolores Delaney to Alvin Karpis dated only "May, 1936" was transmitted to the Bureau by the Detroit Office with a cover letter dated May 11, 1936, which was received in the Bureau on May 13, 1936.

No copy of the letter written by Dolores Delaney to Alvin Karpis was made by the St. Paul Office when the letter was received there since the St. Paul Office knew that copies of all Dolores Delaney's correspondence were being obtained through the Detroit Office.

For your information, Dolores Delaney was received at Milan, Michigan, on March 29, 1935, and in April, 1935, the Detroit Office perfected arrangements with the Milan Reformatory officials whereby the Bureau was furnished with copies of all of the incoming and outgoing correspondence of Dolores Delaney, and we had been receiving this correspondence for a period of more than a year when instant specimens were obtained.

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 7-576-13160X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

RECORDED & ~~INDEXED~~

NOV 11 1936

94-3-4-20-381

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 9 1936 A.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAMM ONE FILE

I talked with SAC Reinecke at Detroit concerning this situation, and he advised that the only information which he obtained from Milan specifically for Ryley Cooper was information concerning the background of Pat Cherrington, which information was obtained at the request of Mr. Tolson. Mr. Reinecke did not obtain copies of these letters from the Milan institution for Mr. Cooper.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm.

EAT:CDW

November 3, 1936.

Time - 2:55 P.M.

117456

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Courtney Ryly Cooper telephoned me from New York City and said that in checking on the William Elmer Meade matter, he noticed where he was indicted in 1922 for the fraud down in Florida; that he was in the penitentiary at Cannon City, Colorado, between the years of 1923 and 1925, and was released in 1925. He said he was wondering why the Post Office Inspectors did not pick him up when he was released from prison in 1925. Then, too, he said he was wondering if Meade's wife, San Francisco Kate Smith, had any criminal record.

After checking the files in this matter, I advised Mr. Cooper that according to available records, the Post Office Inspectors took Meade into custody when he was released from the Cannon City, Colorado, Penitentiary on September 4, 1925, and that he evidently posted bond at this time, although it cannot be verified from any available records. Subsequently, however, on August 11, 1933, the Post Office Inspectors again apprehended Meade at Chicago, Illinois, where he posted bond on August 24, 1933, which bond he subsequently jumped, and Meade was a fugitive on this latter bond when he was apprehennded by the Bureau Agents.

I informed Mr. Cooper that the wife of Meade, San Francisco Kate Smith, had no criminal record.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7-576-1933

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RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-382

NOV 5 1936

NOV 11 1936

CT:ACS

mcw

November 23, 1936.

117457

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Berkshire,
21 East 52nd Street,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:-

I am returning herewith for your files the letter addressed to you on October 29, 1936, by Mr. Alan C. Collins, Manager of Curtis Brown, Ltd.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

[illegible]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145[illegible]

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-383

Enclosure.

NOV 25 1936

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

1 ENCL.

mcw

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
NOV 24 1936
P. M.
[illegible]

RECEIVED

CURTIS BROWN, LTD London Paris Berli New York

Alan C. Collins, Manager New York Office, 18 East 48th Street.

20th October 1936.

C
O
P
Y

Courtney Riley Cooper, Esq.
c/o J. Edgar Hoover, Esq.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Riley:-

I think I wrote you sometime back about a popular book on scientific crime detection. I had a talk here with Deputy Chief Inspector John J. O'Connell of the New York Police force, who did a very fine technical book on the subject for Funk & Wagnall, but he is out for a popular book because he cannot write and he won't collaborate.

Has anyone else occurred to your mind as a possibility for such a book?*

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) ALAN

acc;fjs

* i.e., Anyone who knows the technical side. I can produce the writer.

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DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

Ltr to CR Cooper
reb. original of this
letter 11/23/36

94-3-4-20-383

Los Angeles, Calif.
November 24, 19[illegible]

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Washington, D.C.

117459

Dear Sir:

No doubt, this letter will be one of many hundreds you will receive from various people over the United States born from the reading of your article on Gaston B. Means in December issue of The American Magazine. To me, it is one of the most amazing and interesting stories I have read for sometime. It fires my imagination and if others feel the way I do, we all want to help you and your staff find the hidden $104,000, and who knows, but out of the grist of many mills, one small idea may appear to pave the way. It looks as if you have started us on a treasure hunt--you do the work and we contribute the suggestions. You have given us a thumbnail map of Means wanderings over the land and all throughout the trip mysterious trunks and suitcases crammed full of money and mysterious papers crop up here and there. The man takes phoney trips to outlying places and throughout it all, he seems to be establishing a trail crisscrossed many times, but all leading away from his home state of North Carolina. Our western quail plays the same trick, flying and scooting from you in plain sight, but it is always away from the rest of the flock or the mate on her nest. In the end the male returns to the flock unless otherwise impeded. No doubt, Mr. Means in his travels through Mexico, Canada, Arizona and other out of the way places felt at the time that he was blazing a

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. Tawes
Mr. Tracy
Miss Candy

Los Ang 12/7/36

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-31-94 BY 9145

RECORDED & INDEXED.
DEC 15 1936

94-3-4-20-384
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 27 1936 P. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

false trail that would confuse and hinder those who someday would take up the scent for his illgotten gains. No doubt he sought too, some ideal spot in his travels in which to hide his loot where it would be undiscovered for years and yet handy to him when it was needed. Yet, to a man of his crafty design, he felt that it would be unsafe outside of the territory he knew all his life-North Carolina. Foreign countries have border regulations and patrols and ever changing governments, western states though dry and parched in the summer are subject to heavy winter rains, numerous prospectors always searching the earth for wealth, landmarks always disapearing. These would naturally eliminate from his mind, such hiding places. Banks and safety deposit boxes would be out of the question for a man of his training. He alone would have to have access and control of his hiding place. He would have to control the land so as to have free entry when he wanted it. This brings him back home--North Carolina, Chevy Chase, the old barn or whatnot on his own personally owned property. The land about the house has been turned over-nothing found. The cellar was dug up. N o luck. This leaves us the house. What kind of a house is it. When was it built. If it is new, there must be plans, someone must have worked on the building of it. If it is an old house, who built it and who lived in it before he came. How far back does it date; The Civil War, the early ninties? We know that some of the old houses of the south had secret rooms, secret hiding places for the family plate and so forth. Suppose it is

117460

94-3-4-20 - 384

a new house, t[redacted] idea of some sort of nic[redacted] ight have prevailled in the mind of the builder. The natural fear of the south is that of the invader from the North. Even our Mexican friends fear invasion ffom U.S. and the Guatamalians fear the Mexicans and I suppose someone else fears the Guatamalians and so on to the Anartic Circle. Hence the security of secret hiding places. To return to the home of Mr. Means. It has a fire-place and no doubt a good well made chimney-one built to withstand the ravages of the elements and time. Mr. Means was sitting by the fireside, when Mrs. McLean's friend demanded the money. With the greatest surprise, he asked,"Did'nt Mrs. McLean get it." Who knows but that the rascal might have either raised or lowered his eye, focusing it on the hiding place within that room. He knew then that it was safely cached away for the time being. Who knows, after months of sitting in his cell, that he feels that maybe his money is not so well hidden, that someone, a stranger, a government agent or someone may stumble upon his hidden horde and find it. He knows that men have dug up his grounds, his cellar, his barn and all around and that maybe they may concentrate on the house. He wants to get out of jail. He wants to have a look at that old homestead and see for him self if his secret is still safe and maybe get the opportunity to transplant the dough to a place that has once been dug and searched--a sort of back-trailing idea. His cache of money must be constantly on his mind. It must keep him on pins and needles because his activities all seemed to lead to the acquiring of lots of money regardless of consequences.

117461

94-3-4-20-38

No doubt he liked his fireside and the chimney. Maybe it has false brinks, a well hidden nook, a safe repository for his ill-gotten gold. Possibly along it's sides he has hidden 117462 niches just large enough to hold a suitcase, a trunk of sorts, a metal box or a glass jar. Of course we can't go into a man's home and start tearing it down just on the theory of finding something we think is there. There must be other ways of checking. Then on the other hand, there is the cement foundation with possibly a hollow recess, accessable through a concealed opening in the baseboard or floor. This would be a lasting place and one hard to find. Mr. Means knew the history of the South, it must seem because he taught school and no doubt had listened to ~~any tal~~many tales of the Civil War period. Who knows that he may have learned of the construction of secret hiding places from some old time carpenter or cabinet maker. He may have known of and seen several in the old homes in the south and had given time and study to the construction of them hoping someday to utilize his knowledge. The question arises, if all this has a particle of truth in it, how can the house be checked. One has to start at the bottom of things and check. The inside has to be checked with the outside and vice versus. Plenty of photographs should be taken both inside and out and scanned closely. Measurements made and checked against floor plans and original plans of the house. No single item should be overlooked. Possibly an aerial photo might turn the trick. Possibly a tree covers a distorted portion of the home-possibly a window is

94-3-4-20-384

smaller on the outside than on the inside. Somewheres something is out of plumb and if the money is in the house, that should lead to the cache.

117463

To my way of thinking Gaston B. Means with all his craftiness has slipped up some place and it is just a question of time when it will be discovered. A study of Southern architecture and it's peculiarities ought to help. His one brain cannot hope to compete with the brains you must have in your organization. The longer he stays in jail, the nuttier he will become-worrying about his dough, if he feels for one minute that there is the slightest chance of it being located.

If the world still feels that Gaston B. Means was a fine old southern gentlemen who got into hot water in the Lindberg case by trying to help Mrs. Mclean, your article goes along ways towards knocking that idea into a cocked hat.

Yours very truly,

Frank H. MacDonald

Frank H. MacDonald.

ag
X

CT:ACS

94-3-4-20-385

November 23, 1936.

Mr. W. H. Gibson,
Concord, North Carolina.

Dear Mr. Gibson:-

I have received your communication dated November 17, 1936, concerning the article entitled "The Amazing Mr. Means," which appeared in the December issue of the American Magazine, and I desire to thank you for your courtesy in writing to me.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

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

NOV 24 1936

RECEIVED

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

NJLP:PM

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

November 21, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JOSEPH.

Pursuant to your instructions that the contraverted points in a letter of W. H. Gibson, dated November 17, 1936, be refuted by references in the files, kindly be advised that I have made as thorough a search as possible in the time allotted to me.

It will be noted that Gibson's criticism are of the article entitled "The amazing Mr. Means" by the Director and Courtney Ryley Cooper, appearing in the December, 1936 issue of the American magazine.

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-385

On Page 2 of Mr. Gibson's letter, last paragraph, he states "he never studied Law." This refers to the statement on Page 24, last paragraph, in the magazine article which states "then he was privately tutored and later took a course in law at the University of North Carolina." Means' personnel file, which is attached, discloses that he made the statement in his original application for appointment - "academic work at the University of North Carolina, leading to teaching and law."

DEC 17 1936

FILE

On Page 2 of Mr. Gibson's letter, he states "he never slugged anybody in a football game for he never played a game in his life and I doubt if he ever even saw one played." Gibson refers to the last paragraph, Page 24 in the American magazine article which states, "I have heard a few stories of the off-side play and slugging which are said to have characterized his career on the varsity football team." In my search of the files, I was unable to develop any information along these lines and in conferring with Mr. Smith, who spent over two and one-half days searching through the files when originally reviewing Mr. Cooper's article, he stated that he likewise could not substantiate the statement. Mr. Smith pointed this out in his memorandum on the review of this article, which is file number 62-26978-583, point #2. This statement is as follows: "2. On page 3 of the manuscript the following statement appears: 'There nothing unusual seems to have happened, other than the stories of off-side play and slugging which are said to have characterized his career as a member of the varsity football team.' The writer has been unable to find anything in the Bureau files to substantiate the statement that Means was a member of the varsity football team or that he was guilty of off-side plays and slugging. In the event that Means was actually a member of the football team, there appears to be reasonable assumption that he was guilty of unsportsmanlike acts, inasmuch as one person who knew him during his early years characterized him as a 'bully'."

As to the impersonation of Mr. Cannon's son, mentioned in this same paragraph of Gibson's letter which contraverts the statements in the magazine article on Page 25, column 1, paragraph 1, stating "He got a job as a traveling salesman for a Southern towel mill. His story is that he was soon made Western manager. But another version is that Means had a lot of

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DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/deq

fun on the road by posing as the owner's son and, upon exposure, was ordered back to the mill, from which he was finally fired for fomenting dissatisfaction among the workers." File 62-5565-201, in which the statement of impersonation is substantiated, has a letter from Charles R. Jordan, Acting Special Agent in Charge of the Charlotte Office in 1924, in which he sets out information obtained from John M. Oglesby, an attorney for the Cannon Towel Manufacturing Company, who, on interview, stated as follows: "Means was employed by the above named company as a traveling salesman and that after Mr. Cannon's attention was called to the fact that Subject was posing as his (Cannon's) son, he was relieved as a road salesman and assigned to office duty at the above named mill.....that he was subsequently discharged by Mr. Cannon for agitating and causing a lot of unrest among the other employees at the mill." When inquiries were made about the subject's general reputation, Mr. Oglesby stated "that it was very bad and that Means was forever in court, being made defendant in numerous cases, but owing to his family connections, and his father being a very prominent, honest, and upright lawyer, he always managed to escape punishment."

Referring to the last sentence of Mr. Gibson's letter contraverting the use of the term "an Estate," which appeared on Page 80, column 2, paragraph 6, in the magazine article as follows: "an old barn on the Means Estate," it appears that Gibson unquestionably is confusing the Means' Estate in Concord, North Carolina, and the possible later residence in the town. Descriptions of the North Carolina property of the Means family appear piece-meal in various places in the file which indicate that it may have been classed as an estate. No where have I been able to determine that the actual word "estate" was used but in a review of the whole, old 62-5565 file, the statement that the Means' property could have been called an estate, in view of his father's prominence, seems to be substantiated.

The files and the magazine are attached hereto should you care to refer to them further.

Respectfully,

N. J. L. Pieper

EJLP:PH

November 21, 1936.

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Respectfully,

H. J. L. Pieper.

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Location Concord N.C. Nov.17 1936 193

To Mr J.Edgar Hoover,
Washington D.C. Dept.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

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

Dear sir:

I have just read your article in the American Magazin Gaston B.Means, familiarly known in Concord as Bud. I once was and perhaps am yet his friend. I went to school with him and then to college, the University of North Carolina, which institution he entered one year behind me. I was instrumental in getting him in my fraternity. He was very highly thought of at the University and after leaving there was head of the Albemarle (N.C.) Graded Schools. There he made such a good reputation that the late Mr. J.W.Cannon emplyed him and sent him to New York to work in the Cannon Mills office under the late Mr. Jno. C. Leslie who had charge of the Cannon office there. Mr. Cannon valued Means' services very highly and Mr. Leslie stated that Gaston Means was the most valuable man in his emply. Means only called on the big Department stores such as Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago, Rice Styx & Co. of StlOuis &c.

DEC 17 1936

94-3-4-20-385

Some years after he had been working for the Cannons a chain on an upper berth in a Pullman car broke and Means was thrown out. He was severely injured, staying here at his home in bed for some months, I have forgotten just how long. During this illness I saw him practically every day and he was in bad shape. Upon his recovery he returned to N.Y. a changed man. In a conversation I had with Mr. Leslie soon after this he stated that he was worried about Gaston. That from being one of his most dependa

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Location 193

To

Dept.

men he had become one of the most undependable. Thinking that perhaps resposibility might correct the faults he sent him to Chicago in cahrge of the Cannon office there.But no good came of it and he was discharged or quit I dont know which and has rael career started.

On one of hid visits home I went to see him accompanied by a young Doctor,graduate of Johns Hopkins and honor man at that Institution.He had been at the University of N.C. with Means,was a Fraternity Mate and fond of him.He told me to talk to other members of the family and let him put Means through a preliminary mental examination as he thought him unbalanced.When we left I asked him what he thought of Bud.He replied that Bud was as crzy as a loon, suffering from a form of mental disorder making him think that what ever he did was rght,that he must always be "the big man in every every thing and continually in search of notoriety.

During his life here he was highly regarded by every body,a genial,likable boy.His failing,if it was one,was that if you called him a liar he would knock your face off before you got it out of your mouth.He was very fohd of children and was always ready to defend a woman on a child.

Now for a few inacuracies in your article.He never studied Law.He never "slugged" any body in a football gave for he never played a game in his life and I doubt if he ever even saw one played.He was not discharged for posing as Mr.Cannon8s son and I never heard that he had done so and I know all the Cannons

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Location 193

To

Dept.

intimately and have talked with all of them about Means.

As to what he did after leaving the Cannon Mills office I dont pretend to know except as to the Express Co.matter.In this you are correct.But at this time he certainly was a badly unbalanced man.From questions he asked me and remarks that he made I knew exactly what he was planning to do and I told his brother and brother in law.They said he was crazy and the best thing that could happen to him would be to get locked up.

That he has done all the things you say he has done I dont doubt but that they were the acts of a sane and normal man I do very much doubt.Had he been examined by some impartial and competant Expert I have always felt that an operation might have made of him a useful citizen for he has ability and courage and once had honesty and character.

What his family,mother and three sisters at leact,have suffered on his account only God knows.His mother,now dead,and sisters were and are people of the highest character.

They do not and have not lived on an Estate unless you call a 75 by 200 ft.lot such.

Yours truly

W T Gibson

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

LMC:RD
94-3-4-20-384

December 7, 1936

117458

Mr. Frank H. MacDonald,
1920 Marsden Street,
Los Angeles, California.

Dear Mr. MacDonald:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 24, 1936 referring to the article published in The American Magazine, December, 1936 issue, concerning Gaston B. Means.

I appreciate your interest in forwarding this information to me, and wish to thank you for your commendatory remarks.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Jacobs
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tracy
Miss Carter

cc-Los Angeles

DEC 10 1936

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
DEC 5 - 1936
P. M.

DEC 10 1936

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

273

CT:ACS

December 5, 1936.

Mr. Edward Wheeler,
c/o The American Magazine,
250 Park Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Wheeler:-

In pursuance of a request from Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, I am enclosing herewith photographs of William Elmer Head.

Sincerely,

Enclosures.

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DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/ALS

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boughton
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

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
DEC 5 - 1936

94-3-4-20-38

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC. 5, 1936 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

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DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

The Berkshire
TWENTY-ONE EAST FIFTY-SECOND STREET
NEW YORK CITY

November 29

Dear Clyde:

Under separate cover I am sending you all the proofs except the last chapter which has not yet been set up of "here's To Crime." I know that you will find muc in it, especially the last chapters which will shock your Iowa steadfastness, but the story of crime as she blooms cannot be told in kintergarten language.

Little Brown and Company are making this one of their four important books of the year, and it is either ~~dxtiz~~ destine to make a wild success or flop badly. I do not know--~~xkz~~ and at this moment, do not care much, I am so tired---which one it does. I have the thing off my chest and that is that.

You will find many errors, especially typgraphical ~~oxx~~ ones. Please give them no attention as these are uncorrected ~~proo~~ proofs, the only ones available at this time. Also I have substituted later figures for ~~onxz~~ old ones in several places where the Bureau is mentioned.

You also will notice a number of things which have their beginnings in the Bureau but for which I have explained no source. I have done this because I believed it best for the Bureau not to be known as having furnished me these facts.

I will be in Washington not later that December 14 to look

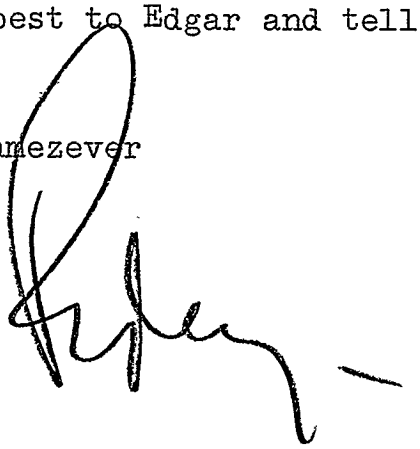
RECORDED
94-3-4-20-387
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 9 1936 A.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
RES. DIV.
I ENCL H
behind file
DEC 10 1936

The Berkshire
TWENTY-ONE EAST FIFTY-SECOND STREET
NEW YORK CITY

after that matter about which you spoke to me on the telephone.

Give my best to Edgar and tell him that the world still loves him.

Samezever



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 12/7 1936.

To:
- ____Director
- ____Mr. Nathan
- ____Mr. Clegg
- ____Mr. Tamm
- ____Mr. Egan
- ____Mr. Quinn
- ____Mr. Glavin
- ____Miss Gandy
- ____Mr. Tracy
- ____Mr. Schilder
- ____Mr. Renneberger
- ____Mr. Joseph
- ____Personnel Files Section
- ____Files Section
- ____Communications Section
- ____Miss Sheaffer
- ____ _____

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Ole Tile

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/MM

Clyde Tolson

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

FILE NO. 62-3324

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D.C.	12/2/36	10/19,20 & 12/2/36	WM. S. McKINLEY WSM:GAJ

TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECTS:

CHARACTER OF CASE
Theft of $225.00 from Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D.C.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Louis Smedley and various other Raleigh Hotel employees were replaced by new ones when the hotel changed hands during the summer of 1936. No burglaries of note have occurred since new management took charge and had hotel door locks changed. Smedley denies knowing persons responsible for instant theft.

-C-

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent I. E. Nitschke, Washington, D.C. dated March 31, 1936.

DETAILS:

MR. H. J. HARDER, Auditor, Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D.C., has informed the writer that the hotel changed hands during the summer of 1936 and that the following employees among others were replaced by new ones:

E. C. Owen, former manager
R. H. Koontz, former assistant manager
L. J. Edwards, former house detective
Louis M. Smedley, former night watchman

Smedley's wife, Reva, is still employed as a seamstress in the linen room and is now living with Smedley at 1207 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C.

Mr. Harder stated that the new management changed the locks on the hotel room doors and that no burglaries of note have occurred since the new management took charge.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Guy Hottel C/S/S SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

94-3-4-20-388

DEC 9 1936

DEC 13 1936

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3 - Bureau
2 - Washington Field

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

Telephonic inquiry of MR. E. C. OWEN, who is now connected with the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, developed that there have been no developments in instant case since the date of last report.

LOUIS M. SMEDLEY, 1207 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. was interviewed at the Washington Field Division on December 2, 1936. He stated that he is 43 years of age and comes from Little Washington, Va.; that he is a World War veteran and has a clear record; that he worked for the Blawknox Steel Mill, Blawnox, Penna., as a night watchman from February, 1924 until May, 1930; that he was then out of work for a time and was a patient at a veterans' hospital during part of this period; that attorney Lynn Lucas, of Luray, Va., got him a part time job with the Raleigh Hotel as night watchman about May, 1935, and that he was later given full time work; that the new management let him go when it took over the hotel during the summer of 1936, and that he is now temporarily employed at Woodward & Lothrop's Department Store, Washington, D.C.

Smedley was questioned at length concerning the robberies at the Raleigh last spring but stated that he does not know who committed the thefts and definitely denied that he was in any way responsible.

As it appears that all logical leads have been covered, and that the information does not warrant further investigation, this matter is being closed on authority of the Special Agent in Charge.

-CLOSED-

CT:ACS

aaf
X6

December 7, 1936.

94-3-4-20-287

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
433 North Lakeview Drive,
Sebring, Florida.

Dear Ryley:-

I received your letter dated November 29th and also the draft of the material for inclusion in your new book entitled HERE'S TO CRIME.

The book is most revealing with regard to crime conditions throughout the United States and I feel sure it will be well received.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

(4)

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAILED
DEC 7 - 1936
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

E AMERICAN MAGA

THE CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY

EDITORIAL ROOMS 250 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK

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

December 8, 1936.

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for sending the photographs of William Elmer Mead which were received yesterday.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar Wheeler

Edgar Wheeler

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DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dez

EW:GD

RECORDED
&
INDEXED.

DEC 15 1936

273

94-3-4-20-389

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 9 1936 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON RES. DIV. ONE FILE

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-390

December 7, 1936.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
c/o Mr. Verne Porter,
Algonquin Club,
65 West 44th Street,
New York City.

Dear Ryley:-

I am returning to you herewith the extra copy of the article "Elmer and His Wonderful Wallet." It is suggested that you consider certain changes in the draft of the article.

On page eleven, line four, it is believed that the phrase "the sucker was the officer who was taking Mead to the penitentiary" should be eliminated inasmuch as it might be undesirable to use such an expression in referring to a law enforcement official regardless of the fact that he is not specifically named and regardless of his efficiency or inefficiency.

On page nineteen, paragraph two, there is reference to the effect that a victim who had been swindled communicated with the Denver Police Department but received no reply. I think it might be well to eliminate this reference inasmuch as it might be construed as a criticism of the Denver Police Department.

On page twenty, paragraph two, there is a reference to St. Augustine and Daytona Beach, Florida, and the statement is made that in those places "law enforcement was in control of confidence men,". It is felt that this statement should be eliminated inasmuch as there is nothing in the records of the Bureau to substantiate this reference.

On pages twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, certain references are made to occurrences at and near St. Augustine, Florida. The Bureau records do not substantiate this statement and it is felt that possibly the material on these pages should be made more general to eliminate any possible charge of unwarranted criticism.

On page twenty-eight, the statement is made that "The Bureau is implacable in its resolve to track down anyone who changes his fingertip patters, ***." It is felt that as a matter of policy, it might be better to state that the Bureau is implacable in its resolve to track down anyone who attempts to change his fingerprint patterns.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-31-84 BY 9115 SWEB/deff

The article, "Elmer and His Wonderful Wallet" is most interestingly prepared and I think will be of much interest to the readers of the American Magazine.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely,

Enclosure.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

EAT:TMF

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

December 4, 1936

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I have reviewed the attached article entitled "Elmer and his Wonderful Wallet", by Courtney Ryley Cooper and desire to advise that a majority of the reported facts in this article are not susceptible to verification in the files of the Bureau. I am frankly fearful of the possibility of producing adequate proof of some of the statements made in the event they are questioned.

On Page 11, the statement is made in connection with the escape of Mead from an officer who was taking him to a penitentiary, that "the sucker was the officer who was taking Mead to the penitentiary". I don't believe it desirable for the Director to use such an expression in referring to a law enforcement official, regardless of his efficiency.

On Page 15, there are references to the fixer in the Denver district who is probably Lou Blonger, but there is nothing in the Bureau files that would substantiate these statements.

On Page 16 of the article, the statement is made that Denver, Los Angeles, Hot Springs, Miami, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Kansas City and San Francisco were good confidence towns " in other days". I suppose that the statement "other days" saves us from any accusation of making changes at the present time.

On Page 20, a statement is made that Mead went to St. Augustine and Daytona Beach where law enforcement was in the control of confidence men. We can't prove this.

Pages 21 and 22, according to Mr. Cooper, were obtained from articles appearing in the Chicago Daily News in 1921 and in articles written in St. Augustine in 1922. As indicated, the Bureau records don't substantiate the statements made. Likewise, the statements appearing concerning the activities at a beach near St. Augustine in 1922 are not established by the Bureau's files.

The article makes excellent reading; in fact is as flowing as anything I have ever read written by Mr. Cooper, but I frankly doubt anyone's ability to produce sufficient evidence to substantiate some of the statements made.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm

RECORDED & INDEXED.

94-3-4-20-390

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 20 1936
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DEC 11 1936

TOLSON

ENCLL

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Mr. Mathan
Mr. Folsom
Mr. Haughman
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Candy

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

December 3, 1936

RCS:RD

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

"Elmer and his Wonderful Wallet"
by Courtney Ryley Cooper

I have reviewed the manuscript of Courtney Ryley Cooper entitled "Elmer and his Wonderful Wallet," and as is noted in Mr. Cooper's letter to Mr. Tolson dated November 27, 1936, he obtained certain information by collateral inquiries concerning the operation of confidence men. The confidence schemes related by Mr. Cooper concerning the sale of the viaduct, the foot-race game, and the purchase of horses can not be verified by our files.

A minor discrepancy appears on page 26 of the manuscript wherein he states that associates of William Elmer Mead were trailed from Mead's house at Chicago. This did not occur, but appears to be a possible explanation as to how Mead was captured as related subsequently in the manuscript.

On page 28 a statement is made as follows: "The Bureau is implacable in its resolve to track down anyone who changes his fingertip patterns, believing that a person does this only for desperate reasons." As a matter of policy it perhaps would be better to state that the Bureau is implacable in its resolve to track down anyone who attempts to change his fingerprint patterns.

Respectfully,

R. C. Suran.

R. C. Suran.

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RECORDED
&
INDEXED.

94-3-4-20-390

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 10 1936 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
EDDY

ENCLOSURE

DEC 24 1936

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WKB/MJH

The Berkshire
TWENTY-ONE EAST FIFTY-SECOND STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Nove,ber 27-36

Dear Clyde:

Herewith two copies of Elmer and His Wonderful Wallet, being t.e story of William Elmer Mead. Instead of writing a long list of stuff by which I ha e tied up Elmer with various activities, I have made notes of my sources on the ma gin of one of the copies.

You see, to know Mead's set-up, it is necesssary also to be familiar with the workings of the Denver Bunco Ring, which was caught in 1922, and in which Mead was such a silent partner that ~~his xpre xem~~ while it was his victim which brought about the arrest of the whole gang, HIS PRESENCE IN DENVER WAS NOT EVEN SUSPECTED UNTIL THE GANG WAS ROUNDED UP.

The Denver Bunco ring was a direct outgrowth of the old Mabray Gang which made Council Bluff's ~~famxz~~ infamous for the fixed foot race and which gave rise to the popularity of the fixed foot race all over the country. It was here that the lost pocketb ok, as far as I can determine, was invented.

Phillip Van Cise gives Mead credit as being the ~~outstand~~ outstanding member of the Bunco Ring, and about the only one that was able to survive knockout blows given in Denver. You will note from Mead's record that Mead was up in Denver in 1910 as a bunco suspect and given hours to leave town.

I also ran across a little item in Chicago newspaper files which I did not put into the story. That was the fact that a man using the alias of ~~Wxzxxx

The Berkshire
TWENTY-ONE EAST FIFTY-SECOND STREET
NEW YORK CITY

As you know, I knew Lou Blonger personally and saw him often, and while the Presid nt's money racket was not told me as having been worked by Mead, it was told me as being the gag prevalent at that time żmzz and in use by all con men working in Denver. The same was true of the selling of the Fourteenth Street viaduct, which, incidentally, was within two blocks of police headquarters.

There is also this angle---that whenever there is a "fishing crew", or gang of confidence men in town, everybody works at everybody else's racket. That is, the con men who are nct actively engaged on a "cutomer" or "prospect" quite willingly form the background for the "store", as bettors, mœbxz "customers" etc, in the same way that a bunch of extras work øœz in a stage play. Therefore, while a sucker may be the property of only a few con men, all the grifters in town play their part in trimming him, thus furnishing the excitement in a bookie "store" or "stock market brokerage office."

If there are any qualifications or corrections, will you attach żœœx them to the carbon, and I will pick it up when I am down there.

As I note in a marginal note, the name of Elmer was not drawn out of thin air, but was the name which was used for Mean by his wife.

Samezever

LBN:MKH

December 11, 1936.

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-391

Mr. Roy M. Nolan,
2318 West Chestnut Avenue,
Altoona, Pennsylvania.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated December 9, 1936, with reference to the article entitled "The Amazing Mr. Means", which appeared in the December issue of The American Magazine.

It appears that the statement in the above-mentioned article, with reference to the unlawful activities of Gaston B. Means, with certain defendants under indictment, who were later convicted for fraudulently using the mails to further the sale of stock of The Glass Casket Corporation, is warranted by public records and documents.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dwyer
Mr. Gaffney
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nelson
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
DEC 12 1936
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LBN:JJM December 11, 1936

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JOSEPH

There is attached hereto a memorandum answering the allegation appearing in the letter of Mr. Roy Nolan as to the authenticity of the statements contained in the American Magazine article entitled "The Amazing Mr. Means."

Mr. Pieper and Mr. Smith went through the files again last evening and no further information was found therein. Practically all of the data set forth in the attached memorandum was secured from court decisions and appeal briefs which are matters of public record.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols.

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DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-391

DEC 29 1936

DEC 5 1936

Re: GASTON B. MEANS
Glass Casket Case

The article entitled "The Amazing Mr. Means" which appeared in the December issue of the American Magazine, with reference to the connections of Means with the Glass Casket Case, states:

"It seemed that a group of men in Altoona, Pa., had conceived the brilliant idea of selling stock in a new kind of burial casket. It was to be of glass, so that a bereaved person could view the deceased from all angles. However, after having sold the stock, the promoters had failed to deliver this magical glass casket and had been indicted for fraud.

"Thereupon Gaston Means, in all his plumage, had ridden into the picture, announcing that, with his power at the seat of government, he could, for $65,000, quash the indictments. The defendants had paid. Then they had waited.

"But Mr. Means had become terribly busy. He remained busy so long, in fact, that the defendants finally gave up, pleaded guilty, then complained long and loudly about the big government agent to whom they had given $65,000, for doing nothing. Again Gaston Means was convicted and sentenced to two years, this sentence to be served after the former one. Thus at last we put Means away where he would cease to bother.."

Mr. Roy M. Nolan, in a letter dated December 9, 1936, makes a number of allegations as to the correctness of the above statement, his allegations will be set out as follows, with the facts in reference thereto:

1. "Contrary to the impression you leave, Altoonans conceived neither the idea of manufacturing glass caskets in Altoona, nor the subordinate idea of selling glass casket stock to finance production of glass caskets in Altoona."

In the American Magazine article it is stated that "a group of men in Altoona, Pa. had conceived the brilliant idea of selling stock in a new burial casket" and refers further to "the promotors had failed to deliver this magical glass casket and had been indicted for fraud."

With reference to Nolan's statement, Judge Manion, in the case of Kaplan, et. al. v. U. S., 18 F. 2d. 939, in reviewing the facts of this case, pointed out that 65 defendants were named in the indictment of whom 13 were found guilty of using the mails to defraud, and 8 were acquitted, and as the Court said, these "other dispositions, unnecessary to mention, was made of....the other defendants." Joseph E. Dorn had secured a contract from the Glass Casket Corporation of Altoona, Pa., for the sale of 19,000 shares of its stock. Later this contract was cancelled and on April 18, 1922, another was entered into between Henry Crager, doing business as A. B. Heim & Co., and the Glass Casket Corporation. Testimony established that Benjamin Crager, Samuel Safir and Samuel Rosenblatt and Harry Sideman operated under the name of the Crager System, Inc. In March of 1922 it solicited the business of the Glass Casket Corporation of Altoona, Pa.

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DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145WEB/DAG

 94-3-4-20-391

Dorn, at this time, had the contract to sell 19,000 shares of Glass Casket stock. After negotiations, Dorn assigned it to the Crager Systems and in place of the assignment a new contract was entered into by the A. B. Heim and Company, referred to above, to handle the stock of the Glass Casket Corporation. "Dorn and Rosenblatt went to Altoona and arranged for the making and signing of the new contract." Surely this statement of the Court is sufficient to back up the American Magazine statement that "a group of men in Altoona.....conceived the brilliant idea of selling stock." If this statement is not sufficient, surely the statement from the appeal brief of Kaplan and other defendants (Dept. File 36-1534-42) filed by U. S. Attorney Emory R. Buckner, which is a public document and a part of the official Court record and from which are quoted the following statements which were based on the testimony in the case; "In accordance with this agreement, Dorn went to Altoona, Pa. with defendant Rosenblatt of the Crager System, Inc., to arrange for the substitution of a new contract between A. B. Heim & Co and the Glass Casket Corp. (fols. 367, 449, 553). On this trip to Altoona, Rosenblatt and Dorn brought with them three letters (Exhibits 16, 17, 18), (fol. 368). These when revised and approved by the Glass Casket Corporation, were sent out to old stock holders. (Exhibits 3, 4 and 6.) These were given to Rosenblatt by Edelstein (note, M. H. Edelstein, a Government witness, was Office Manager of the Crager System) in Dorns presence. (fol. 643). After the sales campaign started, Dorn was given the responsible position in the scheme of directing operations at Altoona. There he had charge of the salesmen, answered inquiries from them, gave them instructions and generally assisted them (fols. 390, 396, 456, 458, 555, 584, 585). He also answered any letters received in Altoona, (fol. 706). Benj. Crager testified he remained there about 20 days in all (fol. 587) being absent a short period." (Page 10 and 11).

From the above our statement is correct that "a group of men in Altoona.....conceived, etc."

This is further verified by the following letter marked Exhibit 5, dated April 24, 1922, quoted in the appeal brief of David D. Stansbury, attorney for defendant Jack Block (Dept. File 36-1534-41) which is a part of the Court records in this case.

"To Whom It May Concern:

"The bearer, whose signature appears below is a duly accredited representative of A. B. Heim and Company, and as such, is entitled and empowered to present your allotment in The Glass Casket Corporation, and to receive payments therefor in the name of A. B. Heim and Company.

Yours truly,Corporation
By

President

"Signature of
authorized representative"

Likewise Exhibit 6, a letter dated May 10, 1922, addressed to the stockholders of the Glass Casket Corporation, quoted in the above mentioned brief, shows the close connection of the Glass Casket people and The Crager System:

"The prospects of our Corporation during the last two weeks have undergone a change for the better. In the latter part of April A. B. Heim & Company, New York City, brokers, contracted to purchase the remaining original shares of the Corporation, with a view to supplying working capital to put our plant under production. At this time that Company has more than made good its agreement with us, enabling the corporations to contract for the additional facilities needed to take care of quantity output.

"A letter just received from A. B. Heim & Company conveys the information that they contemplate selling in the very near future Glass Casket shares at an increased price over that paid for it by you.

Sincerely yours,

SWM/HMN The Glass Casket Corporation"

In dismissing the indictment as to Manning, the Trial Judge, with respect to the letters sent out by the Glass Casket Corporation, said, "They were not good documents, of course. I don't think they were documents which exculpate him from moral wrong..." (Page 24, Mr. Stansburys appeal brief.)

"The defendants in this case can be divided into three distinct groups: Manning, President of the Glass Casket Corporation; the Crager System Outfit, which consisted of Safir, Sideman, Rosenblatt Gettzler, Joseph Dorn, Benjamin Crager and Henry Crager; and the groups of salesmen of which there were originally 56. The indictment was dismissed as to Manning, the President of the Glass Casket Corporation." Page 23, Appeal brief for Plaintiff in Error. (Dept. file #36-1534-40)

As a sidelight on Nolan, the following appears in Plaintiff-in-Error brief (Geo. Z. Medalie, attorney), Dept. file #36,1534-40, page 8:

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From the files and court decision we are unable to find anything to verify directly the American magazine statement that "the promoters had failed to deliver this magical glass casket." It is true they were indicted for fraud nevertheless and numerous individuals convicted for the fraudulent use of the mails in selling stock of the Glass Casket Corporation, which, of course, strengthens our statement.

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"The uncontradicted evidence is that if the Glass Casket people had been successful in raising the necessary money to put them in production, the Corporation would be successful today." P. 31. "The court, in dismissing the indictment as against Manning, stated that it was possible that if the necessary capital had been raised, the Corporation might have been successful today." P. 31.

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The American magazine statement refers to men in Altoona or promoters of the stock, and it makes no difference whether Manning or any other officials of the Glass Casket Corporation were indicted or convicted for the fact remains, that of the four defendants composing the Crager System, Incorporated, Benjamin Crager, Harry Sideman and Samuel Rosenblatt plead guilty and Samuel Safir was found guilty by the jury. Defendant Joseph E. Dorn was likewise convicted as was defendant Henry Crager. (Fol. 322, Page 9, Appeal Brief of United States Attorney Emory H. Buckner, Department File 36-1534-42) It will be recalled that Dorn, Rosenblatt and Crager were in Altoona when negotiations were entered into with the Glass Casket Corporation, as indicated in the answer to allegation Number 1. Thus Nolan's accusation is foundationless — in the American magazine no statement is made impugning the character of the management of the Glass Casket Corporation as such. And it can logically be contended that the stock promoters were aligned with the actual management of the Glass Casket Corporation.

4. "Contrary to the impression you leave, the indicted promoter paid nothing to Gaston Means for any purpose, particularly not to quash the indictments."

It would appear that Mr. Nolan is attempting to infer from the statement in the American Magazine that S. W. Manning, President of the Glass Casket Corporation paid Means. Such is erroneous on his part, for the article refers throughout to promoters of stock, and refers particularly to the defendants indicted, whom Means approached with the promise to quash the indictments for $65,000. The following are the actual facts in connection with this item, as taken from the opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals (9 F 2d 872), in the case of Felder v. U. S.

The court states: "It is not necessary to dwell upon the unsavory testimony regarding their negotiations. We sum it up by saying that it seems to us proven quite clearly that the casket men named and their attorney, Kostner, did agree that Means should be paid $65,000--in consideration of which the warrants upon which they had been arrested would be quashed, the books of what was alleged to be the 'scheme' would be rescued from government seizure, letters would issue from the 'Department of Justice completely exonerating each and everyone'."

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This opinion was delivered on a writ of error by Thomas Felder. "The indictment in a single count, and with numerous stated overt acts, charged Felder, together with Gaston B. Means and one Jarnecke, did conspire with six persons named, but not indicted."

Convictions from which this is an appeal by Felder --- "of the five 'casket men' indicted, Getzler seems prudently to have remained in Europe; Rosenblatt pleaded guilty; Sideman and Safir were convicted, and the remaining one does not figure in this story. Safir, Sideman, and Rosenblatt testified for the prosecution in this case; result was that Means and Felder alone stood trial under this indictment, for Jarnecke pleaded guilty and turned State's evidence. After a lengthy trial the jury found both men guilty."

Means was sentenced to serve two years in the Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, and pay a fine of $10,000; while Felder was fined $10,000, and Jarnecke was given a six month sentence. Newspaper clippings in the file indicate Means served his sentence.

5. "Contrary to the impression you leave, none of the promoters pleaded guilty. The lone indicted promoter was dismissed by the court and exonerated of any and all complicity in the stock fraud."

Contrary to Nolan's statement, three of the promoters did plead guilty, as set forth in the answer to Nolan's third allegation. The lone indicted promotor, President S. W. Manning, is not in issue, as no reference is made in the article to any lone promoter, and no stretch of the imagination would warrant Nolan's impression. With reference to the Glass Casket Corporation it is interesting to note that Benjamin Crager, Henry Crager, Joseph E. Dorn, Stephen Manning, Samuel Rosenblatt, and Samuel E. Safir, together with 57 other persons, were indicted in the November Term of Court, 1932, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Over the protest of the Post Office inspectors this indictment was Nolle Prossed in September, 1927, upon the authority of the Department. (Department file 36-1534-46 etc.) This indictment covered substantially the same offenses for which these persons were indicted in Pennsylvania.

CONCLUSION

From the above it will be seen that Nolan's allegations, excepting the faint possibility of the actual delivery of a negligible number of caskets, are foundationless from the sources that have been consulted in this brief period of time, and it is believed that no concern need be attached to his statements, for it is believed that the Court Record alone, including the indictment, and transcript of testimony, would clearly establish the correctness of the American Magazine statements, and it is believed that no reasonable man would gain the impressions advanced by Nolan, who obviously is malevolent, evidencing an insatiable hostility upon redirection of attention to his own nefarious acts.

No newspaper clippings have been consulted, which it is believed would further substantiate our stand. If additional data is deemed necessary it is suggested that the file in the U. S. Attorney's office in New York be reviewed, since our files fail to include complete results of the investigation by the Post Office inspectors, indictments or a transcript of the testimony.

2318 West Chestnut Ave., Altoona, Pa.,
December 9, 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 ...
Miss Gandy ...

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

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

Dear Sir:

In failing to distinguish between the innocent and the guilty, and between fact and fiction, your article "The Amazing Mr. Means," which appears in the December--1936 issue of The American Magazine, is, insofar as the glass casket episode is concerned, false and injurious.

This narrative is false an statement or insinuation in these particulars:

1. Contrary to the impression you leave, Altoonans conceived neither the idea of manufacturing glass caskets in Altoona, nor the subordinate idea of selling glass casket stock to finance production of glass caskets in Altoona.

2. Contrary to the impression you leave, the promoters--the management of the Glass Casket Corporation--did deliver glass caskets.

3. Contrary to the impression you leave, only one promoter, or member of the management, namely, President S. W. Manning, was indicted, and he was indicted innocently on trumped-up accusations.

4. Contrary to the impression you leave, the indicted promoter paid nothing to Gaston Means for any purpose, particularly not to quash the indictments.

5. Contrary to the impression you leave, none of the promoters pleaded guilty. The lone indicted promoter was dismissed by the court and exonerated of any and all complicity in the stock fraud. (Consult the record of the trial before Judge Learned Hand in the Southern District Court of New York.)

All officials of the Glass Casket Corporation, particularly myself as Assistant Secretary and Office Manager, who were active in the affairs of the Corporation at the time of the false indictment, and who were personally known to the majority of the two odd thousand shareholders residing in this vicinity, have suffered irreparably in consequence of the publication of your unfair, untrue and unwarranted version of the glass casket stock fraud episode in the life of Gaston Means.

I live in Altoona where the ruins of the glass factory stand a grim reminder of disappointed hopes to this multitude of stockholders whom I must now face under the heavy cloud of suspicion you have created. As I have already had your article thrust in my face several times and as it makes securing of suitable employment by me next to impossible, putting me in a precarious economic plight, adequate reparation for the injury should be promptly forthcoming.

I have written The American Magazine on this subject, and have set December 21, 1936 as the deadline for receipt of a satisfactory response.

Respectfully,

Roy M. Nolan

Roy M. Nolan

94-3-4-20-391

RECORDED

DEC 15 1936

INDEXED

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DEC 29 1936

Mrs. Div. Nichols Tamm One Two Miss Gandy

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

LBN:JJM

December 11, 1936

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JOSEPH

There is attached hereto a memorandum answering the allegation appearing in the letter of Mr. Roy Nolan as to the authenticity of the statements contained in the American Magazine article entitled "The Amazing Mr. Means."

Mr. Pieper and Mr. Smith went through the files again last evening and no further information was found therein. Practically all of the data set forth in the attached memorandum was secured from court decisions and appeal briefs which are matters of public record.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

L. B. Nichols.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-392
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 16 1936 P. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Letter to Nolan 12-11-36

ENCLW

DEC 19 1936

Re: GASTON B. MEANS
Glass Casket Case

The article entitled "The Amazing Mr. Means" which appeared in the December issue of the American Magazine, with reference to the connections of Means with the Glass Casket Case, states:

> "It seemed that a group of men in Altoona, Pa., had conceived the brilliant idea of selling stock in a new kind of burial casket. It was to be of glass, so that a bereaved person could view the deceased from all angles. However, after having sold the stock, the promoters had failed to deliver this magical glass casket and had been indicted for fraud.
>
> "Thereupon Gaston Means, in all his plumage, had ridden into the picture, announcing that, with his power at the seat of government, he could, for $65,000, quash the indictments. The defendants had paid. Then they had waited.
>
> "But Mr. Means had become terribly busy. He remained busy so long, in fact, that the defendants finally gave up, pleaded guilty, then complained long and loudly about the big government agent to whom they had given $65,000, for doing nothing. Again Gaston Means was convicted and sentenced to two years, this sentence to be served after the former one. Thus at last we put Means away where he would cease to bother.."

Mr. Roy M. Nolan, in a letter dated December 9, 1936, makes a number of allegations as to the correctness of the above statement, his allegations will be set out as follows, with the facts in reference thereto:

1. "Contrary to the impression you leave, Altoonans conceived neither the idea of manufacturing glass caskets in Altoona, nor the subordinate idea of selling glass casket stock to finance production of glass caskets in Altoona."

In the American Magazine article it is stated that "a group of men in Altoona, Pa. had conceived the brilliant idea of selling stock in a new burial casket" and refers further to "the promotors had failed to deliver this magical glass casket and had been indicted for fraud."

With reference to Nolan's statement, Judge Manion, in the case of Kaplan, et. al. v. U. S., 18 F. 2d. 939, in reviewing the facts of this case, pointed out that 65 defendants were named in the indictment of whom 13 were found guilty of using the mails to defraud, and 8 were acquitted, and as the Court said, these "other dispositions, unnecessary to mention, was made of....the other defendants." Joseph E. Dorn had secured a contract from the Glass Casket Corporation of Altoona, Pa., for the sale of 19,000 shares of its stock. Later this contract was cancelled and on April 18, 1922, another was entered into between Henry Crager, doing business as A. B. Heim & Co., and the Glass Casket Corporation. Testimony established that Benjamin Crager, Samuel Safir and Samuel Rosenblatt and Harry Sideman operated under the name of the Crager System, Inc. In March of 1922 it solicited the business of the Glass Casket Corporation of Altoona, Pa..

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8-31-84 BY [illegible]

94-3-4-20-392

Dorn, at this time, had the contract to sell 19,000 shares of Glass Casket stock. After negotiations, Dorn assigned it to the Crager Systems and in place of the assignment a new contract was entered into by the A. B. Heim and Company, referred to above, to handle the stock of the Glass Casket Corporation. "Dorn and Rosenblatt went to Altoona and arranged for the making and signing of the new contract." Surely this statement of the Court is sufficient to back up the American Magazine statement that "a group of men in Altoona....conceived the brilliant idea of selling stock." If this statement is not sufficient, surely the statement from the appeal brief of Kaplan and other defendants (Dept. File 36-1534-42) filed by U. S. Attorney Emory R. Buckner, which is a public document and a part of the official Court record and from which are quoted the following statements which were based on the testimony in the case; "In accordance with this agreement, Dorn went to Altoona, Pa. with defendant Rosenblatt of the Crager System, Inc., to arrange for the substitution of a new contract between A. B. Heim & Co and the Glass Casket Corp. (fols. 367, 449, 553). On this trip to Altoona, Rosenblatt and Dorn brought with them three letters (Exhibits 16, 17, 18), (fol. 368). These when revised and approved by the Glass Casket Corporation, were sent out to old stock holders, (Exhibits 3, 4 and 6.) These were given to Rosenblatt by Edelstein (note, M. H. Edelstein, a Government witness, was Office Manager of the Crager System) in Dorns presence. (fol. 643). After the sales campaign started, Dorn was given the responsible position in the scheme of directing operations at Altoona. There he had charge of the salesmen, answered inquiries from them, gave them instructions and generally assisted them (fols. 390, 396, 456, 458, 555, 584, 585). He also answered any letters received in Altoona, (fol. 706). Benj. Crager testified he remained there about 20 days in all (fol. 587) being absent a short period." (Page 10 and 11).

From the above our statement is correct that "a group of men in Altoona....conceived, etc."

This is further verified by the following letter marked Exhibit 5, dated April 24, 1922, quoted in the appeal brief of David D. Stansbury, attorney for defendant Jack Block (Dept. file 36-1534-41) which is a part of the Court records in this case.

"To Whom It May Concern:

"The bearer, whose signature appears below is a duly accredited representative of A. B. Heim and Company, and as such, is entitled and empowered to present your allotment in The Glass Casket Corporation, and to receive payments therefor in the name of A. B. Heim and Company.

Very truly yours,

The Glass Casket Corporation
By

President

"Signature of authorized representative"

Likewise Exhibit 6, a letter dated May 10, 1922, addressed to the stockholders of the Glass Casket Corporation, quoted in the above mentioned brief, shows the close connection of the Glass Casket people and The Crager System:

"The prospects of our Corporation during the last two weeks have undergone a change for the better. In the latter part of April A. B. Heim & Company, New York City, brokers, contracted to purchase the remaining original shares of the Corporation, with a view to supplying working capital to put our plant under production. At this time that Company has more than made good its agreement with us, enabling the corporations to contract for the additional facilities needed to take care of quantity output.

"A letter just received from A. B. Heim & Company conveys the information that they contemplate selling in the very near future Glass Casket shares at an increased price over that paid for it by you.

Sincerely yours,

SWM/RMN The Glass Casket Corporation"

In dismissing the indictment as to Manning, the Trial Judge, with respect to the letters sent out by the Glass Casket Corporation, said, "They were not good documents, of course. I don't think they were documents which exculpate him from moral wrong..." (Page 24, Mr. Stansburys appeal brief.)

"The defendants in this case can be divided into three distinct groups: Manning, President of the Glass Casket Corporation; the Crager System Outfit, which consisted of Safir, Sideman, Rosenblatt Gettzler, Joseph Dorn, Benjamin Crager and Henry Crager; and the groups of salesmen of which there were originally 56. The indictment was dismissed as to Manning, the President of the Glass Casket Corporation." Page 23, Appeal brief for Plaintiff in Error. (Dept. file #36-1534-40)

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Contrary to Nolan's statement, three of the promoters did plead guilty, as set forth in the answer to Nolan's third allegation. The lone indicted promotor, President S. W. Manning, is not in issue, as no reference is made in the article to any lone promoter, and no stretch of the imagination would warrant Nolan's impression. With reference to the Glass Casket Corporation it is interesting to note that Benjamin Crager, Henry Crager, Joseph E. Dorn, Stephen Manning, Samuel Rosenblatt, and Samuel M. Safir, together with 57 other persons, were indicted in the November Term of Court, 1932, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Over the protest of the Post Office inspectors this indictment was Nolle Prossed in September, 1927, upon the authority of the Department. (Department file 36-1534-46 etc.) This indictment covered substantially the same offenses for which these persons were indicted in Pennsylvania.

CONCLUSION

From the above it will be seen that Nolan's allegations, excepting the faint possibility of the actual delivery of a negligible number of caskets, are foundationless from the sources that have been consulted in this brief period of time, and it is believed that no concern need be attached to his statements, for it is believed that the Court Record alone, including the indictment, and transcript of testimony, would clearly establish the correctness of the American Magazine statements, and it is believed that no reasonable man would gain the impressions advanced by Nolan, who obviously is malevolent, evidencing an insatiable hostility upon redirection of attention to his own nefarious acts.

No newspaper clippings have been consulted, which it is believed would further substantiate our stand. If additional data is deemed necessary it is suggested that the file in the U. S. Attorney's office in New York be reviewed, since our files fail to include complete results of the investigation by the Post Office inspectors, indictments or a transcript of the testimony.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

LBN:JDiF

January 7, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JOSEPH

With reference to the attached letter from Thomas C. Underwood, who requests information regarding the conditions under which Burton K. Wheeler took Mr. Means to prison, this query no doubt is inspired by the article entitled "The Amazing Mr. Means," which appeared in the December, 1936, issue of the American Magazine.

A review of this article fails to reveal any reference to Senator Wheeler as such. There is a reference, however, to the Senate investigation of the Teapot Oil Scandal and Means' application thereto, but there is no indication in the article that Means was ever imprisoned for any connection that he had with the Senate Committee.

A hurried review of the file fails to reveal any information regarding Senator Wheeler's taking or sending Means to prison. It would appear that prior to Means' incarceration for the Lindbergh kidnaping hoax and subsequent to 1910 that the latter has been convicted on only two occasions, namely, for conspiracy to violate the National Prohibition Act on July 21, 1934, for which Means was sentenced to serve two years in the penitentiary and pay a fine of ten thousand dollars, and on January 30, 1935, when Means was convicted together with Thomas B. Felder for conspiracy to bribe United States officials in connection with the Glass Casket case. Means on this instance was sentenced to serve two years in the penitentiary and to pay a ten thousand dollar fine, and from that time on the Bureau has a pretty good running account of Means' activities and they fail to reveal that he was ever imprisoned through the efforts of Senator Wheeler.

The attached photostatic copy of an editorial which appeared in the New York Times on July 3, 1924, of which there are numerous copies in the file, would indicate that Means was more or less of a protege of Senator Wheeler, and is indeed interesting reading.

RECORDED
Respectfully
INDEXED
L. B. Nichols

94-3-4-20-393
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 11 1937 P. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
RES. DIV. TAMM ONE TWO Miss Gandy FILE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

2 Encls 7+.
1 Encl ret. to sender

MEANS, THE MARTYR.

Mr. GASTON B. MEANS, long one of our most noted criminologists, has been found guilty, with one of his aids, of conspiracy to violate the Prohibition law. In the course of his unselfish and passionate pursuit of crime, the malice of the wicked has brought indictments against him for various peccadilloes from murder down. Humorous as well as scientific investigator, he has described his occupation as "being indicted"; but until now he has broken through all the nets of spite. This is his first conviction.

Mr. MEANS was the great white polestar of Truth to the Brookhart committee. Among the living and the dead, and in a twilight world of mysterious figures known only to his clear eye, his long memory roamed. His active intelligence was the continual prompter of Senator WHEELER in the examination of witnesses and the opening of new "lines," the tracking of new "clues." Out of some silly piety to the dead, or a prejudiced estimate of Mr. MEANS's studies in criminology, there was a disposition among too many to discredit his testimony; but when his case came up in a Federal court here, the lovers of fact and of MEANS looked forward to a vindication of both. He repeated the testimony which so impressed the impartial minds of Mr. WHEELER and his associate John Marshalls. As our neighbor, The World, said with a fine fervor:

> This is no political hearing, no packed investigation by Senators, no persecution of the aggrieved DAUGHERTY. It is a judicial proceeding, regularly conducted and presided over by a United States District Judge; its proceedings a record for the jury of all the people.

What must be the surprise and pain of the devotees of the Truth as it is in MEANS to find a jury of twelve men disbelieving that incomparable witness, holding false the statements so precious to the cold, exact and scrupulous intelligence of the Brookhart bench! It is an ungracious task to comment upon proceedings in a court of justice, but surely the admirers of Mr MEANS and his mathematical evidence will note with indignation that the case for the Government was in the hands of Mr. HIRAM C. TODD, Special Assistant Attorney General. Mr. TODD is the man who excited the wrath of Mr. BROOKHART and his fellow-justiciaries by denouncing their stainless paragon as a "crook" and by refusing to produce the evidence laid against him before the Grand Jury. Mr. BROOKHART said that Mr. TODD was "unfit" for his post and ought to be removed. Mr. WHEELER accused Mr. TODD of trying to "prejudice the public against" the prize witness. Mr. ASHURST talked to the slanderer of GASTON the Good like a Dutch uncle:

> You have announced here that Mr. MEANS is a crook. You are his prosecutor. You have condemned him in advance. You have usurped the functions of the jury. Now, a gentleman, when he announces that another man is a crook, especially when that gentleman is the prosecutor of that man, when he sounds the doom of that man in advance, he is always willing to give the evidence which caused him to say the man is guilty.

Instead, the perverse Mr. TODD gave the evidence to the jury, with what melancholy result we now know. He must have done his best to "prejudice" the petty jury as he had done his best to "prejudice" the jury of the public. Mr. MEANS's counsel protested in vain. He wanted Mr. TODD disqualified as "biased and unfair." Surely, it is the duty of the prosecutor, at least when the defendant is a known champion of verity, to assume that defendant's innocence. Mr. TODD even permitted himself, in the trial, to speak of Mr. MEANS as "a great fictionist." So is the law. There is a feeling among our best Gastonians that only a change of venue to Concord, N. C., could give Mr. MEANS the full protection to which his innocence is entitled; yet Mr. BROOKHART'S is the proper court of cassation in this case. It must be able to investigate this trial, as it investigated the indictment of Mr. WHEELER. It does not comport with the dignity of the Senate committee that the testimony which it regarded as proofs of Holy Writ should be held by a jury and a court, where the dull and narrow formalities of the law are observed, as a monument of Munchausenism.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/31/84 BY 9145 WEB/LRS

COPY

THOS. C. UNDERWOOD

195 So. Prospect St.,
Burlington, Vt.,
Dec. 19, 1936.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:-

I was most interested in your article in The American Magazine on Gaston B. Means.

Can you tell me when and under what conditions Burton K. Wheeler ever took Mr. Means to prison.

Truly yours,

/S/ Thos. C. Underwood.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Jacob
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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DATE 8/31/84 BY 9145 WEB/dry

no record abs
or index - Thos C underwood
from VT. 12/28/36
DC

Reply
1-8-37
12-30-36
RCH

THOS. C. UNDERWOOD
~~P. O. BOX 412~~
~~PALMER, MASSACHUSETTS~~

a

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Laughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

195 So. Prospect St.
Burlington Vt.
Dec. 19-1936

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Washington D.C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I was most interested in your article in The American Magazine on Gaston B. Means

Can you tell me when and under what condition Burton K. Wheeler ever took Mr Means to prison —

— twenty years

Thos. C. Underwood
Warden [illegible]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/31/84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

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RECORDED
&
INDEXED.

94-3-4-20-393
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 21 1936 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
RES. DIV.
OFF. MAIL

Reply
12-30-36

LBN:JDiF

December 14, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JOSEPH

Re: "Elmer and His Wonderful Wallet"
By Courtney Ryley Cooper

Pursuant to the request of Mr. Tolson, the writer has reviewed very carefully the manuscript submitted by Mr. Cooper setting forth the life activities of William Elmer Meade.

In addition to the suggestions previously pointed out in the attached memoranda, the writer would like to advance the following observations:

Pages 1,2,3

Relates the viaduct swindle which is attributed to the ingenuity of Meade. A search of the files fails to verify this data. On the other hand, Mr. Cooper in his letter states that this story was told to him although not as having been worked by Meade.

Attention is directed to the last paragraph on page 2 wherein it is stated that $2500 was split between the District Attorney's Office and the Police Department, and 5% went to the cashier of a bank who two days before had put through the farmer's check and notified the con men. It is believed that possibly we might be subject to some comeback on this statement. To circumvent this it is suggested that the time of the incident be related as having occurred 25 years ago, which would negative any present injury to any particular class of people. In this connection it is pointed out that Meade was arrested and given hours to leave Denver, Colorado, on July 9, 1912, as a Bunco suspect according to his criminal record.

Page 3, line 9

This series of boasts attributed to Meade, while not definitely verified by our files, nevertheless is not believed objectionable as we can prove his convictions in part played in various con games.

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DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/drg

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Page 4, Paragraph 1, Line 8

It is stated that "the amazing knowledge that there are at least three thousand" con men in this country. In all probability this is true although we have only a little over five hundred con men cataloged in our Single Fingerprint Section. In all probability, however, we probably have in excess of three thousand con men in the fingerprint files.

Page 4, Paragraph 2

Again reference is made to the viaduct episode which we cannot verify in our files, and which is directly attributed to having been pulled by Meade.

Page 4, Paragraph 3

The bare statement is made that foot racing was against the law in many places, which it is believed should be qualified to show that it was against the law to bet on foot racing.

Pages 5 and 6

The files fail to verify the foot racing schemes set out on these pages. Although a brief paragraph appears in the book entitled "Fighting the Underworld," by Philip S. Van Cise, on foot racing as a means of a con game, nobody is directly implicated with its perpetration in Van Cise's book.

Page 7, Paragraph 1

The files fail to verify the incident of the Judgment Day swindle. However, because of the manner in which it is worded it is not believed to be objectionable. Mr. Cooper notes on the margin of the manuscript that this tale was told him by Bill Bliss, formerly chief investigator of the District Attorney's office, Denver, Colorado.

Page 3, Paragraph 2, Line 9

"15" should be changed to "14" since Mead's statement reflects that this was his age when he ran away from his foster parents.

Page 10, Line 8

The files fail to verify the alias "The Deacon" nor the alias "The Professor" appearing in line 11, although the use of these aliases do not appear objectionable.

Page 11, Paragraph 1

According to "Fighting the Underworld" (page 32) Mead was sentenced to San Quentin for robbing a passenger on a Santa Fe train.

In Line 5, it is suggested that the word "Sheriff's" be changed to "officer's" as the file fails to reflect that Mead was in the custody of a sheriff at thetime of his escape, and further, it is believed desirable to make these statements as general as possible.

Page 11, Line 8

"Nearly" should be changed to "over" since Mead entered San Quentin 9/24/96 and was discharged 1/24/99.

Page 12, Paragraph 1

There is nothing in the Bureau's files to verify the incidents in horsebuying, although Mr. Cooper notes in the margin of the manuscript that this story was told him by Lou Blonger.

Page 12, Paragraph 2, Line 1

It might be advisable to delete the word "Denver" since if no particular locality were named it would be less likely for anyone to question the story. It is also suggested that the last line in paragraph 2 be deleted since it adds nothing to the story and is a rather broad statement which is not exactly correct, and furthermore, the enmity of a special class of persons might be incurred.

Page 13, Paragraph 1

Our files fail to verify the incident set forth herein dealing with the President having money printed.

Page 14, 5th line from bottom

It is suggested that the words "to Denver" be deleted for reasons set out above.

Page 15, Paragraph 2, Line 13

The statement is made that "it is estimated that Mead obtained at least two million dollars by the use of his Wonderful Wallet." it is not believed that this statement can be verified from the files. As a matter of fact we can only definitely establish the sum of $249,860 as the exact take from "smokers" by Mead in cases in which the Bureau has details. It is believed that possible it might be wise to delete the words "of law enforcement officials" on pages 15 and 16. This could be done without hurting the story and while true, nevertheless, the same thought would be conveyed through the words "of bribed protection."

Page 16, Paragraph 1

Mead when interviewed specifically referred to the towns of Denver, Jacksonville, and Chicago, as places where he operated with police protection. Therefore, it is suggested that this paragraph be revised and attributed to Mead rather than the Director.

It is also suggested that Hot Springs and Miami be deleted because of pending investigations. It is likewise believed advisable to delete the towns of Los Angeles, St. Augustine, Kansas City, and San Francisco. Although the qualification "in other days" applies to

the whole statement, nevertheless, it is believed advisable to be conservative.

Page 16, Paragraph 2 thru Page 18

Refers to the fleecing of Albert Backus which cannot be verified by the Bureau's files. According to the book "Fighting the Underworld," Backus lost $8500 instead of $8000.

Page 19, Paragraph 2 to Page 20, Paragraph 2

Refers to the exploits of Mead and the engineer which cannot be verified by the Bureau files.

Page 21

The material set out in the first half of this page cannot be verified in our files.

Page 21, Paragraph 2

This material cannot be verified in the Bureau files. On the otherhand, Van Cise inhis book does not disclose the identities of the individual who fleeced Reverend Menaugh, although he accused Lou Blonger of the swindle.

It is believed that the suggestions contained in a letter dated December 7, 1936, addressed to Mr. Cooper, of the feasibility of making the material on pages 21, 22 and 23, more general is indeed a good one.

Page 22, Paragraph 2

The shooting scene set out herein is not verified by the Bureau files although it is so general that it is not deemed objectionable. Further, Mr. Cooper notes on the margin that he secured this material from the Chicago Daily News.

Page 22, last line

It is suggested that the last line be revised to be consistent with Bureau letter to Mr. Cooper dated December 7, 1936, referring to page 19 of the manuscript.

Page 23, Paragraph 1

The files do not verify the material set out herein, although Mr. Cooper notes it appeared in the Chicago Daily News in 1922.

Page 23, Paragraph 2

The material regarding the new District Attorney in Denver, and the raid, incarcerating the con men in a church, is set out in the book "Fighting the Underworld," (pages 174-209).

Page 24 -(Insert after first paragraph)
While the files do not verify this material, it is substantiated by the book "Fighting the Underworld," together with the material set out on page 2 of the insert.

Page 24, Paragraph 1, Line 4
Files do not verify the fact that Mead worked in Texas, although this does not seem particularly objectionable.

Page 24, Paragraph 2
The statement is made that "the crooked lawyer got $10,000 of Elmer's silly-gotten savings." The files fail to verify this statement, however, Mead put up a $10,000 bond which is probably what Mr. Cooper had in mind.

Page 25, Paragraph 4, Line 2
Dr. Loesser states he was to receive $1000 and was paid $500, while Mead in a statement claimed he was to pay $2000 and actually paid $200. No change is recommended in this connection, however.

Page 26, Paragraph 2, Line 1
It is pointed out that possibly this statement might not be correct because it is not believed that Mead's investigation is any more intensive than hundreds of others. This observation is made particularly in view of the fact that the statement appears elsewhere that we were not seeking Mead because of any crime he had committed over which we had jurisdiction. It is true we wanted him for questioning and wanted him after his fingerprints were found to have been mutilated.

Observation is also made in this connection that probably it would be advisable to say "more than 2000 reports" deleting the word "separate."

In this same paragraph, it is also suggested that you might desire to have the words "rolled from the clattering presses in the Bureau's printing offices" deleted or revised to avoid any possibility of criticism.

Page 26, Paragraph 3
While the explanation of Mead's apprehension as set out herein is not exactly correct, nevertheless, it is not deemed objectionable as it offers a possible explanation as to the manner in which he was apprehended.

It is also desired to point out that in only one instance do the files reflect that Mead used a wallet as a means of perpetrating this con scheme.

This story is believed by the writer to be by far the best that Mr. Cooper has to date produced and is indeed thrilling reading. However, it is believed that it might be well to be a little more conservative in matters of this type to avoid the possibility of criticisms or alienating the goodwill of law enforcement agencies which might well misconstrue the statements, being perfectly honest themselves.

Observation is also made that in future stories it might be well to more or less limit the material to that contained in the Bureau files. There is no question but what we would be pretty hard put if we were to offer proof of some of the statements set out in the attached manuscript, although most of the material is covered in Van Cise's book "Fighting the Underworld," as indicated herein.

Respectfully,

L. B. NICHOLS

CT:ACS

94-3-4-20-394

December 21, 1936.

RECORDED

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
433 North Lakeview Drive,
Sebring, Florida.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dtg

Dear Ryley:-

Further reference is made to the article entitled "Elmer And His Wonderful Wallet," and to my letter to you dated December 7, 1936, which was forwarded to you in care of Mr. Verne Porter at the Algonquin Club in New York City.

In connection with your revision of this article in line with the suggestions made in my previous communication, there are a few other phases of the prepared article which it is felt should receive your attention.

On pages one, two, and three of the article, reference is made to the viaduct swindle in a western city about twenty-five years ago. It is felt that it might be desirable to reiterate the statement that this occurred twenty-five years ago at the end of page two of the draft of the article referring to the division of the money secured by the swindle, in order to clearly indicate to the reader that the situation portrayed is one which occurred many years ago.

The same time reference might be made on page four in paragraph two in which the viaduct episode is referred to again.

On page four, paragraph three, a statement is made to the effect that foot racing was against the law in many places. It might be well to qualify this statement to indicate that wagering on foot racing was unlawful.

On page eight, paragraph two, line nine, it is stated that "Mead tired of that when he was 15." The file reflects that Mead was 14 when he ran away from his foster parents.

On page eleven, paragraph one, line five, it is suggested that the word "sheriff's" be changed to read "officer's."

On page eleven, line eight, it is stated "***Elmer served nearly two years" which should be changed to read "***Elmer served a little more than two years."

On page twelve, paragraph two, there is reference to the fact that Mead operated from Denver. Reference is also made to Denver in connection with the same incident on pages thirteen and fourteen. It is believed that it might

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
DEC 21 1936
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

be desirable not to designate any particular locality in connection with this incident. Further, it is believed that the sentence on page twelve as follows: "It is always necessary in a confidence game to have as a confederate an obliging banker" might well be eliminated inasmuch as it might result in enmities toward the Bureau.

The last sentence on page fifteen, which ends on page sixteen, might be changed by the elimination of the words "of law enforcement officials."

On page sixteen, it is felt that the naming of certain cities as being centers where municipal corruption has existed in the past might well be attributed to Mead rather than to the authors of the article.

With reference to page twenty-four, paragraph two, it is felt that the phrase "the crooked lawyer got $10,000 of Elmer's silly-gotten savings" might be changed as the files do not verify this statement although it is true that Mead put up a $10,000 bond in connection with the incident in question.

On page twenty-six, it is suggested that the first sentence of the second paragraph be changed to indicate that the chase was an intensive one but not to indicate that it was one of the most intensive ever conducted by the Bureau. Further, it is felt that a change should be made in the reference to the printing offices of the Bureau by indicating that Identification Orders were prepared by duplicating processes in the Bureau.

I am sure you will appreciate the reasons for the foregoing suggestions. I wanted you to have them in connection with the revision of certain portions of the story which you doubtless are making as the result of my letter to you dated December 7th.

I will appreciate it if you will forward a copy of the revised article to me when it is completed.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

AIR MAIL

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

LBN:JDiF

December 14, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JOSEPH

Re: William Elmer and His Wonderful Wallet
By Courtney Ryley Cooper

Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ennis
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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-31-84 BY9145 WEB/dcg

Pursuant to the request of Mr. Tolson, the writer has reviewed very carefully the manuscript submitted by Mr. Cooper setting forth the life activities of William Elmer Meade.

In addition to the suggestions previously pointed out in the attached memoranda, the writer would like to advance the following observations:

Pages 1,2,3
Relates the viaduct swindle which is attributed to the ingenuity of Mead.. A search of the files fails to verify this data. On the other hand, Mr. Cooper in his letter states that this story was told to him although not as having been worked by Meade.

Attention is directed to the last paragraph on page 2 wherein it is stated that $2500 was split between the District Attorney's office and the Police Department, and 5% went to the cashier of a bank who two days before had put through the farmer's check and notified the con men. It is believed that possibly we might be subject to some comeback on this statement. To circumvent this it is suggested that the time of the incident be related as having occurred 25 years ago, which would negative any present injury to any particular class of people. In this connection it is pointed out that Mead was arrested and given hours to leave Denver, Colorado, on July 9, 1912, as a Bunco suspect according to his criminal record.

25 years ago considered in Par 1 page 1

Page 3, line 9
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RECORDED & ~~INDEXED.~~
DEC 29 1936

Courtney Cooper 12/21/36 Air mail

94-3-4-20-394
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 22 1936 P. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
RES. DIV.
TAMM
ONE
FILE

Page 4, Paragraph 1, Line 8

It is stated that "the amazing knowledge that there are at least three thousand" con men in this country. In all probability this is true although we have only a little over five hundred con men cataloged in our Single Fingerprint Section. In all probability, however, we probably have in excess of three thousand con men in the fingerprint files.

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the whole statement, nevertheless, it is believed advisable to be conservative.

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Page 19, Paragraph 2 to Page 20, Paragraph 2

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Page 21

The material set out in the first half of this page cannot be verified in our files.

Page 21, Paragraph 2

This material cannot be verified in the Bureau files. On the otherhand, Van Cise in his book does not disclose the identities of the individual who fleeced Reverend Menaugh, although he accused Lou Blonger of the swindle.

It is believed that the suggestions contained in a letter dated December 7, 1936, addressed to Mr. Cooper, of the feasibility of making the material on pages 21,22, and 23, more general is indeed a good one.

Page 22, Paragraph 2

The shooting scene set out herein is not verified by the Bureau files although it is so general that it is not deemed objectionable. Further, Mr. Cooper notes on the margin that he secured this material from the Chicago Daily News.

Page 22, last line

It is suggested that the last line be revised to be consistent with Bureau letter to Mr. Cooper dated December 7, 1936, referring to page 19 of the manuscript.

Page 23, Paragraph 1

The files do not verify the material set out herein, although Mr. Cooper notes it appeared in the Chicago Daily News in 1922.

Page 23, Paragraph 2

The material regarding the new District Attorney in Denver, and the raid, incarcerating the con men in a church, is set out in the book "Fighting the Underworld," (pages 174-209).

Page 24 -(Insert after first paragraph)
While the files do not verify this material, it is substantiated by the book "Fighting the Underworld," together with the material set out on page 2 of the insert.

Page 24, Paragraph 1, Line 4
Files do not verify the fact that Mead worked in Texas, although this does not seem particularly objectionable.

Page 24, Paragraph 2
The statement is made that "the crooked lawyer got $10,000 of Elmer's silly-gotten savings." The files fail to verify this statement, however, Mead put up a $10,000 bond which is probably what Mr. Cooper had in mind.

Page 25, Paragraph 4, Line 2
Dr. Loesser states he was to receive $1000 and was paid $500, while Mead in a statement claimed he was to pay $2000 and actually paid $200. No change is recommended in this connection, however.

Page 26, Paragraph 2, Line 1
It is pointed out that possibly this statement might not be correct because it is not believed that Mead's investigation was any more intensive than hundreds of others. This observation is made particularly in view of the fact that the statement appears elsewhere that we were not seeking Mead because of any crime he had committed over which we had jurisdiction. It is true we wanted him for questioning and wanted him after his fingerprints were found to have been mutilated.

Observation is also made in this connection that probably it would be advisable to say "more than 2000 reports" deleting the word "separate."

In this same paragraph, it is also suggested that you might desire to have the words "rolled from the clattering presses in the Bureau's printing offices" deleted or revised to avoid any possibility of criticism.

Page 26, Paragraph 3
While the explanation of Mead's apprehension as set out herein is not exactly correct, nevertheless, it is not deemed objectionable as it offers a possible explanation as to the manner in which he was apprehended.

It is also desired to point out that in only one instance do the files reflect that Mead used a wallet as a means of perpetrating this con scheme.

This story is believed by the writer to be by far the best that Mr. Cooper has to date produced and is indeed thrilling reading. However, it is believed that it might be well to be a little more conservative in matters of this type to avoid the possibility of criticisms or alienating the goodwill of law enforcement agencies which might well misconstrue the statements, being perfectly honest themselves.

Observation is also made that in future stories it might be well to more or less limit the material to that contained in the Bureau files. There is no question but what we would be pretty hard put if we were to offer proof of some of the statements set out in the attached manuscript, although most of the material is covered in Van Cise's book "Fighting the Underworld," as indicated herein.

Respectfully,

WBNichols

L. B. NICHOLS

RCH:AEK
94-3-4-20-393

RECORDED

January 8, 1937.

Mr. Thomas C. Underwood,
195 South Prospect Street,
Burlington, Vermont.

Dear Mr. Underwood:

Your letter of December 19, 1936, has been received and I appreciate your comments concerning my article which appeared in a recent issue of The American Magazine relative to Gaston B. Means. It is regretted that I do not have the information which you desire. The three-cent stamp which you forwarded with your letter is returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcy

Enclosure #1024841

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

JAN - 8 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 ...

WESTERN UNION

DEC 31 1936

WM1 66 NL XC

SEBRING FLO 30

CLYDE TOLSON ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU

OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPT OF JUSTICE

DEAR CLYDE HAVE JUST RECEIVED WORD FROM EDGAR WHEELER

OAMERICAN MAGAZINE THAT ALL CHANGES SUGGESTED IN RECENT

LETTER HAVE BEEN MADE STOP AM FORWARDING YOUR COPY FROM HERE

STOP MAGAZINE GOES TO PRESS TONIGHT THURSDAY SO IF THERE IS

ANYTHING ELSE WILL YOU PLEASE TELEPHONE HIM PERSONALLY AT

ELDORADO FIVE FIVE TWO HUNDRED NEWYORK BEST WISHES TO YOU

AND EDGAR FOR A PERFECTLY SWELL NEW YEAR

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER.

RECORDED & INDEXED

626AM

94-3-4-20-395

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JAN 5 1937 P.M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON | RES. DIV. | FILE

JAN 7 1937

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/31/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
SEBRING, FLORIDA

Dear Clyde:

Here is the revised mss, together with Ed Wheeler's letter. I wired you about this.

Samezever

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DATE 8/31/84 BY 9145WEBPLG

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
JAN 8 - 1937

94-3-4-20-396
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 5 1937 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
RES. DIV.
FILE

The American Magazine
THE CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY
250 Park Avenue
New York

Editorial Rooms

December 28, 1936.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
Sebring, Florida

Dear Coop:

Here is the copy of "The Man with the Magic Wallet" showing all corrections and revisions up to date. As you said, some of the points listed by Mr. Hoover in his second page of requested changes had already been made either by you or in the cutting and editing. I have checked on Hoover's list the additional corrections which have been made on the copy. You will notice that only one of his requests has not been complied with -- that of repeating the fact that the viaduct swindle happened twenty-five years ago. The display pages containing this incident had already been plated in Springfield and since the point was made very clear at the outset of the article it did not seem important enough to justify replating the pages.

I hope we are all set on the piece now. Much obliged and Happy New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Ed

P. S. We have very little time to make any further corrections on this, only until Thursday night to be exact, so please rush it through as fast as you can.

E

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/31/84 BY 9145 WSB/dcg

94-3-4-20-396

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

December 21, 1936.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
433 North Lakeview Drive,
Sebring, Florida.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/31/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Ryley:-

Further reference is made to the article entitled "Elmer And His Wonderful Wallet," and to my letter to you dated December 7, 1936, which was forwarded to you in care of Mr. Verne Porter at the Algonquin Club in New York City.

In connection with your revision of this article in line with the suggestions made in my previous communication, there are a few other phases of the prepared article which it is felt should receive your attention.

On pages one, two, and three of the article, reference is made to the viaduct swindle in a western city about twenty-five years ago. It is felt that it might be desirable to reiterate the statement that this occurred twenty-five years ago at the end of page two of the draft of the article referring to the division of the money secured by the swindle, in order to clearly indicate to the reader that the situation portrayed is one which occurred many years ago.

The same time reference might be made on page four in paragraph two in which the viaduct episode is referred to again.

On page four, paragraph three, a statement is made to the effect that foot racing was against the law in many places. It might be well to qualify this statement to indicate that wagering on foot racing was unlawful.

On page eight, paragraph two, line nine, it is stated that "Mead tired of that when he was 15." The file reflects that Mead was 14 when he ran away from his foster parents.

Previously corrected

On page eleven, paragraph one, line five, it is suggested that the word "sheriff's" be changed to read "officer's."

On page eleven, line eight, it is stated "***Elmer served nearly two years" which should be changed to read "***Elmer served a little more than two years."

On page twelve, paragraph two, there is reference to the fact that Mead operated from Denver. Reference is also made to Denver in connection with the same incident on pages thirteen and fourteen. It is believed that it might

Change to Colorado City

be desirable not to designate any particular locality in connection with this incident. Further, it is believed that the sentence on page twelve as follows: "It is always necessary in a confidence game to have as a confederate an obliging banker" might well be eliminated inasmuch as it might result in enmities toward the Bureau.

The last sentence on page fifteen, which ends on page sixteen, might be changed by the elimination of the words "of law enforcement officials."

On page sixteen, it is felt that the naming of certain cities as being centers where municipal corruption has existed in the past might well be attributed to Mead rather than to the authors of the article.

With reference to page twenty-four, paragraph two, it is felt that the phrase "the crooked lawyer got $10,000 of Elmer's silly-gotten savings" might be changed as the files do not verify this statement although it is true that Mead put up a $10,000 bond in connection with the incident in question.

On page twenty-six, it is suggested that the first sentence of the second paragraph be changed to indicate that the chase was an intensive one but not to indicate that it was one of the most intensive ever conducted by the Bureau. Further, it is felt that a change should be made in the reference to the printing offices of the Bureau by indicating that Identification Orders were prepared by duplicating processes in the Bureau.

I am sure you will appreciate the reasons for the foregoing suggestions. I wanted you to have them in connection with the revision of certain portions of the story which you doubtless are making as the result of my letter to you dated December 7th.

I will appreciate it if you will forward a copy of the revised article to me when it is completed.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

J. E. H.

AIR MAIL

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

NJLP:JDiF

January 14, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Pieper has reviewed Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper's article "Made-To-Order Bad Man," and the following points are brought to your attention:

Pages 3-4

The article portrays Barrett having been shot by both Special Agents. The files disclose that Barrett was shot two times by Agent Klein.

Page 5 - Paragraph 2

The statement is made that Barrett returned to his home district and became an active member of the Shadowy Clan. This statement taken in view of the other references made to Barrett's clan and family connections might be construed as libelous.

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-397

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 13 1937 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Page 6 - Paragraph 2

The statement is made that he bought his discharge from the Army. This is a common phrase but it might be misunderstood by certain persons.

Page 8

The incident of the pawnbroker and Barrett cannot be verified in our files.

TOLSON
REC'D DIV.
FILE

Page 9 - Paragraph 2

The statement that a certain law enforcement officer was greatly surprised when Barrett was discovered to be a lifetime criminal is incorrect. It is believed that Mr. Cooper has reference to a law enforcement officer who had purchased a ring from Barrett at the price of four hundred dollars, but this officer subsequently had to give it up to persons who proved that it had been stolen from them so he certainly could not have been surprised to learn that Barrett was a criminal.

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DATE 8/31/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Page 13

The files do not verify the fact that Barrett's sister died six weeks later than his alleged attack upon her at the time his mother was killed by him. The file indicates that he did kill his sister in one place, although it is pointed out it was done by shooting rather than clubbing, as Mr. Cooper states, but there are statements of persons who were interviewed who continually mentioned the fact that Barrett had killed his mother, yet who make no mention to the fact that his sister was either assaulted or killed at the same time.

Page 15 - Paragraph 2

"fifteen hundred dollars" should be corrected to read "seventeen hundred dollars."

Page 15 - Paragraph 4

The fact that a negro was going to talk about the arson ring and was subsequently killed is not verified by the files.

Page 17

Mr. Cooper's version of "the battle at the Courthouse," cannot be verified, our files reflecting that only two persons were killed, namely, Baker and one John D. Barrett, a brother of Barrett's, no mention being made that another brother of Barrett's was wounded or that Barrett hid behind an automobile.

Page 19

The files do not reflect proof that Barrett did steal the serial number plate from the hot car after he had sold it to a dealer, and then substitute this plate on still another stolen car which is mentioned in the first paragraph.

Page 24 - Paragraph 3

The files do not disclose that "one day, in a flare of anger, he leaped to the floor, paced around the room."

Page 25

The last portion of this article is undoubtedly a literary version of Barrett's hanging, although the files merely state that he was hanged, having been carried to the gallows.

Respectfully,

R. E. Joseph

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

RCS'VTL January 12, 1937.

file 1-20-37

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

I have reviewed the manuscript prepared by Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper entitled "Made-To-Order Bad Man", and make the following comments concerning the same:

On page 4, third paragraph, Mr. Cooper makes the following statement: "He had been born in a cabin in the Kentucky mountains not far from a district notorious for its disrespect for law." This statement refers to a particular district and might be objectionable as reflecting unfavorably on the people of that district.

On page 5, first paragraph, Mr. Cooper states, "Barrett had tired of home life early and had sought adventure by Army enlistments, after two of which he had returned to his home district and become an active member of the shadowy clan which dealt in the distilling and selling of moonshine whisky". Barrett first enlisted in the Army on April 23, 1906 and served only one year, after which he purchased his discharge and then returned to his father's farm. He thereafter reenlisted in the United States Army on August 2, 1908, and on this occasion completed his full three year enlistment.

On page 5, second paragraph, Mr. Cooper sets forth certain statements which Barrett is supposed to have made to a Revenue Officer at the time he was arrested for bootlegging. While Barrett was arrested by a Revenue Officer after he had been wounded by the Officer, the conversations related on page 5 cannot be verified by the files.

On page 6, fourth paragraph, Mr. Cooper states that Barrett bragged that he had five or six men buried in the hills, and on page 7 Mr. Cooper refers to the fact that this statement is justified only by the statements of George Barrett. In the reported statements of Barrett as contained in the files, there is no reference to any statement made by Barrett that he had five or six men buried in the hills.

On page 13, second paragraph, Mr. Cooper relates as follows: "This time the bad man did not shoot. He clubbed his gun, and brought the butt of it crashing downward time after time on his sister's skull. The mother died that night; the sister's death came six weeks later".

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Suggestions given to Mr. Cooper with copy interesting lenc writeup of case 1/20/37 ag

RECORDED

94-3-4-20-397

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 23 1937 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TAMM
TOLSON
RES. DIV.
FILE

The brother of George Barrett stated that Barrett did beat his sister at the time that Barrett shot his mother, but that his sister is supposed to have died six weeks later from pneumonia. No verification has been secured that George Barrett's sister died as a result of the blows administered to her by George Barrett.

On page 15, second paragraph, Mr. Cooper quotes Barrett as stating, "Cost me fifteen hundred dollars to bribe two of my relatives so they wouldn't tell the truth on the witness stand". The information contained in the file is to the effect that the price Barrett claimed he paid was $1,700.

Page 15, second, third, fourth and fifth paragraphs, refers to a negro being arrested on an arson charge, and who was slain because he knew too much. This incident is not contained in the Bureau files, although the incident subsequently related on page 16 of the manuscript regarding the murder of a Judge is related in the files of this case, the murder being the result of feudist warfare.

On page 19, first paragraph, Mr. Cooper relates that Barrett sometimes would use a method of double theft, stealing the serial number plate from the "hot" car after he had sold it to a dealer and then substituting this plate on still another stolen car which he sold elsewhere. The system employed by Barrett was not one of substituting serial plates. Barrett would buy a car, secure a legitimate bill of sale and thereafter steal a car of a like model and change the motor number on the stolen car to correspond with the bill of sale legitimately secured.

On page 21, third paragraph, the statement is made by Mr. Cooper that "They checked his record at the Identification Unit of the Bureau in Washington and found it a criminal one". Although Barrett had a record of prior arrests which he admitted, there was no record of Barrett in the Identification Division of the Bureau until after his arrest on August 16, 1935, in connection with the murder of Special Agent Klein.

Respectfully,

R. C. Suran.

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
SEBRING, FLORIDA

to see if it is OK.

Dear Clyde:

I shall call you about this from Baltimore and may get a chance to run over to Washington.

Samezever

Ryley

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DATE 8/31/84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

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

Lendy

RECORDED

94-3-4-20-397
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 23 1937 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
RES. DIV.
FILE

copy
CT:ACS

January 13, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

117454

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper telephoned me from New York City this afternoon stating that he thought he had received certain information which would be of interest. He states that Mr. Moran, former Chief of the Secret Service, is in New York trying to "peddle" stories concerning the Secret Service and that he has been hopeful of interesting someone to the extent of paying him $25,000 for a series of articles.

Mr. Moran has talked with Mr. Sumner Blossom of the American Magazine and during the conversation, Mr. Blossom was advised by Mr. Moran that he, Mr. Moran, feels that Mr. Hoover and the FBI have done excellent work in the crime situation and that while he and Mr. Hoover may differ on certain ideas since he belongs to the old school and Mr. Hoover to the new school of thought pertaining to publicity, he will not, under any circumstances write anything derogatory to Mr. Hoover or the Bureau.

Mr. Blossom mentioned to Mr. Moran the report that Secret Service operatives some monghs ago were checking on the activities of the Bureau. Mr. Moran stated he had nothing whatever to do with this matter and knew nothing about it until it appeared in the newspapers. Mr. Moran told Mr. Blossom that Secretary Morgenthau called for Mr. Murphy, Assistant to Mr. Moran, stating he desired to see him on a private mission and Mr. Moran did not know what instructions Secretary Morgenthau gave to Murphy.

It was also intimated that Mr. McReynolds of the Treasury Department was in on the conference. Mr. Moran stated when the story appeared in the newspapers, he went to Secretary Morgenthau and complained about it, whereupon Morgenthau told Moran that he certainly must know the entire story because his Assistant, Mr. Murphy, was handling the matter for the Treasury Secretary and, therefore, he assumed Mr. Moran knew about it. Mr. Moran indicated that at that time he threatened to tell the newspapers about this so-called "deal" but that instead, he left the service on a vacation trip and would have noting whatever to do with the matter.

Mr. Moran also told Blossom that the Secret Service had never had any difficulties with the Federal Bureau of Investigation similar to the troubles that have been had with the Post Office Department and he expressed himself by saying that he would not "say a damn word derogatory to Mr. Hoover or the Bureau because I consider Mr. Hoover a good man although he might be classed in some quarters as a 'publicity hound'." In this respect, Moran stated that Mr. Hoover might be right in the tactics which he employs in publicizing the work of the Bureau and perhaps Moran had been wrong in not publicizing the work of the Secret Service Division. At any rate, it was an honest difference in ideas which did not in any way reflect upon Mr. Hoover. He made the statement he thought Mr. Hoover

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-30974-4

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-397X

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Deindexed 1-30-54

117455

and the Bureau ought to be left alone because they were doing a good job. Mr. Moran evidenced to Mr. Blossom a very strong feeling of antagonism towards Secretary Morgenthau and indicated that Mr. Murphy and Secretary Morgenthau had other arrangements of a similar nature about which Mr. Moran had not been advised.

Mr. Cooper stated that Mr. Blossom had agreed to buy a story by Moran dealing with the matter of guarding the President, the counterfeiting case which arose at San Quentin Penitentiary, and certain references to the death of President Harding. Hugh Kelly of the American magazine is going to write the stories in collaboration with Mr. Moran and apparently Blossom is paying Moran $2,000 for the stories.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

94-3-4-20-397X

B

The WINTHROP · LEXINGTON AVE. AT 4[illegible] T., NEW YORK
A ROGER SMITH Hotel · Fireproof

Dear Clyde: Monday. (Jan. 18)

Just to inform you of the new address.

I will be here for the next three weeks.

Gen is arriving Wednesday afternoon.

Samezever

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boughman
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

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DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

Courtney Ripley Cooper

RECORDED

94-3-4-20-398

JAN 22 1937

M.

FILE

TOLSON RES. DIV. Miss Gandy

Kleinkauf noted.

The ROGER SMITH, STAMFORD, CONN.
The ROGER SMITH, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
The WOODROW WILSON, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.
The WINTHROP, NEW YORK CITY
The BRITTANY, NEW YORK CITY
The CONGRESS, NEW YORK CITY
The BREWSTER, NEW YORK CITY
The CAMERON, NEW YORK CITY
The WENTWORTH, NEW YORK CITY
The PARK CRESCENT, NEW YORK CITY
The WYNDHAM, NEW YORK CITY
ROGER SMITH RESTAURANTS, NEW YORK CITY

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. Kleinkauf
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder ✓
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

Feb. 1 1937.

Time 2:15 PM

Name Mr. Willis Donley in person.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/lmj

Referred to

Details:

Presented a letter from Sen. F. Ryan Duffy (D), of Wis. and stated that he would like to speak to the Director concerning something that was in the book "Ten Thousand Public Enemies". He stated that he had talked to Mr. Quinn on the matter about a year ago but that things had developed since then and he now wanted to see Mr. Hoover. Was informed that the Director was not in and he said that he would see Mr. Quinn again.

Mr. Quinn advises that he referred Mr. Donley to Mr. Foxworth. Mr. Foxworth was not in at the moment and Mr. Donley is going to stop back and see Mr. Foxworth later.

cbs

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-3981X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 13 1937 A.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON AMMIDON TRACY

JEH:CBS:AS

February 3, 1937

Time: 10:37 AM

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. FOXWORTH

RE: Client of Willis Donley Charged with Bank Robbery, Menomonie, Wisconsin.

Mr. McGuire telephoned in regard to the visit paid him by Willis Donley of Menomonie, Wisconsin, relative to a state bank robbery there in which some of the members of the Karpis gang are alleged to have participated. Mr. McGuire stated Donley represents a man named Newburne who was identified subsequently in Minnesota after a bank robbery there and acquitted and was then taken over and tried in the State Court of Wisconsin and convicted. Mr. McGuire stated that Donley had devoted a considerable amount of his own money and time in the belief that the man is innocent and he felt that it was a Karpis Keating job; two men were killed in the robbery, Weber and Harman. Mr. McGuire stated that Donley had been out to Alcatraz and interviewed Karpis and had gotten some sort of statement from him and from others out there; that on the grounds there may be something in Donley's story the State Supreme Court of Wisconsin had remanded the case for a new trial. Mr. McGuire stated that Donley had read Courtney Ryley Cooper's book "Ten Thousand Public Enemies" and on pages 229 and 230 it mentions that there were seven men in on the robbery, two of whom were killed, and the others present were: Verne Miller, Francis Keating, Charles Preston, Holden, and Harvey Bailey; no mention being made of Newburne, who Donley says is a small time gambler in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Mr. McGuire stated Donley claims there is a marked resemblance between Newburne and Keating particularly when they were wearing caps and one of the men who participated in the robbery wore a cap. Mr. McGuire stated that Donley came to him highly recommended by Senator Duffy and that he was also impressed with Donley's story. Mr. McGuire stated he had prepared a memorandum setting forth the facts as related by Donley and was sending it to me, and he wondered if I would see the man or have him sent to see Mr. Foxworth. I told Mr. McGuire I did not think we should see the man until we had checked the files, and that may take two or three days as our men have been working day and night on the kidnaping case which has just broken. I told Mr. McGuire that the Bureau did not vouch for the facts set forth in Courtney Ryley Cooper's book and that while some of the facts had been obtained from the Bureau a great many of them had not. Mr. McGuire stated he merely wanted to apprise me of the situation. I stated that we would check our files just as soon as we could and we would let Donley know what the check reveals.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Clavin
Mr.
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Tester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr.
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
FEB - 3 1937
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

94-3-4-20-399

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 4 1937 P.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

CT:ACS

RECORDED

94-3-4-20-400 February 8, 1937.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
433 North Lakeview Drive,
Sebring, Florida.

Dear Ryley:-

Responsive to your oral request when you were in Washington recently, I am enclosing herewith a number of interesting cases dealing with extortion.

Since the approval of the Federal Extortion Statute on July 8, 1932, the Bureau has investigated 1,351 extortion complaints. Convictions secured in these cases total 287 as of this date and there are at present 76 persons in custody awaiting trial. Total sentences of 1,542 years, 6 months, and 21 days have been imposed upon persons convicted in extortion cases. In addition thereto, 4 subjects of extortion investigations were killed while resisting arrest, 2 committed suicide, and 14 were adjudged insane.

In the event you desire any further information concerning the extortion work, please let me know.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

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. Suran .....
Mr. Tracy .....
Miss Gandy .....

Enclosures.

9-152; 9-366; 9-625; 9-1110; 9-1399; 9-539
9-1673-49-7215; 9-1860; 9-1821; 9-2139;
9-118; 9-192; 9-482; 79-697; 9-93; 7-452; 7-914;
7-281; 9-131; 7-956; 7-62; 9-490; 9-1595; 7-965; 9-1680

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
FEB - 9 1937
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 SWSB/dcb

Joseph

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

REJ/AEK

February 4, 1937.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Bergham
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Darmey
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. TOLSON

Re: Interesting Case write-ups
and statistics on Extortion Cases

Pursuant to your request of February 3rd that recent Interesting Case write-ups on Extortion Cases (with the exception of the Alfred Otto Wagner case) be gotten together for Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, together with the latest statistics concerning Extortion Cases, I am submitting herewith a copy of each Interesting Case write-up which has been prepared subsequent to the Wagner Case, as follows:

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1935 --	I.C. #9-152	
	9-366	
1936 --	I.C. #9-625	#9-1673
	9-1110	9-1680
	9-1399	49-7215
	9-1595	9-1860
	9-539	9-1821
1937 --	I.C. #9-2139	

RECORDED & ~~INDEXED~~.

94-3-4-20-400

As to the 1937 case, this case has not officially been received by the Research Division for mimeographing, but a tickler copy was secured from the Investigative Division by the writer and because of its interest I believe it should be included with the attached material.

FEB 10 1937
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The following statistics have been secured from the Investigative Division and are up-to-date as of the close of business, February 3, 1937:

TOLSON RES. DIV.

Total extortion cases referred to Bureau	1351
Number of persons in custody at this time	76
Number of persons convicted, to date	287

Actual sentences imposed	1100 years	10 months	5 days
Suspended sentences	146	5	13
Probationary sentences	295	3	3
Total sentences	1542 years	6 months	21 days

In 20 cases fines have been imposed, and in 3 cases indefinite probationary sentences, in addition to the foregoing sentences, were imposed. Four subjects were killed while resisting arrest, 2 committed suicide, and 14 were adjudged insane.

Respectfully,

R. E. JOSEPH.

Enclosure

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

LBN:MKH

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

February 4, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Re: ONE MAN SHOW OF CRIME
George Robert Gabor

Page 3, Par. 1, Line 9 -	Change Attorney to Solicitor.
Page 3, Par. 1, Line 10	It is not believed that the file can definitely establish the annual earnings of $15,000, but since the statement is in general terms it is not deemed objectionable.
Page 3, Par. 1, Line 12	It is suggested that the word "Thousands of" be substituted for "$10,000." since that figure is rather specific.
Page 4, Par. 1,	According to Gabor's statement page 3, he phoned Ambassador Herrick instead of the Secretary as set out in the story, which does not appear to be objectionable.
Page 6, Par 2, Line 3	Change "ten" to "several". Gabor stayed ten days at the Embassy in London and it is not known exactly how many days he stayed in Paris.
Page 7, Line 5	The hospital observations revealed Gabor was sane but the file makes no mention of its verdict that he was a liar, hence it is believed desirable to delete this reference. Certainly it should not be imputed to the hospital's verdict.
Page 7, Par. 1, Line 14	Gabor, in his statement, says he secured $45,000 in loans, though it netted him probably not over $2,400 in currency. It is believed wise, however, to be conservative and accordingly no change is recommended.
Page 7, Par. 2, Line 2	It is believed the sentence "So are his victims, for all the good it does," should be deleted since some of his victims who are still living and who are outstanding men, might interpret it as being sarcastic.
Page 8, Par. 1, Line 7	"Matriculating at 17" should be deleted.
Page 8, Par. 1, Line 14	"Same" should be changed to "next" since he was arrested in Baltimore in 1925.

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-400X

FEB 10 1937

TOLSON

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Page 9, Par. 1, Line 2	It is suggested that "Houston, Texas" be changed to "San Diego, California," since it sounds much more like his activities at that point. See Page 8 of Gabor's statement.
Page 9A (Insert)	
Par. 2, Line 2	"Taft Thew, Jr." should be changed to "Taft Thew Houghton."
Line 3	Change "Houston" to "San Diego." "Mr. Thew" to "Mr. Houghton."
Line 4	Change "China" to "England".
9A, Par. 3, Line 9	Change "Jr." to "Houghton".
Page 9, Par. 1, Line 11	Change "Member of German nobility" to "a son of a former United States Ambassador," and delete the balance of the sentence, and the last sentence in paragraph 1 in the interests of authenticity.
Page 9, Par. 2, Line 4	Change "Texas" to "California".
Page 10, Insert B, Line 2	Before the word "obtain" insert the words "in a Texas City."
Page 11, Par. 1, Line 5	It is suggested that the words "in Houston where he had been 'Colonel Campbell' and other dignitaries" be deleted since they add nothing to the story and might cause resentment from Army people.
Page 11, Par 3 and Par 1, Page 12	It is suggested that these paragraphs might well be deleted or revised since our data in the files is only meager, and it appears that he met the press on only one occasion, in California. This material is colorful but I fear that it might result in repercussions and we have so little to back it up.
Page 12, Par. 3,	This material apparently is based on a news items from the Boston "Globe", January 30, 1927 and July 5, 1936, which should be retained in the Bureau's files.
Page 13, Par. 1, Lines 7 to end of paragraph, and Lines 1 and 2, Page 14	should be deleted or revised since the Boston "Globe", January 30, 1927, indicates Gabor succeeded in having his one interview with the press, killed. Furthermore, the Boston "Globe" on July 5, 1936, indicates that a message had gone out to detain Gabor as a dispatch from the "Von Bohlen" family states it had no member in America.
Page 14, Line 6	It is suggested that specific reference to "The Dupont family" be deleted.

Page 14, Par. 1, Line 6 to end of paragraph	should be revised in the interests of authenticity as Gabor had the Schwarzenback passport concealed on his person when he left New York, which the authorities in New York did not discover.
Page 14, Insert D Par. 1, Line 7	The sentence "He even left some of his writings as a souvenir!", while I can not substantiate in a hurried search of the file, does not appear objectionable.
Page 15, Par. 1, Lines 4 and 5	It is recommended that the words "and let the donation rest until later. It is still resting. So is...." be deleted, since Gabor claims he made a donation.
Page 16, Insert E. Par.1	I cannot substantiate the data about Gabor being the son of the Ambassador to Germany, although this does not appear objectionable nor unreasonable to assume.
Page 17, Par. 2, Line 3	There is no indication Gabor borrowed the $7,000 from the store's friends, although this is not believed objectionable.
Page 17, Insert F. Par. 2, Line 12	It is suggested that the reference to "Hoover's Crime Commission" be deleted for obvious reasons. Likewise the file does not appear to verify this.
Page 17, Insert F Page 2, Par. 1, Line 15	I cannot find in the file anything to verify the reference to the $9,000, although this does not appear objectionable.
Page 18, Par. 1, Line 7	As a matter of policy, it is suggested that this line be revised to read, "to furnish an inside track that would break up a.." and in the last line of this paragraph, the words "by bribery" should be deleted.
Page 19, Line 3	It is suggested that the words "of rampant bribery and a..." be deleted and the word "of" substituted as a matter of policy.
Page 19, Par. 2, Line 7	Change "third secretary" to "an attache".
Page 21, Par. 1, Line 2 and 3	It is suggested that as a matter of policy, the words "Communists - from Russia" be deleted.
Page 21, Par. 2	It is believed that this paragraph should be revised and that the Director's views not be injected as they have, for obvious reasons.

Page 22, Par. 2, Lines 2 and 3 should be revised to read "Biggest doll factory, a moving force in N. R. A. proceedings in formulating codes for the doll industries."

Lines 4 and 5 should read, "and devoted much of his time is assisting in the management of.."

Page 22, Par. 3, Line 2 Change "fired" to "assisted".

Page 22, Par. 4, Line 1 Change "three" to "about two". Gabor was convicted and sentenced to serve eighteen months on April 10, 1935.

My review was based on the serials attached, and I did not have time to check whether he was actually deported. This is a swell article and should be well received.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols.

Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder

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

CT:ACS February 4, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:-

Attached hereto is an article entitled ONE MAN SHOW OF CRIME by J. Edgar Hoover with Courtney Ryley Cooper, which concerns GEORGE ROBERT GABOR, Impersonator.

This article was reviewed by Mr. Nichols whose comments concerning it are incorporated in the attached memorandum. I went over these suggestions with Mr. Cooper and appropriate changes were made in the article.

This article is listed for publication in The American Magazine for May, 1937.

Respectfully,

Clyde Tolson.

Encl.

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RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-400

FEB 18 1937

U. S.

TOLSON RES. DIV. ONE

Crime Does Not Pay but Criminals Often Do

HERE'S TO CRIME. By Courtney Ryley Cooper. 454 pp. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.75.

By ROBERT VAN GELDER

BEFORE the reputations of Capone, Dillinger, Dutch Schultz, Pretty Boy Floyd and the rest ripen into legend, Mr. Cooper desires to say a few words. He wishes to point out that these men were not daring adventurers with the world against them. They all had help, easily and cheaply obtained. They operated at a time when murder was often committed merely as a favor or for as little cash as a $50 tip, and when the average price of a jail-break was only $100.

He wants to make it clear that bribery and political influence, not resourcefulness and a toy pistol, released Dillinger from the Crown Point jail; that the control of the votes of a community of morons and a flood of hot money rather than fearlessness and athletic ability made possible the career of Pretty Boy Floyd. And of course it was wholesale corruption that permitted Capone to play Robin Hood.

An old fancier of the James boys and the Dalton gang, Mr. Cooper realized that it is only natural for the young to admire the brave. But the most publicized outlaws of recent times have been diseased rats, perverted captains of an anti-social army numbering 3,500,000. And none of them has operated without protection of one form or another.

The disposition in the years of the drought to view bootleggers as kindly St. Bernards has eased the way of criminals in search of political protection. Crime today, says Mr. Cooper, is a matter of many alliances and affiliations. Close hook-ups between elected officials and criminals are sometimes established under the most unlikely circumstances. Even when he was rated as Public Enemy Number One, Alvin Karpis was hopeful. He paid $6,500 to a Mayorality campaign fund in an Ohio municipality on the understanding that should his candidate be elected he would have the freedom of the city.

Karpis spent his honeymoon with a gun-moll in the Summer cottage of a Chicago politician. Baby Face Nelson declared that he had a police chief on his payroll at $1,000 a month. After he was shot by Federal men he found a hide-out in the home of a politician and died there. A City Marshal was Machine-Gun Kelly's business reference when Kelly wanted to buy a car for use in kidnapping.

Mr. Cooper is more or less frankly a propagandist for increased Federal activity in the control and discouragement of crime. He declares that these are days of super-crime, and that because of lack of funds, and the easy possibility of political interference, because of corruption and inefficiency, local agencies are inadequate.

On the basis of present conditions, figures have been compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation that show the probability "that only one person out of four will live a life of sixty years without being the victim of a serious crime tantamount to robbery, assault, rape, arson, manslaughter or murder." He declares that there are a million and a half such offenses every year, which means that the lives of three-quarters of our entire population have been or will be marred by major criminality.

One reason that crime is out of hand lies in the fact that vicious criminals no longer stick to one trade. Using some protected area as a headquarters, the outlaws invade other sections where they commit their crimes, risking anything that may be made to pay.

At present syndicates contr[illegible] prostitution and gambling in t[illegible] more profitable locations, he sa[illegible] and a flow of money in la[illegible] quantities continues to make financing easy in the underworld. This money pays for widespread corruption, for the "fix" that so often sets criminals free.

In this, his most outspoken book, Mr. Cooper goes down the line of criminal activities, showing the manner in which crime is made to pay. He surveys the gangsters and the publicized killers, but is more vitally interested in their aides, the men and women, and the varieties of outlook and habit, that are so important in making crime both possible and profitable. What Mr. Cooper has to say should have a wide audience.

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94-3-4-20-401

asingly commonplace attitude to balance the other-worldly atmosphere of the castle. Like his hosts, however, he is fearful of the modern world and not a little contemptuous.

In truth, however, there is little for them to believe in, and almost symbolically the novel comes to its climax on a note of death. I was thinking, as I read those pages, of another novelist, the pride of German literature in our time, who also used a magic mountain for a décor, but who was not content to mirror perplexity and evasion in the texture of his novel. But he, alas, is now Settembre. ALFRED KAZIN.

Soldiers' Return

SONG OF FRIENDSHIP. Translated from the German of Bernhard Kellermann by G. D. Gribble. 431 *pp. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.* $2.50.

"SONG OF FRIENDSHIP" is so sweet and kindly and unreproachable, so *gemuetlich* in the travel-agency sense of the word, that it is a little embarrassing to record that it is not a good novel. It is not a good novel, to begin with, because all of Herr Kellermann's ingratiating witticisms and kindliness cannot conceal the fact that what little he has to say here has been spread too formidable.

Herm[illegible] for one, is in love with C[illegible]e Spahn, the daughter of [illegible] prosperous merchant. Fickle as can be, Christine runs away from home, whereupon Hermann turns with unusual vehemence to fertilizers and beams and crops. Johnny, the handsomest one of them all, and the torment of feminine Hellsee, is chiefly preoccupied with running away from Fraeulein this and Fraeulein that, after dressing their hair; Anton, the carpenter, has an affair with Babette's strapping daughter; Redbear, with a wife and child in another town, worries about his wife and her employer, who won't let her rejoin him; and Karl, the blind gardener, marries Babette after a few humorous complications.

Babette, who is certainly the only vivid character in the novel, plays the rôle of the Good Angel. Between hours at the washtub and stove she walks about lamenting the cruelty of men to one another and popping the Socratic question: Why are men not good? Why are you five not better than you are? They are very good to begin with, to be sure, but Babette is ambitious. In particular the pig-headedness of her beloved Hermann, once Christine has left her husband, irks Babette con-

are his party comrades. He builds up no straw men, either for worship or for contum[illegible] Whatever the economic color[illegible] status of his characters, they are real and their actions are consistent and understandable.

"This Is Your Day" tells a double, interwoven story. Gene Marsay and Harold Darvas, the latter the son of Hungarian immigrants, grow up together on the East Side of New York, both conscious of a proletarian problem,



Carl Zuckmayer.

is, re[illegible]so is his Jewish wi[illegible] Anna, and the American organizer, Jasper Finch, an embittered, poverty-stricken farmer, who believes, as his forefathers did, in the efficacy of a shotgun.

Close to their problem of being dispossessed of their land for failure to meet mortgage interest and taxes, they have small patience with the Communist Agit-Prop, the man assigned to their district to further the work of agitation and propaganda. When he speaks to them of

> the necessity of penetrating basic strata of the non-urban masses, raising the ideological level of the party membership, developing fresh cadres, utilizing the discontent rife among the population of small towns, exposing the rôle of reformist leadership without antagonizing the rank and file, creating an opposition within the cooperatives, coordinating the work of the units on the basis of a solid collective leadership,

they sit confused and confounded. Gene's efforts to get relief for the needy, to fight the milk trust, to organize a protest against the loss of their land they can understand and appreciate.

Newhouse avoids the mistake of making Gene a plaster saint. He is practical and hard-boiled. Loving Alma, he has an affair with Sue Melinkovich because he misses Alma, knowing all the

CT:ACS

February 12, 1937.

RECORDED 94-3-4-120-401

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
433 North Lakeview Drive,
Sebring, Florida.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Dear Ryley:-

As a matter of information, I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter addressed to me on February 9, 1937, by Mr. Lawrence Veiller, Secretary, The Committee on Criminal Courts of The Charity Organization Society, New York City, together with a photostatic copy of the New York Times review of your book HERE'S TO CRIME.

With best wishes to Gen and to you, I am

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

FEB 12 1937

CT:ACS

RECORDED

94-3-4-20-401 February 12, 1937.

Mr. Lawrence Veiller, Secretary,
The Committee on Criminal Courts
of the Charity Organization Society,
105 East 22nd Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Veiller:-

Your communication dated February 9th with which you enclosed a copy of the book review from the New York Times concerning Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper's book "Here's To Crime" has just been received and I want to thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending this to me.

With regard to Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, please be advised that he has established a residence in Florida and his address is 433 North Lakeview Drive, Sebring, Florida. Frankly, I do not know whether he would be in a position to be of assistance to you in the formation of the Citizens' Crime Commission. I do know that he has had extensive experience in crime reporting as is evidenced by his very revealing new publication. I shall be very glad indeed to hear from you concerning the formation of the Commission mentioned in your letter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. O'Hoy
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Fairchild
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Carter
Mr. Jones
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
FEB 12 1937

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

THE COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL COURTS
OF
THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

NATHAN A. SMYTH, CHAIRMAN
CHARLES W. APPLETON
W. BRUCE COBB
STANLEY P. DAVIES
HOMER FOLKS
JOHN M. GLENN
RALPH K. JACOBS
GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY
HUGH KNOWLTON
GEORGE Z. MEDALIE
JOHN McKIM MINTON, JR.
MORGAN J. O'BRIEN
FRANK L. POLK
EZRA P. PRENTICE
LAWSON PURDY
LAWRENCE VEILLER
BRONSON WINTHROP

LAWRENCE VEILLER
SECRETARY

105 EAST 22 STREET, NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE, GRAMERCY 5-2860

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 9, 1937

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145WEB/kmf

Dear Mr. Hoover:

If you didn't see the article in the Book Review of the New York "Times" of last Sunday, reviewing Courtney Ryley Cooper's book entitled: "Here's to Crime", in which you are quoted as strongly endorsing Mr. Cooper as a competent writer on the subject, you will wish to see it.

Do tell me about Mr. Cooper. Is he a New York man; would he be a good man to put on our new Citizens' Crime Commission that we are forming - about which I hope to write you soon?

Write me personally if you don't want to write officially.

Yours cordially,

LV:EK

LAWRENCE VEILLER

I ENCL H

RECORDED & INDEXED
94-3-4-20-40
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 15 1937 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
RES. DIV.
Miss Gandy
FILE

EMH:LCB
94-3-4-20-402

March 2, 1937.

RECORDED

Mr. Lawrence Veiller,
Secretary,
The Committee on Criminal Courts
of the Charity Organization Society,
105 East 22nd Street,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Veiller:

Your letter of February 18, 1937, has been received with which you transmitted various enclosures concerning the proposed Citizens' Crime Commission for the State of New York.

I appreciate your courtesy in furnishing me with this information. Please be assured of my interest in the progress of this organization.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/lag

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 2 - 1937
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5250 March 1, 1937.

Phones 53 and 560

TO:
- Director
- ~~Mr. Tolson~~
- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Foxworth
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Quinn
- Miss Gandy
- Mr.

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

RESEARCH DIVISION

Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Lester
- Mr. Renneberger
- Mr. Schilder
- Mr. Tracy
- Chief Clerk's Office
- Files Section
- Mail Room
- Supply Room

- Mr. Berens
- Mr. Dawsey
- Mr. Heavrin
- Mr. Hendon
- SEE ME
- SEND FILE

- Miss Cunningham
- Miss Lurz
- NOTE & RETURN
- FOR APPROPRIATE ACTION

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The attached letter is prepared for the signature of the Director. Mr. Veiller's letter of February 18th to Mr.Hoover is marked ~~"CONFIDENTIAL"~~ and is in reply to the Director's letter of Feb.12 which invited information concerning the formation of the Citizens' Crime Commission mentioned in Mr. Veiller's letter.

EMH

R. E. Joseph.

THE COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL COURTS
OF
THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

NATHAN A. SMYTH, CHAIRMAN
CHARLES W. APPLETON
W. BRUCE COBB
STANLEY P. DAVIES
HOMER FOLKS
JOHN M. GLENN

RALPH K. JACOBS
GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY
HUGH KNOWLTON
GEORGE Z. MEDALIE
JOHN MCKIM MINTON, JR.
MORGAN J. O'BRIEN

FRANK L. POLK
EZRA P. PRENTICE
LAWSON PURDY
LAWRENCE VEILLER
BRONSON WINTHROP

LAWRENCE VEILLER
SECRETARY

105 EAST 22 STREET, NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE, GRAMERCY 5-2960

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

Confidential

February 18, 1937

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

DECLASSIFIED BY 9145 WEB/tlg
ON 6/31/84

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Many thanks for your prompt response to our inquiry about Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper. If he doesn't live in New York State, we cannot use him in the new Citizens' Crime Commission which is now in process of formation.

Although the subject is still in the ~~confidential~~ stage but will be released very soon, I am sending you information about it, as I want you to have it.

Enclosed find a copy of a letter that we recently sent out over the signature of Mr. Smyth and myself, asking people to serve on the Board of Directors of the new organization, with a printed statement of its Purposes and proposed Board of Directors.

Our Committee on Criminal Courts which has carried on its activities for the past 27 years as a Committee of the Charity Organization Society has in recent years undertaken work and supported measures that have not had a very close relationship to the work of such a Society.

RECORDED & INDEXED
94-3-4-20-402
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 19 1937
RES. DIV.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
FOUR

We have realized for a long time that the crime situation in New York State and particularly in New York City calls for a more concentrated activity than we had been able to give it as a Committee of a charitable society and that the time had probably come when it would be a good idea for us to continue the work we had been doing during this period in a new separate organization which would place the emphasis more on crime prevention and reduction and control than upon merely the work of the Inferior Criminal Courts which was the original purpose and field of our Committee.

Through all these years we have been financed generously by a source which prefers to remain anonymous and that same source of financial support has agreed to continue its support of the new organization on a modest scale.

We have now filed our Certificate of Incorporation under the Membership Corporation Law with a Supreme Court Justice and hope to be able to make a public statement with regard to the new Crime Commission and its Purposes and Personnel at an early date.

You can be assured that you will always be kept in the closest touch with what the new organization is doing and seeking to do - for we want your active cooperation and know we will have it, as our purposes are identical with yours.

Best regards.

Yours cordially,

Thomas E. Dewey

LV:EK

You may be interested in seeing the enclosed letter which we sent to Mr. Justin Miller about a year ago in which we summarized our efforts in this field.

THE COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL COURTS

OF

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

NATHAN A. SMYTH, CHAIRMAN
CHARLES W. APPLETON
W. BRUCE COBB
STANLEY P. DAVIES
HOMER FOLKS
JOHN M. GLENN
RALPH K. JACOBS
GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY
HUGH KNOWLTON
GEORGE Z. MEDALIE
JOHN MCKIM MINTON, JR.
MORGAN J. O'BRIEN
FRANK L. POLK
EZRA P. PRENTICE
LAWSON PURDY
LAWRENCE VEILLER
BRONSON WINTHROP

CONFIDENTIAL

LAWRENCE VEILLER, SECRETARY
105 EAST 22 STREET, NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE, GRAMERCY 5 - 2860

January 25, 1937

It is proposed to form a Citizens' Crime Commission for New York State which will carry on and extend the work that has been done for the past 27 years through the agency of the Committee on Criminal Courts of the Charity Organization Society of which the undersigned have been, respectively, Chairman and Executive Officer.

The enclosed printed statements fully explain the Purposes and Scope of the new organization, the Plan of Organization contemplated, the Reasons for Its Creation, and the names of the persons being asked to serve on its Board of Directors.

We should like very much to have you serve as a Director of the new organization. No financial obligation of any kind is involved. Funds have been provided sufficient to enable the organization to make a start and keep it on its feet during the first year, at least.

As we desire to incorporate and to make a public announcement at an early date, we shall appreciate it if you will advise us at your early convenience whether you will act in this capacity.

We very much hope that you can and will.

DECLASSIFIED BY 9145 WEB/dls
ON 8/31/84

Yours sincerely,

Chairman

94-3-4-20-402

Secretary

Pending replies to this letter and the making of an official announcement the matter should be considered as in the Confidential stage.

CONFIDENTIAL

DIRECTORS

The following persons are being asked to become Directors:

HAROLD M. ANDERSON
CHARLES W. APPLETON
JOHN J. BENNETT, JR.
GEORGE HOPKINS BOND
GEORGE CLANCY
W. BRUCE COBB
BARRON COLLIER
JOSEPH J. EARLY
FREDERICK H. ECKER
WILLIAM D. EMBREE
BURTON D. ESMOND
GEORGE R. FEARON
JOHN H. FINLEY
WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST
RALPH K. JACOBS
WARNICK J. KERNAN
HUGH KNOWLTON
JOHN C. KNOX
HERBERT H. LEHMAN
WILLIAM F. LOVE
GEORGE V. MCLAUGHLIN
GEORGE Z. MEDALIE
NATHAN L. MILLER
JOHN MCKIM MINTON, JR.
C. C. MOLLENHAUER
FERDINAND PECORA
CHARLES POLETTI
FRANK L. POLK
HAROLD S. POLLARD
EZRA P. PRENTICE
LAWSON PURDY
OGDEN MILLS REID
CLEVELAND RODGERS
JOHN GODFREY SAXE
BRUCE SMITH
NATHAN A. SMYTH
CHARLES H. TUTTLE
LAWRENCE VEILLER
ARCHIBALD R. WATSON
CHARLES S. WHITMAN

DECLASSIFIED BY 9145 WEB/dlf
ON 8/31/84

CONFIDENTIAL

ORGANIZING AGAINST CRIME

CITIZENS' CRIME COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

(To be incorporated under the Membership Corporation Law)

PURPOSES

To seek to bring about a better Administration of Criminal Justice.

To foster all means for the prevention and proper punishment of Crime.

To inform the public as to the extent and effects of Crime and as to methods for its reduction and control.

To advocate measures, legislative and others, that will tend to reduce and control crime and bring added protection for the community.

To oppose measures that will tend to make crime safer or easier for the criminal.

To aid in bringing about a united public support, organized and vigilant for the suppression and reduction of crime.

To aid in integrating and coordinating the means and machinery for dealing with crime and the detection, apprehension, prosecution and punishment or reformation of the criminal.

To aid the courts, the police, the prosecuting attorneys, the correctional institutions and others in all practicable ways in their task of combating crime.

To seek to close all loopholes in the law through which criminals may escape the consequences of their offenses.

To examine and consider *de novo* the whole field of crime control and reduction; to re-assay the adequacy of the present machinery of criminal justice and of punitive sanctions.

DECLASSIFIED BY 9145 WRB/dlf
ON 8/31/84

To undertake such research as may be necessary in aid of the foregoing purposes.

Form of Organization

The Commission will be organized as a Membership Corporation, with a Board of Directors of not more than 40, and about an equal number of Voting Members, and eventually a large number of Supporting Members, representing the various parts of the state, who will be asked to give adherence and support to the Commission's policies and programme when determined. No member will be asked to assume any financial obligation. The Directors will appoint an Executive Committee.

The proposed Crime Commission is being created to continue the work carried on for the past 27 years by the Committee on Criminal Courts of the N. Y. Charity Organization Society. Most of the members of that Committee will continue to serve, either as Directors or Members of the new organization, thus insuring the continuance of that realistic approach to the problems involved which has characterized the work of that Committee.

The Need For Such An Organization

Crime is today one of America's Most Important Problems.

The Public is Aroused to the Situation but is not organized.

To effect an Organization that will Reduce Crime to a normal minimum would be worth any effort.

The Question is: "Can This be Done?"

England's Example would seem to indicate that it can be done.

Most of the abuses that today exist in the United States in the administration of justice existed in England prior to 1870. An aroused public swept these aside with the result that, today, England more nearly approaches the ideal in its administration of the law than any other country in the world—with crime reduced to the lowest possible minimum.

A demonstration of effective work in a great community like New York State would afford an object lesson that the nation could later follow.

The development of a technique in dealing with the problem should be worked out first in a single community before it can be given nation-wide application.

Crime is an organized business. The efforts to combat it are unrelated, uncoordinated, inadequate and ineffective.

The *"World-Telegram"* in an editorial a year ago asked the following questions, which are much to the point:

> "What's the use of proposing well thought out reforms of criminal procedure to plug loopholes through which criminals escape if the people fail to convince the reluctant and obstructive lawyer-legislator that they are determined to have these reforms?
>
> "What's the use of stressing the need of able, diligent, co-operating public prosecutors, free from political influence, if voters go on electing and re-electing the other kind?
>
> "What's the use of pointing to crimes committed by paroled convicts turned loose by flabby parole systems if the public only says 'Terrible'—and lets it go at that?
>
> "What's the use of deploring legal technicalities that enable a public enemy to beat the law when thoughtless cheers that hail his acquittal are sometimes the loudest sounds heard from the people?
>
> "What's the use of head-waggings over bad jury verdicts while intelligent citizens who would make good jurors continue to claim every exemption lax jury law provides?"

What is needed is a united public support organized and vigilant for the suppression and reduction of crime.

Four Important Aspects of dealing with crime need to be integrated and coordinated—the *detection* of the criminal; the *apprehension* of the criminal; the *prosecution and conviction* of the criminal; the *punishment or reformation* of the criminal, as may be appropriate.

The spotlight of publicity and attention should be constantly directed to these four aspects of the problem.

Every loophole in the laws—procedural and substantive—by which criminals now escape the consequences of their deeds must be closed.

The process of strengthening the laws against crime must be unceasingly carried on.

There should be research into and re-examination of the whole question of punitive sanctions, of the adequacy of the present machinery of justice.

The approaching Constitutional Convention offers an opportunity to remove many present obstacles to progress.

❦

The opportunity is great for effective service by a Citizen's Organization that will deal with these problems in realistic fashion.

January 25, 1937

THE COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL COURTS
OF
THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

NATHAN A. SMYTH, CHAIRMAN
CHARLES W. APPLETON
W. BRUCE COBB
STANLEY P. DAVIES
HOMER FOLKS
JOHN M. GLENN

RALPH K. JACOBS
GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY
HUGH KNOWLTON
GEORGE Z. MEDALIE
JOHN McKIM MINTON, JR.
MORGAN J. O'BRIEN

FRANK L. POLK
EZRA P. PRENTICE
LAWSON PURDY
LAWRENCE VEILLER
BRONSON WINTHROP

COPY

LAWRENCE VEILLER
SECRETARY

105 EAST 22 STREET, NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE, GRAMERCY 5 - 2860

November 12, 1935

Hon. Justin Miller
Chairman, Attorney General's
Advisory Committee on Crime
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/31/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlw

Dear Mr. Miller:

I have your letter of November 5th, addressed to me at the National Housing Association. I take it, however, that it was really sent to me in my capacity as Director and Secretary of this Committee. Like the Lord Chancellor in Iolanthe, I, unfortunately, have several capacities!

This Committee was organized about 25 years ago, upon my recommendation, to aid in the improvement of the criminal courts of New York City. Through this period it has devoted itself to the improvement of the so-called Inferior Criminal Courts - the Magistrates' Courts System and the Court of Special Sessions and - particularly to the Children's Court and the Court of Domestic Relations.

It has a record of successful accomplishment during this period of effort of a quarter of a century.

The Committee having been financed from the beginning through a subvention from the Russell Sage Foundation, has not had

to go to the public for funds and has not sought publicity or public credit for its work but has preferred to work quietly but effectively with the various public officials and has thus been able to achieve larger results than would have been the case, had it sought greater publicity. I think that a fair statement would be that the Committee has adopted the deliberate policy of avoiding publicity wherever possible.

For similar reasons the Committee has not run to publication. It has, however, published a good many things - chiefly as a matter of convenience to the members of the Committee and others interested in its work.

It would not be possible within the confines of a letter which could be read without undue burden to attempt to describe the work that the Committee has done in the past 25 years or is doing at the present time. As indicative, however, of what it is doing, it gives me great pleasure to enclose herewith a Report of its work for the year, 1934 - that is, from May 1, 1933 to May 1, 1934 - "printed but not published", and still to be kept confidential so far as publication goes. With this we are sending you also the pamphlet entitled: "The Scales of Justice" which is referred to in that Report.

A similar Report for the present year, 1935, is in course of preparation. When available, we shall be glad to send you a copy. Under separate cover we are sending you some of our publications - not a complete set, but such as are available after the lapse of time.

As you will see from these publications and especially from our Report, this Committee - although a Committee of the Charity Organization Society - is by no means limited in its field of activity to the usual work of such a Society. Its connection with that Society

might, in a manner of speaking, be said to be an accidental one. The Society was progressive and open-minded when the proposal to create such a Committee was made and made it possible for the Committee to exist.

The Committee has really been fulfilling the functions of a Commission on the Administration of Criminal Justice in all these years - quite as much as the very effective Commission on the Administration of Criminal Justice in Baltimore, of which Mr. Hepbron is the very able Executive. It has done more in this field in the way of actual accomplishment than has probably been achieved by any other organization of similar kind in any other city of the country, but it doesn't brag about it and I doubt if there are a hundred people in New York City who know of the Committee's existence.

During the life of the so-called Baumes Commission - viz: the New York State Crime Commission - the writer of this letter served as Unofficial Adviser to that Commission, through most of its existence, and was responsible for much of its legislation.

It will give us great pleasure to be of any service we can to you and to cooperate to the fullest degree with General Cummings and yourself in the important work the Department of Justice has undertaken.

When I was at Washington about two weeks ago, I had quite a long talk with Mr. Hoover of the Bureau of Investigation and made a suggestion to him with regard to the control of pistols which I hope you will talk with him about, as it seems to me a suggestion that contains much promise for a successful coping with crime.

Whenever you are in New York and can spare the time, I shall appreciate it if you will arrange for me to confer with you.

When I am next in Washington, I shall seek to see you so that I may explain to you a little more fully what we are trying to do and what we are actually doing.

Yours sincerely,

LAWRENCE VEILLER
Secretary

LV:EK

CT:ACS

February 23, 1937.

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-402X

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
433 North Lakeview Drive,
Sebring, Florida.

Dear Ryley:-

I have just returned to Washington and have received your communication of February 18th. I was indeed pleased to note the contents of the letter sent to you by the Attorney General with respect to "Here's To Crime."

I am returning the letter addressed to you on February 15th by Mr. Mark Watson of the Baltimore Sun. I, of course, have no objection to your furnishing Mr. Watson with suggestions concerning desirable features to be considered in the Baltimore Police Department set-up.

With kindest regards to Gen and you, I am

Sincerely,

Enclosure.

FEB 24 1937

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DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

hold

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

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
SEBRING, FLORIDA

February 18-37

Dear Edgar:

I wonder if you could give this your early attention and write me as fully as you care to about it. Mark Watson, the writer of this letter, is one person on the Baltimore Sun of whom I am sure as a friend, and the whole setup looks like a favorable opportunity for us to have a hand in getting an efficient, honest and cooperative Commissioner in Baltimore.

Any ideas which you send me in confidence, will be passed on to Mark in the same manner---of course, not as coming from you.

Samezever

Ryley

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WB/dlc 2/27/36

Baltimore Sun, Police Dept.

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RECORDED & INDEXED.

94-3-4-20-402X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 4 1937 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

Thanks for sending Mrs. Warner's letter about the handling of extortion case. It was swell. encly

I am enclosing a copy of the General's letter about the book, which, incidentally is getting off to a good start.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON

February 6, 1937.

Dear Cooper:

I have just been reading your new book. It is a cracker, and keeps one stirred up from beginning to end, and, of course, that is one of the things at least that you had in mind. Indeed it is a remarkable book and I am extraordinarily pleased that you did me the honor of dedicating it to me.

Thanks too for the generous inscription in your own hand. You express sentiments that I fully reciprocate. Come in and see me often.

With warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

Homer Cummings

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145WSB/dlg

Mr. Courtney Riley Cooper,
1212 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
8-31-8

COPY

THE EVENING SUN

Baltimore, Md.

February 16, 1937.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
The Penthouse,
1212 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Coopy:-

Thank you for that pleasant letter. It encourages me to ask your advice in a local matter, which for the present I wish you would regard as wholly confidential. We may have a new Police Commissioner named in the near future. Well in advance of that date I want to carry a story or two about the ideal Metropolitan Police Force and, more realisticly, about what seems to be the best Police Force in a fairly large city of the United States. What is the method of administration? What is the control and in general the operating program? If there is a particularly good police force in Toronto or Montreal I might get a story from there also.

But what I would greatly appreciate from you is a word of advice on which American cities actually have the greatest and most efficient police forces. Have you any judgments that would guide me?

Sincerely yours,

(signed) M.W. (Mark Watson.

Are you still t Sebring and how could I know?

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

94-3-4-20-402X

March 17, 1937.

EMH:JDLF

~~94-8-208-4~~
94-3-4-20-403

RECORDED

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Mr. Frank L. Williams,
Editor,
Nebraska State Journal,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

Dear Mr. Williams:

Upon my recent return to Washington, my attention has been called to your letter of February 23, 1937, with which you enclosed a copy of the article entitled "Footnotes" from the February 21, 1937, issue of the Lincoln, Nebraska, Sunday Journal and Star, which discusses Courtney Ryley Cooper's book "Here's to Crime."

It was most thoughtful of you to forward this article to me, and I greatly appreciate your courtesy in doing so.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

CC-Omaha

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DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 SWEB/dlg

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-8-208-4

COPY

NEBRASKA STATE JOURNAL

Lincoln, Nebraska

Feb. 23, 1937.

J. Edgar Hoover,
U. S. Dept. of Justice Bldg.,
Washington, D.C.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am enclosing tear sheet of last Sunday's Lincoln newspaper containing some discussion of "Here's to Crime."

Respectfully,

Frank D. Williams

Editor.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145WEB/dlg

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&
ENCLOSED

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

94-8-2708-4

Letter to Edgar W. Leech
3-8-37 removed by
A B Nichols 8-22-37

94-3-4-20-404

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

RCH/AEK

March 8, 1937.

Mr. Edgar Wheeler,
Managing Editor,
The American Magazine,
250 Park Avenue,
New York, New York.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WSB/dcg

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

The Director, Mr. Hoover, in his absence from the city, has requested me to ask that you make the following changes in the draft of the article entitled "Money Or Your Life," written by Mr. Hoover with Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, as originally submitted for a forthcoming issue of the American Magazine:

Page 2, Line 27, should read "A search of printing establishments was begun and ended at one of the first, for there it was found that a large supply of these envelopes recently had been purchased."

Page 5, Line 17, eliminate the first "in."

Page 5, Line 24, should read "Illinois" rather than "Indiana."

Page 7, Line 8, should read "the manager" rather than "the owner."

Page 8, Line 18, should read "the Technical Laboratory" rather than "the Science Laboratory."

Page 8, Line 26, should read "in the Laboratory" rather than "in the Science Laboratory."

Page 10, Line 1, should read "the Technical Laboratory" rather than "the Science Laboratory."

Page 10, Line 19, should read "the Technical Laboratory" rather than "the Science Laboratory."

Page 12, Line 17, "sent to Sing Sing with a sentence of fifteen years to natural life," etc.,

RECORDED & INDEXED
94-3-4-20-404
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 9 1937 P.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 8 1937
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Page 12, Line 19, should read "to his wife and three children in early 1934."

Page 18, Line 19, should read "the Technical Laboratory" rather than "the Science Laboratory."

Page 19, Line 2, should read "Monroe Towt" rather than "Maurice Towt."

Sincerely yours,
For the Director,

Harold Nathan,
Assistant Director.

RCH:AEK March 8, 1937.

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-405

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
433 North Lakeview Drive,
Sebring, Florida.

Dear Ryley:

In accordance with the request contained in your recent letter addressed to Assistant Director Clyde A. Tolson of this Bureau, in the absence of the Director from the city I am pleased to enclose a copy of the letter which has been forwarded today to Mr. Edgar Wheeler, Managing Editor of the American Magazine, 250 Park Avenue, New York City, suggesting changes in the original manuscript of the article entitled "Money Or Your Life," which is to appear in a forthcoming issue of that magazine.

Cordially,
For the Director,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Harold Nathan,
Assistant Director.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Kerbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Enclosure

Appd by Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 9 - 1937
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Kerbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
SEBRING, FLORIDA

Friday.

Dear Clyde:

Herewith is the manuscript about which I talked to you today. You will note that I have marked my sources on the margin, so that it should be easy to check, inasmuch as the only stuff which was gotten from the files was a little matter in the Wagner stuff. That came from the investigative reports on the surveillance and capture and confession.

In checking this, will you please send your letter directly to Edgar Wheeler, Managing Editor, the American Magazine, 250 Park Avenue, New York, as we are late in making the deadline this month and it will be necessary to make the changes there in the office. Also I would like a carbon copy so that I will know what changes have been made.

We are both sorry that we did not get to see you down here and also sorry that you and Edgar had rotten fishing. You guys always seem to pick the time of year when the weather is rotten, for it certainly has been that way for the last few weeks.

I shall be North, for about ten days or two weeks, beginning the week of March 21, and will then clean up those several matters we have discussed from time to time.

Same ever,

RECORDED
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-405
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 10 1937 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
REC. DIV. FILE
FOUR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB

CT:ACS March 12, 1937.

Mr. Edgar Wheeler,
Managing Editor,
The American Magazine,
250 Park Avenue,
New York City.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Dear Mr. Wheeler:-

In pursuance of a request received from Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, there is attached hereto a set of photographic copies of types of extortion notes received in connection with cases which have been handled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure.
ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

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

RECORDED & INDEXED
MAR 12 1937
97-4-20-406
MAR 13 1937 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The American Magazine
THE CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY
250 Park Avenue
New York

Editorial Rooms

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

March 17, 1937

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you very much for sending us the set of photographic copies of typical extortion notes in connection with your article "Money or Your Life." Mr. Nathan forwarded your suggested corrections of the article and I have just informed him that these corrections have been made.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar Whicher

EW:EB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WKB/deg

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-407
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 18 1937 P. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
RES. DIV.
Miss Gandy
FILE

The American Magazine
THE CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY
250 Park Avenue
New York

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

Editorial Rooms

March 17, 1937

Mr. Harold Nathan
Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Dept. of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nathan:

Thank you for your letter containing corrections of the article "Money or Your Life," by Mr. Hoover with Courtney Ryley Cooper. This is to let you know that the corrections have been made.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar J Wheeler

EW:EB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-40
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 18 1937 P. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

TOLSON
RES. DIV.
Miss Gandy

COPY

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CT:ACS

March 24, 1937.

Honorable Otha D. Wearin,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dug

My dear Congressman:-

I have noted your comments on the floor of the House of Representatives yesterday concerning the work and accomplishments of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and I want to express to you my sincere appreciation for these statements of commendation. It is indeed gratifying to know that we have your personal support in the efforts which we are making to deal with organized crime throughout the United States.

Also, I noted your reference to the authoritative writings of Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper with regard to the crime situation throughout the country and I indeed join with you in your reference to the fine work which he is accomplishing in calling the attention of the general public to the serious crime problem which has existed throughout the nation for the past several years and which still exists despite the fact that we have at least temporarily brought about a cessation of the commission of certain types of crimes by organized gangs of criminals, such as kidnapings and bank robberies.

Again thanking you for your interest in our work, I am

Sincerely yours,

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-409

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 26 1937 P.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-4-20-402

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

EPC:ON

March 24, 1937.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Conroy
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 FILE.

For record purposes, the file numbers of the samples of extortion notes, photographs of which were furnished Mr. Tolson at his request to be used by Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, are as follows:

7-795
7-851
9-691
9-1003
9-1516

It will be further noted that these notes were arranged numerically in the order of their file numbers when the composite photograph of all of them was prepared.

E. P. Coffey

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145WEB/deg

RECORDED
&
~~INDEXED~~.

94-3-4-20-410
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 27 1937 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILES & RES. DIV. ONE
MR. TOLSON
FILE

CT:ACS

March 19, 1937.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
433 North Lakeview Drive,
Sebring, Florida.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Dear Ryley:-

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed copies of editorials which recently appeared in the Star-Telegram of Fort Worth, Texas, and the State of Columbia, South Carolina.

Sincerely,

Enclosures.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WSB/dlg

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dowsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Tamm
Miss Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-411

MAR 31 1937

FILE

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

Panorama of Crime.

ONE OF THE most startling of the current literary endeavors is the book, "Here's to Crime," by Courtney Ryley Cooper, just published by Little, Brown & Co. It might be described as both a panoramic and kaleidoscopic view of the crime situation in the United States.

If it were not for the sober statistics supporting Mr. Cooper's statements concerning the prevalence of crime, the reader might set his book down as mere sensationalism and alarmist propaganda. But when one ponders the figures showing that three out of every four persons in this country, unless they die young, will one day find themselves personally victimized by crime of one or the other of the major classifications, the vague alarm he has heretofore felt becomes definite and intense.

Mr. Cooper, a competent investigator and reporter, takes up the various classifications of crime, the multiplied "rackets" which flourish in American cities, and traces the origin and development of each. In every instance he finds ineffectiveness of laws which sin on the side of nominal severity, inefficiency and sheer crookedness among police, law enforcement officers taking bribes offered by "front men" of the underworld who themselves may be rated among the community's civic leaders—all these contributing to the growth and spread of the crime industry.

The book's indictment is plainly brought against the whole public. No lesser delinquent might account for the astounding prevalence of crime in this country. The public is responsible because it alone has the power to put a stop to the conditions on which crime battens, to conditions which permit men and women to go through a long life of crime without punishment or serious determent from the law.

Federal anticrime work has been successful, says Mr. Cooper, for the simple reason that the men behind the law's drive in such cases can not be "reached." Given such a condition in state, county and city law enforcement, he asserts, and crime would disappear almost magically.

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PLEASE RETURN TO
DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
2067 Commerce Bldg.

NO. E 159250

SYMBOL J

Star-Telegram
Fort Worth, Tex.

DATE FEB 15 1937

Lee Cooper
3-19-37

94-3-4-20-411

PLEASE RETURN TO
DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
2067 Commerce Bldg.

NO. E 160160

SYMBOL

State
Columbia, S. C.

DATE

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

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DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

America's Biggest Business

Shocking, even horrifying, are statements on crime in America, made by Courtney Riley Cooper, writer and criminologist.

First, says Mr. Cooper, crime is America's biggest industry, with 3,500,000 persons making a living from law-breaking.

Second, only one out of four Americans has a chance to escape direct effects of major crime.

Since crime is a big business, it has its tycoons, its moguls, its plutocrats. Criminals," especially the "masterminds," and the figures high in public notice, want and demand the best surroundings to live in. They are housed at America's finest hotels, they go to the best theaters, frequent the best night clubs, build or buy in the best suburbs. Their "molls" are cared for like the wives of honest millionaires. These women of the underworld do not stay in any such submerged area. They ride about in the most luxurious of limousines, wear the handsomest clothes, richest jewels. Criminals who "earn" vast sums by vicious means do not hesitate to spend like men and in the presence of honest men and decent women.

Crime, declares Mr. Cooper, rubs shoulders with respectability, sits at the same table with decency, shares the airplane cabin with honest business men, rooms for the foulest of purposes near decent young women in hotels, on boats and trains.

Crime is no longer satisfied with hideouts and alleys, slums and dens. Crime has found it can buy its way into the presence if not the company of respectable society. It has, to quote this student of the dark ways of malefactors, "moved in next door to us. It will continue to live there until we throw it out."

Letter CR Cooper
7-19-37

94-3-4-20-412 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING SERIALIZATION.

CONS.

7-10-85

ahs

REJ:LCB
94-3-4-20-413

RECORDED

April 16, 1937.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
Chateau Marmont,
8221 Sunset Boulevard,
Hollywood, California.

Dear Ryley:

For your possible interest, I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter dated April 11, 1937, received from Professor Herbert Carlyle Libby, Colby College, Waterville, Maine, together with a copy of my reply of April 16th, which is self-explanatory.

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Conroy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Terry
Miss Gandy

APR 1 1937

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WSB/dcg

REJ:LCB
94-3-4-20-413

RECORDED

April 16, 1937.

Professor Herbert Carlyle Libby,
Department of Public Speaking,
Colby College,
Waterville, Maine.

My dear Professor:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated April 11, 1937, concerning Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper's recent book "Here's to Crime."

I have read with a great deal of interest your comments concerning this book and the action taken by the book committee of your public library. I consider Mr. Cooper one of the outstanding writers in this country today, as well as one of the best informed men on the existing crime conditions.

As of possible interest, I take pleasure in enclosing herewith several of my recent addresses concerning the crime conditions.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

True Costs of Crime
Youth and Crime
Youth's Duty to the Future
Problems in Modern Law Enforcement

APR 17 1937

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 wcb/dcg

COLBY COLLEGE
WATERVILLE, MAINE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SPEAKING
HERBERT CARLYLE LIBBY, PROFESSOR

April 11, 1937

Mr. J.Edgar Hoover,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Sometime ago I read Mr. Cooper's book, "Here's to Crime", and expressed my convictions in the public press that the book should be widely circulated. I realized fully that some of the language in the book is highly objectionable, but so is everything connected with crime. I felt that this was but a part of the picture Mr. Cooper painted.

I had the book ordered for our public library, but influential members of the book committee have judged it unfit for circulation. One of the members is an attorney of the orthodox type, another is a school man who gave his support to the introduction into Maine of pari-mutuel betting.

It is my wish to come to grips with such people who, I feel, are destroying the effects of all that Mr. Cooper has tried to do. So long as such information, couched in whatever language, is kept from the general public we shall keep on encouraging crime.

It is asking a great deal of you, I know, but if you could furnish me some statement about the book and about crime in general that I could use in combatting this idea that we must keep matters like this "under cover", it would help the cause. I have advised publicly that every minister, teacher, lawyer, and politician read the book, omitting nothing, and I want to help in my small way in what you and others are seeking to do.

Incidentally, one of my sons is speaking an excerpt of an address on crime, which you recently delivered, before his schoolmates.

Cooper's book makes me feel that we are all like the poor old lady who tried to sweep back the tides. I am just hoping that we have improved upon the width and strength of the broom.

Very truly yours,

Herbert C. Libby

Courtesy Reply to Cooper

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

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Ask "let to lawyers" Ryley looked 4-16-37 mg

RECORDED & INDEXED.

94-3-4-20-413
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 13 1937 P. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON RES. DIV. Miss Gandy FILE

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

WESTERN UNION

APR 14 1937

WM1 59 NL

HOLLYWOOD CALIF 13

CLYDE TOLSON ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION US DEPT OF JUSTICE

DEAR CLYDE CHANGE ADDRESS TO CHATEAU MARMONT EIGHT TWO TWO ONE SUNSET BOULEVARD HOLLYWOOD STOP I SUPPOSE SPEEDBALLS BATTLECRY AT THE BALL GAME WILL BE STRIKE TWO KALAMAZOO AND THE SAME TO YOU STOP GEN ARRIVES TOMORROW ALL THRILLED OVER HER G MAN ADVENTURES ACROSS COUNTRY IN WHICH SHE VISITED AT THE GUS JONES HOME IN SANANTONIO BEST WISHES

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER.

617AM

RECORDED

94-3-4-20-414

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 16 1937 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON | REC. DIV. | FILE

carbon copy sent to Directors office

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

File

K

March 19, 1937

Transcript of broadcast of Courtney Ryley Cooper over Station WABC, New York City, Columbia Broadcasting System, 7:30 PM, March 19, 1937.

"If I were vain enough I'd insist on talking about myself but I've got an idea you would rather hear about a very good friend of mine. His name is J. Edgar Hoover, you know, the head of the G-men. But before I tell you about him I'd like to read a letter that was received here just after the broadcast last week. To me it's the finest tribute to the Fisher Body Craftsman Guild I've ever seen. This is the letter: 'Gentlemen: Can you possibly conceive the feelings of a father whose only boy could not have attended college but who is now a student at Purdue, thanks to the Guild. I wish all parents of competing boys could visualize the picture in our home on that never-to-be-forgotten night of August 22nd, 1934. We sat alone just the Missus and myself. The announcement came over the radio, the Fisher Body Craftsman Guild program. We listened intently, wordless. We hardly dared breathe as the winners were announced. Then our boy's name was called. I frankly admit that tears came into our eyes, our throats were filled. I finally cleared my throat enough to say "he won". Then the door burst open as neighbors rushed in, the telephone rang incessantly, the word passed quickly along the street, "Robert won, Robert won". I believe that if all parents had sat with us that night they would realize that this is one contest where Johnnie wins if he loses. Sincerely yours, Louie F. Hellman, Indianapolis, Indiana.' Thank you for that fine letter Mr. Hellman. And now, fellows, let me tell you about the head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover. To my mind there is a real boys' man. He's done everything in life that a boy would like to do. For instance you may think he got to be head of the G-men through some sort of magic. I'll tell you what kind of magic it was, just good old fashioned hard work, and sticking to an ideal and never losing sight of it. He wanted to be a lawyer so he worked his way through school and earned his degree. After that he got a job as a clerk in the United States Department of Justice and as he earned promotion after promotion he hung to an ideal which had come to him. He had decided that if he could ever be head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation which you know is a part of the Department of Justice he would build up a law enforcement body of persons with the same ideas as he had, young men who wanted to be part of the greatest thing of the kind in the world, and all boys at heart. What I mean is that no matter how old a man may grow in this Federal Bureau of Investigation he always loves the things boys love. He's got enthusiasm and eagerness, and a love for thrills and excitement and fair play. Mr. Hoover's idea is that G-men should be as good sports as the criminal is a poor sport. Dillinger, and Baby Face Nelson, and Alvin Karpis, and all those persons whom Mr. Hoover calls public rats deserve the name because they were such rotten sports. They never believed in giving the other fellow a chance. They were the sort who would shoot a man in the back and rob a woman, that's your usual criminal. But the G-men are good sports. Now for instance you never heard of a G-man shooting a criminal unless that criminal had actually drawn a gun on him and was ready to pull the trigger. It takes an awfully brave man and an awfully good sport to be able to do a thing like that.

And the idea runs all the way through the G-man organization -- Be a Good Sport! If you have to work long hours to keep America free from the

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NOT RECORDED

danger of kidnapers and bank robbers, all right, be a good sport and by doing so get your man. And in your hours of play be a good sport too. But the finest thing of all is that every G-man likes boys, especially Mr. Hoover. The happiest part of his job is the reading of the thousands of letters from boys all over America telling him that they want to be G-men when they are grown. That's great stuff for him. The young fellow who wants to be a G-men is going to think right and act right and see that his companions do the same thing. He is a leader. He is the kind of a boy who will teach other fellows that criminals are a pretty cheap sort, that they lead dirty, filthy lives; that they are cowards and bum sports. You know I've been thinking about this coach building contest of the Fisher Body Craftsman Guild. It seems to me that being a G-man is a lot like building one of those coaches. In the first place you've got to have inspiration and then you've got to have concentration, be able to get right down to the job and stick to it. For instance when the G-men caught Hauptmann, the Lindbergh kidnaper, there wasn't any luck to it. They had worked day and night for weeks and months tracing down every little clue until they finally got their man. That's concentration. And you've got to know how to use your head and your hands at the same time. You see Mr. Hoover knows everything about his G-men and every job they have ever had. The result is that when he wants to catch a certain criminal he sends out men who can use their heads and their hands to do the job, from flying airplanes to playing in an orchestra. And that reminds me. One time Mr. Hoover had to catch a criminal who lived deep in the Kentucky Mountains. So he sent a certain G-man in there and the first thing this G-man knew he had been taken prisoner by the crook's father and a bunch of men in a mountain cabin. They weren't going to let him go. The G-man didn't pull a gun or try to bluff his way out. He had more sense. Instead he saw a violin on the mantelpiece of the cabin and asked if they minded if he played it. You see he knew that mountain people like music. 'Wal you can play it if you want to, but we don't like high falutin' stuff', the old man said. And the G-man just grinned and picked up that fiddle. He didn't play any high falutin' stuff either; he just leaned down on that bow and let fly with such things as Irish Washwoman, Turkey in the Straw, and the Arkansas Traveler, and that stuff, you know, sey yah to da to. . . . . Well sir, that gang began to twitch its feet, clap its hands, and squirm around, shake and bob its heads, and pretty soon the old man got up and said 'Well sir, young feller, you sure play right purt on that fiddle. And you've been such a dern good sport I'm goin' to make that boy of mine surrender to yuh and plead guilty'. And he did. That's the way it is with the G-men. Their brains are working every minute and so are their hands if necessary. And they stick to a thing and have ideals and want to be the best men of their sort in the business. And above all they never give up.

I wonder if you remember a crook named Bill Mahan. He was the fellow who kidnaped that fine young George Weyerhaeuser out in Tacoma a couple of years ago. It took the G-men eleven months to get him but they got him and it's a great story. You see, the G-men chase a man by chasing everything about him, his habits, his likes, his dislikes his friends, his enemies, his peculiarities.

They ask questions of everybody. Well, sir, when they started after Bill Mahan they talked to more than two thousand persons; they learned everything there was to know about Bill Mahan and finally he showed up in Los Angeles and passed some ransom money. The G-men got wind of it and less than eighteen hours later they caught him in San Francisco more than five hundred miles away. I'll tell you how they did it. They knew every little peculiarity he had. So they felt half way sure from the description given by various persons around the bank that this was Bill Mahan. They asked questions about the car he was driving. Nobody knew the make or the license number but the G-men pieced together information from a bunch of persons and determined that it was an old automobile of a certain make. Now they felt the trail was getting hotter because in looking up everything about Mahan they had discovered that he never used anything but old cars. So they went to the license bureau, but they didn't have to look through all the licenses, just the ones for old cars like this. And suddenly they stopped at some long name that wasn't Mahan's at all, but they stopped just the same. Because they were so familiar with this man's writing that they would know it anywhere no matter what kind of an alias he used. Now they had the license number, but they had the whole Pacific Coast to search. Bill Mahan was running away and running hard. The G-men came from everywhere, by motor car, train, airplane. They searched city after city but they only searched certain parts, because in learning everything about Mahan they had learned that he never stayed in a good section of town, that he never used garages nor parked his cars on the streets, but always in the cheapest kind of parking lots. And so they only searched the parts of cities that matched up with these peculiarities. And surely enough in a parking lot in San Francisco Mr. Hoover's G-Men found that car and they found Bill Mahan and they sent him to prison for 45 years. So don't let anybody tell you that crime is a smart way of making a living. There is something a whole lot smarter. To so shape your lives and live up to your ideals that you can say to yourself 'Why I'm the kind of a fellow who would make good as one of J. Edgar Hoover's G-Men'. And to my mind there's nothing finer."

----ooOoo----

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles, California
April 20, 1937

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

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

For your information, Mr. Courtney Riley Cooper contacted me recently, at which time he made inquiry as to the date the Federal Bank Robbery Statute went into effect and, during my conversation with him, I learned that Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are now residing at the Chateau Marmont, 8221 Sunset Blvd. in Hollywood, California, their telephone number being Hollywood 2911.

I thought you might be interested in this change of address.

no one required 4/26

Very truly yours,

J. H. HANSON
Special Agent in Charge

JHH/EL

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RECORDED

94-3-4-20-415
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 26 1937 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

TOLSON RES. DIV. TRACY Miss Gandy

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Nathan	( )
Mr. Tolson	( )
Mr. Clegg	( )
Miss Beahm	( )
Mr. Coffey	( )
Mr. Donegan	( )
Mr. Egan	( )
Mr. Foxworth	( )
Miss Gandy	( )
Mr. Glavin	( )
Mr. Joseph	( )
Mrs. Kelley	( )
Mr. Kleinkauf	( )
Mr. Lester	( )
Mr. Quinn	( )
Mr. Renneberger	( )
Mr. Schilder	( )
Mr. Tamm	( )
Mr. Tracy	( )
Miss White	( )
Files Section	( )
Personnel Files	( )

For Your Information	( )
Note and Return	( )
File	( )

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

Director listened to the Broadcast

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DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WRB/RLC

94-3-4-20-416 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING SERIALIZATION.

Cons
7-10-85
ahs

JEH:HCB

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-417

May 18, 1937.

Mr. M. M. Levand,
President,
The Wichita Beacon,
Wichita, Kansas.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/21/84 BY 9145 WEB/dlh

Dear Mr. Levand:

I received your very kind letter of May 7, 1937, and I do want to thank you for your thoughtfulness in writing as you did concerning the invitation which you so kindly extended to me to visit Wichita.

I am convinced that such a trip would be most enjoyable, and this realization makes it quite difficult for me to find that I must defer my intended visit to Wichita for the immediate present.

However, because of certain other commitments which I had previously made and some cases which are shortly to come to trial, I find that my engagements for the next several months will be pretty well set, but I do intend and hope in the not too far distant future to pay your section of the country a visit, because it is a part of the country I would like to see, and even more than that, there are many folks living there who have been real friends to the Bureau, including your good self, whom I would like to say hello to personally and thank them for their fine cooperation and understanding of our problems.

Consequently, I do want to feel that I have a "rain check" on the invitation which you extended to me, and hope that I will be able to utilize it not later than next fall.

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

Sincerely yours,

cc - Kansas City

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-8-2855-1

COPY

THE WICHITA BEACON
M.M.LEVAND, President

WICHITA, KANSAS

May 7, 1937.

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dry

My dear Director Hoover:

Yours of the 3rd received.

We know you are busy, we are all busy and we all have too much work to do, but, out here in Kansas and in Wichita you have a good many friends and it is no crime to take a couple of days off to at least let your friends as well as the Rotary Club and the Wichita Chamber of Commerce sit in and listen to what you have to say. This part of the country needs you more than you can even appredlate andthey want to pay you a tribute, and a worthwhile tribute. We hope that you can arrange to come out here some time in the near future. If you can't get out here in the near future, then some time next fall.

If possible, you ought to come out this month. When you do come out here we will get you the biggest reception you ever had and we will guarantee to have from 500 to 1,000 of our leading citizens in attendance. And, if you behave yourself, we will make you editor of the Beacon for one day.

You are not acquainted with us as well as you should be, but we are acquainted with you. It was only six months ago that we had a visit with one of your very good friends, Courtney Riley Cooper who was with us for a good many years on the Denver Post. During our visit, your name came up at least a dozen times. Your ears must have been burning. What a booster you have in Courtney Riley Cooper! And we feel the same way about you and we have said that editorially in our paper time and again.

We will be glad to receive the releases which are issued by your bureau from time to time. If there is anything wecan do for you out this way, say the word and we will go the limit.

We trust this finds you well and happy and enjoying good health. With best wishes from the Beacon staff as well as the Levands,

Sincerely yours,

194-3-4-20-417

/s/ M. M. Levand, President
BEACON PUBLISHING CO.

COMMENDATION

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-8-2-5-1

RECORDED & INDEXED

MAY 11 1937

CT:ACS

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-418

May 19, 1937.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
Chateau Marmont
8221 Sunset Boulevard,
Hollywood, California.

Dear Ryley:-

I have just received your note and the copy of the editorial entitled "Funny 'Figgers'," which appeared in the Memphis Commercial Appeal on April 20th. I think the editorial speaks for itself. It is rather novel for an editorial writer to complain about mention of the serious crime condition which confronts our country.

I do hope that Gen and you are thoroughly enjoying your stay in California. I have been hoping that the situation would develop here so that I might get out for a short time and am still looking forward to the possibility of such a trip late in June.

With kindest regards to you both,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

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 .....
.....
.....

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAY 20 1937
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145WKB/dlg

Memphis Commercial Appeal,
Memphis, Tennessee,
April 20, 1937

Dear Edgar:

Having been a personal associate of "old Bill Flynn", eulogized by this editorial writer, and having personally accompanied Flynn when he caused the United States Government vaults in the Federal Building at Denver, Colorado, to be robbed of two cases of Johnny Walker whisky, for which his Special Agent in Charge, Roy Samson, was held responsible; having seen this with my own eyes, and having seen the big drunk which followed at the Brown Palace Hotel, I can well appreciate exactly what kind of "law enforcement" this editorial writer wants and why he does not agree with the present tactics of the G-Men.

Samezever

Anthony Lyling Cooper

Funny "Figgers"

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, the eminent G-man, has made another speech—to the Penn Athletic Club of Philadelphia this time. Evidently aware of the somnolent reputation of the City of Brotherly Love, Mr. Hoover gave them some high-powered stuff, well calculated to send shivers down Quaker spines.

The army of crime now numbers 4,300,000 criminals, says Mr. Hoover. But a little further down the line he told his audience that we had 1,333,526 major crimes last year—including 716,674 larcenies. Mr. Hoover's definition of a "major crime" appears to be practically anything that gets on a police blotter except a ticket for overtime parking. If 4,300,000 criminals only committed 1,333,526 crimes last year, some of them must have been on vacation all the year, or perhaps crime has been staging a sitdown strike. But the rest of them ought to have gotten rich, for Mr. Hoover quotes with apparent approval an estimate that the cost of crime is 15 billions of dollars per year—"$28,500 per minute, $41,040,000 per day." That sum is nearly the cost of our participation in the World War at its maximum daily expense. Fifteen billions of dollars is about a fourth of the national income of the people of the United States last year. The idea that the criminal class absorbs one-fourth of the nation's income is sheer bunk, of course, and its utter nonsense can be proved by reference to the income tax figures of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the estimates of national income and its distribution by the Department of Commerce.

When Uncle Sam's dicks always got their man under chiefs like old Bill Flynn, the heads of federal secret services were heads of silent services.

It's about time to call for the curtain on the big "G-man" show. It has served Hollywood well. It has made pickings better for the hordes of bogus criminologists and their innumerable bureaus and associations. It has littered the news stands with new pulp magazines that are not nearly as entertaining as were "Nick Carter," "Secret Service," "Diamond Dick," and the like. Little boys who used to play at being Buffalo Bill, Sitting Bull, Jesse James or other characters, with the open air and antiseptic qualities of American history and the pioneer tradition, have been switched off into impersonations of John Dillinger, impossible "G-men," and even the "Black Legion."

The older stuff was better for the kids. The nontalking detective was better for the actual circumvention and punishment of crime.

Some day a real story of American crime may be written. When, as and if the tale is told it will be found that outside of sex crimes, most criminal activity traces back to economic maladjustments and the perversion of politics for the purpose of securing and defending economic privilege. The underworld in its economic aspects is too much a mirror of the upper world. When the top world goes straight, the underworld will mostly disappear by "turning square guy."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

94-3-4-20-418
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 17 1937
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

RECORDED & INDEXED.

Ans 5/19

CHATEAU MARMONT
8221 SUNSET BOULEVARD
HOLLYWOOD, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Eve

May 12-37

Dear Clyde:

I Have been delayed on this because of the fact that I had to do a rewrite on it.

Can you shove it through as quickly as possible and let me know here by airmail, so that I can send in corrections on it?

Have been up to my eyes in work and have not been able to write. Will try to do so in a few days.

Samezever

Ryley

Courtesy Ryley, Cooper

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

Eddie
Dale
case

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-419
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 18 1937 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
FILE

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

CT:ACS

May 20, 1937.

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-420

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
Chateau Marmont,
8221 Sunset Boulevard,
Hollywood, California.

Dear Ryley:-

Please be advised that the draft of the story entitled "Crime's Boomerang" has been reviewed and the following minor suggestions have been indicated:

With regard to the reference on page five indicating that $2,800,000 in cash, bonds, and other securities were netted in the robbery of the First National Bank at Lincoln, Nebraska, the file shows that the sum netted was $1,042,000. It might be well to show this as "over a million dollars."

On page eighteen, reference is made to the Chief of Police of St. Petersburg, Florida. The file indicates that the officer in question was the Captain of Police of the St. Petersburg Police Department.

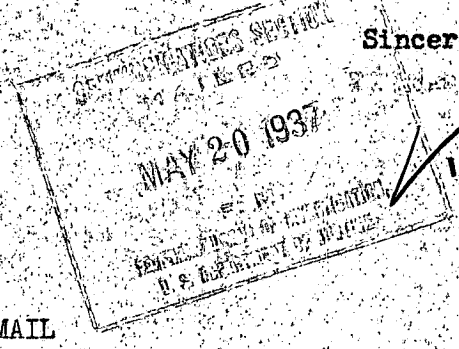
It has been indicated that possibly the last paragraph of the story should be amended, possibly to eliminate the reference to Doris Brown.

This confirms your conversation with Clyde on Wednesday evening.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
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



AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

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DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

8

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

EAT:RP

May 19, 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 MR. TOLSON

I believe that the two comments made by Mr. Chipman in the attached memorandum on Ryley Cooper's article entitled "Crime's Boomerang", are meritorious and should be suggested to Mr. Cooper.

I personally am dubious of the last paragraph. I wonder about the advisability of the Director commenting upon the sensibility of Doll's wife obtaining a divorce and doubt the desirability of a gratuitous statement that Doll was not worthy of a "legitimate" woman's love. I don't think that it is well to assume too much of a "holier than thou" attitude in material of this kind which is intended primarily for fiction readers. I believe that the last paragraph should be rewritten some other way to just dissolve Doris Brown out of the picture.

Very truly yours,

E. A. Tamm.

Courtesy of Ryley Cooper

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DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

RECORDED
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-420
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 21 1937 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON | FILE
RES. DIV.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

LMC:MEC

May 19, 1937.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/bc6

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

I reviewed the article entitled "Crime's Boomerang," prepared by Courtney Ryley Cooper, and noted the following inaccuracies:

1. The file indicates that the robbery of the First National Bank, Lincoln, Nebraska, netted money and securities in the amount of $1,042,000. It is noted that on page 5 of the article the figure "$2,800,000" is mentioned.

2. The last line on page 18 refers to the "Chief of Police of St. Petersburg" as the officer participating in the apprehension of Doll, when, in fact, the officer was the Captain of Police of the St. Petersburg Police Department.

Other than the above, the article is substantially accurate.

With reference to the first item of Mr. Joseph's memorandum, regarding Doll's origin, there is a statement by Doll in the parole report to the effect that when he was 16 years of age he served a year in jail for some crime which he would not enlarge upon. This probably accounts for the material on page 4.

With reference to the fourth item of Mr. Joseph's memorandum, the file indicates that Doll was married at 39 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and therefore the material on page 10 of the article appears to be correct.

In addition to the above two outlined inaccuracies, your attention is directed to the material on page 19 of the article which begins as follows: "It was not long before a stream of crime began to pour over the full lips of Eddie Doll--, etc." This is pointed out for consideration as to whether it is advisable that such a statement concerning Doll's various confessions should be published.

RECORDED Respectfully,

L. M. Chipman

94-3-4-20-420

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 21 1937 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TAMM | FILE
NICHOLS
ROSEN
EDDY

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

JHM/AEK

May 17, 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 MR. TOLSON

"CRIME'S BOOMERANG" by J. Edgar Hoover with Courtney Ryley Cooper, has been reviewed and the following inaccuracies or changes have been noted:

Page 4 - Paragraph 1 -- This paragraph gives origin of Doll and shows him beginning his criminal career at fifteen years of age. Nothing in the file has been noted to substantiate this information. However, it is not believed that the information contained therein will materially affect the accuracy of the article.

Page 5 - Line 1 -- This sentence shows the robbery of the First National Bank at Lincoln, Nebraska, to which the sentence apparently refers, netting $2,800,000.00 The sum netted in this robbery as reflected from the file is $1,042,000.00.

Page 7 - last paragraph -- reflects a fight between two underworld characters, one of which was Ed Foley, over remarks the other made about a girl. There is nothing in the file that reflects this information.

Page 10 - paragraph 4 -- States that Foley and his wife were married on lower 5th Avenue. There is no information in the file to substantiate this.

Page 11 - paragraphs 4 and 5 -- Relate remarks made by the bank robbers at the Blue Ridge, Texas bank hold-up to the effect that they wished the young couple they took as hostages "Luck." The file does not substantiate this. However, it is believed that the inaccuracies noted on pages 7, 10, and 11 do not materially alter the facts of the case.

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RECORDED

Memo Tamm
lmc 5/19/37

94-3-4-20-420
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 21 1937 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
FILE

Page 18 - last line --Refers to the Chief of Police of St. Petersburg. The file refers to the Captain of Police of St. Petersburg.

Page 19 - paragraph 4 -- Shows statement made by Foley's wife to the effect that if he had done anything wrong he should not deny it. The file does not substantiate this statement.

Respectfully submitted,

R. E. Joseph.

THE WICHITA BEACON

E[illegible]ING AND SUNDAY MORNING

M. M. LEVAND, PRESIDENT

WICHITA, KANSAS

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

May 21, 1937

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145WEB/dlg

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Yours of the 18th received.

We are always happy to hear from you, and you can consider this letter the rain check on the invitation which we extended you - which will be postponed because of rain until next fall. That's not so very far away so, if it is agreeable with you, we will get in touch with you again the middle of August. Perhaps by then you may have an opportunity to enjoy a little vacation and, if so, you will feel much better when it comes to making your decision about visiting Wichita.

We know you are a busy man and you have a lot of commitments and most of your time is taken up, but the West, however, is entitled to a little of your time at least, and we do want you to give the matter of coming here consideration in due course of time.

We trust this finds you well, happy and enjoying good health, and with best wishes from the entire Beacon staff as well as the Levands, we are

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-421

Very sincerely yours,

(S) M. M. Levand

MML:E

M. M. Levand
BEACON PUBLISHING COMPANY

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DIRECTOR

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

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
Mr. Kleinkauf

CT:ACS

Date May 20, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I talked to Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper on the night of Wednesday, May 19th. He stated he is leaving California on June 5th and would be in Washington soon after that time. He plans to stop in Denver and will be there on the morning of June 7th. I had occasion to talk to the Denver Division on other matters and told them to afford any courtesy to Mr. Cooper when he reaches Denver.

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DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

Clyde Tolson.

RECORDED

94-3-4-20-422
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 26 1937 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON EDDY TRACY Miss Gandy KLEIN

Signature

LBN:PED May 24, 1937.

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-433

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
Chateau Marmont,
8221 Sunset Boulevard,
Hollywood, California.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WRB/dlf

Dear Ryley:

Your letter dated May 21, addressed to Clyde, has been called to my attention.

With reference to the last paragraph, I still am of the opinion that it should be amended; otherwise, it might be open to criticism as being a little drastic.

I believe this paragraph could well be deleted from the story, or the following might be substituted:

> "No matter how much Eddie Doll may pace his cell in the silence of Alcatraz and wish for 'what might have been,' he can never repair the broken hearts and disillusionment left in the wake of his depredations. Even though persons like Eddie Doll lie and twist and squirm by promises and protestations of future good behavior, the experiences of their lives must be remembered if society is to be protected from crime's boomerang."

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

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

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAY 25 1937
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 5/24 1937.

To:
- ✓ Director
- ____ Mr. Nathan
- ____ Mr. Clegg
- ____ Mr. Tamm
- ____ Mr. Quinn
- ____ Mr. Glavin
- ____ Miss Gandy
- ____ Mr. Tracy
- ____ Mr. Schilder
- ____ Mr. Harbo
- ____ Mr. Foxworth
- ____ Mr. Donegan
- ____ Mr. Renneberger
- ____ Mr. Joseph
- ____ Personnel Files Section
- ____ Files Section
- ____ Miss Sheaffer
- ____ _____

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 .....
.....
.....

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return ✓

How about this? It sounds pretty strong to me.

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Clyde Tolson

CHATEAU MARMONT

8221 SUNSET BOULEVARD

HOLLYWOOD, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

May 21-37

Dear Clyde:

I have received your letter regarding the changes in the Eddie Doll story. These have been made.

The last paragraph was fixed in this way, by changing it to read:

"As for Doris Brown, this Bureau has not presumed to invade her actions or her thoughts since her husband's conviction. This, however, the F.B.I. does know: Lie and twist and squirm by promises and protestations of future good behavior as persons like Eddie Doll are prone to do in seeking easy freedom, this man is not and never was worthy of a "legitimate" woman's love---no matter how much he may pace his cell in the silences of Alcatraz and wish for "what might have been."

Samezever

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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

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-423
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 27 1937 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
RES. DIV.
FILE

enc. 5/24/37 air mail special.
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JHM:JDiF

May 24, 1937.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 [illegible]

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

The June, 1937, issue of the Reader's Digest contains a condensation from the recent book of Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper entitled "Here's To Crime."

Mr. Cooper begins his book as reflected in this condensation "Every time the clock ticks off a minute and a half, there is a robbery, burglary, hold-up, theft, or embezzlement somewhere in the United States." It is no wonder that a convict calls himself a "loser" not a law violator, because it is rare that a "loser" pays for his deeds crime by crime. In order for a criminal to be successful in committing crimes Eddie Bentz explained that "You gotta have help." It may be necessary to have a place to cool off. One such place was known in Kansas City and was controlled by John Lazia. As "Pretty Boy" Floyd had escaped prosecution in his native community of Oklahoma so the Karpis-Barker mob escaped punishment through political aid. Karpis had contributed $6500 to a mayoralty campaign. It was generally known that one of the main hang-outs was at a night club near Toledo. "Baby Face" Nelson stated that he had a police chief on his payroll at $1000 a month. This permitted him a safe community in which to live and to get rest.

There was the case of Johnny the Guy whose name was fictitious who operated with a political henchman and ran his district as he desired. Johnny, who was in the taxi business was the friend of the poor person and always appeared when a poor family was suffering. At the funeral of a dead member he frequently supplied taxi cabs to take those who did not otherwise have means of transportation to the funeral. Johnny's work was successful in monetary terms until finally in order to maintain his position some henchman killed an apparent intruder. Johnny knew too much and was accordingly disposed of by members of his gang.

94-3-4-20-4234

RECORDED & INDEXED

Al Capone's crime organization was handicapped by the determination of Herbert Hoover, who, when he became President, determined to remove Al Capone as a symbol of the underworld.

TOLSON
RES DIV.

In answer to the question "Why Alcatraz?" Mr. Cooper expounds the theory that such a prison is necessary in order to place criminals in a prison where it would not be possible for them to buy their way out and effect their escape as apparently had been customary in numerous instances when prisoners had been incarcerated in local and state prisons.

The public may believe, when the United States Government through the G-Men began a campaign against law violation on a national scale, that they are advocating a National Police, but any one who knows Washington realizes there is nothing which the investigative forces of the United States Government fear so much as such a campaign."

"Wherever the integrity of the police breaks down, their relationship with crimesters becomes too often purely that of a game--winners take all."

After the death of two Special Agents of the FBI at the hands of "Baby Face" Nelson, Mr. Hoover at his desk is quoted as saying, "Of course, I'm bitter, Ryley. But I am not so bitter at the men who actually killed Hollis and Sam. They were the instruments of a system. It's the rats who hide behind such men as Baby Face Nelson who provide the real threat--the fellows who pretend they're honest, but who are even more rotten than the gangsters themselves: lawyers, and doctors, and hide-out owners; renegade politicians, fellows in law enforcement who forget their oaths, judges who release murderers on probation for no apparent reason, sob-sisters who work night and day to change prison bars into putty. They're the ones who killed Hollis and Sam."

The author suggests that Bar Associations awaken to the fact that they themselves should vigilantly determine the quality of persons who are to serve as officers of the court. The legal profession will then regain much of the repute it has lost. An advance could be made in the enforcement of law by replacing elective offices with highly trained career men in a state police free of political domination. It is detrimental toward the enforcement of law to have a district attorney replaced at regular intervals, destroying frequently the plan of procedure and accomplishments of a predecessor.

One of the scandals of parole is that of states which provide the release of prisoners on condition that they leave the state. Those persons who are given freedom should accept responsibility.

If a criminal does not live up to his parole promises he should be prosecuted. Mr. Ryley states "There is nothing wrong with the theory of parole, but its practice in too many states has become a travesty on justice."

Respectfully,

R. E. Joseph

94-3-4-20-424 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING SERIALIZATION.

CONS

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94-3-4-20-425

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SJT:ekk

RECORDED

May 25, 1937.

Mr. John Dungan,
Assistant Editor,
The American Magazine,
250 Park Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Dungan:

I regret that my absence from the office prevented my receiving your telephone call of yesterday morning, at which time you requested an interview.

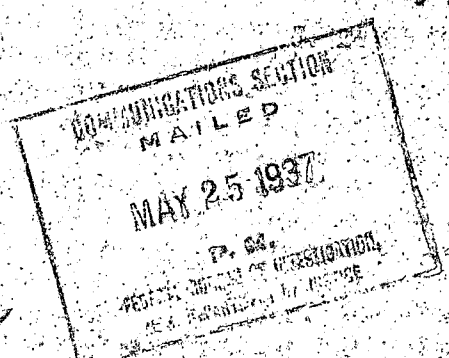
Upon communicating with the Washington Hotel this morning, I was advised you had checked out yesterday at noon.

In the event of your return to Washington in the near future, I will be pleased to see you and suggest that you communicate with my office a day or so in advance in order that a mutually convenient time may be arranged.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAY 25 1937
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



Dungan

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dkg

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Nathan	( )
Mr. Tolson	(✓)
Mr. Clegg	( )
Miss Beahm	( )
Mr. Coffey	( )
Mr. Donegan	( )
Mr. Egan	( )
Mr. Foxworth	( )
Miss Gandy	( )
Mr. Glavin	( )
Mr. Harbo	( )
Mr. Joseph	( )
Mrs. Kelley	( )
Mr. Kleinkauf	( )
Mr. Lester	( )
Mr. Quinn	( )
Mr. Renneberger	( )
Mr. Schilder	( )
Mr. Tamm	( )
Mr. Tracy	( )
Miss White	( )
Files Section	( )
Personnel Files	( )

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

For Your Information	( )
Note and Return	( )
File	( )

Director requests you check on Gunkaux If you think OK after checking – he will see him.

SS 5/24/37

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

SJT:emk

May 24, 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	

re: Request of Mr. John Dungan, Assistant Editor, American Magazine.

Mr. Tolson advises that Mr. Dungan is a special article writer for the American Magazine; that he is of good reputation, and held in high regard.

Mr. Tolson inquires if he should make an apptm. with Mr. Dungan for the Director.

st

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WKB/klg

(Mr. Johnson has been advised with regard to the spelling of Mr. Dungan's name, and informed that he must get the correct spelling, telephone numbers and addresses of persons who call).

94-3-4-20-425

RECORDED & INDEXED.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 2 1937 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON | FILE

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

AMERICAN MAGAZINE

Page 2.

Edgar Wheeler, Managing Editor
Sumner Blossom, Editor

Mabel Harding, Associate Editor
Albert Benjamin "
Hubert Kelley "

Albert Lefcourte, Art Director.

st

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 ✓

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/ALS

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

Mr. Nathan
Mr. [illegible]n
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Kleinkauf
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

May 24, 1937.

Time 9:25 AM.

Name John Gunkan

Asist. Editor of the American Magazine.
tele.

Referred to

Details: Stated that he is running an article in the American Magazine called "America's Interesting People" and would like to include an article on Mr. Hoover and his Secretary. Would like to arrange an interview with the Director. Is staying at the Washington Hotel and will be in after 12 o'clock and after 3:30. Asked to be called.

waj

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145-WEB/dcb

RECORDED & INDEXED.

94-3-4-20-425

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 2 1937 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON | RES. DIV. | TRACY | Miss Gandy | FILE

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

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

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

May 24, 1937.

Time 9:25 AM.

Name John Gunkan

Asist. Editor of the American Magazine, tele

Referred to

Details: Stated that he is running an article in the American Magazine called "America's Interesting People" and would like to include an article on Mr. Hoover and his Secretary. Would like to arrange an interview with the Director. Is staying at the Washington Hotel and will be in after 12 o'clock and after 3:30. Asked to be called.

waj

Mr Tolson to check & advise Dir if Gunkan is OK. If so, will see him

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WGB/dcg

The American Magazine
THE CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY
250 Park Avenue
New York

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

Editorial Rooms

June 2, 1937

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am sorry that I was unable to talk with you while in Washington last week. You may be acquainted with a section of the American which we call "America's Interesting People." In it we include pictures and short captions of persons engaged in unusual activities. We sought your permission to photograph and interview your feminine secretary for this purpose.

I shall follow your suggestion and arrange with your office "a day or so" in advance for this interview when I next plan to visit Washington.

Sincerely yours,

John Dungan

John Dungan
Editor Interesting People

JD:EB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145WEB/dlg

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-426
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 3 1937 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FOLSON RES. DIV. Miss Gandy
FILE

JHM:FML:LCB
94-4-816-1
94-3-4-20-427

RECORDED

June 22, 1937.

Dr. Charles Henry Fletcher,
6748 South Peoria Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Dr. Fletcher:

Your letter of June 7, 1937, with enclosures, has been received, in which you request a copy of the Identification Order on George Robert Galor.

I am sorry to advise that an Identification Order has not been prepared and issued on this individual.

I am pleased to know that you enjoy the articles concerning this Bureau which are appearing in The American Magazine.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-4-816-1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145WEB/dcg

COPY

CHARLES HENRY FLETCHER
GRAPHO-ANALYST
6748 South Peoria Street
Chicago, Ill.

June 7th, 1937.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Just finished reading your article in the May issue of The American Magazine. A great one that should interest many who I trust will learn a lesson from it.

Many months ago I felt the need of something to head off as it were, just such type of person (perhaps not as clever) by rendering to executives a type of service of which I had made a special study.

This type of service was needed and is now being accepted by many corporations and their executives.

In view of the fact that my work deals with Character Traits, will you kindly send me Identification Order issued on George Robert Galor, of whom you wrote? I have been able to verify many traits in the ones sent to me in the past and this one should be very interesting to check up on.

As I get the American Magazine each month, I shall await with interest your next article "War on Extortionists".

Thanks again for your wonderful co-operation.

Most cordially,

/s/ Charles Henry Fletcher.
Charles Henry Fletcher, G. A.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-4-816-1

COMMENDATI

This refers to G. R. Galor - not Galor

94-3-4-20-427

RECEIVED
INTELLIGENCE
RECEIVED
SOLICITOR
TAMM
TWO
RES DIV
LAB
Miss Gandy
PERSONNEL

HEAD G-MAN WARNS OF NATION'S CRIME

Forty-one Millions Stolen Daily By Crooks In America With Over Four Million Criminals Plying 'Trade' - - Edgar Hoover Reveals Astounding Facts

By ALLEN DIBBLE
United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, June 19 (U.P.)—J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has urged the nation to "accept a gauntlet thrown down by more than 4,300,000 persons who have chosen to defy our laws."

"The crime army threatens three persons out of every four in our United States, bringing about a succession of crime so magnitudinous that a felony occurs every 24 seconds," the chief G-man said.

He estimated the nation's annual crime bill at $15,000,000,000, or $28,500 per minute, $41,040,000 a day.

"It seems inconceivable," Hoover continued, "that in a country as advanced as America each setting sun should look down upon a daily toll of some 36 lives taken at the hands of the underworld—one such murder being committed every 40 minutes."

Major Crime Total Millions

Hoover said records of the bureau for 1936 revealed 1,333,626 "major" crimes in the nation, including 13,242 murders and manslaughters, 7,881 criminal assaults, 55,660 robberies, 47,534 aggrevated assaults, 278,823 burglaries, 716,674 larcenies, and 213,712 automobile thefts.

"In analyzing the cost of crime a little further," he pointed out, "we find that it means a burden borne by each and every individual of $10 every month.

"Our greatest need in America today is a new type of mental vigilance on the part of our citizens, who will study conditions and who will realize that there cannot be safety from the depredations of the vast criminal underworld unless this safety is insured by the combined efforts of all right-thinking persons.

Sets Twofold Goal

"Our citizens must become not only foes of corruption and inefficiency but the strong right arm of the honest law enforcement officer."

94-3-4-20-427

THE LOS ANGELES NEWS
JUNE 21, 1937

CT:ACS

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-425

September 16, 1936.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
433 Lakeview Drive,
Sebring, Florida.

Dear Ryley:-

I have just received your kind letter of September 12th and appreciate very much your courtesy in sending to me the two weeks' continuity in connection with the "G-Girl" feature, which is to be published by the King Features Syndicate, Inc.

I was very much interested to review this material and feel that the proposed strip will be a most interesting one. My personal view has always been that strips similar to "G-Girl" which are prepared by writers who are thoroughly acquainted with law-enforcement problems serve a good purpose in bringing to the attention of the reading public the fact that in the end the criminal loses and the forces of law and order are victorious. I feel certain that with your background of experience in writing concerning the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and with your training as a reporter on crime subjects, you will be most successful with this new undertaking, and I certainly want to express to you my very best wishes in the project.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WSB/dcg

SEP 17 1936

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

Sebring, Fla.
September 12-36

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

Dear Edgar:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which I have just received from King Features Syndicate Inc.

"Dear Coop:

Here is your contract for "G-Girl". Incidentally, we thought the continuity was fine.

We are now proceeding to try out several artists. You will understand that this operation will take time. Maybe we will hit on the right one in a week and maybe it will be a month. In any event, I will let you know as soon as we are ready to move ahead.

Best wishes,
Ward Greene,
Executive Editor."

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RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-428

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 1937
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

I am enclosing a carbon copy of the two weeks' continuity of which he spoke, in case there are any balloons that are offensive to the FBI. Of course, you realize that this is all fiction, and that I shall regard it, nevertheless, as to be handled as carefully as though it were fact. Our aim is to be educative, exciting, highly adventurous, of course. The King Features outfit believes it will become, as a big in its field as Dick Tracy, which, of course, it is designed to compete against.

I am not asking you to write me any letter that can be used in the promotion of it. I leave that up to you. If the thing seems designed along the right lines, and you feel you can drop me a note on it--THAT WILL NOT GO INTO ANYTHING BUT PROMOTION, all well and good. If you can't I know you can't. King Features wants it very much, but dammit all, Edgar, I ask you for so many things, that I just hate to ask you for this. If you can give it to me, I shall be very grateful. If you can't, you can't, and there is nobody that understands better than I do.

Here's hoping the strip goes over big. They all seem to think it will.

Samezever

Courtney Ryley Cooper

Ack. 9-16-36
I enclo

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5250 _____ 1936.

Phones 53 and 560

TO:	Director		Mr. Coffey
	Mr. Tolson		Mr. Harbo
	Mr. Nathan		Mr. Lester
	Mr. Clegg		Mr. Renneberger
	Mr. Tamm		Mr. Schilder
	Mr. Edwards		Mr. Tracy
	Mr. Egan		Mr. Glavin
	Mr. Quinn		Files Section
	Mr. _____		Mail Room

RESEARCH DIVISION

	Mr. Acers		Mr. Hicks
	Mr. Chayfitz		Mr. Nichols
	Mr. Dawsey		Mr. Pieper
	Mr. Hendon		Mr. Plunkett
	SEE ME		NOTE & RETURN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

R. E. Joseph.

Walter Winchell
On Broadway

(Trade Mark Registered) Copyright, 1936, Daily Mirror, Inc

The Private Papers of a Cub Reporter

A few weeks ago it was recorded here that Winnie Gardiner of the local social set, and Mildred Shay, who suddenly eloped, would have it erased as soon as possible...A retraction was asked for and given...Mr. Gardiner began his action for divorce in Los Angeles Saturday...Mary Astor staged a scene at Dr. Thorpe's house when servants wouldn't permit her to enter...She screamed and screamed, etc...The statements from Hollywood on "one set of morals for movie stars and another for housewives" were ill-advised...A group of prominent churchmen telephoned the movie magnates and asked: "Is this a challenge?"...Modern Screen, a fan mag, awarded its plaque for September to the film, "Dodsworth"...The Will Hays censor office, however, won't allow the producers to use the plaque in the ads ...Because the prize features the figure of a nekkid girl.

"It's a strange fact," scolds Walter G. Frey, via the N. Y. Times, "that so many of our writers fail to adopt such words as 'sibling' and 'thou,' while they so avidly take up or coin hybrid words and phrases having no true etymological definition which could adapt them to the use to which they are perverted"...A hybrid would help there, Mr. F., and then mebbe I'd know what thou are trying to say.

Norman Bel Geddes' new play, "Iron Men," was originally written with a Rockefeller Center background...Geddes called on the press department of John D.'s Radio City for some "still" photos—to get the correct atmosphere for his scenery...He was coldly received ...He left, telling the indifferent officials to g. t. h..."Iron Men" will be set in the Empire State Building, instead...A well known New Yorker has a penthouse atop his office building in midtown... "Why do you live where you work?" he was asked..."Oh," he said, "I like it better away up high like this—and anyway the dolls who come here can scream their heads off—and nobody can hear them" ...Another town character is a broken-looking man, invariably drunk ...He was formerly a biggie locally—the prosecutor of a famous woman killer who died in the chair...The tension of the trial made alcohol necessary and he eventually became a dipsomaniac. The tragedy of it is this: The conviction should have lifted him to the top of the heap, instead of shoving him to the bottom of it.

The "Lady Peace" wound up in a bog...About where everything labeled "peace" has recently wound up...To encourage wine-drinking, Hitler has ordered drinks on the house for one week in Germany ...Drinks on the Louse would be a better way to describe it...People who knock America should be knocked cold...Raymond Hook, noted big-game hunter now in Africa, reports finding the only colony of white monkeys...Apparently Mr. Hook has never visited New York's West 52nd Street between 5th and 6th Avenues...Reports reveal that the deepest canyon in the U. S. is Snake River Canyon in Colorado... It can't possibly be as deep as Broadway when you're at the bottom of it...The quins shouldn't call him Dr. Dafoe...They oughta be taught to call him Dr. Dafriend!

Mrs. O. Gobel Moore of Brooklyn was arrested by the Nazi customs men, who complained because she growled at them: "Oh, fudge!" while they inspected her luggage...They probably were trying to collect duty on so antique an expression, so a stale orchid to them...Memo to College Prexies: How about that annual blast now against student boozing at football games—instead of uttering it at the end of the season—as heretofore?....Theodore Dreiser sent a letter to an editor repudiating some of the statements credited to him in an interview...For all we know Theodore might have a legitimate squawk—but anyone who uses the wordage to state his point as he does should be charitable to newspaper reporters handicapped for space...The N. Y. Sun from Ligonier, Pa., announces that residents there haven't had a calm day for weeks because of an invasion of skunks....Probably some Broadwayites you know—on vacation.

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

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DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

New York Daily Mirror

SEP 22 1936

The Diary of Our Own Mrs. Mefoofsky: Lest night went alunn to sinn a moowee culled "Romeo and Julie"...Liked pottickly Lassy Howvud, hizz sotch a nize jantillman...Max should look so pretty like my Lasly—my sicritt peshin...I'm so prout I'm a vooman becauss dot Mrs. Mokkim came from de old country in a balloon vitout no escutts or ivvin ping pom balz...I'm gled ulzo dot Herry Richman deedn't fall don but I'll betcha all de time he was in de skice he was singing: "Give me de rudd—de old open highvay!"...Got de blooz...Sem deedn't cull opp yat...Could it be hizz got anudder svitthot?...On sacund tutt—who kezz?...Right now I would redder have a pickle from Lindy's wit a cunned biff sendvich linn—must be linn!...Made opp today a knock-knock...Like diss: Knock, knock! Whooz dare?...Kentucky!...Kentucky who could it be?...I kentucky wary good Hainglish!...Ha, ha! Do me sometink!

A correspondent in London writes his editor: "Many otherwise intelligent Englishmen may thank the films for their idea that America is an exotic land of night clubs, gigolos, sirens, millionaires and politicians"...Another thing the films teach them is that America is full of British actors...Harry Salter's thumbnail description of some movie producers in California: "From waist coats to West Coast"...An American passenger embarked westward on the Normandie approached the French captain and said: "I've just come from London, where they say your boat vibrates terribly"..."P-p-pay n-n-no attention t-t-to that," said the patriotic commander, "it's English p-p-propaganda!"...Olin Miller's reminder: "It's generally the case that the man who is yelling for more liberty is already talking too much."

Howard Strickling says a press agent died recently and left an estate of 54 passes...Eddie Mannix says the recent heat wave in Hollywood was caused by incinerator fires...So many movie actresses burning up their diaries, of course...A barber in Budapest claims to be the world's champion in his profession because he shaved a man in 28 seconds...The report doesn't state how long the man lived...Lee Myles knows an actor who is madly in love with hamself...Tom Gallery, the promoter, says a good fighter can hit an opponent on the nose and make both his eyes swell...John Medbury says: "That's nothing so unusual. You can pat an actor on the back and make his whole head puff up"...The only accident figures that appear to be dropping—are the pedestrians.

H. G. Wells has written his own obituary notice for the papers, fixing his age at 97 at the time he expires...Therefore, any obits you may read before that, even in the event of his death, you'll know are unauthorized...An evening paper's drama columns reported that Lyn Root, co-author of "Stork Mad" will replace Robert Porterfield in that show's cast...It's understandable why Porterfield wouldn't do—since Lyn happens to be Mrs. Wells Root...The Autumn literary supplements pictured their usual quota of authors biting on straight stemmed pipes. This makes them authors...If they bit a pipe and unloosed their shirt collars—they'd be movie actors..."I just love to see a man smoking a pipe," an interviewer quotes Adolf Hitler.

What woman doesn't?

New York Daily Mirror

SEP 22 1936

H. E. JOSEPH

TDQ:WCS

JUNE 16, 1937

MR. JOHN DUNGAN
ASSISTANT EDITOR,
THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE
250 PARK AVENUE,
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

IT WILL BE SATISFACTORY FOR YOU TO CONFER WITH MY SECRETARY ON SATURDAY MORNING JUNE NINETEENTH

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

43
7

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WCB/dlg

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-429
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 16 1937 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dowsey
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Clarke
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Miss Gandy

7

POSTAL 10 45 P

POSTAL

8

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

BI 21 6-15-37 10-45 PM GOVT PAI D

MR JOHN DUNGAN

ASSISTANT EDITOR

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE

250 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY NY

IT WILL BE SATISFACTORY FOR YOU TO CONFER WITH MY EXX SECRETARY ON SATURDAY MORNING JUNE NINETEENTH

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

BI S 21

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DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/kcg

R21W THANKS

DO-5

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

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

June 15 1937.

Time 8:50

Name John Dungan of the American Magazine

tele. from N.Y.

Referred to

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/[illegible]

Details:

Stated that with reference to his previous request to interview the Director's feminine secretary for an article for the American Magazine, he would like to come to Washington this Saturday for that purpose. He was advised that the Director was out of the city; that it would be necessary to first obtain his approval of this but that in the event the Director returned or contacted the office this message would be given him. He requested to be advised by wire if this would be possible. cek

94-3-4-20 - 430

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 21 1937 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Wire him this is for Saturday 6/15

TOLSON
RES. DIV.
FOUR
TRACY
Miss Gandy
FILE

RECORDED & INDEXED

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

JEH:emk June 28, 1937.

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-431

Mr. H. P. Turner,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
607 U. S. Court House,
Foley Square,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Turner:

Upon my return to the city I received your letter of June 21, 1937 in which you were kind enough to advise me of an incident which took place in the Federal Court of the Middle District of North Carolina, Federal Judge Johnson J. Hayes presiding. I am very much interested in the incident referred to and want to thank you sincerely for bringing it to my attention. It shows a real interest and thought upon your part in that it indirectly does affect the Bureau and the major field of law enforcement.

Many thanks, and with all good wishes,

Sincerely,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Fohl
Mr. Clay
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Jones
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUN 29 1937
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. 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. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

607 U. S. Court House,
Foley Square,
New York, N.Y.

HPT:KM

June 21, 1937.

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

Dear Sir:

During my recent vacation at Greensboro, N.C., I had occasion to accompany Special Agent R. L. Morgan of the Charlotte Division and to sit in with him at the trial of the defendants who held up the Bank of Reidsville, N. C.

Following their conviction and during the sentencing of the defendants on June 9, 1937, Federal Judge Johnson J. Hayes of the Middle District of North Carolina, referred to a summary appearing in the Readers' Digest for June, 1937, of a book entitled: "Here's to Crime," by Courtney Ryley Cooper. In commenting on this article Judge Hayes made a statement to the effect that it appeared that criminals engaged in the occupations followed by the defendants, received too much of a monetary reward for the time served by them in prison in the event they were ever captured, and that it is his intention to remedy this matter insofar as it was within his power to do so.

He immediately thereafter sentenced three of the male defendants to twenty-five years in the Federal Penitentiary, and the single female defendant to fifteen years.

The above information is submitted as of possible interest to you, and indicates the value of articles of this nature.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Turner

H. P. TURNER,
Special Agent.

ack
Lett Mr Cooper 6/28/37

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-431
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 22 1937 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON RES. DIV. TAMM ONE FOUR FILE

COPY

LBN:JDiF

June 18, 1937.

Mr. Donald Cornell,
6 College Grove,
Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Dear Don:

I deeply appreciate your kindness in making my visit to Kalamazoo such a pleasant one. I don't know how we would have gotten along had you not assisted us in getting around during our brief stay.

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of the book entitled, "10,000 Public Enemies," autographed by both Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper and myself.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-1-2169-38

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145WEB/dcg

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-432

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 22 1937 P. M.
U. S. 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. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dd

June 19, 1937.
9:00 am

Mr. John Dungan, of the American Magazine, and Mr. W. C. Keel, of E.L. duPont de Nemours and Co. a reserve officer.

Mr. Dungan said he will submit the article he plans to write to Mr. Hoover before it is published. He said he would send a photographer in Monday to take a picture.

Mr. Dungan mentioned the story which recently appeared to the effect that when the Director leaves his office there is a routine followed which smooths the way for his departure. He said the comment had been made that the Director's office is the smoothest running organization in the Government. He asked what this procedure is. He was advised that there was no unusual procedure followed, and no buzzes sounded when Mr. Hoover leaves the office.

The usual questions re length of service; interests, and recreations were answered.

Mr. Dungan was very much interested in the spirit of the Bureau. He said that he and Mr. Keel had been particularly impressed with the friendly interest which had been shown them from the moment they entered the Building. They mentioned the courtesy of the guard at the door and the "atmosphere" in the reception room.

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-433

At the conclusion of the interview Mr. Dungan and Mr. Keel were introduced to Mr. Dawsey who took them on a short tour of the Bureau.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 22 1937 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

10:50 Mr. Dungan and Mr. Keel returned to the reception room and were advised that Mr. Hoover had left his office for a few minutes. They expressed

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

94-2-3435

COMMENDATION

TOLSON RES. DIV. Miss Gandy TRAIN PERSONNEL FILE

their regrets and said they had an appointment at 11 o'clock and would have to leave.

hwg

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

TWD:JDiF

June 21, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JOSEPH

As a matter of record it may be stated that on June 19, 1937, Mr. John Dungan, American Magazine, New York City, and Mr. W. C. Keel, of the E. I. duPont deNemours and Company, Inc., 350 - 5th Avenue, New York City, were conducted on a short tour through the Bureau.

Respectfully,

T. W. Dawsey

T. W. Dawsey.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dey

RECORDED
&
INDEXED.

94-3-4-20-434

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 23 1937 P.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROLSON FOUR TRACY RES. DIV. FILE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-42099-16

MRS. WILLIAM WASHINGTON HINES, REGENT
COLONEL JOHN BANISTER CHAPTER, D.A.R.
332 S. SYCAMORE STREET
PETERSBURG, VA.

July 6, 1937

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your letter of June 30th received. We are indeed grateful to you for sending Mr. Robert E. Joseph to speak to our Chapter on January 18, 1938, at 3:30 p. m. I regret not having you but think you are very nice to send us your Assistant.

I thoroughly enjoy your articles in the American Magazine.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(S) Lottie L. Hines.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-1 Sub 135 sub 405

COMMENDATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-435
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 8 1937 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON RES. DIV. PERSONNEL FILE

LBN:FML August 4, 1937.

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-436

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
433 North Lakeview Drive,
Sebring, Florida.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/MLS

Dear Ryley:

Your manuscript entitled "Self Made Man-Trap" has been received and reviewed. You have indeed developed a most interesting story on Dr. Eisiminger. I would, however, like to make the following suggestions:

Page 3, paragraph 2, lines 4 and 5 should be revised to indicate that Eisiminger was born in Dade County, Missouri. This fact appears in the file and Eisiminger gave Dade County, Missouri, as his place of birth at the time he was fingerprinted on two occasions.

Page 6. It is suggested that the first sentence beginning the last paragraph on this page be revised to read: "Ethical practitioners turned on Eisiminger in an effort to smoke him out and expose him for the faker he was." As you know, there is considerable strife between osteopaths and medical men and it is deemed advisable to make this change in the interest of harmony.

Page 8, line 12. It is suggested that the word "equity" be changed to "law" in view of the fact that equity courts seldom, if ever, try criminal cases.

Page 10, line 4. It is suggested that the words "act as a hemostat in case of" be changed to "stop a" in view of the fact that the hemostat is a mechanical instrument used to clamp bleeding veins or arteries.

Page 10, paragraph 2, line 1. Lowery, in his confession, stated that the cache of stolen property consisted of $800.00 in cash and jewelry valued at $3,000.00. You have noted that the value of the property set forth in the manuscript was set at $8,000.00 by the "county evidence man Tyler." I thought possibly you might want to recheck this. In line 5, paragraph 2, it is believed that it might

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
AUG - 5 1937
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

be advisable to delete Lowery's name as he was not convicted for serving as a go-between. In this event, paragraph 3 would have to be revised somewhat.

Page 11, paragraph 1, line 2. Milne, according to the file, was a student at the University of Oklahoma at the time the Wyckoff girl died and there is no indication that he was an ROTC Lieutenant at that time. Therefore, it is believed advisable to substitute the word "student" for "ROTC Lieutenant." Lines 1 and 2, paragraph 3 - a substitution will also be necessary for the word "lieutenant."

Page 12, line 2. Change "lieutenant" to "lover" or some other appropriate word.

Page 14. It is suggested that the words "Fortunately for them, he was eligible for parole" be added to the end of line 2. Then, it is suggested the first sentence of line 3 be deleted. The file does not indicate positively that Lowery was paroled purely and primarily as the result of Dr. Eisiminger's activities. Therefore, it is believed desirable to be conservative.

Page 14, line 4. Change the words "actual guardian" to "parole adviser."

Page 15. In the next to the last line, change "lieutenant" to "lover" and in paragraph 2, line 1, page 16, the word "lieutenant" should be changed to "former student."

Page 18, paragraph 2, line 5. Change the word "Eisiminger" to "a 'famous' Oklahoma 'specialist'," since Eisiminger's name was not actually mentioned in the article which appeared in the Houston Chronicle. The last sentence in the second paragraph should be changed to read: "The article also mentioned that the 'doctor' was once indicted for murder in a case that attracted nationwide attention."

Page 19, paragraph 1, line 2. Change "1936" to "1937."

The second paragraph on page 19 should be revised deleting any reference to the mail since the fact is not covered in the files and, furthermore, Lowery was since released as he was the main Government witness in the prosecution. Hence, as a matter of policy, it is believed desirable not to mention the word "mail."

Page 20. The second sentence in paragraph 3 should be revised to read: "The former student, now a lieutenant in the ROTC, was sought out and interrogated."

I know your story will be received with interest by your readers.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

LBN:MKH

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

August 3, 1937.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

The following suggestions with reference to Courtney Ryley Cooper's story "Self Made Man-Trap," are set forth:

Page 2 - Line 6 - Insert "renegade" before "doctor"; delete "or otherwise."

Page 3 - Line 8 - Delete "a liar" - covered by "perjurer".

Page 3 - Par. 2
Line 4 - Eisiminger was born in Dade County, Missouri, according to his parole report (46). changed

Page 3 - Par. 2
Line 9 - Unable to verify fact that Eisiminger lived in Filmore, Missouri - Warrenburg. Not objectionable though.

~~Page 3 - Par. 3~~
~~Line 4 - No verification of graduation from Normal School. Did graduate from American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Missouri, June 20, 1904.~~ 8/3

Page 4 - Par. 1
Lines 1 & 2 - No verification of doctor's creed. Not objectionable.

Page 4 - Par. 3 - Based on interviews apparently by Dick Pearce with Dr. F. A. Engleheart, State Association of Osteopaths. File shows practiced in places named.

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-436

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 6 1937
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Page 4 - Par. 4
to end of Page 8- Based on Cooper's own material secured from persons whose names are noted on margin of manuscript, some of which were published in the journal of The American Medical Association. Some of the tales are rather far-fetched though intensly interesting.

Page 6 - Line 16- Believe it advisable to delete "genito-urinary".

Page 6 - Revise - "Ethical practitioners turned on Eisiminger in an effort to smoke him out and expose him for the faker he was." changed
1st sentence of last paragraph

Page 7 - Par. 2 - Eisiminger's contest of a traffic charge is said by Mr. Cooper to be based on court records.

Page 8 - Lines 2 and 6 - Change "good" to "renegade" as it tends to glorify.

Lt Courtney Ryley Cooper 8-4-37 LBN

Page 8 - Par. 3 - Change "equity" to "law".
Line 1

Page 9 - Par. 2 - Not verified in file - not objectionable.

Page 9 - Par. 4 - Cannot verify in file information that Stuart sold patented auto
Line 2 starter and extracts. Cooper notes on margin "court Records."
The same applies to the previous embezzlement charge.

Page 10- Line 4 - Delete "would act as a hemostat in case of hemorrhage, or".

Page 10- Par. 2 - Lowery's statement, pages 17 and 30, states the cache contained $800 in cash and jewelry worth $3,000. Mr. Cooper notes the "value from County Evidence man Tyler." Believe he should revise or re-check. Furthermore, Lowery's name should be deleted since he was a Government witness and was released (Serial 37). Also in Line 1, Par. 3, and Line 4, Par. 4.

Page 11- Line 2 - Insert after "Including" - "the renegade doctor's associate Robert A. Lowery." Change "good" to "renegade", Line 4.

Page 11- Par. 1 - Insert after "lover" "who was later to become a R.O.T.C.
Line 2 Lieutenant." Delete "young." It might be well to insert that he was also a student at the University of Oklahoma.

Page 11- Par. 3 - File does not indicate particularly that Milne was a lieutenant at that time. Believe wise to delete from lines 1 and 3.

Page 12- Line 2 - It is suggested that the word "lieutenant" be changed. Also in line 15.

Page 12- Par. 4 - "renegade" for "good".

Page 14 - Add to end of Line 2 "Fortunately he was eligible for parole."
Then delete first sentence of Line 3.

Page 14- Par. 1 - Change "actual guardian" to "parole adviser". This particular
Line 2 item gives the slant that Lowery's parole was designed for the specific purpose of committing the forgery and it might be wise to revise as indicated above.

Page 15- Par. 4 - "Lieutenant" to "star witness".
Line 2

Page 16- Par. 2 - Substitute "lover" for "lieutenant".
Line 2

Page 18- Par. 1 - Substitute "renegade" for "good".
Line 2

Page 18- Par. 2 - Delete "Eisiminger" and substitute "A 'famous' Oklahoma 'specialist'".
Line 5

Memorandum for Mr. Tolson, #3. August 3, 1937.

Page 18 - Par. 2 - Last sentence - Delete "The article also mentioned the 'doctor's' abortion history." and substitute "The article also mentioned that the 'doctor' was once indicted for murder in a nationally known case."

Page 19 - Par. 1 - Line 2 - Change "1936" to "1937".

Page 19 - Par. 2 - Mr. Cooper notes that the information he received about Lowery came from County Evidence man Tyler. A news item in the file indicates the charges against Lowery for forgery of an $11.00 check were dropped. As a matter of policy it is believed advisable to revise paragraph 2, Page 19, and delete reference to use of mails.

Page 20 - Par. 3 - Revise sentence beginning on line 1, "The young lieutenant....." to read, "The former University student, now a lieutenant in the R.O.T.C., was sought....."

Page 20 - Last three lines not verified.

Page 21 - Cannot verify incident of Agent with indigestion. However, this is good reading.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols.

LBN:FML

August 4, 1937

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
433 North Lakeview Drive,
Sebring, Florida.

Dear Ryley:

Your manuscript entitled "Self Made Man-Trap" has been received and reviewed. You have indeed developed a most interesting story on Dr. Eisiminger. I would, however, like to make the following suggestions:

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Page 8, line 12. It is suggested that the word "equity" be changed to "law" in view of the fact that equity courts seldom if ever, try criminal cases.

Page 10, line 4. It is suggested that the words "act as a hemostat in case of" be changed to "stop a" in view of the fact that the hemostat is a mechanical instrument used to clamp bleeding veins or arteries.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-31-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

94-3-4-20-436

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The second paragraph on page 19 should be revised deleting any reference to the mail since the fact is not covered in the files and, furthermore, Lowery was since released as he was the main Government witness in the prosecution. Hence, as a matter of policy, it is believed desirable not to mention the word "mail."

Page 20. The second sentence in paragraph 3 should be revised to read: "The former student, now a lieutenant in the ROTC, was sought out and interrogated."

I know your story will be received with interest by your readers.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

CC-160

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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.

CT:MAM

CONFIDENTIAL

Date August 10, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper advised me Monday night that he is leaving Wednesday evening for St. Louis, Missouri, en route to California. He will arrive at St. Louis at 10:45 a.m. Friday where he plans to have luncheon with a cousin before departure from that city.

I telephoned Mr. Peterson at St. Louis, and asked him to afford Mr. and Mrs. Cooper any possible courtesy while they are there.

advises arriving at 11:43 am

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DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

RECORDED

94-3-4-20-437
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 11 1937 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

FOLSOM

Signature

Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice

P. O. Drawer V, Plaza Station,
Saint Louis, Missouri,
August 15, 1937.

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

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

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL.

Dear Sir:

On August 13, 1937, Special Agents H. F. Small, H. K. Moss and myself met Courtney Riley Cooper and his wife at the Union Station, Saint Louis, Missouri, with two automobiles and accompanied them to the Coronado Hotel. Every possible courtesy was extended to Mr. and Mrs. Cooper from the time of their arrival, 11:43 A. M., August 13, 1937, until their departure at 4:00 P. M., the same day.

Mr. Cooper and his wife were met in accordance with telephonic communication with I received from Mr. Tolson.

Very truly yours,

V. W. Peterson

V. W. PETERSON,
Special Agent in Charge

VWP:A

DECLASSIFIED BY 9145 WEB/dcg
ON 9-5-84

RECORDED

94-3-4-20-438
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 18 1937 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
RES. DIV.
Miss Gandy
FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

TDQ:RC_L

August 24, 1937.

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Coughlan .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Dawsey .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Foxworth .....
Mr. Glavin .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Hottel .....
Mr. McIntire .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Nichols .....
Mr. Pennington .....
Mr. Quinn .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....
Mr. Tracy .....
Mr. Handy .....

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON.

By reference from the Director's office, Mr. E. W. Peddler of Lansdowne, Pennsylvania, called and stated that he was desirous of interviewing the Director in connection with an article which appeared in the American Magazine in February, 1936 written by Courtney Ryley Cooper on "Washington Spiritualists." Mr. Peddler stated that Mr. Cooper mentioned one in Washington who was very reliable and that inasmuch as he believes his father when he died had certain valuable papers he thought possibly a reliable spiritualist could help him. He stated that he had written to Mr. Cooper and received a reply that the name of this individual could not be furnished. I frankly believe that this individual is mentally sick.

Respectfully,

T. D. Quinn.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-439

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 25 1937 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
RES. DIV.
FOUR

FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

LBN:PED September 4, 1937.

7-ak

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Rattel
Mr. Lester
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Naughton
Mr. Nichols
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Schneider
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

In view of the continued demands for Courtney Ryley Cooper's book entitled "Here's to Crime" it is respectfully requested that three copies be procured and placed in the Bureau's Library for future reference.

Respectfully,

LBNichols

L. B. Nichols.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145WEB/dig

9/7

RECORDED
&
INDEXED.

94-3-4-20-440

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 8 1937 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
OFF. OLD
RES. DIV.
FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

WRG:atw

September 2, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

By reference from the Director's Office, I spoke with Mr. E. W. Pedder, 230 Guilford Road, Lansdowne, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Pedder advised me that he was very anxious to get in touch with Courtney Ryley Cooper inorder to secure certain information from Mr. Cooper relative to a reliable spiritualist located in Washington, D. C. Mr. Pedder who has heretofore seen Mr. Quinn stated to me that some time ago he and his mother had visited a spiritualist in New York City and had been advised that the husband and father would die in the near future. He stated that his father subsequently did die and that upon returning to the spiritualist, they were advised that certain papers of his father's estate were still missing. He stated that he had received advice that Mr. Cooper had knowledge of an excellent spiritualist in this city and he wanted to see him relative to this person so that a seance could be had for the purpose of endeavoring to locate the alleged lost papers.

Frankly, I believe that Mr. Pedder is slightly mentally unbalanced. I advised him that the Bureau would have no way of knowing where Mr. Cooper was at the present time and suggested that he contact Mr. Cooper through his publishing company.

Respectfully,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-441
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 9 1937 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
TOLSON
FILE

94-3-4-20-439

WFW:LCB:MET

~~1-16-32-7~~
~~94-3-1-1162~~
94-3-4-20-442

RECORDED

October 20, 1937.

Mr. Wakefield Dort,
Constable,
Chesterfield, New Hampshire.

Dear Mr. Dort:

Your letter of October 2, 1937, has been received, concerning your plan to install a Department of Criminology in some large University.

I am pleased to observe your interest in providing advanced instruction in the field of law enforcement. However, I must advise that it is contrary to the policy of this Bureau to recommend or sponsor such a project as you mention.

Your commendatory remarks concerning the work of the FBI are sincerely appreciated and I am glad to know that you find the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin of interest and value.

The letter which you enclosed from President Conant dated September 28, 1937 is being returned herewith.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/ltg

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1-16-32-7

WAKEFIELD DORT

Chesterfield, New Hampshire

October 2, 1937

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

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Dear Mr. Hoover:

***

JHM:NWD
94-3-4 sub 20-443

10-20-37

RECORDED

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Professor T. C. Root,
Economics and Business
Administration,
Texas Technological College,
Lubbock, Texas.

Dear Professor Root:

Your kind letter of October 5, 1937, has been received, and I appreciate your advising me that Professor L. F. Conkray is deceased, though I am saddened at the information. Your name is being placed upon our mailing list so that you will receive publications as they are issued by this Bureau.

It was thoughtful of you to comment as you did about the article which appeared in the recent American Magazine and Cosmopolitan Magazine.

With best wishes and kind regards.

Sincerely yours,

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-6-1362

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

COPY

TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE

LUBBOCK, TEXAS

October 5, 1937.

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureauof Investigation,
United States Dept. of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I would like to inform you that Professor B. F. Condray is deceased. However, I have received your material and would like to continue to do so in the future.

I have enjoyed reading your articles in the American Magazine very much, and wish to congratulate you on your write-up in the recent Cosmopolitan Magazine.

Yours very truly,

(S) T. C. Root

T. C. Root, Professor
Eco. & Business Administration.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-443

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

COLSON
RES. DIV.
Files Cand.
PERS. FILES

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-6-1362

COMMENTATION

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

JHM:AEM

October 8, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLS.

There is attached hereto Courtney Riley Cooper's article on the Director entitled "The Cosmopolite of the Month," which appears on Page 8 in the Cosmopolitan for November.

Respectfully,

J. H. Mathis.

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 Candy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

RECORDED & ~~INDEXED~~ 94-3-4-20-444

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 11 1937 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RES. BRANCH TOLSON TRACY FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-160

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.

CT:ACS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date 9-29-37

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper advised me recently that the COSMOPOLITE article pertaining to you would be printed in the November issue, which will be out early in October.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-445
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 13 1937 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON | FILE
RES. DIV.
ARMY
Miss Gandy

Clyde Tolson.
Signature

COPY

WFW:VHC

October 25, 1937.

RECORDED

94-3-4-20-445X

Mr. R. L. Shivers,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Post Office Box 2889,
Miami, Florida.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your personal and ~~confidential~~ letter of October 4, 1937, concerning the convention of the Florida State Peace Officers' Association in Jacksonville, Florida, on the 23rd and 24th of September, 1937.

With reference to the request of Mr. Alfred I. Barton, President of the Dade County Chiefs of Police Association, to get Courtney Ryley Cooper to come to Miami to address the Committee of One Hundred, please be advised that the Bureau desires that you inform Mr. Barton that he should communicate direct with Mr. Cooper at 433 North Lakeview Drive, Sebring, Florida, if he desires him to deliver this address.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-1-3163-38

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ON 9-5-84

COPY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1300 Biscayne Building
Miami, Florida.

RLS:rd

October 4, 1937.

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY 9145 WEB/dig
ON 9-5-84

Dear Sir:

At the convention of the Florida State Peace Officers' Association in Jacksonville, the 23rd and 24th of September, 1937, a resolution was introduced and unanimously passed voting you an honorary membership in this organization, which is now composed of approximately four hundred members and which it is expected will have a membership of at least fifteen hundred by the time the next annual convention convenes.

Senator Claud Pepper of Florida addressed the convention and referred to you as "my good friend John Edgar Hoover", in commenting on the FBI National Police Academy and the Bureau generally. He paid you a very splendid tribute, as did all the speakers at the convention, including A. J. Roberts, Chief of Police, Jacksonville; Rex Sweat, Sheriff, Duval County; L. F. Chapman, Superintendent, Florida State Prison; L. M. Sumner, Special Agent, Seaboard Airline Railway, and others. I was elected to the Executive Committee of the Association which consists of seven members in direct control of the activities of the Association.

You will recall that I have heretofore mentioned to you Mr. Alfred I. Barton, President of the Dade County Chiefs of Police Association, a wealthy resident of Miami Beach, who owns and operates the Surf Club there. I have just received a letter from Mr. Barton, who is now in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, informing me that he would feel honored to be permitted to entertain you at the club if you return to Miami this winter and to present you with a card which would entitle you to all the facilities of the club, as his personal guest.

Mr. Barton also wanted to know if it would be possible to get Courtney Riley Cooper to come to Miami and address The Committee of One Hundred, which is composed of one hundred of the leading, outstanding citizens of this community. It was Mr. Barton's thought that if Mr. Cooper were available for an address before the Committee, it would be at a time when the Dade County Association of Chiefs of Police meets and that it might also be possible to get him to address the membership of that Association. I assume the Committee of One Hundred would defray the expenses incident to Mr. Cooper's presence. If you can advise me as to the possibility of The Committee being able to get Mr. Cooper, I will then, of course, ascertain the necessary details from Mr. Barton.

94-3-4-20-445X

RECORDED

Note:
If they want Cooper they should write him direct.
H.

INDEXED

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RLS:rd

Director
10/4/37

I also want to advise you at this time that I have joined the Rotary Club in Miami and am making arrangements at this time to have Mr. S. K. McKee, the Number One Man here, join the Kiwanis Club. As soon as I have been able to ascertain if he is eligible for membership, I shall advise you further.

Very truly yours,

(s) R. L. SHIVERS
Special Agent in Charge.

LEN[illegible]
94-[illegible]-46
~~62-8191-638~~

RDEI

October 28, 1937.

Mr. Loyde E. Kingman,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Post Office Box 1276,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Dear Mr. Kingman:

I appreciate very much your writing as you did on October 17, 1937, suggesting that the activities of the Jackson Barnett case might be of interest to Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper as a possible subject for an article in the American Magazine at some future date.

Sincerely yours,

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-8191-638

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

CC-Oklahoma City

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
OCT 30 1937
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

P. O. Box 1276,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma,
October 17, 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

Personal and Confidential

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have read with a great deal of interest the narrative of the Dr. Eisiminger case in the current issue of the American Magazine and, of course, never fail to read these articles which are prepared by Courtney Riley Cooper.

The thought suggests itself to me that you might be interested in furnishing to Mr. Cooper the data pertaining to the Jackson Barnett case which has been in our files for several years involving "the world's richest Indian", his marital affairs and the present controversy over the settlement of his estate.

I have been handling the investigation in connection with the civil aspects of the settlement of this estate preparatory to initiating wide spread Perjury indictments involving those who have sought to establish false claims to the estate and it is one of the most interesting investigations that I have ever handled since it goes back into tribal history of the Creek Indians.

The criminal angles of this case are being held in abeyance pending the outcome of all of the civil hearings and criminal prosecution has not yet been initiated.

Enough data could be obtained by Mr. Cooper or some other writer of his caliber to complete a large volume of interesting material.

Civil hearings, during which some seven or eight hundred claimants are seeking to establish a claim to the estate, are being resumed as of Monday, October 18, at Okmulgee, Oklahoma. I will be present at some of these hearings gathering data for subsequent Perjury prosecution and the thought suggested itself to me that if Mr. Cooper was interested in this case as being material for an article, series of articles, or a book, that he might wish to attend some of these civil hearings which will be held before Judge Robert L. Williams, presently a circuit judge for this circuit, who is a very colorful figure. These hearings afford better entertainment

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ON 9-5-84

94-3-4-20-446
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
TOLSON
RECEIVED
M.

than any show I have ever seen as Judge Williams presides over the hearings and the testimony, given by aged Indians and negroes, presents many entertaining features and these hearings are illustrating very markedly the distance to which crooked lawyers will go in suborning perjury where cupidity and greed are the motives in efforts to attain a fortune when the heirship is in doubt and hard to establish as is true in this case. Should you consider this case and these hearings of sufficient importance to bring to the attention of Mr. Cooper and should he desire to attend them, I would advise him to proceed immediately to Okmulgee. While I am in attendance at these trials, I will be residing at the Beauclair Hotel at Okmulgee, and should you desire that I furnish Mr. Cooper with data I would be glad to give him some of the background of this case if he should contact me .

To say the least, Mr. Cooper or any other person attending these hearings would derive a great deal of entertainment from such attendance and also considerable knowledge of the estent to which lawyers and witnesses will go in stretching the truth and in providing false testimony in attempts to establish false claims to large amounts of money. The civil hearings at Okmulgee will probably last two or three weeks.

Very truly yours,

L. E. KINGMAN,
Special Agent.

LBN:LCB
94-3-4-20-447

RECORDED

October 25, 1937.

Mr. Madison Corey,
Ker Soizic,
21, Rue De La Pionniere,
Dinard (Ille-and-Vilaine),
France.

Dear Mr. Corey:

I have received your letter of October 12, 1937, transmitting a copy of a letter which you had addressed to Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper under date of July 27, 1937, which was returned to you.

I expect to see Mr. Cooper within the next few days and shall be pleased indeed to hand him your letter.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness in writing as you did, giving me this information.

Sincerely yours,

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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DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
OCT 27 1937
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

KER SOIZIC
21, RUE DE LA PIONNIERE
DINARD
(ILLE & VILAINE)

October 12,1937.

Mr. J.Edgar Hoover,
Washington,D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WSB/dra

Dear Sir:

I am taking the liberty of enclosing a letter and some matter sent to Mr.Cooper and returned by the Post Office for want of correct address.

Will you kindly see that he receives it,and I hope you can spare time to read it also,as it concerns law enforcement,and you will find in my letter to the Herald the crux of the situation as regards criminals with U.S.passports who operate abroad.Many have returned to the States to continue their criminal careers there,lately the Neideker brothers,who are being afforded the facilities of the U.S.courts to go through bankruptcy,and if thieves can go through bankruptcy why should not green goods operators and those working the wire tapping racket.

Under the present conditions it would seem that our government should plug up the loopholes in the extradition treaties,not only to protect its citizens but to aid police officials in the war on crime.

I happen to be police-minded as my father,Alonzo W.Corey, was for many years Police Chief at Brookline,Mass.and I am familiar with the difficulties confronting the Police in their efforts to put down crime;hence my interest. The articles in the New Yorker are exceedingly informative and timely.

Very truly yours,

Madison Corey

RECORDED & INDEXED.
94-3-4-20447
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 19 1937 P.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

TOLSON RES. DIV. EWO Miss Gandy

Courtney Ryley Cooper

1 ENCL W
Enc

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DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

94-3-4-20-487

LAH:VG December 4, 1937.
94-3-4-20-448

RECORDED

Mr. V. I. Parry,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
903 Pacific Commerce Building,
Los Angeles, California.

Dear Mr. Parry:

I am in receipt of your letter of October 18, 1937, in which you call my attention to an article by J. B. Griswold, entitled "How Many Times Have You Been In Jail", appearing in the American Magazine for November, 1937.

I am appreciative of your thoughtfulness in calling my attention to this article and I want to thank you for the interest whihh prompted your action.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hotel
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nau[illegible]
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

cc: Los Angeles

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
DEC 5 1937
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Nettel
Mr. Potter
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Candy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Los Angeles, California
October 18, 1937

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Sir:

I desire to call to your attention an article by J. B. Griswold, entitled "How Many Times Have You been In Jail", which appears in The American Magazine for November, 1937.

This article deals with and describes the manner in which people testify in court, and lays particular emphasis on methods used by prosecuting and defense attorneys to embarrass the witness.

While perhaps it is not particularly apropos in connection with the testifying done by Bureau Agents, I feel that it does offer some sound advice in this matter, and thought you might desire to call it to the attention of the various Field Divisions for the benefit of the Agents.

Very truly yours,

V. I. Parry
V. I. PARRY,
Special Agent.

DECLASSIFIED BY 9145 WEB/dig
ON 9-5-84

VIP:AB

ack 12/4/37

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-448
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 23 1937 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
HOLSON RES. DIV. CLEGG Miss Candy FILE

LEN:LCB

94-3-4-20-447

October 25, 1937.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ryley:

There is attached hereto a letter from Madison Corey dated July 27, 1937, which was sent to me in order that in turn it could be handed to you.

Cordially,

Enclosure

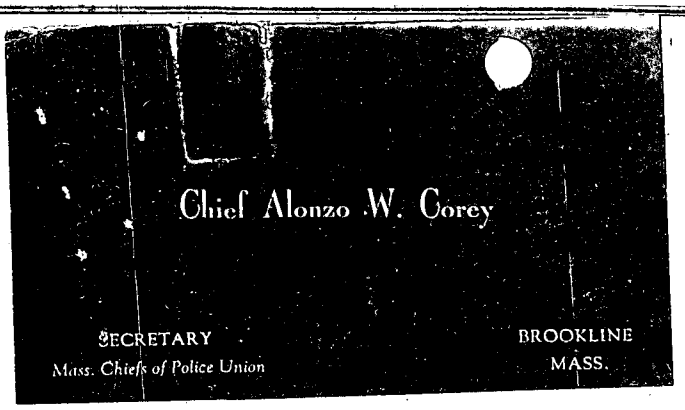
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

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

Handed to Mr. Cooper 10/29

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-449
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 29 1937 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE


Chief Alonzo W. Corey
SECRETARY
Mass. Chiefs of Police Union
BROOKLINE
MASS.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

KER SOIZIC
21, RUE DE LA PIONNIÈRE
DINARD (ILLE-&-VILAINE)

July 27, 1937.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Cooper:-

May I congratulate you on your "Here's to Crime." and its success with the public. It has an especial appeal to me as my father was Chief of Police at Brookline Mass. for many years and also Secy. of the Mass. Chiefs of Police Union. Of course he was very much aware of the conditions brought about by crooked politicians pseudo wellfare operators and also lawyers and businessmen without scruples. He oftimes complained that hard as it was to secure convictions it was even more difficult to keep the criminals in jail afterward.

It seems to me that with the publicity your book has given to the problems of police officers that they should get together in a campaign to combat the forces friendly to criminals.

Here in France the situation is acute, due to the fact that American criminals can not be extradited. The New York Herald has been exposing the crooks and their schemes for years, but the lack of extradition has made Paris and the Riviera, where Americans gather a Paradise for confidence men and crooks of all sorts, many of whom are foreigners with U.S. passports, and when in danger take a boat to the States.

I enclose clipping from the Herald. It concerns the Neidekers who operated a bank as a set-up for their theiving. They played all ends against the middle and specialized working the American clubs, using the T.N.T. Club to make contacts. Their manager J. Lyman Harrington, was Treasurer of that racket and they took its members for over $200,000.00 then escaped to New York, were arrested and fingerprinted, but escaped extradition and immediately invoked the bankruptcy law in the U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York. If they can go through bankruptcy, why cannot other thieves?

It is significant that the T.N.T Club, some of whose members are in the American Chamber of Commerce have done all possible to shield the culprits, even going to the extent of re-electing Harrington Treasurer in the endeavor to build him up as a "soul of honor" and furnish him with a fake vindication.

I enclose copy of my letter of resignation from the T.N.T which gives details fo how its officers acted.

Our Consul Robert D. Murphy has written the Paris Police authorities seeking their aid in preventing Americans from being victimized. In the circumstances it is a hard assignment.

Very truly yours,

Madison Corey

Let to Madison Corey and Mr Courtney Ryley Cooper 10-25-37 LHM

94-3-4-20-449

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Barcelona, December 27, 1935.

Mr. Syd Clarke
Secretary T.N.T. Club. Paris.

My dear Syd Clarke:

To you I owe my introduction to the T.N.T. Club and the many happy hours spent with its members.

One day I awoke to the fact that Lyman Harrington, our Treasurer, was cheating me, and had, with intention to cheat and defraud, perpetrated a swindle to deprive me of my stock in the American Telephone Company; and I brought the matter to the attention of Mr. Carl Berlin, our Keeper, and to you.

Mr. Berlin recommended my seeking redress from Aubry Neidecker, with whom Harrington was associated, and you suggested writing directly to Harrington putting him on notice to make restitution.

This seemed the better course. Accordingly I sent him the letter which had the approval of several of our members, and it was ignored, as you know.

While we were discussing the strange inconsistancy of Harrington's genial, cordial and friendly attitude to me with his lies, misrepresentations, false statements and bogus records, and his concealment of the truth during several months, you said you could not understand "Lyman doing this to you". Nor could I, until later, I discovered his manoeuvres were necessary to cover up the embezzlement of my Telephone stock some months before; and undoubtedly he was not expecting to be caught.

Then came his attack on me at the Club luncheon June 10 th. He was furious at me for having divulged his acts to Mr. Berlin, you, and a few others; also for my insistance on the return of my bonds and Tidewater stock which had also been embezzled over a year ago. In lieu of buying the securities to make good for those stolen, he was trying to persuade me to take a "guarantee" from the Travelers Bank. As I held one guarantee that was no good, I refused his trick offer.

Rumors were flying about concerning the condition of the Travelers and of Harrington's duplicity in his bucketing operations. The Stock Exchange, as well as Neidekers' New York connections had taken cognizance of the situation. President Clifford sent me an unsolicited tip off. Harrington could not pay me $ 1000. from my checking account and I was forced to take a check on the Chemical Bank in New York. If he had any interest in our Club Harrington would have done something to save our funds (30.000 francs, I hear was the amount).

Our Officers and Mr. Berlin, acting on my information, could have ascertained the deplorable condition of the Travelers resources from bank employees who had become heartily sick of the roles they were forced to play. And had they been as loyal and as alert as they would have the members believe, they could have saved the loss of the Club's funds.

Imagine my surprise to see Harrington, who had been furious because I told Berlin of his crookedness, being escorted

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the Club by the latter the day following the crash. Immediately they busied themselves forming a Whitewashing Committee. Although I was sitting there and had talked with Mr. Berlin, he arranged a meeting in the side room to provide an informal "exoneration" for Harrington. Returning from the side room, Berlin, half apologized saying, "We could not find you".

All the blame for the Travelers Bank misdeeds were put on the absent Neidekers, and Harrington was to be exploited as being absolutely innocent of the whole affair. Berlin went about with a sob story that "Poor Lyman didn't know a thing of what was going on. He is terribly deceived and shocked." He told it to me, and seemed to believe it himself.

Harrington acted the part of manfully bearing up under the crushing blow of his innocence betrayed by the wicked Neidekers. He was taken about and at every opportunity pulled the baby stare, saying "Honestly, I didn't know a single thing of what was going on, the Neidekers just kidded me along". That was the story he stuck to on his first examination by the authorities.

Meanwhile Frank Townsend was doing yeoman service proclaiming in restaurants that "Lyman Harrington is a soul of honor."

And some little attention was bestowed on me; It seems I was not "diplomatic", I should not have mentioned the name of the Club in my statement, and "It is a pity Corey doesn't understand banking practice."

At his second examination, when confronted by the evidence of his complicity in the wholesale embezzlements and swindles, he pleaded in evasion that he hadn't profited personally by his transactions; and so the Soul of Honor took the count; and the Whitewashing Committee profess great satisfaction in the outcome.

As you know my evidence has always been at the disposal of the Club. I invoked Article XIII of our Constitution to bring Harrington before the Executive Committee to answer my charges, and it refused to act, which is avoiding its duty to the Club. No accounting of the finances has been made to the members, and Harrington is reelected Treasurer, in face of my charges and the loss of our Club funds.

The T.N.T. Club was not founded to, furnish exoneration for swindlers, and when it so far departs from its policy that it approves of a clique that deliberately sets about deceiving the members in order to deodorize the character of a crooked member, I resign, for that is hardly good American policy, or good club ethics.

Perhaps some explanation can be found for the strange paralysis that seized our officials at a time they should have taken some action to safeguard the Club's interests.

Very truly yours,

Madison Corey

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
EUROPEAN EDITION

Published by The New York Herald Co. S.A. An. Française au capital de 2,500,000fr.
OGDEN REID,
President.
LAURENCE HILLS,
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Long distance. Inter-Elysées 312.
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MILAN: Palazzo Nuovo Borsa.
WARSAW: 30 Ulica Piusa.
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Manuscripts and other editorial communications should be sent to the Editor, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris (8e.).

PARIS, FRIDAY, JAN. 1, 1937

Anent Swindlers

Dinard, Dec. 29.

To the Editor, European Edition:—

Today's Herald brings the welcome news that American Consul Robert Murphy has brought the matter of fleecing American tourists to the attention of the Paris police authorities.

Further measures should be urged to our own government, as the American-French extradition treaty is a misnomer, according to the decision of the United States Supreme Court recently reported in your columns, which establishes the fact that "any American citizen would be *free to commit* all the crimes on the calendar, and that if he once succeeded in escaping to the United States no power on earth could punish him or prevent him from enjoying the fruits of his crime."

So although there is a treaty, there is no extradition, and Paris has been a very profitable field for the operation of American confidence men. Not only has the casual tourist been fleeced, but members of the American colony living here have been swindled and robbed by crooks working among the membership of clubs which they have been permitted to join, and whose officers have regarded their operations with indulgence.

Times are changing, and etymologists may note a transition in the meaning of the ancient word outlaw, which Webster defines as "a person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection."

In the recent decision the victims of the criminals were deprived of protection—outlawed, and left without a remedy.

Many of our readers can remember seeing posters with photographs and descriptions of thieves and desperados for whose capture "dead or alive" rewards were offered. Summary punishment was given outlaws as recorded by Bret Harte in "The Outcasts of Poker Flat."

"A secret committee had determined to rid the town of all improper persons. This was done permanently in regard to two men who were then hanging from the boughs of a sycamore in the gulch."

Another item in your paper covers the proceedings of the Neideckers going through bankruptcy in the New York court.

Happy New Year ! ! !

MADISON COREY.

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DATE 9-5-84 BY 9165 WEB/kg

copy
DEB:JDiF

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-450

October 26, 1937.

Mr. Ray Thompson,
Cartton Advertising Studios.
1324 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dear Mr. Thompson:

I have received your letter dated October 21, 1937, relative to your syndicated "comic" strip, Myra North, Special Nurse, and suggesting that my recent article in the "American Magazine" would be very suitable for the continuity of your strip. I suggest in this connection that you consult Mr. Sumner Blossom of the "American Magazine," New York City.

The three-cent stamp which you enclosed with your letter is being returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-4-1121-1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dmg

COPY

RAY THOMPSON
1324 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

CARTOON ADVERTISING STUDIOS

October 21, 1937

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Have been reading with a great deal of interest your fascinating "Cooper collaborated" articles in "American Magazine" and would like to congratulate you both on this entertaining form of public service. I also enjoyed Courtney Riley's book "Here's to Crime".

Perhaps you have seen or heard about the newspaper "comic" strip - MYRA NORTH, Special Nurse, which is syndicated by Scripss-Howard 's NEA Service in Cleveland. "Myra" is currently appearing in over 450 daily papers and some 60 Sunday sheets. As Myra North is my creation (however, I just write the continuity and send in rough sketches - Charles Coll does the finished drawings) I am naturally quite interested in all FBI activities and your personal explits.

Particularly (and here's the reason for this note) your article title "A Buzzard in Disguise" in the November Issue of "American." If you've ever run across my strip at all you'll see at once what a "natural" continuity this racketeer doctor would make for my "nurse detective" investigation.

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-450

I wonder if you would have any objection to my basing a plot on some of the material you set foth in your article? Of course my story would be original as well as the characters and it would be completely fictionalized as to action. What I would like to use would be some of the fakery used by these unscrupulous doctors. It might be furthering a public service, such as I have tried to do in my current continuity exposing the parole racket.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 29 1937
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FOLSOM
DES. DIV.
Miles Gandy
FILE

Thanks a thousand fold for any personal comments you may care to make, and for your courtesy in giving me a breif minute of your valuable time.

Sincerely,

Ray Thompson

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DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WSB/dlg

Courtney Riley Cooper

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-4-1131-1

LBN:DLS

November 6, 1937.

RECORDED

94-3-4-20-451

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
433 North Lakeview Drive,
Sebring, Florida.

Dear Ryley:

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed letter dated November 2, 1937, which I have received from Dr. Benjamin Morris, together with a copy of my reply.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
NOV 6 - 1937
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LBN:mm

LBN:DLS

November 6, 1937.

94-3-4-20-451

RECORDED

Dr. Benjamin Morris,
West Union, West Virginia.

Dear Dr. Morris:

I have received your letter of November 2, 1937, in reference to the recent article entitled, "A Buzzard in Disguise," which appeared in the American Magazine.

Your thoughtfulness in writing me is indeed appreciated, and I am sure that the exposing of the activities of Dr. Fisminger will in no way reflect upon any group of professional men.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dag

CC-Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
with copy of incoming communication. (Undercover letter)

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
NOV 6 - 1937
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Dr. Benjamin Morris
West Union, W. Va.

November 2, 1937

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

Dear Mr. H oover:

As an Osteopathic physician, it was with keen interest that I read your article " A Buzzard in Disguise" in a current issue of the American Magazine.

The F.B.I. and all other agencies concerned are to be commended in exposing this quack. My profession is an honorable one and we are well rid of him.

My sole purpose in writing you is to enlighten you with regards Osteopathic scope of practice and licensure. From your article I quote "----and, by means not known, obtained a license to practice medecine and surgery in the S tate of Texas." From this statement the reader can only assume that Eisiminger, an osteopath, through hook or crook obtained a license to practice medecine and surgery. The truth of the matter is that all Osteopaths in the State of Texas are licensed to practice medecine and surgery by virtue of the fact that they must pass the same State Board examinations as the M.D.'s. Texas is but one of many states where Osteopathic physicians practice medecine and surgery in all its branches. Your article seems to indicate that Eisiminger had no right to do that which in turn infers that all Osteopathic physicians do not have the right to unlimited practice and that if they do they are in a class with Eisiminger. Please be advised that Osteopathic colleges teach medecine in all its branches and t hat their students are graduated as physicians in general. We are requ ired to pass a state board examinat ion at least equal to that of other schools of medecine before we are permitted to practice.

While your article makes capital of the fact that M.D.'s tried to expose this man, the Tulsa and Oklahoma City newspapers printed editorials commending the Oklahoma Osteopathic Society for their efforts in exposing this man and for being able to keep their own house clean.

I am sure that you did not intend to create the impression that all Osteopaths were quacks nor did you intend to infer that all quacks were Osteopaths. However, I hesitate to place the November issue of the American on my reception room table because of your article. Should you ever write again on matters pertaining to osteopaths or O steopathy, I in all friendliness suggest you first consult the American Osteopathic Association in the same spirit in which you consult the American Medical Association.

Very truly yours,

Benjamin Morris D.O. (Doctor of Osteopathy)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WSB/dlg

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-45
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 4 1937
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

COMMENDATION

Letter & Copy to Mr. Courtney
Tyler Cooper
11-6-37
SBN.

CT:MAM

November 20, 1937

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-452

Mr. Sumner Blossom,
The Editor's Office,
The American Magazine,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Blossom:

I have your letter of November 11th, concerning the possibility of publishing a series of three articles on parole in The American Magazine.

The survey on parole and prison releases to which you refer is being conducted by a branch of the Department of Justice, and I understand that a report will be made within the comparatively near future, giving the results obtained through this survey. Unfortunately, it does not appear that I can ascertain the exact time when the report will be issued. If I secure any more definite information along this line, I shall be very glad to pass it on to you.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/tlg

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
NOV 21 1937
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

THE EDITOR'S OFFICE
THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE
NEW YORK

November 11, 1937

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I think that Coop mentioned to you the Mooney material. He wants to do for us a series of three articles on parole, from the angle that it does not work out in practice to be what it is in theory. I am rather interested, but it is my information that some Government agency or other is spending a sum of money, said to be a million dollars, for a Federal survey on Parole Administration, and that a report is to be made early in the Year 1938.

You can see that, from our point of view, if we published such a series as Mooney has proposed, and about the same time the Federal Committee, or Commission, should issue a report upholding the practice of parole, we might be well out on a limb. Accordingly, I am wondering if you have any information you care to give me about this parole investigation and its sponsors.

With best personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Sumner Blossom

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlf

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-452
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 23 1937 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
RES. DIV.
Miss Gandy
FILE

9 1938

94-3-4-20-453

Cancelled by L.H.H.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-25-84 BY 9145 WEB/ltr

LEW/ARK
94-3-4-20-454

RECORDED

December 3, 1937.

Mr. Ralph L. Burry,
Treasurer,
Wayne Paper Box and Printing Corporation,
Calhoun and Superior Streets,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Dear Mr. Burry:

I have received your letter of November 29, 1937, with your request for my opinion on the reliability of the writings of Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper.

For your information Mr. Cooper has specialized in writing on crime for the past several years and I regard him as one of the country's foremost writers. I am sure that you will find the contents of his book "Here's to Crime" based upon fact and of a reliable nature.

Sincerely yours,

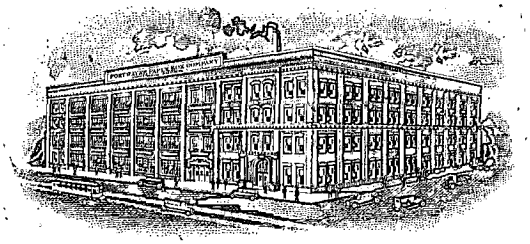
J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Baughman .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Crowl .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Foxworth .....
Mr. Glavin .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Kettel .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. McGuire .....
Mr. Naughton .....
Mr. Nichols .....
Mr. Pennington .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....
Mr. Tracy .....
Miss Gandy .....
....

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
DEC 7 - 1937
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

HIGH GRADE CATALOGS
BOOKLETS AND FOLDERS
LITHOGRAPHERS
BLANK BOOKS & LOOSE
LEAF SYSTEMS



MAKERS OF
GIFT AND DISPLAY
PAPER BOXES
— AND —
FOLDING CARTONS

WAYNE PAPER BOX AND PRINTING CORP.

CALHOUN & SUPERIOR STS.
DESIGNERS - ENGRAVERS - PRINTERS AND BINDERS
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

November 29, 1937

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
U. S. Dept. of Justice
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Sir:

I would appreciate your information as to how much reliability can be placed on the writings of Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, who is the author of the book, "Here's to Crime."

I have been preparing some information for a paper to be given on the general subject of crime and have used this text book as one source. It goes into the matter very freely and in great detail. Therefore, I want to be sure that the information contained therein can be considered accurate for conditions as they exist today. I have also received considerable information from special agent in charge of this division of your bureau, Mr. H. H. Reinecke.

Whatever information you can give me as to the above author, I shall appreciate it very much.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph L. Burry

RLB/ry

Treas.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-30-454
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 1 1937 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
REC. DIV.
FILE

Reply
12-3-37
A.B.M.

LBN/AHK

RECORDED

December 3, 1937.

94-3-4-20-455

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I have received your memorandum dated November 30, 1937, with reference to the letter you have recently received from Mr. Merle E. Rudy of St. Petersburg, Florida, who is desirous of securing a wider distribution for the recent book, "Here's to Crime," written by Courtney Ryley Cooper.

I feel that this book is an excellent portrayal of crime conditions and that its widespread distribution would be of material assistance in focusing attention on existing evils. However, as you have pointed out in your memorandum I do not know of any suggestions we could possibly make with a view of securing greater distribution of this book. I do think that Mr. Rudy's intention of furnishing copies to local officers as Christmas presents is quite commendable and is indicative of an excellent cooperative spirit.

Mr. Rudy's letter to you is being returned herewith.

Respectfully,

J. Edger Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosure

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAIL ROOM
DEC 7 - 1937
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/klg

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

Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

November 30, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

Please note the attached letter. Kindly return it to me with any suggestions you may have to make relative to a reply.

I do not know the writer of the letter. I thought possibly you might have some information as to the circulation of the book to which he refers. I do not know that there is anything very definite we can suggest, although naturally I would like to boost Cooper's book all I can.

H.S.C.

A.G.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

RECORDED

94-3-4-20-455

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 8 1937 P. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON RES. DIV. Miss Gandy FILE

Memo Atty. Gen. Letter Mr. Cooper 12-3-37 WBM

I ENCL H

COPY

MERLE E. RUDY
LAWYER
Southern National Bank Building
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

November 22, 1937

Hon. Homer S. Cummings,
U. S. Attorney General,
Washington,
D. C.

Re: "Here's to Crime"
By Courtney Ryley Cooper

Dear Mr. Cummings:

Being a Republican and diametrically opposed to most New Deal economic theories, this is not written with any anticipation of favor or recognition.

But, being an American lawyer in the twenty-sixth year of a general civil practice, I wish to give expression to a deep unexpressed appreciation on the part of many good American citizens concerning the highly efficient manner in which your Department has functioned in the prosecution of crime and the full co-operation you have given the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In my humble opinion, the excellent work of your Department off-sets and helps us to condone many acts of other departments which we otherwise believe to be heinous and dangerous in their very inception and nature.

The above entitled book is of such inestimable value that we wish some method could be arranged for general distribution of copies thereof to law enforcement officials throughout the nation. I am going to supply copies to some local officials as Christmas presents.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Very truly yours,

/s/ MERLE E. RUDY

Merle E. Rudy

MER/lw

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-15-84 BY 9145 WKB/dlg

94-3-4-20-465
FED. BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 8 1937 P. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
REC. DIV.
FILE

November 30, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

Please note the attached letter. Kindly return it to me with any suggestions you may have to make relative to a reply.

I do not know the writer of the latter. I thought possibly you might have some information as to the circulation of the book to which he refers.

I do not know that there is anything very definite we can suggest, although naturally I would like to boost Cooper's book all I can.

H.S.C.

A.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

LBN/AEK

December 3, 1937.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
433 North Lakeview Drive,
Sebring, Florida.

Dear Ryley:

I thought you might be interested in reading the copy of the attached letter written by Mr. Merle E. Rudy of St. Petersburg, Florida, under date of November 22, 1937, which the Attorney General has referred to me.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Cordially,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlz

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-456
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 14 1937 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
DEC 7 - 1937
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

Enclosure

Nathan
Tolson
Baughman
Clegg
Coffey
Crowl
Egan
Fortwort
Harbo
Lette
Lester
Martin
Hughton
Nichols
Harrington
Kidd
Ray
Ryan

Rec 94-3-4-20-456

CC-150

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LBN:HA

DECEMBER 16 1937

RECORDED

TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

94-3-4-20-457

Transmit the following message to: COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
SEBRING FLORIDA

DEAR RYLEY WITH REFERENCE TO YOUR LETTER TO CLYDE AND MANUSCRIPT GUN CRAZY DESIRE TO ADVISE IT HAS BEEN REVIEWED AND THE FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE PAGE THREE LINE SIX CHANGE DEAD FORM TO MORTALLY WOUNDED OFFICER PAGE FIVE CHANGE GRADY ON LAST LINE TO BRADY PAGE SIX DELETE LAST TWO SENTENCES IN PARAGRAPH ONE AND IN LAST LINE OF SECOND PARAGRAPH CHANGE EIGHT TO SIX AND SEVENTEEN TO SIXTEEN PAGE SEVEN LINES FIVE AND SIX DELETE ALL IN THE SERVICE OF THE LORD PAGE NINE PARAGRAPH TWO LINE ONE CHANGE PIQUA TO TROY MAKE SAME CHANGE LINE EIGHTEEN PAGE TEN PAGE ELEVEN LINE ONE CHANGE THEY TO THEIR PAGE TWELVE LINE ONE CHANGE LEVEY TO LEVY SAME CHANGE PAGE FOURTEEN PARAGRAPH ONE LINE FOUR PAGE FOURTEEN LAST LINE CHANGE THE UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION TO A GOVERNMENT PAGE TWENTYTHREE LINE FIFTEEN CHANGE CONNECTICUT TO NEW ENGLAND LINE TWENTYSIX CHANGE THROUGH TO FROM LAST LINE CHANGE CHIEF OF POLICE TO STATE OFFICERS PAGE TWENTYFOUR LAST LINE CHANGE WIFE TO MOTHER THE STORY IS FINE BEST WISHES

J E H

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-3-84 BY 9145 wrb/dcg

DEPT OF JUSTICE RECEIVED

SENT VIA POSTAL 1:45P M Per

POSTAL

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EWS HEREGA TW

BI 1 12 16 37 145PM GOVT

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

SEBRING FLORIDA

DEAR RYLEY WITH REFERENCE TO YOUR LETTER TO CLYDE AND MANUSCRIPT GUN CRAZY DESIRE TO ADVISE IT HAS BEEN REVIEWED AND THE FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE PAGE THREE LINE SIX CHANGE DEAD FORM TO MORTALLY WOUNDED OFFICER PAGE FIVE CHANGE GRADY ON LAST LINE TO BRADY PAGE SIX DELETE LAST TWO SENTENCES ~~TXXX~~ IN PARAGRAPH ONE AND IN LAST LINE OF SECOND PARAGRAPH CHANGE EIGHT TO SIX AND SEVENTEEN TO SIXTEEN PAGE SEVEN LINES FIVE AND SIX DELETE ALL IN THE SERVICE OF THE LORD PAGE NINE PARAGRAPH TWO LINE ONE CHANGE PIQUA TO TROY MAKE SAME CHANGE LINE EIGHTEEN PAGE TEN PAGE ELEVEN LINE ONE CHANGE THEY TO THEIR PAGE TWELVE LINE ONE CHANGE LEVEY TO LEVY SAME CHANGE PAGE FOURTEEN PARAGRAPH ONE LINE FOUR PAGE FOURTEEN LAST LINE CHANGE THE UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION TO A GOVERNMENT PAGE TWENTYTHREE LINE FIFTEEN CHANGE CONECTICUT TO NEW ENGLAND LINE TWENTYSIX CHANGE THROUGH TO FROM LAST LINE CHANGE CHIEF OF POLICE TO STATE OFFICERS PAGE TWENTYFOUR LAST LINE CHANGE WIFE TO MOTHER THE STORY IS FINE BEST WISHES

~~HEXXXX~~ JEH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/kg

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R1 CHGS 3 MINS W

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

EAT:RP

December 15, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

With reference to the attached article by Ryley Cooper on the Brady gang it is recommended that Paragraph One on Page Three be so changed as to remove the statement that Officer Minneman was "dead beside the car", since Minneman did not die until the evening of the shooting after he had been transported to a hospital.

The penultimate paragraph on Page Six reflects that Brady's mother died in 1928. As a matter of fact his mother died in 1926 and Brady's stepfather died in 1928. This is a factual error and should, of course, be changed.

The last paragraph, beginning on Page 9 and continuing on Page 10, relates to the murder of a grocery clerk in Piqua, Ohio. As a matter of fact this murder occurred in the robbery of a grocery store at Troy, Ohio.

On Page 14 it is stated that the Brady gang held up an officer of the United States Immigration Department. The files do not indicate clearly whether this man was an Immigration officer or an Internal Revenue man and, accordingly, it is suggested that this sentence be reworded to confine it to a general statement that the man was an employee of a Government agency.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

Courtney Ryley Cooper

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dg
M

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-457

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 17 1937 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
TAMM
FUG. SUP.
RES. DIV.
FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

AC:EAM
87-318

December 14, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

RE: BRAGA.

Reference is made to the attached article entitled "Gun Crazy" and your request that a review be made of it for any misstatements of fact outlined therein.

On page 2 in the last paragraph, it is stated in setting out details relative to the murder of Indiana State Policeman Paul Minneman and the wounding of a Deputy Sheriff that "The police car swung toward the church with brakes applied. Instantly the heavy machine gun....." The manner in which this is related gives rise to the inference that State Policeman Minneman and the Deputy Sheriff had trailed the Brady Gang to the church, where the members of the gang were waiting in ambush and approached the church knowing of the ambush in an attempt to capture the members of the gang. The Bureau file reflects that the members of the Brady Gang, while escaping from the scene of the bank robbery, observed the police car, turned the car in which they were riding and fled the scene outdistancing the police car completely. After they had successfully eluded the car, on approaching crossroads they drove their car behind a church and prepared the ambush described in the article. Soon thereafter the police car containing the State Policeman and the Deputy Sheriff approached the crossroads where the church was located, behind which members of the Brady Gang were concealed, and as they approached the crossroads they slowed the police car down and State Policeman Minneman had started to open the door just before the car stopped to get out and look at the crossroads and tire tracks to determine which way the gang car had proceeded. As he was opening the car door, just before the car stopped, the members of the Brady Gang opened fire with the results set out in the article. It therefore appears that the killing was more vicious and wanton than is indicated by the wording of the article, inasmuch as the State Policeman and the Deputy Sheriff did not know of the presence of the members of the gang until they were shot.

On page 3, paragraph one, it is stated that the members of the gang continued to fire at the "dead form beside the car," referring to the body of Indiana State Policeman Minneman. In actuality, Minneman died in St. Joseph's Hospital, Logansport, Indiana, at 6:50 P. M., May 27, 1937, after he was transported there from the scene of the shooting.

Tenchy
ag

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-457
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 1 1937 A.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
POLSON TAMM FUG. SUP. RES. DIV.
FILE

Page 4, first paragraph. It is stated that "The machine gun which they had stolen from the base of a soldier's monument in a small Ohio town." It is believed that no mention should be made of the source of this machine gun inasmuch as other gangsters may obtain an idea as to a possible source of such machine guns. It should suffice to state that a machine gun was stolen without mentioning the source.

On page 5, paragraph 2, it is stated that "These men boasted that they had killed three police officers....." It is noted that Dalhover admits the murder of two police officers but emphatically denies the murder of the third. The third police officer referred to in the article apparently is Frank Levy of Anderson, Indiana, which murder Dalhover has specifically denied. The file, however, reflects the statement of Roy McKay, former associate of Brady, and Dalhover, who states Dalhover boasted about the murder to him and McKay furnished a detailed statement relative to Dalhover's boastful narration of the incident. It is therefore believed that the Bureau is protected in the statement that the members of the Brady Gang boasted that they had killed three police officers. Further details relative to the slaying of officer Levy are set forth on page 11 of the article.

The last paragraph on page 5 reflects the name of the gang as "Grady." This should be corrected to read Brady.

Page 6, penultimate paragraph, reflects that "Brady's mother died in 1928 when the boy was 17," whereas the files reflect the fact that Brady's mother died in December, 1926, and that it was Brady's step-father who died in 1928.

Page 9, the last paragraph which is continued on page 10, and the first five paragraphs on page 10, relate the facts relative to the murder of a grocery store clerk in Piqua, Ohio. The files in the Bureau reflect that this murder occurred in and during the course of the robbery of the Fulmer Grocery Store at Troy, Ohio.

Page 13, the entire page, and the first paragraph on page 14, relates to the purchase of a machine gun at a bar in a small town in Kentucky. It is stated that the gun was purchased for $175; that later they purchased ammunition from a "renegade policeman;" that when they tried out the gun "it was not in working condition." "But they lugged it along with them, nevertheless, wherever they went. It was a big gun, a dangerous gun if they could only repair it." The purchase of and events connected with the purchase of this gun apparently relate to

the sale of a Marlin machine gun to the members of this gang by Elmer Joyce, a Cincinnati policeman through one John Seggar, and it is believed that this information should not be set forth in any article for publication at this time in view of the fact that the Bureau is presently completing an investigation into the sale of this machine gun and other guns and ammunition to the members of the Brady Gang by Elmer Joyce and relative to the part John Seggar played in the transfer. Statements such as "it was not in working condition" and "if they could only repair it" attributed to the Director in a published article might serve as an excellent defense for Joyce and Seggar in the event prosecution is authorized and they set up the defense that the gun was not in working condition and was classed as a relic. It is believed, also, that the statement that they obtained ammunition from the policeman, might infer that they obtained nothing else, whereas in actuality they obtained rifles and pistols from him. It is also noted that the policeman either arranged for or assisted in making arrangements for the repairing of this machine gun and actually went with the members of the gang after it was repaired to his mother's farm where it was tried out and found to be in working condition.

For the reasons set forth above and for the additional reason that it is believed that when publicity is given to the sale of these firearms to the Brady Gang it should be complete and the true facts concerning the dealings of the Cincinnati policeman with this gang published in full, it is suggested that the information relative to the sale of this machine gun and the events surrounding it not be included in this article at this time.

On page 14, the last paragraph it is stated that "This crowd even possessed the effrontery to hold up an officer of the United States Immigration Department in Chicago, and steal his car from him ---." The only place in the file that it appears that O. J. Salinger who is the officer referred to, is an officer of the United States Immigration Service, is in the statement of Dalhover. Elsewhere in the file he is referred to as an Agent of the United States Internal Revenue Bureau, which references are based on a newspaper article, and nowhere in the file does it appear that his connection with the Government has been verified. It is therefore believed that this statement should not be made.

Other than as indicated above, the facts contained in this article are true statements.

Respectfully,

A. Cornelius.

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
SEBRING, FLORIDA

Sunday.

Dear Clyde:

I am hoping that this will catch you before you start West, as there is need for hurry in checking this yarn. I think that Blossom hopes to get it into an issue which is being made up, and owing to the delay on Dalhover etc, I am terribly late on it.

And I hope that if you already have started West, Miss Shaffer will know how to route it so that it can have a speedy checking.

This should not be difficult, as practically all the stuff in the story can be found either in the summary report on Dalhover, including his confession, the confessions of the two wives, the statement of MacKaye, the prisoner who was in the Indiana jail with the gang and in the statements of Brady to the Chicago police after his capture.

Hope you have a swell trip home. Let me know as soon as possible what changes are to be made.

Samezever

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

RECORDED

94-3-4-20-457
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 17 1937 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
TAMM
FUGATE
SULLIVAN
RES. DIV.
FILE

P3 Line 6 change "dead form" to "mortally wounded policeman"

~~P. 4 — machine Sec~~

P5 Last line change "Brady" to "Brady"

P6. Par 1 ? pardoned — Revise

P6 — Par 2 change the sentence beginning on line 6 to read, "Then she remarried and died in 1926 (28) when the boy was 16 (17)."

P7. Line 5 + 6 delete "All in the Service of the Lord."

P9 Par 2 Line 1 change "Pigeon" to "Troy"

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

(3)

p/4 Par 1 line 4 change "levery" to "levy"

p/4 last line & change "the United States Immigration" to "a Government"

~~[illegible]~~

9 - line 3 - life less than 10 yrs ?

~~20 - gov stolen monument of [illegible]~~

13 - Par 2 line 3 change "Conn" to "New England".

23 - last line chief of police - Info Received

24 - last line - Shoppers wife to "Shoppers mother."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

To ~~Pg 5 line 2 [illegible]~~ line 18

Change "Pigeon" to "Dove" x

1 line 2 change "they" to "their"

2 line 1 change "levey" to "levy" x

~~14 machine sum~~ x

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

CT:ACS

December 22, 1937.

RECORDED & INDEXED. 94-3-4-20-458

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
433 North Lakeview Drive,
Sebring, Florida.

Dear Ryley:-

With reference to your note of December 19th, please be advised that I have forwarded a draft of the cover essay entitled THE BEST POLICEMAN to Mr. Charles W. Ferguson, Associate Editor, Reader's Digest.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
DEC 23 1937
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
SEBRING, FLORIDA

December 19

Dear Edgar:

If you agree with the enclosed editorial, will you please forward it to the Reader's Digest as per the enclosed letter.

Gen and I are flying to Havana tomorrow---Sevilla Biltmore Hotel for Christmaas Home December 27.

Merry Christmas to youse.

Same ever

Ryley -

Courtney Ryley Cooper

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-458
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 29 1937 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
REES. DIV.
Miss Gandy
FILE

LEH:DSS January 3, 1938.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
433 North Lakeview Drive,
Sebring, Florida.

Dear Ryley:

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed memorandum concerning Dr. Courtney Hetherington, who was recently convicted following his apprehension after a nation-wide investigation.

There are many items of human interest in this individual's career and the thought has occurred to me that you might desire to bear it in mind for some future article in the American Magazine.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

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. Schildor
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN - 5 1938
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-459
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 6 1938 P. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILED

JJM:AEK
RECORDED 94-3-4-20-460

January 13, 1938.

Mr. George S. Hamilton,
Headmaster,
Saint Paul's School for Boys,
2101 Rogers Avenue,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

Your letter of January 10, 1938, has been received regarding your intention of putting on an educational program concerning the criminal problems confronting our nation.

The support which you accord to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its efforts to successfully combat the criminal element in our nation is indeed very encouraging. Your expression of confidence is sincerely appreciated and it is my earnest hope that we of this Bureau may continue to merit your faith.

You may be assured that the statements contained in Courtney Ryley Cooper's book, "Here's To Crime," may be relied upon as a reasonably accurate picture of the roots of crime. As of possible interest to you I am enclosing a number of this Bureau's publications which I thought you might like to read.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 13 1938
P. M
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Enclosure

The FBI; Selec. & Tng; Criminal Ident;
Crime and the Citizen; Youth and Crime;
True Costs of Crime; The Enemy on our Soil;
Crime's Challenge to Society;
Public Duty in Law Enforcement

LEW

SAINT PAUL'S SCHOOL
FOR BOYS
2101 ROGERS AVENUE
BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxwort
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hottel
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Naughto
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Penning
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Jan 10th, 1938

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Head of Fed. Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover;-

I am one of the many Americans who think of you and your splendid organization with intense pride and thankfulness. Although I realize that you are tremendously busy, may I ask a small favor of you? I should not do so if it were not for the fact that I want your endorsement before putting on an educational program regarding the conditions that foster and safeguard crime.

You are doubtless familiar with Courtney Riley Cooper's book "Here's To Crime". Are the statements contained in that book accurate? Can I, an inexperienced, average citizen, rely upon the information to be found in this book as giving a reasonably accurate picture of the roots of crime?

Thanking you for your assistance in this matter, I am,

Sincerely and respectfully yours,

Geo. S. Hamilton
Headmaster

GSH/MB

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DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

RECORDED & INDEXED.

94-3-4-20-46
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 11 1938 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

TOLSON RES. DIV. Miss Gandy

Acrew 1-13-38

C O P Y

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

January 21, 1938

Time afternoon

Name Called Mr. Cooper

Mr. Cooper was given the Director's message and said the reason he would prefer to come to Washington for the Police Training School the week of February 7th is because he is to speak before the Press Club here on the 12th and would like to take care of both engagements during the same trip. He said, however, that he will be returning to Florida either the 14th or 15th.

He was told that in this case the training school engagement could, of course, be made for the time that will suit him best.

Mr. Clegg has been advised.

hwg

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DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-460X

ORIGINAL FILED

FEB 25 1938

TOLSON

Miss Gandy

PERSONNEL

LENOLL

mg

C O P Y

WESTERN UNION

WL 16 43 DL XC

SEBRING FLO JAN 20 140P

J EDGAR HOOVER DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

WASH DC

DEAR EDGAR. RETEL SPEAKING DATE BEFORE NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY CAN YOU POSSIBLY MAKE THIS FOR ANY DAY DURING THE WEEK OF FEBRUARY SEVENTH PERIOD. CONGRATULATIONS ON CLEANING UP THE ROSS SNATCH PERIOD THAT SHOULD BE GOOD YARN PERIOD WHEN ARE YOU COMING DOWN?

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

313PM

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RECORDED 94-3-4-20-460X

FEB 25 1986

TOLSON

Miss Gandy

1-10-1010X

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Suite 1729, 111 Sutter,
San Francisco, California
January 24, 1938

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Baughman .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Crowl .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Foxworth .....
Mr. Glavin .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Hottel .....
Mr. Foster .....
Mr. McGuire .....
Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Nease .....
Mr. Quinn Tamm .....
Mr. Rosen .....
Mr. Schilder .....
Mr. Tamm .....
Mr. Tracy .....
Miss Gandy .....

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

Dear Sir:

I am attaching hereto a copy of the first of a series of newspaper articles appearing in the San Francisco Examiner, which are reproductions of Courtney Ryley Cooper's "Here's To Crime".

Unless otherwise instructed the subsequent articles will not be clipped and forwarded to the Bureau as they would serve no purpose, to my knowledge.

Very truly yours,

N. J. L. PIEPER,
Special Agent in Charge

NJLP:MLA
Enclosure

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-461
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 28 1938 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
FILE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

'Here's to Crime'— Bares Menace of U.S. Underworld

Courtney Ryley Cooper Writes Expose

"Here's to crime"—an amazing, nerve-chilling challenge—starts today in The Examiner—exclusively.

Read the truth—names, dates and places—of the operation of the appalling criminal network—the underworld uncovered!

Courtney Ryley Cooper, its author, "knows more about crime and criminals than any other writing man in America," says J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of investigation.

Crooked politicians, corrupt police, murderers, panderers, bandits, confidence men, counterfeiters, prostitutes, gangsters, thugs, hoboes, racketeers—3,500,000 partners in crime—filching billions in their joint operations of America's biggest business!

Here is the first chapter of this amazing expose:

By COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

CHAPTER ONE

JUNGLE GROWTH

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DATE 9-5-84 BY 945 WEB/dlg

94-3-4-20-461

It had been several hours since Bruno Richard Hauptmann had stumbled to the stiff-armed electric chair in the tiny execution chamber at State prison in Trenton, N. J. We who had seen him die were too tired for sleep; thousands of words had rolled off our typewriters into the hands of swift-working telegraphers; at last, however, it was over.

The big pressroom, set up in a prison workshop, now was merely a place of silent litter. The clatter of typewriter instruments, the rattle of telegraph "speed-bugs," the ringing of telephones, was silenced. The wire crews worked stolidly at the job of dismantling; tomorrow this place no longer would be ankle-deep in papers, nor would it be jammed with cigarette eating newspaper men, intent upon relaying every possible detail of the death of a human being to a news-hungry public.

Last Steps To Death

The floors would be clean. There would be daylight to take the place of the white burning kliegs which had played upon us for the benefit of the newsreels while we pounded out the story of a last few steps to death. There would be whirring machinery instead of typewriters and cameras, guards instead of city editors, convicts instead of reporters.

We took a last look about us, we who had lingered to send an extra "take" for the later editions. Then, in the fashion of men with jagged nerves, we went down to the Dutchman's for the relaxing influence of a seidel of Pilsner.



COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
Gives inside on gangs.

The subject remained Hauptmann — how he had wasted,

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 3.)

SAN FRAN...

JAN 23

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DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

whether or not he really had meant to walk past the chair when the guards reached out to grab him and strap him into the death seat, whether he realized what was going on, whether he really had collapsed in the death house as the guards had told us. Everything was Hauptmann — his final hours of life, his shambling entrance, his bony face and shiny, full-shaved head, his failure to make a final statement and the possible reasons therefor. But in all our conversation, wherein many an unusual fact was pointed out, one of importance was not considered.

America Breeds Clever Criminals

Bruno Richard Hauptmann really was an unusual criminal for these days: He remained true to one type of crime. Hauptmann's specialty in outlawry centered about the baby carriage. If every lawbreaker were like him, there would be less of an American enforcement problem.

The opposite, however, is true. America breeds ambidextrous outlaws, and thus stands apart from the rest of the world. Even in this country, there was a time when a person who pitted himself against the law did so along one special line of endeavor.

He adopted a particular form of infraction in much the same fashion that a craftsman perfects himself in a given trade, to follow it the rest of his life. He was like Hauptman, who began his march to the electric chair by specializing in robbery of women who wheeled baby carriages along German highways.

To a certain degree he used the kidnaping technique even there, so frightening the woman whom he threatened that her whole thought was for her baby, thus allowing the marauder to plunder and escape without detection. For the Lindbergh kidnaping, he merely reversed the method: He took the baby and, by doing so, frightened the parents into the payment of 50 thousand dollars and eventually brought about his own death.

The Hauptmann technique in American crime would allow law enforcement to revert to the comparatively simple problems which prevailed up to the advent of prohibition. Even in those comparatively placid days, America was the world's most lawless nation; but, at least, the underworld was an underworld and not a jungle; a person broke the law and either got caught or got away. He was not affiliated in a dozen other types of crime nor aided by an army of helpers. Moreover, he did not constitute an actual threat to the safety of a nation.

Few Escape as Crime Victims

In the present days of supercrime it is almost impossible for any one to escape its results. Figures compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation show that it is probable that only one person out of four will live a life of 60 years without being the victim of a serious crime tantamount to robbery, assault, rape, arson, manslaughter or murder. There are a million and a half such offenses every year. This means that the lives of 75 per cent of our entire population have been or will be marred by major criminality.

A great part of this is due to the fact that our vicious criminals no longer follow the Hauptmann routine. Twenty years ago life in the underworld was entirely different from that of today. Pickpockets stuck to their nimble tricks, forgers remained true to their particular endeavors, safeblowers looked with scorn upon any profession other than the one for which they felt themselves best fitted.

It was highly unusual in those days to find a thief who was also a counterfeiter, or a confidence man who would willingly associate with the most desperate gangsters in America.

Crime today, however, is a matter of many alliances and affiliations, making enforcement doubly difficult in a country where the majority of local agencies suffers from one or more of such maladies as corruption, inefficiency, lack of funds, or political dominance.

I am reminded of a luncheon in one of the big Eastern cities last winter. There were present a Federal officer, the mayor and a high ranking police officer. The Federal man had been talking

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FORWARDED BY
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

JAN 23 1933

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about certain facts which had come to him concerning a racketeer whose annual "take" from this city, through race track betting, vice and gambling, ran into millions of dollars.

How Extortion Racket Works

"I am informed," said the Federal officer, "that this fellow also uses extortion methods, but they are of a type which cannot be reached through Federal statutes. The case is one for the municipal police department alone. For instance, if a new night club opens and his gang believes it will be a paying investment, one of the members drops in with an offer to buy an interest at a ridiculous figure. The offer is refused. A few days later the place is stinkbombed, waiters are beaten, and patrons frightened away. Soon afterward, the offer is renewed. This time it is accepted, and the gang thus cuts into a highly profitable investment for about ten cents on the dollar."

The Mayor squirmed.

"This is horrible," he said to his police companion. The officer was silent. The Federal man went on.

"Then, of course, there is the control of all houses of prostitution, plus a race track betting system whereby every bookie must pay $50 a day for taking bets. Another section of the gang is muscling in on labor unions; I am told that it causes needless strikes upon which a price is set—any manufacturer who has been affected by the particular union controlled by this outfit can 'settle' his strike, not by acceding to the demands of the strikers, but by paying the controlling gang certain sums of money, ranging up to $10,000. In other words, it is an attempt at underworld control of labor through outlaw unions."

The Mayor grew red-faced. He pounded the table and whirled toward his police officer.

"Inspector," he shouted, "why haven't we learned about this before?"

The inspector cleared his throat.

"There's a very good reason, Mr. Mayor," he answered calmly. "And I believe it is a compliment to the force. It shows that our police officers are honest. They don't mix with the underworld and, therefore, they naturally wouldn't find out stuff like this."

I cite this instance not for its almost weird police attitude, but because this particular city is rated as possessing one of the best police forces in the United States. It deserves that rating; for, as compared to other municipal outfits, it is highly efficient. In this particular case there was an unexpected denouement.

A grand jury, assembled to look only into routine matters, took the bit in its teeth and appealed for a special prosecuting-investigating force to run down rumors of gang control. The Governor obeyed the demand, and appointed at its head a man whose honesty, while unimpeachable, was not of the easily soiled sort that would force the investigator to stay on the other side of the street when a crime was being committed.

City Cleaned Up In Three Months

Within three months the granite foundations of the city had cracks in them as the result of racket revelations. Within a few months more, practically every charge made by the Federal agent had been proved and the super-racketeer was on his way to prison.

This incident in what is considered a most efficiently policed city may give you a faint idea of why you have only one chance out of four to go through life without being a victim of a major crime, why there are a quarter of a million potential murderers roaming at large with 400,000 potential victims who are doomed to die by murder.

The illustration becomes more effective with the repetition that this police force, which was "too honest" to brush elbows with the underworld, stands near the top of a heap of 40,000 law enforcement agencies, containing 170,000 policemen, detectives, marshals, constables and sheriffs. I am super-conservative in saying that more than half of these men are either inefficient, dishonest, ignorant, politically controlled, or thoroughly unaware of the requirements demanded of a first-class, present-day law enforcement agent.

Further, if the fingerprints of these 170,000 persons could be examined and compared with the criminal identification files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and irreducible minimum of more than 4,000 and a maximum of 15,000 so-called protectors of public safety would be found to have previous criminal records, ranging from larceny to murder.

It is necessary to denote these facts to explain how crime has become tangled in a jungle growth, wherein the ingredients are formed of politics, corruption, and a wide varience of infractions, the ramifications of which would overload even an honest and efficient police department. Perhaps a typical case would explain how crime grows and spreads from one man to include others in nation-wide activities. First, however, there must be some historical background.

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SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER

FORWARDED BY
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

JAN 23 1939

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. McDermott JJ McD/LB

DATE: 7-24-75

FROM : W. L. Bailey WLB/LB

SUBJECT: 6 COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
(BUFILE 94-3-4-20)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-81 BY 9145 WEB/dig

During a survey conducted of all file material in the Filing Unit to establish a data base for the proposed File Automated Control System (FACS), an extensive number of enclosures behind file which bore no serial number were detected. Most of this material is very old and some may possibly be destroyed when time permits a review of these enclosures by the appropriate substantive desk supervisors. However, the immediate objective is to record this material in the data base now being prepared. A serial number is necessary to provide a means of entry and recall of such enclosures in the proposed automated file request system. Attached is one of these enclosure behind file envelopes which should be assigned the same serial number that is given to this cover memorandum to be placed on record in above-captioned case. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within the Records Section and is to be filed without further routing after being placed on record and the enclosure detached. When the enclosure is detached for appropriate filing, this action should be clearly noted under the word "Enclosure."

RECOMMENDATION:

no serial # needed when attached. 4-LB

That this cover memorandum be placed on record as a not recorded "green" serial in above-captioned case in order to assign a serial number to the attached enclosure as indicated above.

94-3-4-20-

Enclosure

WAA

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

NOT RECORDED
25 JUL 24 1975

20 JUL 24 1975

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

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DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

94-3-4-20-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

G-Men Make Bank Robbing Lost Art

THE BAD BOYS who step high, wide and handsome on the profits of crime may have a pretty good time while it lasts, but, as the preacher says, COMES A DAY OF RECKONING .... Johnny the Guy, who had cleaned up plenty, knew some day somebody would "get him." And they did.

Continue this startling expose of crime on all fronts, ironically entitled: "HERE'S TO CRIME."

By COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

CHAPTER FIVE

THE STORY of Eddie Bentz, bank-robbing "impresario," is significant because it reveals the faith and confidence of the criminal in local law enforcement bodies as mediums of safety. During more than a quarter of a century of law infractions, Eddie knew little fear and encountered no commensurate punishment until he committed a Federal offense.

Until a few years ago, it was not even a Federal offense to rob a Federal bank. This first authority given to a Federal agency to proceed against bank robbers was approved by the President in May 1934. It then applied only to National Banks and members of the Federal Reserve System but later Congress gave the protection of Federal Deposit Insurance banks into the same hands.



Eddie Bentz
He was in "business."

Within twenty-four months two hundred and thirty-four

all this time, you're studying the bank and you're studying the roads around the town.

"What happens when you rob the bank?"

"Oh, there's a few details. Myself and the other inside men used to stall around in a parked automobile, maybe loaded with toys, like we were salesmen. Of course, since I'd cased the jug, I knew the janitor by sight. As soon as we saw him come down the street, we'd go over, edge up and put our guns to his back as he was unlocking the door, and walk in behind him. Then as the rest of the personnel came along, we'd make 'em lie face down on the floor. It's usually easy to find out which guy has the keys to the vault. So you just yank him to his feet and make him open up and shove the stuff in a sack, and that's about all."

"Except the shooting."

Eddie assumed a hurt expression.

"I've been robbing banks for twenty years and I never shot anybody yet," he said. "Only the hoodlums do that, the fellows who haven't cased their jug right. Dillinger and bums like that.



YOUR GOVERNMENT WANTS YOU TO BUY YOUR OWN HOME NOW

WITH 10% CASH

WITH 10% CASH



By FLORENCE RICHARDS

Personally I have no fine enthusiasm for figures. So I haven't counted the number of telephone calls and letters that have poured in this week from prospective buyers of homes. But the office boy is threatening to resign if my mail continues to increase as it has been doing since the new F.H.A. housing bill was passed, and the telephone rings with a steady persistency that sounds like the signal for a four-alarm fire.

Immediately after the ten per cent down payment housing bill became a law, the entire metropolitan area began to take a keen intrest in suburban homes, asking how to take advantage of the more liberal bill, asking where to look for the best home values.

Naturally I've been unable to answer all the questions which have come my way with the sudden rush of a Spring flood, but I've gladly directed a host of eager enquirers to the right people—to suburban real estate firms, to Long Island builders and other experienced real estate men in the metropolitan area.

MANY BUYERS

Real estate firms report that they are ready to meet this active demand—even though business is increasing at a rapid pace. They had the foresight to recognize that Americans would take immediate advantage of this attractive Government plan for home buyers—which makes it possible for the small salaried man, for you and me and the other man or woman living on a modest income—to be a happy home owner.

Many new real estate developments are offering low-priced homes, carefully constructed, attractively designed for comfortable living and ready for occupancy. At present there are enough of these houses, already built and surrounded by landscaped grounds, to take care of first-comers. But

Now our Government has made it easy for parents to give children all the advantages of a home background.

Many attractive, livable houses are priced from $3,000 to $6,000. This means an approximate down payment of only $300 to $600. But make a 20 per cent down payment if you can. It is easier to pay off the mortgage, though just as easy or easier than paying rental, even under the 10 per cent plan.

If you don't believe that owning your own home is good for a healthy growing family and a healthy growing bank account—just ask the man who owns one!

Win $5 Prize By Story of Buying Home

To a woman a home is more than her "castle" it is her protection, security and happiness.

That is why most women have a definite idea of the type of home they want—and the persistence and influence to get it. That is why so many families today are enjoying a healthy, happy home life in the suburbs.

The Mirror's real estate editor is interested in why you and you and YOU bought a home.

Five dollars will be paid for every letter or picture published in the real estate columns of the Mirror. **Address Mrs. Florence Richards, Real Estate Editor, New York Mirror, 235 E. 45th St., New York.**

REAL ESTATE REAL ESTATE



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To be sure of possessing one of the prize-winning architectural gems you must SEE them

BALANCE $22.15 MONTHLY PAYS EVERYTHING

Interest, Amortization,

sults. Bank robbery took a decided slump.

'BUSINESS'

So, as he wrote his "will," Eddie and I talked. It was a pleasant room he occupied, high in the Federal Building in New York City, with a big, barred window which overlooked the river. Eddie said he wished he could stay here instead of where he was going. The designation was a Federal Penitentiary.

Farmerish in appearance, Eddie did not look like a master bank-robber. Nor did he talk like one. We were talking about how to rob a bank.

"Well, if a fellow was going into the bank robbery business—which is a bad business to be in just now—" Eddie began, "the first thing to do was to get a place to work from. That was always my system. About the only way a fellow could operate was to have his headquarters in some place where the police couldn't find you."

"Couldn't or wouldn't?" I asked.

Eddie grinned. "You get it," he said.

"When you're robbing banks, you're in a business. You pay so much time and trouble for a bunch of cash and securities. The cash takes care of itself; but a man has to think about securities. So you had to be hooked up so those would be taken care of."

"The next thing is to get a bank. To do that, you've got to case a jug.

"You drive past the bank a few times and size up the surroundings. Then, maybe you meet the bank manager and hand him a line about intending to go in business in the neighborhood and open a good account. Maybe you'll throw out a few hints that you've heard the bank wasn't too solid, and half the time the guy will take you on a personal tour of inspection to show you what a swell lay-out he's got. During full of people, you don't need to shoot if you've got your men placed right. But, of course, there are bums in every business. Even I turned out a lot dumber than I thought I was."

I knew that story. It concerned Verna, a seventeen-year-old girl with whom Eddie had fallen in love. Clothes crazy, pleasure mad, Verna had run away from her home in south Wisconsin with this man.

With Eddie, the attitude was different. This farmerish-appearing man was, to a degree, the simple person he appeared to be. He realized that he had taken a young life and twisted it into crookedness. They lived together for a time; then Eddie insisted that they be married. Verna agreed. Then Eddie announced that he intended to quit the bank-robbery "business."

"I've always felt I could make good in a legitimate racket," he said.

Little was left of the cash which had streamed through his hands. There was enough money, however, to buy a home in a New England city and to start a novelty factory, one of the main products of which was leaden toys. Eddie Bentz, bank-robber, went on the road, a traveling salesman, to sell his product.

"Things were tough," said Eddie. "But I figured that, if I had just a little more capital, I could make a go of it. I'd gone crazy about putting the proposition over. I let myself forget the one rule I'd always followed: never do anything that would start the Feds after me. There was a bank in Vermont that was a push-over. And damned if I didn't go and rob it, to get that extra capital, without stopping to be sure I wasn't going over the line. Sure enough, it was a National Bank.

"Well, doing a Federal job is different from doing a local one. A city hasn't got all the money

Continued on Page 24

snapped up—and large numbers of sales are being reported daily—then the slower group of buyers will have to wait until new homes can be built before they can enjoy the thrill and satisfaction of being a home-owner.

Real estate firms are urging those who have long cherished the desire to own a home, to be among the first purchasers if they wish all the advantages of a wide choice and quick fulfillment of their dreams.

CHILDREN BENEFIT

Children especially need a change from city life. They require as much sunshine, out-of-door, suburban living as they can get after a Winter without too many fresh-air activities—and wise parents are trying to give their children this healthy environment.

REAL ESTATE



DIRECTIONS—8th Ave. Sub. to 169th St., Jamaica. Take Bee Line bus marked Rosedale. Get off at 246th St. & Merrick Rd. Short walk north. By Auto—Take Merrick Rd. or Sunrise H'w'y to Laurelton; Follow arrows north at 246th St. & Merrick Rd.

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246th St., north of of Merrick Rd., Laurelton-Rosedale, N. Y.

New F.H.A. Law means a great deal
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OUR MIDWINTER OFFER*
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SPECIAL*
For a limited time only we are including automatic oil burner in our $5490 homes without extra charge.

A big 2 story solid brick home with large rooms and features that were never thought possible at this price. Adjoining park, convenient to subway, school, etc.

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$3490
to $5,750
$349 Cash Carrying Charges Approximately $29.50 Per Month
LARGE PLOTS—LOW TAXES
NO ASSESSMENTS
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At Grange St.
Franklin Sq., L. I.

GARDEN CITY SOUTH
MILLER HOMES
$6490 Up
$698 cash carrying charges approximately $55 per month
4 Blocks South on Nassau Blvd. (Garden City) L. I. R. R. Station At Warren and Nassau Blvds. Garden City, Long Island

WALL STREET
By MARKET MIRROR

Stocks Gain

The stock market was barely higher at the close yesterday after moving up 1 to 3 points in early trading.

Late profit-taking reflected Wall Street nervousness over a flood of European rumors that some sort of a military disturbance was underway in Germany. Sales for the full day amounted to 630,000 shares, compared with 750,000 shares Wednesday.

The Exchange asked SEC permissions to delist shares of three companies, Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic common and preferred, Fairbanks Co. common and National Railways of Mexico first and second preferreds.

Fairbanks common slumped 1¼ points to ½, while the preferred dropped 4½ points to 5½ at one time, but recovered a point of this at the close. Duluth common was unchanged at ¼ and the preferred slipped ¼ to close at ⅜. National Railways first preferred closed at ⅜ and the second preferred at ⅛. Off ⅜ and ⅛, respectively.

U. S. Steel finished with a loss of ⅞, after running up a point in the morning. Bethlehem had a gain of 2 points cut to ¼, but National Steel closed 2 points higher.

In the coppers, American Smelting retained ⅝ of its 1⅝ advance, Anaconda ⅜ of an early spurt of 1⅜ and Kennecott ⅝ of its climb of 1½. Chrysler, after climbing 1¾, finished with a margin of only ¼. General Motors gained as much. These price movements were typical of the general list. Fractional gains were the rule at the close in aviations, mail orders, rubbers, rail equipments and merchandising shares. Utilities and oils were backward.

MARKET LEADERS

	*Sales	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'g
Anaconda	731	32¾	31⅝	31¾	+ ⅜
Beth Steel	93	56⅞	54¾	55⅛	+ ¼
Can Dry G A	84	19¼	18	19⅜	+ ¾
Chrysler	83	56¼	54	54¾	+ ¼
Gen Elec	88	41	39⅞	40	+ ⅝
Gen Motor	79	35⅝	34¼	34⅝	+ ½
Int Nickel	114	49¾	48¼	48⅞	+ ½
Mont Ward	89	34⅞	33⅝	34	+ ¼
N Y Central	211	18¾	17½	17¾	+ ½
Paramount	92	10⅝	10⅛	10¾	+ ¼
Schulte	228	½	⅜	½	
So Pacific	99	19½	18¾	19	+ ¾
U S Rubber	156	30	28¾	29¼	+ ¾
U S Steel	157	55	53¾	53¾	— ⅞
Yellow Truck	75	14			



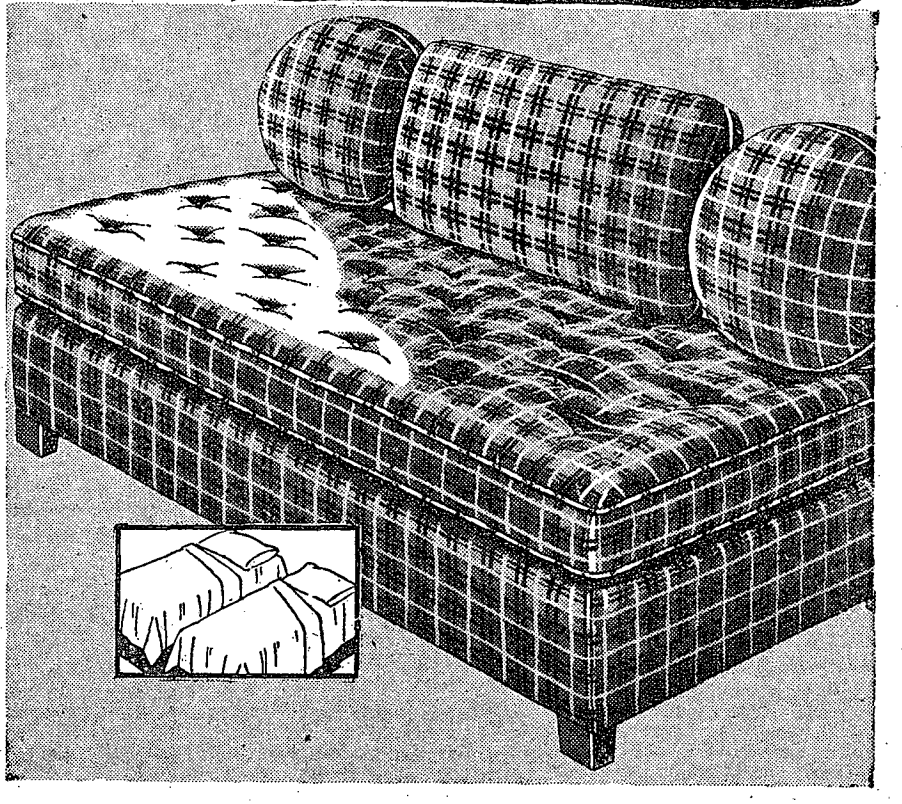
in SPEAR'S February Sale!

Just 300 plaid Twin Divans!

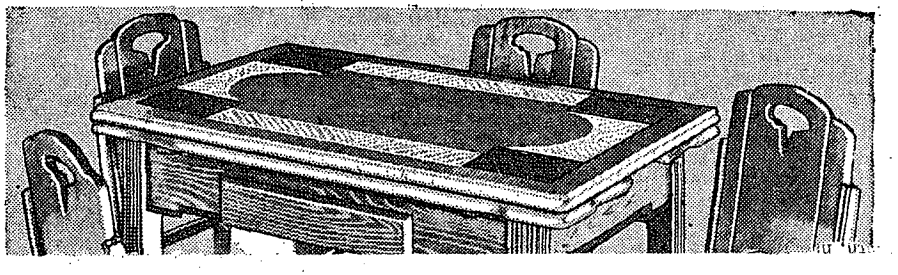
$16.95

Regular $29.95 value!

It took the February Sale to cut the price of this luxurious Twin Divan so drastically! Never before have we offered such a quality Studio at so low a price. It has a rich plaid cover of striking design, a double-tempered **Inner-Spring Mattress** insulated with sisal pads and a sturdy coil spring base. Note, too, the unusual shape of the Kapoc Cushions. **$1 DOWN.**



Stainless Porcelain-top!



RIVALRY IN LOVE DISCUSSED BY FAY KING

A girl complains that the young man whom she loves is being vamped away from her by a girl who really does not care for him.

Of course, no person can be an accurate judge of another person's feelings. Words and actions sometimes conceal real feelings rather than express them.

But even if she is right, and her rival is not interested deeply, she cannot hope to win him back by criticizing and complaining about his new friend.

He is still free to choose, and is obviously attracted by a gay, jolly, entertaining girl. If his old girl pouts, nags and whines, the contrast will be unfavorable.

Better to ignore her rival and be as amiable as possible when she is with him.



Fate of Hitler Seen Hanging by a Thread

By HUGO GEORGE ROBOZ,
Foreign Editor, Daily Mirror.

Nazi Germany was set to celebrate the fifth anniversary of Hitler's coming into power with the fanfare of jubilation. Instead, she now has machine-guns ready to rattle against mutinous regiments and all of Hitler's glory hangs on a thread—the Gestapo, or secret police, and its success in rounding up the rebellious army men.

The reports of the German military revolt, flying thick and fast over Europe and based on assumptions coming in the main from anti-Nazi sources, are still too vague to make possible the drawing of a clear, decisive picture. But even if they are only sporadic garrison mutinies, the fact is that hard days are ahead for Hitler. And these days will either make or break the Nazis.

Contrary to general belief, all that happened last week in Berlin was not a Hitler victory. It was a Nazi reverse. Blomberg, the War Minister, was an out-and-out Nazi, Hitler's military pet, and the army demanded his dismissal. The Fuehrer, though he gnashed his

Nazis are cornered, not the army. Undue emphasis should not be given to the momentary news emanating either from the right or the left—it will be a long fight, hard and cruel.

No matter how many generals are jailed or how many garrisons drowned in their own blood, the army is on the go. And with a Germany internally undermined, through-and-through, with the people passing through economic privations and with 15 million former radicals in the background, it is hard to believe the Hitler rendezvous with Mussolini in Rome, scheduled for May, if it is kept, will be a glorious one.

DOOMED BORGIA NEAR COLLAPSE

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 10 (INS).—Denied a new trial by the Court of Appeals, Anna Marie Hahn, facing the electric chair March 10 for the poison murder of Jacob Wagner, of Cincinnati, was reported today to be near collapse. Meanwhile, her attorneys said they would file their appeal with the Supreme Court before March 1. Such action would automatically stay the execution.

Two-Pound Baby Gains

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 10.—Elaine Wilson, incubator baby at Atlantic City Hospital, has gained two ounces in her 10 days of life. She now weighs two pounds.

HOLY LAND TRAFFIC CRIPPLED BY SNOW

JERUSALEM, Feb. 10 (AP).—The Holy Land's first snow in 12 years and its worst storm in a decade today demoralized inland travel and tied up shipping on the Mediterranean coast.

Hundreds of travelers were marooned at Beirut



been, had to bow before the army. While it is true that General von Fritsch, the army spokesman who led the rebellion against Blomberg, also was dismissed, General Beck, Chief of the General Staff and the real power behind the army, remained.

Fritsch was the spokesman, Beck the master who dealt the cards. That Hitler did not dare to touch Beck and swept away only secondary army leaders, shows clearly the army kept the upper hand in the first round.

We do not believe the reports regarding monarchist plots of certain army men. It was a ruse, fabricated afterwards. When the details of the bargain between Hitler and the army trickled out, Hitler needed a pretext to counteract the effects. That is why he started to swing the axe again, cutting down generals right and left, trying to show his Brown Shirts he was still the master, even over the army.

But it seems the army was unwilling to be the goat in this maneuver for Hitler's prestige. Hence the uprising—second round in the battle.

When will the third round come and who will score the knockout victory? It is hard to predict, but so long as we do not see General Beck's head rolling, we have a sure sign that the

in the ascent.

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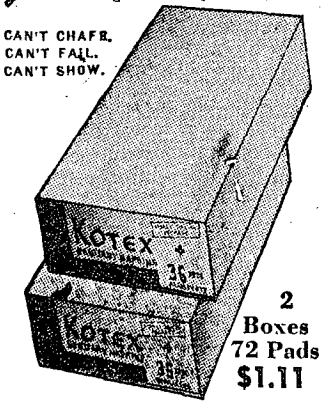
Save 3 Dozen, 57c
By buying Kotex in the large economy boxes.

CAN'T CHAFE.
CAN'T FAIL.
CAN'T SHOW.



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Mail and Phone Orders Filled

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This Sunday

$3.75 ROUND TRIP WASHINGTON

Special trains leave Liberty St. 12:01 A.M. (Cars open 10 P.M., Saturday) and 8:30 A.M. Lv. W. 23rd St. 8:10 A.M. Similar excursions from Newark, Elizabeth and Plainfield. For other details Telephone Ashland 4-1600

There's no other thrill like a trip to Washington — the world's most magnificent National Capital. Make up a party of your family and friends and go this Sunday.

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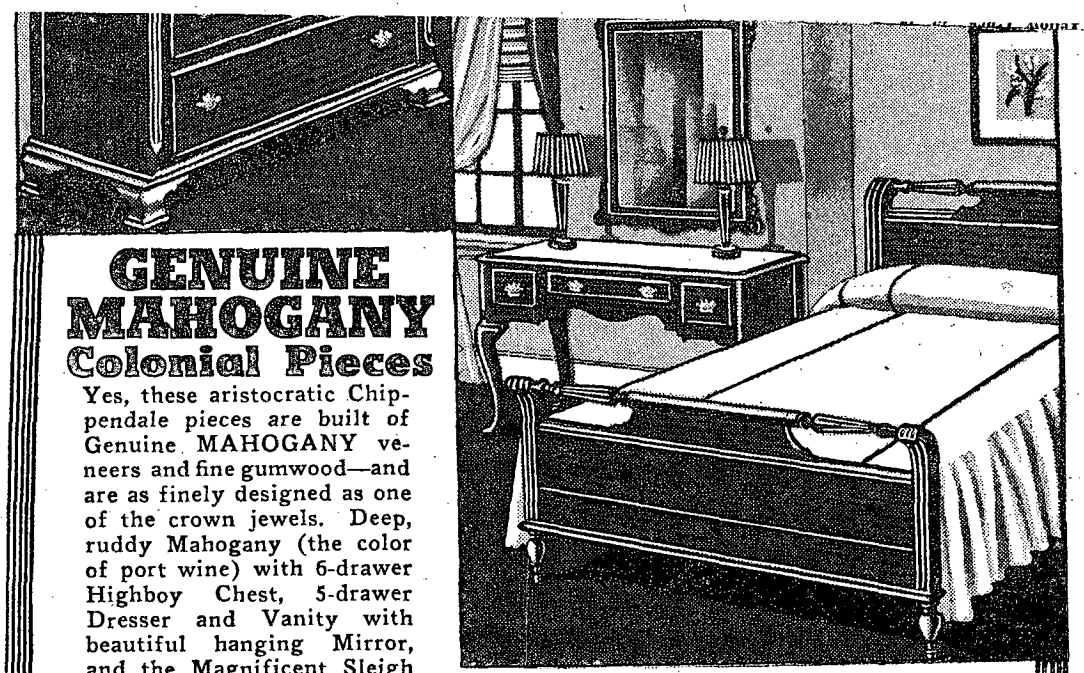
BALTIMORE & OHIO



GENUINE MAHOGANY Colonial Pieces

Yes, these aristocratic Chippendale pieces are built of Genuine MAHOGANY veneers and fine gumwood—and are as finely designed as one of the crown jewels. Deep, ruddy Mahogany (the color of port wine) with 6-drawer Highboy Chest, 5-drawer Dresser and Vanity with beautiful hanging Mirror, and the Magnificent Sleigh Bed. You may buy one, or all of these pieces, just as you wish, at the unusually low price of $25.00 each.

Only $2.00 Deposit!

CHOICE of PIECES $25
Double Bed, Large Dresser
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Our prices are cash prices—the only charge for credit is ½% a month.

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2962 THIRD AVENUE
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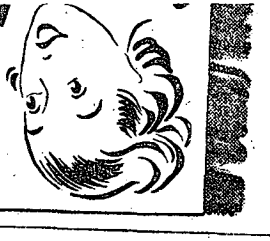

WALL STREET
By MARKET MIRROR

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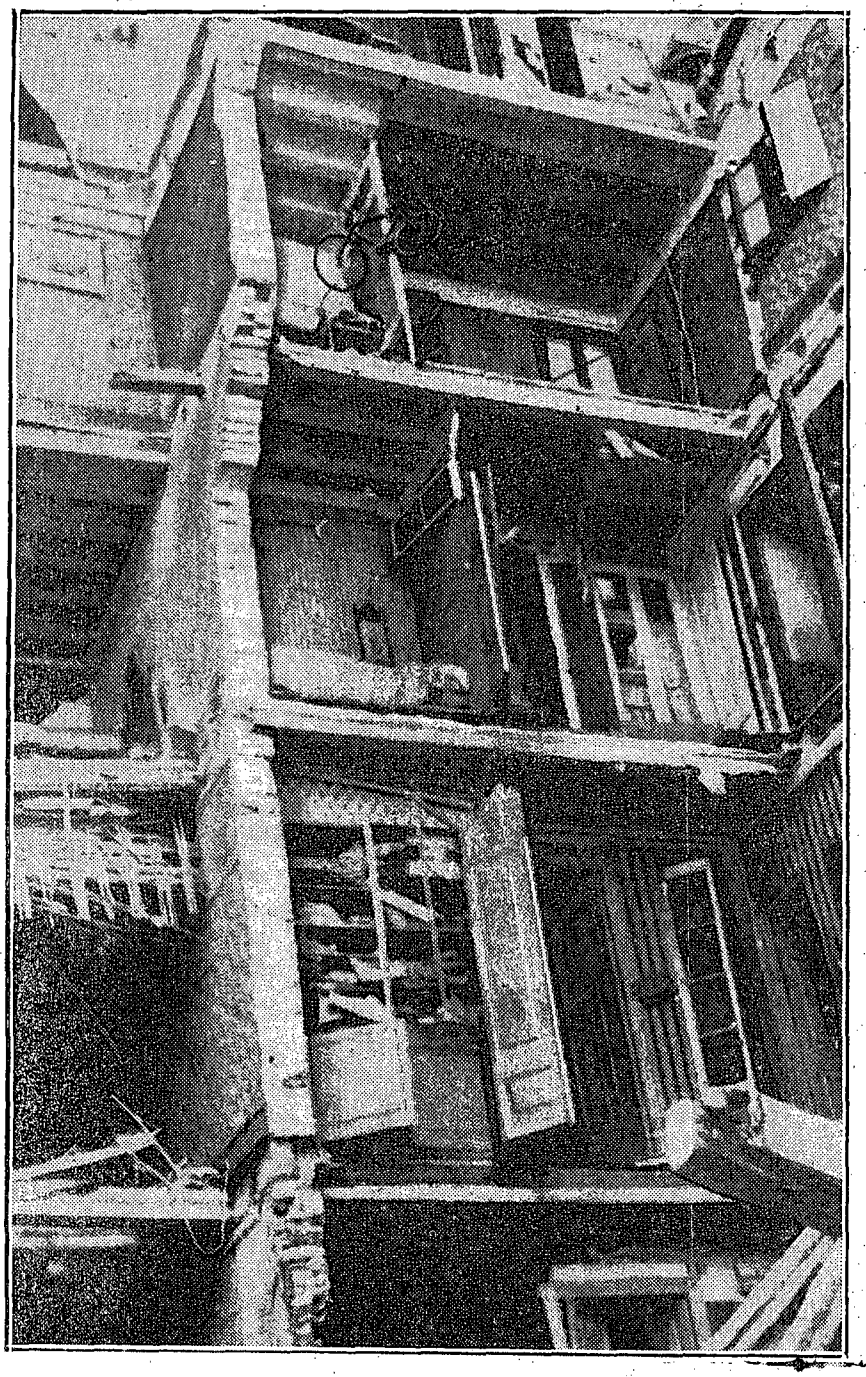
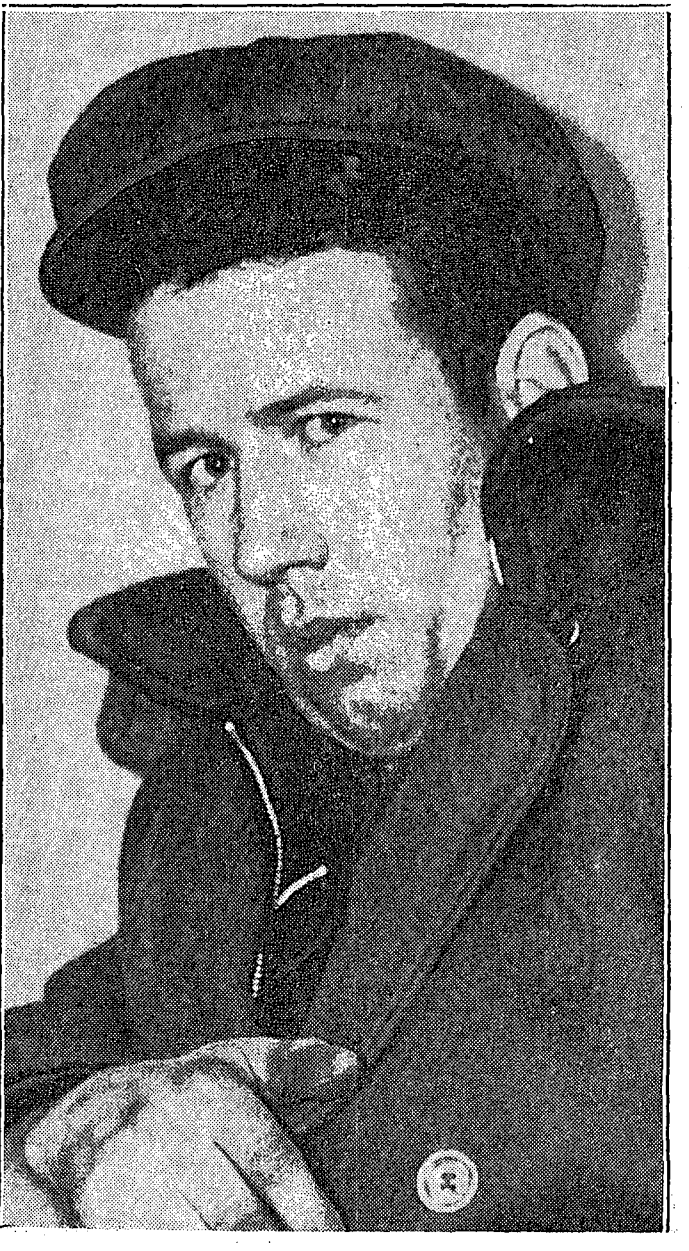


Firebug's Face



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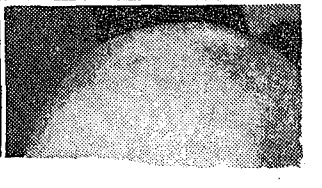


(International)

Rescue workers carry a boy from the bombed remains of his home in Barcelona. He was among hundreds wounded. Many were killed.

(International)

Bombed

Air raid over Barcelona, Spain, accounted for this unusual photo. The front of this apartment house was sheared away as if by a giant knife. Note boy's bicycle, hanging in upper story.

(Mirror)

'Alcoholic Pyromaniac'

That's what police called John Wade, 26, who confessed setting fire on New Year's Day at 271 New Jersey Ave., Brooklyn, where three persons perished. "When I drink I always want to set fires," he said. He faces the chair.

(Associated Press Photo)

Red Fleet to Observe 20th Anniversary

A Russian naval gunner in action for coming celebration of 20th anniversary of birth of the Red Navy on Feb. 23.

A Momentous

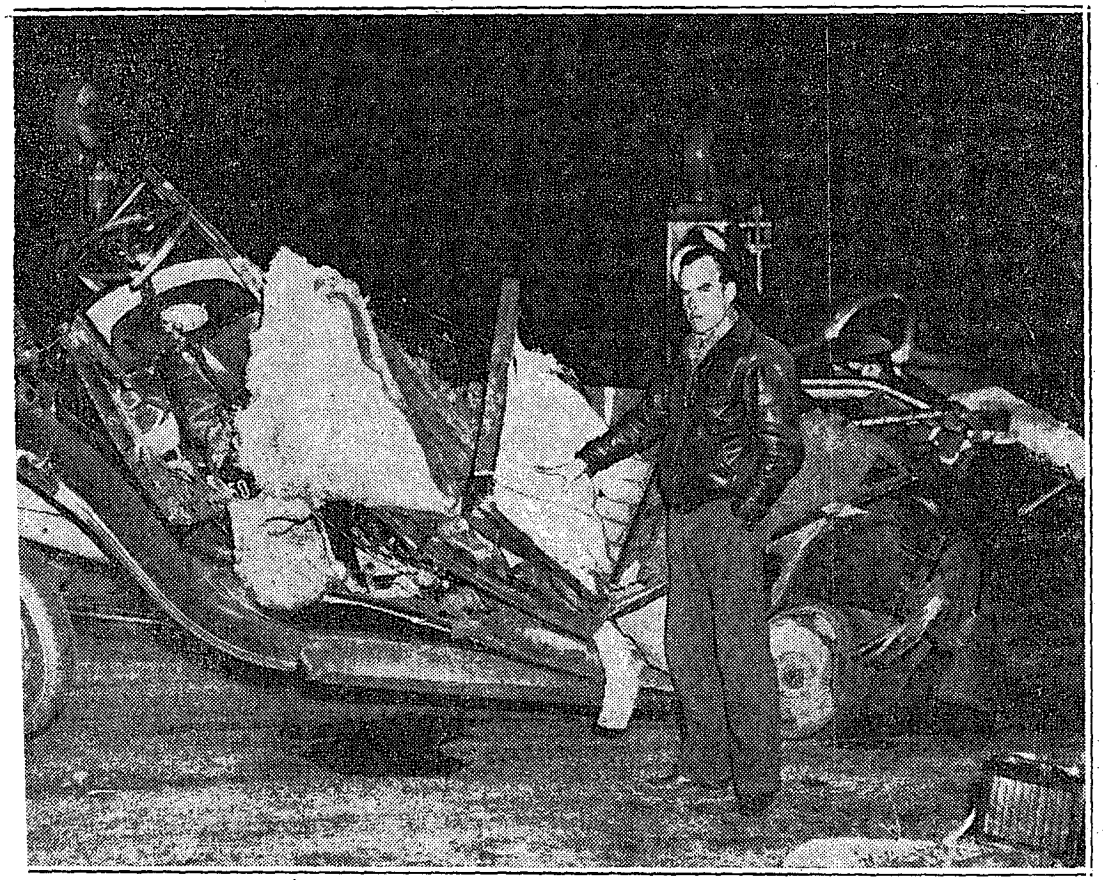
A half century of serv
ment of the Americ
brated for George
night. Here he is kiss
is George's party," s
even his wife has the
little part of it av

(Story and other pho

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY SPECIAL!

MICHAELS BROTHERS
MUST SELL $385,000
WORTH OF FURNITURE

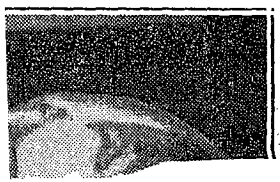
k of Auto Hit by Train

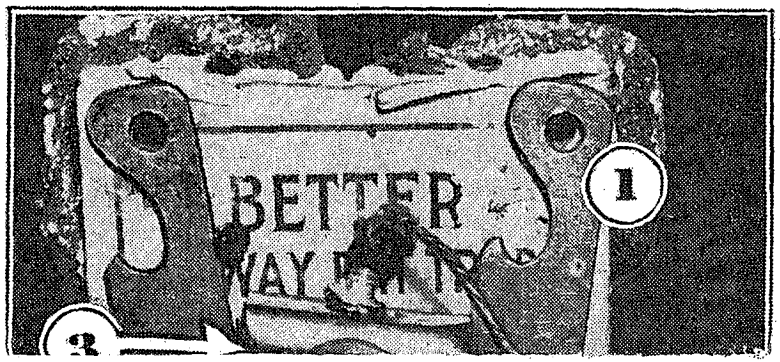


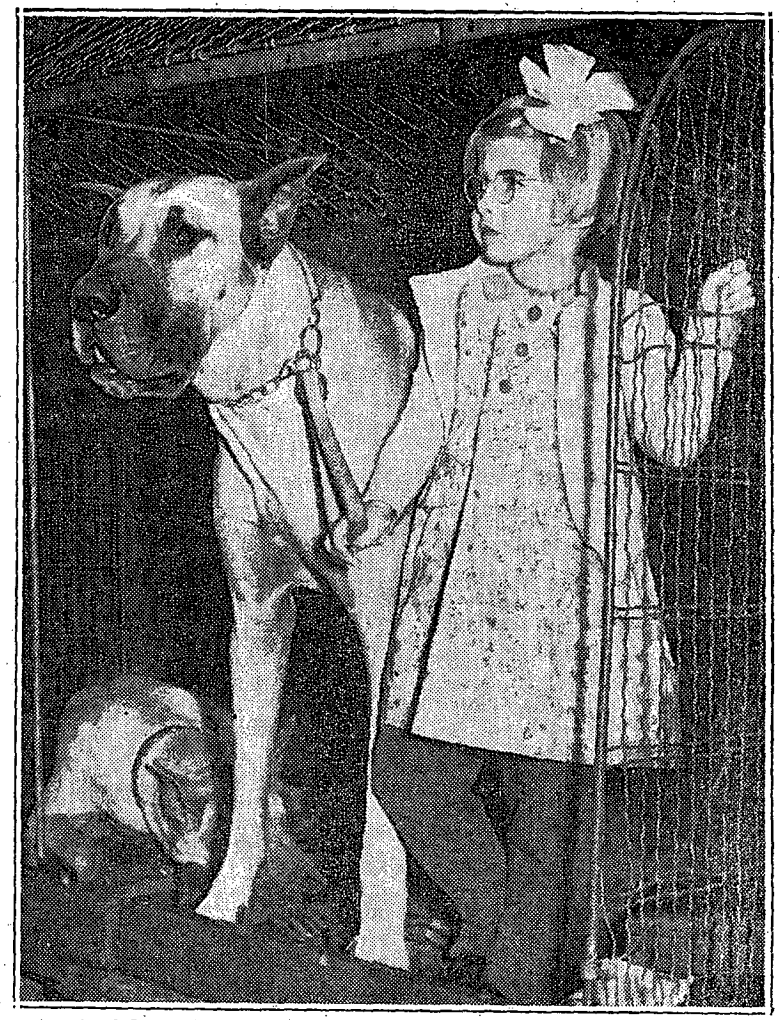
(Mirror)

Was Killed

, of Sayville, L. I., when, according car into the path at Bayport, L. I.







(Associated Press Photo)

Cynthia March, 4, of Port Jervis, N. Y., made a personal visit to the doghouse of Thora of Brae Tarn, one of Great Danes in Westminster Kennel Club show at the Garden.





(Mirror)

Occasion...

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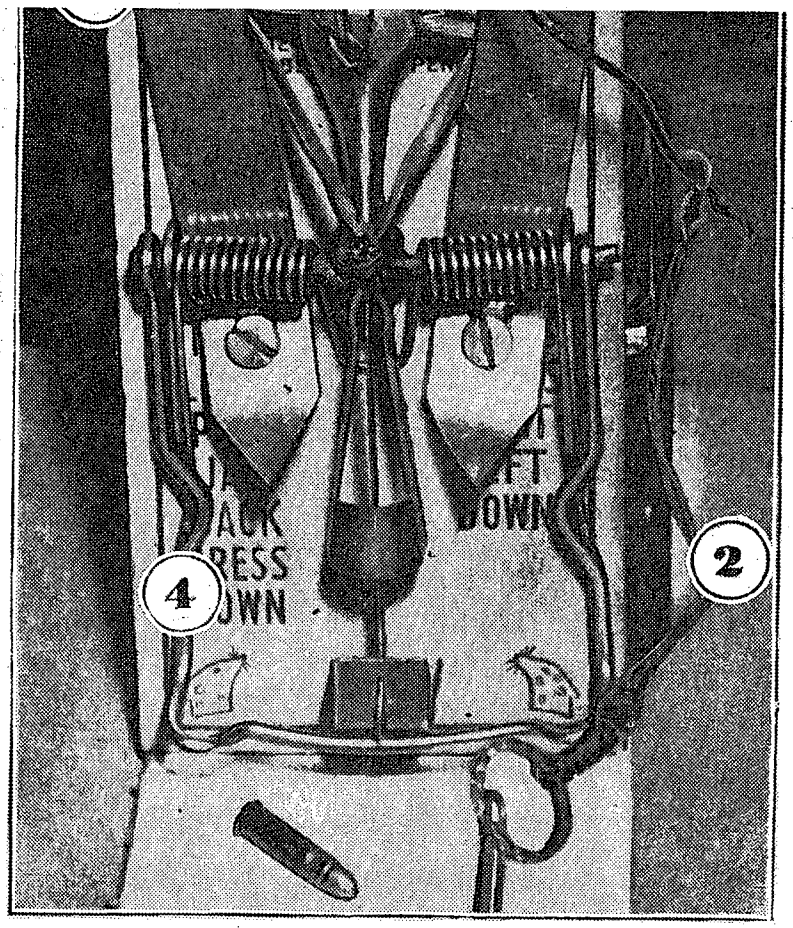
on Page 27)

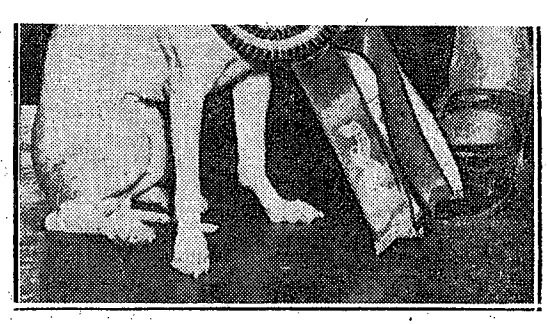


(Mirror)

A Bullet-Firing Mousetrap

It's the invention of Conrad Miller, 25, colored, police say. Bullets are placed in the holes (1) of beer openers. A tug on cord (2) releases block (3) and crossbar (4) flies up, firing bullets. With his invention and a blackjack, Miller was arrested at Park Ave. and 64th St. on Sullivan Law violation.

First prize winner in her class, Linda, Mexican hairless dog, entered by Mrs. Rose Hochberg, of the Bronx. Linda seems dwarfed by her blue ribbon.



(Associated Press Photo)



Trophy-Winning English Bulldog

Eugenia Perry Henriquez poses with Dour Daiquiri, English bulldog chosen best in its class during yesterday's judging at opening of Garden dog show.

MERRY GO ROUND
Daily Washington

BELIEVE IT OR NOT
By ROBERT RIPLEY
Registered U. S. Patent Office

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

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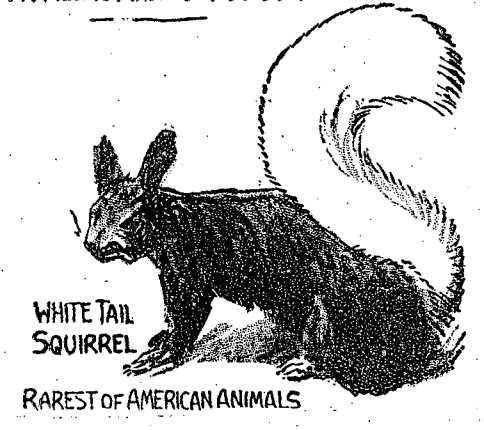
A DOOR IS MADE OUT O' TREES
A TREE IS MADE OUT O' DOORS



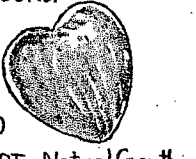
FIDDLING FOR WORMS

FISH WORMS CAN BE FIDDLED OUT OF THE EARTH BY SLOWLY DRAWING A STICK AGAINST ANOTHER THAT HAS BEEN SET IN THE GROUND

THE VIBRATION CAUSES ALL WORMS IN THE VICINITY TO COME TO THE SURFACE

$ ONE

THERE ARE 293 WAYS OF GIVING CHANGE FOR A DOLLAR



POTATO HEART—Natural Growth Raised by MARY DUSINCKI Detroit Mich.



Daily Washington MERRY GO ROUND



By DREW PEARSON and ROBERT S. ALLEN

(The authors of the column which appears daily in this space are given widest latitude. Their viewpoints do not necessarily reflect those of the Daily Mirror.)

WASHINGTON.—One of the most interesting developments in the President's official family is the various vocations taken up by his Brain Trust after they leave the spotlight of public office.

Professor Moley has gone in for publishing and consorting with various big business groups. Professor Tugwell has become vice-president of the American Molasses Co. And Adolf Berle, Jr., now offered the job of Assistant Secretary of State, recently represented two mining firms which had some difficulty in getting their stock registered before the Securities and Exchange Commission.

One was Sunshine Consolidated, Inc., an Idaho mining concern which the SEC would not register until it had held private hearings and required eight clarifying amendments. One of the amendments read: "No silver showing of consequence has as yet been encountered (in the Gullickson tunnel) by reason of development work done so far."

A relatively small number of private hearings are held by the SEC, so that officials must have found considerable fault either with the company or with the Brain Truster's presentation of the facts. After five months of jockeying the issue was registered. Berle and Berle (Adolf's brother Rudolf appeared before the SEC) got a fee of $3,750, which is small for this type of work.

The other concern was Callahan Zinc-Lead, an Arizona company operating in Idaho, for which the Berle brothers got a fee of $12,000.

On this they did a quicker job, but nine amendments were required by the SEC. One of these stated: "The development work on the south vein has been disappointing." Another stated: "The Galena mine is not beyond the development stage."

Most interesting was an original balance sheet in which the company claimed that 754,833 shares of Blue Grouse mining stock were worth $172,069, and that 500,800 shares of Silver State stock were worth $199,811.

After the SEC had finished dickering with the Berle brothers, the final registration listed the above stocks, claimed at $371,890, to be worth only $2.

Adolf Berle was the chief author of the President's famous Commonwealth Club speech in San Francisco in 1932, one of the most radical speeches of the campaign, in which he virtually advocated the curtailment of the profit system.

Brain Trusters who prepared this speech were afraid that Roosevelt would balk at it, and privately attributed his use of it in toto to the fact that he had made a quick series of speeches along the West Coast and had temporarily exhausted his other material.

* * *

GUTZON BORGLUM, who is carving the faces of Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson and Roosevelt I into Mt. Rushmore, South Dakota, is meeting with favorable Congressional response to his plea for additional money to build an auditorium at some distance from the monument, from which people can look at it.

President Roosevelt stopped in the Black Hills one Summer to see the work, sat and viewed it for forty minutes before he spoke. Finally he said:

FOUND ONLY IN GRAND CANYON NATL PARK

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But...

By Boake Carter

(BOAKE CARTER is given the widest latitude as author of this column, though his viewpoints do not necessarily always reflect those of the Daily Mirror.)

The moral of the Little Business Men's Conference in Washington is: People are apt to change their minds in the last five years.

With business in the doldrums and putting the blame on the New Deal for "failing to maintain a constant perch, instead of flitting about 'from branch to branch, like a canary,'" the idea was to put on a bang-up well-oiled conference of little business men who could be counted on to stand by the Administration and damn their big corporate brothers.

After all, hadn't F. D. R. been bemoaning the fate of little business men, and hadn't he declared he was out to save them?

But the question was: How to get a thousand "little fellows" who could be counted on to pass the right kind of resolution, but at the same time avoid suspicions that the conference was "packed"?

It was solved in a most simple (in more ways than one) manner: The correspondence files of the White House were combed for letters from little business men, written during the last five years, which expressed favorable views of Administration doings and policies.

A thousand of these were gathered and invitations rushed off to them to attend the Washington conference of "Little Business."

Well, they came all right. If the Administration wanted a cross-section, it received it—and how!

The consensus of opinion of little business was wrapped up in one North Dakota editor's one-line speech: "What small business needs is not to be given a loan, but to be let alone."

By and large, the conference turned out to be one of the prize boners of the New Deal and the laugh is on F. D. R.

Morai: Don't go by old letters, because people are apt to change their minds.

It seems that F. D. is now down to one of two things: taking steps to restore confidence so that private surplus capital will come out and go to work, or continue to try and operate on the "fear" basis.

The first alternative means dumping the capital gains tax and the surplus profits tax, ceasing to encourage Government competition.

The second alternative means prolongation of the I-know-it-all-you-do-as-you-are-told philosophy. This means the increase of the fear psychosis, producing the next step of another dose of inflation on the part of the Federal Government in order to keep the economy operating.

From there the next step is to a sort of hybrid of state capitalism and state socialism—with the Government encouraging glorified NRA (a la Fascist States) for the operation of business, coupled with socialistic moves of taking over public services such as the utilities, railroads and shipping.

To offset public recognition of this critical domestic drift, the careful plan of education of the public mind into preoccupation of foreign menaces and the establishment of a war psychosis is set in motion.

And it's all done under the name of "democracy"!

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JUNIOR BIRDMEN OF AMERICA

LAWRENCE SHAW,
National Director

Ace membership, highest rank in the Junior Birdmen organization, has been awarded to ten model builders of the New York Wing as a result of their efforts in the 1937 Indoor Plane Championships, held last Christmas week.

In addition to Roger Hammer, winner of the wing championship title and trophy, the new Birdmen aces are Martin Cooperman and Sidney Struhl, of Brooklyn; Ralph Archiapati, Starling Penn and Thracy Petrides, of New York City; Paul Chorbajian, Jersey City; William Hadden, Jackson Heights; Theodore Kaiser, Elmhurst; and Fritz Sebek, of Flushing. Total number of New York Wings ace members is now twenty-one.



Thracy Petrides
Ace Member

All of these lads are top-notch model builders and they passed the requirements for ace rank without difficulty. Their first step was to pass the popular eagle examination, and during the indoor meet, they entered and competed in all events, taking a first to fifth place in one of the three model classifications.

* * *

The Junior Birdmen anthem takes to the air again, this time over WINS tomorrow afternoon at 4:45 p. m. Cowboy Tom, on his daily "Round-Up," will lay aside his Western ballads and swing out with words and music of the anthem.

* * *

Here is important news for eligible Junior Birdmen members!

Second Corps Area Headquarters, Governors Island, New York, announces that 100 vacancies still remain open in a class of Army Air Corps cadets to be enrolled at Randolph Field, Texas, on March 1.

No written examination or experience is required, but applicants must furnish evidence of two years college work or the equivalent, and must be between the ages of 20 and 26 years. Communications must be addressed to the Commanding General, Governors Island, N. Y.

Known as "West Point of the Air," Randolph Field, Texas, is the most popular training center for air corps cadets. In addition to $75 the boys are given allowances for housing, clothing and food and a year's training in flying, radio, meteorology and associated subjects. Graduates may join the Air Corps Reserve as second lieutenants.

HAPPY LANDINGS!

Daily Mirror Wing of Junior Birdmen

How to join and get your wings.

The Junior Birdmen of America is a nation-wide organization devoted to the interest of American youth in aviation. Membership is open to all air-minded boys and girls 10 to 21 years of age. To enroll fill out this coupon, enclose a twenty-five cent coin (well wrapped), to cover the cost of membership materials, and mail to:

JUNIOR BIRDMEN of AMERICA, Inc.
1834 Broadway, N. Y. C.

.....
Name and age

.....
Address

City..... State.....
If you live in N. Y. City, indicate borough

Herman Oliphant, hard-boiled Treasury Department counsel, spent a week in the Black Hills. After sitting around for two days, he remarked to Borglum:

"I've been watching these people in silks and rags view this monument, and I never before realized that an unnecessary thing could be so important."

* * *

AFTER HE LEFT the White House recently, Governor Earle of Pennsylvania gave the impression that the President was very much interested in his plan for Federal purchase and control of the anthracite coal fields.

Actually, just the opposite was the case. What FDR really told Earle was that Federal acquisition might be the last resort, but only after the State had exhausted every other plan of regulation.

The President's view is that anthracite is a Pennsylvania monopoly, therefore other States would oppose Federal purchase: (1) because they have no anthracite; (2) because many of them produce oil and gas, which are direct competitors of anthracite. Also, purchase of the mines would cost the Government about $250,000,000.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

The Secret Service confiscated $731,455 in counterfeit money last year . . . The average interest on the public debt is 2.55 per cent . . . Ralph Gardner, son of North Carolina's ex-Governor O. Max Gardner, is going into politics even before his graduation from Yale Law School. He expects to be nominated for the North Carolina Senate this Spring.

Young Bob Wagner, son of the New York Senator, was elected to the New York Assembly shortly after he graduated from the Yale Law School.

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All items in today's Ripley Cartoon are fully explained.



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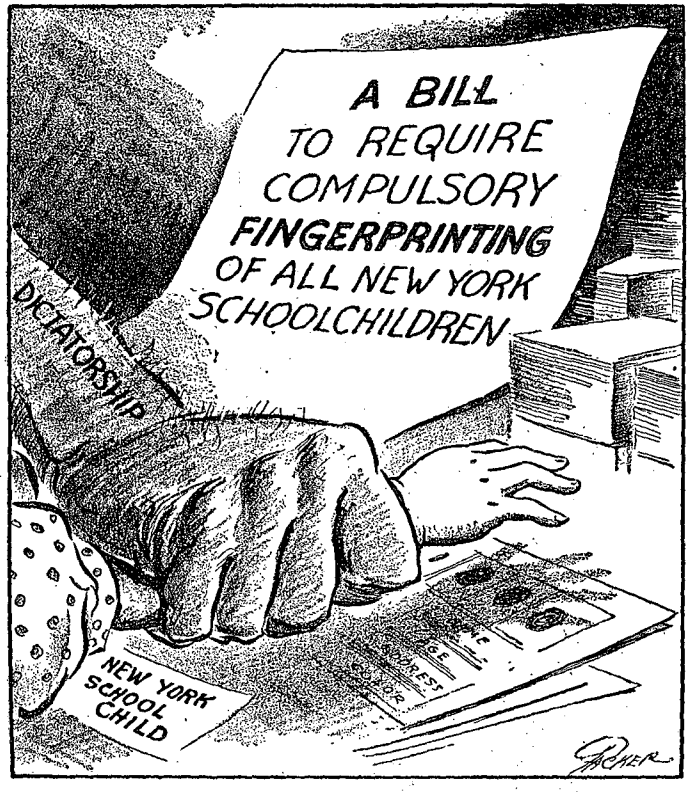
, FEBRUARY 11, 1938

21

Forced Fingerprints

—Editor Speaking—



COMPULSORY FINGERPRINTING *of all children entering the public school system would be required under a bill now being considered in Albany. The New York City Board of Education turned thumbs down on the bill by a vote of 4—2. We add our vote against it. Bureaucracy grows from such seed; and dictatorships grow from bureaucracy.*

● "THE RIGHTS OF PRIVACY" would be violated by the proposed compulsory fingerprinting law for children, was the argument of Boardmember James Marshall, in voting against approval of the compulsory fingerprinting bill.

It is one step, taken without thought, in the direction of that regimentation of free people, that oppres-

"We live in an atmosphere of shame. We are ashamed of everything that is real about us—ashamed of ourselves, of our relatives, of our incomes, of our accents, of our experience, just as we are ashamed of our naked skins"—G. B. Shaw.

PARADE

By Candide

How Much to Drink

SO THAT there will be no more arguments with bartenders about how much whiskey there is in the glass he shoves across the bar to you a bill was introduced at Albany which would require any glass used for the serving of "spiritous liquor" to have on its side the fluid content measure of the glass.

A far worthier measure would be this: Require each customer to wear, stamped plainly on his right wrist, a measure of his own "fluid capacity."

To Earn $70,000 a Week

WHILE jittery marketeers watched stock quotations piddle a few points up or down, Pittsburgh's bluest blue-chip stock climbed $700 a share in one week. It's the Union Trust Company, established by the late Andrew W. Mellon.

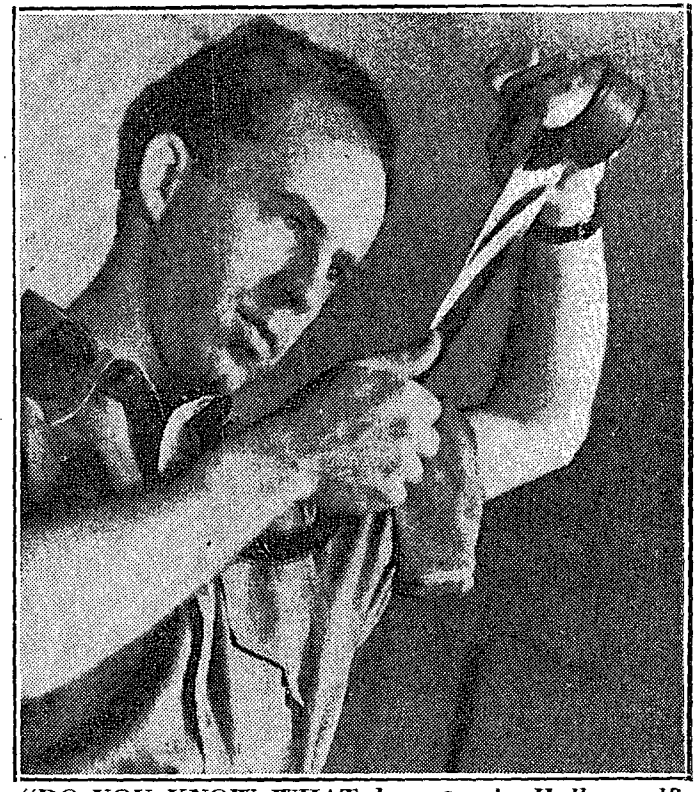
Buyers who were bidding $5,800 a share for the stock are now offering $6,500 a share. The stock sold at a record high of $21,500 a share in 1929, dropped to a measly $4,000 a share in 1932.

If you had bought 100 shares of Union Trust a few days ago you would have made $70,000 without doing a lick of work. **Which is why some people say: "To make a lot of money you must first have a lot of money."**

And if you haven't got a lot of money the best way to keep what little you have is to **stay away from Wall Street.**

We've often wondered if that's why Providence placed the old subway guard in the Wall Street station [illegible]

only human



"DO YOU KNOW WHAT happens in Hollywood? First you diddle with the lights; then you drape gauze over your lens; then some guy with a mustache throws makeup around; then you take a 'picture.' Is that photography? Excuse me while I laugh." O. K., Willard Van Dyke, laugh.

● **IN TWO RESPECTS Willard Van Dyke is a very strange man. (1) He is a movie cameraman who isn't angling for a Hollywood job, and (2) he is not a rich man, yet he doesn't want money.**

"When I was a little boy, my father gave me a box Brownie—the kind you bring on picnics to [illegible] pictures which always [illegible]

vague terms. Willard Van Dyke is in this column because he photographed "The River," the film sponsored by the United States Government which tells the story of the Father of Waters: The Mississippi River.

"Let's stop the kidding, and be serious a minute. You or I, the amateur, and Hollywood pay the same price for raw films: four cents a foot. Yet 'The [illegible]

...eater regimentation and ultimate dictatorship.

No one could object to **voluntary** fingerprinting—children could be educated to want their fingerprints filed, as they have been taught to brush their teeth.

But the idea of **compulsory** fingerprinting—already so strongly associated with the brand of a criminal in child minds—should be abhorrent to a free people.

● ● ●

Are You Dumb? Try to Read This

Mr. Mark Sullivan of the Herald Tribune suggests that all editorial writers and radio commentators should read the new Farm Bill, now before the Senate, just passed by the House after four hours of "gagged" debate.

That is a large order, as Mr. Sullivan admits. The bill is 62,000 words long, takes up 31 pages in the Congressional Record, printed in superfine type on fuzzy paper. But even if the bill were printed in letters a foot high, strung across the country along the sides of the Lincoln Highway on towering billboards, still many of us would not be able to tell what it is all about. For instance, try to tell us what this means, a 201 word sentence that puzzled even the veteran Mr. Sullivan.

"Subject to the limitations provided in subsection (2) of this section, the Secretary shall have power to carry out the purposes specified in clauses (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) of Section 7 (a) by making payments or grants of other aid to agricultural producers, including tenants and sharecroppers, in amounts determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable in connection with the effectuation of such purposes during the year with respect to which such payments or grants are made, and measured by (1) their treatment or use of their land, or a part thereof, for soil restoration, soil conservation or the prevention of erosion; (2) changes in the use of their land; (3) their equitable share, as determined by the Secretary, of the normal national production of any commodity or commodities required for domestic consumption; or (4) their equitable share, as determined by the Secretary, or the national production of any commodity or commodities required for domestic consumption and exports adjusted to reflect the extent to which their utilization of crop land on the farm conforms to farming practices which the Secretary determines will best effectuate the purposes specified in Section 7 (a); or (5) any combination of the above."

All right, all right, all right Major, we'll give it the gong. But that's the sort of thing, 62,000 words of it, that our House of Representatives pushed through with only four hours of debate. It will cost this country about 6 or 7 hundred million dollars.

There are two ways to wreck democracy—one is by force, the other is by confusion.

...day after day... from the "watch yer step...watch yer step..." to warn subway strap-hangers not to speculate.

●

Tipping Is Tip on Tipper

TIPPING waitresses and other people who render service should be abolished, says Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt—a sincere, genuine person who has probably never had a selfish thought.

Because she is neither mean nor selfish she probably cannot understand that tipping is one way that inferior people have of demonstrating their superiority over those who serve them.

You can tell more about a man by watching his face, his fumbling and the amount when he tips than you can tell from studying his clothes, his speech or his eyes.

Tipping is a strained human exchange that never fails to reveal character, both in the giver and the receiver.

●

Dangerous to "Drift"

PREACHING about war and how we are drifting toward it, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick dug deep into a golden vein of pure truth:

"Concerning any vitally important matter, we may decide for or against—but if we do not decide, then life steps in and decides for us.

"Whether we like it or not, we are like mariners: We may decide to steer this course or that, but, if we are undecided and drift, the **ocean steps in and settles the matter. This is absolutely true today about war.**"

That's why it is of such vital importance that President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull make up their minds about whether they want America to try once more to make the world safe for democracy—and then that they have the political courage to tell us their decision.

The quickest way to get into a war is to drift.

off Aunt Nellie's head and Cousin Joe's right arm.

"I made some pictures that day, and that night I developed the film. Then I made prints. I threw this blank white paper into the developer, the chemicals did their stuff, and in 45 seconds I saw my first picture. The paper came alive. I guess I came alive with it, because I've been a photographer ever since.

"People used to turn up their noses at photographs; now bored women buy candid cameras and sneak around taking hubby in the bathtub and daughter wrestling on the sofa with the current boy friend.

"It's a healthy sign, though, because photography is the art of the people. Father's picture of Niagara Falls is in any case a warm, living record; if Father is a good photographer, it is art."

But anyone can curse Hollywood and praise photography in ...ios...

about $150 per foot; Hollywood films cost about $1,000 per foot.

"That extra $850 per foot goes to pay stars and starlets, directors and assistant directors, press agents and press agents for press agents, stories and story writers. The critics have said that 'The River' is a greater film than most Hollywood stuff.

"When we made that film we had—free—the greatest cast in the United States: The American people. And our story—which cost us nothing—was the story of the American people.

"America is waiting to be photographed. In England, the government made 67 'documentary' films last year. In America—the cradle of the movies—we made two.

"I won't get rich at it, but I want to take my camera into every part of this country, and I want to point it at as many of the 130,000,000 Americans as I can."

DALE CARNEGIE
ON SUCCESS

How much a snub harms the one who does the snubbing! It often urges on to success the one who is hurt.

For example: The parents of Joan Crawford, the moving picture star, were poor.

So she wrote to the president of Stephens College, at Columbia, Mo., and learned that she could pay her tuition by waiting on tables in the college dining-room. Joan accepted, and performed her tasks in such a gracious manner that her classmates admired her for it.

Then one day Joan was asked to have her name put up for membership in a sorority. The afternoon during which the girls were to vote on new members, Joan waited eagerly for the result. By and by a friend came to her. Slowly she walked, approached Joan hesitantly.

Joan had been "blackballed" by one girl in the sorority. "We don't want a waitress," the young snob had said. "I'll show her," she vowed. "I'll stay here and show them I'm no quitter, and when I leave here I'll go further than any of them."

The snub had fanned the torch of ambition into a glowing, red-hot flame.

The years passed. Joan became a famous moving picture actress, rich and sought after.

In the dining-room where Joan once served and cleared the tables, is a large picture of Joan Crawford. No one has ever heard of the girl who snubbed her!

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How to Bridge
The Marital Gap

Continued from Page 16

in the world. like the Federal Government. It's expensive for a city to chase a gang.

said, 'You pack up and go home. I'll wait awhile and then write you a letter and tell you where I am. Then you can call the Feds and ...' Eddie, was to send a truck after that stuff and have it moved to Brooklyn, where they caught you. Verna didn't tell. She didn't know. You caught yourself. The

G-Men Make Bank Rob bing a Lost Art

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 0145web/lh4

How to Bridge The Marital Gap

by Alma Archer

I WANTED TO TITLE this paragraph "How to play bridge though married"—but I have a sneaking feeling that it might not be original, so I'll hide it in the copy here and, unless someone ferrets it out and claims it, it's mine!

I am getting pretty bored with these battles pitched over the bridge table, with otherwise perfectly well-mannered husbands and wives as combatants. Why some people think it's excusable to call each other everything, but unmentionable things, and to cast looks that would wither an iceberg at their legitimate marriage partners, just because the partnership has been granted a change of venue to the bridge table, is beyond me. The New Deal doesn't seem to work here either, but there is an answer to the stupid theory that husbands and wives can't play bridge together. It's so simple that it's dull, but here it is:



ALMA ARCHER

WHEN YOU SIT DOWN to a bridge table opposite your husband, imagine that he's a man you're meeting for the first time. Make up your mind to accord him the same civility and graciousness you would give anyone you've just met.

The first time this "stranger" evidences displeasure or annoyance at your bidding or playing, your cue is—"Oh, I'm sorry. How would you have bid it?" He'll either be right in his criticism and you'll learn something, or he'll be wrong and the other players will take him up on it.

You won't have to say a word. They'll fight your battle for you, and your partner will think twice before he lets himself in for it again. Incidentally, this works best if both husband and wife agree to try it.

A YOUNG MAN who decided to take matters into his own hands recently prepared himself for an evening of bridge with his bride by writing these words on one of his business cards: "I think you're wrong—and that's FINAL." He stuffed the card in his wallet and waited for the usual battle to start. For some rea[illegible] or other his wife played

G-Men Make Bank Robbing a Lost Art

Continued from Page 16

in the world like the Federal Government. It's expensive for a city to chase a gang.

"But these Feds keep on coming. You see, they've got offices everywhere and they're all in touch with each other. So when I saw my picture in a Boston newspaper as having been identified by the G-Men as the robber of the Caledonia National Bank, I took it on the lam."

Then I said: "I think I know the rest of that story, Eddie. After that, you couldn't give Verna all the things she wanted. So you began to have trouble and finally split up."

"No, it wasn't exactly that way. You see, I thought a lot of Verna. I still do. And I didn't want her to be a moll. So when all this came along and we began having disagreements, I sat down and had a talk with her.

"'I tell you what you do,' I said. 'You pack up and go home. I'll wait awhile and then write you a letter and tell you where I am. Then you can call the Feds and give them the address, and they can pick me up and'"—he hesitated—"'and you'll get the credit.'"

That was hard for Eddie Bentz to think about—the fact that Verna had turned him in.

At last, I said: "Eddie, do you remember one time when you criticized my last book—told me that I shouldn't publish so much about the methods used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation?"

"Sure," said Eddie. "I remembered all that. I even changed my brand of cigarettes every two weeks, so they couldn't trace me through my fags."

"And yet you did the one thing that turned you up. If you wrote her that letter, Verna never received it. The mistake you made, Eddie, was to send a truck after that stuff and have it moved to Brooklyn, where they caught you. Verna didn't tell. She didn't know. You caught yourself. The G-men trailed that truck."

Eddie grinned. "Verna didn't tell, eh?" He rubbed his hands. "Say, that's swell, isn't it?"

He resumed the writing of his "will." I feel sure that he made some changes in it—to the greater benefit of Verna.

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If you've missed any one of the first chapters, write the Circulation Department, Daily Mirror, enclosing 5 cents each for back numbers of the Daily Mirror.

"I'm not a hood," snapped Alvin Karpis, outlaw. "I'm a thief. I work for a living!" Don't miss tomorrow's remarkable chapter, concerning shoplifting and other big business aspects of thievery.

ADVERTISEMENT-CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENT-CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENT-CLASSIFIED



Recommended by Joan

YOUR old fur coat need restyling? Take it to "Famous Furriers" for only $18.50 they will remodel and completely refashion it into the newest advanced style and give you new lining, all trimmings necessary and that wonderful new rejuvenating process. Twenty-five years as specialists in restlying is your assurance of an excellent job. FAMOUS FURRIERS are located at 47 E. 44th St. (Madison Ave.), 5th floor. MUrray Hill 6-1358.



YOU CAN'T MASK ugly hair on face with make-up or hair on legs with hosiery. Electrolysis dissolves the roots, making regrowth impossible. New York's foremost experts give painless, guaranteed treatments for little as $1.50. Booklet "K" or consultation free at ELECTROLYSIS ASSOCIATES.
New York—1451 Broadway (cor. 41st)—WIsconsin 7-7293
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Jersey City—921 Bergen Ave. (35 Journal Sq.)—JO. Sq. 2-6288
Newark—Military Park Bldg., 60 Park Place—MArket 2-7366



MEN—have you seen the extraordinary values LEVINE'S, 564 Seventh Ave. (nr. 40th) offer now in their "Winter clearance"? Overcoats in fine Camel's Hair, Tweed, Llama and Fleece—fashioned in smart single and double-breasted raglans, Chesterfields, etc., now only $19.50 to $40. At this price, too, you'll find stunning English drape and semi-conservative suits in all-wool worsteds and imported tweeds—hand-tailored and distinctively styled to please the most discriminating man. Materials are soft, pliant, durable [illegible] pattern design. By all means—don't miss this

IF YOU want to be the proud owner (and what girl doesn't) of two magnificient silver fox skins—perfectly matched—you may, for only $110 the pair. A gorgeous silver fox cape almost to waistline for $35—silver fox jacket $135. One small size Eastern mink coat $350. A broadtail coat, originally belonging to the estate of Mrs.

his favorite type of bridge that night, and the card remained in its cache unused.

A few days later the man called upon a hard-boiled business prospect who had up to then refused to see him. He was lucky this day and was admitted to the private office. He presented his proposition and was firmly turned down. As he prepared to go, he handed the tough customer a card from his wallet and said: "Well, call me if you change your mind."

THE CUSTOMER'S EYES fairly popped when he looked at the card. He barked at the salesman: "What's the idea of this? Trying to be funny?" You know, of course, that the card with the bridge ultimatum was the one that had been handed to him by mistake.

Naturally the young man was most apprehensive and agitated. He couldn't have been more relieved than he was, when he had stammered out what he expected to sound like a ridiculous explanation, to have it received with a roar of laughter.

And the story has a happy ending, for the customer, it seems, had his marital bridge troubles, too. Now he's one of the young man's best customers. The only fly in the ointment is that every time he calls on the man, he has to listen to the previous evening's bridge game, hand by hand. He says the account is worth it, though.

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Obituary

CHARLES T. DAZEY, 82, playwright whose drama of the turf, "In Old Kentucky," brought him fame, died yesterday in Quincy, Ill. He wrote the play in 1891. In 1935 it was produced as a film with the late Will Rogers as star. Survivors of Mr. Dazey include his wife and a son Frank, now a Hollywood scenario writer.

LAWRENCE A. COLEMAN, 61, executive vice president of the New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Co., died of a heart attack yesterday at his home in Pelham. He was also a director of the Westchester Lighting Co., and former president of the Chember of Commerce of Queens. His wife, two sons, three sisters and a brother survive.

MRS. SUSAN B. WISSLER, 84, known as the first woman mayor in the United States, died in Sheridan, Wyo., yesterday. In 1911, she was elected mayor of Dayton, Wyo., and served two years.

GUS JORDAHN, one of Palm Beach's most colorful figures and known nationally for his life-saving record, died yesterday in West Palm Beach, Fla. In a single day at Coney Island he is reported to have hauled from the water 28 persons in distress.

and smooth in patterns with LEVINE'S. You'll make opportunity to get acquainted with LEVINE'S. You'll make it your clothing shop forevermore as hundreds of men do. All sizes to 48—even for the tall man, 6 ft. and over. Open evenings.

A MARVELOUS opportunity to wear a beautiful fur coat is yours. Go where society women send their coats to be disposed of and get a gorgeous coat for little money. A mink coat $125, skunk jacket $75, squirrel coat $45, Hudson seal coat $45, Jap mink coat $45, silver fox cape and muff $30 each. 4 beautiful flat moire kidskin caracul coats $45. EXTRA SPECIAL at $35 each—70 fur coats in muskrat, Jap mink, squirrel, caracul, marmot, krimmer, etc. For bargains I personally recommend the **RADIO CITY THRIFT SHOP**, 54 W. 46th St. Open eves.

Ugly unwanted hair needn't be a handicap even if going for electrolysis office treatments is impossible. Write me for free booklet "B" about a new low priced miniature electrolysis apparatus, complete with instructions, for HOME USE!



I CAN safely recommend a new scientific non-surgical method for the removal of warts, moles and disfigurements in one treatment. No scars, positive results. **DR. HURLEY**, Face Specialist, 1465 Broadway, Suite 604. WIs. 7-4426.

A WHOLESALER I know is closing out his stock of beautiful ladies' fur trimmed coats—in sizes 12 to 18—for only $11.00. This is a marvelous opportunity for you as these coats were originally sold to the stores for $16.75 and $18.75. Write me for his address.

Send me $1.00 for that amazing cream to promote the growth of eyelashes!

Be rid of unsightly hair on your face forever! Write me for free booklet and learn about the method physicians recommend.



GIRLS — glorify your hair! Go to the PALACE BEAUTY SALON—200 West 50th St., (cor. 7th Ave.), for their famous VITA-TONE permanent now reduced to $2.00. Evolved by expert operators, in oil, with ringlets. Eyelashes and finger nails skillfully applied. BES-TONE Touch-up, $2.50. Phone COlumbus 5-9162. Open till 9 p. m.

$1.00 will prove to you just how marvelous the treatment is for baldness, dandruff or falling hair at SCIENTIFIC HAIR AND SCALP SPECIALISTS at 1465 Broadway (Rm. 507). Hair grown in 94 cases out of 100. Consultation or booklet free. LOngacre 5-9766.



REDUCE many pounds of ugly fat at home with modern external cream method. No drugs, thyroid • pills • teas or extreme diets. Sold on a money-back guarantee of results. Send $1.00 to **MISS CHARM SALES**, 565 5th Ave., or C.O.D. Tel. PLaza 3-2200.

Send for new illustrated booklet about Facial Reconstruction. With this method you can change the appearance of your face.

Thomas Fortune Ryan is offered for only $125. On my say so go to the **RITZ THRIFT SHOP**, 46 West 46th St. (between 5th and 6th Aves.). Where fastidious women send their fine furs for disposal, giving you a marvelous opportunity to own beautiful furs.

LOOK as young as years ago! Face wrinkles, blemishes, large pores, sags, eye-puffs, freckles, etc., disappear and you look 10-15 years younger after the famous rejuvenation at **FACEYOUTH**, 162 West 56th St. (Carnegie Plaza). No surgery or seclusion. Younger folks handicapped with pimples, acne pits, oily skin, blackheads will find that after a few inexpensive painless treatments the condition will be permanently corrected. Consultation free. CIrcle 7-0774.

A sensational external reducing cream which will help you lose many pounds of excess fat safely and easily. Sold on a money back guarantee. Send me $1.00.



JUST BECAUSE you were born with an ill-shaped nose, unattractive mouth, protruding ears or any facial defect, doesn't mean you must be so handicapped forever! Have it corrected by facial reconstruction and you will be thankful the rest of your life for this new-found beauty. Flabbiness and signs of age also corrected. Write for Free Booklet CL or consult **DR. STOTTER**, graduate of University of Vienna, at 50 E. 42nd St. Hours 9:30-5:00 daily. Saturday till 3. MUrray Hill 2-0557.

ADDRESS INQUIRIES—JOAN, DAILY MIRROR, 235 E. 45th ST., NEW YORK.

Forced Fingerprints

Editor Speaking

"We live in an atmosphere of shame. We are ashamed of everything that is real about us—ashamed of our selves, of our relatives, of our income

only human

Here's to Crime

Courtney Ryley Cooper, famous author, recently wrote an amazing book, "Here's to Crime." This book reveals the astounding magnitude of crime in America and how its tentacles encircle and penetrate official life, Federal, state and municipal, at a cost of billions a year.

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By Courtney Ryley Cooper

CHAPTER II

One of my memories of a wartime association with William J. Flynn, then chief of the United States Secret Service, concerns our many conversations about counterfeiters.

Upon the walls of the chief's New York office were the pictures of many violators of laws against the making of bogus money. Chief Flynn had some personal story to tell about each one—his art, his training as an engraver, his painstaking efforts to become a master in his "profession." Then, too, there was a large map, plentifully dotted with colored pushpins, which denoted the whereabouts of all worthwhile counterfeiters, every one corralled as it were, whether in prison or out.



COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

The chief liked to swing his huge frame about from his desk, and, leaning back in his chair, dilate upon the futility of making imitation money.

"We've got 'em all tagged," he would say. "Everyone of those fellows has his trademark. It takes years to develop a real counterfeiter; you can tell his work in a minute."

Then he would take a bundle of counterfeit bills from a desk drawer and name the maker of each by pointing out some idiosyncrasy.

"It's getting tougher every day for these follows," he argued. "They're dying out. The ones who aren't in prison are getting old and their hands are becoming shaky—they can't do as careful work. Counterfeiting will be a lost art in another 20 years."

Chief Flynn long ago resigned from the Secret Service and now

(Continued on Page 9, Column 1)

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SERMON CALLS LIFE OF LORD INCOMPARABLE

Highest Attributes of All That Makes Man, Concentrated in One, Would Fall Short

"Many today seek Jesus Christ as a teacher, a prophet an ideal, an example, but if we would ever see the real Christ we must see Him as the Son of God and God, the Son," declared the Rev. Porter L. Barrington in a sermon yesterday.

The Rev. Mr. Barrington and Mrs. Barrington are conducting evangelistic services at the First Fundamental Church.

"The Lord Jesus was incomparable in birth, conceived of the Holy Spirit and born of the Virgin," said the evangelist. "He was faultless in life. His life was indisputable holiness.

BIBLE QUOTED

"Peter said, 'He did no sin.' John said, 'He had no sin.' Paul said, 'He knew no sin.' He was untarnished in character, unrivaled in conduct, matchless in His death and majestic in His resurrection.

"He laid down His life on Calvary, but three days later He rose from the dead and appeared to over 500 brethren. They saw Him, talked with Him, ate with Him and even handled Him. The resurrection of Christ is often called 'the

43RD ANNUAL EPISCOPALIAN MEET OPENS

World's Progress by Influence of Christianity Summed Up in Talk by Rev. S. C. Clark Jr.

Summing up the progress made in the world through the influence of Christianity, the Rev. Stephen C. Clark Jr. of Pasadena, launched the 43rd annual convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Los Angeles at St. Paul's Cathedral last night.

"The Christian world is having a moral revulsion against war. . . . I can see in retreat the bitterness of class hatred before Christianity," the Rev. Mr. Clark declared.

His plea for support of the church's missionaries, and opening formalities conducted by Bishop W. Bertrand Stevens, began a week-long program which will be attended by delegates from 126 churches.

BISHOPS TO SPEAK

Annual addresses of Bishop Stevens and the Rt. Rev. Robert B. Gooden, suffragan bishop, will highlight the convention Wednesday.

Today is to be religious education day, with a 3 p. m. conference to be followed by supper at 6:15 and a talk by Dr. Robert J. Taylor, professor of religious education at the University of Southern California, in the eve-

nually enough undesirable aliens enter the United States to fill a first-class metropolis.

Many of these have been "moved on" from the country of origin; the police of some European cities use America as a dumping ground for certain types of outlaws by suggesting to them that they will have freedom from continental prosecution if they will cross the seas. Naturally the next step is an illegal entrance into the United States.

Nearly Two-Thirds of Life in Crime

When Lustig-Miller came here, he merely "stepped over the line"—there was not even a quota system at that time. He was a young man then. Today, 22 years later, he is slight of build and somewhat stooped. The remainder of his chestnut hair, well thinned into partial baldness, is rapidly graying. He is 46, a smallish man less than five feet nine inches in heignt. Nearly two-

the contraption loses its magical power and produces nothing except the blank paper which is fed into it.

Lustig-Miller sold these machines to larceny-minded "innocents" of America for more than 20 years, in one instance receiving $150,000. For all this, he spent not one day in a penitentiary.

All the elements of this underworld machinery can be shown through one typical case, that of "Count" Lustig-Miller. It is a recital of numerous complications, of much geography, and many characters — for such is crime today. There are no short cast dramas in professional lawbreaking, no simple beginning-and-end narratives.

The trail winds from city to city and state to state, from slums to "exclusiveness," rubbing elbows with respectability and alleged honesty. It writhes in and out of avenues which we, as good citizens, believe to be reserved for integrity; it shakes hands

system at that time. He was a young man then. Today, 22 years later, he is slight of build and somewhat stooped. The remainder of his chestnut hair, well thinned into partial baldness, is rapidly graying. He is 46, a smallish man less than five feet nine inches in height. Nearly two-thirds of his life has been devoted to the fact that crime can be made to pay.

Life was laid out on a silver platter when Lustig-Miller reached the United States. His proficient knowledge of languages allowed him to assume whatever nationally he choose. He also quickly became a "count," varying the country of his nobility to fit the circumstances. His saber-cut became the result in turn of a duel in France, or one in Italy, or a student affair at Heidelberg.

With this as a background, he began to work in a fertile field where endeavors are founded upon what the confidence man calls "the larceny in a sucker's soul." According to the Count's story, he had smuggled into this country a marvelous machine, which, through the mere turning of a crank, could transform ordinary paper into real money. His victims, strangely enough, were often persons with a long record of church attendance and alleged high respectability.

Bigoted Persons Easy Marks for Swindlers

Confidence-man statistics show that the more bigoted persons are, the more eager to run some unfortunate girl out of town for having parked too amorously in Lover's Lane, the more averse to playing cards or taking a drink or dancing after Saturday midnight, the more pliable they may be to the luring tones of a man like Count Lustig as he stands by his money machine, feeding plain paper into one end and apparently scooping up real currency as it issues from the other.

In police parlance the racket is known as "the green goods game." It has been exposed to the point of boredom. Nevertheless, we repeat, for those who may drool at the mouth at the thought of a machine which makes money, there is no such contrivance.

In the demonstration, the faker has "planted" the machine, which is nothing more than a wooden box and a crank, with real money. After he sells his product and makes his getaway, and-end narratives.

The trail winds from city t city and state to state, fron slums to "exclusiveness," rubbing elbows with respectability an alleged honesty. It writhes in an out of avenues which we, as goo citizens, believe to be reserve for integrity; it shakes hand with, and sometimes fills th pockets of, persons who are pai out of our taxes to allegedly pro tect our safety and happiness.

Successful Crook Born in Czechoslovakia

There are thousands of me like Lustig-Miller in variou forms of criminal endeavor.

In the country of his begin nings, now Czechoslovakia, it i the custom for a bastard chil to take the names of both it father and its mother. It ma have been for other reasons however, that "The Count" use two surnames; he was Lustig Miller.

His youth was as obscure as hi birth. There are evidences tha he was of peasant extraction also that he served his time a a conscript in the eternal Euro pean preparation for possibl war, and that, during his perio of training, he received a dee saber-cut which ran from a cor ner of his left eye to the middl of his left cheek, leaving a sca which was to be exceedingly use ful to him in his later years.

In youth he began his caree as a petty swindler, was caugh and sent to prison. That was i Austria. Once out, he began t see Europe from its jails; Ger many, France, Italy and othe countries caught him for issuin bogus checks, for embezzlement and for swindling games whic steadily assumed more magni tude.

At the outbreak of the Worl War, he was known throughou Central Europe as an habitua criminal, all the more dangerou because he had used the proceed of crime for education and wha is looked upon by gullible Ameri cans as "continental polish." H spoke five languages — always however, with an Austrian ac cent. The outbreak of hostilitie in Europe gave him a great op portunity. He left the continen and made an illegal entry int America.

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How Count Lustig-Miller continued his amazing crime

CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

HERE'S TO CRIME

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CHAPTER IV

Back in the old, placid days when Chief Flynn knew the name of every counterfeiter and kept track of him by colored pushpins, there was no such thing as widespread counterfeiting. It was sporadic, local. An engraver would set up his plant in a certain city. He would have his gang of assistants and money-passers, who felt fortunate if they foisted a hundred dollars' worth of "the queer" in a day. Often they did more than make a good living. But with the entrance of syndicate methods, all that was changed.

The same system was employed as was used in the boot legging of liquor. The factory did nothing more than turn out the money which was sold to the jobber at about eight cents on the dollar. The jobber in turn sold it in smaller lots to a number of wholesalers at an increase in price of about 100 per cent, and they purveyed it to retailers at another hundred per cent increase, now bringing the cost to about 35 cents. Following this, the retailer put the money out, often on a commission basis, allowing another hundred per cent profit to himself, and some 30 cents to the person who did the actual passing. Counterfeiting entered a new era.



COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

'Sorry, the Price Has Gone Up'

In many instances, the activities were protected by exactly the same set-ups which had given the bootlegging business so much power in city after city. The same political-crook combinations were made available, the same police were bribed or told by higher authorities to keep their eyes closed. District Attorneys shelved complaints or "forgot" to mention them to grand juries. It was not expensive. Fixing, for those in the business, is ridiculously cheap. Too much avariciousness on the part of a public official meets with universal condemnation by crookdom. Only a

claimed. "I goes to him, see? And I tells him my story. And he says to me, he says: 'Sorry, Jake, but the price has gone up. The newspapers are raising hell and I've got to tighten the line. I can't do a thing for you for less than twenty-four hundred.'"

Jake snorted. "Can you imagine it?" he asked. "That lousy —— asking twenty-four hundred dollars? Why, I knew that cheap —— when he would go for a half a grand. I'll see him in hell before I'll give any twenty-four hundred bucks!"

Illusions fade so swiftly when one knows the underworld. Having been reared with a great respect for public office, it is hard for me even today to visualize the low type of rats which all too often crawl into seats of government. As for the "cheap ——" who had offended Jake, the rum runner, he was the Governor of the state, and he wanted the $2400 for turning Jake's brother out of the penitentiary.

Affiliated with 'Legs' Diamond

Thus the combination of Count Lustig-Miller and Chicago gangland knew just where it could work best to gather profits from its new-found gold mine; the underworld passes along the names of crooked officers, crooked judges, crooked governors as traveling men exchange names in their books. It began distribution of money upon a true wholesale basis. Bills manufactured in Chicago were on sale on both the Pacific and Atantic Coasts within 10 days. Lustig-Miller and other representatives of gangland traveled about the country making contact with syndicate after syndicate. Even children were employed on a commission basis as final passers of smaller bills; it is so easy for a child to run panting into a small store, a piece of currency

gaged in big deals with the currency of larger denominations.

He and the sheriff made several trips to Texas, ostensibly to steal that county money. Then the sheriff dropped out of the picture and The Count entered New York, where he affiliated himself with Jack "Legs" Diamond and made a trip to Europe for the announced purpose of buying tremendous amounts of narcotics with counterfeit currency, the dope to be smuggled in by Diamond's crew of narcotic runners and sold at the usual morphine and heroin prices. That they were partially successful is evidenced by the fact that large sums of counterfeit money later made their appearance in Europe. Following this, Lustig-Miller and his associates embarked in the more dangerous business of purchasing whisky from Canadian runners with the bogus money which Watts and his gang had manufactured.

The Count was married. He had a daughter, then 15 years old, who was being reared in a convent. Nevertheless, he loved flesh, especially if business could be mixed with pleasure. In Pittsburgh there was Mae Sheible. She ran what was known as a "house of refined prostitution," at which place many of the biggest names in American business, professional and manufacturing life had called at one time or another for blondes, brunettes and redheads. These girls, the pick of prostitution in the East, were catered on the call system. Mae is said to have kept a card index of size, eyes, complexion, type of disposition, weight, height and color of hair.

There were photographs in the nude and in evening dress, in case some amorous customer desired to go dancing with his evening's inamorata. Mae herself was often importuned instead of her hired girls; she was pretty, nicely shaped, a good talker and dressed in the fashion of a sophisticated young woman who had made a fortune. But she was temporarily love-proof. Mae had a friend named Joe, the usual worthless type of hanger-on who lives by the labor of a woman. However, when Count Lustig-Miller came into the picture, even Joe was shoved into the background. The Count, with his saber scar, his five languages, his Continental polish, did what millionaires had failed to do, and between other diversions tried to sell her a money machine.

Sucker for a Con Game

Mae was a shrewd purveyor of human flesh, but she was a sucker for a con game. At one time she seriously considered engaging in a wonderful scheme by which buttons might be made out of heavily clabbered milk. She liked the idea of a money

years without once having been arrested; nor had she at any time, to quote her ladylike language, received anything but the most gentlemanly treatment from the police. Anyway, Mae bought the bonds, $15,000 worth of them, and then squawked like a mallard duck when she discovered that they were not worth the paper they were printed upon.

This was two years ago, when Lustig-Miller was at the height of his activities, which now had extended throughout gangland. Perhaps an insight into his sinister activities can best be gained through an incident which occurred later: In running down the kidnapers of Edward G. Bremer of St. Paul, Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation arrested Volney Davis, one of the conspirators. In searching him, they discovered an almost perfect hundred-dollar counterfeit bill concealed in his hatband.

Mae Camped on His Trail

"Why carry that counterfeit bill?" they asked.

"Nothing unusual in that," Volney explained. "Those bills look swell at night, especially if a cop is in a hurry to flash one away before somebody sees him. We use 'em to find out if some dick or cop g

the bootlegging business so much power in city after city. The same political-crook combinations were made available, the same police were bribed or told by higher authorities to keep their eyes closed. District Attorneys shelved complaints or "forgot" to mention them to grand juries. It was not expensive. Fixing, for those in the business, is ridiculously cheap. Too much avariciousness on the part of a public official meets with universal condemnation by crookdom. Only a short time before repeal, I stood on the street corner of a Western city with an angry rum runner.

"That lousy guy" he ex-

[illegible] governors as traveling men exchange names in their books. It began distribution of money upon a true wholesale basis. Bills manufactured in Chicago were on sale on both the Pacific and Atantic Coasts within 10 days. Lustig-Miller and other representatives of gangland traveled about the country making contact with syndicate after syndicate. Even children were employed on a commission basis as final passers of smaller bills; it is so easy for a child to run panting into a small store, a piece of currency wadded into a sweaty palm. There a hurried purchase is made that "Momma wants right away." With the change, the dear little innocent then goes to the waiting retailer who pays him his commission and provides another bill to be passed in the next block. Meanwhile, Lustig-Miller was en-

[illegible] saber scar, his five languages, his Continental polish, did what millionaires had failed to do, and between other diversions tried to sell her a money machine.

Sucker for a Con Game

Mae was a shrewd purveyor of human flesh, but she was a sucker for a con game. At one time she seriously considered engaging in a wonderful scheme by which buttons might be made out of heavily clabbered milk. She liked the idea of a money machine, but she was more interested when Count Lustig-Miller mentioned some bonds which could "be obtained at a price." He didn't exactly say they were "hot," you understand. After all, Mae was a person of attainments, who had operated a refined call-house in Pittsburgh for some

By Courtney Ryley Cooper

us on a pick-up. Searching around, he's sure to come on that century note. Sometimes it doesn't help. Then again, the right line of talk and the century in the dick's mitt sends you on your way and you're out of town before he finds he's been bilked."

However, Count Lustig-Miller had no such easy means of a get-away when the irate Mae camped on his trail for a return of her money from the $15,000 swindle. (No pleasure-lady likes to be "tissue-papered.")

Nearly a year went by. Lustig-Miller returned to Pittsburgh; and, feeling amorous, telephoned the call house. Mae invited him out and called detectives. Joe, her friend, appeared on the scene. Thus a grim reception committee awaited The Count.

It was not, however, an arrest. Mae did not want any publicity; she desired $15,000. Therefore, according to her sworn statement, an all-night conference followed, in which the detectives acted as arbiters. Mae was willing to let bygones be bygones if she got back her money. If she didn't, the detectives were to arrest the Count.

The average citizen undoubtedly will ask why the Count and Mae Sheible and Joe were not arrested. After all—here was a man who had pursued a life of crime for 20 years; here was a woman who plainly was violating the law by running a house of prostitution; here was a man who was living on her earnings. Why were two city detectives willing to enter into an all-night conference designed, not to bring about punishment for a felony on the part of Count Lustig-Miller, but to hold the threat of arrest over him in order that a landlady might get her money? Once upon a time, I myself asked such silly questions. Repetition of such incidents dulls curiosity.

The conference was ended by Lustig-Miller's promise to repay ar \ the passing of $300 in token money.

Cheating Was Her Downfall

Then The Count went away, and in his absence Mae got in a fight with her boy friend when he said he caught her cheating with another man. That was fatal, for Mae had given him for safekeeping a little black book containing the names of every prominent man who owed her money for girling. Joe had taken the book home where, allegedly, it had fallen into the hands of a person who insisted she was Joe's mother. This woman was so horrified by the contents of the book that she telephoned Mae and told her that unless she forked over several thousand dollars, she'd sell the book to the newspapers. Mae refused and sought assistance from official sources to reobtain that book. The newspapers got hold of the story. There was a terrific front page blast which scandalized Pittsburgh, and Mae left town for New York, where after a most pleasant stay at an "exclusive" Fifth Avenue hotel, she opened another house on East Seventy-second street, just off "exclusive" Park avenue.

All this jumble of events has its bearing, for in the meantime, Count Lustig-Miller, constantly threatened with arrest, had made partial restitution by giving Mae a beautiful convertible coupe, for which he obtained $2000 credit on his refunding debt. Joe had gotten drunk and taken the car out, forgetting where he left it. Mae once more had sought the aid of the police. The car was found, and discovered to be a stolen vehicle, a fact not mentioned by Count Lustig-Miller. Again Mae squawked most loudly and named her betrayer. The car had been stolen in New York and transported to Pittsburgh; this made The Count an object of Federal search under the Dyer Act. It also caused special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to look into the possibility that Mae Sheible, now in New York, might have transported girls in violation of white slavery statutes. Besides this, it gave secret service operatives a line on the man for whom they had been searching for nearly three years, ever since 1933 when minor counterfeiting arrests in Chicago had given them their first inkling into the activities of Watts and Lustig-Miller. They watched Mae Sheible's place. One night, practically on the doorstep, they caught Count Lustig-Miller.

(Continued Tomorrow)

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CHAPTER V

Lustig-Miller viewed his arrest lightly. He had reason to do so, for in the conferences which followed he was able to persuade the Secret Service agents that he was merely an innocent adjunct of counterfeiting.

Then he made a trade suggestion—he would turn up a number of plates and counterfeit money in return for freedom. A long confab followed, to decide on an intermediary who would procure these plates and money; picture of a "big seizure of counterfeiting apparatus" always make good publicity, especially when accompanied by a story that a "tremendous ring" has been wiped out.



COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

At last the intermediary was selected. He was Dapper Don Collins, a confidence man with a police record some 30 years long—later accused of being one of Lustig-Miller's active accomplices!

If this seems a blast at a historic institution like the Secret Service, I must hastily add such proceedings are common practice among law enforcement agencies using the older methods of apprehension and detection. These methods are swiftly passing into oblivion as the result of Secretary Henry Morgenthau's active interest in the rebuilding of the Secret Service.

One detail halted the pact. Dapper Don went through all the motions of mysterious contacts with unknown parties. He obtained, as mysteriously, a key to a subway luggage-locker wherein were found a number of photo-engraving plates and fifty-two thousand dollars in counterfeit money.

Even Deal Proves to Be Trickery

The flaw came when it was discovered that some of the counterfeit money and the plates did not match—meaning, of course, that Count Lustig-Miller merely had turned in some worn-out paraphernalia and $52,000, which would be worth nothing attempted in The Count's previous effort to escape punishment and refrained from falling into the trap.

Makes Escape Down Bed Sheet Rope

Following this, The Count sought to hire attorneys who were close friends of men in the office of the United States District Attorney, hoping that their influence would liberate him. The trick failed. He sought political pressure. That did not materialize. Even Mae Sheible, through whose telephone Dapper Don Collins had made those mysterious connections with counterfeiters, could not help him, for the Federal Bureau of Investigation was hot after her on a white slavery charge. So Lustig-Miller used his last resort. He escaped from the Federal Detention Building.

The feat was accomplished by tying twelve bed sheets together, lolling back during the recreation period, then sliding down the bed sheets from the roof to the street. The physical end of a prison escape is usually the easiest part of it.

What goes on before, what persons are "seen," what arrangements are made outside for the necessary getaway, what tools and weapons are slipped the prisoner during recreation hours, what guards are "fixed" to look the other way, what inefficiency of prison management is used as an assisting medium—these are the real ingredients of prison escape.

Investigations Follow Grim Course

The United States Bureau of Prisons follows a grim course in the investigations which follow such a getaway as that of Lustig-Miller's. Under Sanford Bates, the director, an implacable pursuit begins, with the aid of an investigation by John Edgar Hoover's most expert men in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Silence closes tightly about the findings.

But this is certain: If there has been inefficiency, if there has been collusion, if there has been a weak link in what is the finest prison system

world character to bring him meals in his slatternly hide-out and a friendly soul who attempted to take him to Chicago by automobile. But as the start was made, special agents and secret services operatives closed in.

Roots of Crime Still Undisturbed

About a year ago, Count Lustig-Miller was sent to a Federal prison on a sentence of 20 years out of a possible one of 82 years. Watts was caught and given 10 years. Mae Sheible got five years as a white slayer, vainly appealing the case to higher courts. Dapper Don Collins drew six months as a contempt sentence for refusing to testify. Every one hailed what the newspapers termed "the breaking up of a tremendous counterfeiting ring." Nothing of the sort had happened.

The top growth of a noxious weed had been cut off, but the roots remained undisturbed. The jobbers, wholesalers, retailers, passers, fixers, transporters, political and other helpers were not wiped out. These people had found a lucrative business. So with Watts and Lustig-Miller no longer available, they turned to other men who could supply them and business continued as usual.

The point of all this narrative, however, is not to relate the personal story of Lustig-Miller. Nor is the sole purpose to note that, granted the usual rights of parole, The Count can be free again by the time he is 52 years old, a retirement age at which any sensible criminal should be willing to settle down on the savings which this man must have set aside from criminal profits aggregating nearly 2 million dollars, and upon which he paid no income tax.

The purpose of the story is to delineate the tangled morass of crime; how one gang meshes with another and one criminal threads his way through a succession of almost unbelievable events before finally being removed for a time from society, and, most important of all, to draw attention to the fact that crime cannot be wiped out until it is dragged up by the roots.

Upon reading that a giant counterfeiting ring had been wiped out, the average citizen, who heretofore had been watching all currency with eagle eyes, leaned back, relaxed—and continued to take counterfeit money.

Counterfeiting Increases Yearly

One must not forget that crime follows business lines. When the first miniature golf course developed into a rage a few years ago, everybody with a vacant lot stampeded into the business. The same is true of profitable outlawry. A few hundred persons

cent over the previous year which in turn showed an increase of 33 per cent over 1932, at which time the figure was three times that of 1925, about the time Count Lustig-Miller first cast his eyes toward counterfeiting.

In spite of all these arrests, which have brought about some degree of decrease, counterfeiting goes on merrily. Scores of photo-electric engraving plants are working full blast, and printing done on specially imported presses which may cost up to $3500. In addition, old-fashioned engravers continue to work under political protection in the vicinity of Juarez, Mexico, and the money, which is turned out on expensive machinery, is flown over the border by airplane. In fact, the entire note-counterfeiting situation is so serious that one should examine carefully every piece of currency received.

It is true that returning prosperity has, to a great degree, slackened the efforts of the counterfeiter. The Treasury Department reports an extreme drop in counterfeiting activities from their peak, when Count Lustig-Miller was most active. Certainly the arrest of a man with The Count's attainments should put a dent in the totals of any such report.

Plant Closes Up When Discovered

There also is some truth in the idea that by The Count's arrest there was brought about somewhat of a cessation in syndicate handling of bogus money on a basis of steady supply. However, the methods which have followed are ones of true danger. These comprise what is known as the "in and out" system.

A counterfeiting gang sets up its plant. It manufactures bales of money. It distributes, through the wide range of avenues which now are available to persons in the business of manufacturing illegitimate currency, a flood of counterfeits — descending upon business, to be undetected for a time. At last, however, the Secret Service, upon the identification of a counterfeit as a piece of new manufacture, broadcasts warnings.

Immediately the plant shuts

JAN 27 1934

By Courtney Ryley Cooper

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the plant shuts down. Such passers as continue to work do so at their own risk—although by this time their supply of bills has been well depleted. Time passes. The counterfeit field becomes "cool" again. Once more plants begin their efforts—this time with new plates.

The same is true in the manufacture of bogus coins, which, with modern machinery, can be turned out by the millions, and in excellent imitation of real money, even to the milling about the edges. In one arrest, a cellar full of machinery, presses, die-stampers, power cutters, compressor machinery, and expert mechanics to keep all this paraphernalia running, was discovered. The output was devoted entirely to the manufacture of some 5 million nickels.

Bogus Coins as Well as Bills

Only recently there has been a flood of quarters, so well made, so expertly stamped and milled, as to be almost undetectable. I saw five of them a short time ago in what a politician would call the "shadow of the White House," in Washington. An attempt was made to pass several within two blocks of the central offices of the United States Secret Service and in a restaurant which boasts that it has fed every important public official in America. In brief, gangland learned from Count Lustig-Miller that there was a huge profit in counterfeiting. However, even more important than the threat of minor inflation by counterfeit is the devious story of the various channels into which The Count's activities led him. Let us recapitulate:

Represents Type, Not Individual

He was the associate of confidence men and crimesters from one end of America to another. He engaged in narcotic smuggling with a murderous gangster, since killed by his own hand. He purveyed to murderers and kidnapers the means of escaping arrest. He suborned public officials; he bribed, threatened and lured protectors of the peace into betraying their trust. He bought his way out of at least one jail. He engaged either in car thievery or acted for robber gangs in the disposal of their loot. He dodged punishment 40 times, and then received it only through a fluke by failing to keep a bargain.

If there were only one Count Lustig-Miller, worming his way through the jungle growth of the underworld, his story would be merely an amazing recital. However, this man was not an individual, he was the representative of a type. There are thousands like him, all working upon the same principles which guided him: "Everybody's got his price."

This condition tends to support the accusation that the United States is a stupidly outrageous nation in its lackadaisical attitude toward crime in all its phases. It also shows conclusively that to combat such a situation, this country should possess a brand of law enforcement superior to anything the world has ever known.

In only one segment has that been true—the thin line of some 600 men who comprise the politically fearless, coldly efficient Federal Bureau of Investigation as built up under the driving leadership of John Edgar Hoover. From this top standard, law enforcement ranges downward by degrees to a filthy mess inhabited by a slime which passes as police officers—men who do not dare to submit their fingerprints for comparison to guard against a possible criminal background.

It all adds up to the fact that one of the best ways to "do something" about lawbreaking would be to devote some serious attention to what should be done about the American brand of law enforcement—and that is a subject as tangled as the jungles of crime.

(Continued Tomorrow)

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been wiped out.

At last the intermediary was selected. He was Dapper Don Collins, a confidence man with a police record some 30 years long —later accused of being one of Lustig-Miller's active accomplices!

If this seems a blast at a historic institution like the Secret Service, I must hastily add such proceedings are common practice among law enforcement agencies using the older methods of apprehension and detection. These methods are swiftly passing into oblivion as the result of Secretary Henry Morgenthau's active interest in the rebuilding of the Secret Service.

One detail halted the pact. Dapper Don went through all the motions of mysterious contacts with unknown parties. He obtained, as mysteriously, a key to a subway luggage-locker wherein were found a number of photo-engraving plates and fifty-two thousand dollars in counterfeit money.

Even Deal Proves to Be Trickery

The flaw came when it was discovered that some of the counterfeit money and the plates did not match—meaning, of course, that Count Lustig-Miller merely had turned in some worn-out paraphernalia and $52,000, which would be worth nothing while the true machinery of counterfeiting remained hidden. So he was placed in the Federal Detention Building on a charge of conspiracy to counterfeit.

There he tried every dodge which had worked so successfully in former years. He wrote letters to the chief of the secret service, offering in repayment for his liberty to turn over to United States authorities a Chinese smuggling ring operating off the New Jersey coast, two counterfeiting plants in New York, the actual participants in an armored truck robbery of 427 thousand dollars in Brooklyn, an opium-smuggling ring in New York City, besides sufficient evidence to convict a United States Government official on a bribery charge connected with counterfeiting.

The secret service viewed these offers as having the same background as the confidence game

The feat was accomplished by tying twelve bed sheets together, lolling back during the recreation period, then sliding down the bed sheets from the roof to the street. The physical end of a prison escape is usually the easiest part of it.

What goes on before, what persons are "seen," what arrangements are made outside for the necessary getaway, what tools and weapons are slipped the prisoner during recreation hours, what guards are "fixed" to look the other way, what inefficiency of prison management is used as an assisting medium—these are the real ingredients of prison escape.

Investigations Follow Grim Course

The United States Bureau of Prisons follows a grim course in the investigations which follow such a getaway as that of Lustig-Miller's. Under Sanford Bates, the director, an implacable pursuit begins, with the aid of an investigation by John Edgar Hoover's most expert men in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Silence closes tightly about the findings.

But this is certain: If there has been inefficiency, if there has been collusion, if there has been a weak link in what is the finest prison system in the entire world, that link is removed forthwith, stern punishment descends, deeper silence follows—and men do not escape again.

Now that Lustig-Miller was out, he went back to Pittsburgh. There, magically, he found a woman to conceal him, an under-

by the time he [illegible] a retirement age at which any sensible criminal should be willing to settle down on the savings which this man must have set aside from criminal profits aggregating nearly 2 million dollars, and upon which he paid no income tax.

The purpose of the story is to delineate the tangled morass of crime; how one gang meshes with another and one criminal threads his way through a succession of almost unbelievable events before finally being removed for a time from society, and, most important of all, to draw attention to the fact that crime cannot be wiped out until it is dragged up by the roots.

Upon reading that a giant counterfeiting ring had been wiped out, the average citizen, who heretofore had been watching all currency with eagle eyes, leaned back, relaxed—and continued to take counterfeit money.

Counterfeiting Increases Yearly

One must not forget that crime follows business lines. When the first miniature golf course developed into a rage a few years ago, everybody with a vacant lot stampeded into the business. The same is true of profitable outlawry. A few hundred persons engaged in counterfeiting until the time Lustig-Miller put it on a basis of big business; there are now thousands.

In 1935 alone, nearly four thousand persons, including The Count, were arrested for making and passing counterfeit money. That was an increase of 25 per

basis of steady supply. However, the methods which have followed are ones of true danger. These comprise what is known as the "in and out" system.

A counterfeiting gang sets up its plant. It manufactures bales of money. It distributes, through the wide range of avenues which now are available to persons in the business of manufacturing illegitimate currency, a flood of counterfeits — descending upon business, to be undetected for a time. At last, however, the Secret Service, upon the identification of a counterfeit as a piece of new manufacture, broadcasts warnings.

Immediately the plant shuts

JAN 27 1938

CT:ACS

RECORDED

94-3-4-20-462

January 28, 1938.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
433 N. Lakeview Drive,
Sebring, Florida.

Dear Ryley:-

I am returning herewith the letter addressed to you on January 13th from the office of the Editor-in-Chief of Liberty Magazine together with the letter to the Macfadden Publications, Inc., dated December 29, 1937, from the American Munitions Company, in which permission is requested by that organization to quote from the article entitled "Home Town G-Men", which was published in the December 25th issue of Liberty.

I believe you should decline this request inasmuch as the American Munitions Company plans to use the excerpts in connection with the sale of a commercial product.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures.

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

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WCB/dlg

Edgar:

What would you suggest I do about this? (s) Ryley

COPY

Should I or should I not give them permission?

LIBERTY

Chanin Bldg.,
122 E. 42nd St.,
New York, N. Y.

Lexington 2-9050

January 13, 1938.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
c/o Reader's Digest,
Pleasantville, New York.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Mr. Cooper:

We are enclosing herewith copy of a letter received from the American Munitions Company for permission to quote from your article entitled HOME TOWN G MEN which was published in the December 25, 1937, issue of Liberty.

Since we own only first American and Canadian serial rights we are referring the request to you. We informed Mr. Francis G. Alexander, of the American Munitions Company that he would undoubtedly hear from you direct.

Best wishes always.

Very sincerely yours,

OFFICE OF THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Per: (Signed) Helen Herman

RS

Enclosure

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-462
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 31 1938 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
RES. DIV.
FILE

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COPY

PHONE DELAWARE 3948

AMERICAN MUNITIONS COMPANY
2619 Indiana Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

December 29, 1937.

Macfadden Publications, Inc.
205 E. 42nd Street,
New York City, N. Y.

Gentlemen:-

We have read with great interest, the article in Liberty Magazine, under the heading, 'Home Town G-Men' by Courtney Ryley Cooper and extend our highest compliments to you and Mr. Cooper on it.

We are happy to see the subject of crime fighting with modern methods not only brought before the public generally, but also before those engaged in the work, who have been prone to ridicule them as "New fangled ideas which won't work'.

This Company is engaged in the sale of Chemical Warfare or "Tear Gas' equipment for use in Police and Sheriff's departments and, it has only been within the past three years that the use of these products has been general. This is the result of over ten years of educational effort and, we are therefore well aware of the difficulties confronting the enforcement officer who steps out and abandons the methods of 'horse and buggy' days.

The year 1937 with it's wide-spread industrial strife has been great quantities of Tear Gas used and there were dozens of cases where mobs, mis-guided by professional agitators to an enraged pitch, were easily controlled and dispersed with-out injuries or death because of its use. On the other hand as a monument to old fashioned police methods was the riot of the year which resulted in ten persons deaths simply because the officers were not equipped with modern Tear Gas supplies. This was through no fault of those police officers who had only the tools at hand to work with, however, and who, under the circumstances did the best they could.

Mr. Cooper's article verifies the statements which we have been expounding for the past several years and we therefore ask your permission to quote from it. We know the weight Liberty carries and we feel it will aid us greatly in our efforts to help modernize police and enforcement departments.

Thanking you for your consideration, we are,

Yours very truly,

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/ldy

AMERICAN MUNITIONS COMPANY
(S) Francis G. Alexander

FGA:H

94-3-4-20-462

SAINT PAUL'S SCHOOL
FOR BOYS
2101 ROGERS AVENUE
BALTIMORE, MD.

Feb. 1st 1938

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

My dear Mr. Hoover;-

I want to express my warm appreciation of your letter in answer to my inquiry about the book "Here's to Crime".

The pamphlets which you so kindly sent me will be put to effective use in placing before our students crime-preventive information.

With sincere best wishes for you and your great organization, I am

Respectfully yours,

Geo. S. Hamilton
Headmaster

GSH/MB

See 94-3-4-20-460

Courtney Ripley Cooper

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEB/dr

94-3-4-20-463
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 2 1938 P. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE
RES. DIV.

COPY

January 28, 1938.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
433 North Lake View Drive,
Sebring, Florida.

Dear Ryley:

I desire to express to you my sincere appreciation for your telegram of January 20, 1938, advising that you will be available for a lecture before the FBI National Police Academy during the week of February 7, 1938. In this connection, subject to your convenience, I am placing your lecture on the program before a joint session of the FBI National Police Academy and the training school for newly appointed Special Agents for Tuesday morning, February 8, 1938, at 10:00 A.M. Your kindness and cooperation are deeply appreciated.

I also desire to express to you my appreciation for your congratulations on the solution of the Ross kidnaping case. I agree with you that this case has a number of items of more than usual interest in it which I shall be glad to discuss with you when you are here.

I shall drop you a note relative to my hope of getting to Florida at a comparatively early date.

With assurances of my best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

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DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEB/dag

RECORDED

94-3-4-20464
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 1 1938
U.S.

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

Granite Falls, Minn.
February 5, 1938

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Members of the Granite Falls Public Library board wish to acknowledge with gratitude your generous gift of the volume, "Ten Thousand Public Enemies" by Courtney Ryley Cooper.

We assure you that this book will be put into circulation immediately with confidence, on our part, that its reading will bring many pleasant hours to the patrons of this library.

Yours very truly,

GRANITE FALLS PUBLIC LIBRARY

Sheldon W. Peterson

By Sheldon W. Peterson

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DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

no answer required 2/14

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-465

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 9 1938 P. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON RES. DIV. Miss Gandy FILE

RFG:HA
~~94-3-6883~~
~~94-3-4-204-466~~

February 19, 1938.

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-466

Mr. G. K. Stump,
Stuarts Draft School,
Waynesboro, Virginia.

Dear Mr. Stump:

I have your letter of February 13, 1938 and I am very happy indeed to know of your interest in our crime problem.

May I assure you that it is a pleasure to forward to you the booklet entitled "How to Fight Crime," published by Mrs. William Brown Meloney, Editor of This Week magazine, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York, from whom you may secure additional copies should you desire.

I am also enclosing a number of this Bureau's publications which I thought might be of interest and value to you and your class.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures

Primer
FBI
Sel & Train
Crim Ident
Tech Lab
Part of Youth in Law Enf
Jamboree Speech

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WSB/ltg

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-5-6883

COPY

Waynesboro, Virginia.
February 13, 1938

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The Seventh grade in the Stuarts Draft School is studying a Unit on Crime. Can your Department send us any material for this study? We will investigate the causes of crime and the prevention of crime especially, but we would like to make ourselves intelligent about the standing of the U. S. in this respect, types of crime, etc.

Any assistance you can give us will be greatly appreciated.

We follow with much interest your articles in the American Magazine,

Very sincerely yours,

(S) G. K. Stump

COMMENDATION

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-5-6883

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DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-466
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 17 1938 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

RES. DIV. PERS. FILES

JJM:PED
94-3-4-20-467

March 4, 1938.

RECORDED

Mr. Ralph D. Wheeler,
Relay, Maryland.

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

In the absence of Mr. Hoover from Washington I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 24, 1938, advising Mr. Hoover of your reaction to a recent article in the American Magazine. On behalf of Mr. Hoover I wish to express appreciation for your candor in expressing your views.

I am glad to know that your son enjoyed the address recently delivered by Special Agent T. W. Dawsey of this Bureau's Washington, D. C., field division, before the students of West Nottingham Academy at Colora, Maryland.

Sincerely yours,
For the Director,

Harold Nathan,
Assistant Director.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hettel
Mr. Lester
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Naughton
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Candy

CC-Washington Field

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR - 4 1938
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEB/Berg

Relay Md Feb 24, 1938

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir

I am a man 5 1/2 ft. My father was 5 and my grandfather 6. I am the shortest of five brothers. I have one son 5'9" and one, who is older, shorter than I. — Last night I read an article in American Magazine in which you referred to a man 5'7" as a "runt". There are many men throughout the country who will read that article who are less than 5'7" who will feel just a little bit hurt

ans. 3/4/38 JJM

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Fenworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hottel
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Naughten
Mr. Schneider
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Candy

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94-3-4-20-467
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 26 1938 A.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
RES. DIV.
Miss Candy

by it. My son at West Nottingham Academy, Rising Sun, Md. wrote home enthusiastic reports of a talk which one of your men gave at the Academy at his invitation. He brought home the letter to show us that you had personally signed. He was very proud. — But I hope that he wont run across your article about the Brady gang. My big job is to build up his self confidence. He has a fine mind and a wonderful body + physique but he lost out in Jr. Football on account of his size (5'6") I know from experience the handicaps

of an underaged man.

I feel that you have done great things for your country Mr Hoover. I believe, I'm being a friend by writing you about my reaction. I'm an older man than you and have seen a lot of life. I believe that you are big enough to understand.

Sincerely Yours.

Ralph D. Wheeler

LBN:MKH

94-3-4-20-468

March 14, 1938.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
RECORDED 433 North Lakewood Drive,
Sebring, Florida.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145WEB/lg

Dear Ryley:

Your article entitled, "The King of Banditland," has been reviewed in the Bureau and a few minor suggestions are being set forth herein for your consideration.

Page 1, Line 3 — It is suggested that the word "March" be changed to "January," in view of the fact that Henry Roan Horse was murdered on January 26, 1933.

Page 2, Line 19 — It is suggested that the words "one of the" be inserted before the word "greatest." If this is done, "melodrama" should be changed to "melodramas."

Page 3, Par. 1, Line 1 — It is suggested that the words "by evidence" be deleted in view of the fact that only a few of the two dozen mysterious deaths were investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, although, according to Hale's nephew he benefited from every murder.

Page 5, Par. 3, Line 1 — Undoubtedly the spelling of the word "lien" is a typographical error. Of course, you would want to change this on this page and in the other instances where it is subsequently used in the article.

Page 11, Par. 2 — In the sentence beginning on line 7, indicating that Bill Stepson died on the steps of a friend's home, it is suggested that this be changed to reflect that Stepson was found dead in bed. According to the Bureau's files, Stepson died supposedly from imbibing too freely in corn whiskey, although no alcohol was found in his stomach.

Page 12, Line 13 — "$250,000" should be changed to "$100,000."

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

MAR 19 1938
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Page 13, Line 9 — It is suggested that the word "old" be deleted as Henry Roan Horse died when he was 40 years of age.

Page 13, Par. 1 — In describing the killing of Henry Roan Horse, it is suggested that the reference to Henry Roan Horse's being killed in an automobile on the top of a lonely hill, be revised to indicate that the murder took place at the bottom of a canyon. I would like to suggest that you consider the desirability of deleting the specific reference to the name of Sheriff Harve Freeze. It is believed that a mere reference to the official as sheriff should be sufficient and would safeguard against any possible comeback from this individual.

Page 18, Par. 1 — It is suggested that the sentence beginning in the last line, which reads, "But slowly retribution took shape," be revised to delete the word "retribution" in view of frequent criticism directed to advocates of honest law enforcement, charging them with possibly seeking retribution rather than justice. It is believed that the sentence could be revised to read, "But slowly justice was being insured." On page 24, the word "retribution" appears again in line 1 of paragraph 1, and it is suggested that in this instance it also be revised and some other phrase used indicating that the wholesale murderers were about to be brought to justice.

I feel that this article is particularly well written and am sure that it will be found most interesting.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Cordially,

CC-Mr. Tamm

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

DEB:ERM

March 11, 1938.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEB/kcg.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

The writer has carefully reviewed the article entitled "The King of Banditland", written by the Director in conjunction with Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, describing the activities of Bill Hale. The following observations have been made in connection with the review of the I. C. in this case together with the entire file:

Page 1, line 3 - It is noted that in March 1923 Hale ordered the murder of Henry Roan. This appears to be incorrect inasmuch as Henry Roan was murdered on January 26, 1923.

Page 2, line 5 et sequence - This article indicates the individual murdered in this incident as being Henry Roan Horse. In serial 175 it is mentioned that this individual is known as Rone Horse, but otherwise throughout the entire file his name is given as Henry Rone.

Page 3, line 9 - The statement is made that "this man was connected by evidence with more than twenty murders". In serial 815 Hale's nephew says that Hale benefited from every murder and it is known that there were about two dozen mysterious deaths. However, as the file does not indicate that Hale was ever proved definitely to have been connected with all of them, it would appear advisable to state that "this man is believed to have been connected". Hale is known to have been a rustler and is known to have made false claims against Indians, supporting them in any manner which he saw fit, but the specific instances mentioned on page four and five describing the Indian whose ten cattle were stolen and the case wherein Hale used perjured testimony of a group of his friends, has not been substantiated from the file. It is presumed, however, that this is correct or is illustrative of the way Hale worked.

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94-3-4-20-468
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 16 1938 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

Pages 7, 16 and 20 - There is mention made of the fact that the Indians illuminated their houses and yards because of the fear of stalking death. This is presumed to be correct but has not been verified from the file.

Page 10, line 19 et sequence - Detailed information is contained at this point concerning the death of George Bigheart. Card Index lists George Bigheart as being discussed only in serial 90, wherein it is set forth that he died at an Oklahoma City hospital after having been taken there by Bill Hale; that his death was under mysterious circumstances, and it was believed that Hale had had Bigheart execute a deed to him prior to death, but this deed did not later show up. No mention is made of George Bigheart's family or background although the article is in all probability correct.

Page 11, line 17 - The article sets forth that Bill Stepson, champion roper, died mysteriously on the steps of a friend's home. This appears to be incorrect inasmuch as the file indicates that Stepson was found dead in bed, supposedly from corn whiskey although no alcohol was found in his stomach. This is all the information found concerning Stepson according to Card Index. On page 11 the manner of several unknown deaths is set out although the names of the victims are not included. The manner of these deaths has not been verified by the file and it does not appear that in general they were investigated by the Bureau.

Page 12, line 13 - The estate of Annie Brown is indicated to be $250,000, whereas reports indicate that her estate at the time of her death was about $100,000 and that her sisters' estates were similar in size.

Page 13, line 9 - While not believed to be important, the continuity indicates Henry Rone to have been an elderly person whereas his age at time of death was forty years.

Page 13, line 16 - The article sets out that Henry Roan was murdered on the top of a lonely hill, whereas the file indicated that his murder took place at the bottom of a canyon.

It is believed that with the exception of these observations the article is otherwise correct in so far as facts or data are concerned.

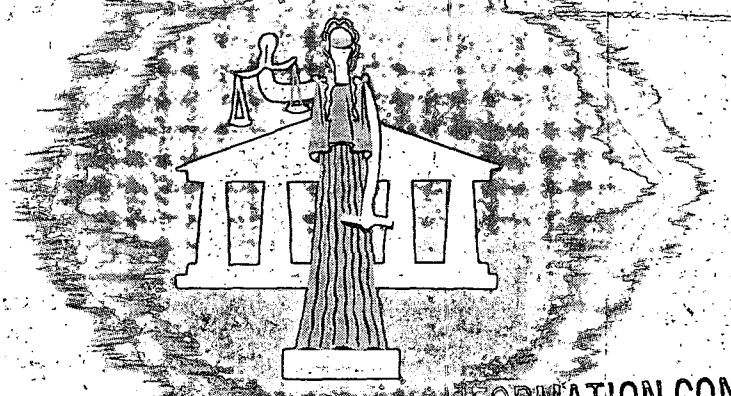
Respectfully,

D. E. Belch.

AN AMERICAN GUEST EDITORIAL

E AMERICAN MAGAZINE. MARCH, 1938.

JUSTICE



INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

THE idea of justice has always been associated in the mind of civilized man with punishment. This is natural, for justice arose in society as a safeguard, as an insurance policy for honest, law-abiding citizens, against the ravages of men who did not feel the same impulses of decency and respect for property and morals as their neighbors. If all men behaved in the same way about property, manners, and morals, there would be no such word as justice.

In the past, justice has always been associated with the idea of measure. It has been thought of in terms of balanced trade—an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. If a man took five measures of grain from his neighbor, or if his cattle ate that much from his neighbor's store, justice required him to return five measures of grain. If a man killed another man, he forfeited his own life in payment.

That is not true today. It is possible to take three men who have committed identical crimes before three different judges and get three different sentences. One man will get three years, another five to seven years, and a third fifteen to twenty years. This is possible because laws set only a maximum penalty, with no minimum, allowing the judge to choose any length of time he prefers up to the maximum.

For instance, the penalty for counterfeiting currency is a maximum of fifteen years' imprisonment. The penalty for counterfeiting coins is a maximum of ten years' imprisonment. And the length of the sentences imposed for violations of these laws has been steadily decreasing during the past years. Meanwhile, the number of violations has increased.

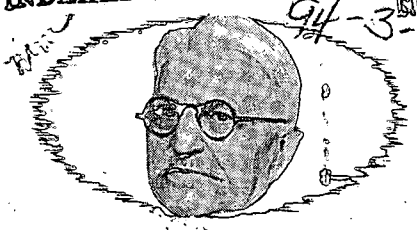
The obvious conclusion is that the criminal, seeing this tendency toward leniency, seizes upon the manufacture and distribution of illegal money, not as an adventurer, as was the old criminal facing exact penalties, but as a gambler, taking a chance on two or three years instead of ten or fifteen.

What is needed today is a return to the idea that justice is a measure, to be meted out according to a table as unchangeable as the decimal system. Instead of a judge handing down a sentence according to his inclination, which may or may not be influenced by a bad breakfast, or a good evening at bridge, the prisoner's punishment should be determined by a new code whereby the offense should dictate the sentence, with additional years for first, second, third, and fourth offenses. Another suggestion might be that a convicted prisoner be remanded for sentence, the term to be determined by a board of three judges, of which the trial judge is a member.

The courts would welcome either of these changes. Either would remove from a single individual much of the burden of deciding the exact shade of a man's guilt. By one method the sentences could be read from a table of figures unchangeable even by so much as a day. The criminal would know where he stood, and he might think more seriously before committing a crime.

By the other the possible influence of courtroom pyrotechnics in determining a sentence would be eliminated. Some of the contempt for law which has been growing rapidly would be dissipated, and justice would be returned to its proper place in society, as a safeguard and an insurance policy.

INDEXED 94-3 NOT RECORDED 41-20-4681



WILLIAM H. MORAN
Former Chief, U. S. Secret Service
Guest Editorial Writer

other hand and he was looking anxiously into her eyes. "Come on out here to the table"—he tugged at her—"I see your belated birthday gift."

Libby, silent now and submissive, let herself be guided. The others trooped after her. Not for long could they be subdued; their laughter escaped in ripples. "The birthday gift is on your plate," someone prompted.

She fumbled with envelopes. She drew papers from one of them, and the family leaned forward, expectant. "What is it?" She looked around helplessly. "Who—who's going to Florida?" She managed that, biting her lips to steady them.

The control of the Shermans broke and the table rocked. "You and Mother—that's who." Mark made himself heard. "On a boat sailing Wednesday."

"You shouldn't have." She lifted her eyes slowly. "How in the world—? Mother, who—?"

"The children have it all arranged." Mrs. Sherman patted her anxiously. "We haven't a word to say."

Barney helped her with the second envelope. He fluttered its contents up and down, tickling her nose. Checks.

"We sold the car," Glad put in proudly. "Even banged up as it was, it brought $500. Dad is putting new tires on his old one for us and—"

They were all talking at once then.

"You, Rolf—you can't—" Libby was holding Rolf's check out to him and her fingers were trembling slightly now.

"Of course I can." Rolf was matter-of-fact. "Borrowed on my insurance. Carrying too much, anyway. Why, we owe it to you."

"Five hundred plus five hundred is a thousand," Mark was computing, "and you have your Christmas Club money. Why, you can buy a yacht. You can sail down." Mark's eyes apologized for there being no check from him.

"Children, children—" Minna Sherman was pouting. "I can't get a word in. Let me tell about renting the house. A retired army officer and his wife are taking it furnished for the whole winter, Libby. They may buy. Gracious, this big place had just got to be too much for me." She looked around, and her eyes were blue and bright over the fib. "We'll find a little apartment when we come back."

HERB was out of all this. . . . No, Herb was in it, too. Libby met his eyes, and for a moment he was the only one in it. "You mustn't cry." She held to that and pressed her eyelids tightly together. "Everybody gets a kiss!" she called then, gaily. "Everybody." She was up, and making the rounds. She kissed Glad's cool and lovely cheek, Barney's ludicrously pursed and simpering lips, Mark's eye just where the laugh and worry wrinkles were, the cranberry-stained cheek of little Patsy. She came to Herb, and the rest of them were mysteriously shut out. But it had been only partly Herb. The rest of it had been something hidden away in the gay hearts of all the gay Shermans. She had somehow always known it was there.

She bent to kiss Herb's cheek, too, but he would have none of that. He caught her head and pulled her lips down to his, while Shermans cheered. "I'll be down at the end of the year," he said.

✣ ✣ ✣ ✣ ✣

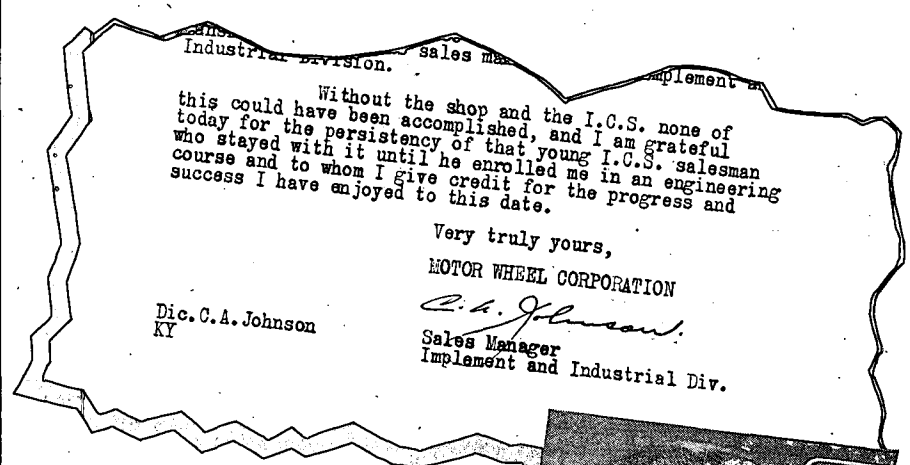
TWO BROKEN ANKLES inspired his first step toward success!

C. A. JOHNSON, sales manager of the Implement and Industrial Division of Motor Wheel Corporation, Lansing, Michigan, was forced to quit school at the age of fifteen, due to the death of his father. He found employment in a small machine works.

Later he was injured in a plant accident, breaking both ankles and a shoulder. "With the prospect of many weeks in the hospital," he says, "it seemed the right time to take an I. C. S. Course." He enrolled for engineering.

Two years later he became chief draftsman of the Muncie Gear Works. Following this he was assistant chief engineer of the Chevrolet Motor Company. In 1918 he began a thirteen-year association with the Hyatt Roller Bearing Company. In this position he built up a nation-wide acquaintanceship with implement and industrial machinery manufacturers.

In 1931 he became general sales manager of the Roller Bearing Company of Trenton, New Jersey, and left this position to become district manager in New York and Pennsylvania of the Chevrolet Motor Company. Looking back over his career, here is what Mr. Johnson says:





The Business Leaders of today are the I.C.S. students of yesterday!

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

BOX 7498-H, SCRANTON, PENNA.

☆ Without cost or obligation, please send me a copy of your booklet, **"Who Wins and Why,"** ☆ and full particulars about the subject *before* which I have marked X:

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL COURSES

☐ Architect
☐ Architectural Draftsman
☐ Building Estimating
☐ Contractor and Builder
☐ Structural Engineer
☐ Structural Draftsman
☐ Electrical Engineer
☐ Electric Lighting
☐ Telegraph Engineer
☐ Telephone Work ☐ Radio
☐ Refrigeration
☐ Welding, Electric and Gas
☐ Reading Shop Blueprints
☐ Sheet Metal Worker
☐ Machinist ☐ Toolmaker
☐ Patternmaker ☐ Boilermaker
☐ Heat Treatment of Metals
☐ Bridge Engineer
☐ Bridge and Building Foreman
☐ Highway Engineer
☐ Civil Engineer
☐ Surveying and Mapping
☐ Mechanical Engineering
☐ Mechanical Draftsman
☐ Diesel Engines
☐ Aviation Engines
☐ Automobile Mechanic
☐ Plumbing ☐ Steam Fitting
☐ Heating ☐ Ventilation
☐ Air Conditioning
☐ Steam Engineer
☐ Steam Electric Engineer
☐ Marine Engineer
☐ Management of Inventions
☐ R. R. Locomotives
☐ R. R. Section Foreman
☐ Air Brakes ☐ Signalmen
☐ Chemistry ☐ Pharmacy
☐ Coal Mining
☐ Cotton Manufacturing
☐ Woolen Manufacturing
☐ Poultry Farming
☐ Agriculture
☐ Navigation

BUSINESS TRAINING COURSES

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☐ Industrial Management
☐ Traffic Management
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☐ Cost Accountant
☐ C. P. Accountant
☐ Bookkeeping
☐ Secretarial Work
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☐ Salesmanship
☐ Service Station Salesmanship
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☐ Civil Service ☐ Mail Carrier
☐ Railway Mail Clerk
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☐ High School Subjects
☐ College Preparatory
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☐ Cartooning
☐ Lettering Show Cards
☐ Signs

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☐ Professional Dressmaking and Designing
☐ Home Dressmaking
☐ Advanced Dressmaking
☐ Tea Room and Cafeteria Management, Catering
☐ Millinery
☐ Foods and Cookery

Name..... *Age*..... *Address*.....

City..... *State*..... *Present Position*.....

If you reside in Canada, send this coupon to the International Correspondence Schools Canadian, Limited Montreal, Canada

JJMcG:JDiF
94-3-4-20-469

RECORDED

May 2, 1938.

Mr. F. C. Mooney,
396 Du Pont Avenue,
Paulsboro, New Jersey.

Dear Mr. Mooney:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated April 18, 1938, calling this Bureau's attention to the advertisement which appears on page 143 of the May, 1938, issue of The American Magazine, and I assure you that your courtesy in doing so is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAY 2 1938
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

April 18-38
Paulsboro N.J.

Mr J. Edgar Hoover
Washington. D. C.

Sir.

There may not be anything to it, but get a magazine called The American magazine, may issue.

Look at comic ~~tuner~~ Toonerville Folks. Study bottom picture it is on Page 143.

Kelloggs all-Bran add.

F. C. Mooney.
396 Du Pont. ave.
Paulsboro.

ACKD 5/2/38

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DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-469

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 20 1938 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ONE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-160

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

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

CT:ACS

Date 4-20-38

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper called me on April 19th stating that he had received a communication from Mr. Sumner Blossom of the American Magazine, who was anxious to have you attend a luncheon of advertising men as a guest and not as a speaker. There will be two of these luncheons - one on May 2nd and one on May 16th at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York.

I told Mr. Cooper I knew you could not attend the one on May 16th inasmuch as you have arranged to speak at Kansas City on May 17th at the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, but that I would find out whether you could attend on May 2nd. Mr. Cooper stated he is planning to go to New York on May 2nd for this luncheon and also to see his doctor.

I have prepared a letter to Mr. Blossom concerning this matter as suggested by Mr. Cooper.

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DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145WEB/dlg

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-470
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 22 1938 P. M.
CLYDE TOLSON.
Signature DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON RES AM
FILE

CT:ACS

April 20, 1938.

Mr. Sumner Blossom,
Editor, The American Magazine,
250 Park Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Blossom:-

Ryley Cooper has told me of your kind invitation to me to attend one of your luncheons at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on May 2nd or May 16th.

Unfortunately, I have a previous engagement on May 2nd here and on May 17th, I am scheduled to speak at Kansas City, Missouri, before a convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Accordingly, I regret very much that it will not be possible for me to be with you.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

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

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MAILED & INDEXED
APR 21 1938
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

94-3-4-20-471
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 22 1938 P. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

nichols

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
SEBRING, FLORIDA

April 23-38

Dear Clyde:

This is one of a series of mysterious letters I have been receiving for the last three months and they are ceasing to be funny.

At first I threw them away, thinking them ~~xxxxx~~ the work of some nut---maybe so--and that they would stop. But they keep on coming.

I don't know what to do about them if anything.

Only my fingerprints, besides the writer's, should be on this letter.

Samezever

Courtney Ryley Cooper
Deiss
4/27/38

LATENT FINGERPRINTS

SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LABORATORY
4-26-38

Placed in cello envelope by CA Folson 4/25
ans 4/25

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

ENCL

94-3-4-20-472
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 26 1938 A.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
S.F. LAB. FOLSOM RESEARCH ONE
FILE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

22767
9510

(Recorded 4-27-38 10:00 A.M.)

Laboratory Report

Case: Examination of letter received by Courtney Ryley Cooper.

Number: 94-3-4-20-472

file

Specimens:

94-3-4-20-472 Q 1 Envelope postmarked "New York, N. Y. Sta. C., Apr. 20, 1938, 5:00 P. M."

Q 2 Accompanying letter beginning "I mustn't write much to you until I locate some pictures and make sure...."

Examination requested by: Mr. C. A. Tolson, Reply by memo.

Date received: from Mr. Tolson, 4/26/38 mtg 1:30 P. M. (chp Apr. 26, 1938.)

Examination requested: Document- Fingerprint

Result of examination:

Examination by: Pickering
Deiss

No latents developed

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEB/tlg

L-7

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Date 4/20 1935

FROM: Technical Laboratory

TO: Single Fingerprint Section

Case Number: 94-3-4-20-472

No latent fingerprints developed ✓

Iodine prints developed on _____

Silver nitrate prints on _____

____Identiscope negatives attached hereto.

REMARKS: _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

L-14

E. P. Coffey

By: _____

Examiner.

CT:ACS

94-3-4-20-472

April 25, 1938.

RECORDED

INDEXED

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
433 North Lakeview Drive,
Sebring, Florida.

Dear Ryley:-

I have seen your letter of April 23rd addressed to Clyde with which you enclosed the letter signed "Victoria Elm" and I am arranging for a special inquiry to be made in an effort to establish the identity of the sender.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

See 62-47837

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
25 1938
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 26 1938 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
APR 25 1938
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

May 1, 1938

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

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

11 AM:

Mr. Courtney Riley Cooper called advising that he is located at the Hotel Wheyland, 40 East 54th St. in New York City.
He will be at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C. Thursday morning.

Respectfully,

G. W. Gutteridge

G. W. Gutteridge,
Communication Section.

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DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-473
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 3 1938 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON | Miss Gandy | Kleinkauf | FILE

RECORDED RFG:PED May 6, 1938.
94-3-4-20-474

Mr. E. A. Gerry,
400 Elm Street,
Hopkinton, Massachusetts.

Dear Mr. Gerry:

Your letter of April 27, 1938, has been received and I am pleased to know that you enjoyed the article which you read in the American Magazine.

I deeply appreciate the thoughtfulness which prompted you to write to me concerning your views on crime in our country and I do want to thank you for your courtesy.

It has occurred to me that you might like to read some of our pamphlets regarding the work of the FBI and it is a pleasure to enclose several booklets and copies of my addresses. I hope you will find this material interesting.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEB/dag

Enclosure

The FBI
Crim. Ident.
Part of Youth in Law Enforce.
Crime & the Citizen
Crime's Challenge
Public Duty in Law Enforce.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAY 6 1938
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Hopkinton Mass
April 27 1938

Mr. Hoover
Dear Sir.

I have just read a very intertaining and entrusting article that you wrote in the American magazine.

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-474

But I believe, if the Gov. would clean up all the Police Depts all over the country, there would be very little crime committed. As I don't believe there is a joint or rack-it that could run two weeks without Police or Political protection.

INVESTIGATION
MAY 5 1938 P.M.
RES. DIV. JUSTICE
FILE

COMMENDATION

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR CLASSIFICATION ACTION

Yours truly
E. A. Gerry
400 Elm St Hopkinton Mass

ans. 5/6/38

FORWARDED

FILES SECTION

MAY 5 6 59 PM 1938

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED

FILES SECTION

MAY 5 11 49 AM 1938

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FED. BUR. OF INVEST.

U.S.D.

MAY - 6 1938 PM

RESEARCH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEB/dag

May 10, 1938.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:

Pursuant to your request, I am enclosing herewith the items which you desire and which I trust will be of assistance to you in your study on William Donald Mayer and his mother, "Shoe Box Annie."

With best wishes and kind regards,

Cordially,

Clyde Tolson

Enclosure

Photostatic copies newspaper clippings
Copies reports on Mayer case

See 62-47705

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

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEB/Ag

mailed 5/10 V. lenck
mlw ag

RECORDED & INDEXED
94-3-4-20-475
FILE ... ION
MAY ...
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

Report of D. H. Dickason, March 4, 1926.

D. EARL MONTAIGNE, alias C. C. Skidmore, alias D. E. Montague, etc.; DAVE RANDALL; MRS. MARIE POPOVICH; ANNIE SAPITO (Victims) WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

Synopsis of Facts: MONTAIGNE (SKIDMORE) convicted at Salt Lake City 3-2-26 and sentenced to 3 years and fined $1000.

Details: At Butte, Montana.

The following self-explanatory telegram was received:

"Salt Lake City Utah 1926 Feb 25

"D H Dickason
Special Agent in Charge Department of Justice Butte Mont
Subpoena has this day been issued for your appearance here as witness on March first nineteen twenty six ten am case of United States v Montaigne and Randall
Smith Asst United States Attorney."

Authority to proceed received from the Bureau, and I proceeded as authorized.

At Salt Lake City, Utah.

The trial was had on March first and second, JUDGE CHARLES B. DAVIS presiding. SKIDMORE, or, MONTAIGNE, and his mother are experts at framing a defence and, from much, experience, are as slippery as eels. Their attorney, F. W. JAMES, is their equal in all these things, besides being about as irritating a gentleman, who precludes necessity of offering proof that he is an attorney by admitting it, as I ever heard.

The Jury quickly found MONTAIGNE guilty. After an unusual number of dilatory motions by Attorney JAMES, all of which were overruled, JUDGE DAVIS sentenced MONTAIGNE to serve three years in the Federal penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1000.

Before MONTAIGNE was sentenced, at Judge Davis' request I was sworn and told of that part of my eight years' experiences with SKIDMORE (MONTAIGNE) so far as convictions were concerned, and his present status at the three penitnetiaries in which he has last served.

I also touched briefly on the following signed statement by SKIDMORE, which original statement is in the Sheriff's office at Bozeman, Gallatin County, Montana;

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 [illegible]

94-3-4-20-475

"Name, C. C. Skidmore
Color, white. Where arrested, Bozeman, Mont.
Disposition of case, Pending.
Received, 7/14/17. County, Gallatin.
Age, 22. Height, 5' 10¾". Weight, 140. Complexion Med. Light.
Face, reg. Eyes, grey-green. Hair, brown. Teeth, fair.
Occupation, electrician. Born in San Francisco, Cal.

As ROBERT E. CARROLL, alias Wm. French, alias Wm. Meyers, arrested at Los Angeles, California, Feb. 18, 1912, Robbery and Burglary, sentenced to Whittier Reformatory till (during?) minority; arrested in a North Main Street rooming house after robbing and brutally beating Frank Gerard. A loaded revolver, black-jack, pass key and vial of chloroform found on him. Was caught in act.

As James E. Morgan, arrested at Topeka, Kansas, by officer Richards, Sept. 10, 1915, returned to Kansas City, Mo., by Casey and Orford, Sept. 12, 1916, charge grand larceny, stole a Ford from W. E. Brooks, 12 Georgia Ave., Kansas City, Kansas, at 12th and Walnut Sts., K.C., Mo., Sept. 14, 1916; discharged by Justice Clark.

As C. D. Mortaine, arrested at Seattle, Wash., Jan. 6, 1915, carrying concealed weapons; Jan. 12, 1915; given hours; caught prowling, had revolver and flash-light, alias D. D. Montaigue, alias Clesent Gordon.

As Charles Daniel Montaigne, arrested at Portland, Oregon, Feb. 3, 1917, grand larceny, Apr. 16, 1917; 1 to 10 years Oregon State Prison. Granted new trial on appeal.

Seattle, Wash., 3 17, displayed unauthorized auto license.

As Darvain D. Montaigne alias Clement Gordon, Larceny, Spokane, Wash., Jan. 22, 1915, 60 days Honor Farm.

Prisoner's signature, C. C. Skidmore (in pencil)

Shortly after this, SKIDMORE was convicted of the theft of the automobile for which he was then being held; received at Montana State Prison 11-13-17 as No. 6104; sentence, 4½ to 9 years.

On 11-5-21, he was received at Utah State Prison, as No. 3984; theft of automobile, sentence, 4 months to 10 years.

On 1-30-24, plead guilty at Helena, Montana, before Federal Judge George M. Bourquin, to violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act (felony) and was fined $25.

On 6-30-23, he was received at Colorado State Penitentiary, as No. 12168; burglary in Routt County (Steamboat Springs, county seat); sentence, 1½ to 3 years.

This conviction was the result of my trying to get SKIDMORE for Pocatello. I learned that his mail was going to Maybro (Routt County) and that he, his wife (then) and an unknown man had left Price, Utah, in an automobile, going east; notified the sheriff at Steamboat Springs, Colorado, who apprehended the trio, but found that the two men had committed a burglary before he could reach them. SKIDMORE, being told that Montana, was asking about him hastened to plead guilty, fearing he was wanted in Montana for two murders he and his mother had committed there. His associate also pleaded guilty.

These murders are: MRS. ERNEST LA CASSE, paramour of SKIDMORE, whom he "put on the hop" and who was an accomplice with him in the car theft at Bozeman. He claimed that she "squealed" (true, but he only guessed it). While SKIDMORE was in Deer Lodge prison, Doris married LACASSE. The night SKIDMORE was paroled he went to Butte and "beat her up" good. Later, when the murder was committed, he had gotten friendly with her; enticed her from Seattle, where her husband was in a hospital; inveigled her to the house in Anaconda (fitted up like the house of the Benders in Kansas, and so gruesome is its history that it yet, after five years, stands tenantless in Anaconda just as SKIDMORE and mother vacated it) from which she never departed alive. She had about $2500 in jewelry and the same amount in clothes and furs. All this was taken from SKIDMORE by Chief of Police J. J. Murphy of Butte and (then) County Attorney George Bourquin. A considerable sum of money which MRS. LACASSE had was not recovered; at least one ring, which MRS. LACASSE habitually wore, was "held out" by SKIDMORE, and, later, pawned in Salt Lake City under the name O. E. MONTAIGNE (redeemed by his mother while he was in Colorado penitentiary), and a valuable watch, which he later gave to RUTH HARDWICK, whom he married (now divorced) as D. E. M. MONTAIGNE. MRS. HENDRICKS shot and wounded MRS. FRENCH (SKIDMORE's mother) in this Anaconda house, while trying to make MRS. FRENCH tell where the girl's body was.

It is almost certain that the girl was placed in a copper vat under SKIDMORE'S Anaconda house (he stole the copper from the A. C. M. Smelter and made most of the vat himself, storing it elsewhere before he left) in a hole he dug there (there was no cellar) for its reception, and the flesh eaten off by acids. He is somewhat of a chemist. All that defers his hanging for this is the absence of the "corpus dilecti" -- we can't find the skeleton. It is almost certain that it exists, as, when he was shot by the police at Pocatello, just before his sentence in Utah, he was badly scared, and his mother, who was also arrested, and whom we had a matron "listen in" on, would pace the cell and jump up out of sleep moaning, "Oh, Earl, They have found it." She also referred to "<u>that</u>" in letters she wrote him at Canon City.

The disappearance of OLE LARSON, about the same time, and at the same house, is as conclusively traced to them. This case rests on the fact that LARSON was on an oil stock deal with SKIDMORE, got a draft to himself for $800, and walked out of life — Mrs. FRENCH forged his name and cashed the draft in Butte. LARSON had no known relatives to stir things up (only a Scandinavian Society to which he belonged) and, of course, the bank is not anxious to have a forgery shown unless necessary. Other details are very clear. The corpus dilecti produced in this case would cause immediate action by the Anaconda (Deer Lodge County) officials, where the murders occurred. LARSON was undoubtedly given a bath in SKIDMORE'S copper vat.

This is given so that the files may show an outline (only an outline) of this vicious criminal's doings. His boast to Deputy Sheriff Freudenstein, Butte, five years ago, (while being taken from Butte to Anaconda to see his mother in the hospital after MRS. HENDRICKS had shot her) that he had to then stolen 125 Fords is a small matter; he has stolen more than that number since then. The Carbon County, Utah, officials told me at Salt Lake City, this time, that they feel sure he is responsible for the deaths of two women there, since he has been in that county.

COPY

(An undated letter from SKIDMORE to his wife)

OFFICE OF SHERIFF
Routt County

Steamboat Springs, Colorado.

Dearest Wife:

Am sorry that we cannot say good bye. Not good bye exactly but until we meet again if not here in this life in the next for I shall always remember to love you. I know you will not forget me either.

I want you to hold together the best you can and not give into despair. You are too good a girl and wife to wreck yourself for one who can not understand anything but get into trouble and bring disgrace. Take an easy rest when you reach home and try to overcome your grief and please do not worry about me for I'll be alright at the worst or best. Life is short at the best and we shall meet again. Some time if it is permissible? wont you arrange some sealing to each other so that we may be doubly sure that we can live again. Perhaps it will be in a place where one can not do wrong and can enjoy a true wife's love and tenderness.

I would love to have you write to me, Dear. Not words of sympathy but those of encouragement to live better and trust in Him. You will not forget to send me your photos for I want them.

Tell Dad good bye for me and that I wish you both a safe trip. Be careful on the roads. If you see Mother tell her not to worry and you can arrange things as you wish when you arrive there or tend to them later when you feel better.

I shall wait with great anxiety to know how your condition is and if what we expect is true. Be careful, Dear.

Must close as they are in hurry. With love to all.

God bless & protect you. I love you.

EARL."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEB/Alg

COPY

Copy of letter from "Mother" to D. E. MONTAIGNE,
No. 12168 (State Penitentiary, Canon City, Colo.),
(Postmarked - Neilworth, Utah).

"July 27th, 1923.

My Dearest Son:

Am so tired and weary but before I retire will speak a few words to my poor suffering boy, to give him hope and courage.

I do hope that you are well and getting over some of your nervousness—I never got but one letter dated July, 5th. from you- I hope I havent missed one.

Have been in Salt Lake a few days and on arrival received two lettersfrom RUTH. She says she has written several letters to you and received only one from you and asks if you got your gold pen, pencil $1.00 she left for you, tooth brush and paste. I could not give her an answer but she wants to know if you got them and if not she will get them from that officer. They are not his property so let her and me know.

You have such good sulphur and iron springs outside the gate, and if you ever have a chance drink lots of the iron water, it is very good and you will build up. I do want you to regain yourself and come back to normal. I am working and planning how I can get back over there and have something done for you but it will be quite a while yet. I want to get in condition to fix kitchen and cabin and if I can get in some place where I will be a little more comfortable next winter. I feel that I must make a change in work I need a change as this constant work is too hard for me at my age.

My dear boy, think of only pleasant objects and thoughts—cultivate good clean language at all times—never allow evil to come into your mind at all. Build up character and become your dear self once more. Read best books. I love you and want your presence in my last days. Oh I can never understand why you cannot think before you act—whats done cannot be undone-but clear steer clear of all evil talk - <u>be watchful</u> - Remember "Margen's faithfulness". I pray for you my dear son—Goodnight. I believe this letter is No. 3.

(Signed) MOTHER."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEBHEG

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
SEBRING, FLORIDA

May 16

ag

Dear Clyde:

Here's another effusion

from *Victoria *Elm.

VICTORIA ELM

Sainyown

Ryley

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

Copy and Specimens Retained in Laboratory
5/19 [illegible]

Miller
7pm

in mail received at routing desk

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-476
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 19 1938 P.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
LAB
E.P.C.
FILE

Mr Tolson

94-3-4-20

File

23065
9847

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(Recorded 5-19-38 4:00 P.M.chp)

Laboratory Report

Case: Annoying letters addressed to Courtney Ryley Cooper.

Number: 94-3-4-20

Specimens:
94-3-4-20 Q 3 One envelope postmarked New York, N.Y. Sta. C., May 4, 1938, 12:30 PM.
" Q 4 One sheet typewritten and begins: "And I'd like --"
" Q5 One sheet typewritten and begins: "Do not let --"
" Q 6 One sheet typewritten and begins: "It is not --"

Examination requested by: Mr. Glavin (Answer directly to Mr. Cooper)

Date received: 5-19-38 12:30 PM hr

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Result of examination:

Examination by: ~~[illegible]~~ Ground

ANSWER IMMEDIATELY.

Eliminate fingerprints of Q. TAMM.

Report combined with lab. - Miller
dictated 5-19-38
7 latents of value. 1 palmar included
Q 3 and 4 to lab for photos. 5-20-38
photographs made 5-21-38 to file
ans.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

Federal Bureau of Investigation

File.

Date 5/19 193

FROM: Technical Laboratory

TO: Single Fingerprint Section

Case Number: 94-3-4-20

No latent fingerprints developed Lab 23065

Iodine prints developed on _____

Silver nitrate prints on 1, 2, 3 and 4

20 Identiscope negatives attached hereto.

REMARKS: Ground

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145WEB/dag

L-14

E. P. Coffey

By: _____
Examiner.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-7-89 BY 9147 WSB/dmg

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

94-3-4-20

SFP-12

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
* * * * *
FROM
SINGLE FINGERPRINT SECTION

DATE 5-21 1938

TO:

_____Mr. Nathan	_____Mr. Peterson
_____Mr. Schilder	_____Mr. Potter
_____Mr. Coffey	_____Mr. Syphers
_____Mr. Renneberger	_____Mr. Upton
_____Mr. Singman	_____Mrs. Withers
_____Mr. Burgess	_____Assembly
_____Mr. H. M. Clegg	_____Card Index
_____Mr. Fallon	_____Chief Clerk
_____Mr. Feehan	✓ Files Section
_____Mr. M. C. Hoover	_____Laboratory
_____Mr. J. Kleinkauf	_____Messenger
_____Miss Kline	_____Posting Section
_____Mr. Knowles	_____Recording Section
_____Mr. Maynor	_____Technical Section
_____Mrs. McPhail	_____Typing Section
_____Mr. Murphy	_____Mr.

Please file

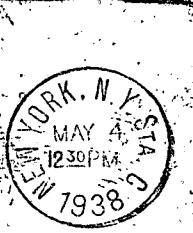
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

See Me _____
Please Handle _____
Make Index Cards _____

G. J. ENGERT

Federal Bureau of Investigation U.S. Dept. of Justice- 94-3-4-20 Q 3

NEW YORK, N.Y. STA. C
MAY 4
12 30 PM
1938





Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,

Sebring,

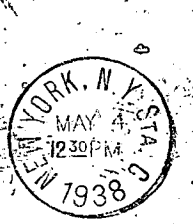
Fla.

3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 [illegible]

Federal Bureau of Investigation U.S. Dept. of Justice- 94-3-4-20 Q 3

NEW YORK, N.Y. STA. C
MAY 4
12 30 PM
1938



Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,

Sebring,

Fla.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

Federal Bureau of Investigation U.S. Dept. of Justice- 94-3-4-20 Q 4

Dear Mr. Cooper

And I'd like to underscore that "dear" because you got me out of a difficult position so beautifully. I have just read the latest story. Thank you. I'm not fatuous, really - so I want you to realize that I walked into that through a very real terror lest you were dying. I'll never forget you paid me the biggest compliment I have ever received.

I'd like you to read, nevertheless, part of a letter I began to you yesterday. I've cut off something I wrote about something unimportant. Please believe in its sincerity.

If I misunderstood part of what you wrote, if I thought you were confiding in me, it was partly because I remembered suddenly a fact I haven't recalled in thirty-five years - whose face, in an idealizing picture, I must have fallen in love with - more or less - when I was thirteen and under conditions conducive to that - - - for months I thought of him as a "French marquis" - it was the long hair and big hat which did it. I didn't like him, much, in other roles and pictures; I daresay few girls did.

Please be assured that I am minding my own business about this, strictly. I'd like to ask you not to hate me again but of course you will.

Best of luck! And, thanks again.

Victoria Lam

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-4-84 BY 9175WEB/kg

FMM:ON
94-3-4-20

May 19, 1938.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEB/baz

Dear Ryley:

Clyde has referred to me your letters of April 23rd and May 12th, 1938, with which you transmitted the questioned letters and envelopes listed below for examination in the Technical Laboratory:

94-3-4-20-472 Q1. Envelope postmarked New York, New York, Station C, April 20, 1938, 5:00 P. M.
Q2. Accompanying letter beginning, "I mustn't write much to you until I locate some pictures and make sure***".
94-3-4-20 Q3. One envelope postmarked New York, New York, Station C, May 4, 1938, 12:30 P. M.
Q4. One typewritten sheet beginning, "And I'd like***".
Q5. One typewritten sheet beginning, "Do not let***".
Q6. One typewritten sheet beginning, "It is not***".

The typewriting appearing on these letters was compared with the standards on file in the Technical Laboratory and the conclusion was reached that they were prepared on a typewriter equipped with Corona or Smith-Corona Pica type having a horizontal spacing of ten letters per inch. It was further concluded that all of these letters and envelopes were written on the same typewriter.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAY 22 1938
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-477
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 23 1938 P. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The questioned letter listed as specimen Q2 consists of unruled plain white paper which contains the watermark "Waterfalls Standard Bond", has a substance number of 20, and measures about 8½ by 11 inches. Paper containing this watermark is registered for the Waterfalls Paper Mills, 21 East 40th Street, New York City. None of the other paper or accompanying envelopes contains a watermark or other characteristic which would assist in tracing its origin.

The letters and envelopes were chemically treated for the development of latent fingerprints and one partial palmar impression and six finger impressions of value for comparison purposes were developed.

The original letters and envelopes which you submitted are being retained in the files of the Laboratory pending advice from you as to their disposition.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

AIR MAIL

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

SFP:DMS
94-3-4-20-472

May 17, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NATHAN.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEB/kg

At the request of Mr. C. A. Tolson an examination was made of the letter and envelope transmitted by Courtney Ryley Cooper on April 23, 1938.

The letter was found to have been written with a Corona or Smith Corona typewriter equipped with Pica type the letters being spaced ten to the inch. The typing on this letter was compared with that of various letters in the anonymous letter file but no identification was effected.

The letter was written on a sheet of plain white paper measuring approximately 8½ by 11 inches and bearing the watermark "Waterfalls Standard Bond". This watermark has been registered by the Waterfalls Paper Mills, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City. The envelope is of plain white paper and measures approximately 4 1/8 by 9½ inches and bears no watermark.

The letter and envelope were treated for latent fingerprints but none of value was developed.

Photographs of the letter and envelope are attached hereto.

An appropriate photographic copy of this letter will be placed in the anonymous letter file.

RECORDED
94-3-4-20-478
JUN 2 1938 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NATHAN
TOLSON

The original letter and envelope are being retained by the Laboratory.

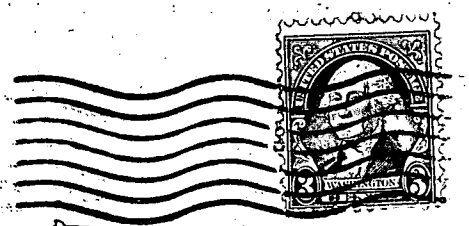
Respectfully,

E. P. Coffey.

Federal Bureau of Investigation U.S. Dept. of Justice- 94-3-4-20-472 Q 1

NEW YORK, N.Y. STA. C
APR 20
5-PM
1938





Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,

Sebring,

Fla.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEO/LG

Federal Bureau of Investigation U.S. Dept. of Justice- 94-3-4-20-472 Q 1

Dear Mr. Cooper:

I mustn't write much to you until I locate some pictures and make sure I am not merely stark, raving mad.

I'm not - if you were the man on the stairs, for it was something I thought as I glanced into his face which put me on this trail. That - and the hat tantalizing my mind.

For you were associated with a man who connects in my mind with what I thought on the stairs and a hat. Forgive me if I am mistaken.

If I am not, give me time. I know now you must be almost chewing your nails in suspense if what I wrote so unconsciously of the hat was as significant to you as I realize may have been possible. But wait - in tremendous things I am slow but I am also sure.

I am so proud that you confided in me. You know I won't lie to you and also I haven't told even Eunice of being in communication with you.

I didn't know you had hated me so much but forget about it. No matter what you did, I'll promise never to be angry with you, if that is any reassurance.

"Victoria Ellen"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 wcb/dcg

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

May 24, 1938

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Dawsey	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. McIntire	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

There is attached hereto a copy of the June issue of the American Magazine wherein on page 51 appears the Director's article entitled "The King of Bandits" dealing with the Osage Indian cases.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEB/dag

Behind 1 File

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-479

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 11 1938 A.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
Miss Gandy
FILE

LBN:DSS

June 18, 1938

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:

In accordance with your conversation with Nick, I am very happy indeed to enclose several copies of the photograph which was made while you were recently in Washington.

I enjoyed seeing this photograph very much because I thought that it was particularly good of you.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Cordially,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

Enclosures

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECORDED

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

94-3-4-20-480
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 29 1938 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

LBN:CH

June 29, 1938

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-487

Mr. Martin Mooney
6331 Hollywood Boulevard
Hollywood, California

Dear Martin:

Last Sunday afternoon I had the pleasure of reading the first of your series of articles entitled, "The Parole Racket," which appeared in the July issue of the American Magazine, and I wanted you to know how interested I was in the manner in which you have treated your subject, and I am quite confident that the readers of American Magazine will find your article to be extremely interesting.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-35785-46
94-7-326

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9143 WEB/dag

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUL 1 - 1938
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

LBN:CH

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

June 29, 1938

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Crowl	
Mr. Dawsey	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. McIntire	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

There is attached, hereto, the July issue of American Magazine, wherein you will find on Page 16 an article entitled, "The Parole Racket," by Martin Mooney.

It would appear that this is the first of a series of parole articles by Mr. Mooney, and a reading of this article reveals that he has simply reworked his manuscript entitled, "Crime Incorporated," for this particular series of articles. Outside of using the names of John Dillinger, Clyde Barrows, Clyde Stevens and a few others, he has used different names for the characters and has toned the article down considerably.

The article is well written and very interesting, and I am sure will be of interest to his readers. I think the attached letter to Mr. Mooney would be in order.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WRB/dcg

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE ____ BY ____

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-2048

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 5 1938 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON | FILE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-35785-46 94-7-326

1

Suite 1729 - 111 Sutter Street,
San Francisco, California,
July 5, 1938.

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

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that while attending the Pacific Coast International Association of Law Enforcement Officers Convention, I spent some time with Major C. H. HILL, M.C., Assistant Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Vancouver. Major HILL stated to me that he had read with interest COURTNEY RILEY COOPER's "Here's to Crime" and also your book, "Persons in Hiding" and found them very interesting. He also evidenced an interest in the background of some of our larger cases and upon asking him whether he had read "Ten Thousand Public Enemies", he stated that he had not, and I purchased a copy of this book and presented it to him. He seemed very pleased, and I thought you would be interested to know that Canadian officers are reading your book.

Very truly yours,

N. J. L. PIEPER,
Special Agent in Charge.

NJLP/mjd

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 014 GWEB/Rey
6/19/97 SP2ALM/KS #354,461

RECORDED
&
INDEXED.

94-3-4-20-482
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 11 1938 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
REC. DIV.
Elmo Gandy
PIEPER
FILE

Copy;jas

Miss Gandy

The July issue of the American Magazine - "Dixie's Mother Confessor" - page 126 has interesting reference to Bureau. I read it on the train.

ST

7/14

Louise Stuart
Camille Kelley

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-4-2569-

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-483
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 18 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
NICHOLS
MISS GANDY

JHM:DSS

August 6, 1938

RECORDED

94-3-4-20-484

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

Dear Mr. Dixon:

I received your memorandum of August 1, 1938 with which you so kindly transmitted a copy of the American Magazine, referring to the article therein entitled "Paroles Over the Counter."

I deeply appreciate your courtesy in making this available to me and the interest in the work of your organization which your action portrays.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

cc Mr. Crowl

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
AUG 6 1938
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I thought you might be interested in the attached article "Paroles Over the Counter" written by Martin Mooney.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

Respectfully,

Eugene D. Dixon

Eugene D. Dixon.
(Mail Clerk)

American Magazine

Behind file

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

Cncly
Eu

94-3-4-20-484

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 16 1938 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
RES. DIV.

Letter to Mr Dixon 8/6/38 JHM.

JTM:CH
~~94-2-12616~~
94-3-4Sub 20-485

RECORDED

September 1, 1938

Miss Alice Gaunt
Sulphur, Louisiana

Dear Miss Gaunt:

It was very thoughtful of you to write me as you did on August 23, 1938, expressing your appreciation for the courtesies which were extended to you on the occasion of your recent visit to FBI headquarters. I am so glad that you found our various facilities of interest and I want to thank you for your splendid commendatory remarks concerning the members of my staff who assisted you in the course of your tour.

Your interest in our activities is indeed appreciated and I want you to know that your expressions of support of the FBI are a source of deep encouragement to me.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Demodyed 7-29-54

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-2-12616

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowd
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McLaughlin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COPY

Sulphur, Louisiana,
August 23, 1938

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

Dear Sir:

Senator Allen J. Ellender has forwarded your letter to him regarding our visit to the Bureau on August 12th. I am writing him in appreciation of his courtesy to the party, and stating that a letter of thanks is being sent to you.

The trip to Washington would have been incomplete had we missed this tour of the facilities of the FBI. Please accept the gratitude of the entire party for this pleasure. We particularly enjoyed the young man who acted as guide and was so attentive to the small boys in his group.

We have been following the activities of the FBI for some time, largely through the AMERICAN MAGAZINE, and extend to you and your organization our best wishes and wholehearted support.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-2

Very truly yours,

Alice Gaunt

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-70-485

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 23 1938 P.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
ROSS, DAVIS
Miss Gandy

FILE

LBN:MWC
~~94-3-4-235-10~~
~~94-3-4-30-90~~
94-3-4-20-486

RECORDED

September 9, 1938.

Mr. Fulton Oursler
Editor in Chief
Liberty Magazine
Chenin Building
122 East 42nd Street
New York, New York

Dear Fulton:

I am glad that you enjoyed reading the letter from David Macroff of Marquette Prison. I do feel, however, that it might not be advisable to publish this letter although I did want you to see it.

I am very much interested in the plans which you are making for future articles and you may rest assured that I shall be only too happy to discuss them with you at some future date.

With expressions of my highest esteem and admiration,

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-30-84 BY 9145/dmg

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-3-4-235-10

c o p y-cmcw

LIBERTY
CHANIN BUILDING
122 EAST 42nd ST.
NEW YORK CITY

OFFICE OF
FULTON OURSLER
EDITOR IN CHIEF

August 31, 1938

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

Dear Edgar ;

That letter from David Mazroff of Marquette Prison was simply grand.

I don't know what the ethics are about publishing such a letter. I don't like to publish anything that might appear to reflect on so fine a magazine as the "American", even by comparison; but, if you think it is all right, I should love to print it.

I think not. H.

I am getting together some plans for articles; and, as soon as they are in shape, I am going to consult with you about them.

Meanwhile, with increasing admiration and friendship.

Faithfully yours,

/s/ Fulton.

Fulton Oursler.

FO:ld

94-3-4-20-486

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 7 1938 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
RES. DIV.
Files Gandy
FILE

ORIGINAL FILED

RECORDED
INDEXED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-30-84 BY 9145/dg

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Salt Lake City, Utah
September 27, 1938

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For the Bureau's information, I wish to advise that MR. COURTNEY RILEY COOPER contacted me Saturday, September 24, while passing through Salt Lake City en route to Los Angeles, California.

Information concerning MR. COOPER'S presence in the city first came to my attention when Special Agent CHARLES H. OLSON learned that he had called at the Police Department. In the afternoon he telephoned me, and accompanied by Special Agent E. SANDBERG I met him at the Hotel Utah. He visited this office for a little over an hour, after which he returned to his hotel where he had some writing to do before boarding a plane for Las Vegas, Nevada and Los Angeles.

During our conversation MR. COOPER mentioned that in contacting Police Departments he is gathering information for a book dealing with juvenile law violators. In this connection he stated that he had found in traveling over the country that very little has been done by local law enforcement agencies in keeping an accurate record of juvenile offenders.

In his travels, MR. COOPER also indicated that he is gathering information for use in writing a book on white slavery.

Very truly yours,

Jay C. Newman

JAY C. NEWMAN
Special Agent in Charge

JCN:FR

RECORDED

94-3-4-20-487

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145/dcg



GRAND CENT. ANNEX N.Y.
OCT 19
12 30 PM
1938
10

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

VIA AIR MAIL

Courtney Ryley Cooper

THE WEYLIN

54TH STREET AND MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145/dg

writers of these letters interpreted it as meaning ~~the~~ a publicity department.

Dumb as that is, it isn't half as dumb as Warden Lawes appearing on a program which presupposes that Johnny Smith is going to be a good citizen after 4 trips to juvenile court and a post graduate course in reform school.

Sincerely

Ryley

THE WEYLIN
54TH STREET AND MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

Oct. 18

Dear Edgar:

These letters awaited me in New York; I have advised their writers that I have forwarded them to you.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 [illegible]

It seems that Ten Magazine printed something to the effect that I had been "appointed to a Press Relations assignment" at the Bureau. Evidently the

(copy-cmow)

JEH:HOB

94-3-4-20-486

RECORDED

October 25, 1938

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:

Knowing how busy you have been, I feel that you can appreciate how much I've had to take care of since my return from the West - hence my failure to answer your note before this, in which you suggest I prepare an autograph for your friend, David Howell.

I am, of course, more than glad to do this for you, and thought he might possibly like the autograph inscribed on a photograph. I am inclosing it herewith for you to send on to him.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Inclosure.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-3-4-2357

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-30-84 BY 9145/dcg

(copy-cmcw)

C
O
P
Y

Hollywood-Roosevelt Hotel
7006 Hollywood Boulevard
Hollywood, California

Tuesday (September 27, 1938)

Dear Edgar:

Will you do me a swell favor on an autograph inscribed thus:

TO COURTNEY RYLEY COOPERS FRIEND
DAVID HOWELL.
J.E.H.

Thanks. He's a kid and a swell one and worships you.

Am about mad with work plus studios pretending they can't live without me which just gangs up the picture. Have talked to Lela twice but haven't had time to see her and have only seen Frances once. Spent the afternoon with Harold Hurley and have the revised script but haven't had time to read it. By the way, he says to let him know if you are coming in before Friday as he had planned to leave town on that date but will change his plans if you say. I shall be here until Sunday night going to S.F. to interview Johnston on the A.G.'s OK, but not visit the prison.

Best to you -

Samezever

RYLEY

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-4-39-2350

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DATE 10-30-84 BY 9145/dig

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-488

DIRECTOR
NICHOLS

CT:ACS

RECORDED

94-3-4-20-489

November 10, 1938

Mr. Phil Fortman
Future Magazine
134 North LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Fortman:-

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper has referred to me your letter addressed to him dated October 11th, in which you request a photograph of "Oscar", the wax dummy used in the training of Special Agents of this Bureau and also certain historical data pertaining to the Bureau.

I wanted to advise you that Mr. Cooper is not connected with this Bureau except in the capacity of a lecturer before the FBI National Police Academy.

I am enclosing herewith two photographs of "Oscar" which are suitable for reproduction, and a booklet which contains, beginning on Page 1, considerable information of a historical nature relative to this Bureau. Should you desire any additional information in this regard, I shall be pleased to have you advise me.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

FBI booklet
10-7 and 10-8

Enclosures

AIR MAIL

SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Malone
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tar
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
NOV 11 1938
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145/dig

94-8-260
94-3-4-571-5

NOV 9 7 17 PM '38

CT:ACS

94-3-4-20-489

November 10, 1938

RECORDED

Mr. Thomas E. Mulvey
Information Service Agent
Historical Marionettes
11 Franklin Street
Buffalo, New York

Dear Mr. Mulvey:-

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper has forwarded to this Bureau your letter to him of October 11th concerning your desire to have Mr. Hoover, Director of this Bureau, participate in a series of broadcasts over the Buffalo Evening News Station, WEBR. Mr. Cooper is not connected with the Federal Bureau of Investigation except in the capacity of a lecturer before the FBI National Police Academy.

Unfortunately, Mr. Hoover is absent from the city at the present time; however, I shall be pleased to call your letter to his attention immediately upon his return.

Very truly yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary by HCB

94-8-26-22
94-3-4-20-489

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Recorded

MAILED
NOV 12 1938
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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DATE 10-26-84 BY 4145 /dg

REPUBLIC COPY FILED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

October 18.

copy

Dear Edgar:

These letters awaited me in New York. I have advised their writers that I have forwarded them to you,

It seems that "Ken" Magazine printed something to the effect that I had been "appointed to a Press Relations assignment" at the Bureau. Evidently the writers of these letters interpreted it as meaning a publicity department.

Dumb as that is, it isn't half as dumb as Warden Lawes appearing on a program which presupposes that Johnny Smith is going to be a good citizen after 4 trips to juvenile court and a post graduate course in reform school.

Samezever,
Ryley.

Courtney Ryley Cooper

94-8-266 [illegible]
94-3-4-[illegible]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 dg

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

ENCL

94-3-4-20-489
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 14 1938
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON NICHOLS MISS GANDY PERSONNEL

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL THEATRE PROJECT OF NEW YORK STATE

HALLIE FLANAGAN, NATIONAL DIRECTOR

HISTORICAL MARIONETTES
11 FRANKLIN ST.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

HOGENS PETRI, ACTING STATE DIRECTOR

October 11, 1938

Mr. Courtney Riley Cooper
Department of Information
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 /dcs

Dear Mr. Cooper:

On Tuesday evening, November 1st, this unit of the Federal Theater W.P.A.-----The Buffalo Historical Marionettes---- is starting a series of 12 broadcasts over the Buffalo Evening News Station, W.E.B.R. We are planning this program under the auspices of the Buffalo Evening News, and the series will deal with juvenile delinquency.

At the conclusion of each broadcast we are planning to have nationally prominent persons, who have had extensive experience in dealing with the problems in this field, to either be in the studio in person and to talk on the broadcasts, or else to supply us with a transcription of a three minute's talk, or a series of questions and answers, which we can "ghost on the air" in the form of an interview.

Some of those we expect to be heard on the program are Former Police Commissioner Mulrooney of New York City, our local American legion committee officers, the heads of our county probation departments, Warden Hunt of Attica State Prison, Warden Lawes, and others. Judge Victor Wylegala of the Children's Court of Erie County has not only consented to be interviewed on the program, but will play the part of the judge.

Here is a synopsis of the entire program. The initial broadcast starts with Johnny Smith, who is on probation and who is a member of a gang of boys. Johnny is caught stealing copper from a scrap pile in a factory yard. He intended to sell the copper to get money to go to the movies. He has been up before the judge several times, and after this violation, he is sent to reform school. From there on the story relates his experiences, temptations, and efforts to go straight after he comes out of reform school, how he finally gets a good job and eventually becomes a good citizen.

I would consider it a great favor indeed if you would ask Mr.

94-3-4-20-489

Edgar Hoover if he would consent to either make a transcription of about three minutes stressing the dangers to our youngsters, who are consciously or unconsciously headed for a criminal career. The talk should be pointed to the fathers and mothers, and should tend to increase their respect for established institutions set up to deal with this problem of juvenile delinquency. The transcription could be made at one of your local radio stations, and a record sent on to station W.E.B.R. at Buffalo, who would pay the cost of the transcription, or if you would rather, you could write a series of questions and answers in a form of a radio interview for Mr. Hoover and send that on to me and we will "ghost" it.

This Buffalo unit of the Federal Theater has become nationally known for its work in visual education. We have specialized in the use of marionette plays in teaching history, literature, music, and other subjects in the schools of Buffalo and vicinity. I am enclosing some material that will give you an idea of our background. I would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible as to whether Mr. Hoover would be willing to be on this program.

As a newspaper man you undoubtedly know that the Buffalo Evening News, who owns the stations W.E.B.R. and W.B.E.N. is the largest daily in New York outside of New York City.

And as a newspaper man I enjoyed your article dealing with your early experiences on the Kansas City Star. Also your stories on fishing. Incidentally, while it has no place in this letter, I might mention that last week I got a 32 pound "Muskie" in the Niagara River, and believe me I had some sport for a while. The Niagara River is ideal for small-mouth bass, muskelunge and walleyes. You should try it some time.

Sincerely,

Esther B. Wilhelm
Managing Supervisor of Marionettes
State of New York

By: Thos. E. Mulvey

Thomas E. Mulvey
Information Service Agent

TEM:LN
Enc.

Future
THE MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG MEN

October II, I938

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
Publicity Department
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

EDITORIAL
AND
CIRCULATION
OFFICES
MAYFAIR HOTEL
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dear Mr. Cooper:

We have scheduled for the November issue of FUTURE Magazine a story and pictures on the Federal Bureau of Investigation. A part of this material has been secured from your office for us by Junior Chamber of Commerce officials in Washington. We, however, are still in need of a picture of "Oscar," the wax dummy, showing G-Men working over him.

We also need a brief-as-possible, punch-packed history of the FBI, dating from its founding in I908 to the present time.

Trusting you can rush this picture and information to us by special delivery, air mail, I remain,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145

Sincerely,

Phil Fortman

Phil Fortman
Future Magazine
I34 N. LaSalle St.
Chicago

P.S. - Please confirm the fact that you are sending this material by immediate wire collect.

PUBLISHING
AND
ADVERTISING
OFFICES
134 N. LaSALLE ST.
CHICAGO

CC-150

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEN:JMU

November 12, 1938

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-490

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
SEBRING, FLORIDA

WITH REFERENCE TO YOUR WIRE AM GLAD TO ADVISE ROY AND VIRGIE WEATHERS WERE SENTENCED ON DECEMBER TENTH NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN IN FEDERAL COURT ROME GEORGIA TO SERVE LIFE TERMS IN FEDERAL PENAL INSTITUTION TO BE DESIGNATED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. BOTH ROY AND VIRGIE CLAIMED THAT VICTIM JAMES C. REVELS HAD COMMUNICATED GONORRHEA TO VIRGIE WEATHERS. THIS CONTENTION HOWEVER WAS NOT SUBSTANTIATED AS IT WAS SHOWN THAT VIRGIE WEATHERS HAD BEEN TREATED FOR GONORRHEA PRIOR TO THE TIME OF HER RELATIONS WITH REVELS. REGARDS TO GEN AND YOU. SINCERELY

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

94-3-4-20-490

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145/dcg

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 12 1938

WESTERN UNION

SENT VIA _____ _____M Per _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 12 1938

WESTERN UNION

BI 17 11 12 38 8 36P GOVT PREPAID TWS

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

SEBRING FLORIDA

WITH REFERENCE TO YOUR WIRE AM GLAD TO ADVISE ROY AND VIRGIE WEATHERS WERE SENTENCED ON DECEMBER TENTH NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN IN FEDERAL COURT ROME GEORGIA TO SERVE LIFE TERMS IN FEDERAL PENAL INSTITUTION TO BE DESIGNATED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. BOTH ROY AND VIRGIE CLAIMED THAT CXXXX VICTIM JAMES C REVLXXXX REVELS HAD COMMUNICATED GONORRHEA TO VIRGIE WEATHERS. THIS CONTENTION HOWVXXXXX HOWEVER WAS NOT SUBSTANTIATED AS IT WAS SHOWN THAT VIRGIE WEATHERS HAD BEEN TREATED FOR GONORRHEA PRIOR TO THE TIME OF HER RELATIOSXXXX RELATIONS WITH REVELS. REGARDS TO GEN AND YOU SINCERELY

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGAIXXXX INVESTIGATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 /dcg

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 12 1938
WESTERN UNION

WH8 47 DL XC

SEBRING FLO NOV 12 1001A

J EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WASHDC

DEAR EDGAR; CAN YOU PLEASE WIRE ME DISPOSITION AND SENTENCE IN CASE AGAINST ROY AND VIRGIE WEATHERS FOR [redacted] MURDER OF JAMES REVEL ON GOVERNMENT RESERVATION AUGUST 15, 1937. ALSO THE TYPE OF VENEREAL DISEASE FROM WHICH REVEL WAS SUFFERING AND WHICH LED TO HIS KILLING. BEST WISHES

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER.

1107A.

70-3759-56

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

RECORDED & INDEXED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 /dg

94-3-4-20-490

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 23 1938
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON NICHOLS ONE

LBN:HA

RECORDED

November 9, 1938

94-3-4-20-491

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:

I regret that being out of town for the past ten days in connection with the kidnaping cases in New York has prevented me from getting the material together which you desire on Dutch Akers.

The attached memorandum however, goes into the activities in which you are interested and I am sending several photostatic copies of newspaper clippings reporting certain phases of the trial which I thought might be of assistance to you.

I enjoyed very much reading of the birthday presents which Gen and you bought yourselves and undoubtedly the name, "Four Barx Brothers," is quite appropriate.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

Enclosures
AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY
Memo re Herbert Dutch Akers
Criminal Record - Adam Richetti
Newspaper Clippings
Arkansas Democrat,
Little Rock, Ark.
10/20, 21, 22, 24, 27, 29/38
Sentinal Record,
Hot Springs, Ark.
10/21, 22, 23, 30/38
Hot Springs New Era
Hot Springs, Ark.
10/26, 29/38

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RECEIVED
NOV 11 1938
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-30-84 BY 9145/dcb

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 7

The records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation indicate that Adam Richetti, alias Adam Rachetti, Adam Rechetti and Adam Richard, was arrested by the Police Department, Hammond, Indiana on August 7, 1928 for holdup, was sentenced to from 1 to 10 years on a charge of robbery, and received at the State Reformatory, Pendleton, Indiana, on September 22, 1928, to serve this sentence. On October 2, 1930, he was paroled and given his final discharge on September 24, 1931.

No disposition is given for an arrest by the Sheriff's Office at Sulphur, Oklahoma on March 9, 1932, for bank robbery. However, on April 5, 1932, he was received at the State Penitentiary, McAlester, Oklahoma to be held for safe keeping, and on August 25, 1932, was released on Court Order, after having made bond in Johnston County. A notation not supported by fingerprints indicates that in 1932, Richetti jumped a $15,000 bond in Tishmingo, Oklahoma, after an arrest for robbery, and another notation indicates that he jumped a $15,000 bond, for robbery, in Nevoka, Oklahoma, in 1932.

On November 3, 1934, Richetti was fingerprinted by the United States Marshal at Cleveland, Ohio, the charge and disposition of this arrest not known. However, notations unsupported by fingerprints indicate that he was arrested at Bellsville, Ohio, in 1934, for concealed weapons and attempt to kill; was fined $75.00 on the first charge and held on the second charge for the grand jury.

The Sheriff's Office at Kansas City, Missouri, arrested Adam Richetti on November 4, 1934. The charge is not given on his criminal record, but he was held for safe keeping, and on November 6, 1934, he was arrested by the Police Department, Columbia, Missouri, for murder.

On September 2, 1938, Richetti was received at the State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Missouri, after having been sentenced to death for first degree murder, and on October 7, 1938 was executed by gas in a lethal chamber.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-30-84 BY 9145/deg

November 7, 1938

M E M O R A N D U M

HERBERT "DUTCH" AKERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-30-84 BY 9145 /dg

94-3-4-20-491

MEMORANDUM

Re: Herbert "Dutch" Akers, former Chief of Detectives of the Hot Springs Police Department, Hot Springs, Arkansas

On Saturday afternoon, October 29, 1938, Herbert "Dutch" Akers, former Chief of Detectives of the Hot Springs, Arkansas Police Department, stood before the Bar of Justice in the United States District Court at Little Rock, Arkansas with bowed head and heard the Judge of that Court sentence him to serve two years in a Federal Penitentiary for his part in a conspiracy to harbor Alvin Karpis, notorious kidnaper and bank robber during the years 1935 and 1936.

Herbert Akers, forty-four years of age, was born in Hot Springs, Arkansas on April 26, 1894. He is six feet, four inches and is exceptionally slender. He is commonly known as "Dutch" Akers to the residents of Hot Springs, Arkansas, and for many years his tall, stooped figure and peculiar gait was a familiar sight on the streets of the Spa.

Akers developed a reputation over a period of years in the Hot Springs Police Department as a "super-sleuth" among the populace of Hot Springs, Arkansas, due to his uncanny memory of faces and automobile license numbers. These particular traits and his peculiar manner of walking earned for him the sobriquet of "Creeping Jesus" among the colored population of Hot Springs.

In May, 1937, Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation began an investigation in Hot Springs, Arkansas to determine who had been responsible for the harboring of Alvin Karpis during his stay early

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Mr. Quinn Tamm
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Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-30-84 BY 9145 dlj

MEMORANDUM

Re: Herbert "Dutch" Akers, former Chief of Detectives of the Hot Springs Police Department, Hot Springs, Arkansas

On Saturday afternoon, October 29, 1938, Herbert "Dutch" Akers, former Chief of Detectives of the Hot Springs, Arkansas Police Department, stood before the Bar of Justice in the United States District Court at Little Rock, Arkansas with bowed head and heard the Judge of that Court sentence him to serve two years in a Federal Penitentiary for his part in a conspiracy to harbor Alvin Karpis, notorious kidnaper and bank robber during the years 1935 and 1936.

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In May, 1937, Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation began an investigation in Hot Springs, Arkansas to determine who had been responsible for the harboring of Alvin Karpis during his stay of nearly

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a year in that resort city. Immediately after the investigation was started, it was learned that Karpis had actually lived in at least five different places in and around the city of Hot Springs, Arkansas during 1935 and 1936. It was also learned that besides frequenting the house of prostitution of Grace Goldstein daily, he had gone about the city with this notorious prostitute, apparently unmolested by the city Police.

Jewell La Verne Grayson, alias Grace Goldstein, operated a house of prostitution in the Broadway Hotel in Hot Springs, Arkansas for a number of years. In August, 1934, she moved to 1338 South Central Avenue, Hot Springs, Arkansas where she operated her house of prostitution until about May 15, 1935. Information was received that "Dutch" Akers and other police officers frequently visited Grace Goldstein and the other prostitutes in her brothel at 1338 South Central Avenue during the time she and the other women were engaged in prostitution at that address.

On about May 15, 1935, the Sheriff of Garland County, Arkansas padlocked Grace Goldstein's house of prostitution at 1338 South Central Avenue for violation of the liquor laws, whereupon Grace Goldstein and the girls with her temporarily moved across the street for several days, and then opened a new house of prostitution in a nice, quiet residential section, 123 Palm Street, Hot Springs.

On about June 5, 1935, Alvin Karpis and Fred Hunter, notorious bank robbers, kidnapers and murderers, rented a cottage at Carpenter's Dam on Lake Catherine, Hot Springs, Arkansas, and on the following day visited for the first time Grace Goldstein's house of prostitution at 123 Palm

Street, in that city.

During the course of the investigation in that neighborhood it was learned that several of the neighbors stated that they had seen Karpis and Hunter in and out of Grace Goldstein's house of prostitution. At that time they were driving a black Ford Coupe with Kentucky license plates, and left it parked in front of this house day and night. It was learned that Herbert "Dutch" Akers, then Chief of Detectives in Hot Springs, together with Cecil Brock, then Identification Officer of the Hot Springs Police Department, made numerous trips each day up and down Palm Street in an effort to locate stolen cars. This particular location on Palm Street was a very short distance from the United States Government Clinic where thousands of visitors come each year to receive free treatment for syphilis, and it was for this reason that Herbert Akers and Cecil Brock frequented this neighborhood daily as numerous stolen cars were located near this Clinic from time to time by Akers, Brock and other Hot Springs Police Officers. For that reason the investigating Agents were unable to understand why "Dutch" Akers, with his uncanny memory for auto license numbers, and Cecil Brock, Identification Officer of the Hot Springs Police Department, failed to notice the automobile of Alvin Karpis, bearing Kentucky license plates, which was parked in front of or in the driveway of Grace Goldstein's house of prostitution every day and many nights, at 123 Palm Street, when the purpose of their trips, according to their own statements, was to note the out of town license plates on cars parked up and down Palm Street.

It was determined from the neighbors that Herbert "Dutch"

Akers and Joe Wakelin, then Chief of the Hot Springs Police Department, had been seen to stop in front of 123 Palm Street on at least one occasion and call Alvin Karpis and Fred Hunter to their car; that after a few minutes conversation they drove off, Karpis and Hunter ran into the house, then ran to their car and hurriedly backed out of the driveway. This instance marked the last time Karpis and Hunter were seen at this particular address, and Grace Goldstein moved her house of prostitution from 123 Palm Street to the Hatterie Hotel on the main street of Hot Springs, Arkansas.

During the trial witnesses brought out the fact that Herbert "Dutch" Akers had advised Grace Goldstein to move her house of prostitution from 123 Palm Street to the Hatterie Hotel, in view of complaints of the neighbors, and probably because Akers was afraid that Karpis might be located through these complaints by neighbors.

Mrs. S. J. Armenia of 125 Palm Street, next door to Grace Goldstein's house, testified during the trial of Akers that on each Monday evening at "dusk dark" Akers would call by 123 Palm Street in his car, blow his horn and Grace Goldstein would pick up her pocketbook, run out to Akers' car, get in and drive off with him. They would be gone probably about 30 minutes and on at least two occasions after she had returned she was overheard to say to the prostitutes in her house, that they would have to get busy as she had just "paid off the law $25.00 for the week."

Roy Armenia, Frank Earl Spencer, Mrs. Will Lowe and Oscar Pope Muse, all of whom had lived or visited at 125 Palm Street, next

door to Grace Goldstein's house of prostitution, at the trial of "Dutch" Akers, identified photographs of Grace Goldstein, Alvin Karpis, Fred Hunter and Connie Morris, prostitute consort of Fred Hunter, as being identical with persons frequenting Grace Goldstein's house of prostitution at 123 Palm Street in the Spring and Summer of 1935. All of the above named witnesses testified that they had seen "Dutch" Akers, then Chief of Detectives, Hot Springs Police Department, Joseph Wakelin, then Chief of Police, Cecil Brock, then Identification Officer and other members of the Hot Springs Police Department visit Grace Goldstein's house of prostitution at 123 Palm Street during the time Alvin Karpis and Fred Hunter frequented there.

During the course of the trial the defense attorney attempted to bring out the fact that this payment of $25.00 each week was made to "Dutch" Akers as a payment on diamond rings sold by him to the prostitutes in Grace Goldstein's house, rather than as protection money as indicated by the Government. At this juncture it should be noted that during the course of the investigation at Hot Springs, by Special Agents of the Bureau, it was learned on numerous occasions that "Dutch" Akers had sold diamonds and swapped diamonds with various people in Hot Springs, and especially prostitutes, but it was never learned where he obtained these diamonds, or the amount of money he made out of this particular sideline each year.

During the time Karpis and Hunter were calling on the prostitutes, Grace Goldstein and Connie Morris, in June, 1935, they were still residing in a rented cottage at Carpenter's Dam where they fished and lived the lives of rich idlers, pretending to the people from whom they rented

that they were rich gamblers from the North.

Karpis and Hunter rode back and forth from their lakeside cottage daily to Grace Goldstein's house on Palm Street unmolested by "Dutch" Akers, the "super-sleuth," or other members of the Hot Springs Police Department.

The investigation revealed that while Grace Goldstein and her prostitutes were residing at her 123 Palm Street brothel, "Dutch" Akers frequently had illicit relations with one of her prostitutes, while another Hot Springs police officer is regarded as having had free dates with another of Grace's prostitutes who was Fred Hunter's paramour.

Upon the advice of "Dutch," Grace Goldstein did, on June 28, 1935, move her house of prostitution from 123 Palm Street to the Hatterie Hotel at 233½ Central Avenue, next door to the Arlington Hotel and on the main street in Hot Springs.

Sometime in July, 1935, Alvin Karpis and Fred Hunter gave up their residence at Carpenter's Dam and presumably took a trip to Canada, and on this trip Hunter, under the name of E. F. Parker, purchased for Karpis at a garage in Youngstown, Ohio, a new 1935 Hudson bearing Ohio license Number H 372 M. They returned to Hot Springs, Arkansas, where they took up their residence for a short while at Milam's Landing on Lake Hamilton. Later, on August 21, 1935, they rented a cottage from Mrs. Elsie Dyer at Dyer's Landing, Lake Hamilton.

During their stay at Milam's Landing and also at Dyer's Landing they continued to frequent Grace Goldstein's house of prostitution, parking their new Hudson daily in front of the Hatterie Hotel and riding around with the Goldstein woman and Connie Morris, swimming and dining

at various public places unmolested by "Dutch" Akers.

They had several cooks and maids during the course of their stay at Dyer's Landing and Carpenter's Dam. At the trial of Herbert "Dutch" Akers these various cooks and maids testified that they had cooked and cleaned house for Alvin Karpis and Fred Hunter during the course of their stay in the above named places, and on various occasions Grace Goldstein and Connie Morris had visited Alvin Karpis and Fred Hunter at their lake-side cottages, and that they would have dinner there and then proceed to town together. It was clearly shown that Grace Goldstein and Connie Morris had no fear of being apprehended by Herbert "Dutch" Akers or other law enforcement officers while in the company of Alvin Karpis and Fred Hunter.

During September, 1935, Harry Campbell, kidnaper and member of the Barker-Karpis gang, purchased a Hudson Coupe similar to Karpis' car from the same garage in Youngstown, Ohio, bearing Ohio license Number H 54 M. He drove this car to Hot Springs, Arkansas, and moved in with Karpis and Hunter at Dyer's Landing. Sam Coker, another member of the gang, also took up his residence there at Dyer's Landing with Karpis, Hunter and Campbell.

It is obvious that four gangsters, in two new Hudson Coupes bearing Ohio license plates, riding around with the most notorious prostitutes in a small town like Hot Springs day in and day out, would have been bound to attract the attention of "Dutch" Akers and other members of the Police Force immediately, much more so over a period of months. This fact alone made plain the tie between "Dutch" Akers, the

prostitutes, and the gangsters.

Robert Rowe, an ice man, who delivered ice to Dyer's Landing during the time Karpis and his gang resided there, testified that he was suspicious of Karpis and his gang; that he thought they were gangsters; that on one occasion, three weeks prior to Karpis' departure from Dyer's Landing, he noticed a Hot Springs Police Department car in front of Mrs. Dyer's cottage on the lake; that he asked Mrs. Dyer what the Hot Springs "law" was doing there and she advised him that they were down to see "the boys," meaning Karpis and his gang. He then testified that a few moments later he noticed "Dutch" Akers and another Hot Springs police officer get into the car.

On at least one occasion while Grace Goldstein and Alvin Karpis were riding down the main street of Hot Springs, "Dutch" Akers came up to the car and talked to Grace Goldstein, according to information developed during the course of the investigation there. Grace Goldstein later told one of the prostitutes in her house that Karpis was close enough on that occasion to touch Akers.

It was brought out during the course of the trial that when Alvin Karpis arrived in the city of Hot Springs, he had a letter of introduction from someone to "Dutch" Akers, and that upon his showing this letter to Grace Goldstein she stated that it would be unnecessary for him to personally contact "Dutch" Akers, showing conclusively that she, herself, would make the necessary contact with Akers for the protection of Alvin Karpis and his friends during their sojourn in Hot Springs.

The investigation revealed that during the summer and fall months of 1935 Harry Campbell, Milton Lett, Sam Coker, and other members of the Barker-Karpis mob who visited Karpis and Hunter at their various residences in Hot Springs, had numerous parties in the Hatterie Hotel with Grace Goldstein and her other prostitutes, and that at no time during their visits in and out of Hot Springs or during these parties were they ever molested by Herbert "Dutch" Akers, or other members of the Hot Springs Police Department.

On October 2, 1935, an incident occurred which reflects the scheming mind of "Dutch" Akers and the plans he laid for his defense in the event he became involved in a harboring charge with the Federal Government. On this date Herbert Akers called by the Police Station about 9:00 A.M. and asked Cecil Brock, Identification Officer of the Hot Springs Police Department, to ride out to Dyer's Landing with him to check the license number on a car. He and Brock proceeded immediately to Dyer's Landing and stopped for a moment in front of Mrs. Dyer's cottage, whereupon Akers pointed out a particular car which was the Hudson Coupe belonging to Alvin Karpis, bearing Ohio license Number H 372 M, and asked Brock to write down the license number of this car. Although Grace Goldstein's car and another Hudson automobile belonging to Harry Campbell were parked there at the same time, Akers only desired that Brock write down the license number of one particular car. Upon arriving at the Police Station Akers asked Brock to hold that license number, then two days later requested him to send a telegram to the Columbus, Ohio, Police Department, in an effort to ascertain the owner of Ohio license plate Number H 372 M that they had noted on the Hudson car at Dyer's Landing.

Later that day the Columbus, Ohio, Police Department wired that this particular car belonged to a man by the name of E. F. Parker of 323 North Phelps Street, Youngstown, Ohio. Cecil Brock on October 5, 1935, wired the Youngstown, Ohio, Police Department in an effort to identify E. F. Parker. The Youngstown, Ohio, Police Department investigated and found that Parker was unknown at this address, and so advised the Hot Springs Police Department. These telegrams were given to Akers by Brock, whereupon on October 5, 1935, Akers advised the Little Rock Field Division of the FBI that a man by the name of Parker was visiting at Dyer's Landing and he suspected him of being identical with Alvin Karpis. Akers gave no reason at all why he suspected Parker of being identical with Karpis. Immediately two Agents of the Little Rock Field Division proceeded to Hot Springs, Arkansas and conducted an investigation at Dyer's Landing. After watching the house for several hours and seeing no activity there, they proceeded to Mrs. Dyer's cottage and talked to Morris Loftis, the caretaker, and from him learned that the occupants of the cottage they were watching had left the cottage apparently for California on October 2, the day that Akers and Brock had ridden out to take the license number of the car.

During the course of the trial of Herbert Akers on the conspiracy charge it was clearly shown by the Government that this move on the part of Akers was merely a ruse to put himself on record as being cooperative with the FBI, and it was his intention to use the telegrams as a part of his defense. To substantiate this reasoning Akers turned over the original telegrams from the Columbus, Ohio, and

Youngstown, Ohio, Police Departments to an Agent of the Bureau immediately after they had conducted their investigation at Dyer's Landing in October, 1935, and had learned that Karpis had left town.

The investigation reflected that Alvin Karpis, Harry Campbell, Fred Hunter and Sam Coker did leave Dyer's Cottage on October 2, 1935, and moved all of their belongings to Grace Goldstein's house of prostitution at the Hatterie Hotel in Hot Springs where they stayed until the hour of daylight on October 4, 1935. The prostitutes living at Grace Goldstein's house of prostitution; namely, "Ginger" Morgan and Greta Gilstrap, testified that Karpis, Hunter, Coker and Campbell, together with the prostitutes at Grace Goldstein's house, had a big party on the day and night of October 4, and Karpis was warned by Campbell not to drink too much as they had a long drive. They did not advise the prostitutes where they were going at that time, but all left together in their two Hudson cars at daylight on the morning of October 4, 1935.

On October 13, 1935, the Associated Press carried a story to the effect that Alvin Karpis and some members of his gang had been residing in a cottage on Lake Hamilton, and in a release issued on the following day by Chief of Police Joe Wakelin of Hot Springs, Arkansas, the papers printed an article to the effect that those persons thought to have been members of the Alvin Karpis gang were in reality some visitors from the East who had been visiting Hot Springs since 1932. This particular instance clearly reflects that Herbert "Dutch" Akers and Joe Wakelin were in a conspiracy to harbor Alvin Karpis, and after putting themselves on record they denied the fact that Karpis had been in the city of Hot Springs.

On October 24, 1935, while Karpis was still out of the city, Grace Goldstein rented a cottage at 602 South Third Street in Hot Springs under the name of Ruth Patterson, as a new hideout for Alvin Karpis upon his return to that city. The following day Fred Hunter returned to Hot Springs and registered under the name of Harold King at the Marquette Hotel. After staying in Hot Springs a day or two, Hunter returned to Ohio and there met Alvin Karpis, Harry Campbell, John Brock and Benson Groves, and together on November 7, 1935, they robbed the mail train at Garrettsville, Ohio, of $34,000.00.

The investigation revealed that on November 9, 1935, two days after the robbery of the above mentioned mail train, Grace Goldstein and Connie Morris made several trips to the airport at Hot Springs, Arkansas, awaiting the arrival of Alvin Karpis, Fred Hunter and Harry Campbell, but in view of the fact that John Stover, the air pilot, had made a forced landing on the way from Ohio to Hot Springs, Karpis and Hunter did not arrive until the following day, November 10, 1935.

Karpis and Grace Goldstein immediately took up their residence at 602 South Third Street upon his arrival in Hot Springs, and Grace Goldstein still continued her house of prostitution at the Hatterie Hotel. Witnesses at the trial of Herbert Akers stated that during the summer and fall of 1935, Akers was seen on numerous occasions together with Cecil Brock and other members of the Hot Springs Police Department at the Hatterie Hotel and one prostitute testified that on one occasion she, Alvin Karpis and Grace Goldstein were sitting in the parlor of the Hatterie Hotel when Akers came up the stairs, passed by the parlor door, and proceeded to Grace's room, and that Grace immediately followed him

and stayed in her room for about ten minutes with him; that "Dutch" thereupon made his departure.

"Ginger" Morgan, a prostitute who worked for Grace in 1935 and who knew Karpis well, testified that on December 2, 1935, her little eight year old niece recognized a photograph of Karpis in a Chicago newspaper and showed it to her; that she, "Ginger," then showed the picture to Grace Goldstein and other prostitutes, and that all but Grace agreed that the photograph was similar to the man they knew as Ed Parker, "Ginger" then testified that she told "Dutch" Akers and Cecil Brock that Karpis was keeping company with Grace Goldstein at the Hatterie Hotel, but neither "Dutch" Akers nor Cecil Brock made any attempt to arrest Karpis or advise the FBI.

It is interesting to note that the day after "Ginger" allegedly told Akers about Karpis' photograph being in the paper, Grace Goldstein and Alvin Karpis moved from 602 South Third Street to 124 Clubb Street, notwithstanding the fact the rent at 602 South Third Street had just been paid in advance. It was clearly shown by the United States Attorney at the trial of "Dutch" Akers, et al, that "Dutch" tipped Grace and Karpis off and for fear they might be traced through "Ginger" they rented, on December 5, 1935, a house at 124 Clubb Street in Hot Springs, where they stayed during the months of December, 1935, and January, 1936.

During the time Karpis lived at 124 Clubb Street, Herbert "Dutch" Akers and Joseph Wakelin were seen to enter this house on several occasions. Mrs. Toby Fincell testified that on one occasion she recognized John Stover, the air pilot, as he walked into the house and later proceeded to

a car with luggage, accompanied by Alvin Karpis, that approximately one week later Stover returned with Karpis, again with baggage, and proceeded into the house at 124 Clubb Street; that within a few minutes after his arrival "Dutch" Akers and Joseph Wakelin arrived in the Hot Springs Police Department car and entered the house, where they all stayed for some thirty or forty minutes.

On February 6, 1936, an Agent of the FBI brought photographs of Alvin Karpis and again interviewed Mrs. Al. C. Dyer of Dyer's Landing, showing her photographs of the Barker-Karpis gang. "Dutch" Akers, learning of this, and feeling that the FBI intended to conduct further investigation in the city of Hot Springs in an effort to apprehend Karpis, apparently warned Karpis and Grace Goldstein and advised them to find a safer hideout than the 124 Clubb Street hideout. Therefore on February 10, 1938, Alvin Karpis together with Clayton Hall rented the home of Mr. E. E. Woodcock on Malvern Road, Lake Catherine, very close to the lakeside cottage of Herbert "Dutch" Akers. It was obvious that Akers felt that by Karpis being close to him at Lake Catherine he would be able to tip him off, and if necessary get him out of town in a more satisfactory manner if the Agents of the FBI suspected that he was harboring Karpis. This proved to be the case, as continued investigation by Bureau Agents convinced them that Alvin Karpis was residing in the City of Hot Springs, and after locating the apparent hideout of Karpis they conducted a raid on the Woodcock home on March 30, 1936, only to find that Karpis had apparently left Hot Springs several days previous to this.

Besides being a harborer of criminals, "Dutch" Akers has the general reputation of immorality in the city of Hot Springs, Arkansas and of being a petty thief. Numerous instances during the course of the investigation showed that Akers went out of his way to ravish some innocent girl or to have sexual relations with some prostitute. One particular incident was told to the Special Agents. In this case it was the story of a young girl fifteen years of age who at that time was working as a maid in a home in Hot Springs. She apparently did not know who "Dutch" Akers was by sight, and one day while waiting for a street car, Akers passed by in the official car and asked her if she would like a ride to town. She consented to ride to town with Akers and told him she was going to the Post Office. Upon arriving at the Post Office Akers proceeded on past the Post Office over the girl's protests and drove on out to a country road where he stopped the car and told the girl to get out. The girl said that she did not understand at first what his intentions were but she soon found out. He forced her to get out of the car and go into the woods where he proceeded to ravish her. She advised that she and Akers then got back into the car and he took her down to the Police Station where he talked to her at length, advising her that if she ever said anything about his actions he would put her in jail. This girl advised that on several occasions after that, Akers would pick her up on the street, take her to his office in the Hot Springs Police Department, lock the door and have intercourse with her. She stated that on one particular occasion she fought him with all her might,

and that he merely picked her up and put her in a cell where he kept her the balance of the day, and by night she was willing to do anything to get out of that jail so she consented to his illicit advances.

During the course of the trial against "Dutch" Akers, one witness by the name of Oscar Pope Muse testified that the reason he was arrested by Akers in Hot Springs on a trumped-up charge of automobile theft was that Akers learned that he was going with one of his, Akers', girls. It should be noted that during all this time Akers was supposedly married. The investigation at Hot Springs reflected that Akers knew every prostitute in the city during the time he was Chief of Detectives, and although there was evidence gathered that he received pay-off money from various houses of prostitution, there was no definite evidence of the amount of pay he received either from the individual prostitutes or the particular houses of prostitution, except the one instance of $25.00 per week from Grace Goldstein, which has been previously related. It was reported that Akers and a few other members of the Hot Springs Police Department on occasions after arresting a girl or a prostitute in Hot Springs would place her in a cell and that thereafter in order to get her freedom the girl would have to submit to sexual intercourse with various members of the Police Department in the open cell of the jail.

During the trial the U. S. Attorney asked Grace Goldstein if it was true that she held nightly conferences with "Dutch" Akers and Joe Wakelin. Grace denied this but admitted that she had talked to Wakelin at various times on matters other than Karpis and that she had business dealings with Akers regarding some diamond rings. The District Attorney

asked her why she and Joe Wakelin found it necessary to go to the "mountain top" and "the woods" to talk their business over. The Goldstein woman could not offer any logical explanation to this.

It was learned that "Dutch" Akers from time to time worked with some of the pawn shops, business houses, hotels and lawyers in various petty rackets to obtain illegal money. An example of this is that Akers after arresting a man would search him, ascertain the amount of cash on his person, throw the man in jail, then call a lawyer and advise the lawyer the amount of cash. The lawyer would then charge the man the total amount of his cash as a fee to get him out of jail, then split with Akers. He also worked this in hotels by conspiring with the house detectives to ascertain a man's cash money, then arrest him on some trumped-up charge.

During the racing season each year in Hot Springs, Akers made contact with criminals, racketeers, confidence men and bookies, and any of the above named type of gangsters who failed to pay off were immediately thrown in jail, especially if they attempted to ply their particular racket.

Another petty racket worked by Akers was to have a thief steal a particular car, hide it out until a reward was offered, then get the thief to place the car back on the streets, where he would pick it up, turn it in, get the reward, and split it with the thief.

As to whether or not "Dutch" Akers profited by his petty thievery and sundry rackets, this can be proved by the fact that his salary as Chief of Detectives was only $90.00 per month, and he owned a $15,000.00 home on Lake Catherine, a home in Hot Springs worth about $7,000.00, two

large automobiles, and supported a family. It was rumored that he owned other property, but this was never substantiated.

An Agent of the FBI told "Dutch" Akers many years ago that he was building his house of the future on blocks by dealing in such petty thievery and that some day that house would tumble on him. It did, and now he not only has two years ahead in a Federal Penitentiary, but faces another Federal Harboring charge at an early date.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Dawsey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
SEBRING, FLORIDA

Oct. 31-38

Dear Edgar:

I should appreciate greatly if you could send me any memorandum material which you may have on Dutch Akers, et al, who have just been convicted in Hot Springs.

This is especially desired regarding the prostitution angle of the Goldstein woman---I think there is a lot of stuff about the Chief taking her up on a hill to talk things over, and all that sort of thing.

Also, I should be very interested if there is a memorandum concerning Akers and some bank robbers who were protected by him in a tourist camp.

In addition, if it is not too much trouble, may I have the criminal record of Adam Richetti?

I don't know whether I told you in my previous letter, but all is excitement down in this neck of the woods. Gen and I bought ourselves a combined birthday present of three Boston puppies, selected as nearly as possible to match beloved dogs of ours which are gone. So now, we have the Four Barx Brothers, Timmy and Terry and Buddy and Mike, all Oirish, by the last name of O'Toole, and any moment that there isn't something going on in this household is a strange one indeed.

Timmy does little but to run around a grin, he is so delighted, espevially with Buddy, who is just about as big as a minute, while the Terrible Twins, Terry and Mike are about half grown. We worried about the little fellow all night last night, as qe had shut the gang up in the dog house and were afraid that the Pint would fall out of his bunk and couldn't get back. But when we opened up the place this morning, Half Pint had shoved the Terrible Twins out of their bed and was ruling the roost. So we pay no more attention to him when he decides to yowl for a bushel or so of petting. Anyway, 'tis a wild household now.

Thanks in advance if you can send on the Dutch Akers stuff as it will fit in perfectly in th e new book. The hookup between prostitution and crime revealed here is exactly what I am trying to put over.

Courtney Ryley Cooper
Herbert

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 18 1938
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 /dcg

(copy-cmcw)

CT:ACS

December 3, 1938

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:-

I am enclosing herewith a copy of an Interesting Case which I think is the matter about which you spoke to me this afternoon.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 10-30-84 BY 9145/dig

Enclosure.

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94-3-4-20-492

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 6 1938
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIR MAIL

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~~94-3-4-571-5~~

November 26, 1938

Mr. Thomas E. Mulvey
Information Service Agent
Historical Marionettes
11 Franklin Street
Buffalo, New York

Dear Mr. Mulvey:

Upon my return to Washington, I received your letter of October 11, 1938, addressed to Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper.

I regret to advise that due to the overwhelming pressure of other duties and future commitments, it will not be possible for me to accept your kind invitation to participate in one of your radio broadcasts over Station WEBR. I do appreciate, however, your kind invitation.

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 / dcg

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
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Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL THEATRE PROJECT OF NEW YORK STATE

HALLIE FLANAGAN, NATIONAL DIRECTOR

HISTORICAL MARIONETTES
11 FRANKLIN ST.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

HOGENS PETRI, ACTING STATE DIRECTOR

November 14, 1938

Miss Helen W. Gandy, Secretary
J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Gandy:

Thank you for your letter of November 10th.

We should like very much to have Mr. Hoover interviewed on one of the broadcasts which will end December 15th.

I am sorry that Mr. Hoover is out of town at the present time.

Sincerely,

Esther B. Wilhelm
Managing Supervisor of Marionettes
State of New York

By: Thos. E. Mulvey

Thomas E. Mulvey
Information Service Agent

TEM:BH
CC-Mr. Petri

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 /dcg

RECORDED & INDEXED
11-26-38

94-3-4-20-493
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 29 1938
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
NICHOLS
Miss Gandy

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-8-260-23
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CT:ACS

94-3-4-20-494

December 2, 1938

RECORDED

Mr. H. Scott Weakley
Production Manager
Educational Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Center Building
Oakland, California

Dear Mr. Weakley:-

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated November 23, 1938, in which you state that you recently observed the statement to the effect that Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper is the only newspaper man or writer to whom this Bureau extends the privilege of access to its files.

Please be advised that you have been entirely misinformed in this respect. Many authors and writers have visited the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of securing information relative to closed cases handled by this Bureau and the fullest cooperation has been extended to such authors and writers; in fact, a number of books have been written concerning the activities and accomplishments of this Bureau and many feature articles have been prepared in cooperation with this organization. No author or writer has been given access to the files of this Bureau but they have been given information concerning closed cases. Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper is not now and never has been employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He has lectured without any charge therefor to persons in attendance at sessions of the FBI National Police Academy.

I trust the foregoing information will fully answer your inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
DEC 5 - 1938
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 /dlg

EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Telephones
Oakland, GLencourt 6774
San Francisco, ORdway 6868

KROW
Fully Equipped Studios in San Francisco and Oakland

19TH AND BROADWAY RADIO CENTER BUILDING OAKLAND • CALIFOR

November 23, 1938

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Information Department
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I recently observed the statement to the effect that Courtney Riley Cooper was the only newspaper man or writer to whom your department extends the privilege of access to your departmental files. In preparing material for a broadcast I would like to have your official cooboration or denial of this statement.

If it is not asking too much I would also like to know just what is the reason for this privilege being extended to Mr. Cooper.

I also would like to know whether or not he was formerly associated with the F.B.I. in any official capacity.

Respectfully yours,

EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING CORPORATION

M. Scott Weakley, Production Manager

MSW:mp

62-26841-1

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-494

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 6 1938
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
NICHOLS
MISS GANDY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 /dcg

M. Scott Weakley, Production Manager of the Educational Broadcasting Corporation, advises he has learned that Courtney Ryley Cooper was the only newspaper man to have access to FBI files. Desires Director's official corroboration or denial of this statement, and also inquires for reason of this privilege to Mr. Cooper.

rcl

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145/dcg

DO-5

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

Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Kleinkauf
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

January 19, 1939.

Time 4:01 PM

Name Courtney Ryley Cooper tele from Phila.

Referred to

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 /deg

Details:

Asked that the following message be given to you:

That he had knocked the fellow he was after for the following:

Two concurrent sentences of a year and a day.

Five year suspended sentence.

Five year probationary sentence.

He stated that he was leaving there and going to New York City.

RECORDED
sbr

94-3-4-20-2495
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 23 1939
TOLSON
MISS GANDY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10.26.84 BY 9145 / [illegible]

February 6, 1939

LBN:AWN

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

I have reviewed Mr. Cooper's new book entitled "Designs In Scarlet" and to say the least, in true Cooper fashion the book, as a whole, is exceedingly well written. It is factual and while there is considerable preachment therein, it is loaded with facts. The book to say the least, is sensational and loaded with sex in unvarnished language. In fact, he did not omit any barnyard phraseology. It cannot help but shock the sensibilities of the average decent person. It is my opinion that Mr. Cooper is missing a tremendous opportunity in not cleaning up the book. He could make the same points by using a better choice of language. I certainly wouldn't want my sister reading this book for he conveys the impression that everybody is doing it - which cannot help but break down certain moral resistance rather than build it up. While the bookis an expose, it also tells how people act and react in the most intimate of detail. If youth is as rotten as he contends then what incentive is there to correcting situations. Frankly, I have my doubts if some of his charges can be substantiated. They are too sweeping. His attacks on the church are believed indiscreet and I don't believe he should have berated the Catholic Church in such general terms. He will alienate a large sector of the clergy according to my opinion. Frankly, I resent his innuendoes and associating clergymen with gambling and blaming them for some of our corruption today.

He refers to the Bureau in many places which have been pointed out in the attached review. Some of the references prompt the writer to think they are intended subtleties - particularly his references to our files, etc. Over half the book concerns matters in which the Bureau has been interested, yet his giving credit to the Bureau and the Director is conspicuous by its absence and his eulogy of Warden Frank Sain is extremely lengthy and congratulatory. I admit, of course, that he has referred to the Bureau in complimentary terms but to me, his references are too infrequent and I wonder what the book would have been like without the Bureau's generosity in supplying him with material.

I believe we should be very circumspect in anything we might say about the book and we should give him nothing which would promote the book. It will be interesting indeed to see how the League of Decency reacts to the book. Likewise, I seriously question how the book can be sent through the mails.

The attached review is a summary, but frankly does not truly reflect the obscenity of the book. Some of the author's conclusions are lurid as can be seen in the review. The suggestions set forth in the memorandum all center around Mr. Cooper's references to the Bureau's files and since the review of the book has been completed it would appear that probably it would be too late to make any changes although they are set forth therein as matters of interest.

Respectfully,
RECORDED
&
INDEXED
L. B. Nichols

94-S-4-20-495X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 31 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE "DESIGNS IN SCARLET"

by

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 /dcg

CHAPTER I

HARLOTS HEAVEN

The author in introducing his subject points out that this book was inspired by the letter from the prostitute in Minneapolis which was received by the Director. He refers on Page 3 to a conversation with the Director wherein the Director condemned the viewpoint of the girl. The Director's statements are satisfactory. Cooper then goes on to enumerate his sources of information. His investigation was startling since it revealed developments which made "Here's to Crime" subject to sharp revision. He admits he was fortunate in "possessing an unusual amount of official and civil assistance." In gathering his data he traversed the United States by all means of transportation and even took excursions into the Underworld. He referred to his main entrance to the Underworld as secretive, and accomplished through "the tremendous spy system of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics" and this mentions Anslinger's name. He had the active assistance of the Post Office Inspection Department and assumed the dual role of reporter and Federal informer. He mentions that he received memoranda of numerous cases from the FBI which were hitherto unexplored in point.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nat
Mr. E. A. Tam
Mr. Cle
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cro
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxw
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ha
Mr. Lester
Mr. M
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

94-3-4-20-495 X

This book, he makes clear, is the result of a conference with Mr. Hoover who is quoted on Page 4 as saying that White Slavers find it easier to argue kids into prostitution and, "I wish I were a reporter, I would take a year off and write the story of what makes all this possible."

RECOMMENDATIONS

Page 3 last paragraph. It is suggested that the sentence beginning on line 3 be deleted, "A check, of course, shall be made to establish its authorship", referring, of course, to the letter from the prostitute since no check was made.

Page 4. Paragraph 3 beginning on line 4 should be revised to read "There were reports to be dug into ..... etc.".

Page 9. Paragraph 2. It is suggested that the first sentence be revised to read, "From the Federal Bureau of Investigation, with its tremendous mass of information gained from its investigations of White Slave Traffic for twenty-nine years came data on numerous cases".

CHAPTER II

PROHIBITION'S CHILDREN

The author tells the true and stirring story of the young girl in the tavern who is degenerating morally while a young boy goes out to rob and maim to get money to carouse with her, while the girl's mother works at night and pays little attention to the girl. The Womens' Christian Temperance Union and the Anti Saloon League will eat this chapter up since it is a preachment against the evils of liquor. The author then goes on to discuss the youth problem in crime and cites figures, making the observation on Page 20 (19% under 21) that the Bureau's statistics are conservative and at least 10%, if not more could be added to its figures.

On Page 22 the author refers to three persons who were convicted, one for a twenty year sentence and two for life sentences. He then pointed out that all would be out in the minimum of 44 months and the maximum of 7 years. It is not known exactly on what he bases his figures for the average sentence served for homicide is 56.4 months, and the average life sentence served is a little over 10 years. The author then leads into a discussion of juvenile courts and sob sisterism in an excellent manner and quotes from Mr. Homer Cummings as saying the juvenile court has "collapsed as a crime prevention cure-all," and enlarges on this statement in a sound and rational manner referring to the Gluck study of 1,000 juvenile delinquents.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Page 25, paragraph 2, line 9. It is suggested "100" would be closer to being correct than "50" in referring to outstanding gangsters.

CHAPTER III

THE CRAZY THINGS THEY DO

The theme of this chapter is that the first offender is usually an old offender. Youth is in a dangerous condition and trouble lies ahead. Sex is promiscuous and accepted. The sewer of a Kansas school as stopped up with "used contraceptives." Federal officers shakedown a Michigan school finding fifty marihuana cigarettes and contraceptives in 75% of the lockers. School boys and girls using lockers after school hours and athletic events for purposes other than which they were intended, with teachers and parents saying nothing is a rather severe indictment. The chapter is a trifle slimy to say the least, but appears to be based on facts although the statement of a Federal officer to the effect that "60% of the girls in my town have been deflowered by the time they reach their Junior year in high school" is believed open to question.

The author does correctly portray the state of mind, however, that causes crime, and again takes juvenile courts to task. In an excellent manner he describes the efficiency of modern law enforcement and scientific crime detection. He points with pride to how organized crime among adults is on the decline through the "skillful work of the FBI, the 'efficiency' of the Post Office Inspectors, the 'relentlessness' of the Alcohol Tax Unit, the Narcotics Bureau and other Treasury Agencies." He attributes the wiping out of bank robbery and kidnaping to the FBI. Law Enforcement officers fear the youthful criminal, however, who is on the increase. The lack of home training and discipline, he points out, results in this. The sex escapades of youth, he would believe, is the rule rather than the exception. In an excellent manner he points to the police as crime preventors who have done, and are doing good work but are handicapped by existing conditions which for instance nets a return of an estate of $100,000. annually through the sale of contraceptives and refers again to the Federal officer who would have more peace of mind if he didn't know about "someone at every filling station which sells 'french ticklers', condoms, dirty pictures, filthy literature and the like, and that the girls are as anxious for this reading as are the boys." In passing he takes probation to task.

CHAPTER IV

DINE AND DANCE

This chapter recites the author's experiences in investigating roadside taverns where he stopped 34 times and was propositioned 29 times. In the most intimate detail he describes the life of a 'B' girl. His experiences

are summed up on Page 64 in paragraph 4 in a more unique manner. He creates the life history of two girls which if published in the average magazine would be barred from the mails. Crime, he points out, thrives in the joints that line all major highways and even in New York City, "they still do the 'shake' in spite of God, Valentine, and Mayor LaGuardia." It is rather difficult to understand how any one man would have the experiences which the author relates in such a short period of time. One of the waitresses referred to was obviously in a Nahas joint in Indiana, and the other, the 'B' girl, who precipitated the investigation in California a year ago. He gives a new definition of a gentleman on Page 78 as "a male who can travel overnight with a girl and not try to crawl in bed with her."

RECOMMENDATIONS

Page 77, paragraph 2, line 1 and 2 should be revised by deleting "according to the investigative reports of the", and inserting the words, "investigated but", after the word "involved" on line 3.

Page 79. The first sentence should be revised to read, "According to this girl's story, it is obvious that she made no earnest efforts to get a job in any of the more accepted forms of employment."

Page 80, paragraph 4, line 2. The words, "in her statement" should be deleted.

Line 5. Delete the words, "according to her statement", and say, "according to the girl", etc.

Page 84, line 5, should be revised to delete any reference to the girl's statement.

CHAPTER V

MURDERING YOUTH

Marihuana frequently is an incident to walkathons and other endurance contests which are in reality ballyhoo, attracting a normal class of youth. They can be found in most sections of the country. Jitterbug contests awarding a prize of $50. or $75. to the winners illustrate the attitude of modern youth. Instead of using it in a productive manner they throw a party and many will get drunk. As contestants in traveling endurance contests are eliminated, they hang around for purposes other than dancing. Modern highways are a "shuttle of the outpouring of beauty shops and the 'stable' of prostitutes." There are always touring prostitutes who move from one university town to another. Even panderers have difficulty, for as soon as they get a new girl, some other pimp takes her away from him for the same old racket. Kids travel from county to county stopping at taverns and getting their meals by a dance number or so. Later through the efforts of the boys, the officers came in saying they were getting tired of "your damned respectable wives going out in the bushes for 4 bits a shot and clapping up everybody." Robberies occur which are never reported to the FBI because "now what would J. Edgar Hoover care about what goes on in a little town like this?" "Jam sessions" where young folks gather to smoke the 'weed' instead of engaging in swing music, are said to be prevalent.

CHAPTER VI

TOMORROWS' OUTLAW

The author's curiosity was aroused in his travels for two reasons. The knowledge youth possesses and the other the beginnings of their careers - most of which start in small towns. "Gold Rushes" still exist in F.E.A. rolls -

dams - and other large projects. The story of one girl is related - a beautician, she followed the "Gold Rushes" doing the hair for the girls - charging permanent wave prices at times for a finger wave. She even related how good business was when the purge primaries were on last summer and the W.P.A. spending right and left. The girl made good because of the shortage of beauticians, who as a class, are labeled by the author with the percentage girl, etc. Business was real good in Sioux City, where she counted 126 houses in one night with a friend - this in a city of 90,000. The new racket of "Curb Service" is also discussed. One girl ran "a curb service on 45 men in a single night and only had $25.00 after paying expenses." "She was just a damn fool."

There are four normad girls for each boy. Disease accounts for a lot of them leaving home, and feminine like they often blame a dose on some one other than the right one or the one they love, and the guy leaves town even though the girl "was laying half the fellows in town, where half the girls were burnt up and the rest you couldn't touch or they're lined up steady."

The author laments that he doesn't have a special vocabulary to designate the buzzards of the medical profession. It is pointed out that if gonorrhea were hereditary "it is doubtful if there would be a single person in the entire United States free from infection", which is a rather sweeping indictment.

The Joseph C. Revels case investigated by the Bureau is listed on Page 123 giving the Bureau full credit.

The observation is made that the number of boys who leave home because of adventure is not as great as it once was. Youth has heroes closer at home - athletes, aviators, etc. The "G-Men" are conspicuous by their absence.

CHAPTER VII

DEATH AT THE TAVERN

Dillinger today would have difficulty in getting headlines along with the efforts of other criminals. The tavern contributes to their activities. The case of Clifford Hawkins of Faber Ferry, Washington, is cited. He killed the two brothers of a thirteen year old girl he was having an affair with, since they had caught him in the act. Then the case of Earl Young is related who was killed in Hot Springs after a sadistic rampage through twenty states. Law Enforcement in certain places comes in for criticism. "The police at Little Rock have yet to roll up an outstanding record." In Louisville, police receive less pay than the garbarge men. Liquor violations since Repeal have been widespread although the author would not have a return of Prohibition since he contributed much money and effort to its repeal. He then condemns laxity in granting liquor permits. Harvey Nelson in Georgia, an ex-convict was given a license. His wife died. He was convicted. Released pending appeal he went to Waycross, Georgia, there a little boy was killed for $450. insurance. Joseph Ball of Elmendorf, Texas, killed two women at his tavern. Only a few states require fingerprinting. The tavern keeper again comes in for condemnation, and the law which has failed to keep legal liquor clean is critized.

CHAPTER VIII

THE GHOST COMES BACK

This chapter, of course, refers to Prohibition. More persons are committed to prison today for liquor violations than in Prohibition. There is one liquor dispensing joint for each 313 persons in the United States. In California, 1 for every 110 persons, in Washington 1 for every 226 persons,

including "Senators, Representatives and other good customers." The signs of the times point toward an increase of prohibition sentiment. It is estimated that over one million liquor violations occur annually. Los Angeles, cleaned up a gang of homosexuals via the liquor infraction route. Liquor and not marihuana is the true cause for many orgies of youth, although marihuana is a menace. New Orleans with its houses and bar-maids was described excellently. An officer came into one bar while the author was using up $2.00 of the bar-maid's time in conversation regarding a forthcoming convention. The Chief had issued orders to close up that week - the convention was the Eucharistic Congress. The high pressure tactics in some Chicago joints for selling drinks called for a new approach by the joints. The emphasis was on sex.

CHAPTER IX

A CABIN FOR THE NIGHT

The tourist camp has thrust another temptation in the pathway of an already below the belt thinking people. While the author does make a few qualifications, nevertheless, he makes some very sweeping statements. In discussing the tourist camp evil the author refers to the Bureau's investigations in a satisfactory manner. The blackmail case involving Jerry Kavonay and a traveling salesman, Howard Brooks, (a fictitious name since the true one has been concealed in the files of the FBI). The hitch-hiker must be eliminated from the roads, as well as their "tourist camp hangouts." All big-time gangsters in the past, it is pointed out, have used tourist camps and "75% of all tourist camps could be wiped out" inconveniencing no one but the Underworld. In his discussion, the author refers to a 19 year old boy turned over to the FBI who raped a 51 year old woman. A new racket is described of

"Whorehouses" in Michigan. (probably referring to Jack Nahas' Case) The owner of the tourist camp takes his girls out at dusk and drops them. Then they pick up men who bring them to the tourist camp. A reference is also made to "Ma" Beland of Fort Worth, Texas, who was brought to justice by the Bureau of Narcotics. Another reference is made to Dutch Akers harboring the Norrises. The survey of Southern Methodist University uncovered by the Bureau last year is cited in detail. The case of Lester Brockelhurst is likewise referred to in detail. The Bureau was interested in this case although prosecution was in State Courts.

CHAPTER X

ARE YOU LONELY

The author in his investigation assumed many roles - one an old farmer with $100,000. who was getting ready to travel extensively and was in quest of an "assigmation in every town." He sent letters by the hundreds. After he had been inspired to uncover this racket by a convereation in Miami with "Johhny the Glib" who told the author, "just finished a nice little job up around 'Chij'." The author says nothing about notifying the authorities in this chapter. Johnny's remarks coupled with," inklings of what might be going on had appeared in various cases with which I had become familiar through the reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation "(Page 207, lines 11, 12 and 13) set him on the trail as he recalled members of the Barker-Karpis Gang and the Brady Gang. He found many names of Marriage Bureaus in Post Office Department files soon after the form letters were sent out. "This writer has in his files, so many invitations to strange beds that they could not be filled in five years."

The Marriage Bureau racket has grown until more than a million men

and women are on the lists of the 400 lonely clubs. Women predominate and generally pay twice as much for a membership fee. Because of the filth that is spreading throughout the country, these lonely heart bureaus should "be under the strict supervision of a Federal law....." The case of Gaylie Cleveland, Post Office Box 280, Pensacola, Florida, a 63 year old ex-convict is related. He was convicted. And the old reprobate Oscar Goings of Xenia, Ohio, dwarfs the characters of Rabelais. With reference to Goings it is related that he had corresponded with several women. Referring to the incidents in the book about how he was finally caught it is desired to be pointed out that he corresponded with a woman who advertised for a mate in a Cincinnati newspaper rather than with some marriage bureau as related in the book. The Bureau's files do not substantiate the lucid stories about Goings, however, it is assumed that the author got his data from the Post Office Inspection Department.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Page 207, line 12, must be revised to read "handled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation....." to delete Cooper's familiarity with our reports.

CHAPTER XI

MURDER BY MAIL

The mail order rackets of sex powders, pills, etc., is exposed. Usually lethal if taken in sufficient quantities, its sale is frequently stopped by the Federal Trade Commission. The heading "Offenses Known to the Police" is a misnomer and does not give a true picture of crime since there is no way of telling how many offenses are committed but never recorded. Regina, a fictitious female character created by the author, is educated in abortion etc., since the Dairyman baiting the ads seeks to get the pills to ease the situation. During his recent tour, the author mentions the fact that he found it possible to

"go into any town, seek a taxi driver, a filling station attendant, a chiropractor, a clap and syph quack or even a hotel bell boy and obtain the names of from one to fifty abortionists...." The author frankly opens himself up to attack in his unqualified remarks on chiropractors and doctors. For instance on Page 247 "The ethical Doctor ---- has many alibis for concealing death at the hands of an abortionist." In the majority of cases where the "kid-knockers" have been sent to prison, the complaint came not from the medical profession but was forced on the police by rumor....." A million abortions are performed annually in the United States and there are more than 7,000 deaths and "110,191 deaths of mothers and children in which abortion may have played an important part!" Several apparently factual instances are presented which prompts the author to argue, "murder should be made a Federal offense." Law enforcement in rural communities comes in for considerable censure - "Is it any wonder therefore, that persons who have seen rural law enforcement as she flies, would not be surprised at all if Belle Sannes, (who killed 19 people 20 years ago) of ancient fame, should bob up almost any day....."

CHAPTER XII

PRIVATELY PRINTED

The author relates how a Federal Agent - who later turned out to be a Post Office Inspector, had trailed the seller of obscene literature and then couldn't prove interstate transportation although he had received a tip the person was from New York. He is quoted as saying "it is a violation of postal laws to send obscene literature by truck, express, auto or mail." This of course is not correct but since it does not involve the Bureau, no recommendations are being made. The Inspector took him to a local court where he was fined

$25.00 without the Judge even looking at the evidence. The obscene cartoon books are explained in detail on Page 277. The description of their contents couldn't possibly be any more obscene than if the cartoons were reproduced covering everything from illicit relations, perversion and masturbation. The author says "In a two months investigation, with the assistance of the Post Office Department, this writer readily learned that obscenity is big business."

A series of captions on Sadistic Action Views are reproduced on Page 281 which are revolting. The author relates how Charles A. Lapp of the "National Association of Pain and Pleasure" was uncovered. He also tells how in the dead of night he went into the Negro Section of Chicago against the advice of the Post Office Inspectors and bought pictures from a colored person. The author fails to show whether arrests were made or whether he reported to the police. The case of Andrew Heyler is cited who advertised for a helper and transported her over the country while he sold obxcene literature and sex goods. The contraceptive rackets likewise are discussed in detail with specific mention of paraphernalia that is appalling. Likewise certain types of perversion are named, some by medical terms, others in cesspool terminology.

CHAPTER XIII

HOLD FOR OBSERVATION

A psychiatrist, late for dinner, brings with him a little black box. He has been to the police department to examine a prisoner. The box contained implements belonging to a sadist and he was not making any wild guesses when he referred to tens of thousands of sex degenerates in the United States. Each year practically every city in the country has "drags" - "Fairy" meetings. 5,000 homosexuals annually attend the New York "Drag" alone. The more conservative ones have so far opposed holding their meeting at Madison Square Garden. The

police stand by to maintain order. Prisons are breeding grounds of perversion. There is a ray of hope, however, through the actions of such men as Warden Johnston of Alcatraz, Frank Ramsay of Missouri, Roy Best of Colorado and Frank Sain of Chicago. Many night clubs have been forced to put on acts by Female Impersonators because of the competition. The author exposes the death of George Henry Coover, who presumably died of epilepsy in the Denver County Jail in March of 1938. Carl Wells, a convict, ruled the jail. Within an hour after Coover entered the Jail Wells was after him committing sodomy on him rupturing his rectum. Later Wells made the other boys "hang-jig" him. Then Carl invented a game called "Hot Ass". Coover threatened to tell about the game. Wells beat him up, he died shortly thereafter. Perversion and rotteness has reached the point where the officer must possess a knowledge of "such authorities on sex abnormalities as Krafft, Eberig, Mott, Steckel, Bloch and Ulffen." The time has come when every city should have a sex offense bureau. The author cites other sex offense cases in the most intimate detail. The confession of Albert Dyer, the killer of three girls is quoted. This discussion closes with a description of Necrophilism.

CHAPTER XIV

WHY WORK FOR PENNIES

The author surveys prostitution, its method of control and its effect on present-day social life. Youngsters in their teens are pictured as a seemingly happy lot who have no conception of what they are really in for. Their philosophy is "Why work for pennies when you can get dollars." In certain instances the author shows where one girl who filled dates with over 300 men in a week netted only seventeen cents per man. Syndicated houses are a curse

that takes young girls and wrecks them in six months. The author is rather intemperate in his treatment of the churches campaigns against "Red Light Districts." He has women being beaten, kicked, shouted at by good citizens "including many so-called Men of God, mauled by police," etc. Back in those days "the sex-minded minister never wanted for a subject." He could walk through the "Red Light District" and "let his lack of conscience thereafter be his guide in fiery, unchristian tirades from the pulpit concerning the danger to our youth, and the sullying of all womanhood unless these vile creatures could feel the God-righteous wrath of all good citizens." This is a statement that this reviewer believes is as far from the truth as some of the author's statements are more rotten than drippings from a cesspool and is bound to draw fire. Certainly the fervor of the old crusaders, it is believed, was not lacking in sincerity although it is admitted they were often ill-advised. The author then goes on to point out that the good men drove out the women "beat them, cursed them and kicked them....." "I stood in wonderment that God would permit such filthy rats to parade the pulpits in His name." It is then pointed out that the divorce rate in 1914 was 9,8 divorces for every 100 marriages. In 1935, 16.4 for every 100 marriages. The conclusion is then drawn "perhaps then, whoredom didn't enter into the divorce picture at all, and if it did, then the scattering of prostitutes out into every part of our social structure hasn't brought the wholesome effect predicted when those eager disciples carried out what they blandly informed as were "God's orders."

On Page 339 a reference is made to a statement taken from a White Slave Case investigated by the FBI referring to how some prostitutes got started. In one case the girl went to Shirley Kaminsky's house in Baltimore and another went to Florence Reed's house. In another case San Francisco

is referred to as a wide open town where a pimp related how girls are solicited The former movie actress in the Baltimore White Slave Traffic Act Case is referred to as Claudette Fontaine. A reference is made to "evidence in the files of the FBI" showed she quit a job and went to Atlantic City. Portions of her statement are quoted with the introduction, "Her statement reads:,"

The evils of prostitution today are evidenced by 250,000 new syphilis cases and over a million new gonorrhea cases annually. "A whore and a dowager look just the same, as far as dress is concerned....." it is pointed out in making the observation that men first opposed bobbed hair because prostitutes had their hair bobbed. "Present-day use of cosmetics and, for that matter, present-day frankness of speech, all are an aftermath from whorehouse activities of years ago."

When the two-steps and the waltz vanished, "tens of thousands of wives were utterly amazed to learn how naturally proficient at dancing their husbands were." And of course the men couldn't confess, for jazz music, the Turkey Trot and Bunny Hug had been a part of prostitution. In relatinb how little the girls really receive and keep from prostitution the author quotes a tabulation made from a confession in a White Slave Case instituted by the FBI. (Page 353) The confession refers to contributing $10. to a Policeman's Ball, and $10. to a Sheriff's Picnic. The girl says she stayed with over 300 men in one week, mostly Filipinos, Japanese, etc., "from farms around Sacramento..."

On Page 360 the author in referring to how the prostitutes have scattered, yet working while the "general run of populace is wholly innocent of their presence, where the Chief of Police often announces that his town is free of prostitutes and where the no longer militant church goes about fighting Sunday motion picture shows, or Sunday benefits for the Girl of Boy Scouts or other

Sunday amusements that may interfere with gambling games in the House of God or the totals of the collection plate, happily believing meanwhile that there are no more painted Jezebels." The author then refers to the Connecticut White Slave Case on Page 361 pointing out that the gang had a total "monetary return of more than $5,000,000." According to our records this figure is estimated at from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. Returning to the roadside taverns the author enumerates several names after stating "Here are some names which are to be found in the reports of Special Agents....." (Page 361)

This chapter concludes with the observation that "fiery ministers painted fictional pictures of innocent girls siezed from city sidewalks" as there were 10,000 fake cases for every legitimate one.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Page 337, paragraph 1. The second sentence should be revised to read, "The following statements are not at all unusual" thus deleting the reference that the statements were taken from W.S.T.A. Cases investigated by the FBI.

Page 353, paragraph 1. The last sentence should be revised to delete the reference that the confession quoted was from a White Slave Case instituted by the FBI.

Page 354, paragraph 1, line 3. It might be well to delete the word "Sacramento" since the statement hints a collision with the police and Sheriffs office.

Page 361, paragraph 2. The sentence beginning in line 3 should be

revised to delete the reference to the names of taverns quoted as having been "found in the reports of Special Agents."

CHAPTER XV

FOR VALUE RECEIVED

The author relates some of the conditions which are responsible for the present-day vice situation. In the early 1900's one of the fables concerning White Slavery relates to the importation of immigrants and the public knowing little of the truth was led to believe that every prostitute was a virgin lured or stolen from home. "Of course this wasn't the truth", which makes neither liars nor fakers of those who believed that any means which would end prostitution was an honorable one. It is said that in the old days girls resorted to prostitution only as a last resort. Today this has changed. Prostitution and gambling are the top dispensers of graft and corfuption. More than "two billion dollars a year are paid out to political parties, politicians, and political clubs, city and county and state officials, police, sheriffs, and constables...." "There would be little profit in the annual Policeman's Ball or the Sheriff's Picnic were it not for the gamblers and the prostitutes." The author estimates that 20% out of every WPA dollar finds itself into the hands of the underworld. Every big shot gangster in America has cast loving glances at Hollywood, but "the name of Buron Fitts has kept them away." Likewise it is observed that crooks wish Thomas E. Dewey the worst of luck as they believe without him they could make a clean up during the World's Fair. The author then digresses into gambling and says "time was when the Catholic Church seemed to have a corner on games of chance." He then goes on to point out that various clubs now go in for gambling resulting in competition. "Church gambling cut into the profits so greatly that the bookies began to advertise

as heavily as the houses of God." The author then goes on to refer to church "Bingo Nights and how ministers who have fleyed gambling from the pulpit as imps of satan look at gamblers with a smile as they appear at the benefit on Bingo Night with their equipment and are willing "to work for Jesus on a percentage basis." Coming back to prostitution it is pointed out that gambling and women make big profits and that several criminals sought by the Special Agents of the FBI, Secret Service, etc., were hidden by prostitutes or were tipped off by harlots. He makes a brief reference to the conviction of Joe Waklin and Dutch Ackers and then he tells the true story behind the capture of Dillinger stating that Anna Sage was the part-time paramour of an influential police officer. When she attempted to deliver Dillinger she went to her old-time paramour. He refused but put her in touch with another officer who in turn communicated with the FBI. Reference is made to the Atlantic City Case and a portion of the Grand Jury's presentment was quoted condemning public officials in Atlantic City. It is pointed out that although many convictions were obtained and the Grand Jury's presentment castigated local authorities there is no record of the serenity of the local detectives who were accused of accepting bribes or of a certain official who waresaid to have banked $7,000. a week being disturbed. There is even highjacking of prostitutes. The White Slave files of the FBI are crammed with such instances where pimps have fought over girls. Degeneracy today is a requisite of prostitutes. The madams even lecture upon it at dinner time and the perverts seek to convert the new girls telling them that to be a two or three-way girl will make them money. One syndicate actually has a young woman who gives degeneracy lessons. The author traces the steps in the development of a prostitute, stating that virginity departs via charity

then girls accept presents and this habit grows to the point that if she is not given gifts she asks for them, then she becomes a street walker, a call-house girl, a cocktail bar whore etc. May Scheible is cited as "a first class bitch on wheels as long as she has police protection." To obviate the sensational, an official statement is quoted. The author then goes on to state how May kept her girls locked in. The case of Lucille Malen is then cited.

In 1935 John V. Lewis of the United States Bureau of Revenue in San Francisco made a series of speeches resulting in the investigation in San Francisco. E. W. Atherton, a former Special Agent of the Bureau, is referred to as donducting the investigation which died for the lack of money. The investigation s revealed a Police Commissioner who was indebted to a Sales Bond Broker. The report listed graft payments from prostitutes as $400,000. annually. The President of the Police Commission and the Mayor were accused of lack of cooperation in the investigation. Churches formed a League of Decency to clean out "whore houses" and Dolly Fine a madam, put up bail and skipped.

CHAPTER XVI

WHITE SLAVE 1939

There is a gruesome history in the White Slave Files of the FBI. Ordinarily once a girl gets in the racket she is doomed. The case of Peggy, the wife of Albert Raymondi, a bootlegger, bears this out. With Repeal, Raymondi started trafficking in women. Then came a time when he needed one more woman to fill an order for Joe Saledonis. Peggy turned "whore." Diseased and broken Albert brought another woman to their home to live with. Then a murder rap which Albert beat, broke him. Soon after starting a new house, the FBI moved in. Raymondi soon went to prison.

Pimpdom flourished with the repeal of Prohibition. Competition became fierce. Perversion was the answer, with big business tactics. Take Joe Dest for instance - sent to prison by the FBI - his case "is culled from the files of the FBI" - essentially an organizer - he became a broker. Girls were swapped, sold, traded and pawned. Then there was Joseph Ferrara a trainer of "two-way, three-way and 'round the world girls." Soon he had a flourishing business. At the time of his conviction he owned a yacht, two big cars and a fat bank account. He estimated he had booked over a thousand perverted girls in less than two years.

Girls get pimps since it is necessary to sell their wares. This is done best through an agent, for although a girl "may be fully experienced in sexual intercourse, she is an amateur at being able to find places in which to sell it." This however, is far-fetched, since the girls get little if nothing - the pimps take it all. "There should be a Society for the Suppression of Cruelty to Whores....." That such an organizatio. is needed is proven by "excerpts from actual cases and official memoranda might present the picture a bit better; there are thousands to choose from." Several quotes are cited from Bureau cases. The author expresses the hope that many men of riches, whose names are found in "little Black Books" in such places as May Scheible's, Shirley Kaminsky's, Ardell Quinn's Lucille Malin's Blanche Walsh's, and other favorite playgrounds of law makers etc., will not be disconcerted in knowing that many of the girls who have worked in these places are not of the socially elect "even in whoredom." Ninety per cent of the girls are dope addicts and are subjected to indescribable cruelty. The case of Belmont

Richardson is cited who, with his wife was sentenced to life imprisonment following the death of a prostitute. The poor girl was scalded to death - portions of flesh fell from her body. In discussing the rotteness of this subject matter of his inquiry, and the fierce competition between pimps the author reminds the reader, "this book was predicated upon a letter from a wide-eyed young thing who wrote to J. Edgar Hoover, protesting against such things as White Slave raids." Had the writer only known, it would not have been necessary to spend months in research for only a few feet away "in a memorandum upon the outcome of a recent W.S.T.A. Case" was a "Special Agent's summation which would have covered the whole matter." Then follows a quotation describing the victim in a case. All of the instances mentioned herein resulted from the Connecticut White Slave Case.

CHAPTER XVII

SO WHAT?

The author summarizes his book in the concluding chapter in a most excellent manner. His grasp of the subject and analysis of the whole, are sound and certainly this chapter is the highlight of the book. So many excellent observations appear therein that they are being set forth in outline form. It should be pointed out that with the exception of urging certain legislation, the author is echoing the Director's views and principles which he has enunciated over a period of years.

Since women are responsible for many of the existing conditions, it should be the duty of all women to seek to provide a remedy.

Public opinion can create all the laws in the world but it must provide for the machinery for their administration. This opinion brought in The Harrison Anti Narcotic Act and also the Prohibition Act which failed. Drug addiction is at its lowest ebb - 4 to 1,000. (Anslinger)

The problem of any social disorder is that it be recognized as an evil. Thus many of the unfavorable items enumerated in this book are the average American woman's responsibility.

A parental duty is that of guarding their children against the influences which may affect their lives in moments of emotional stress or dizziness. A great danger in parental laxity is that it offers an alibi. Through the juvenile authorities an effort should be made to remove the alibis.

A new juvenile set-up is needed - the old one has failed. Juvenile courts should work in closer harmony with Crime Prevention Bureaus. More of our cities should follow the clear thinking of such experts as August Vollmer or Chief O. W. Wilson. Police departments are going in for Mass Play hoping vaguely to accomplish their aims. There is no place for politics in any branch of juvenile work.

Women should take more interest in the Dine and Dance type of establishments.

If the liquor business were as righteous as it pretends it would eliminate many of the ex-gangsters who are now salesmen. With the exception of Gene Tunney their speeches are insincere. Absolute rigidity in maintaining a non-drinking period before 21 would accomplish results in eliminating bootleg products. There should be an earnest inquiry into the use of sex as an urge to drinking.

95% of the taxi dance halls could be wiped out over night with little loss to anyone except Filipinos who like white girls.

More and better equipped State Police Departments of greater personnel and wider latitude of jurisdiction would make the youth problem less serious. This would do away with corrupt and inefficient law enforcement in small towns. The inefficient sheriff should be wiped out.

Persons seeking state automobile licenses should be fingerprinted or interstate Federal licenses should be inaugurated.

Murder should be a Federal offense. Murderers who are free today would not have escaped the rap if the evidence had been assembled by such an organization as the FBI. If Bank Robbery is a Federal offense then there is a greater reason why murder should likewise by a Federal violation. The author admits that the Bank Robber has become almost as extinct as the Dodo since the passage of the Federal Bank Robbery Act.

There is an urgent need for new obscenity laws. The postal regulations should be broadened allowing the Post Office Inspectors to function and should be given sufficiently wide latitude so that no magazine should be allowed to print ads for snappy pictures etc.

The County Jail with the Constable and the Sheriff should be cast into oblivion. The author devotes two pages to eulogizing Warden Frank Sain of the Cook County Jail.

If tourist camps are to continue as assignation houses they should be labeled as such and so regarded.

States should license contraceptive sales.

Marriage licenses should operate only under the strictest of Federal supervision.

Degeneracy warrants national attention as well as syphilis. This is a matter that should be gone into more thoroughly by medical men and in a more scientific manner. In one Los Angeles case the psychiatrists took a suspect into a back room and after he had made him undress ordered an officer to "put this artificial set of male sexual organs with the rest of the evidence." This woman had played the role of husband for years and the other spouse was not cognizant that her spouse was "spurious."

There should be a central Sex Offense Bureau in Washington, with State Bureaus.

Parole should be improved upon. Bright spots have appeared in the parole picture. Missouri under Governor Stark and Director Robert C. Edson have revamped their entire parole and pardon system.

Every law enforcement agency in America is crippled because of insufficient funds. Politics should take a back seat insofar as solving crime problems are concerned.

The United States Government should have, and exercise the power of questioning crooks as to their source of income instead of entering into collusion with criminals. Federal employees have no other discretion than to obey the law, "just as the identity of the worst of murderers is wholly safe within the realms of Social Security.

The church should make some heroic attempts to regain respect and this cannot be done by indulging in common gambling.

Prostitution should be segregated and brought under strict regulation.

REC'D

LBN:LCB
94-3-4-20-496
~~62-30399-393~~

February 24, 1939

Miss Helen I. Twombly
Director
Division of Women's and Professional
Projects
Works Progress Administration
142 High Street
Portland, Maine

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 lcs

Dear Miss Twombly:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated February 18, 1939, expressing your desire to transcribe into Braille the article entitled "The King of Bandits" which appeared in the June, 1938, issue of American Magazine.

It will be entirely satisfactory with me for you to transcribe this article. However, it will be necessary for you to secure the permission of Mr. Sumner Blossom, Editor, American Magazine, 250 Park Avenue, New York City.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-30399-393

LBN:LCB

94-3-4-20-496

February 24, 1939

RECORDED

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Blossom:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I have received from Miss Helen I. Twombly, Director, Division of Women's and Professional Projects, Works Progress Administration, 142 High Street, Portland, Maine. I have advised Miss Twombly that I had no objection to her transcribing the article "The King of Bandits" which appeared in the June, 1938, American Magazine into Braille, however, it would be necessary to secure your permission.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-26-86 BY 9145/dg

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
OF MAINE

JOHN C. FITZGERALD
ADMINISTRATOR

142 HIGH STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE

February 18, 1939

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Orowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145/dcg

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
c/o American Magazine Inc.
250 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Works Progress Administration is conducting a project which transcribes current fiction into Braille to be read by the Blind. These books are to be given to the Maine Institute for the Blind in Portland, Maine, and are to be used by the people in that institution as well as to be sent to the Blind throughout the State.

We are writing for permission to transcribe into Braille your story THE KING OF BANDITS which appeared in the June 1938 issue of the American Magazine.

We would appreciate a reply from you concerning the above at your earliest convenience, and we are enclosing an addressed envelope for your reply.

Yours very truly,

JOHN C. FITZGERALD
Administrator

PER: Helen I. Twombly
Helen I. Twombly, Director
Division of Women's and Professional Projects.

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-30379-393

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-496
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 21 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
NICHOLS

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
OF MAINE

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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

Helen I. Twombly
Dir. Women's Projects
142 High Street
Portland, Maine

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DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 /dcg

94-3-4-20-496

LBN:LCB

Miami Beach, Florida
February 24, 1939

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Dear Ryley:

I am enclosing for your information a copy of a letter which I have received from Miss Helen I. Twombly, Director, Division of Women's and Professional Projects, Works Progress Administration, 142 High Street, Portland, Maine, requesting permission to transcribe into Braille the article "The King of Bandits" which appeared in the June, 1938, issue of American Magazine. In acknowledging Miss Twombly's letter I advised her that it would be necessary to secure the permission of Mr. Sumner Blossom, Editor of American Magazine, although as far as I was concerned there was no objection to transcribing the article.

There is also enclosed a copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Fernando de Miranda, Attorney of the Republic, Souro, Portugal, wherein you will note he requests permission to translate "Persons in Hiding" into Portuguese. In acknowledging Mr. de Miranda's letter I advised him that I was sending a copy of his letter to Mr. John A. Read, Vice President, Little, Brown and Company, and that undoubtedly he would hear from Mr. Read in the near future. I thought you might be interested in these two letters, particularly the one requesting permission to translate "Persons in Hiding" into Portuguese.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Molnire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECORDED & INDEXED

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 28 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 10-26-84 BY9145/dcg

The Florida sunshine is grand although I have been terribly pressed since arriving here. I am hopeful, however, that I may have a few quiet days before returning to Washington.

With best wishes to Don and you,

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

The American Magazine
THE CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY
250 Park Avenue
New York

Editorial Rooms

March 2, 1939

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tam
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Clevin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tam
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for sending us a copy of the letter from Miss Helen Twombly, of Portland, Maine. As you have no objections to the use of "The King of Bandits, we are telling her that it is all right with us to transcribe the piece into Braille provided the usual credit is given.

Sincerely yours,

Mabel Harding
MABEL HARDING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 /dcb

MH:G

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-498

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 3 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NICHOLS

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-161

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

RHL:MLJ

Date 3-1-39

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

As a matter of information, there is attached hereto a memorandum dated June 7, 1938, with which is enclosed a copy of the lecture delivered by Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper on January 15, 1937.

This memorandum was received in the Files Section at 11:56 A. M. on March 1, 1939. No information is available as to where this memorandum has been since June 7, 1938.

Respectfully,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145/dcb

RECORDED

94-3-4-20-499

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 10 1939

R. H. LAUGHLIN
Signature

TOLSON
CLEGG
NICHOLS
EGAN

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

LAH:VG

June 7, 1938.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Crowl	
Mr. Dawsey	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. McIntire	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

There are attached copies of a lecture entitled "The Law Enforcement Officers' Relations with the Press", delivered by Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper on January 15, 1937.

The original transcript has been transmitted to Miss Beahm, of the D irector's Office, and several copies are being retained in the Training Division files.

Respectfully,

H. H. Clegg.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 /dcg

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-34-20-499
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 10 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
NICHOLS
GANDY

THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS' RELATIONS WITH THE PRESS

Address delivered by MR. COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
January 15, 1937.

I will tell you right now this isn't going to be a lecture — we'll all go into the kitchen and take our hair down, "That is, you can if I can't." But this thing is important. It is highly important, when you consider a case like the Hattson case where the constant concentration of newspaper men about the home of the kidnaped victim, the insistent watchfulness, the incessant trail of officers -- they go here, there and the other place, the necessity of attempting to get a contact with a dangerous and vicious kidnaper and killer, against the surveillance of what in this and other instances became a type of public enemy — I think it is highly important that a man should know every possible means of combating these what we call these swell old newspaper boys.

Yes, I used to be a newspaper man myself, but a newspaper man can be of service and of greater service or he can be the worst enemy of law enforcement that exists. You must realize, you must remember I am simply talking as a newspaper man who knows the other angle of it -- you must keep always in your mentality the fact that when you talk to a newspaper man you talk to a potential information book to the criminal world. You talk to the broadcaster who may give the man you are seeking the information that you are risking your life to keep from him.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145/Lcg

94-3-4-20-488

A good example of this was that one day Mr. Machine Gun Kelly, known in the Bureau here as 'Pop Gun Kelly", came into Biloxi, Mississippi. It was a nice, quiet place, spanish moss hanging down from the trees, everything lovely -- good, coole spot -- as the words EXTRA, EXTRA, EXTRA -- Machine Gun Kelly to be arrested here this P. M.! -- were shouted. Extra, Extra, Extra, Machine Gun Kelly didn't stay in Biloxi.

Now that may be just an incident to the average person that hears about it. To the law enforcement men, to the sheriffs, policemen, members of the F. B. I. who had chased this vicious man seventeen thousand miles, that happened to be a tragedy.

The case of John Dillinger, where careful plans had been made for the arrest of Dillinger when he showed at the office of a certain doctor -- those place were frustrated by the fact that the newspapers announced the fact that if Dillinger went to the Doctor's office, he would be arrested. Of course, Dillinger didn't go to the Doctor's Office. Therefore, I say as you well know, every time you arrest or get on a case of a big time criminal, you will find his apartment littered with newspapers. He looks upon the newspapers as his informing Agent. You have your information and he has his in every edition of the newspaper. Now, between him and the newspaper -- between you and the newspaper there exists that clue by which these things occur, and strangely enough the man who often thwarts you in getting

your criminal is the man who potentially can be one of your greatest aids in catching him. Strangely enough he is a person of exactly the same psychology. He has, to a large degree, the same mentality. He has been trained in the same way in which you have been trained. He is an expert in the picking up of straws of evidence and enveloping them together, not in a case against a man, but for a case in a story. Therefore, you work along the same lines and it is up to you as law enforcement men to use this person to your own ends.

If I may become personal for a moment, there was a kidnaping in Tacoma and I happened to be there as a newspaper man and the newspaper gang was rather wild. They were a fiendish bunch of news hounds who respected the feelings of no one. They didn't care that a boy had been kidnaped as human beings, they cared — yes, as newspaper men, but as newspaper men it meant nothing to them at all. The whole thing was a story. They were on the necks of every Federal man on the job. One of them happens to be here — Mr. Fallon, and it was Fallon's misfortune to be placed in a position where he had to be the contact man between the Bureau and the newspaper men. He said to me, "This is the first time I have ever tried anything of this kind. What am I to do?"

I said, "Jim, cry on their shoulders, put the human elements into it, make them realize that you are a human being with the same beliefs, desires and responsibilities. Say to them, 'you don't want to get fired, do you? You wouldn't like to have your job taken from

under you, would you? Well, I am in the same position. I don't know anything about this newspaper business. All I know is that if I talk I lose my job. You don't want me to lose my job. Well, I am thinking about my job. You are not going to take that away from me, are you? Well, fine."

There is a necessity always of building up that personal equasion of taking them into your confidence and telling them only what you want to tell them — of turning them, not into informants against you, but for you. The wise law enforcement Agent with his newspaper men says this: "Now, look here, you are not going to knock this case out from under my feet when it is built up there to such and such a place. Maybe we can clamp down on this guy — maybe we can't. I am not slipping any exclusive stuff to anybody, because I can't. My job won't let me, but if you bring in any information that results in the capture of this man, I have the rights to give you the break on this story." And the break on a story today means anything from ten minutes to half an hour. The newspapers are geared up to such a speed that the newspaper of today likes the fire of tomorrow. That has been changed to the saying that the newspaper of ten o'clock is ancient history at ten-fifteen. Therefore, as I say, a break of ten minutes is a great deal to newspaper men in large cities and it is perfectly within the range of any law enforcement man to make that kind of a deal. Other newspaper men will respect him because they are

going to get the same kind of treatment, but whenever you start giving exclusive news to one man in a city you are playing favorites and you have got the whole of the rest of the crowd down on you and gunning for you to break a story from under your feet the first chance they get. It is always necessary to my mind, in any kind of situation in which there are opposing forces to realize that these opposing forces are not villains — that they are not motivated by a desire to plot revenge or anything of that sort, but that they are essentontially human beings, concentrated upon a certain thing which drives out all other thoughts from their mind. The newspaper man, we will say on a murder case concentrates upon fact that if he can get first into the office with the inside story on that case, then he becomes a little firmer in his job. After all, everything with all of us goes back to one essential thing — security —, the job, our home, the caring for our responsibilities. A newspaper man lets a murderer get away so that he can be more sure of being able to send his kids to school, to have food on the table and to buy his wife the dress she wants or presents for the girl he is running around with. Now when he realizes that you have a job, that you have responsibilities, that you have the necessity of accomplishing things so that your job may be secure, then you get upon a better basis of understanding, and it is highly essential that this understanding be carried out to the 'enth' degree, because through understanding there can be a marvelous amount achievement between and through the combination of the law enforcement agent

and the newspaper and that cannot be done by merely making friends with a few reporters because in the last analysis, all the reporter does is bring a story in to the newspaper and it is up to someone else to say whether that story shall or shall not be printed. It is up to that someone to decide whether the persons behind that story are fair in human relations. The Managing Editor sits at his desk. He has got to roll out these papers, edition after edition, new streamer heads, new make-up, this that and the other thing. So it means nothing to him that Officer Jones is on that case and it means nothing to him that Officer Jones may lose his job if he doesn't get this man. The Managing Editor doesn't see them, doesn't know them and it is just so much gossip to him. Therefore, it is necessary that the law enforcement Agent know that Managing Editor and be sure that the managing editor knows his problems, and again this is where the common psychology comes into being, as I say, you are both fundamentally the same type of person. You have in the newspaper man -- he goes into his business through the workings of a certain part of his ego which gives him a desire to stand out. The law enforcement Agent, when you get right down to it, is also compelled through that same thing, the authority often is a ruling impulse with a law enforcement Agent from the time when he is a boy. "What do you want to be when you grow up?" "I want to be a policeman." You may forget it. It may become a subconscious thought; nevertheless, it exists. The Managing Editor is a man who can be awakened to enthusiastic support to your problems, to your work, through the building of familiarity with that

work and the building of familiarity of the dangers which exist if your work is not supported. You will find that in every city that has complete law enforcement, there will also be a complete understanding between the law enforcement men and its newspapers.

We have a City, for instance, Colorado Springs, where perhaps there are more millionaires concentrated than in any other town of its population in America. This City, in spite of this tremendous concentration of wealth, went through the what you might call the kidnaping era with only one dangerous risk — that of a plan which was not carried out on the part of the Kellys to kidnap Mr. Wagner, the oil magnet. It was largely due to cleaness of Colorado Springs, largely due to the fact that Chief Harper has made it his business for a great many years as well as Wade Bruce, the head of the Detective, to go to the Managing Editor and the owners of the newspapers in a constant campaign of first of education and then of keeping that education alive so that the newspapers in that City had become an active part of law enforcement. If it is necessary to conceal certain facts about a case, the Chief will go to the newspapers, sit down with the managing editor and say, "Now, here's why we've got to keep this thing quiet." "Here's why,"— and when you say that to a newspaper man with the power to print or not to print, you place upon him a responsibility which he does not like to assume. That is, he does not like to assume the blame for losing a criminal if he is told beforehand that he is going to do so. Do I make myself clear?

If I go into a newspaper Managing Editor's Office whom I have taught to trust me, with whom I have established a basis of understanding and of loyalty and of honesty, and I say, "Look, here, Joe, we are going to surround this house tonight at ten o'clock. I am going to give you the break on this story, and the tip just as soon as I can, but I just can't have any newspaper men hanging around out there for this reason. Around this house at various places there are four or five people that I am pretty sure are mixed up with this group. If we don't work in absolute secrecy we are going to lose this mob. I know you don't want us to lose this mob."

"Yes, call me up when it's over."

You'll find it happens 999 times out of a thousand. In the case that doesn't happen, there is nothing to keep you from going higher up. The higher you go, the more assistance you will have, even if the newspaper is opposed to you.

I worked for Fred C. Bonfaller. If there ever was a tiger on the rampage it was Bonfaller. He wanted to go after it. I would say to him, "Why did you let the blood run all over them?" "Let them die gently." No, fight him. I was born fighting and I'm going to fight." "I will fight so-andso." He loved to fight Chiefs of Police. He had run a little lottery, he had a little background for which he didn't like Chiefs of Police. Nevertheless, time after time I have seen Chiefs of Police that he has been lambasting in a paper go up to him, and say, "Bonfaller, now what you think of me is one thing and

and I am not up here about that, but this case we are on, Cooper there is just blowing the works. He is printing everything we are doing and we can't get anywhere. It's that persons are busy and they don't stop to think. They are not thinking for you. They are running a newspaper and they are selling newspapers, and incidentally in that connection, it is something to remember that you have something that they would like to have. Therefore, you amount to something in that if you don't give them what they want they lose out. Therefore, you are a seller of goods and they are buyers and you can make them buy that goods at the price you want, which is assistance, and if you work with the weapons, as I say, of frankness, of honesty and of loyalty, you will be able to sell those things upon those terms.

And let me show you what it can do. Wichita, Kansas, that is another City which has been able to build up wonderful cooperation between the newspapers and its police department. Chief Wilson there has made it a matter of primary importance that the newspapers realize the tremendous responsibility which they have. You have got to make them realize that it is their responsibility; that they can print this stuff on the first page if they want to, but when they do they have got to assume the responsibility for a lawless town. It is not our fault that we have crime waves. It is not our fault that murderers get away. Now you stop that and you will get some action out of us. As long as you are making it easy for crime to live in this town we can't stop it. When you help us, we'll do our job. I have yet to

see this argument fail in its entirety, because it is an honest argument, well foundationed and they can't get away from it. Now Chief Wilson has built up in a spirit of friendliness, through an eager desire to build a good department there, this spirit of understanding between the newspaper and the police department. And so one night at dusk a drunken man came along in an automobile. Two old women stepped off the curb and he crashed into them, knocking them down to the pavement, killing one, dangerously wounding another, pressed his foot harder on the gas and got away. There was not a witness as to the name of the car, the make of the car, nor to the license. In Wichita they have a traveling, a roaming crime lab on wheels. It works like a patrol car, carries two way radios, has everything in this car that could be used in emergency scientific work at the scene of the crime -- dusting powders, fingerprint cameras, all of that sort of things, microscopes -- as I say, everything that can be used in emergency of a scientific manner is carried in this car. So when the radio call went out on that hit and run killing the science car went there immediately. When it got there the Officers were there keeping people away from the scene of the crime and scientists could get to work immediately. They found a tiny bit of metal about that large, some glass and a few human hairs. The metal, the scientist felt sure was of high importance. Back at headquarters he began studying this piece of metal against known ornaments of radiators and they decided that it had been broken from the beak of an eagle ornament usually found on the caps of 1934 or early 1935 Chevrolet cars. Now the job was

to keep this quiet until they could find that car. To find the car meant the necessity for canvassing the City. To canvass the City meant also the necessity that every patrolman on the force know about this piece of metal. They had pictures of it and an alignment of the break and all that sort of thing. It was also necessary that the driver of the hit and run car not know that he was being sought because all that was necessary in this particular case was to throw this ornament away, get another surreptitiously off an old car, put it on and the man was safe. Once that story had broken into the newspaper the dangerous hit and run driver would have been safe from apprehension and conviction. So what did Chief Wilson do? He called the managing editor of the paper — "Come up to see me." All right, he went up. "Here's a story — here's what we have — here's what we've got to do. If there is a slip up — if anything gets out as to what we are going to do, you won't print anything, will you?" "No, just tip us off when it breaks."

So the entire Police Department of Wichita went to work, searched that town for three days and finally came across a car where there was that little bit broken off the radiator ornament on its radiator cap. That leads to further information -- found where the car had been washed. The fender had been dented and more important hair was found on its bumper corresponding to the gray hair found at the scene of the crime and the hair of the victim, and so the man confessed. The whole thing was brought about as I say through that cooperation, through that ability

to be able to speak to a newspaper editor and show the newspapers why you have got to help us. Now it is my personal opinion that the newspaper on the Pacific Coast had a great deal to do with the death of the Mattson boy. Newspapers hounded the family; they surrounded the home. Every time anybody left the house they were trailed. It was about as easy for them to get in contact with the kidnaper without it being known or printed as it would be for any one of us to become Gypsy Rosalie, who does a strip act up here at a burlesque show.

I fully believe that if the law enforcement men of the various cities which were highly interested in this kidnaping had been able to go to their newspapers and say, "Listen, we are representative of all law enforcement. We feel that you are assuming the responsibility for the life of this boy and we don't want you to assume it, because we don't think that you know the facts, and we do believe that if you do know the facts that you are not going to willingly subject this boy to the danger of being killed just for the sake of a story." I don't believe there would have been a managing editor or owner of a paper who wouldn't have said, "Good God, No, we don't want that responsibility."

And that is about my whole story. I have rambled on here. I believe that any officer who can make an aid and confidente of the newspaper men, not only betters the position for himself, but builds a better community. The officer who looks on a newspaper man as a press agent or as an avenue to getting publicity and to seeing his name in print or his picture on the paper may bask very well upon that

for a time, but he's digging his own grave. He is putting himself up some place where he can get knocked down. He is creating jealousy among other men in the law enforcement Agency in which he works. The other man will feel that he is getting unfair breaks because he has got a drag with some so-and-so on the News or the Times or the Journal. Further than that he places himself under a handicap every where he goes because crooks read newspapers just the same as anybody else — a lot more in fact. They read newspapers with a concentration upon what law enforcement is doing. Persons who have had experience -- we will say for instance, Hauptman must have read; he couldn't have found out all about the Lindbergh's estate; he couldn't have found out about that Lindbergh Family all by himself. He must have had help. I am quite convinced that to be a good law enforcement officer, one should be a good psychologist and be able and school himself constantly in the ability to look at crime not only from his own viewpoint but from the viewpoint of the crook and to see what a crook thinks about the crime he is committing. I am suppose to lecture about apprehension, but it does seem to me that in reconstructing a case that case can be reconstructed best by looking upon it with the eyes of the man who did it. Therefore, the assumpting of psychology of the criminal is highly important, and so we will assume for a moment the psychology we will say of Mr. Hauptmann. He didn't have very much psychology the last time I saw him. His head was shaved and he was walking around the curb until the guard reached out and grabbed him and put him in the chair, but he had a great deal of psychology when he was planning the kidnaping.

Incidentally, all of us newspaper men were so tired by the time he was executed we would have traded places with him. Now Hauptman started out to kidnap a baby. Now when he got on the Lindbergh thing he merely concentrated upon his crime. He merely read everything that he could read about the Lindberghs. He merely looked at every picture that had been taken by airplane, photographers, magazine men — everything of that kind to case the job. He perhaps wandered around like other citizens, but they were merely looking at an interesting home; he was looking at something that he was going to get into. Concentration... Concentration... And so it is with a crook on any kind of crime. So it is with law enforcement and newspapers. The fact that Officer Jones has been made a Sergeant is news to two persons — the friends and acquaintances of Officer Jones. Those persons are interested because he has been promoted. But to criminality perhaps it is more important than to any one else, because to criminality it means that either a a forceful, efficient man has been promoted or that a pro-motion has gone to the hands of an inefficient man and therefore they can get away with more. So then, it is highly important that law enforcement become an avenue of propoganda, not only for law enforcement, but for the safety of the persons whom you are being paid to guard, and I believe that with as much concentration upon keeping news from the criminal at the same time, understand, giving out human interest things to newspapers. That is, if you have a case where there are good little human angles about it, please remember them, please pick out the little things so you can say to a newspaper man, "Now he picked that lock

when he had both hands tied and had to work this way, or he was able to deceive us with a fake foot," or any little unusual thing that lifts the story away from the ordinary run. John Jones, 52 years' old was arrested today charged today with burglary. If John Jones, 59 years' old were arrested today and used a baby as a cover-up — as camaflarge, that is not only news it is news feature. Now those things are not interfering with your job. They furnish what a newspaper man has to have, which is reading for persons who buy the newspaper and you are becoming an aid to the newspaper man. You are able then to trade with him and say, "I have always played on the level with you. I've given you everything that I could dish up. I've always been on the watch-out for a good yarn for you and now for the love of Mike, play with me and we'll get this criminal. Otherwise you take the responsibility."

Thank you.

The American Magazine
THE CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY
250 Park Avenue
New York

Editorial Rooms

March 13, 1939.

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Mr. Blosson has asked me to thank you for the photographs of "Shoe Box" Annie and her son, William Donald Mayer. I am sure they will be very helpful and your cooperation is much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar Wheeler

Edgar Wheeler

EW:GD

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94-3-4-20-500

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 14 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NICHOLS

LBN:AEM

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-501

March 8, 1939

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York

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Dear Mr. Blossom:

In accordance with the request contained in the telegram received on March 6, 1939 from Mr. James A. Quigney, I am pleased to enclose herewith photographs of "Shoe Box" Annie and her son, William Donald Mayer, for use in connection with an article by Courtney Ryley Cooper which is to appear in the American Magazine.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Enclosure

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 10 1939
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PARTIALLY DEINDEXED THIS SERIAL ONLY
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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 6 1939
WESTERN UNION

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ZG NEWYORK NY MAR 6 515P

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

HAVE YOU A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH IN THE DEPARTMENT FILES OF SHOEBOX ANNIE AND HER SON FOR COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER ARTICLE FOR AMERICAN MAGAZINE APPRECIATE YOUR SENDING IT IMMEDIATELY ADVISING UNDERSIGNED COLLECT THANKS

JAMES A QUIGNEY.

550P

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-501

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 13 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NICHOLS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, N.Y.
March 22, 1939

O'D-F
94-16

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that the New York Times Book Review for March 12, 1939 noted the publication of a book by Courtney Riley Cooper entitled DESIGNS IN SCARLET and described the book as a report on white slavery and allied industries, in the preparation of which the author had the cooperation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other Governmental agencies in collecting necessary material for the book. The book is published by Little Brown & Company.

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley

Dwight Brantley,
Special Agent in Charge.

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94-3-4-20-502

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 22 1939
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
NICHOLS
TONE
Miss Gandy

NDV:JEM

94-3-4-20-503
~~94-1-10554-5~~
~~94-1-7915-4~~

April 26, 1939

RECORDED

Mr. Verbon F. Coy
General Secretary
Young Men's Christian
Association
Tulane University
New Orleans, Louisiana

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BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Dear Mr. Coy:

It was a pleasure to receive your letter of April 19, 1939, and I am gratified to learn of your continued interest in crime suppression.

As I previously advised you, my absence on the West Coast during the fall of this year prevents me from accepting your kind invitation to talk before the Character Building Institute sponsored by your Organization, but if you will inform me as to the definite date you desire to have one of my representatives as a speaker, I shall be very happy to make him available for that purpose if at all possible.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey CC-New Orleans
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
APR 26 1939
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

94-1-10554-5
94-1-7915-4

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VERBON F. GAY, General Secretary.

DR. H. W. GILMORE, Chairman, Finance Com.

TULANE UNIVERSITY
Y. M. C. A.
Young Men's Christian Association

STUDENT OFFICERS

SABIN P. LANDRY, JR., President. PETER BERNARD, Treasurer.
BASCOM TALLEY, Vice-President. GEORGE THOMPSON, Secretary.

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. McCoy
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Norton
Miss Gandy

New Orleans, Louisiana

April 19, 1939.

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DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145/dig

28

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have just finished reading the book, "Designs in Scarlet" by Courtney Ryley Cooper. As I understand it, your department inspired and assisted in the gathering of this material and perhaps helped the author in many ways. This book seems so important that I am writing all ministers of this city, character building agencies and other influential people urging that they read this without delay. Members of the Board of Directors of the Tulane Y.M.C.A. are buying two copies of the book for their own use. It lists so many of the destructive character forces that we must become aware of them and begin to do something about them.

Let me say this, I do not agree with some of the proposals of Mr. Cooper in dealing with these problems but I am perfectly willing to broadcast the book and let individuals who read it reach their own conclusions.

The material in this book could very well form the framework for the Conference that we are planning in the fall. If you are not able to include it in your schedule, Mr. Hoover, I would appreciate your designating someone from your department to be present. The other speaker that we have in mind for this Conference is Miss Muriel Lester of London. Plans are to be definitely formulated within the next few weeks as to the date, the Conference Topic and the securing of all the speakers. I shall write you again, soon.

Very sincerely yours,

Verbon F. Gay

General Secretary.

VERBON F. GAY

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-523
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 25

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LBN:MWC

May 17, 1939

8915

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:

With further reference to my letter last week in response to your inquiry, I am enclosing a copy of a memorandum which I believe will furnish you with the desired data on fingerprinting.

If there is any other material that you would like to have for this article, please do not hesitate to let me know.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

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94-3-1-20-504

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 19 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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MAY 18 1939
P. M.
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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May 17, 1939

FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF FINGERPRINTING

From the beginning of time mankind has been seeking to perfect a system of personal identification. Members of savage tribes were distinguished from one another through their attire or bodily decorations. In the earlier civilizations, differences in the dress of various social classes were clearly defined, sometimes by law and more often by custom. In our present civilization, some tradesmen or craftsmen still wear distinctive attire, while in the military forces uniforms lend themselves to readily identify the wearers.

Fingerprints, however, are nature's infallible means of identifying each individual. History is replete with references to prove that even in ancient times man was aware of the peculiar permanent lineations described by the ridges of the fingertips. The Chinese seem to have employed finger and hand impressions for sealing documents and for other purposes. A British wood engraver, Bewick, apparently realized the possibility of utilizing finger impressions to establish the genuineness of his work, for late in the eighteenth century he resorted to the practice of engraving the impression of his finger on several of his woodcuts.

The first scientific observation relating to fingerprints was

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made in 1686 by Marcello Malpighi, Professor of Anatomy at the University of Bologna, Italy, who described the ridges as "divers figures." In 1823, J. E. Purkinje, a Professor of Anatomy at the University of Breslau, published a treatise and cited the diversity of ridge patterns connected with the organs of touch and even evolved a differentiation of these patterns into nine varieties.

There is a diversity of opinion as to the first practical application of fingerprints as a means of positive identification. It is certain, however, that the comments of Malpighi and Purkinje were merely physiological treatises on the mere phenomenon of ridge diversity. However, around 1880, Sir William Herschel, Chief Administrative Officer of the Hooghly District, Bengal, India, wrote an article commenting upon the success with which he had utilized fingerprints for twenty years in identifying government pensioners in preventing impersonation and repudiation. It seems that the natives of India were so similar in appearance that the British were unable to tell one from another and when they would line up to receive their money it became a question as to which native could run the fastest to again enter the end of the line and receive another payment.

Sir Francis Galton, noted English scientist, became interested in the subject of fingerprint identification. He not only established that no two fingerprints were alike but devised the first collection of fingerprint records. As a consequence of his work a committee was appointed by the British Government to consider the advisability of employing the

fingerprint system in the identification of criminals. Juan Vucetich, noted Argentine dactyloscopist, claimed to have made his first criminal identification through the medium of fingerprints.

Sir E. R. Henry, later Commissioner of Police of Scotland Yard, England, who engaged in the study ordered by the British Government, devised a simpler yet more comprehensive basis of filing and classifying prints. His system was successfully introduced into England and Wales in 1901 and forms the basis of all of the systems of fingerprint identification employed in the United States as well as in all English speaking countries. The Henry system has been appreciably extended to meet the special needs of the Identification Division of the FBI containing over 10,500,000 fingerprint records. Thus it appears that fingerprinting as a means of identification was adapted to identifying criminals and, unfortunately, a perfectly respectable system was erroneously associated with an unrespectable element of society.

FINGERPRINTS EXPLAINED.

Inside of the "bulb" or nail joint of each finger, numerous ridge formations or patterns, each possessing definite, distinctive outlines, have been provided by nature. These ridge formations of the skin are a permanent part of the body and discernible as a rule about three months before birth. They remain unchanged during the life of an individual and no two fingers have ever been found whereon the patterns

are identical. The patterns of this portion of the skin are individual and, taken together, are impossible to duplicate in another person. The separate ridges show numerous details which are also so individual that a small area, taken even in the most featureless portion, cannot be matched by any other portion. Repeated comparisons, taken at long intervals apart, indicate that even in the small ridge details there is absolutely no change in a person's fingerprints from birth to old age. Insofar as science has been able to determine, these ridges do not indicate definitely character, race, sex or heredity. The fingerprint impressions remain constant throughout life, although they may be affected by deep cuts or burns going beneath the tissue. However, though rendered indistinct for a time, such effacement is temporary as the ridges assume their former outlines with definite precision.

The chief problem encountered in making fingerprints a practical means of identification was that of classifying them for indexing. This problem has long been solved. All finger impressions are divided into the following types of patterns: Loops (Radial and Ulnar), Twinned Loops, Central Pocket Loops, Lateral Pocket Loops, Arches, Tented Arches, Whorls and Accidentals. By studying a definite portion of each finger impression, described as the pattern area, and by counting or tracing the individual ridges intervening between the points known as the deltas and cores, it is possible to classify each of the ten fingers into a definite, fixed group. The ten fingers then are considered as a unit to attain the complete classification

which in reality results in a system of indexing fingerprints and permits them to be filed in sequence, without reference to name or description of the individual. This enables the fingerprint expert in a bureau containing over ten and a half millions of prints to establish an identification in approximately three minutes.

Thus, the patterns on fingertips constitute a means of identification that fulfills all of the necessary requirements. It is individual and impossible to duplicate in another person; it is a permanent bodily mark, never changing throughout life.

CIVIL IDENTIFICATION.

The problem of personal identification of individuals is of paramount importance to the general public as a means by which the identity of any person may be definitely and quickly established. Such identifications must rest upon certain individual bodily characteristics. As a permanent seal of personal identity fingerprints offer their benefits to society. The application of the fingerprint system of identification to criminals at first erroneously prejudiced the minds of some who attached very falsely a stigma of criminality to fingerprints. By limiting the use of fingerprints to criminal identification the law-abiding citizens are deprived of the advantages of insuring their identity to which they are entitled. After all, a fingerprint is nothing more than a signature which cannot be forged. It should be looked upon by the average citizen as his

proof of identity and of good standing in the community. There is no recommendation of identity as good as that of being able to say an individual has thought enough of his future and of his family to place his mark of identification on file in this manner. Of course, if a person has a criminal record or contemplates crime or cannot trust himself to remain honest it is only natural that he will oppose civil fingerprinting. Fortunately, however, education and the example of our leading citizens in having their personal identity thus recorded are fast overcoming public prejudices.

Thus there is offered to the people of the country an infallible and permanent method of preserving their identity. To be effective for this purpose it is necessary to have a central file where the finger impressions of the public may be recorded. In response to public demand the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1933 established in Washington, D. C., a central file for the inclusion of fingerprint cards of persons who wish to record their fingerprints for possible future reference. This is now known as the Civil Identification Section of the Identification Division. A special card bearing the words "personal identification" is used by individuals who desire to forward their fingerprints to this file.

Upon recipt of the fingerprint cards in the Federal Bureau of Investigation they are classified and placed in the Civil Identification Files, which are maintained separate and apart from the criminal records. They are then available for ready reference if the individual should meet

with any mishap which would make it necessary to determine his identity.

The receipt in the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of Civil Fingerprint Cards at the rate of approximately 2,000 a day, to swell the collection of over 1,250,000 cards of reputable persons already on file, is evidence of the fact that fingerprints are recognized as a method of preserving personal identity. It indicates that the prejudice against fingerprinting as a method of identification in reality no longer exists.

The advantages of civil fingerprints are patent. Daily the newspapers are replete with instances in which tragedy and grief have resulted from a lack of identification and inability to furnish proof of individual identity and good standing in the various communities of our country. For this reason it is impossible to overestimate the value of widespread development of this infallible, immutable, unchangeable method of identification. There are cases of accidents with no immediate means of identification about which stories appear in the press daily. Instances of amnesia or the loss of memory are pathetically numerous. Cases of this nature involve individuals of respectability and stability in their communities who have wandered away through loss of memory and suffer hardships that cannot be exaggerated, through inability to identify themselves properly -- thus they are unable to regain the protection and care of relatives and friends.

The loss of identity through accidental death means the complete shutting off of knowledge as to the fate of the loved one. This uncertainty

continues throughout the years and brings suffering which, in many instances, is worse than death to those who must, through long days and nights, ponder with fear and trepidation as to the fate of the missing one.

It is an ironical situation when a criminal has a far better chance of being properly identified in the case of accidental or sudden death than the individual who has lived respectably in his community - who has paid taxes - rendered public service of marked value - but who, because of the lack of foresight or opportunity has failed to utilize nature's method of identification. As a result hey must often be buried unnamed in a Potter's field.

As an illustration, recall the disastrous hurricane in Florida in September of 1935. On September 13 of that year the Federal Bureau of of Investigation received the fingerprints of 35 unknown deceased persons who had been killed in the hurricane. All attempts to establish the identity of these persons in the community were futile. Yet, five of them were identified in the Identification Division of the FBI - because they had criminal records and had their fingerprints on record in the criminal files.

Many of the school children whose bodies were mangled beyond recognition in the explosion of the school at New London, Texas, a few years ago, could have been identified if their fingerprints had been recorded in this Civil Identification File. Fortunately, some of the young persons had been fingerprinted at the Texas Centennial Exposition

and this enabled their personal identity to be established.

Another instance which illustrates the importance of fingerprinting is that of kidnaping. Often, when a child or an adult has been taken from his family the worst suffering is the uncertainty as to whether those who communicate with the family and who claim to have the person of the victim are really the kidnapers, or individuals who seize the opportunity to extort money from the distraught family. If the fingerprints of the kidnaped person are on file, however, there would be in all these cases an unquestionable method of ascertaining whether the so-called kidnapers actually had the victim.

There is no stigma whatsoever to this method of identification. There should be no more reason why the permanent recording of the ridges of the fingertips of a person should carry with it any greater significance than that involved in the writing of an individual signature, or giving the description of ourselves which appear on passports, identification cards, and the like. If there is no stigma in one instance, then surely there is none in the other. It can only be attributed to the peculiar, unwarranted prejudices which develop with a community but which cannot and do not continue in the light of logic. The permanent record of fingerprints should constitute a source of satisfaction and security to the individuals whose fingerprints are recorded, reflecting substantial standing in the community.

In many instances the recording of fingerprints has proved to be of inestimable value to those sufficiently foresighted to have had

their fingerprints recorded with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. An example of the use of fingerprints for personal identification is that of an individual found in Ogden, Utah, suffering from amnesia, on April 3, 1938. He had nothing on his person from which he could be identified. His fingerprints were transmitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by the Ogden, Utah, Police Department. Search in the Identification Division of the FBI revealed his name and address together with the names of his relatives. These data were forwarded to the police in Ogden, Utah, who effected the necessary adjustments in the case of this unfortunate man - and yet fortunate in that his personal identity was permanently recorded.

A similar case was reported by the Police Department of Boston, Massachusetts. They reported to the FBI - "This man cannot remember his name or where he comes from." His fingerprints were forwarded and found to be on record in the FBI files. His name, street and post office address were forwarded to the Boston Police Department to aid that agency in advising the amnesia victim's relatives and friends of his whereabouts and condition.

In these days of fast transportation, with machines in the hands of irresponsible drivers, sudden death is a frequent visitor on our highways. Fingerprints may identify a person who has been the victim of a careless driver. As an example, on April 18, 1938, a fingerprint card was received in the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from the New York State Police at Oneida, New York, showing the finger impressions of an unknown deceased person. The information on

the card indicated that this unfortunate individual had been killed in an automobile accident at Elkridge, New York, on April 16, 1938. The fingerprint card was searched through the Bureau's Civil Identification Files and found to be identical with the finger impressions of Nicholas Aliprantis. A telegraphic summary of the information appearing on the card of Aliprantis was transmitted to the New York State Police at Oneida, New York, for the purpose of assisting that Department in locating relatives of the deceased individual.

The disasters of land and sea - cataclysms of nature - are evils against which man has fought from time immemorial. Without warning they come, and all that is believed stable and reliable falters in their face. Recent floods of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers caused a considerable number of deaths along the banks of those rivers. Many unidentified deceased persons were buried whose names will forever remain unknown and whose fate will always be a mystery. One such unfortunate victim of floods, however, was saved from an unmarked grave because his fingerprints were on record in the FBI. On March 12, 1938, the fingerprint card of an unknown deceased was received from the Sheriff's Office at Los Angeles, California. Information was noted on this card to the effect that this person was a victim of the floods which swept the lower portion of California and the Sheriff listed him as "Flood Victim #1." Upon receipt of this card it was found to be identical with that of Hope Worthy, whose name, residence, place of birth and names of relatives were forwarded to the Sheriff in Los Angeles.

Fingerprints also are a protection against mistaken identity. For example, on June 27, 1938, the badly decomposed body of an unidentified man was taken from a river near Greenup, Kentucky. A short time previously the Police at Xenia, Ohio, had been advised of the disappearance of one Elza Harness and it was believed that he was the drowned victim found in the river. The features of the body were in such a condition that visual identification was impossible. Despite post mortem decomposition of the fingers, the fingerprints were taken through chemical processes and forwarded to the FBI at Washington, D. C. The fingerprints were found to be those of Stanley Thomas. The Xenia, Ohio, Police Department was advised of this identification, together with the addresses of the relatives of this drowned victim.

The prejudice that exists against this indisputable valuable means of permanent identification is a strange reflection of the vagaries of the human mind. It is believed that as more and more instances arise in which this permanent identifying information is effectively used, the apparent aversion in some circles to civil fingerprinting will vanish. A recent case where fingerprints in the Civil Identification Files of the FBI acted as insurance against burial in a Potter's field, occurred near Prince Frederick, Maryland. An unknown dead woman was found on June 20, 1938, and no identifying matter could be discovered on her clothing. She was unknown locally and her fingerprints were taken and forwarded to the FBI at Washington, D. C. They were identified as those of Mrs. Esther

Lewis of Washington, D. C., whose finger impressions had been recorded in 1936.

A case involving an unidentified suicide was reported to the Sheriff at Yreka, California, on May 4, 1938. The Sheriff found a dead man in an automobile on the highway. A piece of hose had been taped on the end of the exhaust pipe and run through the front window of the car, indicating a probable suicide. All means of identification had been removed except for the name "H. V. Jenkins" found on a tag on his clothing. The Sheriff fingerprinted this individual and forwarded them to the FBI. A search of the Civil Identification Files indicated the name Jenkins was fictitious. It was found that the deceased person resided in Brooklyn, New York, and was formerly employed by the Government as an Inspector of Aircraft. His true name, residence, and the names of his relatives were forwarded to the Sheriff in California to assist him in arranging for a proper burial. This identification illustrates the advisability of recording personal identity as a positive means of identification if the individual is ever affected by the mental diseases of amnesia or insanity or is found deceased.

Death strikes without warning and under unforeseen circumstances. On December 25, 1938, an unknown man died at the County Hospital, Chicago, Illinois. The Chicago Police Department recorded his finger impressions and transmitted them to the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. A search through the Civil Identification Files revealed

his name to be Joseph P. Ashkins and furnished his address in Chicago, Illinois, together with the name of his relative who was to be notified in case of an emergency. This information was forwarded to the Chicago Police Department to assist it in making proper disposition of the remains of this person. Thus a permanent record of personal identity made it possible to notify the friends of this unfortunate individual.

It costs nothing to file a civil fingerprint card in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This protection of one's identity is absolutely free. It necessitates only the slight effort of having one's fingerprints placed upon a civil fingerprint card at one of the identification units of the police departments or other law enforcement agency in the locality.

Personal identification cards will be supplied to law enforcement agencies upon request; to private citizens at their request for their own use; and to civic organizations which engage in projects to educate the public as to the advantages of civil fingerprinting as a means of insuring and preserving personal identity. It should be pointed out, however, that the Federal Bureau of Investigation does not engage in civil identification work with private individuals and organizations who do fingerprint work on a commercial basis.

Civil fingerprints are being received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation from all sections of the country. The number coming into Washington is constantly on the increase. It is interesting to observe that civic organizations, luncheon clubs, welfare organizations, schools, women's clubs and expositions have submitted fingerprints until at present the

number received averages approximately two thousand daily. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is ready at all times to cooperate to the utmost with all individuals and agencies interested in this great work.

Aside from protective benefits in identifying amnesia victims and unknown deceased persons, fingerprinting possesses enormous patent and practical advantages to all who wish to insure their identity for all time.

MISSING PERSONS

The FBI conducted a survey in 1937 throughout the United States, indicating that 225,809 persons were reported missing. The majority of the missing persons were subsequently located and identified by law enforcement and other agencies, but the whereabouts of 16,141 of these missing persons remained unknown. The survey disclosed that there were 2,158 amnesia victims, and all but 118 of these amnesia victims were subsequently identified either by medical research or by search through the files of the Identification Division of the FBI. The estimated number of individuals who were unknown at the time of their deaths in 1937, was astounding. It was estimated in all there were 11,202 unidentified deceased persons, and while subsequent investigation by the authorities resulted in the identification of many of these persons, 2,603 remained unidentified at the time of burial. In 1,129 instances unidentified deceased persons were identified by searching their fingerprints through

the files of the FBI where their fingerprints had at some previous time been recorded. The greater majority of deceased whose fingerprints were identified in the FBI had been arrested for a criminal offense. It was thus possible to identify them and notify relatives and friends who would give them proper burial.

Meeting an unfortunate death in a strange locality or under such circumstances that identification by friends or relatives is impossible means that these persons must be buried in a nameless grave in Potter's field.

A modern Enoch Arden episode was solved through fingerprints. An individual residing in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was married in July of 1914. During the war he enlisted in the U. S. Army and his fingerprints were recorded. Subsequent to the war he amassed considerable wealth and acquired a large amount of insurance. He became involved in financial difficulties and one day left the following note for his wife:

"Dear Pal: -- This is the end. Have failed miserably and have taken refuge in the river from the Ninth Street bridge. Good-bye and good luck, (Signed) Mac."

This note was dated February 13, 1924. He was never seen nor heard from by his wife and consequently she claimed and received from insurance companies the principal amounts of the policies including payments from the Government by reason of his War Risk Insurance. She remarried in 1929. On November 4, 1938, a person was arrested in Pasadena, California, for issuing a check without funds. His fingerprints forwarded to the FBI

were found to be identical with those of the missing husband who purportedly committed suicide in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1924.

PROTECTION IN PUBLIC OFFICE

The usefulness of fingerprinting is apparent as an instrument to educate, develop and maintain an efficient and honest general governmental personnel. It enables a check on the character and criminal records of applicants.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE

The Civil Service Commission of the United States is a regular contributor of applicant fingerprints. It submitted to the Bureau during the first three months of 1939, the fingerprints of 22,242 applicants for governmental positions. A search of these finger impressions through the files of the Identification Division resulted in the identification of 23.05 per cent. Five hundred and forty-six of these identifications were made against criminal records. Information relative to the past criminal histories of such applicants was furnished to the United States Civil Service Commission, in order that only the highest type of personnel might be secured for government positions. This policy was inaugurated in 1929 at which time 1 out of every 13 applicants possessed arrest records while today 1 out of every 41 possess previous records of criminal activities.

An example of an identification of this type was made in

connection with the submission of the fingerprints of one John Tabor, who made application for the position of hospital attendant at the Veteran's Administration Hospital in Chicago, Illinois. He was identified as an individual who had been arrested and fingerprinted on four occasions and on eleven other occasions he was arrested and not fingerprinted. The charges ranged from malicious mischief to manslaughter and convictions for grand larceny and burglary were recorded for him. A sentence of 1 to 15 years in Folsom Prison in California was indicated.

In another case a fingerprint card on a woman was received from the Civil Service Commission, reflecting that this individual had made application for the position of operator seamstress in the War Department's Quartermaster Depot in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. A check in the files of the FBI Identification Division on January 18, 1939, reflected that she had been arrested by the Police Department of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on a charge of murder.

WAR DEPARTMENT

To insure that the United States Army will not shelter the criminal element, the War Department submits the fingerprints of applicants for enlistment to the FBI to be checked against the Identification Division's files.

During the first three months of 1939, 4,156 fingerprint cards were submitted of applicants for enlistment. Of these, 361 identifications

were made, and the majority of the identifications were effected against criminal records.

A typical example of the value of fingerprinting the recruits is reflected by the case of a young man who applied for enlistment in the United States Army. He was identified as a person who was first fingerprinted on October 12, 1923, by the Police Department of Shreveport, Louisiana, for auto theft. Subsequently he was arrested and fingerprinted on four occasions on charges of grand larceny, motor vehicle theft, suspicion of burglary and receiving stolen property.

In another instance the fingerprints of one Richard H. Watson were received from the War Department. He was identified as an individual with an extensive criminal history. On December 24, 1920, he was received at the State Penitentiary at Huntsville, Texas on the charge of forgery and possessing instruments for forging, under a sentence of two years. He was subsequently arrested on five occasions as James B. Murphy, Bert Edward Brady and Fred Lyle Anderson, the charges ranging from investigation to robbery. He was wanted as an escaped prisoner from the Texas State Penitentiary.

Another fugitive from justice located when he tried to join the U. S. Army was Leonard Carl Bright. His fingerprints were submitted to the FBI by the War Department on March 25, 1939, and found to be identical with those of one Leonard Kopplin. He had excaped from the State Juvenile Training School at Gatesville, Texas, where he had been serving a sentence for robbery.

UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT

It is likewise important that the naval forces be comprised of a personnel free from criminal taint. To insure this the Navy Department submits fingerprints of applicants to the Identification Division of the FBI.

During the first quarter of 1939, the finger impressions of 997 persons who had been fingerprinted in connection with current enlistments were received in the Identification Division of the Bureau. Thirty-one of these individuals were identified with previous records, and 18 of them were against criminal records, for instance, the card of an applicant was submitted by the Navy Department, and he was found to be identical with a petty criminal who had been arrested and fingerprinted on 14 occasions on minor charges.

A striking example of identification effected through the medium of fingerprints was illustrated in the case of a man who applied for enlistment at the United States Naval Recruiting Station, Denver, Colorado, on January 23, 1939. His fingerprints were forwarded to the Identification Division of the FBI and a search of the files reflected that he was identical with an individual who had been received at the State Reformatory in Colorado in 1934, under an indefinite sentence on a charge of burglary with force.

The Navy recruiting station at Little Rock, Arkansas fingerprinted Lloyd Ronald Anglin who desired to enlist. His fingerprints were checked in the FBI and found to be identical with those of Ronald Lloyd Anglin who

had been twice arrested. He was a fugitive from justice wanted by the Sheriff's Office of Bridgeport, Nebraska, for horse stealing.

MARINE CORPS

The "devil dogs" do not want criminals numbered among their personnel. The United States Marine Corps, during the first three months of 1939, submitted the fingerprints of 1,859 persons who had applied for enlistment in that branch of the service. 140 of these individuals were identified as having previous records.

An example of this type of case is illustrated by Irving Claude Murison whose fingerprints were forwarded to the FBI in February, 1939. A search of the files reflected that in August of 1938, he had been arrested by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Police Department in West Virginia on a chafge of train riding and sentenced to five days in jail. He was subsequently arrested on the charge of beating his way on a train and sentenced to serve thirty days in a road camp in North Carolina. He escaped, however, and when his identity was discovered by the FBI, the North Carolina Police authorities were advised.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

The United States Coast Guard, likewise takes advantage of the fingerprint service offered by the FBI in order to prevent criminals from enlisting in that branch of the government service. From January to March of 1939, 145 identifications were effected against the finger impressions

of 469 applicants who had been fingerprinted. One of these persons applied under the name of William Earl Roberts and his fingerprint record in the FBI reflected that as Earl Roberts he had been arrested by the Sheriff's Office at Palestine, Texas, in August of 1932. His criminal history indicated that he was wanted for car theft by the Police Department of Hot Springs, Arkansas, who desired to be notified of his whereabouts.

POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Nothing is more important to efficient law enforcement than to have an organization comprised of honest law-abiding officers. It is of inestimable value to the public to have fingerprints of those who apply for positions in the law enforcement agencies checked against the criminal records in the FBI to determine whether they have a previous criminal record.

In the enforcement of our laws only those persons who support them and comply with their requisites should be permitted to enforce them. However, instances have come to the attention of the FBI where these positions have been occupied by persons having criminal records. These cases have proven that fingerprinting should be a requirement for any position of trust. The case of Lester Parker, Chief of Police of Coates, North Carolina, is an example of such an instance. On July 12, 1938, he was held on a murder charge which he allegedly committed 6 years ago in San Augustine, Texas. In Coates, North Carolina, Parker was termed as a model

citizen and a mighty good officer. His criminal record indicated that in 1931 he had been arrested by the Police Department of Kansas City, Missouri, for a hold-up but was turned over the Police Department in Milwaukee, Wisconsin where he was wanted as a suspect of murder. In addition he was wanted by the Chicago Police Department on a worthless check charge. His previous record also revealed that he had been arrested by the State Police in Illinois as a suspect for violation of the Dyer Act.

Another instance concerns one Paul Smith who was employed in the Peoria, Illinois, Police Department. Prior to his employment in the capacity of an officer he was tried in the United States District Court at Peoria, Illinois, on May 25, 1926, for violation of the National Prohibition Act.

Innumerable instances are noted in the FBI as illustrated by the case of Harry Pittler, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Police Department. In 1937 he made application for a position with the Police Department of Pittsburgh, stating that he had no criminal record. When his criminal record was ascertained he was dismissed from the Police Department. It was reflected that he had been arrested twice, once because his car was used in a stick-up, and the second time on a numbers charge in 1934, for which he was sentenced to serve a year in jail.

On September 27, 1937, William S. Knewbob had his fingerprints submitted to the FBI. He was being considered as Assistant Superintendent at the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia. This check indicated that Knewbob had been sentenced on December 24, 1932, to serve from 1 to 10 years

for grand theft and was received in the State Penitentiary at San Quentin, California.

Another instance whereby the public was protected was in connection with the application for a position of patrolman, submitted by William Franklin Brougher to the Police Department at Beverly Hills, California. His fingerprints were taken and forwarded to the FBI for a check against the Identification Files. These records indicated that Brougher had been committed to the State Penitentiary at Raleigh, North Carolina, on a charge of larceny of an automobile in 1930 and was sentenced to serve two years. He was also arrested by the State Motor Police at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, charged with the larceny of an automobile and was at that time committed to the Pennsylvania Industrial School to serve a term of 10 years.

POSITIONS OF TRUST

The public can be truly protected by compelling the fingerprinting of those individuals who hold positions of trust such as bank officials, fiduciary positions, and controlling officials of large corporations. In this way the people would be insured against having in these offices individuals who, through a previous criminal record, have proven themselves as dishonest and with no thought to protecting the interests of their clients or customers.

A glaring example of what could have been prevented if such fingerprinting had been required is presented in the recent McKesson and

Robbins Company fraud case involving the Musica Brothers.

Anthony Musica brought his wife and son Philip to this country from Italy. In the squalid quarters of New York City's East Side three more sons and two daughters were likewise reared. By the time Philip became a young man, the family had saved enough money to engage in a small importing business. Philip was a very capable businessman, and his career was launched. Not satisfied with the progress of the establishment he was operating, he falsified the invoices of his imports from Italy and thus defrauded the Federal Government. An investigation in 1909 instituted by the Federal Government led to the arrest and indictment of Philip Musica and his father. The father was discharged, but Philip was sentenced to serve one year in a Federal prison and to pay a fine of five thousand dollars. Later he was pardoned by the President of the United States.

Philip Musica returned to New York City, and before the ink had dried on his pardon began concocting another wild scheme. With his father, he formed the United States Hair Company, which became prosperous and successful. They moved into a larger house and Philip became a debonair man about town who attended operas and mingled with society. He met successful financiers and entertained state celebrities. No social event was too exclusive for the young Philip Musica. Soon the United States Hair Company was the leading establishment of its kind in New York City, with a purported assessment of two million dollars.

Philip obtained a loan from a bank in the amount of $25,000.00

and deposited as collateral the bills of lading and bills of exchange on imports of hair supposedly valued at $370,000.00. A bank clerk noticed that the figures on the bills of lading appeared to have been tampered with. Investigation revealed that the hair was of the cheapest variety and worth only $250.00. The Musica family disappeared. It was discovered that numerous banks held worthless drafts from Philip Musica drawn on false invoices. Twenty-two banks had been defrauded of approximately eight hundred thousand dollars. Fortunately, the members of the family were apprehended before they could leave the country, and were returned to New York City to answer in a court of law for this amazing swindle. Philip Musica absolved his family, pleaded guilty, and spent three years in the Tombs Prison. In 1916 he was again free.

This was the individual who as F. Donald Coster re-established himself in 1922 as president of a prosperous hair tonic firm. He obtained control of McKesson and Robbins Manufacturing Company. Coster was highly recommended to Wall Street, and obtained huge loans of money. He took into the business his three brothers, George, Robert, and Arthur, but apprehensive of the exposure of his past, gave them all new names. George was henceforth known as George Deitrich and was appointed assistant treasurer. Robert was known as Robert Deitrich and was made purchasing agent. Arthur became George Vernard and was fiscal agent.

The crude drug department of McKesson and Robbins regularly showed a profit on the books year after year, but was returning no money to the

company. These funds were supposedly being turned back into supplies stored in the Canadian warehouse. The treasurer of the company, suspicious of a riddle which he could not understand, made inquiries which led to the uncovering of the gigantic fraud. The Securities and Exchange Commission instituted an investigation and as a result Federal warrants of arrest were issued for Coster and his brothers. Philip committed suicide. The true identities of all three brothers, two sisters, and the mother were ascertained.

Thus it was possible, by reason of false identity, to perpetrate a fraud which resulted in the loss of millions of dollars to trusting persons. Had these individuals been required to be fingerprinted as officers of a large corporation, their records would have been apparent and it likely would have been impossible for them to have defrauded the public.

An example illustrating the advisability of having bank officials fingerprinted as a check on their previous history is presented in the case of James J. O'Shea. Here was an individual who was placed in a position of trust and responsibility in the National Bank of Detroit, in 1933. He was employed as a new business contact man and if fingerprinted, the bank officials would have learned of his prior criminal record. In June of 1933, he was elected an assistant vice president and in January of 1936 he was elevated to a vice presidency. On April 2, 1936, the Federal Grand Jury at Detroit returned a true bill of indictment charging O'Shea with the misapplication of $241,950 in violation of the National Bank Act. On January 22, 1937, he was sentenced to serve a term of five years in the

United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth. This, however, was not O'Shea's first brush with the law. The records of the Recorder's Court at Detroit, Michigan, indicate that on August 31, 1923, a complaint was filed charging O'Shea with larceny for conversion. A similar charge was filed on August 15, 1923, and yet another charge of the same offense was filed on July 8, 1924. Upon a plea of guilty on November 3, 1924, he was placed on two years' probation. On December 10, 1924, O'Shea was again indicted for violation of the Mail Fraud Statutes and upon a plea of guilty received a one year probationary sentence.

TRANSIENTS

The problem of transients is of paramount importance to the public. In the best of times an endless stream of these individuals cross and re-cross state lines. They patronize flop houses and police stations. They regularly shuffle from one social agency to another. Some call them migratory laborers; others term them itinerant workers at seasonal jobs. Although transients need care it is far more important that the public have protection from them. The Traveller's Aid Society of Richmond, Virginia, recently made a study of the transient problem in that community. It was decided to fingerprint all transient men to enlarge the scope of fact finding investigations in their cases. Although fingerprints are an invaluable aid in identifying criminals, they are also of the utmost assistance in protecting those unfairly accused of crime. These fingerprints of transients contacting the welfare agencies in Richmond, Virginia, were

forwarded to the FBI's Identification Division. Of 862 transient men asking help from the Traveller's Aid Society from March 23 to June 6, 1938, 858 were fingerprinted. Sixty-one per cent of these were found to have been previously fingerprinted and recorded at the FBI, a total of 2,181 times. One thousand nine hundred twenty-five of the fingerprint records were for crime. Almost every crime on the statute books was found recorded against them. It was learned that about 1/6 of the transients cared for in this particular group used aliases, some as many as 5 names. It was possible to trace the travel movements of transients at least partially from their FBI records. For instance, a Virginian who had been arrested in Georgia, North Carolina, Utah, two cities in Colorado and North Carolina again, returned home to Virginia, went back to California and then appeared as a transient in Richmond. The FBI reports revealed that 13 men were wanted by the police at the time of their reception and care by the Traveller's Aid Society. Thus fingerprinting of transients solved to some extent the problem facing welfare agencies. They determined that many transients are criminals and social recidivists of long standing. It would therefore require skillful diagnosis and longtime treatment of their cases. The manner in which these fingerprints prove untruths furnished by the transients and establish that many of them did not have criminal records would indicate that fingerprinting is an invaluable method of defeating fraud and protecting the innocent.

Registration of these transients safeguards the public interests. It enables a close check to be maintained on fugitives from justice, sex

offenders and roaming predatory criminals.

The decennial census of 1930 indicates that 23.4 per cent of the native population of the United States resides in a State different from the State of birth. However, from data compiled from fingerprint records, 49.4 per cent of the persons arrested and fingerprinted in 1937 were at the time outside of their State of birth. This means that more than one-fourth of the persons arrested and fingerprinted throughout the United States are transients in the sense that they have moved from one State to another (this is in excess of the normal interstate movement amounting to 23.4 per cent, as shown by the 1930 decennial census).

Recently in New York State the Works Progress Administration ordered all individuals on the WPA rolls to be fingerprinted. A storm of criticism arose. As a result, however, a large number of individuals who were not entitled to relief were identified, and persons wanted for crimes in various parts of the country were located. Fingerprinting would thus aid unemployment and relief projects. It would serve to identify and act as a check on persons having charge of public records and property in the various WPA projects

APPLICANTS FOR LICENSES

Many police departments throughout the country protect the public by fingerprinting applicants for licenses to operate cabs, junk shops, to obtain gun permits and to carry firearms. It is a means of

preventing confirmed criminals, insane persons, dope addicts, epileptics and others from obtaining an operator's and chauffeur's license. For instance, on September 23, 1938, the police department at Indianapolis, Indiana, forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation a fingerprint card for one Walter Saunders. Information appearing on this card indicated that this person was an applicant for a position as cab driver in Indianapolis. When searched through the files of the Identification Division, it was found that he had been fingerprinted on 3 prior occasions by law enforcement agencies in connection with the violations of laws. In 1924 he was sentenced to serve 6 months for vehicle theft. In September of 1928 he was arrested by the police department at Terre Haute, Indiana, on charges of robbery and committed to the State Reformatory to serve from 1 to 10 years. The files indicated that Saunders had escaped from the Reformatory in January, 1931. A wanted notice was placed against his record and when the instant fingerprint card was received a telegram was sent to the State Reformatory of Indiana informing them of the location of the escaped felon. Another instance where fingerprints linked an applicant, Otto Himmel, with an atrocious murder was presented on September 14, 1938. On that day the Sheriff's Office of Detroit, Michigan, forwarded to the FBI the fingerprints of an individual who applied for hospitalization. The records showed that this individual was wanted by the Sheriff at Auburn, Indiana, on a charge of murder. Two aged women living on a farm near Corunna, Indiana, had been brutally beaten by Himmel and one of them had died. He had obtained $1.40 as the result of this atrocious crime. He

was returned to Indiana to face prosecution.

Another instance of the value of fingerprinting to prevent criminals from obtaining licenses whereby they would come in general contact with the public, is reflected in the case of Richard Wesel Strong. On March 2, 1938, this individual under the name of Cecil Clarence Barrow applied at Santa Barbara, California, for a peddler's license. His fingerprints were taken and forwarded to the FBI's Identification Division. Immediately it was found that he was wanted by the police at Chicago, Illinois, for a murder and robbery committed at the Drake Hotel of that city on July 29, 1925. It was also reflected that he had an extensive prior criminal record and served time in penal institutions.

Resorts are adopting the practice of fingerprinting employees in order to check for any previous criminal record. In Miami, Florida, a local ordinance requires employees of hotels, night clubs, bars, restaurants, and golf clubs to be fingerprinted and these prints are checked against the records in the FBI's Identification Division. Entertainers in night clubs are likewise fingerprinted. It is thus possible to prevent the criminal element from preying upon the public in that community by obtaining employment in work wherein opportunities are presented for them to practice their dishonesties.

MISCELLANEOUS

Aside from the use of fingerprints as a means of identification in criminal bureaus, civil purposes, for the protection of personnel identity

and protecting the public against the lawless element, there is also a wide application of this system which should not be overlooked by the public.

BANK IDENTIFICATIONS

In banks there are numerous ways in which a definite identification is necessary or advantageous, for instance strangers who present checks for payment and other clients must be identified. It is necessary as a safeguarding of personal checks and other papers. Several banks have devised methods predicated upon fingerprints as a signature. Understanding that the fingerprint system is based upon natural features, it is readily understandable that it is an indisputable method of personal identification and cannot be forged. It is especially valuable in the case of the small depositors in the savings bank. Fingerprints have been used as the background for the signature and the background for the sum of money for which the check is drawn, thus the fingerprint proves the identity of the writer and prevents alterations in the signature.

IDENTIFICATION OF BABIES IN MATERNITY HOSPITALS

The chances of an error in the identification of new-born babies in hospitals has become very remote through the utilization of an absolute identification by which the different children may be definitely recorded. Several hospitals have adopted the practice of footprinting these infants. The soles of the foot, like the tips of the fingers, bear ridges and furrows which form a definite pattern that can be classified

and filed in a systematic manner. However, the skin of new-born babies is so fine that the footprints lend themselves more readily to classification. This will insure that the mother, between the time of her confinement and the time when she is strong enough to receive the child, will be given her own child.

PASSPORTS

The protective value of fingerprints as a mark of personal identification is forcefully illustrated in their use on passports, travelers checks, travelers cards and the like. Nowhere is it necessary for a person to identify himself more often than in traveling -- especially in these unsettled times travel abroad can be made more safe and pleasant if the traveler carries in his pocket the uncontradictable, unchangeable mark of his personal identity.

PENSIONS

The use of fingerprints in connection with payments to pensioners and other beneficiaries precludes any question of forgery with the fingerprint records kept in the office of the agency disbursing the funds. The recipient would be asked to prove his identity by signing the receipt with his fingerprints. As previously mentioned, this was the earliest use of fingerprints as employed in India by Sir William Herschel and has been independently devised elsewhere for this purpose. In the bonus payments made by the Government to Veterans the recipient is required to identify

himself by his fingerprints. It is essentially the same as the identification of depositors in banks and represents the same methods.

ALIENS

Considerable comment has been provoked throughout the nation as the result of undesirable aliens in the country, together with non-citizens, although of good reputation, who are recipients of welfare funds and employed on various Governmental relief projects. More often than not it is practically impossible to locate individuals of this type because there is no central depository wherein information concerning them can be found. Thus, the fingerprinting of aliens would serve to correct a condition of this type.

MISSING WITNESSES

Quite frequently the prosecution of a guilty person who has perpetrated a crime and violated the laws of this country is impossible due to the fact that the necessary witness has disappeared. Obviously, if fingerprints of this witness were on file and he was subsequently located in another part of the country his identity would be definitely established and justice would be aided. This means of identification could also be extended to civil cases and universal fingerprinting would be of material assistance to an orderly operation of our courts.

An example of a case where fingerprinting would have been of invaluable assistance is illustrated by a case whereby a former World War Veteran mysteriously disappeared from a boat in 1926, while en route

from New York to Providence, Rhode Island.

His wife, after 7 years of continued, unexplained absence of her husband, sued the Government in an effort to collect on a policy of War Risk Insurance. Investigation by Agents of the FBI developed facts which indicated that the Veteran had purposely disappeared and probably was not dead. His fingerprints, taken while in the military force, were on file in the FBI. Should universal fingerprinting be in effect it would be possible to locate this person who would be a vital witness in the instant suit.

A similar case illustrates this fact. Another War Veteran had disappeared from his home, and the Administrator of the Veteran's affairs had filed claim for payment of the Veteran's adjusted compensation, by reason of the unaccounted for absence of the Veteran over a period of 7 years. His fingerprints were forwarded to the FBI and they were found to be identical with the fingerprints of an individual who had been arrested by the Police Department at Cleveland, Ohio, on May 27, 1930, on a charge of removing mortgaged property. Thus the Veteran who was the best defense witness for the Government was identified as living and the claim for payment was refused by the Government.

RECEIPTS AND IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

Because a fingerprint is a person's unforgeable signature, fingerprint identification would be a protection to the public against charity racketeers, unscrupulous operators, bad check artists, and fraudulent conveyances, and would tend to decrease the many frauds that are

perpetrated. Of material assistance to the business world would be the use of fingerprints as a signature on receipts. An outstanding example of the benefit to be derived from this method of identification is an outgrowth of the recent notorious John Dillinger case in Chicago. In the efforts of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to apprehend this vicious criminal, Inspector Samuel P. Cowley arranged with Anna Sage, a friend of Dillinger's, to pay her five thousand dollars for the information which lead to the location of John Dillinger. It should be mentioned that Anna Sage had an extensive criminal record and her fingerprints were on file in the Identification Division of the FBI. She furnished the desired information and Dillinger's career of crime was ended by Special Agents of the FBI. Pursuant to the agreement with Anna Sage, Inspector Cowley, who was later slain by "Baby Face" Nelson, paid her five thousand dollars. In return for this money, Inspector Cowley prepared a release and receipt which set forth:

"I, Anna Sage, for and in consideration of the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) lawful money of the United States of America, to me in hand paid by S. P. Cowley, known to me as an official of the United States Department of Justice, the receipt thereof in full is hereby acknowledged, have remised, released and forever discharged, and by these presents do, for my heirs, executors and administrators, remise, release and forever discharge the United States of America, the said United States Department of Justice, or division thereof, and/or any of its officials, employees or the Attorney General thereof, it, his or their heirs, executors,

successors, and administrators, of and from all and all manner of action and actions, cause and causes of actions, suits, debts, dues, sums of money, reckonings, convenants, contracts, controversies, agreements, promises, variances, trespasses, damages, judgements, extents, claims and demands whatsoever, in law or in equity, which against I ever had, now have or which my heirs, executors or administrators hereafter can, shall or may have by reason of the said employment, or by reason of any other matter resulting therefrom or connected therewith in any manner whatsoever from the beginning of the world to the date of these presents.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, seal and fingerprints, this 11th day of October at Los Angeles, California, in the year one thousand nine hundred thirty-four."

In addition to signing this document, Anna Sage likewise placed her fingerprints thereon and a fingerprint expert also certified on the receipt:

"Washington, D. C.

"October 13/34 -- I hereby certify that I have today examined the finger impressions appearing hereon and have found them to be identical with the finger impressions of Anna Sage on file in the Identification Unit, Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice."

Thus, Anna Sage is precluded from alleging that the law enforcement officers did not live up to their bargain with her.

CONCLUSION

The fundamental object of fingerprinting as a means of identifi-

cation is to facilitate registration. If all of us were fingerprinted and personal data of public significance were currently reported to a central clearing agency, the identity of all living persons and even the unburied dead could be quickly and easily established. It is a matter of common sense and expediency for every citizen to desire to have his fingerprints on record for his own protection. Objections have been forwarded but they are surprisingly inane. First, the objector will say that it reflects upon his reputation to have a set of his fingerprints in a central file. Then there will be the excuse that it is an infringement of his personal liberty and he might also add that sometime he might get into trouble and will not want his fingerprints on record. No one of these excuses has the slightest legitimacy. The idea of associating fingerprints with criminals is fast disappearing. Forward-looking citizens in their own defense have formed a nucleus about which universal fingerprinting will come into being. Fingerprinting is a protection of personal liberty, a protection of the home, a protection of the individual. The potential uses of the fingerprint science in commercial, civil, and private life are enormous.

The Civil Identification File of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is a veritable "Who's Who in America," and to have the fingerprints made for inclusion in this file it is only necessary to visit any identification unit of a law enforcement body and express your desire.

FILES

RECORDED
&
INDEXED 94-3-4-21-505 May 10, 1939

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:

I have your letter of May 10 with the draft of the article "Suspect Unknown," and I am returning herewith the letter addressed to you on May 11 by Mr. C. D. Cheesman, Art Editor of Collier's Magazine. The story is an excellent one.

With respect to Collier's, I wanted to personally advise you that there has been no change in my attitude concerning this publication. When Quentin Reynolds contemplated collaborating on the article "Death in the Headlines" it was his expressed intention to attempt to secure its publication in the Saturday Evening Post. However, I later found that the story had been completely set up for publication in Collier's and Quentin was so insistent at the time that it would mean so much to him to be able to go ahead with its publication in Collier's that I felt it was too late to do anything about it, so you see the article appeared in Collier's more or less as the result of an accident. I can never forget the actions of Collier's in publishing the May Tucker article years ago because I have always felt that their action was entirely inexcusable.

In view of the fact that you have written the story "Suspect Unknown" I would like very much to help in connection with the matter mentioned by Mr. Cheesman, particularly so if it means anything to you. It would be difficult to permit Collier's photographer to take a series of pictures here inasmuch as we have denied many similar requests in the past and it would set a precedent, which would be undesirable. However, I can furnish you a complete set of photographs which we have taken in the Laboratory and in connection with other scientific apparatus in the Bureau, from which Collier's artist could draw designs to illustrate the story. Further-

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
FBI
DEPT OF JUSTICE
MAY 16 1 14 PM '39

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAY 17 1939
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 dcg

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper May 10, 1939

more, if you think it desirable I would be pleased to have the artist visit the Bureau and go through the Laboratory so that he might form his own impressions in connection with preparing a layout to accompany the story. If you think this will meet the situation I will be very glad indeed to send you the set of pictures upon receipt of word from you.

I did want to point out to you that we have in the service at the present time a Special Agent named Vinson. It occurred to me that in view of this you might want to change this name in your story.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure
AIR MAIL

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

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
SEBRING, FLORIDA

May 13-39

Dear Edgar:

I am sending you the enclosed letter cold, because any tact which I might employ, as you well know, would have all the grace of a low-slung hippopotamus.

In fact, I know nothing about the reasons for any lack of cordiality. Or rather, the causes; I haven't been around Collier's much, and I just judged from the publication of "Death in the Headlines" there that everything was jake.

The story they mention is fiction, and is one of those in various magazines to which I referred in a recent letter as shortly to appear. I am enclosing a copy, so you will know what it is all about.

In case your reaction is negative, don't bother to assign a reason, as I have a very easy and legitimate "out" on the whole matter.

RECORDED

Samezever

Ryley

94-3-4-20-505

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 18 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
NICHOLS

Chessman is the Art Editor

ENCL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145/dc

Ack 5/16/39

Rec'd 12-0 m - 5-15-39

COPY

COLLIER'S
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY
THE CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY
250 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

May 11, 1939

Dear Mr. Cooper:

We'd like to illustrate "Suspect Unknown" (murderer trapped in FBI laboratories) photographically - a tour of the bureau labs, stressing the activities mentioned in the story. There will be no attempt to identify the story characters, and we need not identify any of the bureau's personnel. If we were given a free enough hand, I think we could do some pretty dramatic and interesting photography.

Charlie Colebaugh thought you might be willing to use your influence with J. Edgar to get our photographer in. The situation may require a bit of tact, because Collier's is not so popular with the head G-Man. You probably know why.

If you can help, we'll appreciate it a lot. With kindest personal regards.

Cordially yours,

(sgd) W. O. Chessman

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
Sebring
Florida.

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DATE 10-26-81 BY 9145 / dcg

94-3-4-20-505

COPY (g)

NDV:AEK

June 2, 1939

94-3-4-240-505X

RECORDED

Dr. George B. Eusterman
Mayo Clinic
Rochester, Minnesota

Dear Dr. Eusterman:

I was very happy to receive your letter of May 24, 1939, relative to my address, "Fifty Years of Crime in America," recently delivered in Nashville, Tennessee.

It was a disappointment to me personally that I was not in the City on the occasion of your visit to Washington, but when you are again here I hope you will be sure to call at my office.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-30-84 BY 9145/dcs

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-1-[illegible]-240

C O P Y (g

MAYO CLINIC

Rochester, Minnesota

May 24, 1939

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have your kind letter of May 20, with enclosure of address delivered before a Business Club in Nashville, Tenn. This reprint, like all others you have sent me, will be read with interest and profit and will be filed away for future use. A few months ago I also addressed the Academy of Medicine of that city and had a large and inspiring audience. I also recently addressed a Catholic Women's Organization, basing my talk on data furnished by you and on material from that informative volume, "Designs in Scarlet."

My family (wife and five children) and I spent three days at the White House during the New Year's holiday as guests of the leading family. I wanted to see you personally but Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary, after considerable telephoning, informed me that you were out of the city.

With kindest personal regards and trusting this finds you well and happy, I am

Very sincerely yours,

S/ Geo. Eusterman

Dr. George B. Eusterman

gbe;ge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-1-11714-45X

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-30-84 BY 9145/dg

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-505X
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 14 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NILSON
NICHOLS
DICS GANDY

LBN:MWC

94-4-20-506

June 6, 1939

RECORDED

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 /dcg

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Dear Ryley:

In accordance with your letter of June 3rd, I am happy to advise that the photographs were forwarded to Mr. W. A. Chessman today. I thought you might be interested in a copy of the letter which I sent him.

I was glad to know that you enjoyed the Nashville speech. I hope that the arrangement with the Farm Journal works out satisfactorily.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Mattingly
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

NOTATIONS
MAILED
JUN 6 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-3-4-1669

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
SEBRING, FLORIDA

June 3, 39

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Dear Edgar:

Chessman on Collier's reports that he'd like very much to have a set of the pictures of the bureau to illustrate my story "Suspect Unknown."

In the interest of speed, will you be good enough to ask Nick to address them directly to him. The name is:

"W.O. Chessman, Art Editor,
Collier's Weekly,
250 Park Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Best to youse, Keed.

Samezever

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-506

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 6 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
NICHOLS
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 dcg

I enjoyed the Nashville speech a lot. Also have written Wheeler McMillan, on the Farm Journal; he wrote me following your letter to him.

I enjoyed the Nashville speech a lot. Also have written Wheeler McMillan on the Farm Journa; he wrote me following your letter to him.

ack + letter to Chessman 6-6-39 Lou

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-3-4-20

CC-150

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JEH:HVG:HCB

JUNE 7, 1939

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

94-3-4-20-5017

Transmit the following message to: COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
433 NORTH LAKEVIEW DRIVE
SEBRING, FLORIDA

RECORDED

2m

X ATTORNEY GENERAL'S SECRETARY HAS ADVISED THAT AT TWELVE NOON MONDAY HE WILL BE GLAD TO SEE YOU.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

JUN 7 12 17 PM '39
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 /dcb

SENT VIA _____ 4:10 M Per A

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 7 1939

WESTERN UNION

BI-37 6-7-39 4-10PM GOVT PD

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

433 NORTH LAKEVIEW DRIVE

SEBRING, FLORIDA

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S SECRETARY HAS ADVISED THAT AT TWELVE NOON MONDAY HE WILL BE GLAD TO SEE YOU.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

BIS-37

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145/dlg

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Goffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 7 1939

WESTERN UNION

2m

Courtney Ryley Cooper

WH11 19 DL XC

SEBRING FLO JUN 7 1040A 1939

J EDGAR HOOVER,DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU INVESTIGATION

US DEPT JUSTICE WASHDC

DEAR EDGAR; US THE MONDAY DATE OKAY WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL? IF SO WILL ARRIVE SUNDAY AFTERNOON. BEST WISHES

RYLEY

XXXXXX

1111A

RECORDED

94-3-4-20-5

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 8 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
NICHOLS
MISS GANDY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 /dcg

94-3-4-20-508 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING SERIALIZATION.

CONS.

AAS

7-17-85

C

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

LBN:CH

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

July 1, 1939

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Nathan	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Crowl	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Lawler	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sears	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

In view of the large number of requests received in the Bureau Library for Courtney Ryley Cooper's new book, "Designs in Scarlet," it is respectfully suggested that the Chief Clerk's Office be authorized to purchase two copies of this publication, which is published by Little, Brown and Company, and listed in Publishers' Weekly at a price of $2.75.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcf

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-509
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 8 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
CHF. CLK.

C O P Y (gmr)

NDV:MM

July 18, 1939

94-3-4-510

RECORDED

Miss Mary Elizabeth Leasure
4431 Montana Street
El Paso, Texas

Dear Mary Elizabeth:

It was a pleasure indeed to receive your letter of July 6, 1939, which I read upon my return to Washington, and I am delighted to learn that your poster was awarded a prize.

May I take this opportunity to extend my hearty congratulations, and I know that with your talent and ability you will continue to receive high honors for your work.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-30-84 BY 9145 /dss

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-4

C O P Y (gmr)

July 6, 1939

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Since you have been so interested in my art work I thought you might be glad to know that the American Magazine for August reports that my poster was placed in the fourth division for a prize of ten dollars. I am very grateful that I did so well as mother was my only teacher and the others were all from big high schools and quite a few were painted in oils.

With best wishes for a pleasant summer.

Sincerely,

S/ Mary Elizabeth Leasure

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-3-4-20-3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-30-84 BY 9145/dcg

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-510
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 27 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
NICHOLS
MISS GANDY

Harry Payne Burton
Editor

Hearst's International
combined with
Cosmopolitan

HEARST MAGAZINE BUILDING
FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET AT EIGHTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

July 25, 1939

Dear Mr. Tolson:

Here are the proofs of "STREAMLINING JUSTICE" which I promised I would send you for Mr. Hoover. The magazine will be on the stands August 1.

Sincerely,

Don Moore
Associate Editor

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145/dcg

RECORDED COPY FILED IN
94-3-4-33-56

Mr. Clyde Tolson
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

94-3-4-20-370X
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 11 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON NICHOLS MISS GANDY

DM/f

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

1 ENCL. 0

LEN:IS
94-3-4-20-5[redacted]

RECORDED

August 7, 1939

Mr. Champe J. Stoakes
General Secretary
The Community Young Men's
Christian Association
Newark, Ohio

Dear Mr. Stoakes:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated July 28, 1939, with reference to Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper's book "Designs in Scarlet."

While I have not had the opportunity of completely reading this book, I do know that Mr. Cooper is considered a very reliable and factual reporter and that he spent considerable time personally investigating the situations which he portrays in his book.

I am taking the liberty of enclosing several publications, which I thought might furnish you with certain suggestions for the program which you have in mind.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
AUG 8 9 34 AM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 /dcf

Enclosure
How to Fight Crime
Your Task As a Citizen
Fifty Years of Crime in America
Crime and Your Home
Soldiers -- in Peacetime

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
AUG - 8 1939
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gandy

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

NEWARK, OHIO

YMCA

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July 28, 1939

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have just finished reading, with interest, a book from the Public Library entitled "Designs in Scarlet" written by Courtney Ryley Cooper, who reports a great many conditions of immorality among young people across the country which should cause an organization like ours a great deal of concern. Your name is used frequently in the volume.

How authentic do you consider this report? Has it been over-exaggerated? What is your personal opinion as to methods which an organization such as ours might use to combat effectively conditions like these in our own community.

While I have worked with young people for the past 12 years and have contacted some of the situations mentioned in this book, it has never been as general as this book indicates such conditions to be.

A committee in our YMCA is now at work studying the needs of our community and we plan to base our program upon those needs as we find them. I will appreciate any advice you can give as to proper steps.

Sincerely yours,

Champe J. Stoakes
General Secretary

CJS:CM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawrence
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Mr. Sears
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Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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ack
SBN

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-511
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 1 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON NICHOLS MISS GANDY

"Make more Y men; need less G men."
—J. EDGAR HOOVER

JBH:DC August 11, 1939

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-511X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 /dcg

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 15 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Dear Sir:

There is set out below information received in the Bureau concerning possible interstate transportation of obscene matter and obscene literature.

Youngs Rubber Corporation of 145 Hudson Street, New York City made a confidential survey which developed a great deal of information concerning the distribution of obscene literature and contraceptive devices. This corporation manufactures rubber contraceptives which are sold through wholesale and retail drug houses and has evidently been waging some type of campaign against its illegitimate competitives who sell to pool halls, peddlers, etc. The survey mentioned above is believed to have disclosed considerable data concerning the location, addresses, etc. of houses from which all types of contraceptive and obscene material are distributed through pool halls, tourist camps, etc. The general manager of this corporation, whose name is not known to the Bureau, is believed to possess a report of the survey, and he is described as being a high class individual. Dr. J. Paul de River of the Sex Offense Bureau in Los Angeles, California, is reported to be an exceedingly high type of individual who has a great deal of valuable information upon matters of this kind.

Information has been received that in September of 1938 a case occurred in Kansas City in which the Post Office Inspectors initiated an investigation into the shipment of two packages of obscene literature by common carrier from Chicago, Illinois, to a novelty store located on Grand Avenue between 13th and 14th Streets in Kansas City. These packages were shipped by the Acme Express Company which is believed to be a high type organization whose attitude was entirely cooperative. This shipment is believed to have been traced to a shipping place in Brooklyn but it is not thought that any final prosecutive action was taken by the Post Office Inspectors.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
AUG 15 1939
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lawler
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Q. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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Information has also been received that there is a place on 43rd Street in New York City which is doing a very large business in the sale of obscene motion picture films. The peddler supply houses on lower Broadway between 9th and 14th Streets, New York City, are believed to be furnishing peddlers with all types of contraceptives and obscene literature.

The three leading manufacturers of rubber contraceptive devices are The Killian Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio; The W. H. Reed Company of Atlanta, Georgia; and The Lee Company of Kansas City, Missouri. The latter two companies are believed to manufacture so-called novelty goods which consist of contraceptives concealed in match boxes, fountain pens, etc. which is the type of device generally sold through illegal outlets and reported often found in the possession of high school students.

Post Office Box 353 at Hamilton, Ontario, is believed to be the means through which contraceptive devices of various natures may be obtained.

The Certox Vending Machine Company of Kansas City, Missouri, is believed to be manufacturing a vending machine for contraceptive devices and placing same in pool halls, filling stations, etc.

The offices receiving copies of this letter are directed to initiate an appropriate investigation in their respective districts to determine whether any of the data set out above will lead to evidence of an interstate transportation of obscene matter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc-Los Angeles
Chicago
Cleveland
Atlanta
Kansas City
Buffalo

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

August 1, 1939

EAT:HA

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

From time to time while Courtney Ryley Cooper was recently in Washington I talked to him concerning the sources from which obscene literature was obtained by him during the course of his travels in obtaining material for his recently published book, "Designs in Scarlet." Mr. Cooper advised that very filthy literature was obtained by him at a store known as "Sammy's Place," which was two doors south of Van Buren Street on State Street, Chicago. This place is a newspaper store with a sign "If you Don't See What You Want, Ask For It." A curtain separates the front of the store from the rear and Sammy is described as a tall cadaverous sort of individual. Mr. Cooper made his contact with "Sammy's Place" through one Bill Braun of 353 West Fifty-seventh Street, Chicago, Braun being an operator of a matrimonial bureau.

According to Mr. Cooper the Youngs Rubber Corporation of 145 Hudson Street, New York City, made a confidential survey which developed a great deal of information concerning those places furnishing "peddlers" with obscene literature and contraceptive devices. The Youngs Rubber Corporation manufactures rubber contraceptives which are sold through wholesale and retail drug houses and has evidently been waging some type of campaign against its competitors who sell to pool halls, peddlers, etc. The survey made by the Youngs Rubber Corporation disclosed considerable data concerning the location, addresses, etc, of houses from which all types of contraceptives and obscene material is distributed through pool halls, filling stations, tourists camps, etc. The General Manager of the Youngs Rubber Corporation is supposed to possess the report made by the Youngs Rubber Corporation. He is described as being a high class individual. Mr. Cooper advised that Doctor J. Paul de River of the Sex Offense Bureau in Los Angeles, California is an exceedingly high type individual who has a great deal of information upon matters of this kind. According to Mr. Cooper, Doctor de River is a realist who approaches the problems arising in his field of work upon a scientific basis and Mr. Cooper believes he can furnish the Bureau a great deal of valuable data.

71-1255-1
71-723-2
71-1262-1
71-1257-1
71-1258-1

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 7 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON, TAMM, TWO

Letter to proper offices 10-5-39

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 pkg

RECORDED & INDEXED

Mr. Cooper advised that in September of 1938 a case occurred in Kansas City in which the Post Office Inspectors initiated an investigation into the shipment of two packages of obscene literature by motor van from Chicago, Illinois to a novelty store located between 13th and 14th Streets on Grand Avenue in Kansas City. The two packages were shipped by the Acme Express Company and when opened contained thousands of very obscene booklets which the Post Office Inspectors are alleged to have traced to the shipping point in Brooklyn, New York, but no final or decisive action was taken by the Post Office Inspectors. The Acme Express Company is a high type organization whose attitude was entirely cooperative and good in this case.

According to Mr. Cooper there is a place on 43rd Street in New York City which is doing a very large business in the sale of obscene motion picture films.

According to Mr. Cooper the peddler supply houses on lower Broadway between Ninth and Fourteenth Streets in addition to furnishing peddlers with legitimate merchandise also furnish them with all types of contraceptives, obscene literature, etc.

The three leading manufacturers of rubber contraceptive devices are: The Killian Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio; The W. H. Reed Company of Atlanta, Georgia; and The Lee Company of Kansas City, Missouri. The latter two companies manufacture the so-called "novelty goods" which consist of contraceptives concealed in match boxes, fountain pens, etc. which is the type of device generally sold through outlets other than drug stores, namely, through garages, filling stations, tourists camps, and reported to be often found in the possession of high school students.

Post Office Box 353 at Hamilton, Ontario, is the means through which contraceptive devices of various natures, including the so-called "French ticklers," may be obtained.

The Certex Vending Machine Company of Kansas City, Missouri is manufacturing and placing a vending machine for contraceptive devices in pool halls, filling stations, etc.

Mr. Cooper was unable to furnish me additional specific addresses or names from which additional information of value to an investigation into this matter might be conducted.

Appropriate instructions will be issued to the various field offices concerned to initiate investigations at the places indicated in an effort to establish some violation of a Federal Statute within the investigation jurisdiction of the Bureau in connection with people engaged in the traffic of these articles.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm

LBW:4 EK

July 29, 1939

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 / dcg

Dear Ryley:

I am enclosing a copy of the revised script "Federal Offense" dated July 25, 1939, which I have just received from Harold Hurley. In all probability he has also forwarded you a copy, but I did want to be sure you saw the final script.

I am also enclosing a copy of a letter which I am today sending Mr. Hurley advising him that the script met with my approval.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

John Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

Special Delivery

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 28 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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CONS.

AHS.

7-17-85

MMC:BR
94-3-4-20-513

RECORDED

August 29, 1939

Captain Lynn
4636 Brown Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 /dc

Dear Captain Lynn:

In the absence of Mr. Hoover from Washington, I wish to acknowledge your letter received in the Bureau on August 23, 1939.

For your information, the book by Courtney Ryley Cooper entitled "Ten Thousand Public Enemies" is published by Little, Brown and Company, 34 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts, and it is suggested that you might like to communicate directly with them.

Sincerely yours,
For the Director

Harold Nathan
Assistant Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
AUG 29 1939
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4636 Brown St.
Philadelphia Pa.

J. Edgar Hoover.
Dear Sir.

Please inform me as to where I can get the of your Book intitled 10 Enemies. I had one and I misloid it. And I would like to get a one. So I can complete it,

Most Respectfully Yours
Capt. Wynn

RECORDED & INDEXED

3628

94-3-4-20-513

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 23 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NICHOLS

See 94-5-11559

ack 8/29/39 M.N.C.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 /dcg

AUG 24 11 08 AM '39
RECEIVED-NICHOLS
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JJM:AWN

August 18, 1939

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:

I am enclosing a copy of the editorial entitled "Protective Fingerprinting" which appeared in the July 31, 1939, issue of the Salem, Oregon, Journal, relative to your recent article on fingerprinting.

I thought you might like to read this editorial comment.

Cordially,
J. Edgar Hoover

ENCLM C

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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94-3-4-20-514

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 21 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
☆ AUG 18 1939 ☆
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DIVISION OF
PRESS INTELLIGENCE
COMMERCIAL BUILDING
RCOM #304

NO.

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Journal (I)
Salem, Ore.

DATE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 / dcg

Protective Fingerprinting

Writing in a Washington, D. C., newspaper, Courtney Riley Cooper, author, lecturer and widely recognized criminologist, advocates legislation to make protective fingerprinting compulsory as a means of protecting the public against bunco artists and other confirmed criminals.

Mr. Cooper distinguishes between protective and universal fingerprinting by confining his specific recommendation to registration of the prints of persons occupying certain positions of trust—bank and brokerage employes, government officials handling public funds, trust officers and the like. He cites the example of application of the system to civil service employes as materially reducing the number of applications for jobs by persons having previous criminal records.

He advocates the establishment of a separate central registry of the fingerprints of these designated persons in the federal bureau of investigation in Washington where they could be checked promptly with the criminal files of that department. The plan would provide private employers with invaluable assistance in securing trustworthy help and, because of the confidential nature of the files, would entail no embarrassment to the individual with a clear record.

Such a plan would have effectively prevented many of the great swindles which have been perpetrated on the American public in the past and would have saved billions of dollars in savings of innocent people who have been fleeced by habitual criminals who changed their names, disguised their features, but could not have covered up the indeliable identification contained in their fingerprints.

94-3-4-20-514

memo A. G., & letter C. A. Cooper
18, 8-17-39
J. J. M.

CC-150

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LBN:JEM

AUGUST 21, 1939

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: MR. COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
433 NORTH LAKEVIEW DRIVE
SEBRING, FLORIDA

IT WAS NECESSARY FOR MR. HOOVER TO DEPART HURRIEDLY. BEFORE LEAVING HE ASKED ME TO WIRE YOU THAT PROOF OF THE ARTICLE "FREEING OUR COURTS" IS SATISFACTORY WITH THE FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS: IN THE NEXT TO THE LAST LINE PARAGRAPH ONE, PAGE ONE, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT "TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR FINE" BE CHANGED TO "FINED TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS." PAGE ONE, PARAGRAPH SEVENTEEN, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT IN LINES SEVEN AND EIGHT "APPROXIMATELY FIVE THOUSAND" BE CHANGED TO READ "OVER FIFTY-ONE HUNDRED." PAGE THREE, PARAGRAPH TWO, AT THE END OF LINE TWO, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE WORD "ONE" BE INSERTED. PAGE THREE, PARAGRAPH SEVEN LINE FOUR, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT "LLD." BE CHANGED TO "LL.B.". PAGE THREE, PARAGRAPH EIGHT, LINE THREE, CHANGE "IN ENVELOPES" TO "IN AN ENVELOPE.". SINCE MR. HOOVER AND MR. TOLSON ARE BOTH OUT OF THE CITY IT IS SUGGESTED THAT YOU MIGHT WANT TO COMMUNICATE THESE CHANGES DIRECTLY TO MR. DON MOORE. MR. HOOVER ALSO DEEPLY APPRECIATES YOUR LETTER WITH REFERENCE TO THE TAMPA SITUATION WHICH HE WILL BEAR IN MIND. SINCERELY,

HELEN W. GANDY
SECRETARY.

94-3-4-20-515

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 22 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

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WESTERN UNION

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SENT VIA _____ 10 22 a M Per _____

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CONS

AHS

7-17-85

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CONS

AHS

7-17-85

LBN:AWN:PK September 13, 1939

Mr. Sumner Blosson
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 ldcg

Dear Bloss:

Ryley has told me about his recent conversation with you and of the developments. They sound very interesting and I am so glad things are shaping up as they are. I know these developments will be most helpful and I feel that the time has come when there is a very definite need for the further enlightenment of the public on certain existing conditions.

Very fortunately I have been able to spend a few days on the Coast after a very hectic summer in the East and as I have told Ryley, I wish that you two could have joined us for a few days.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
COMPILED
SEP 15 1939
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED
94-3-4-20-517
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 20 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. HOOVER: C.R.C. has suggested that you address Blossom as "Dear Bloss" and sign the letter "Edgar."

L. B. NICHOLS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 |dcg

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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

September 11, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

BMS:AWN

The American Magazine, October, 1939, contains on page 14 an article entitled "The Spies are Laughing" by Donald E. Keyhoe and John Jay Daly. A copy of this article has been clipped and is attached hereto.

The tenor of the entire article is a smack at the present investigative setup of the U. S. Government in its handling of espionage and sabotage. The authors, however, do admit that "The recent assignment of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as our senior antispy force is a step in the right direction." In speaking of the conditions existing prior to this time, the authors state "When a spy suspect is sighted a fight often develops over which head shall take the lead, or several heads may go into action independently. In the resulting confusion the amused quarry escapes and covers his tracks." "The source of the present friction is that feeling that the F.B.I. has 'stolen the show'."

The article contains a number of instances tending to show the laxity in the past of the Government in allowing spies of various dictatorial countries to come into the United States and obtain information at will. The authors state that one of the targets for spies and saboteurs is our new air program and they particularly point out that foreign newspaper correspondents are excellent sources of propaganda for foreign countries in the U. S.

The authors also state that the extent of Russian spies in America is far greater than is apparent from a casual study -----." "The Japanese spy system is another which should be more closely scrutinized." "The activities of Japanese agents in the Phillipines, Hawaii, Alaska, the Canal Zone, and in the United States have been known for years--but little has been done about them." The authors state "The lessons of 1917 should not be forgotten. Through the German Embassy groundwork for spy and sabotage activities was laid in the years before we entered the war. In 1917 resident spies went

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DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 /dig

TOLSON TAMM NICHOLS MISS GANDY

into action the day war was declared. At New Britain, Connecticut, seven explosions occurred within an hour in factories making war equipment. Sabotage has become a major weapon in modern war. This is the greatest danger from foreign spies."

The authors mention, "Without a new system of co-ordination between the various units, even with more personnel there would still be a battle over jurisdiction and glory. This is no time for petty jealousy and bureaucratic wrangling. Either some of the dragon's heads should be lopped off, or they should be forced to stop snapping at one another and to concentrate on their common foe. Unless this is done soon, the laughter of the foreign spies may some day take on a sinister meaning."

Respectfully,

R. C. Hendon

R. C. Hendon BS

KG

EAT:HA

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-518X

September 8, 1939

Mr. Chris P. Fox
Sheriff of El Paso County
El Paso, Texas

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145/dcg

Dear Chris:

It was a pleasure to receive your letter of September 1, 1939 and I of course am looking forward enthusiastically to the forthcoming Convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in San Francisco, and I will most certainly see you in San Francisco prior to the opening of the Convention in order that we may talk things over.

I have observed with interest your comment concerning the article entitled "Streamlining Justice" in which Courtney Ryley Cooper quoted Mr. Hoover as stating "Local corruption cots America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, grasping impartially large towns and small. ***** There is no place in our community life today into which the slimy hand of corruption does not penetrate." I know that Mr. Hoover made this statement after careful deliberation because he has expressed himself to me by saying he considers it the wrong procedure for law enforcement officers to bury their heads in the sand like ostriches in order that they will not see what is going on around them. Mr. Hoover feels that the facts concerning the taking of graft and local corruption are all too well known to permit members of the law enforcement profession to ignore their existence. He feels that if law enforcement does not take the initiative and point out the scandals that exist other civic minded groups will take this step to the shame and detriment of the law enforcement profession. I know that Mr. Hoover feels very strongly about such situations since he has frequently discussed with me the futility and hypocrisy of persons engaged in law enforcement closing their eyes to the corruption which is flourishing around them. He has frequently stated that leaders in law enforcement officials must take the initiative in disclosing and correcting these conditions if they ever hope to establish their own profession upon a high plane. As you can appreciate

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 8 1939
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

from the statements I have made, we of the Federal Bureau of Investigation feel strongly concerning matters of this kind.

I will be pleased to discuss the article in the "Cosmopolitan" magazine for September, 1939 further with you when we get together in San Francisco prior to the Convention.

Sincerely,

James S. Egan
Inspector

CHRIS P. FOX
SHERIFF

HARRY WILEY
CHIEF DEPUTY

Sheriffs Department
County of El Paso
El Paso, Texas

Egan

September 1, 1939

Mr. J. S. Egan
Room 5706
Department of Justice Building
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

My dear Jim:

I presume you are going to the International Association of Chiefs of Police Convention in San Francisco this coming October, and would like very much to have an opportunity of talking to you before the convention convenes as I feel that I have something that might be of interest.

In the September issue of Hearst-Cosmopolitan Magazine, on page 131, in the article entitled "Stream Lined Justice" in which Courtney Reiley quotes Director Hoover concerning the statement that there is much corruption in different cities over the United States, has brought much comment from various police officials over the country. It is in a sense a form of blanket indictment and perhaps this could be smoothed out a bit so as not to cause any headaches in the future. I am sure you know what I have reference to referring to the foregoing.

With kindest regards to you and yours, and looking forward to the pleasure of seeing you, I remain as always

Your amigo,

CHRIS P. FOX, SHERIFF

Chris P Fox

El Paso County, Texas

CPF/em

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9/8/39

94-3-4-20-518X
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 1 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
TAMM
NEWCOMB
MISS GANDY

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
CHRIS P. FOX, SHERIFF

Mr. Laughlin,

James Small and I checked the yellows in the typing unit, but we were unable to locate the letter to which the attached memoranda refer.

Ke.

RECORDED

94-3-4-20-519

JJM:JMU September 13, 1939

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:

Nick has just advised me of his conversation with you last Saturday and I was very glad to learn of Sumner Blossom's plan.

I am writing Bloss today and I am enclosing a copy of my letter to him. For your information, however, I thought you might like to know our records do not indicate that a letter ever emanated from the Bureau addressed to Mr. Blossom as "Dear Sir."

I wish that both of you could have joined us for a few days at La Jolla, for it is really a garden spot. After such a hectic summer in Washington and the East, Clyde and I really enjoyed our few days on the Coast. Clyde joins me in sending our best wishes and kind regards.

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

Tolson
Nathan
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Colley
Egan
Glavin
Crowl
Harbo
Lester
Lawler
Nichols
Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 15 1939
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

LBN:AWN:PK

September 12, 1939

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Dosch
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

I talked to Courtney Ryley Cooper this morning at Sebring along the lines of our conversation a week ago Saturday night. In the course of the conversation Ryley stated that a matter had come up which had caused him a little concern, namely, that Sumner Blossom had sent a letter of introduction to the Director, introducing a couple of children and requesting that they be taken on a tour and that he received a letter from the Director addressed to him as "Dear Sir". Ryley stated that Blossom felt this, but knew it was a slip-up. Ryley suggested that sometime in the future the Director write Blossom a letter and sign it "Edgar". He also suggested that you address Blossom as "Dear Bloss".

I have dictated such a letter to Blossom and a suggested draft is attached hereto. Mr. Cooper asked pointedly that the writer not advise the Director of this oversight since he knew the Director would feel very keenly about it.

I have asked Mr. McGuire to check the files and ascertain the background of this letter which according to Cooper was addressed "Dear Sir". His explanation is attached hereto.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

1 ENCL. C

RECORDED

94-3-4-20-579

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 20 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
MISS GANDY

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Seare
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

JJM:GA September 11, 1939

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. R. C. HENDON

Reference is made to the memorandum of Mr. L. B. Nichols to Mr. Tolson, dated September 9, 1939 and to Mr. Nichols' conversation with me the same date, relative to the advice received from Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper to the effect that Mr. Sumner Blossom, Editor of American Magazine, recently received a letter from the Director addressed to him as, "Dear Sir."

Pursuant to Mr. Nichols' direction, a check of the Bureau's file was made by Mr. Cleveland of the Files Section, and a check was made of the Crime Record Section ticklers by the writer, with negative results in locating any record of correspondence addressed to Mr. Blossom as, "Dear Sir."

Miss Beahn of the Director's Office, does not recall any such letter going out, nor does the writer recall any mail of this nature leaving the section.

The Bureau files reflect that on April 20, 1938, the Director addressed a letter to Mr. Blossom in which the salutation, "Dear Mr. Blossom," was used; this letter was dictated by Mr. Tolson. On April 7, 1939, the Director wrote to Mr. Blossom using the salutation, "Dear Sumner;" this letter was dictated by Mr. L. R. Pennington.

It is noted that Mr. Blossom's name as Editor of American Magazine, 250 Park Avenue, New York, New York, appears on the Bureau's mailing list, as of September 25, 1939 and that the salutation appearing on the mailing list card is, "Dear Mr. Blossom."

RECORDED
INDEXED

Respectfully,
J. J. McGuire

94-3-4-20-519
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 20 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
NICHOLS
MISS GANDY

ADDENDUM - September 13:

An additional search was made by Messrs. Carr and James Small of the Files Section without the referred to letter being found.

On April 22, 1938 a letter was addressed to Mr. Sumner in which the salutation "Dear Sumner" was used. Mr Glisson dictated this letter.

Chris Fox acknowledges Mr. Egan's letter of Sept. 8 relative to Mr. Cooper's article "Streamlining Justic Says he feels Mr. Hoover's statement therein was a blanket indictment and not in good taste; that his dept. is not so fortunate as to investigate only the more popular laws, nor has he an unlimited amount of money; that the new "cleanliness of thought" is motivated by political aspirations on the part of some people.
His letter ends, stating "don't allow our bushy browed friend, Atty. Gen. Murphy, to make you feel that all the world is bad and no good people live in it any longer." 94-3-4-2379

hcb

EAT:HA

September 21, 1939

RECORDED 94-3-1-20-5194

Mr. Chris P. Fox
Sheriff of El Paso County
El Paso, Texas

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 dcg

Dear Chris:

It was a pleasure for me to receive your letter of September 12, 1939 although I was not a little concerned over the innuendoes raised by your letters concerning the motives prompting Mr. Hoover to make the comments recently in the article entitled "Streamlining Justice" in the Cosmopolitan Magazine. In my daily contacts with Mr. Hoover over a period of some fifteen years I have always found him to be a man's type of man, honestly and sincerely interested in doing a man's work in this world of ours. I rather resent the statement that "his life has been blessed by an overly amount of spiritual guidance" because it seems to me to picture him as being a sanctimonious individual masquerading under a false banner of personal and official chastity. As I pointed out in my letter of September 8, I know that he has always abhorred the practice of "double-talking" and has always felt unless a man puts his own house in order and takes the initiative in disclosing the skeletons in his own closets someone else will do the job for him and probably do a pretty thorough job of it. I have always found Mr. Hoover to be exceedingly tolerant in his viewpoints while never failing to call a spade a spade but nevertheless reluctant to take the position that there are two sides to every question, namely his side and the wrong side. I believe consequently that Mr. Hoover's statement was definitely not only in good taste but likewise to be intelligent strategy and I only wish your statement indicating the Bureau has an unlimited amount of money were true. As a matter of fact it is only by stinting and making each and every penny count that the Bureau is able to carry on its work. The Bureau has a field staff of less than 800 Agents with which to cover not only the entire United States but Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Canal Zone. You know of course all the police departments in our major cities have many more times this number of men and a lot of sheriff's offices have more investigators than does the FBI. The appropriation of the Bureau approximating $7,000,000 a year is much less than the appropriations under which a number of the police departments in our metropolitan cities operate. Consequently the Bureau is faced with a financial situation at least as acute as that confronting many other departments.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Carter
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lapham
Mr. Lawley
Mr. Nease
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 23 1939
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEP 22 8 48 AM '39

RECORDED COPY FILED IN [illegible]

Please don't feel that I have lost my belief in the fact that there are still some good people in the world. I know that those of us in law enforcement are inclined to become rather skeptical at times but at least we must keep our faith and confidence in one another.

I am looking forward to seeing you at the Convention.

Sincerely,

James S. Egan
Inspector

COPY (mj

SHERIFFS DEPARTMENT
County of El Paso
El Paso, Texas

September 12, 1939

Mr. James S. Egan
Inspector
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 dlc

My dear Jim:

Your most welcome letter of the 8th arrived this morning via Uncle Sam's speedy service, and believe me it was most welcome and I am tickled to death to learn that you are going to attend the convention this October in San Francisco.

As usual, you old foxey so and so, you very cleverly and intelligently side-stepped the issue as to my comments concerning the article in Hearsts-Cosmopolitan Magazine. It so happens that in my own dumb and stumbling manner I feel that I, too, am just about as clean as the next person though do not profess to be absolutely without any of the worldly sins or weaknesses that go hand in hand with some of us ordinary mortals. Now it may so happen that Mr. Hoover is more fortunate than the rest of us in that he has never stolen an apple from the neighbor's orchard, nor been caught filching a few cookies out of the family pantry. Maybe all his life he has been blessed by an overly amount of spiritual guidance that has been denied some of us who live out here in the West where the sun shines every day and we feel the other guy is a pretty decent sort of a fellow until he proves himself otherwise.

I feel that Mr. Hoover's statement was somewhat of a blanket indictment and not in very good taste in so far as it concerns other officers in the United States who are carrying on the hum-drum drudgery that goes with the manifold duties of the average police official. We are not so fortunate in that our department only investigates the more popular laws, nor are we in a position to have an unlimited amount of money at our disposal with which to push more important cases.

We have had some sour spots in El Paso but due to the fact that there are many of us here who still have the right slant on life they have not existed for any great length of

COPY (mjm)

Chris Fox acknowledges Mr. Egan's letter of Sept. 8 relative to Mr. Cooper's article "Streamlinging Justice" Says he feels Mr. Hoover's statement therein was a blanket indictment and not in good taste; that his dept. is not so fortunate as to investigate only the more popular laws, nor has he an unlimited amount of money; that the new "cleanlines of thought" is motivated by political aspirations on the part of some people.
His letter ends, stating "don't allow our bushy browed friend, Atty. Gen. Murphy, to make you feel that all the world is bad and no good people live in it any longer."

hcb

"I think Untreiner should be sent copies of all correspondence & warned to deep away from Fox. H."

CHRIS P. FOX
SHERIFF

HARRY WILEY
CHIEF DEPUTY

Sheriff's Department

County of El Paso

El Paso, Texas

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

September 12, 1939

Mr. James S. Egan
Inspector
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145

My dear Jim:

Your most welcome letter of the 8th arrived this morning via Uncle Sam's speedy service, and believe me it was mos welcome and I am tickled to death to learn that you are going to attend the convention this October in San Francisco.

As usual, you old foxey so and so, you very cleverly and intelligently side-stepped the issue as to my comments concerning the article in Hearsts-Cosmopolitan Magazine. It so happens that in my own dumb and stumbling manner I feel that I, too, am just about as clean as the next person though do not profess to be absolutely without any of the worldly sins or weaknesses that go hand in hand with some of us ordinary mortals. Now it may so happen that Mr. Hoover is more fortunate than the rest of us in that he has never stolen an apple from the neighbor's orchard, nor been caught filching a few cookies out of the family pantry. Maybe all his life he has been blessed by an overly amount of spiritual guidance that has been denied some of us who live out here in the West where the sun shines every day and we feel the other guy is a pretty decent sort of a fellow until he proves himself otherwise.

I feel that Mr. Hoover's statement was somewhat of a blanket indictment and not in very good taste in so far as it concerns other officers in the United States who are carrying on the hum-drum drudgery that goes with the manifold duties of the average police official. We are not so fortunate in that our department only investigates the more popular laws, nor are we in a position to have an unlimited amount of money at our disposal with which to push more important cases.

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-5192

We have had some sour spots in El Paso but due to the fact that there are many of us here who still have the right slant on life they have not existed for any great length of

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 26 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
CHRIS P. FOX, SHERIFF

time and have ultimately been turned up to the light of day and taken care of in a manner that has usually proven satisfactory. As previously stated many of us have short comings, but I am more than happy to say that hypocrisy does not happen to be the short coming of the average Western police official.

Now if I see the picture right, you boys of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are not able to now, or in the past or in the future, to live in a world apart from the rest of us ordinary folks. Your feelings and reactions are just the same as ours, or rather those of us that have the right slant on life and believe that the fundamental ethics of life apply to a man regardless to his position or where he might be located. It is to be regretted that a great deal of this cleanliness of thought or purpose that is suddenly blossoming forth is motivated and brought about by political aspirations on the part of some people. But he that as it may, the good that has been accomplished far off-sets the hypocrisy that motivated many of the apparent "clean up moves" that have taken place in the last year or so.

Well, Jim old dear, time flies and all of that old stuff and I certainly will be looking forward to seeing you in San Francisco where I will be staying at the Sir Frances Drake Hotel. I will either arrive on the night of the 8th or the morning of the 9th of October. I will stay over for the West Coast Peace Officers Convention which is to be the following week, as I have been honored by their allowing me to address them.

Take care of yourself, keep your nose clean and don't allow our bushy browed friend, Attorney General Murphy, to make you feel that all the world is bad and no good people live in it any longer.

With sincere best wishes, and deep appreciation for your kind letter, I remain

Your amigo,

CHRIS P. FOX, SHERIFF

Chris P Fox

El Paso County, Texas

CPF/em

C O P Y (gmr)
GEB:RMB

September 21, 1939

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated August 11, 1939, concerning possible interstate transportation of obscene matter and obscene literature and requesting all offices receiving copies of that letter to initiate appropriate investigations in their respective districts to determine whether any od the data set out therein would lead to evidence of an interstate transportation of obscene matter.

The Bureau desires that this investigation be given preferred attention and that all offices receiving copies of this letter arrange to submit reports covering their investigations in the very near future.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc Los Angeles
Chicago
Cleveland
Atlanta
Kansas City
Buffalo

ORIGINAL FILED IN 71-1258-2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-1-84 BY 9145/dg

RECORDED

94-3-4-20-520

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 25 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GFB:TD

~~62-55502~~ October 25, 1939

94-3-4-30-520A

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

I am inclosing herewith copies of a letter dated September 16, 1939, addressed to Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper, by Mr. Rex Beach, concerning a visit of Mr. Beach to the laboratory of some inventor in Cleveland, Ohio.

The Bureau desires that an Agent call upon Mr. Rex Beach, 322 Central Park West, New York City, in connection with this matter, obtaining all information in his possession concerning the inventor mentioned in this communication.

This matter should be given preferred attention, the New York Office designating copies of reports for the Cleveland Field Division and the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Inclosure

cc Cleveland (Copies letter 9-16-39)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-55502-1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-30-84 BY 9145/dmg

COPY (mjm)

LBN:JCR:DSS

RECORDED 94-3-4-2-5203X

September 25, 1939

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:

Nick has just handed me the letter which Rex Beach addressed to you regarding the individual in Cleveland, and in line with your suggestion, I am issuing instructions today to have an Agent interview Mr. Beach within the next few days.

I very much appreciate your thoughtfulness in calling this to my attention.

Mr. Nichols enjoyed immensely his visit with you last Tuesday and after hearing him talk about the spacious yard and your pet stunt of feeding the fish, I felt as though we had just had one of our pleasant visits.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-30-84 BY 9145 dlg

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-55502-1

LBN:JCR September 23, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

While in Sebring, Florida last week, Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper handed me the attached letter which he had received from Rex Beach, the author. While in Cleveland, several years ago, Rex Beach became intimately acquainted with a scientist who had a machine which would put radios out of commission and Mr. Beach thought that possibly this individual might bear looking into and accordingly wrote Cooper for advice as to whether he should contact the Bureau.

It was Mr. Cooper's suggestion that a Bureau Agent interview Rex Beach at an early date, and accordingly it is suggested that this memorandum be routed to the Investigative Division for appropriate action.

A letter to Mr. Cooper is also attached. (filed with original)

Respectfully,

L. B. NICHOLS

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-55502-1

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-30-84 BY 9145/dg

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-526X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 9 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON HENDON TWO MISS GANDY

THE EDITOR'S OFFICE
THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE
NEW YORK

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

September 25, 1939.

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

Dear Edgar:

Thanks for your nice note of September 13th, which has thus long remained unanswered because of my absence from the office. I expect to get together with Coop shortly and work out a series of articles which should be valuable both to us and to the people of the country.

It's a long time since I have seen and had a chat with you, although I did catch a glimpse of you a number of months ago. You seemed to be occupied.

With personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Sumner Blossom

SUMNER BLOSSOM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-26-84 BY 9145 dcg

SB:GD

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-521

TOLSON NICHOLS MISS GANDY

LBN:JCR

8916

94-3-4-20-522

RECORDED

September 20, 1939

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dey.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
[illegible] North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:

Nick has advised me in detail regarding his conversation with you last night with reference to the proposed article on espionage, and I am enclosing a memorandum dealing with violations of the National Defense Act and related matters, which I trust will be of some assistance to you, together with Interesting Case Write-ups on Thompson and Farnsworth, as well as a copy of the address which I delivered last Monday morning before the opening session of the Annual Reunion and Retraining School of the FBI National Police Academy Associates, wherein I dealt with the general subject matter of internal defense and espionage.

I feel that the manner in which you outlined the treatment of the article is quite appropriate, stressing the necessity of handling espionage matters in a sane, practical manner, avoiding hysteria. I believe that the article, by reason of the subject matter, should, of necessity, be general in scope and in view of the present emergency situation, and the importance of the article, it will be necessary to have ample time to review it here in Washington, prior to final approval. I am sure you will understand this situation in view of my pending visit to the West.

As you know, investigative work in espionage and related fields has increased tremendously. In the five-year period preceding 1938, the Bureau investigated an average of [illegible] espionage cases each year. In the fiscal year 1938, [illegible] of these cases were investigated, and in the fiscal year 1939, a total of

Mr. Tolan
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 2[illegible] 1939
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1,031 new cases now handled. Cases are currently being received at the rate of 12,000 a year and are increasing daily. In this field of investigative activity much of the work is devoted to ascertaining the identity, movements, operations, and contacts of persons allegedly engaged in espionage activity, and the effectiveness of the investigation cannot be gauged by arrests and prosecutions. Everything possible is being done to insure the national defense of the Nation, and as you know, we recently opened offices at Honolulu; Juneau, Alaska; Puerto Rico; and in the Canal Zone, making a total of 42 FBI Field Divisions at the present time. It was necessary to cancel all annual leave of Special Agents of the FBI effective September 10, 1939, in order that all available men might be assigned to the handling of espionage matters. Within the past few months, highly specialized and intensive instruction has been afforded officers and members of the FBI's investigative personnel, including the Special Agents in Charge of the Bureau's 42 Field Divisions, on espionage, sabotage, neutrality and in the investigation of the failure of alien agents to register in compliance with recent statutes and regulations. Pursuant to the President's recent order, 150 new Special Agents are being appointed and afforded the Bureau's training as rapidly as possible; however, our present requirements for appointment have not been changed.

The enclosed memorandum treats in detail the various statutory provisions covering espionage and related matters, and as you know, the President has centered all espionage and counter-espionage of the Federal Government in the FBI. For many years we have been working in the closest of harmony with the Military and Naval Intelligence Units.

In the event that any additional thoughts occur to you, do not hesitate to let me know in order that other material may be made available if possible.

94-3-4-20-522

Mr. Cooper - 3 - 8/20/35

With reference to your recent conversation with Mr. Nichols regarding jewel robberies, I am enclosing a memorandum outlining in considerable detail the modus operandi ordinarily employed by jewel thieves.

With best wishes to Con and you,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

ADD ENCL
SOCIAL SECURITY

LBN:JCR

September 29, 1953

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

Dear Ryley:

Nich has advised me in detail regarding his conversation with you last night with reference to the proposed article on espionage, and I am enclosing a memorandum dealing with violations of the National Defense Act and related matters, which I trust will be of some assistance to you, together with Interesting Case Write-ups on Thompson and Farnsworth, as well as a copy of the address which I delivered last Monday morning before the opening session of the Annual Convention and Graduating School of the FBI National Police Academy Associates, wherein I dealt with the general subject matter of internal defense and espionage.

I feel that the manner in which you outlined the treatment of the article is quite appropriate, stressing the necessity of handling espionage matters in a sane, practical manner, avoiding hysteria. I believe that the article, by reason of the subject matter, should, of necessity, be general in scope and in view of the present emergency situation, and the importance of the article, it will be necessary to have ample time to review it here in Washington, prior to final approval. I am sure you will understand this situation in view of my pending visit to the West.

As you know, investigative work in espionage and related fields has increased tremendously. In the five-year period preceding 1938, the Bureau investigated on an average of 20 espionage cases each year. In the fiscal year 1938, 355 of these cases were investigated, and in the fiscal year 1939, a total of

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

1,651 new cases was handled. Cases are currently being received at the rate of 15,000 a year and are increasing daily. In this field of investigative activity much of the work is devoted to ascertaining the identity, movements, operations, and contacts of persons allegedly engaged in espionage activity, and the effectiveness of the investigation cannot be gauged by arrests and prosecutions. Everything possible is being done to insure the national defense of the Nation, and as you know, we recently opened offices at Honolulu, Juneau, Alaska; Puerto Rico; and in the Canal Zone, making a total of 46 FBI Field Divisions at the present time. It was necessary to cancel all annual leave of Special Agents of the FBI effective September 10, 1939, in order that all available men might be assigned to the handling of expedite matters. Within the past few months, highly specialized and intensive instruction has been afforded officers and members of the FBI's investigative personnel, including the Special Agents in Charge of the Bureau's 46 Field Divisions, on espionage, sabotage, neutrality and in the investigation of the failure of alien agents to register in compliance with recent statutes and regulations. Pursuant to the President's recent order, 150 new Special Agents are being appointed and afforded the Bureau's training as rapidly as possible; however, our present requirements for appointment have not been changed.

The enclosed memorandum treats in detail the various statutory provisions covering espionage and related matters, and as you know, the President has centered all espionage and counter-espionage of the Federal Government in the FBI. For many years we have been working in the closest of harmony with the Military and Naval Intelligence Units.

In the event that any additional thoughts occur to you, do not hesitate to let me know in order that other material may be made available if possible.

Mr. Cooper - 3 - 9/29/39

With reference to your recent conversation with Mr. Nichols regarding jewel robberies, I am enclosing a memorandum outlining in considerable detail the modus operandi ordinarily employed by jewel thieves.

With best wishes to Con and you,

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures

REC MZB
SPECIAL DELIVERY

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

LBN:JCR September 28, 1939

miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

I called Mr. Cooper in response to his wire to you today. He stated he had written to Sumner Blossom of the American Magazine sometime ago with reference to the proposed series of articles he had tentatively outlined; the subject matter of the articles is as follows:

1. Espionage - what it means to the country.
2. Tourist Camps
3. Duress and Police brutality
4. Corruption in law enforcement (to be centered around the theme "is law enforcement a racket")

This afternoon he received a wire from Blossom as follows: "WHEN WILL SPY ARTICLE BE HERE." Mr. Cooper stated that apparently Blossom had taken for granted that everything was all set for the articles and it was his idea on the espionage article, if approved, to include some good solid advice, stressing the need to avoid hysteria and bringing out any available statistics, pointing out that there have always been spies but there has been a small number of top-class spies, while there have been a large number of miserable individuals who would sell out their country for a few dollars.

I told Mr. Cooper that we had been waiting for him to come to Washington before making any final decision on the matter but it would be brought to the attention of the Director and you and that we would call him back tomorrow, and advise him. He stated he would appreciate this, at which time he would appreciate being advised as to how far he could go in the article. He stated that possibly there might be some individuals that while the Bureau might not have evidence enough to convict that nevertheless it might drive them out of the country by slanting the article in such a way that they would know what it was all about without revealing their identity.

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-522

It is suggested that the memorandum which has been prepared, copies of which are attached would be in

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TOLSON

order and could be used as a basis for the story; that it would be well in the course of the story to point out the various laws, the Bureau's jurisdiction, and what we are doing in meeting the present situation, such as training and the like.

Respectfully,

L. B. NICHOLS

ESPIONAGE

Prior to the late World War, there were not in existence in the United States any Federal Statutes in regard to espionage. The Statute that was principally used in order to maintain the neutrality of the United States was the Interstate Commerce Statute which prohibited interference with commerce between the United States and foreign countries, and a great number of investigations were conducted by Special Agents of the FBI in regard to the activities of German Agents operating in America for the express purpose of preventing the shipment of munitions and other provisions to the Allies.

Upon the entry of the United States into the World War the necessity of the existence of an espionage act was recognized, and on June 15, 1917, the Federal Espionage Act was passed and became a law. This act prohibited the obtaining of information respecting the national defense with intent or reason to believe that the information to be obtained is to be used to the injury of the United States, or to the advantage of any foreign nation, and further prohibits anyone from entering, flying over or otherwise obtaining information regarding vessels, aircraft, works of defense, navy yards and other military establishments. These establishments are listed as being any vessel, aircraft, work of defense, navy yard, naval station, submarine base, coaling station, fort, battery, torpedo station, dockyard, canal, railroad, arsenal, camp, factory, mine, telegraph, telephone, wireless, or signal station, building, office, connected with the national defense, or any place in which any vessel, aircraft, arms, munitions or other material or instruments for use in time of war are being made, prepared, repaired, or stored, under any contract with the United States. This Act also prohibits anyone from copying, or taking or inducing or aiding anyone to copy or take any sketch, photograph, blueprint, etc., or anything connected with the national defense and further prohibits the receiving or attempting to receive from any person any document, code book, signal book, blueprint, etc., or anything connected with the national defense.

This Act also prohibits the transmitting or attempting to transmit to any person not entitled to receive it by a person who lawfully has in his possession any code book, signal book, or blueprint or anything relating to the national defense, and also prohibits anyone intrusted with or having lawful possession of any code book, blueprints, etc., from permitting the same to be removed from its proper place of custody or allowing it to be delivered to anyone who is not entitled thereto.

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The Espionage Act of 1917 also makes it a Federal offense to unlawfully disclose information affecting the national defense, which includes the communicating or transmitting to any foreign government any document, writing, code book, signal book, sketch, photograph, photographic negative or other information relating to the national defense; it further provides that it is a Federal offense in the time of war to collect, record, publish or communicate any information in respect to the movement, numbers, description, condition, or disposition of any of the armed forces, ships, aircraft, or war materials of the United States, or any other information relating to the public defense which might be useful to the enemy.

In time of war it is a violation of the Federal Espionage Statute to make false reports or statements with intent to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States or to promote the success of its enemies and to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, etc., in the military or naval forces of the United States, or to obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service. It is also provided in the Espionage Act that it is a violation of the Federal Statute to harbor or conceal any person, who, it is believed has committed any offense under the Espionage Act.

In the Annual Report of the Attorney General in 1916, it was stated that the regular work of the Department had been tremendously increased by the legal problems connected with the European War, and that many of the questions presented in the prosecutions initiated and in the opinions rendered to other departments of the Government had been without precedent. "The labors of the Special Agents of the Bureau of Investigation have been very great and country-wide in investigating reported breeches of our neutrality and other criminal laws arising out of war conditions...." The inadequacy, it was pointed out, of Federal criminal laws relative to neutrality and foreign relations and the necessity for complete revision were clearly proved.

The principal work of the FBI during the Fiscal Year 1917 was in connection with matters growing out of the War, especially those matters affecting the neutrality of the United States and the activities of German agents in America. Hundreds of complaints were received daily which required the utmost resources of the Bureau.

The enforcement of the President's proclamation governing the conduct of enemy aliens in this country entailed a tremendous amount of work upon the agents, thousands of investigations of alien Germans having been made under its provisions.

The enforcement of the Conscription Act having to do with the sale of liquor in the vicinity of military camps, and the keeping of houses of prostitution in the vicinity of such camps, required the performance of a large amount of work. Numerous investigations were made and a number of prosecutions were successfully completed. Numerous investigations were also made in connection with the Selective Service Act, having to do with vice in the vicinity of military establishments, and many successful prosecutions were completed.

During the Fiscal Year 1918, it was estimated that between 1,500 and 3,000 complaints were received daily by the Bureau for investigative action.

The signing of the Armistice did not end the investigative work of the Bureau in regard to war activities, as many violations of law which occurred during the period of active hostilities were reported to the Bureau after November 11, 1918. It was estimated in 1919, that a total of 10,000 investigations had been made by the Special Agents of the FBI in connection with alleged violations of the Selective Service Act.

Under date of August 11, 1919, the Special Agents in Charge of the Bureau's Field Offices were instructed to cooperate with United States Attorneys with all their available facilities in making the profiteering and living cost investigations.

In order to illustrate the investigative activities of the Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation during the World War in connection with the activities of German Agents in America, there are being related hereafter several cases involving this type of investigation. It should be kept in mind, however, that these investigations were not conducted on the basis of the Espionage Act, as it was not at that time a law. They were conducted for the purpose of maintaining the neutrality of the United States before America entered the World War, and these investigations were, in the main, investigated as violations of the Federal Statute which prohibits the interference with commerce between the United States and foreign countries.

In order to graphically portray the part played by the Special Agents of the Bureau immediately before the World War in neutrality matters, there is being related the case of Paul Koenig, an alleged German Agent who operated in the United States in 1915. With the investigation of this case, a vast quantity of investigative data was obtained by the Special Agents to be used in prosecutive action against this individual who was charged with violations of American neutrality laws.

On December 13 and 14, 1915, a former agent of Paul Koenig, who was employed in the United States for the purpose of obtaining military information for the Imperial German Government, was interviewed by Special Agents of the Bureau and he advised that Koenig visited him at Spencerport, New York in September of 1915, at which time Koenig proposed that he go to Canada and make observations of the Welland Canal, so as to ascertain the location of the various locks, the number of soldiers on guard at the locks, their changes of watch, where the weak spots in the Canal are and how they could best be crippled. Koenig stated to his former agent, "If we can put the Canal out of commission we can cripple commerce and it would be a great benefit to the Germans." Koenig's former agent accordingly went to Canada and obtained the information desired by Koenig, stating that where the Chippew River runs under the Canal at Welland and again on the north side of the Canal at Thorold where there are some mills were the weak spots; that a man could no doubt get employment in one of the mills and that by the use of explosives the canal could be effectively crippled. Koenig had attempted to get his agent to take photographs of the Welland Canal but he refused as the risk was too great.

Word was received by Agents of the Bureau that Paul Koenig was a German agent in America and was attempting to obtain information concerning the military activities of Canada; that Koenig attempted to employ individuals to visit Quebec, Canada and ascertain the number of troops there, the kind and quantity of supplies being shipped, also the names of ships leaving that port, together with the number of troops each ship would carry.

It was also learned that Koenig desired all information that would be of value to the German Government and one individual admitted to Agents of the Bureau that he complied with the request of Koenig and visited Quebec, Canada with one Edmund Justice, also an agent of Koenig. The information obtained was later given to Paul Koenig.

On December 21, 1915, a Special Agent of the Bureau in New York City swore out a complaint before the United States Commissioner for the Southern District of New York, charging Paul Koenig and Edmund Justice, Jr., with unlawfully beginning and setting on foot a military enterprise to be carried on from the United States against the property and territory of Canada.

At 1:10 A. M. on February 2, 1915, the international bridge at Vanceboro, Maine, was blown up on the Canadian side. Werner Horn was arrested and later admitted to Special Agents of the Bureau that he was guilty of destroying this bridge.

In 1915, Werner Horn was 37 years of age and was an Over-Lieutenant on the inactive list of the German Army. He stated to Agents that he had 10 years active service in the German Army, however,

he was granted a furlough from the Army and proceeded to Guatemala, where he worked on a coffee plantation.

When the Imperial German Government issued the call for all German officers to return to Germany, he at once proceeded to Galveston, Texas, from which place he went to New York City, but was unsuccessful in his attempts to obtain passage from America to Germany. He stated that while he was in New York he received instructions from an individual who he refused to name, to destroy the International Railroad Bridge at Vanceboro, Maine. This individual gave Horn a suitcase containing about 60 sticks of nitro-glycerin, and he was instructed to wear German flags on his arms when engaged in destroying the bridge.

At 1:00 A. M., January 30, 1915, Werner Horn left New York City on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and proceeded to Vanceboro, Maine by way of Boston, Massachusetts. He arrived at Vanceboro, Maine at 6:40 P. M. January 30, and intended to destroy the bridge that night but he was unable to carry out his plans. However, on Monday night, February 1, 1915, about 8:30 he left the hotel and proceeded to a clump of woods near the bridge on the Canadian side. He had originally planned to use a long fuse which would require 15 minutes burning before the explosion, which in turn would give him an opportunity to escape, but observing that trains were running with such frequent regularity he dicarded the plan to use the long fuse and instead, inserted a short fuse which would burn in approximately 3 minutes. He stated that his purpose in doing this was that he did not desire to destroy human lives, which he was afraid to risk with the delayed explosion, and that his only purpose in destroying the bridge was to cut off communication and make it impossible for food, ammunition and war supplies to reach Canada who was at war with Germany.

It was an extremely cold night and Horn experienced much difficulty in planning the explosion, and on several occasions fell on the ice which covered the bridge. While he was preparing the explosive he placed a German flag on the outside of his overcoat sleeve. He advised the Special Agents that at about 1:00 or 1:30 A. M., on February 2, 1915, he lit the fuse and left the bridge. He then returned to his room at the Vanceboro Exchange Hotel where he was later apprehended. Upon his arrival at the Hotel, the proprietor of the Hotel noticed him standing at the doorway to his room, at which time Horn stated, "I froze my hands," in broken English. The proprietor assisted him in obtaining snow in order to relieve the pain in his hands.

Werner Horn was considered a very intelligent and well-educated man, who in addition to speaking German, also spoke Spanish and was able to make himself understood in the English language. He was naturally honest and truthful and related what was not accurate with great difficulty and embarrassment. He stated after his arrest that he had committed no crime, but that what he had done was only an act of war, that he was not a spy because he had gone as a German Officer

and had torn the German flag. On one occasion he told the Agents that he had an accomplice in this case, but when the Agents asked him to certify to this statement on his honor as a German Officer he refused to do so and stated that it was merely a lie.

On June 13, 1917, Werner Horn was found guilty by a jury in a Federal Court of the transportation of the explosives to Vanceboro, Maine, which explosives were later used by him to partially destroy the International Railroad Bridge. He was sentenced to serve 18 months in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, and pay a fine of $1,000.

Immediately prior to the World War the Special Agents of the FBI were called upon to investigate numerous violations of the Federal Statutes which involved German Agents in America. Germany was at war with Great Britain and France and the United States was a neutral power, but was furnishing ammunition and provisions to France and England. It was the objective of the German Government to prevent the shipment of such ammunition and provisions to the enemy.

In 1915, Germany took active steps to send one of its most efficient Agents to America for the purpose of carrying out the wishes of the German Government in regard to the shipments of provisions and ammunition to France and England. They selected Franz von Rintelen, who claimed to be a relative of the Kaiser. He was a Captain-Lieutenant in the German Navy, and had in 1905 visited the United States to study banking. His father was a prominent German financier and at one time was Imperial Minister of Finances and affiliated with the Disconto-Gesellschaft as managing director, in which position his son succeeded him in 1907. During Franz Rintelen's visit to America in regard to the study of banking he necessarily made many important contacts with prominent financiers and also had social contacts in New York City.

The Imperial German Government had taken into consideration Franz von Rintelen's familiarity with financiers in America and his knowledge of the English language, and selected him to be the logical one to conduct their project in America. On April 3, 1915, Franz von Rintelen arrived in the United States under the assumed name of Gasche, using what was reported to be a Swiss passport.

Prior to his arrival in New York he had been in contact with Melvin B. Rice who owned large jute mills in Belgium, Rice having gone to Europe to open these mills and had obtained the influence of von Rintelen in this project.

While in Berlin a Professor of Columbia University gave von Rintelen the name of David Lamar and recommended him as being an individual who could aid Rintelen tremendously in spreading German propaganda against the shipment of ammunition to the Allies.

Upon his arrival in New York, von Rintelen immediately located David Lamar and deposited $500,000 in the Transatlantic Trust Company, which money he had brought to America to be used in his attempts to prevent the shipment of ammunition to the Allies. David Lamar assured von Rintelen that there would be no difficulty in preventing the shipment of munitions to the Allies if funds were available, and that he controlled enough members of Congress to place an embargo on the shipment of munitions to the Allies. He named one Congressman in particular who he later secured to aid in Rintelen's activities. Rintelen agreed to follow the plans of Lamar and at once they organized the Laborers National Peace Council, which first met at Chicago and later at Washington, its purpose being to bring about strikes and walkouts to paralyze the munition industry. However, it was supposed to crystallize the sentiment of workingmen for peace and the above-described purpose was its underlying purpose, and real object.

The prominent Congressman traveled over the Central, Eastern and Western States to obtain delegates to send to Washington for the purpose of attending the conference. The expenses of such delegates were to be paid by the peace conference, which money was, of course, to come from von Rintelen.

Lamar's activities under the guidance of Rintelen were at once launched in an effort to cause labor strikes through the United States in munitions plants, which would indirectly prevent the shipment of munitions to the Allies and these efforts were successful in many instances. The Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were interested because these activities in preventing the shipment of munitions to the Allies were violations of the Federal Laws in that they obstructed the international shipment of goods.

Finally in June, 1915, Rintelen became dissatisfied with Lamar's activities and contacted Andrew D. Meloy who had been to Germany several times, and told him that Lamar was engaged in the prevention of the shipping of munitions and went into all the details with him. Meloy advised Rintelen that these methods were ill-advised and that he had a master plan which he explained to Rintelen, and which had as its purpose the forming of a $2,000,000 pool to purchase munitions in competition with the Allies, and, if successful, the storing of these munitions for the German Government until after the war was over, thus preventing the Allies from obtaining them.

After many conferences, Rintelen agreed with Meloy to go to Germany and lay the plan before the proper German Officials, and on July 29, 1915, Rintelen applied for a passport in the name of E. V. Gates, claiming to have been born in Pennsylvania. However, the State Department refused to issue the passport as it was not satisfied with the genuineness of the claims of E. V. Gates.

On August 3, 1915, Rintelen boarded the SS Noordam accompanied by Meloy and Meloy's Secretary, with Germany as their destination. However, the English Government became aware of the fact that Rintelen was on board this ship and accordingly they took him off the ship and interned him in London.

As Fred Hansen, Rintelen endeavored to purchase over 300,000 Craig Jorgensen rifles owned by the United States Government in order to supply them to the Imperial German Government, and it was in this project that the Agents of the FBI first became aware of the activities of Rintelen.

It was learned that in May, 1915, Rintelen had employed numerous Agents in America who were aiding him in his project to prevent the shipment of munitions to the Allies, and he had been in direct contact with a chemist in the New Jersey Chemical Company. He planned to blow up or set fire to ships by using chemical bombs prepared by this scientist, which were to be placed in containers and included in the cargoes of Allied ships being loaded. These bombs were so constructed that they would not set fire to the ship until it had been at sea for several days.

In order to further his activities in behalf of the German Government, Rintelen obtained the services of an American lawyer whose duty it was to locate relatives of those persons who died on the Lusitania for the purpose of fostering suits against the Cunard Line. He also tried to induce the Collector for the Port of New York, to compel the Cunard Line to stop carrying munitions on passenger ships.

On April 1, 1917, Franz von Rintelen was returned to the United States from London and was tried in a Federal Court on a charge of conspiracy in restraint of trade in foreign commerce. He was convicted on May 21, 1917, and sentenced to be imprisoned for one year. On November 26, 1917, he pleaded guilty to perjury in his efforts to obtain a United States passport and was sentenced to 1 year and 8 months in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia. On February 5, 1918, he was sentenced to 1 year and 6 months in the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, and to pay a fine of $2,000 for unlawful delivery of bombs on the SS Kirkwald.

The Agents of the FBI conducted extensive and detailed investigations throughout the United States into the activities of Franz von Rintelen and agents in his employ, and as a result a huge mass of evidence was collected against Rintelen and his agents. It was learned through these investigations that Rintelen had financed the American Truth Society which was to be used in his propaganda work.

During Rintelen's activity in the United States he used the names, Fred Hansen, Edward V. Gates and Edward Gasche.

As a result of the investigative activity of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Rintelen was convicted and sentenced, as was also Lamar, who was convicted for conspiracy in restraint of trade in foreign commerce.

Rintelen used as one of his aides, Enno Bode, who was secretary to the Hamburg-American Line, and was interned. Bode's duties were to transmit orders from Rintelen to other agents of the German Government. Rintelen also used Captain Erich von Steinmetz, who was a Captain in the German Navy, in assisting in the fire bomb plots, fomenting strikes, etc. Steinmetz made his escape to Germany.

FCH:VP

SABOTAGE

The word "sabotage" is of somewhat recent coinage and ordinarily means the malicious waste or destruction of property. It was originally used to imply the malicious destruction of an employer's property during labor troubles and was a method devised to force employers to accede to labor demands; however, it has recently been commonly applied to the wilful and malicious destruction of articles and provisions of war and is commonly thought of in connection with the malicious destruction or injury to airplanes and other instruments of war by agents of foreign governments who have obtained employment in factories which have been employed by the United States Government to manufacture such instruments of war. Although sabotage implies the wilful destruction and wilful obstruction and interference with the normal process of the production of war materials, it fundamentally does not have as its aim the destruction of human life directly.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has investigative jurisdiction, together with the offices of Naval and Military Intelligence, with regard to all violations of Federal Sabotage Statutes. Federal statutes relating to sabotage during peacetime penalize the wilful injury or attempts in connection therewith, of property belonging to the United States Government or being manufactured under contract for the War or Navy Departments. The penalty is ten years' imprisonment or a $10,000 fine or both, provided the property affected is valued at more than $50. If the value of the property affected does not exceed $50, the penalty is $1,000 fine or one year's imprisonment, or both. The statutes penalize the injury of vessels engaged in foreign commerce, as well as the cargoes of such vessels. This applies to vessels of American registry and also applies to foreign vessels provided the latter are located within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States when the injury is inflicted. The penalty is a $10,000 fine or twenty years' imprisonment, or both.

Other Federal statutes presently in existence apply only in the event the United States is engaged in war. These statutes penalize the wilful making or causing to be made in a defective manner or attempts in connection therewith, any war materials or items used in the manufacture of war materials; also the wilful injuring or destruction of any war materials, war premises, or war utilities, with intent to injure, interfere with, or obstruct the United States or any allied nation in preparing for or conducting the war.

War materials, war premises, and war utilities, as used in these statutes, are defined as including all materials, premises, and utilities of any kind whatsoever, which are being used or which may be used by the United States Army and Navy, or by any allied nation in preparing for or in conducting the war.

The penalty provided in connection with the above-mentioned war-time statutes is in each instance thirty years' imprisonment or a fine of $10,000, or both.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is at the present time engaged in a number of extensive investigations with regard to alleged sabotage in connection with the manufacture of war materials, munitions and supplies. These investigations include detailed and careful inquiries in connection with alleged sabotage activities in a number of aircraft manufacturing plants located in the State of California.

During the late World War, the Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were called upon to investigate acts of sabotage, and it was found that in the majority of instances sabotage was instituted and conducted by agents of foreign governments who wished to hinder the military activities of the United States Government in waging the war or in the United States' supplying munitions and supplies to the Allies. Moyer Weisman and several others were convicted in the Federal courts for wilfully and feloniously injuring a telegraph line which was the property of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company and which was in the possession and control of and operated by the United States. This telegraph line was being used by the United States Government in connection with transportation of war materials and troops of the United States, and was a means of communication with the military forces. Weisman and his confederates stole approximately five thousand feet of copper wire on September 30, 1919, which act necessarily interfered with the military operations of the United States Government.

The Ralston Steel Car Company of Columbus, Ohio, was engaged in 1918 in the manufacturing of steel cars for the United States for war purposes. In June of 1918, an attempt was made to unionize this plant, and as a result ten or twelve employees were discharged. An individual named Ingraham was employed at a nine-foot spindle latho, and he refused to connect himself with the union. On June 11, 1918, a meeting of the members of the union was held and an individual named Fox was designated to remain in the employ of the factory for the purpose of furnishing information to the union. It was also the duty of Fox to pour a quantity of vinegar into the bearings of Ingraham's lathe and to loosen the tail stocks and screws of this machine, which would spoil the material on which Ingraham was working. The purpose of this act was to cause the discharge of Ingraham. Those who were responsible for this plot were indicted on the basis of the Federal Sabotage Statute.

THE ILLEGAL WEARING OF UNIFORMS

The United States Code provides that it shall be unlawful for any person not an officer or enlisted man of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps to wear the duly prescribed uniform of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, or any distinctive part of such uniform.

The United States Code also forbids the wearing of a uniform any part of which is similar to a distinctive part of the duly prescribed uniform of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, there being excepted the

National Guard, Naval Militia and the organization known as the Boy Scouts of America, as well as any other organization designated by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy to be permitted to wear such uniforms. Also excepted are persons who have served honorably as officers of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard during war times, having since been regularly and honorably discharged or mustered out of the service. Regularly prescribed and accredited ROTC and student cadet organizations are likewise excepted.

The penalty provided by the Federal statutes is a $300 fine or six months' imprisonment, or both. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has investigative jurisdiction over this type of violation, and the investigative activities undertaken by the FBI in connection therewith are illustrated in the case of Hugo R. Opitz, with aliases, Illegal Wearing of the Uniform.

On the night of May 27, 1939, an individual representing himself to be B. J. Blackey and claiming to be a retired Surgeon General of the United States Army addressed a meeting of the German-American Nazi Bund in a public auditorium in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The above meeting was also addressed upon this occasion by Fritz Kuhn, titular head of the German-American Nazi Bund in the United States, George Froboese, Bund leader for the Midwestern States, and Chief Newmoon, a Cherokee Indian.

At the time of making his speech before the Bund meeting, Blackey was dressed in a regular Army uniform, carrying a sabor as well as an automatic pistol. He, upon this occasion, wore the insignia of the United States Infantry and Medical Corps on the collar of his uniform jacket.

According to information obtained during the investigation Blackey, when newspaper photographers following the above speech attempted to obtain photographs of his person, fingered an automatic pistol worn in a holster at his belt in such a manner as to constitute a threat to the newspaper photographers. Subsequently, on June 2, 1939, Blackey was convicted in the South State Street Court in Chicago on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon, being at this time placed on probation for a period of one year. This conviction resulted from an incident between Blackey and a newspaper reporter of the Chicago Daily Times who had proceeded to Blackey's residence in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of obtaining a photograph of him. Blackey at this time flourished a pistol and threatened the reporter whereupon the latter procured Blackey's arrest by the Chicago Police Department.

On June 1, 1939, a complaint was filed before the United States Commissioner at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation charging Blackey with a violation of the United States Code in connection with illegally wearing the uniform of a United States Army officer upon the occasion of the above-mentioned speech to the German-American Nazi Bund at Milwaukee.

Blackey was subsequently taken into custody by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Chicago, Illinois, and on June 9, 1939, he was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the indictment charging violation of a Federal Statute in connection with illegally wearing the uniform of an Army officer upon the above-described occasion.

Blackey has not yet been removed from Chicago, Illinois, to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in connection with the above charges, the removal hearing having been delayed due to Blackey's advanced age (71) and heart trouble which he is allegedly suffering. He is at present at liberty under $300 bond.

Although Blackey has made conflicting statements claiming that he has served in the United States Army in various capacities as a commissioned officer, an examination of the records of the United States Army in connection with the correct name and available aliases has failed to indicate any Army record whatsoever with regard to Blackey.

The individual who represented himself as indicated above to be B. J. Blackey has been positively identified by members of the Opitz family in Milwaukee as being identical with one Hugo R. Opitz. Blackey or Opitz (the latter is apparently his correct name) according to records of the Identification Division of the FBI possesses a criminal record extending from November 5, 1909, consisting of approximately seven arrests, having been previously convicted as follows:

In State Court at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on November 5, 1909, on a charge of abandonment, being sentenced at this time to probation for a period of one year.

In State Court at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on March 24, 1913, on a charge of forging a check, receiving at this time probation for a period of ten months.

In State Court at Chicago, Illinois, on June 2, 1939, on a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon at which time he was sentenced to probation for a period of one year.

REGISTRATION OF AGENTS OF FOREIGN PRINCIPALS

On June 8, 1938, there was approved by the President of the United States an act of Congress entitled "An act to require the registration of certain persons employed as agents to disseminate propaganda in the United States and for other purposes."

It was provided that the provisions of the above act should take effect on the 90th day following its enactment, and under the terms thereof, all individuals, corporations, firms or associations acting within the territorial limits of the United States as agents for foreign principals, must register with the Secretary of State of the United States

within thirty days following the effective date of the act. Each registrant is required to file, under oath, with the State Department, detailed statements and information concerning the agency relationship and the activities being conducted, in accordance therewith.

The term "foreign principal" as used in the act may include an individual residing in a foreign country, a foreign government, corporation, association, organization, or political party. The type of agents required to register under the act includes all agents of foreign principals, excepting accredited diplomatic and consular representatives of foreign governments, as well as such agents as are performing private non-political, financial, mercantile or other activities, in furtherance of bona fide trade or commerce, provided the last-mentioned activities do not include those of a public relations counsel or publicity agent. The act requires the registration of all public relations counsels and publicity agents, even though they are performing private, non-political, financial, mercantile, and other activities in furtherance of bona fide trade and commerce.

The penalty provided for failing to register as indicated above is two years' imprisonment or a $1,000 fine, or both. The same penalty applies to the offenses of rendering false statements in connection with the required registration or wilfully omitting to state any material facts regarding the agency relationship in the registration statements.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has investigative jurisdiction with regard to the enforcement of the above-described act. In the majority of instances in which investigations were conducted by the FBI during the fiscal year 1939 with regard to alleged violations of the above-described act, the alleged agents complied with the terms of the act by registering following the institution of investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

THE NEUTRALITY ACT AND THE INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN ARMS AND MUNITIONS

There was approved by the President of the United States on May 1, 1937, a Joint Resolution of Congress, which amended a former Joint Resolution of Congress, which had been approved on August 31, 1935, by the President, and is generally known as the Neutrality Act.

The act in question provides that exporters and importers of implements of war must register with the State Department, and obtain therefrom a license covering each specific shipment of such implements of war. It is provided, however, that whenever a state of war is described as existing between two countries by Presidential Proclamation, all licenses previously issued with regard to exporting implements of war to such belligerents are automatically revoked, and following such Proclamation, additional licenses will not be issued for export

to either of the belligerents. It is likewise provided that a state of civil war may be proclaimed by the President to exist in any country, whereupon all licenses to export arms and implements of war to such country will be automatically revoked, and no licenses thereafter issued for such exportation. In connection with the above, a state of war was formerly declared to exist in Spain.

In connection with the above act, the penalty provided for violation thereof is a $10,000 fine or five years' imprisonment or both, in addition to the confiscation of any vessels or transportation facilities being used in connection with the illegal exportation or importation, provided culpability can be shown to exist on the part of the owner of such transportation facilities. The illegal cargoes being exported or imported are also subject to confiscation. It will be noted from the above that possible violations of the act arise in connection with exporting or importing munitions or implements of war without obtaining a proper license covering each shipment, it being a violation, of course, to export to a country proclaimed to be a belligerent engaged in war, regardless of the existence of any license. The FBI has investigative jurisdiction with regard to violations of the act. The case generally referred to as the Willard Eason Campbell Arms Smuggling Case is illustrative of the investigative activities undertaken by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with the illegal exportation of munitions and implements of war.

On March 3, 1936, the Federal Bureau of Investigation instituted an investigation with regard to the alleged illegal smuggling of arms and ammunition to Honduras by unknown persons. The investigation revealed that one Willard Campbell, in February, 1936, proceeded in the auxiliary yacht "Storm Along" from Miami, Florida, to Belize, British Honduras, Campbell being accompanied on this trip by William McLaughlin, Helen McLaughlin (sister of William McLaughlin) and one Florence Casey. Stored on the "Storm Along" were 25 Remington rifles, 50-70 caliber, together with a quantity of ammunition, which arms and ammunition were being taken to a group of Honduran revolutionists by Campbell.

Subsequently in September, 1937, the British police authorities at Belize, British Honduras, confiscated from an American identified with the revolutionists at Tobacco Cay in British Honduras, 25 Remington rifles, caliber 50-70, together with a quantity of .45 caliber automatic pistols, and a quantity of ammunition; also a small number of hand grenades, several sticks of dynamite, and 2 sacks of gunpowder; the above-described munitions reported to have been delivered in British Honduras by Campbell from the yacht "Storm Along."

Information was received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on August 28, 1936, to the effect that the motor yacht "Manchonoch," owned by Willard Campbell, had docked at Atlantic City, New Jersey, where it was being loaded with supplies, preparatory to running firearms and ammunition to Honduras. It was ascertained that approximately 6,000

gallons of gasoline had been purchased in Atlantic City, New Jersey, and loaded aboard the "Manchonoch" by Willard Campbell and the latter's associates. Approximately one-half a ton of food supplies had also been purchased and taken aboard the vessel. On September 2 or 3, 1936, the "Manchonoch" completed loading, whereupon Campbell and his associates prepared to put to sea, first executing certain maneuvers in an effort to ascertain whether a surveillance was being maintained of the boat. During the course of these maneuvers, Campbell satisfied himself that the "Manchonoch" was being watched closely by Coast Guard cutters lying at strategic points along the inlet near the Atlantic City, New Jersey, docks. Campbell thereupon returned the "Manchonoch" to the docks, where she was again berthed, and at nightfall a quantity of arms and ammunition which had been stored in the forward hold of the "Manchonoch," was loaded on to a motor truck procured by Campbell for the purpose, and hauled to a nearby garage for storage purposes. The gasoline and a portion of the provisions were then unloaded from the "Manchonoch," whereupon she was deserted by Campbell and his associates, comprising the rest of the crew.

Subsequently, on September 12, 1936, Willard Campbell, together with two associates named Thomas Murray and Alexander James Ritchie, was taken into custody by the United States Customs officers near Biloxi, Mississippi, at which time they were traveling in a Ford V-8 truck, the truck being loaded with 206 Remington rifles, 50-70 caliber, and 12,764 rounds of 50-70 caliber rifle ammunition; also a quantity of various calibered ammunition, a high frequency radio transmitter and additional provisions.

An additional associate of Campbell by the name of Bjarne Olsen, was located in New Orleans, Louisiana, and upon being questioned by United States Customs officials, he admitted that he had been engaged by Willard Campbell to make repairs on the "Manchonoch" and also admitted that he had upon a number of occasions discussed with Campbell and additional associates of the latter the possibility of smuggling arms to revolutionary forces in Honduras.

On September 15, 1936, a Federal complaint was filed against Campbell, Olsen, Murray and Ritchie, before a United States Commissioner at New Orleans, Louisiana, this complaint charging the above individuals with conspiracy to violate the United States Code, in connection with the illegal smuggling of arms in violation of the Presidential Proclamation and Embargo. The above complaint was subsequently dismissed by the United States Attorney at New Orleans, Louisiana, due to insufficient evidence.

According to information developed during the investigation following their being dismissed on the above charges, Murray and Campbell subsequently, during the latter part of October, 1936, met in Atlantic City, New Jersey, where they entered into negotiations with one George Catino, proprietor of the Academy Storage and Warehouse Company, Newark, New Jersey, and one Charles Seidenberg, with regard to smuggling arms and ammunition to British Honduras. Appropriate arrangements were effected

by these individuals, whereupon Campbell, Murray and Catino proceeded to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where the firearms and ammunition were purchased, being subsequently taken to Catino's warehouse in Newark, New Jersey, for storage purposes. Following the above, Campbell proceeded to Miami, Florida, where he secured a motor vessel known as the "Boss," through a deal involving the trade of the "Manchonoch." The "Boss" was subsequently docked at Miami, Florida, and during December, 1936, the above-described arms and ammunition were shipped from Newark, New Jersey, to Miami, Florida, being subsequently loaded on to the "Boss" surreptitiously, whereupon the latter vessel, manned by Campbell and Murray, departed en route to British Honduras.

According to information subsequently furnished to FBI Agents by Murray, the "Boss," after leaving Miami, encountered bad weather, and was forced to put in at Cozumel, Mexico, where Campbell and Murray were arrested by the Mexican authorities, and the "Boss," together with her cargo of contraband, was confiscated. According to information furnished by Murray, Campbell and Murray were retained in custody by the Mexican authorities for approximately five months, and then the "Boss," together with her cargo, was returned to Campbell. Murray and Campbell then proceeded on the "Boss" with the illegal cargo of munitions to an unknown cay located about eight miles from Belize, British Honduras, where the illegal cargo was unloaded on May 22, 1937. The arms and ammunition were hidden, whereupon Campbell and Murray proceeded to Belize, British Honduras, where the "Boss" was put into dry dock and later sold to the Mexican government for 8,000 pesos. Murray subsequently advised FBI Agents that the name of the "Boss" had been changed shortly prior to the arrest of Campbell and Murray at Cozumel, Mexico. The name "Buffalo" was substituted, which change was effected by placing a board with the name "Buffalo" painted thereon over the word "Boss," which had been painted on the bow of the vessel.

According to information subsequently furnished to representatives of the American Government at Belize, British Honduras, the authorities of the last-named colony seized 200 Remington rifles, 50 - 70 caliber; 200 bayonets; 10,000 rifle cartridges, 50 - 70 caliber; and 148 canvas cartridge pouches, which munitions, according to information obtained by the British authorities at Belize, had been unloaded by Campbell and Murray from the "Boss" or "Buffalo."

As a result of the investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, an indictment was returned by the Federal Grand Jury at Mobile, Alabama, on November 17, 1937, charging Willard Campbell, George Catino, William McLaughlin, Alexander James Ritchie, Bjarne Olsen, Charles Seidenberg, and Thomas W. Murray, with conspiracy to violate the United States Code, in connection with the above-described illegal shipments of arms and ammunition.

Campbell and Murray had returned to the United States from Belize, British Honduras, following the above-mentioned trip on the motor vessel "Bess" or "Buffalo" prior to the return of the Federal indictment on November 17, 1937. Campbell was taken into Federal custody following the above indictment on November 22, 1937, at Miami, Florida, being thereafter on January 4, 1938, removed to Mobile, Alabama. Murray appeared before the Federal Grand Jury at Mobile, Alabama, in connection with the above proceedings, where he testified in behalf of the Government. The other individuals named in the indictment were subsequently taken into Federal custody.

On May 13, 1939, Bjarne Olsen entered a plea of nolo contendere to the above indictment in the United States District Court at Mobile, Alabama, at which time he was found guilty and sentenced as follows: $250 fine, which was paid; he was also sentenced to serve one year in a Federal jail, this jail sentence being suspended and Olsen placed on probation for a period of one year.

On May 15, 1939, Murray, Ritchie, Campbell and McLaughlin entered pleas of guilty to the above-described indictment, being thereafter sentenced as follows:

Ritchie - Sentenced to one year and one day in a Federal penal institution, this sentence being suspended and Ritchie placed on probation for a period of one year and one day.

Campbell - Sentenced to serve six months in a Federal jail at New Orleans, Louisiana, plus a one-year-and-one-day suspended sentence. Campbell was ordered placed on probation for a period of one year and one day, such probationary term to begin at the expiration of the above-mentioned six months' jail sentence.

McLaughlin - Sentenced to serve six months in a Federal jail, this sentence being suspended, and McLaughlin placed on probation for a period of one year.

The indictment as to Murray was dismissed.

Catino and Seidenberg, upon pleas of nolo contendere, were both found guilty, and each fined $750, one-half of which was paid in cash, the other half in each instance to be paid on or before November 22, 1939. Catino and Seidenberg received additional suspended penitentiary sentences of one year and one day, both being placed on probation for a period of one year and one day.

The files of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation reflect that Willard Eason Campbell is a veteran smuggler, having a criminal record extending from 1927, consisting of approximately ten arrests, including a number of smuggling charges and one charge of murder. He was released in connection with the murder charge, and usually managed to get off with suspended and probationary sentences in connection with his other numerous prior arrests.

ACTIVITIES OF THE FBI RE ESPIONAGE

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, together with the offices of Military and Naval Intelligence, has investigative jurisdiction with regard to all violations of the Federal Espionage Statutes. These statutes are embodied in the Espionage Act of June 15, 1917, being entitled "An Act enacted on the above date, for the purpose of punishing interference with foreign relations, and for the purpose of punishing certain prescribed acts of espionage, et cetera."

The acts penalized by the statutory provisions may be summarized as follows:

> The unlawful obtaining or permitting to be obtained information affecting the National Defense, including the going upon or observing any grounds or instrumentalities, premises, utilities, et cetera, used in the National Defense, for the purpose of obtaining information relating to the National Defense, in order that such information be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of any foreign country. Also the making of any illustrations, models, copies, maps, pictures, et cetera, of any matters pertaining to the National Defense, as well as aiding or assisting in the performance of any of the above illegal acts.

The penalty prescribed for the above offenses is 2 years imprisonment or a fine of $10,000 or both. However, a more severe penalty of 20 years imprisonment is provided for the offense of unlawfully disclosing information affecting the National Defense to a foreign government or aiding in such illegal disclosures. It is provided that any conspiracy to commit any of the acts outlawed by this statute shall be punished in the same manner as the substantive offenses. A penalty of two years imprisonment or $10,000 fine or both is also provided for the act of harboring or concealing violators of the Espionage Statutes.

In the five year period preceding 1938, the Federal Bureau of Investigation investigated an average of 35 espionage cases per year. During the fiscal year 1938, there was a noted increase in connection with this type of violation, the Federal Bureau of Investigation having received 250 new cases during the last mentioned period. During the fiscal year 1939, however, a tremendous increase was noted, inasmuch as a total of 1,651 new cases was received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for attention during the last mentioned period. Each espionage investigation necessarily entails the expenditure of a large amount of investigative effort, inasmuch as the secret but highly organized activities of spies and foreign agents, together with their associates in this country, are such that each known violation must be handled not as an isolated offense, but rather as a link or clue in connection with the operations of spy rings and organizations as a whole.

On January 30, 1938, information was received by the FBI with regard to an alleged plot to obtain the coast defense plans of the United States by an espionage agent of a foreign government. It was indicated that a plot had been formed in accordance with which a high official of the United States Army was to be summoned to a certain hotel in New York City under false pretences, at which time he was to be assaulted and the plans taken from him and delivered to a foreign government.

On February 15, 1938, members of the New York Police Department at New York City arrested one Guenther Gustave Rumrich at the request of agents of the State Department, following an attempt by Rumrich to impersonate an official of the State Department in an effort to secure a number of blank passports. Subsequent investigation by the FBI revealed that Rumrich was involved in the above mentioned espionage plot. Subsequent investigation revealed extensive and widespread activities being directed by agents of a foreign government, these agents being engaged in securing secret information concerning United States military and naval forces for the purpose of delivering same to a foreign power. This secret information related to national defense plans of the United States Government.

Resulting from the investigation conducted by the FBI, the Federal Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York on June 20, 1938, returned a conspiracy indictment against eighteen individuals charging conspiracy to violate the Federal Espionage Statute. At the same time, two additional indictments were returned by the Grand Jury charging substantive offenses, these being as follows: One indictment charging Guenther Gustave Rumrich, Erich Glaser, and Johanna Hofmann, with transmitting a restricted code used for communication between military aircraft and their respective stations in order that such code might be used to the advantage of a foreign power. The other substantive indictment charged that Otto Hermann Voss transmitted to a foreign power secret information concerning the construction of United States Army aircraft with the intent that such information would be used to the advantage of a foreign government and to the injury of the United States in violation of the Federal Espionage Statute.

The investigation revealed that this espionage ring operated through a directing head residing in a foreign country, the espionage operations being conducted through certain agents residing in the United States of America. Additional agents of this espionage ring were found to be members of crews of various steamships plying between the United States and ports of the foreign government involved. It was disclosed that the directing head of the espionage ring described above, paid to the agents residing and working, in behalf of the ring, within the territorial limits of the United States, certain sums of money in return for these agents' furnishing items of information concerning the national defense of the United States.

The names of the individuals against whom indictments have been returned are as follows:

Lieutenant Commander Udo von Bonin (not in custody)
Hermann Menzel (not in custody)
(Both von Bonin and Menzel are alleged to be connected with the defense office of the foreign government's espionage activities)
Ernst Mueller (not in custody)
Captain Lieutenant Erich Pfeiffer (not in custody)
------ Schmidt (not in custody)
------ Sanders (not in custody)
Mrs. Jessie Jordan (recently sentenced, in England, to a four-year jail term in connection with espionage activities)
William Lonkowski (not in custody)
Karl Schlueter (not in custody)
Theodor Schuetz (not in custody)
Herbert Jaenichen (not in custody)
Karl Eitel (not in custody)
Johanna Hofmann (taken into custody by agents of the FBI)
Ignatz Theodor Griebl (not in custody)
Otto Hermann Voss (taken into custody by agents of the FBI)
Werner George Gudenberg (not in custody)
Erich Glaser (taken into custody by agents of the FBI)
Guenther Gustave Rumrich (taken into custody by members of the New York, New York, Police Department, and subsequently released to agents of the FBI)

On December 2, 1938, in the United States District Court at New York City, following conviction by jury trials, sentences in connection with this espionage case were imposed as follows:

Johanna Hofmann, former hair dresser on the North German Lloyd Liner "Europa" was sentenced to four years for her participation in this espionage plot.

Otto Hermann Voss, airplane mechanic, convicted of furnishing aircraft secrets to German espionage agents, was sentenced to serve six years.

Erich Glaser, United States Army Private, formerly stationed at Mitchel Field, Long Island, New York, and convicted of having furnished a restricted code to Guenther Gustave Rumrich for transmission to a foreign power, was sentenced to serve two years.

Guenther Gustave Rumrich, Chicago-born son of Austrian parents, who had joined the United States Army and subsequently deserted in order to become a German espionage agent, pleaded guilty and testified in behalf of the Government during the prosecution of this case. Rumrich received a sentence of two years.

The foregoing sentences were, in all instances, to be served in Federal penitentiaries to be designated by the Attorney General of the United States or his authorized representative.

Discretion is the very essence of an espionage investigation in view of which the investigation of the above case has disclosed ramifications in various sections of the United States and these, in turn, entailed the interview of numerous individuals as well as a large amount of additional investigative activity in connection with numerous alleged espionage agents and assistants and associates thereof.

It will be noted that fourteen of the eighteen individuals indicted in this matter have not been taken into custody to date, these fourteen persons being presently fugitives from justice and they are believed to be outside of the jurisdiction of the United States of America.

On November 23, 1938, the Los Angeles Field Division of the FBI received information from the Office of Naval Intelligence, United States Navy Department, indicating that an individual employed as a confidential informant by the Office of Naval Intelligence had been engaged in selling information obtained during the course of his investigations for the Office of Naval Intelligence, and also information which he had obtained from the files of the Naval Intelligence Office, to one Mikhail Nicholas Gorin, Gorin being the manager of Intourist, Inc., the latter agency being, at that time, operated by the Russian Government in Los Angeles, California. The Intourist, Inc., was a travel bureau established and operated by the Russian Government for the avowed purpose of promoting travel in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The investigation revealed that Mikhail Nicholas Gorin had entered the United States on January 10, 1936, for the purpose of taking over the management of the Pacific Coast Division of Intourist, Inc.

An investigation with regard to the above matter was conducted by the FBI as a result of which Hafis Salich, employed as a confidential informant by the Office of Naval Intelligence at Los Angeles, California, was questioned with regard to this matter. Salich admitted to the FBI agents that he had sold information obtained by him in the course of investigations conducted in behalf of the Naval Intelligence as well as information obtained by him from the files of the Office of Naval Intelligence, to Mikhail Nicholas Gorin. He admitted he had been selling confidential information of this type over a period of approximately one year and he stated to the FBI agents he had received from Gorin compensation totaling $1,700.

Salich claimed that the information furnished by him to Gorin primarily concerned Japanese activities in the Los Angeles District, and this information did not relate to the National Defense of the United States.

Prosecution was authorized by the United States Attorney at Los Angeles, California, following which a complaint was filed by agents of the FBI on December 12, 1938, charging Hafis Salich and Mikhail Nicholas Gorin with violation of the Federal Espionage Statute. The above individuals were immediately taken into custody at which time their respective bonds

were fixed at $25,000 and they were subsequently remanded to jail in default of bond. An indictment containing three counts, charging obtaining and disclosing information affecting the naval defense and conspiracy to effect the above, was returned by a Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles, California, on December 31, 1938, against Salich and Gorin. Gorin was released on a $25,000 bond, this bond being furnished by the Intourist, Inc., of New York City. A superseding indictment was returned on January 11, 1939, which also named Natasha Gorin, the wife of Mikhail Nicholas Gorin, as a subject. Following issuance of a warrant for the arrest of Natasha Gorin, she was taken into custody on January 11, 1939, being subsequently released on a $1,000 bond. Motion to quash indictment and demurrers were over-ruled on January 16, 1939, and the above mentioned three individuals on arraignment, pleaded not guilty, on January 16, 1939.

The above individuals were tried by Jury in the United States District Court at Los Angeles, the trial commencing on February 21, 1939, and thereafter on March 10, 1939, a verdict of guilty with regard to all counts of the indictment was returned against Hafis Salich and Mikhail Nicholas Gorin, a verdict of not guilty being returned the same time as to Natasha Gorin.

Subsequently, on March 20, 1939, in the United States District Court at Los Angeles, California, Mikhail Nicholas Gorin was sentenced to serve six years in a Federal penitentiary to be designated by the Attorney General of the United States or his authorized representative, and to pay a fine of $10,000. At the same time, Hafis Salich was sentenced to serve four years in a Federal penitentiary.

Mikhail Nicholas Gorin was thirty-four years of age at the time of his conviction, having been born October 24, 1904, at Verhnie Dobrovka, Russia. He is married to Natasha Gorin and has one son, Villy Gorin, who was born on January 6, 1929. Gorin entered the United States on January 10, 1936, for the purpose previously stated and since that time he has received extension from the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States to remain in this country; the last extension expired on April 28, 1939. He has no other known relatives in the United States and his parents and relatives reside in Russia.

Hafis Salich was born in Moscow, Russia, on May 24, 1905, being, at the time of his conviction, thirty-four years of age. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States on February 4, 1929. He is married having no children, and had separated from his wife in January, 1938. Hafis Salich possesses a good educational background, having attended St. Joseph's College at Yokohoma, Japan, where he learned to speak the Japanese language, He also completed a course at Wilsons' Modern Business College, Seattle, Washington, being an accomplished stenographer in shorthand, typewriting, and bookkeeping. He was employed by various steamship companies prior to 1926 and upon the latter date he became a member of the Berkeley, California Police Department where he was subsequently promoted to the position of Sergeant. In 1936, he was given a leave of absence by the Berkeley, California, Police Department in order that he might take a confidential assignment as investigator for the Naval Intelligence at San Pedro, California, which position he occupied until the time of his arrest in connection with instant case.

WAR-TIME REGULATIONS

The Constitution of the United States empowered the Federal Government to wage war, and this power necessarily carries with it the power to wage war successfully. This power of Congress includes matters which tend in any way toward the accomplishment of a successful war, the mobilization and the utilization of the country's resources; and of necessity the exigencies created by war or arising from its inception, progress and termination are placed under the power of Congress. The United States Congress has the right to legislate in order to successfully prosecute war and to employ means to successfully carry on the war. Therefore, extraordinary regulations in time of war may be passed by the Federal Government, and at least are as extensive as the power of the police in the several states.

In granting the Congress the power to conduct war the Constitution also gave it power to guard against the immediate renewel of the conflict and to remedy the evils which have arisen from the war.

Within reasonable limitations, it is the power of Congress to provide when acts passed in time of war shall cease to be enforced; although in general the war powers of the Federal Government end with the necessity which brought them into operation.

Under normal conditions certain articles and activities are free to commerce in its usual channels or are otherwise unhindered and unobstructed, but during the state of war these articles and activities are subject to governmental regulation as a war measure. These articles and activities which may be made the subject of such governmental regulation during the war include, food, fuel, and other necessaries; housing and rents; making false statements intended to interfere with the success or operations of the armed forces, or to promote the success of the enemy; the forfeiture of property which has been ascertained to be about to be unlawfully exported; aiding by word or act the cause of the enemy, or opposing the cause of the Federal Government, uttering disloyal language or language intended to bring the government, flag, or armed forces into contempt or disrepute; the transportation of provisions or munitions of war into hostile territory; assisting alien enemies to leave the country; the destruction of war material and supplies and the carrying on of prostitution. A state has no right to legislate matters which will in any way affect or hinder the activities of the Federal Government in the waging of the war, however, the state may pass legislation which will aid and support the Federal Government in the waging of the war.

During the World War, one T. E. Hunter was tried and convicted for permitting men and women to practice prostitution in the South Charleston Hotel, South Charleston, West Virginia, which hotel was

within 5 miles of a U. S. Naval Ordnance Plant.

Although the Red Cross is not considered a part of the military and naval forces, its work during the World War served as an auxiliary to such forces and any interference with the Red Cross by the utterance of remarks which would shake public confidence in its administration and thus reduce contributions is a violation of the Espionage Act. During the World War one Fred A. Granzow was indicted for such unlawful acts regarding the Red Cross.

Charles W. Steene, Frank L. Preston and William Hotze were indicted and tried on January 8, 1920 for a conspiracy to utter and publish disloyal and scurrilous remarks concerning the U. S. Government and the military and naval forces thereof. These remarks were intended by these individuals to bring the Government of the United States, the Constitution and the military and naval forces into contempt and disrepute by the distribution of certain handbills which urged disloyalty against the United States Government. These handbills, in addition to written remarks, contained four pictures, the first of which depicted a man suspended by his wrists, apparently in a cell, under which appears, "Hung by the wrists from ceiling for 8 hours a day. McNeil Island, Washington." The second picture depicted a man who appeared to be brutally beaten with a club, "Political Prisoners Beaten With a Baseball Bat at Leavenworth Penitentiary." The third picture displayed a man chained to prison bars, "Chained to the Bars 8 hours a Day for Two Weeks on Bread and Water." The fourth picture depicted a man, barefoot, stripped to the waist, being lifted off his feet by a rope around his neck, which runs up over a beam and back into the hands of a man who stands near him, who is pulling it. The man who holds the rope wears the style hat common in the Army. Nearby is another man with a pistol in his belt and wearing a similar hat who is kicking the victim, "Punishment of a conscientious objector in disciplinary barracks."

Herman Wessels, in January of 1918, advised a Special Agent that he was a citizen of Switzerland and that he was in New York on business connected with Richter and Company, manufacturers of toy stone building blocks and patent medicines. He exhibited a Swiss passport claiming it was issued to him by the Swiss Government.

Wessels was in reality a native of Germany at the time of the above incident and a subject of the Imperial German Government. He was an officer in the German Navy and was not at that time and never had been a citizen of Switzerland. The passport was forged, and known by him to be forged. The Special Agents were in possession of certain letters intended for Wessels. On May 1, 1918, he was arrested by the Special Agents as an alien enemy and confined to the Tombs Prison in Manhattan. On January 30, 1920, he was arrested by the Navy Department and charged with being a spy. From April, 1917 until May 1, 1918, he acted as a German spy.

Frederick Krafft spoke to two Corporals in the United States Army and several other members of the military forces of the United States and stated: "I can't see how the Government can compel troops to go to France! If it was up to me, I'd tell them to go to [redacted]! It's a damn shame!" These remarks were spoken with intent to influence, persuade and cause these persons to become insubordinate. This was a violation of Federal Statutes.

Peter Schaefer, one Vogel, Werner, Darkow and Lemke, all officials of the Philadelphia Tageblatt Association which published the "Philadelphia Tageblatt," and "Philadelphia Sonntagsblatt," were charged with printing and circulating through these newspapers false reports and statements of certain news items purported to be from foreign places, and through editorials attempted to promote the success of the enemies of the United States, which at that time was the Imperial German Government. By the above-described means they attempted to obstruct the recruiting and enlistment service of the United States. All of the above-mentioned individuals were found guilty of violating Federal Statutes.

Gerhardt Wessels was convicted in a Federal Court in Texas for making the following statement to a certain Negro: "That the United States had no business going into this war against Germany, and that the negroes should not have anything to do with it, and for this Negro to go and tell the young Negroes who had been registered and also some of the older Negroes, to meet at another Negro's house, and that he, Wessels, would tell them how they could avoid being drafted into the Army of the United States; that he would explain to them that they could claim that their eyesight was bad and that they could not see the letters and figures when they were given an eye test before the local exemption board."

In 1918, an individual named Binder was convicted for the publication of a book challenging the sincerity of the aims of the United States in entering the War. The statements were of such a nature calculated to arouse dissatisfaction and induce opposition to its continuance by falsely stating that this country entered the War to save England from defeat and to aid munitions manufacturers.

As a result of the World War, an individual named White was charged in a Federal Court with the violation of Federal War-Time Statutes, in that he advised a man subject to military or naval services that soldiers in the camps were being mistreated, not fed, nor getting proper medical attention, and were dying like flies, that army trucks would be sunk by submarines while being transported and that murders by the German soldiers were no worse than the American soldiers did in the Philippines. These statements were made with intent to cause disloyalty to the cause of the United States.

During the World War, it was declared that the motion picture, "The Spirit of '76," tended to cause dissension between the United States and one of its Allies, and was therefore subject to seizure.

At the present time war is being waged by Great Britain, France and Poland against Germany, while Japan is continuing its offensive against China. Belligerent war ships and submarines are patrolling the high seas and as a result the neutral rights of non-belligerent nations are at jeopardy. Diplomatic relations throughout the world are being strained and international war time intrigue is rapidly returning to prominence. The United States is the only major power that is not at war with the exception of Italy.

On September 5, 1939, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued a proclamation which prohibited the following acts to be done within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States and placed the responsibility of investigating the cases arising from these acts with the Federal Bureau of Investigation

1. Accepting and exercising a commission to serve one of the said belligerents by land or by sea against an opposing belligerent. (The investigation of cases arising under the above paragraph is exclusively in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.)

2. Enlisting or entering into the service of a belligerent as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any ship of war, letter of marque, or privateer. (The investigation of cases arising under the above paragraph is exclusively in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.)

3. Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of a belligerent as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any ship of war, letter of marque, or privateer. (The investigation of cases arising under the above paragraph is exclusively in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.)

4. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid. (The investigation of cases arising under the above paragraph is exclusively in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.)

5. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid. (The investigation of cases arising under the above paragraph is exclusively in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.)

6. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States to be enlisted as aforesaid. (The investigation of cases arising under the above paragraph is exclusively in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.)

7. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid. — But the said act of the 4th day of March, A.D. 1909, as

amended by the act of the 15th day of June, A.D. 1917, is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of a belligerent who, being transiently within the jurisdiction of the United States, shall, on board of any ship of war, which, at the time of its arrival within the jurisdiction of the United States, was fitted and equipped as such ship of war, enlist or enter himself or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent, who is transiently within the jurisdiction of the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such belligerent on board such ship of war, if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent. (The investigation of cases arising under the above paragraph is exclusively in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.)

8. Fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of one of the said belligerents to cruise, or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, or property of an opposing belligerent. (The investigative jurisdiction under the provisions of the above paragraph, in so far as possible will be restricted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Department feels, however, that the policing functions necessary or desirable under the provisions of this paragraph should be performed in all instances by the Treasury and Navy Departments.)

9. Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid. (The investigation of cases arising under the above paragraph is exclusively in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.)

10. Increasing or augmenting, or procuring to be increased or augmented, or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting, the force of any ship of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel, which at the time of her arrival within the jurisdiction of the United States was a ship of war, cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of a belligerent, or belonging to a national thereof, by adding to the number of guns of such vessel, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger caliber, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war. (The investigative jurisdiction under the provisions of the above paragraph, in so far as possible, will be restricted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Department feels, however, that the policing functions necessary or desirable under the provisions of this paragraph should be performed in all instances by the Treasury and Navy Departments.)

11. Knowingly beginning or setting on foot or providing or preparing a means for or furnishing the money for, or taking part in, any military or naval expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territory or dominion of a belligerent. (The investigation of cases ariging

under the above paragraph is exclusively in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.)

12. Despatching from the United States, or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, any vessel, domestic or foreign, which is about to carry to a warship, tender, or supply ship of a belligerent any fuel, arms, ammunition, men, supplies, despatches, or information shipped or received on board within the jurisdiction of the United States. (The investigative jurisdiction under the provisions of the above paragraph, in so far as possible, will be restricted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Department feels, however, that the policing functions necessary or desirable under the provisions of this paragraph should be performed in all instances by the Treasury and Navy Departments.)

13. Despatching from the United States, or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, any armed vessel owned wholly or in part by American citizens, or any vessel, domestic or foreign (other than one which has entered the jurisdiction of the United States as a public vessel), which is manifestly built for warlike purposes or has been converted or adapted from a private vessel to one suitable for warlike use, and which is to be employed to cruise against or commit or attempt to commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens, or property of a belligerent nation, or which will be sold or delivered to a belligerent nation, or to an Agent, officer, or citizen thereof, within the jurisdiction of the United States, or, having left that jurisdiction, upon the high seas. (The investigative jurisdiction under the provisions of the above paragraph, in so far as possible, will be restricted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Department feels, however, that the policing functions necessary or desirable under the provisions of this paragraph should be performed in all instances by the Treasury and Navy Departments.)

14. Despatching from the United States, or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, any vessel built, armed, or equipped as a ship of war, or converted from a private vessel into a ship of war (other than one which has entered the jurisdiction of the United States as a public vessel), with any intent or under any agreement or contract, written or oral, that such vessel shall be delivered to a belligerent nation, or to any agent, officer, or citizen of such nation, or where there is reasonable cause to believe that the said vessel shall or will be employed in the service of such belligerent nation after its departure from the jurisdiction of the United States. (The investigative jurisdiction under the provisions of the above paragraph, in so far as possible, will be restricted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Department feels, however, that the policing functions necessary or desirable under the provisions of this paragraph should be performed in all instances by the Treasury and Navy Departments.)

15. Taking, or attempting or conspiring to take, or authorizing the taking of any vessel out of port or from the jurisdiction of the United States in violation of the said act of the 15th day of June, A.D. 1917, as set forth in the preceding paragraphs numbered 11 to 14 inclusive. (The investigative jurisdiction under the provisions of the above paragraph, in so far as possible, will be restricted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Department, however, feels that the policing functions necessary or desirable under the provisions of this paragraph should be performed in all instances by the Treasury and Navy Departments.)

16. Leaving or attempting to leave the jurisdiction of the United States by a person belonging to the armed land or naval forces of a belligerent who shall have been interned within the jurisdiction of the United States in accordance with the law of nations, or leaving or attempting to leave the limits of internment in which freedom of movement has been alloved, without permission from the proper official of the United States in Charge, or wilfully overstaying a leave of absence granted by such official. (The investigation of cases arising under the above paragraph is exclusively in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.)

17. Aiding or enticing any interned person to escape or attempt to escape from the jurisdiction of the United States, or from the limits of internment prescribed. (The investigation of cases arising under the above paragraph is exclusively in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.)

Recently, the Honorable Frank Murphy, Attorney General of the United States, made a public statement in which he requested that the citizens of America cooperate with the FBI in enforcing the laws of the United States by reporting to the Federal Bureau of Investigation all information which might come to their attention which suggests a violation of the Espionage and Sabotage Statutes and which might indicate a violation of the President's Proclamation of neutrality.

The citizens of America can aid tremendously in the work that is being done by the FBI and there are listed below several suggestions by which they can be of assistance:

1. Immediately report to the nearest Office of the FBI any information which might possibly indicate that some person has obtained or has caused such information to be obtained regarding the national defense with the intent to use such information to the injury of the United States and to the advantage of any foreign country, regarding the national defense such as vessels, aircraft, navy yards, arsenals, camps, torpedo stations and batterys.

2. Report immediately to the nearest Office of the FBI information which would suggest that anyone has taken or copied, or caused to be taken or copied any sketch, photograph, blueprint, etc.,

or anything connected with the national defense, and also information to the effect that anyone not entitled to do so has received any code book, signal book or document relating to the national defense.

3. Report to the nearest FBI Office at once, any data which would indicate that any person lawfully possessing any code book, signal book or anything relating to the national defense, has transmitted any of these things to any person not lawfully entitled to receive them.

4. Report to the nearest FBI Office any data indicating that information affecting the national defense has been transmitted or made available to any foreign government.

5. Report as expeditiously as possible to the nearest FBI Office all data which might possibly indicate that any person has wilfully injured or attempted to injure the property of the United States Government, which is being manufactured under contract to the Navy Department, which might constitute a violation of the Espionage Act.

6. Make available at once to the nearest FBI Office all information concerning any person who is wearing the uniform of the U. S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps unlawfully, or any part of such uniform. It should be borne in mind that the National Guard, Naval Militia and the organization known as the Boy Scouts of America have been designated by the U. S. Government to be permitted to wear their regulation uniforms. The ROTC and student cadet organizations are also permitted to wear their regulation uniforms. Others excepted are persons who have served honorably as officers of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard during war times, having since been honorably discharged or mustered out of the Service.

7. Report at once to the nearest FBI Office all information which would indicate that any person who is employed as an agent for a foreign power to disseminate propaganda in the United States.

8. Report immediately to the nearest FBI Office all data which would indicate that any exporter or importer of implements of war has not registered with the State Department and has not obtained from this Department a license covering each specific shipment of implements of war. (This applies to those persons who attempt to ship implements of war to countries who have not been designated by Presidential Proclamation as being at war).

9. Whenever suspicions arise indicating that any person or corporation might possibly be violating any of the Statutes listed hereinbefore, this information should at once be called to the attention of a representative of the nearest FBI Field Division

The Field Divisions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with their addresses and telephone numbers are listed below:

Location	Address	Telephone Number
Aberdeen, South Dakota	310 Federal Building	4652
Atlanta, Georgia	501 Healey Building	Walnut 3698
Birmingham, Alabama	320 Federal Building	4-1877
Boston, Massachusetts	10 Post Office Square Room 1016	Liberty 8470
Buffalo, New York	400 U. S. Court House	Cleveland 2030
Butte, Montana	302 Federal Building	2-4734
Charlotte, North Carolina	914 Johnston Building	3-4127
Chicago, Illinois	1900 Bankers' Building	Randolph 6226
Cincinnati, Ohio	1130 Enquirer Building	Cherry 7127
Cleveland, Ohio	1448 Standard Building	Prospect 2456
Dallas, Texas	1206 Tower Petroleum Bldg.	2-9086
Denver, Colorado	518 Railway Exchange Building	Main 6241
Des Moines, Iowa	739 Insurance Exchange Building	3-8998
Detroit, Michigan	911 Federal Building	Cadillac 2835
El Paso, Texas	202 U. S. Court House	Main 1711
Honolulu, Hawaii	313 Federal Building	4621
Huntington, West Virginia	700 West Virginia Building	8928
Indianapolis, Indiana	323 Federal Building	Riley 5416
Juneau, Alaska	515 Federal and Territorial Building	618
Kansas City, Missouri	1612 Federal Reserve Bank Building	Victor 3113
Knoxville, Tennessee	407 Hamilton National Bank Building	3-7928
Little Rock, Arkansas	500 Rector Building	6734
Los Angeles, California	810 South Spring, Rm. 603	Mutual 3277
Louisville, Kentucky	633 Federal Building	Jackson 5139
Memphis, Tennessee	2401 Sterick Building	8-4236
Miami, Florida	1300 Biscayne Building	3-5558
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	1021 Bankers' Building	Daly 3431
Newark, New Jersey	936 Raymond-Commerce Building	Market 2-5511
New Orleans, Louisiana	1308 Masonic Temple	Raymond 9354
New York, New York	607 U. S. Court House Foley Square	Rector 2-3520
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	940 First National Building	2-8186
Omaha, Nebraska	629 First National Bank Building	Atlantic 8644
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1309 Liberty Trust Building	Locust 0880
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	620 New Federal Building	Grant 0800
Portland, Oregon	411 U. S. Court House	Atwater 6171
Richmond, Virginia	601 Richmond Trust	3-0169

Salt Lake City, Utah	301 Continental Bank Building	Wasatch 1797
San Antonio, Texas	478 Federal Building	Fannin 8052
San Francisco, California	One Eleven Sutter, Rm. 1729	Exbrook 2679
Seattle, Washington	800 Joseph Vance	Main 0460
Springfield, Illinois	1107 Illinois Building	7923
St. Louis, Missouri	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House	Garfield 0360
St. Paul, Minnesota	404 New York Building	Garfield 7509
Washington, D. C.	2266 U. S. Department of Justice Building	National 5303

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 2 8 1939

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ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU INVESTIGATION

DEAR CLYDE WILL YOU OR NICK PLEASE PHONE ME AFTER

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
NICHOLS
HENDON
MISS GANDY

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

FCH:JC

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

September 25, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLS

Pursuant to your instructions, I have prepared a memorandum entitled "Jewel Robberies," in which a discussion has been made of the modus operandi of this type of offense, and Bureau cases cited as illustrations.

This memorandum is attached hereto.

Respectfully,

F. C. Holloman

F. C. Holloman

CRC requested of me while in the room

Courtney Riley Cooper

Enclosure

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TOLSON NICHOLS HENDRIE MISS GANDY

JEWEL ROBBERIES

On May 22, 1934, the President of the United States approved an Act of Congress which was entitled the National Stolen Property Act. This statute made it a Federal offense for anyone to transport from one state to another property valued at $5,000 or more, which was stolen or feloniously taken by fraud, provided the person who transported the property knew at the time that it was stolen property. Although the statute does not provide it a federal offense to steal or fraudulently obtain property valued at $5,000 or more, it does provide it a Federal violation to transport if knowing it to be of a stolen nature, from one state to another. The Federal Bureau of Investigation was charged with the duty of investigating all violations of this law.

By virtue of this Statute, the FBI has assumed investigative jurisdiction over the interstate transportation of jewelry valued at more than $5,000, although previous to 1934 the Bureau was precluded from investigating the many jewel robberies that had been committed throughout the country.

Realizing the necessity for a centralized file for descriptive data of stolen goods, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on April 1, 1936, inaugurated the National Stolen Property File which provides a source of information regarding stolen property. This file was made available to all law enforcement officers and citizens who wished to record descriptions of stolen property. A great deal of difficulty has been experienced in filing descriptions of jewelry, because of the fact that such articles do not have serial numbers. However, the FBI has successfully overcome this difficulty and is filing descriptive data concerning jewelry. A tremendously large number of requests are received by law enforcement officers, insurance companies and citizens to record descriptions of jewelry and other property which has been stolen. Whenever any jewelry is recovered in the hands of criminals it is checked against the National Stolen Property File in order that it might be returned to its rightful owner and thus enable the law enforcement officers to ascertain the identity of the thieves.

The robbery of jewelry is effected in several different ways. America has in the past several years experienced depredation by lawless roving gangs who have not overlooked the jewelry firms that operate throughout the United States. It has been largely due to the investigative activities of the FBI that this menace has been curbed and that such violent crimes are lessening each year. Typical of these marauders was the gang of Al Brady, who together with James Dalhover and Clarence L. Shaffer, Jr., formed a coalition for the purpose of engaging in criminal activities.

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The depredations of this gang of desperadoes rival those of the characters of the most blood thirsty novels of our time and were brought to an end by the death of Brady and Shaffer while resisting arrest by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the capture of Dalhover in the New England City of Bangor, Maine, in October, 1937.

This infamous gang committed in the neighborhood of 150 holdups and robberies and at least one, and possibly two, murders in the comparatively short period of time between the latter part of the year 1935 and April, 1936, however, the crimes committed were violations of State laws and as such did not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

On April 27, 1936, the Kay Jewelry Store at Lima, Ohio, was held up and robbed for the second time and approximately $8,000 worth of jewelry was taken. It was ascertained in this case that the jewelry had been transported from Ohio across the state line into Indiana, thus constituting a Federal offense within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

On March 4, 1936, Brady, Dalhover and another individual robbed the R. O. Heiland Jewelry Store at Greenville, Ohio. Upon entering the store, they held up the employees and patrons, gathered up the jewelry, placed it in nine pillowcases, carried it out to the car and drove away. The jewelry was valued at $8,000. On March 19, 1936, the Kay Jewelry Store at Lima, Ohio, was held up and robbed of jewelry valued at approximately $6,800 by Brady, Dalhover and another bandit who had temporarily joined the gang. A gun battle took place at the scene of this robbery and the bandits succeeded in making their escape.

On April 9, 1936, Brady, Shaffer, Dalhover and another individual proceeded to Dayton, Ohio, where they held up and robbed the Sol Partner Jewelry Store, obtaining approximately $27,000 worth of jewelry, which was taken by the gangsters to Chicago, Illinois, where they attempted to dispose of it through fences. Jewelry obtained in previous holdups had been disposed of in this manner without any difficulty, but in this instance they were offered $22,000 by a group of fences and when they arrived at the designated place they were hijacked by some Chicago crooks who laughingly took their jewelry from what they then thought was a gang of "punks." When they learned the identity of the "punks" they immediately entered into arrangements to return the stolen jewelry.

On April 27, 1936, as previously mentioned, the Kay Jewelry Store at Lima, Ohio, was held up a second time. While Brady, Dalhover and another individual went into the store and held up the clerks and customers, Shaffer remained outside at the wheel of the getaway car. As the bandits came out of the store, a police car was observed by

them in the vicinity. Brady walked over to the police car and held up the policemen with a revolver, however; another police officer arrived on the scene and started firing. Brady and Dalhover returned the fire. During the gun battle the bandits drove away in their automobile, pursued by the police car, and in the course of the chase the police car was wrecked and one of the officers seriously injured. One of the bandits was also wounded in this gun battle. Subsequently Brady and his gang of bandits proceeded to Chicago, where the jewelry valued at $12,000 was disposed of through "fences."

On October 13, 1936, a complaint was filed against Brady, Shaffer and Dalhover before the United States Commissioner at Cleveland, Ohio, charging them with the transportation of stolen jewelry valued in excess of $5,000 from Lima, Ohio, to Chicago, Illinois, on April 27, 1936. The Special Agents of the FBI then instituted one of the greatest manhunts that America has ever experienced, which continued until Brady and Shaffer were killed in Bangor, Maine, in October of 1937.

It was found unnecessary to prosecute the remaining member of this gang, Rhuel James Dalhover, as on November 18, 1938, he was electrocuted at the Indiana State Prison, Michigan City, Indiana, for the murder of an Indiana State Policeman.

In order to further illustrate the methods employed by criminals to obtain jewelry unlawfully, on June 26, 1936, at 12:30 P. M. a member of the firm of Baumgold Brothers Company of New York, was robbed of $100,000 worth of unset diamonds and jewelry, by four armed men wearing handkerchiefs or sunglasses on their faces. The robbery occurred in Chicago, Illinois. The representatives of the jewelry company were attempting to interest prospective customers in jewelry. At the time of the robbery they were proceeding to the office of a prospective customer in a taxi cab when a car pulled up beside the cab and someone yelled; "Stop and don't move." The cab stopped and the door on the left side of the cab was jerked open. A rifle or shotgun was pushed into the stomach of one of the victims. Mr. Jacob Baumgold, a member of the jewelry firm, attempted to get out of the right side of the cab and was hit on the head with the butt of a gun by one of the bandits.

Mr. Baumgold and another employee of the jewelry company were forced into the bandits' automobile and after they had proceeded a short distance, the leader of the bandits told them to take off their vests which contained the jewelry. These orders were complied with, and a short time thereafter, Mr. Baumgold and the other employee were released on a street in Chicago, Illinois.

The automobile used by the bandits was later found burned and was ascertained to have been stolen from an individual in Chicago.

The FBI, upon learning of this incident, immediately instituted an extensive investigation looking toward the identity and apprehension of the individuals responsible for this robbery, in view of the fact that it might later be developed that these stolen jewels had been transported out of the State of Illinois, which would constitute a violation coming within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. It was later developed by the Special Agents than an eye witness to the holdup had particularly observed one of the bandits and identified him as Russell Husten. It was learned that Husten had been living in St. Paul, Minnesota.

The Special Agents of the FBI's St. Paul Field Division were immediately notified of this information, and on September 10, 1936, Russell Husten was apprehended at the Radisson Hotel in Minneapolis, Minnesota, at which time 500 rings valued at approximately $40,000, were found in his possession. One hundred and fifty of these rings were positively identified as having been stolen from John Krause, President, House of Krause, Ring Manufacturers, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, near Freeport.

Russell Husten was tried by a jury at Minneapolis, Minnesota, for violation of the National Stolen Property Act and on March 16, 1937, a verdict of guilty rendered. On March 20, 1937, he was sentenced to serve 8 years in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.

In view of the fact that no evidence was secured by the FBI indicating that the jewelry stolen from the representative of the Baumgold Brothers Company, had been transported out of the State of Illinois, the FBI was forced to discontinue its investigation.

On January 20, 1935, Mr. Harry Content, New York Broker, and his sweetheart, Mrs. Margaret Hawksworth Bell, together with several of their friends, arrived in Miami, Florida, on vacation. Mrs. Bell had in her possession almost $250,000 worth of jewelry which she wore continuously while in Florida.

On the next afternoon, January 21, 1935, Mr. Content and his party attended the Hialeah Race Track in Miami, at which time one of the party met an old acquaintance named Nicholas Montone. Mrs. Bell was wearing her jewelry on this occasion and on all subsequent occasions when she appeared in public. On January 25, 1939, Mr. Content and his friends visited the Embassy Club, where they spent several hours. On the following day they again visited Hialeah Race Track and again a member of the party encountered Nicholas Montone. It was noted by members of the party that Montone was looking in the direction of Mrs. Bell on several occasions.

When the races were over the party left the Track and returned to the Miami Biltmore Hotel where they were stopping. They

had several highballs in the Cocktail Lounge, and then proceeded to their suite of rooms. Mrs. Bell and Mr. Content remained in the sitting room where they were reading the afternoon newspapers. Mr. Content's valet had been sent downstairs to cash a $500.00 check.

Approximately 6:50 P. M., on this date, Nicholas Montone and Charles Cali entered the suite and covered Mrs. Bell and Mr. Content with pistols. Montone then proceeded to strip the jewels from Mrs. Bell, breaking two of the four strings of pearls she was wearing, through his violence. Cali removed from Mr. Content's pocket a platinum Tiffany watch and chain valued at $500, together with such currency as he had in his side trousers pocket. After being relieved of their valuables Mrs. Bell and Mr. Content were tied with a soft rope which Montone and Cali had brought for that purpose.

The actual robbery lasted for only a few seconds and they made their escape by running down the rear fire escape. They went through a lower lobby of the Hotel and out the front door, past the doorman and to their automobile which was parked some distance away. During the robbery both Montone and Cali were masked with handkerchiefs and they both wore gray suits. The Miami police were notified and no clues as to the identity of the robbers were developed on this date.

On February 2, 1935, Charles Cali was observed acting suspiciously at a garage on Alton Road, Miami Beach, Florida. He was driving a Pontiac coupe in the back end of which, two Miami Detectives observed, were two dismantled bicycles. Cali was questioned about these bicycles because numerous bicycles had been stolen. His explanations were unsatisfactory and he was arrested and charged with petty larceny. There was later found in his possession the platinum Tiffany watch which had been stolen from Mr. Content. Cali confessed to this robbery and stated that Montone was his accomplice.

In the meantime Montone had proceeded by plane to New York City, where he arrived on the morning of February 4, 1935, and on February 7, 1935, he was apprehended in New York, from which place he was returned to Florida to stand trial for the jewel robbery at the Miami-Biltmore Hotel, and for which he was subsequently convicted.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation entered this case as a result of the National Stolen Property Act, which gives the FBI investigative jurisdiction over all cases in which it appears that stolen property valued at $5,000 or more has been transported from one state to another. The activities of the FBI in this case were quite extensive, and it was due to the work of the Special Agents that Montone and Cali were convicted of the robbery.

On April 24, 1935, Nicholas Montone and Charles Cali were found guilty by a jury in the State Court of Dade County Florida

at Miami, each having previously withdrawn the confessions which they had made. On May 13, 1935, they were sentenced to serve twenty-five years each in the Florida Penitentiary.

A great number of jewel robberies have been committed by sneak thieves who burglarize the homes of their victims. Illustrative of this type are the notorious burglaries of prominent movie actors and actresses.

On March 23, 1939, James Borton was apprehended by the San Francisco Police Department with approximately $80,000 worth of jewelry in his possession. On March 25, 1939, he was removed from San Francisco to Los Angeles by the Los Angeles Police Department where he advised a Special Agent of the FBI that the $80,000 worth of jewelry which was found in his possession was stolen by him while committing burglaries in the homes of Frank Wood, Martha Gilpin and Ann Dvorak in the exclusive residential district of Bel Air, Los Angeles, California. These burglaries were committed on March 4, 16 and 18, 1939, respectively.

Borton stated that between April 28, 1935 and the date of his arrest, he had burglarized 40 homes in Los Angeles, California, and that many of these homes were those of prominent movie actors and actresses. During these burglaries Borton stole jewelry, furs, clothing and other items of value and the total value of the goods taken was estimated at $2,134,594.91.

James Borton advised the Special Agents of the FBI that he had sold the stolen property to a "fence" in Los Angeles, Morris Wasserman, who operated a small retail jewelry store at 6509 Hollywood Boulevard. He also sold individual items of jewelry to friends and acquaintances. Borton also stated that one Abe Tivol, who operated a jewelry store at Los Angeles, had also received some of the jewelry.

On March 24, 1939, Morris Wasserman was apprehended, and on March 30, he advised Special Agents of the FBI that sometime during the Fall of 1935, a man known to him as Ralph Graham (James Borton) had entered his place of business and displayed two or three pieces of jewelry which, he stated he wished to sell, as he was in dire need of money. Wasserman gave Borton $150.00 for 1 piece of jewelry. At subsequent periods Borton visited Wasserman's jewelry store where he sold him additional pieces of jewelry, and which jewelry Wasserman knew at the time of the purchase, was stolen property.

After acquiring a quantity of jewelry which he kept in a box buried in the alley behind his store, Wasserman then proceeded to New York City to dispose of this stolen property, through Harry Arnow. During the latter part of January, 1936, Wasserman left Los Angeles and upon arriving in New York, registered at the Park Central Hotel, at which time he contacted Arnow telephonically. Subsequently

Arnow, pursuant to the instruction of Wasserman obtained an offer of $3,300 for the jewelry which Wasserman had brought from Los Angeles. This was a ricidulously low price for this jewelry.

After Wasserman's return to Los Angeles, California, James Borton sold him many other pieces of jewelry which he had stolen and which Wasserman later took to New York City in order to dispose of through Arnow.

In the Fall of 1938, Borton came to Wasserman's store where he exhibited a 15 carat diamond valued at approximately $12,000, and stated that he wanted $4,000 for this piece. Wasserman was unable to raise this amount of money and accordingly called his friend Abe Tivol, the local diamond broker, who later agreed to purchase the diamond. Accordingly a price of $2,200 was finally set and the diamond was purchased by Tivol and Wasserman. Tivol sent the diamond to New York, where he obtained $3,000 for it.

On April 19, 1939, James Borton, Morris Wasserman, Abraham Tivol and Harry C. Arnow were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles, California for violation of the National Stolen Property Act. On May 1, 1939, Tivol entered a plea of not guilty and on May 8, Wasserman pleaded guilty to the charges.

On May 18, 1939, as a result of the investigative activities of the FBI and the local authorities of Los Angeles, James Borton entered a plea of guilty to State charges of burglary and was sentenced to Folsom Penitentiary for an indeterminate sentence on one of the counts of the indictment. Because of the fact that he had four felony convictions, which, under the California State law provided a life sentence, this was imposed in addition to the above indeterminate sentence. The matter of sentencing Wasserman has been continued from June 27, 1939, to September of 1939.

On July 28, 1939, Harry C. Arnow was apprehended in New York and the trials of Arnow and Tivol have not as yet been completed.

On July 21, 1935, the residence of Lamont F. Hodge of Yonkers, New York, was entered and burglarized between the hours of 5:00 and 10:00 P. M. by someone who gained entrance through the front door by using a piece of celluloid or a skeleton key. Jewelry valued at approximately $15,000 was taken.

On October 1, 1935, the apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Pitchen of New York City, was entered between 4:00 and 4:30 P. M. and jewelry valued at approximately $2,300 was stolen. On October 19, 1935, the apartment of Richard C. McAdow, Jr., Greenwich Towers, Greenwich, Connecticut, and a diamond bracelet together with other jewelry was taken.

James Bennett, whose true name is Jewell Ashby Gould, together with one Eula Mae Bennett, his common-law wife proceeded to Washington, D. C., from New York City on October 22, 1935, and registered at the Burlington Hotel as Mr. and Mrs. James A. Bennett. The following day Gould and Eula Mae Bennett appeared at the Biltmore Buffet, 1405 L. Street, N. W., where they met one Davis Pines. On several occasions these three individuals exhibited a quantity of jewelry to a prominent local real estate man, and others. The Bennetts and Pines were observed by detectives of the Metropolitan Police Department, and on October 24, 1935, Eula Mae Bennett was taken into custody, and there was recovered from her person a quantity of jewelry which was later identified as stolen property.

Immediately following the arrest of Eula Mae Bennett, James Bennett appeared at the Biltmore Buffet and turned over to the real estate man a quantity of jewelry which included a diamond bracelet valued at approximately $3,500, a pearl dinner ring, and a twin pearl ring, which items were subsequently identified by their respective owners as stolen property.

On August 28, 1936, the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia returned an indictment charging James and Eula Mae Bennett with violation of the National Stolen Property Act, in that they knowingly transported from New York to Washington, D. C. certain goods which included one finger ring valued at $350, and another ring valued at $2,100, the property of Maude M. Hodge; and a certain bracelet of the value of $5,000, the property of one Ruth C. McAdow, and a certain other finger ring of the value of $400, the property of Eleanor V. Fitchen.

On May 6, 1937, James Bennett was apprehended by Special Agents of the FBI in New York City, and he was removed to Washington, D. C. on June 4, 1937. As a result of the investigative activities of the FBI, it was ascertained that Davis Pines was implicated with Gould in the transportation of the stolen jewelry from New York to Washington, D. C., and accordingly on January 24, 1938, he was apprehended at Hollywood, Florida. On March 30, 1938, the Grand Jury for the District of Columbia returned a new indictment which included Pines as a defendant along with the Bennetts. All three subjects were brought to trial on April 25, 1938, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty on May 4, 1938, as to James and Eula Mae Bennett and a verdict of not guilty as to Davis Pines. James Bennett was sentenced on May 13, 1938, to serve two to five years in the penitentiary. On the same date Eula Mae Bennett was sentenced to serve from 1 year to 18 months in the penitentiary.

It was learned during the investigation of this case that James Bennett, or Jewell Ashby Gould is an inveterate thief and a very convincing talker, with considerable persuasive ability. He presents a very neat personal appearance, which enabled him to gain entree into first-class apartment houses where jewelry and other valuables were stolen.

Bennett was born at Alma, Nebraska, January 22, 1904. He was married and subsequently obtained a Mexican divorce. He later accompanied Eula Mae Bennett in common-law marriage. His parents reside in Woodland, California.

Eula Mae Bennett is reported to have been twice married and divorced prior to taking up her association with Jewell Ashby Gould. Very little is known of her personal history except that her home was originally in Memphis, Tennessee.

Eula Mae Bennett was arrested by the Police Department at Miami Beach, Florida, on February 14, 1935, when she was observed running from an apartment and entering a Chrysler sedan being driven by James Bennett. The car contained burglary tools and the hat band of James Bennett contained celluloid strips commonly used by burglars in gaining entrance to apartments. A quantity of jewelry was seized by the Police Department, including a wristwatch which was identified by Vincent Lopez, an orchestra leader, as having been stolen from his apartment. As Vincent Lopez declined to testify in this case, no prosecution was instituted.

Throughout America there are some private detectives who, by their actions can no less be described criminals than those notorious thieves and robbers who actually secure the jewelry. These detectives have built up strong criminal alliances in the underworld with jewelry thieves. When a large amount of jewelry is stolen these detectives, knowing the insurance company stands to lose the full amount of the value of the jewelry, at once begin negotiations with the thieves for the sale of the jewelry back to the insurance company. The insurance firm has no other choice than to buy the jewelry from the thieves, usually for 10 per cent of the total value. The private detective assumes the entity of a "go-between" and is paid a handsome commission for the safe return of the stolen property.

The theft of jewelry could practically be eliminated if it were not for the underworld fences who purchase the loot for a ridiculously low price and keep it until they can be safely sold through commercial channels. The criminals who actually steal the jewelry usually have no means of selling their loot except through these fences and very rarely undertake to sell it themselves. Thus they resort to these underworld figures who pay prices so low they are absurd, and then remount and recut the jewelry in order to destroy its true identity so that the "legitimate" sale of it is facilitated.

FCH:JC

September 25, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLS

Pursuant to your instructions, I have prepared a memorandum entitled "Jewel Robberies," in which a discussion has been made of the modus operandi of this type of offense, and Bureau cases cited as illustrations.

This memorandum is attached hereto.

Respectfully,

F. C. Holloman

Enclosure

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DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Nathan	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Crowl	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sears	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

LBN:JCR October 5, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

With reference to Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper's letter of September 30th, I wish to advise that in an effort to get several instances, I was delayed somewhat in calling him. He called the Bureau on October 3, 1939, stating that he had just received a letter from Sumner Blossom wanting to know the status of the article on espionage and before he answered Blossom's letter, he wanted to check and see what the present status was here in the Bureau. I told him that the Director had instructed that the writer get up the material which he desired as quickly as possible and that in view of the fact that it was necessary for the Director and you to leave town, at the last minute yesterday, you had asked me to call him. I told Mr. Cooper insofar as the status of the article was concerned, it remained the same as it had when we had previously spoken to him; that the Director thought the suggestions which he outlined in his letter of September 30th were excellent and that with the development of his ideas, certainly American Magazine would have a most excellent article. I told him that by reason of the very nature of the subject matter, we would be somewhat restricted and would have to be very careful in anything that was printed and certainly nothing could be printed on cases presently under investigation. He stated he appreciated this but all that he wanted were some actual instances reflecting the modus operandi of sabateurs; that they could be disguised so that no one could put their finger on them, and yet be true, and I told him any article the Director had anything to do with would have to be ~~actually correct.~~

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-323X
~~regarding a~~
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 30 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

With reference to his inquiry, ~~I told him that~~ of course it would not be possible for the Bureau to set any one figure because after all no one knows at the present time just how many spies there are, although the Bureau has a good idea and has a line on a good portion of them and is doing everything to locate the rest, but we could not set any specific number. He appreciated this and stated it was O.K. ~~I then told~~ him as soon as specific items could be secured I would call him back.

1 ENCL D

TOLSON HENDON MISS GANDY

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DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

I did this because Mr. Cooper stated he wanted to finish the article before he left Florida; that he had to go to New York and he wanted to leave the article here en route to New York. He will come through Washington on Wednesday, October 11, 1939, and on Friday, October 13th he will appear on George Jessel's radio program.

I called him back tonight after conferring with Mr. Tamm and furnished him the following items:

On one construction job, important structures were assembled in zero temperature and the sabateurs had used rivets smaller than necessary and poured water around the rivets to hold the structure in place until it could be covered.

In the installation of certain electrical equipment on a Government contract, nails were driven through a cable thus causing short-circuits.

A tool was placed near a generator, so that the subsequent vibration would cause it to fall into the equipment and cause it to get out of order.

Pieces of bent wire were placed over terminals of switchboard, governing operation of important machinery.

A metal rod was placed in a generator.

Oil was placed on commutator of a generator.

Wiring was changed so that meters and gauges would not reflect the correct working condition of equipment.

Tools have been concealed in machinery in such a way that when found it appeared they were left there by accident, when in reality had the machinery been started it would have seriously damaged it.

Nuts and bolts concealed in generators and dynamos which would cause the destruction of electrical equipment.

Every industrial plant potentially would be the target of sabateurs and fires would always have to be considered in the light of possible arson as they could be carefully planned.

I outlined briefly the item which came to light in the Rumrich Case wherein an apartment was to be lavishly appointed in Washington, permitting the entertainment of certain Governmental officials and young Army and Navy officers with the thought in mind of inducing them to gamble, causing them to seek the assistance of a loan shark who would thus get them under obligation.

I explained to him that bombs were made by separating sulphuric and picric acid by a thin piece of metal which eventually would corrode and when the two acids mixed a violent flame would result.

Mr. Cooper stated he would treat the items mentioned in the article in even more general terms than the writer and it was pointed out that it might be well to point to these items as a precautionary matter and as things that could happen. He thought this was a good idea.

He stated that in a conversation with Blossom today, Blossom asked if there was a spy menace. Cooper stated he thought Mr. Hoover would say that there was in connection with the article. He stated this was based upon the two addresses which the Director had sent him, which incidentally he stated were excellent. I told him that this could be satisfactorily worded in a casual manner.

As soon as the article is received it will be carefully reviewed and the review completed by the time you return to the City, unless you want the article immediately sent to you.

The writer will arrange either to meet Mr. Cooper's train when it arrives in Washington, or have the article picked up at 11:45 a.m., Wednesday, October 11, 1939.

Respectfully,

L. B. NICHOLS

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
SEBRING, FLORIDA

September 30-

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Dear Edgar:

I have just received the information on the subject of espionage, and while there is much here that is of basic value, I am afraid that any article I would attempt out of it would necessarily be so vague that it would suffer considerably. Therefore, I am taking the liberty of making certain suggestions which I feel sure can be handled without giving information to the enemy--whomever that might happen to be.

The purpose of this spy article, as I see it, is not to depict the activities of spies particularly, although, of course, there should be something of this sort. But more than this, it should tell the ordinary, plain every-day mam what HE can do to serve his country in counteracting the activities of spies.

However, to tell this, it is necessary to draw examples. For instance, Nick tells me that there is in New York now, a woman called The Countess, whose business it is to make contacts. As I understand it--although of course, this would not be mentioned---the Bureau does not have much of a means of putting the clamps on her, except by publicity.

Therefore, it might be well to ask the average reader in such a story if he is a Cocktail Talker, if he falls for the curiosity of a beauteous female who may pretend not to know anything, but asks everything. Then if I could have some of the stuff that has been gathered about this dame, I could draw such a picture of her that it not only would be a warning against her and her kind, but would be a tip-off to HER that the FBI knows a hell of a lot more about her than it really does---and stop her activities, as well as a lot of others who may be working.

RECORDED 94-34-20-523X

Naturally, I can see no harm whatever in telling HOW SPIES WORK. Certainly I would not be telling the spies anything they do not know, but instead would be giving wholesome warning to decent people about what to look for. Spies don't change their act---they've got certain formulas which they must follow by necessity--the asking of pertinent questions, the seeking of codes, the ferreting out of persons in monetary distress, etc.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 31 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON ✓ HENDON ✓ NICHOLS ✓

If I could have a number of these modus operandi, ILLUSTRATED BY THREE OR FOUR CASES, it would give an

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COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
SEBRING, FLORIDA

authoritative, sane, basic framework to this yarn which I believe would be of great benefit.

I think it would be sense to tell the workman that he should forget his job the minute he is finished with it, and that he should regard it as a patriotic duty to suspect the man who is just too damned interested in phases of national defense for the public's health. In this regard, I think it would be worthwhile to tell the story of the man in the airplane factory who made a trip to "a foreign country" every so often, carrying in his head the details of airplane manufacture. Since that foreign country, Germany, is now at war, and he can't go there any more, but might use other methods, I don't see where any harm can be done.

The workman who insists on reconstructing plans and so forth should be watched and I can draw on the German spy case for this.

I think it worth while to point out to the average sucker who does not know that certain things are vital parts of the national defense. such as railroad yards, railroad tunnels, canals, hangars. airplane shops etc, and that a GOOD CITIZEN THESE DAYS should not gratify his natural curiosity or go snooping into things which do not concern him in the way of manufacture, etc, thus lessening the number of persons who do go about enquiring and thus making it possible to separate the needles in the haystack.

I should like to draw attention to the fact that our worst spies do not always talk with a foreign accent. To this end, I could quote from the Thompson, Farnsworth and Rumrich cases.

water Public Utility R.R.

I should like to know some of the methods of sabateurs so that the average sucker can know one when he sees one. In all of this, I naturally would point out that the best way for America to plan for peace is to take insurance against being hoodwinked into war. By that I mean that if we should have a terrific case of sabatage, in which a number of lives were lost, hysteria might result, and peace is not insured by hysteria but by sane, cool thinking----and insurance.

I want to bring out that in these days, the American flag covers a multitude of spying. In other words, do not believe all you hear simply because the speaker is surrounded by American flags, and harps on his desire for peace, always with a big BUT connected with it. I think we should tell

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
SEBRING, FLORIDA

people to do their own thinking and let no one make up their minds for them, no matter how skillfully the words are couched.

Of course, I have much of the background for this already, and I am going into much of it merely to show you the kind of article this is intended to be---not a hootchy-kootchy thing that yells about how we are surrounded by spies, but a sane, thinking article which will help the average guy detect a spy when he runs into one. This is one time when Americans can talk too much. Talk about the ball game, the football game, and anything else of that sort. But keep quiet about what is going on at the plant, how many feet of fire hose has been ordered in a rush job, whether or not the plant is equipped for the manufacture of gas masks and all that sort of thing.

You see, the average person thinks a spy just wants to know military secrets. He has no idea of how vast a business there is in commercial secrets as well, the sailing time of vessels, the manufacture of this that and the other thing, which he can piece together and make into a picture which he can forward to his country. The average fellow doesn't know about the miserable little rats in the spy business, the myriad lice who sell bits of information for two, three or five dollars, and I believe it would lessen your load if they were taught ways and means of combatting these fellows, first explaining the racket. For instance, you will remember that in 1935, when Japan was so interested in this country's war secrets, practically every other taxicab driver in Washington was a Japanese. Whatever became of them? They're all gone now---together with the tiny bits of information they picked up for the general mosaic at a dollar or two per item.

In other words, Edgar, I believe that instead of being a piece which the Bureau should be at all alarmed about, this can be made into one which will lessen the Bureau's work. If persons didn't talk about things spies wanted to know, the spy business would drop mightily overnight.

Of course, I know much of the advice to give. However, there must be a lot more than I could use, and if I can have it, I will appreciate it. To illustrate this, I can go into some of the world war stuff. But for other illustrations, I need new stuff, which of course, must be nameless.

I also want to bring out that America is to a degree

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
SEBRING, FLORIDA

in the spot of being caught between fires, each eating at each other. I can illustrate a part of this by the Russian spy case in Los Angeles. I would like to further illustrate it by the story of Mr X, which would be, as I TOLD IT, thus:

Mr. X was the agent of a foreign government. He was here to buy military secrets. He fell into the company of a group of men who wanted to sell them. Mr. X bought them cheerfully, after melodramatic series of meetings. Departing, he took them all away with ~~zhemzxz~~ him, beautiful blueprints, plans, etc, and went ot his death in Spain, not knowing that the men he had "duped" were the spies of an opposing government, and that not one of the plans would work.

I would want to bring out from this that the ~~spyzx bysinessx~~ business is big business, with a total army of some 10,000 spying on everybody including themselves. Spies must check on spies and so forth.

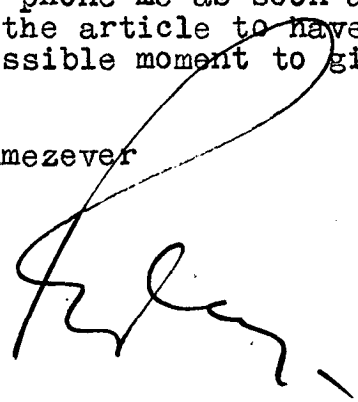
My figures

As I say, we're not telling the spies anything they don't know. But we are telling the American citizen a lot of stuff he doesn't know, all of which will be helpful to him, especially the guy out in Bokefoot, Kas., who doesn't see any ahrm in talking about the big tractor order that has been received by the town tractor plant. He, the sucker, in talking, doesn't know that this tractor order may be a part of war supplies, which may be supplemented by orders from some other factory. But a spy would know it. So keep mum about your daily job!

Do you see what I mean?

If you are agreeable to these suggestions, will you please ask Nick to phone me as soon as possible, so that I can get busy on the article to have it in to you at the quickest possible moment to give you plenty of time for Okay?

Samezever



RUSH------PERSON

Mr. J. Ede
Director,
Federal Bureau o.
Washington, D.C.

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Special Delivery

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COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
SEBRING, FLORIDA

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WASHINGTON
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1939

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Mr. Tolson	(✓)
Mr. Nathan	( )
Mr. E. A. Tamm	( )
Mr. Clegg	( )
Mr. Baughman	( )
Miss Beahm	( )
Mrs. Cleveland	( )
Mr. Coffey	( )
Mr. Crowl	( )
Mr. Drussel	( )
Mr. Egan	( )
Miss Gandy	( )
Mr. Glavin	( )
Mr. Harbo	( )
Mr. Hendon	( )
Mr. Hottel	( )
Mr. Ladd	( )
Mr. Laughlin	( )
Mr. Lester	( )
Mr. McIntire	( )
Mr. Nichols	( )
Mr. Parsons	( )
Mr. Renneberger	( )
Mr. Rosen	( )
Miss Sayre	( )
Mr. Schildecker	( )
Mr. Sears	( )
Mr. Q. Tamm	( )
Mr. Tracy	( )
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Return with File	( )
Please Initial	( )

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Sunday

My dear Mr. Hoover:

9403-4-20-524

As your name and the co-operation of the [illegible] has been mentioned quite [illegible] Designs in Scarlet by Courtney

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 12 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
LONDON
MISS GAN

Ack 10 ~~21~~ 23-39 MMC.

Ripley O Cooper (Publishers: Little, Brown and Co.), I am writing you regarding the authenticity of this book. It has really frightened me. If it is merely another attempt at sensationalism I shall try to erase it from my mind, but if in reality it is all that it purports to be, I wish you would advise me as to what, in a constructive way I could do towards cleaning up Milwaukee.

Thanking you in advance for the favor of a reply, I am,

Sincerely yours

Mrs. Fred Miller

4604 N. Murray Ave
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

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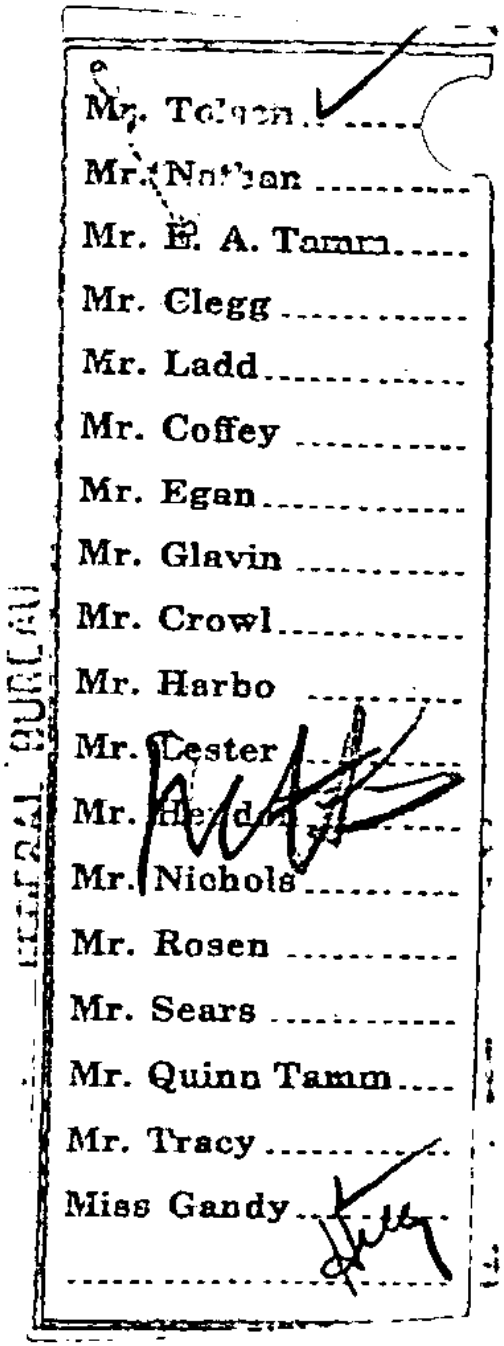

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October 23, 1939

Mrs. Fred Miller
4604 North Murray Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Mrs. Miller:

I wish to acknowledge your letter postmarked October 10, 1939, advising of your interest in Courtney Ryley Cooper's book, "Designs in Scarlet." May I assure you that in the number of years I have had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Cooper, I have found the articles prepared by him to be based entirely on fact.

The thought occurred to me that you might be interested in reading some of my recent addresses as well as copies of our Uniform Crime Reports, and I am taking the liberty of sending these to you.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tam
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Enclosure

UCR, Vol. 10, #1 & 2
Probs of Law Enf.
True Costs of Crime
The Criminals' Code
Crime and your Home

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OCT 23 1939
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

LBN:JCR October 13, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Courtney Ryley Cooper called late this afternoon. He had shown the article to Sumner Blossom, who was very much pleased with it.

Blossom made certain suggestions, however, namely, that Cooper clarify the article showing how factories and manufacturing institutions by their carelessness invite sabotage, and suggested that he devote a little more space to the characters of the individuals in the Rumrich Case. Blossom pointed out that the reference to acids was rather vague and suggested this be clarified. He also suggested to Cooper that if at all possible a paragraph might be worked in on the Nazi Bund. He told Blossom he did not know whether this could be done. I think a carefully worded paragraph might not be out of order at this time. These changes will be made by Cooper when he comes down and of course you will be informed.

Cooper then went on to point out he had had a long session with Jerome Beatty, who grew up with him on the Kansas City Star and who writes for the Saturday Evening Post and the American magazine. Beatty has just caused a very exhaustive investigation to be conducted in Georgia on conditions in the turpentine camps and has concluded that a bad condition exists in that particular state. He pointed out that the FBI investigates peonage and then takes the facts to the United States District Attorneys who say that the turpentine camps can't make money unless they pay lower wages, and accordingly he is going to blast the situation in the American magazine in a subsequent issue and is going to take to task United States Attorneys and United States Marshals and point out that the FBI needs to send an army into the South.

Cooper stated that he told Beatty that when he arrived in Washington he would send him an I.C. on an old Texas case involving peonage, wherein a Sheriff and Deputies were sent to prison. He also said he told

1 ENCL'D

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-525

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 30 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON HENDON MISS GANDY

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Beatty he would try to send him some material on how prisoners were rented out by jailors and sheriffs.

I told Cooper frankly I didn't know whether such material was available and while I was familiar with the old Texas case, nevertheless I would not give it to him until we had given the matter further consideration and certainly the Bureau could have no part whatsoever with any contemplated blasting of United States Attorneys.

Mr Cooper advised we could have no part of this 10/17/38

Cooper stated Beatty asked him about United States Marshals, whereupon Cooper informed him 95% of them were crooks and politicians.

I made no comment to this.

The I. C. that Mr. Cooper refers to is the case involving Raymond Teller and others, a copy of which is attached. I will not give him a copy of this until word is received from you. However, it is my thought that if Beatty is going to blast the United States Attorneys it would be to the Bureau's advantage to have no part in the matter, and if you approve this procedure, I will so inform Mr. Cooper.

A review of the Bureau's files reflects that a letter was received from Jerome Beatty under date of November 29, 1937, on the letterhead of "Reader's Digest" wherein Beatty advises he is starting on a world tour in a few months to write a series of articles for The Readers Digest on American men and women abroad who are living interesting lives. He states his job is to find those Americans, to collect enough information about them so he can decide which ones he should visit; that he would like to include the greatest American thief catcher who operates abroad, and asks for any help the Director can render him. This communication was acknowledged on December 10, 1937, by the Director, and Beatty was informed that the Director had no suggestions along the line of his inquiry, and referred him to Honorable A. L. Dixon, Home Office, Whitehall, S.W. I, London, England.

Mr. Cooper stated that Beatty is a very reliable man whom he could vouch for and who is an admirer of the Bureau and his only thought in the matter is to give him this I. C. in order that Beatty would be assured that the FBI does its duty.

I told Cooper that I mentioned to him sometime ago the possibility of an article on little known deeds of the G-Men, wherein we could go into the matter of peonage. He recalled the conversation but stated he would like to get some material for Beatty if at all possible.

He also stated that when he arrived in Washington he wanted to mention some ideas which he has on an article on communism under his own signature or under some pen name, thus not bringing the Bureau into the picture. I told him we could talk about this when he arrived.

A copy of the espionage article with noted suggestions is attached.

Respectfully,

L. B. NICHOLS

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

LBN:JCR October 17, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

For record purposes, there is attached hereto the final draft of the article "Through The Spy Glass" by J. Edgar Hoover with Courtney Ryley Cooper, including your suggestions given me over the telephone on October 16, 1939.

I talked to Mr. Mulcahy about the article and he read it over at home last night. He stated he thought it was an excellent article and the only question which he raised was the fact that probably some of the reporters and writers who have requested similar material might raise some question about this. However, he stated it was his job to take care of them. He did make a very excellent suggestion, however, that the Director might possibly give out a short release a few days before the article is put on the stands, not referring to the article, but merely making reference to the espionage situation and what citizens can do. I think this is a good idea and if at all possible, it might be something that would be highly desirable to do. Mr. Mulcahy had no suggestions whatever to make with reference to the article.

It was placed in the mail today and transmitted to Mr. Sumner Blossom by a letter signed by Mr. Cooper. I also wish to advise that I called Mr. Blossom and told him that Mr. Cooper had asked that I convey to him the message that the article had been approved and was being placed in the mails. He inquired about the Director and asked that his regards be extended to him.

Respectfully,

L. B. NICHOLS

1 ENCL D

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-526

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 30 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON HENDON MISS GANDY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9143 WSB/dcg

LBN:JCR

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

October 27, 1939

RDHD 94-3-4-20-526

Mr. Courtney Byley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE ____ BY ____

Dear Byley:

Upon my return to the City late last night Nick advised me of your letter of October 21st and in accordance with your desire, I am attaching a memorandum which I believe will furnish you with the desired information. I think it would be well to treat the material set forth in the attached memorandum only in general terms, although I concur with you that the items mentioned will materially strengthen the article.

With reference to the J. C. Cherry case, I wish to advise that the facts developed were presented to the United States Attorney who was of the opinion they did not indicate a violation of the Peonage Statute.

I am also enclosing four memoranda dealing with some peonage cases which the Bureau has investigated in the past.

There is enclosed a copy of my autographed photograph to Philip Stern, whom you mentioned on your last trip.

Clyde and I regret so much that we did not get to see you while you were here. I had anticipated that I would return to Washington by the end of the week but was detained on an important matter which arose at San Diego.

With kind regards to Gen and you,

Sincerely,

Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Enclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
I.C. #50-1332
NOV 2 1939
50-558
50-43
P.M. 50-1103
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OCT 31 6 42 PM '39
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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The following article entitled "Senate Defeats Bill To Ban 'Third Degree'" was published in the April 23, 1937, issue of the New York American:

"Albany, April 22 - Charges of police brutality in New York City were debated today as the Senate overwhelmingly defeated a bill intended to abolish the 'third degree'.

"The bill, sponsored by Assemblyman Kelley, Manhattan Democrat, passed the lower House last week. Although it was understood Gov. Lehman favored the measure, only four Senators voted for it.

"Senator Quinn, Manhattan Democrat, leading the fight for the bill, charged the police with 'clubbing and beating in the back room of the police stations.' He said:

"'If we want to have respect for the law, we certainly don't get it in the back room of a station house. No know what happens there. I believe we should have quick arraignments, quick trials and quick sentences.

"'An intelligent detective doesn't have to beat a criminal to make him confess. I know the district attorneys are against this bill, but if a district attorney has a case he doesn't need police brutality to make it for him. Let law enforcement start with the law enforcement authorities.'

"Senator McNaboe, also a Manhattan Democrat, who led the opposition, praised the New York Police Department and Commissioner Valentine. He said:

"'Are we to give the criminal an even break? Does the criminal give the law-abiding citizen an even break?'

"The beating allegedly administered to Joseph Gedeon, father of the murdered Veronica Gedeon, was cited by Senator Quinn as an instance of the 'third degree'.

"Dominick Guariglia, 17, accused slayer of Detective Michael J. Foley, charged in Homicide Court yesterday that he was constantly being beaten by police and that four of his teeth had been knocked out during 'backroom beatings'.

"The prisoner's attorney, Russell Leiberman, asked Magistrate Brough for commitment papers certifying that Guariglia shall be examined by a physician.

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"Meanwhile, the Grand Jury instructed Assistant District Attorney Dolohanty to prepare first degree murder indictments against Guariglia and five other men for the killing of the detective April 10, during a holdup in a Second Ave. coffee house.

"The Grand Jurors, who said they would commend the work of Detective John A. Gallagher, partner of Detective Foley, to Commissioner Valentine, are expected to file the indictments today with Judge Allen in General Sessions Court. Decides Guariglia, who lives at 219 Henry St., those named are:

"Arthur Deidman, 17, of 443 Clairemont Parkway, The Bronx; Joseph O'Loughlin, 22, of 295 E. Broadway, who is in Bellevue Hospital with a bullet wound inflicted during the holdup and Philip Chaleff, 26, of 39 Canal St. The fifth man was described as John Doe.

"Magistrate Brough granted the commitment papers and remanded the prisoners without bail for examination Monday.

"Charges that Mineola, L. I., police had administered the 'third degree' to two youths arrested for allegedly driving an unregistered car were made yesterday by the American Civil Liberties Union.

"Lloyd Preston, Jr., 18, of 26 Marine Ave., Bay Ridge, and Lemon Pickering, 19, of 19 Arlington Pl., Brooklyn, were beaten by Nassau County detectives last Friday in Garden City, L. I., it was alleged.

"A letter urging 'severe disciplinary measures against police officers involved' was sent to Sheriff Hendrick, the New York offices of the Union announced.

"According to the Union, the youths, both employes of the National City Bank, were arrested as Preston, who has a driving learner's permit, practiced turning under Pickering guidance."

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Letters from U. S. Embassy to Milwaukee Office dated 5/29/39 & 5/26/39. 62-54292-1

October 25, 1939

Andero Oscar Emanuel Anderson supposedly hanged himself in the Superior County Jail, Superior, Wisconsin, on May 3, 1933. Prior to this time a number of other prisoners had apparently hanged themselves in this Jail. Mr. Andrew E. Anderson, father of the individual who supposedly hanged himself, stated that he suspected members of the Superior, Wisconsin, Police Department of hanging his son, and stated that he had hired a doctor, Edward L. Theringer of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to perform an autopsy on his son, and that it had been ascertained by a private detective, whom Mr. Anderson also had hired to investigate the case, that the local coroner, Dr. Smith, had paid Dr. Theringer $200.00 not to divulge the results of the autopsy which he performed. This information was received from Mr. Anderson.

A convict by the name of Kennedy, now serving a twelve-year sentence for forgery in the Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola, Louisiana, has made statements that Joe Leslie, who is the jailer at the Caddo Parish Jail, Shreveport, Louisiana, for the sum of $300.00, gave Kennedy hacksaw blades with which three of the prisoners made their escape. Leslie, of course, denied furiously having sold or given these blades to inmate Kennedy.

Harry Walton, a reporter, spent three days and nights in the Chicago House of Correction as an inmate. This House of Correction is known as the Bridewell. In a series of articles which appeared in the Chicago American on May 22 to 25, 1939, inclusive, revealed the conditions which presently exist in this Jail. These articles reflected that this House of Correction was one of the most filthy jails in existence. There is no segregation of the inmates and the sanitary conditions are deplorable. He stated that in the cells one bucket was available for drinking water and one available for other uses. The food was so unpalatable and poorly prepared that it was impossible to consume it. "Old timers" and "trusties" served as trusties and performed the duties that ordinarily are accomplished by the guards. It was found that in order to secure jobs which would afford exercise to the inmates, that they could be purchased through the trusties, usually with cigarettes. The reporter stated that as a jail the Bridewell is a disgraceful blight. It was learned that when a prisoner was brought into the Bridewell, he was forced to dump out all tobacco and cigarettes when he entered. However, he was furnished with a pamphlet which gave the price list of supplies obtainable from the commissary and the tobacco which he was compelled to discard was included in that list.

Sheriff Gordon Moorhead of Ocala, Florida, has advised that Chief of Police L. C. Sims at Dunnellon, Florida, requested that he, the Sheriff, send a Deputy to Dunnellon to get two negroes and bring them to the County Jail. Sims was reported to have stated "say, send a Deputy who can keep his mouth shut." Two Deputies were dispatched to Dunnellon. The negroes then showed the Deputies a tree from which they claimed to have been hanged and the Deputies found that the limb over which the rope had been thrown was scarred. This hanging of the negroes was supposed

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to have been perpetrated by Chief of Police Sims and Night Police Officer Lawton Beale of Dunnellon, Florida. Constable A. F. Hintze, Dunnellon, Florida, has informed that about the first of July, 1939, a burglary was committed at Dunnellon, and that the two negro boys were arrested by Chief of Police Sims, and that after their arrest, an attempt was evidently made to obtain confessions from them, and that they were beaten, and finally, according to the negroes, a rope was obtained by a local jeweler and was used to hang the negroes from a tree limb in the woods near Dunnellon. The negroes were not killed. Constable Hintze swore out a warrant in State Court for the arrest of Sims and Beale on charges of assault with intent to commit manslaughter. The case was to be considered by the State Grand Jury during October, 1939 at Ocala, Florida. The results of the prosecution of Chief of Police Sims and Night Police Officer Beale have not been ascertained to date.

On June 27, 1939, a newspaper item in the Louisville Courier-Journal, reflected that the Civil Service Board at Louisville, Kentucky, exonerated Chief of Detectives Joseph F. Stewart and Detective M. J. McDonald; suspended for two weeks Detectives Bert Ross and Robert P. Harrison, and reprimanded Lieutenant Spalding Michot, following a lengthy hearing of charges that a prisoner, Jerry Gogan, was beaten in the Detective Bureau. A member of the Board announced that the Board did not find any of the officers guilty of "third degree" methods, and that the suspension of Harrison and Ross was because of their carelessness in not keeping the prisoner handcuffed. Detective Ross testified that Gogan had been arrested on June 18, for attempted safe breaking and had attempted to grab his revolver from his holster. Detective Harrison claimed that Gogan kicked him on the shin during the melee when he had attempted to grab the revolver. All three officers, Detective Harrison, Detective Ross, and Lieutenant Michot, admitted striking Gogan in an effort to subdue him. The charges against the officers were brought by Frank R. Cahill, Jr., an attorney, and alleged that Gogan was brutally beaten during questioning at the detective headquarters.

An editorial in the Raleigh, North Carolina, News and Observer on July 8, 1939, stated that an application for habeas corpus was brought by Raymond Prettyman before Judge Eugene O'Dunne in Maryland. Prettyman had been sentenced to six months in the House of Correction in Anne Arundel County, but instead of being taken to the House of Correction, he was lodged in the County Jail at Wicomico County at Salisbury, Maryland, for a period of over three months. Prettyman was appointed the jail cook, and this position gave him access to the jail stores, which included whiskey. One night Prettyman and the assistant turnkey (on the invitation of the latter) went into the jail stores and became thoroughlyintoxicated by the whiskey. Prettyman walked out of the jail, taking with him $93.00 from a box which represented money supposed to be held in safekeeping for other prisoners. The money is understood to have been divided into small amounts in five different envelopes, and when Prettyman was arrested he was charged with five counts of larceny, although, according to Judge O'Dunne in law he had committed only one theft. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 in each case and to serve 18 months in the House of Correction in each case, the sentenced to run consecutively, thus resulting in a total of $250 in fines and seven and one-half years in prison. Judge O'Dunne ordered Prettyman

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released from the House of Correction on a writ of habeas corpus, according to the news item. Judge O'Dunne was quoted as having said, "If the facile pen of Arthur Train embalmed this legal history in the literature of law, most readers would think it fiction, somewhat overdrawn."

The Herald-Advertiser, Huntington, West Virginia, in its December 4, 1936, issue stated that Chief of Police Lee Dillon "forbade transfer of drunks and other minor offenders to state jurisdiction via the justice-of-peace courts." The news item described what was going on under the surface" as follows: "A patrolman arrests a drunk. He takes him before a justice of the peace who gives the prisoner a fine or jail sentence, generally both. The magistrate writes up the case, makes out commitment papers and the constable takes the drunk to the county jail. For their services, respectively, the magistrate receives $3.75, the constable $1 and the policeman who made the arrest may or may not get $1 bonus from the justice of the peace by way of encouragement to bring in more drunks. The sheriff, who has charge of the county jail, does not object (and there is nothing he can do about it if he would) because he gets 42 cents a day for feeding the prisoner. All these fees - to the magistrate, the constable and the sheriff - are guaranteed by the county! For drunk or other misdemeanor culprits pay fines and costs account against them but the county does.....Chief Dillon's order, which threatened to put a crimp in the income of justices of the peace, roused them to immediate action. Constables were deputized and set to work rounding up cats; reports are current that one of the magistrates himself was scouting around and he did make several arrests, while one constable was said to have been operating outside his district."

On the same date it was stated in an editorial that "On Friday the County Commissioners paid Cabell County's Sheriff (O. H. Phipps) $2,880.56 for operating his Boarding House for prisoners in the County jail during the month of November. This was exactly $4.22 less than the bill for October, which in turn was the smallest month of the fiscal year that began on July 1." The editorial then sets forth figures showing that from July through November the Sheriff had been paid $15,284, and stated that these figures "represent the fees which the sheriff has collected at the rate of 42 cents per day per prisoner on an average daily jail population of 253 throughout the 153 days of the fiscal year. Nobody can say exactly what it has cost the sheriff to feed these unfortunates since the first of July, but the City of Huntington last year spent only 9 cents per day for food for each city prisoner. However, if it cost him 10 cents per day per prisoner, he has spent only $3,639 of the $15,284 he has collected,.....leaving him a profit of $11,645 on his Boarding House up to the first day of December."

On May 7, 1939, the Herald Advertiser stated..."The 42 cents per day fee.....is intended as a maximum figure beyond which the Sheriff cannot charge, but the fact is that the Sheriff computes his Boarding House bill by multiplying the total prisoners-days by the 42 cent maximum fee. We believe it is not costing him more than 12 cents per day to feed each prisoner, so that his profits for the first 10 months of the fiscal year should be in the neighborhood of $22,000. That is in addition to his salary, of $4,800 a year, his fees for feeding federal prisoners, his salary for acting as city treasurer and his bonus for collecting more than 98 per cent of listed taxes."

A report concerning the existing conditions in a Midwestern Penitentiary has been made by an unknown individual.

It is alleged that a prison official, on the morning of September 21, 1938, made the following statement: "I feel tough this morning." Just about that time an inmate passed by him and the official yelled at him to stop. The inmate kept on walking. The official went after him, picked him up and carried him into the North Cell House Number 2 in the silent section. In the presence of another prison official and two inmates, the official knocked the inmate down and kicked him at least twenty or thirty times. The inmate died in the prison hospital on September 29, 1938. At an inquest the official testified that he accidentally stepped on the inmate.

An inmate, on May 11, 1939, was confined to the infirmary at North Cell House Number 2, and was removed from there to Number 6 gallery in Cell House Number 1. A prison official and another inmate, for some unknown reason, beat the inmate up. He had approximately thirty-three convulsions and was taken to the hospital. The prison doctor refused to accept the inmate and sent him back. On May 17, 1939, he made the following deathbed statement: "Officer and inmate slugged me." The prison doctor attributed death to paresis of the brain.

The prison official in charge of the quarry borrowed $20.00 from an inmate who works for him, and when the inmate demanded his money back he was told to forget about it. The inmate saw the prison chaplain and told him the story and the chaplain advised the official to return the money, which he did, but the inmate served sixty-two days in a punishment cell.

On March 25, 1939, an inmate notified a prison official that he was sick and needed medical attention, but his request was disregarded. On March 27th the inmate asked another official for medical attention but received none. On March 29, 1939, the inmate was removed to the hospital where it was found that he had double pneumonia and he died on April 1, 1939.

A prison inmate told an official that his people had deposited in a bank $1,000 in escrow, and this money was drawn out by two officials. Each received $500.00 for their part in aiding in the escape of five convicts in November, 1938.

An individual was arrested by the Police Department at Hazen, Arkansas, at the request of the Tulsa, Oklahoma, Police Department. At the time he was turned over to officers of the Tulsa Police Department

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he executed a signed statement confessing to a burglary, and in addition made statements regarding the Hot Springs, Arkansas, Police Department. He stated that he had been arrested on a Saturday evening for being drunk and disturbing the peace, and when he was booked at the Police Station he had $680 in cash on his person. He stated that the Desk Sergeant put the money in an envelope and sealed it up. The next morning when this individual was released he advised that they accepted $20.00 from him to make bond for he and his wife who had been arrested with him the night before. The Desk Sergeant, it is alleged, told him that if he would give him $80.00 more that the case would be done away with. Upon examining the envelope it was found that $300 was missing and he finally left the Police Station with $280.00. Two officers of the Tulsa Police Department were inclined to believe this story inasmuch as their investigation reflected that the above-mentioned individual had obtained about $1,000 in cash in the burglary and had placed $700.00 of that amount in the safe of the Arkansas Loan Company and had withdrawn same only a short time prior to his arrest by the Hot Springs Police Department.

In 1933, Young Fikes and his wife Alberta Fikes, together with Robert Fikes were employed on the farm of Mr. John Suttle located near Felix, Alabama. Because of a disagreement in the wages that were supposed to have been paid to these Negroes all three of them left the farm of Mr. Suttle in March, 1937, and proceeded to the farm owned by Mr. T. H. Wall located in Blount County, Alabama.

During the first part of April, 1937, John Suttle appeared before a Justice of the Peace, E. C. Washburn, Perry County, Alabama, and swore out a warrant against Young Fikes and Robert Fikes charging them with "obtaining money and goods by false pretenses." Emmett F. Plummer was employed as a tenant farmer on the Suttle farm. He and Deputy Sheriff Jack K. Townsend of Perry County took the warrant for the arrest of these Negroes and proceeded to the farm owned by Wall in Blount County, Alabama. They gave the warrant to the Sheriff's Office of Blount County and Deputy Sheriff Carter J. Millican and Deputy Sheriff T. H. Musgrove, who proceeded to Mr. Wall's farm and took into custody Young Fikes, Alberta Fikes and Robert Fikes. They were brought to the county jail at Oneonta, Alabama, where they were lodged for the night. The next morning Plummer and Deputy Sheriff Townsend took custody of these Negroes and carried them back to the farm of Mr. Suttle, where they were forced to work and were threatened if they attempted to leave the farm again.

When Justice of the Peace E. C. Washburn was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI, he could not find the warrant that had been issued for the arrest of these individuals. He stated that when the Negroes were returned by Deputy Sheriff Townsend they were brought before him and were released when Emmett F. Plummer made arrangements to pay the cost of court, which was approximately $10.00. There was no trial

and Mr. Washburn stated that there were no removal proceedings held for the removal of the Negroes from Blount County to Perry County.

On March 16, 1939, the facts in the instant case were presented to the Federal Grand Jury sitting in Mobile, Alabama, and on March 18, 1939, an indictment was returned against John W. Suttle, Pettus Morgan Suttle, J. Freeman Suttle, Jr., Emmett F. Plummer and E. C. Washburn, charging them with violation of the Federal Peonage Statutes. On March 24, 1939, all subjects were apprehended and their bonds were posted at $1,000 each, to await trial on the charges of the indictment. Each of the subjects made the bond and were released.

PLEASE ENCLOSE DIRECTOR'S PHOTOGRAPH

To be autographed to: *Philip Stern*

Suggested: "With all good wishes"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dw

INVESTIGATION DISCLOSES: *12-year-old boy very much interested in the G-Men. Nephew of Benay Benuta, star in "Kiss the Boys Goodbye" Courtney Ryley Cooper asked that photo be sent to him.*

RD-6

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

LBN:JCR

October 27, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

While Courtney Ryley Cooper was in Washington he asked if the Director would send a copy of his autographed photograph to Philip Stern, the twelve-year-old nephew of Benay Benuta, star in "Kiss the Boys Goodbye". He said Stern is very much interested in the G-men and that he would be very happy to receive a copy of the Director's photo.

A letter is attached.

Respectfully,

L. B. NICHOLS

Venuta

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145WEB/dag

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94-3-4-20-526X
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 6 19[illegible]
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF [illegible]

TOLSON
MISS GANDY

1 ENCL.

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
SEBRING, FLORIDA

October 21-39

Dear Nick:

It occurs to me that the police brutality story would be strengthened if I had something about the hundred and one forms of graft, peonage (legal) and other rackets which jails, workhouses and sheriffs levy on prisoners. Excessive charges for this and that, the working out of fines, etc.

No doubt you have some other instances of peonage than the one you sent me concerning J.C.Cherry at St. Francis County, Ark . This, incidentally would seem, from the report, to have merited investigation by the FBI. Was a case ever made on it?

If I could have a short memo on this subject, bulwarked by perhaps a case or two--not the old one in Texas---it might help a lot, if such things exist.

Samezever

Ryley

ack 7/39

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/5/84 BY 9145 WEB/dwg

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94-3-4-20-526X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 6 19[illegible]
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON HANSON MISS HANDY

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Nathan	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Crowl	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sears	
Miss Gandy	

LBN:JCR

November 4, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

For record purposes, I am attaching hereto a wire from Sumner Blossom addressed to Courtney Ryley Cooper advising that the espionage article would appear in the January issue to be published December 15th.

The letter from Cooper, attached, requires no answer.

Respectfully,

L. B. NICHOLS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/kcg

1 ENCL D

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-52X
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 13 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
SEBRING, FLORIDA

Dear Nick:

Here's ~~Ems~~ the dope on that matter you asked me about.

Samezever

Ryley.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dtg

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RECORDED

94-3-4-20-527X
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 13 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
HENDON

BY DIRECT WIRE FROM

WESTERN UNION

1223

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1939 OCT 31 AM 11 22

MPT31 21 SER=NEWYORK NY 31 1106A

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER=

:ESPIONAGE JUST UNDER THE WIRE INTO JANUARY ISSUE PUBLISHED DECEMBER FIFTEENTH. WE WOULDNT LIKE OTHER PUBLICATION PRIOR TO JANUARY FIRST. REGARDS=

SUMNER BLOSSOM.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

9-13-1-20-52 1X

COPY (gmr)

LBN:bw November 3, 1939

94-3-4-20-5291X1

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:

Nick has referred to me your letter of October 26, 1939 transmitting the item which Mr. Winburn R. Pierse, Jr. of Anderson, Indiana had forwarded to you. The story, to say the least, is quite amazing and I was glad to have it.

With reference to the Japanese kidnaping case, as Nick informed you over the telephone, it was my idea that you could use the case as an illustration in connection with the article on third-degre tactics, although at the present time the case has not been completed. As soon as the case has come to trial, however, I will of course let you know.

I am returning Mr. Pierse's story to you since I thought you might like to keep it for your files.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Enclosure

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-5121-2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlq

C O P Y (gmr)

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

Sebring, Florida

October 26-39

Dear Nick:

Thanks so much for sending me the Japanese kidnapping case which certainly is an interesting thing.

Of course it will fit in fine, the only drawback being the danger of libel inasmuch as, from this IC, the men have only been indicted with no trial results.

I should be glad if Mr. Hoover could give me a though on this matter --- that is, how far I can go in referring to the case inasmuch as it has not yet been brought to trial. Of course, I can look after the libel end--I just am asking the Bureau's attitude in the case since there have not yet been any convictions. It certainly is a weird thing.

Herewith, I also am sending you some material which was sent me by one Winburn R. Pierse Jr., of Anderson, Indiana, who represents himself as a former newspaper man. He lives at 1504 Ohio Avenue.

Certainly, if investigation should show these reports to be true, especially the accusation that 16 percent of the entire police force is composed of ex-convicts, it is worthy of being included in Mr. Hoover's collection on corruption.

Samezever

S/ Ryley

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-5277X1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 13 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-50219-X

LBN/bw

October 30, 1939

[redacted]

94-3-4-20-528

Mr. Courtney Dyley Cooper
233 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Dear Dyley:

In accordance with your wire I am attaching hereto the Identification Order which was issued on Benjamin James Dickson, which will supply you with his physical description and fingerprint classification. Likewise, I am enclosing another Wanted Notice that was issued on Dickson.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

Enclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
OCT 30 1939
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OCT 30 5 20 PM '39
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 30 1939

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Candy

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SEBRING FLO OCT 30 1939 807A

J EDGAR HOOVER

DIRECTOR FBI US DEPT JUSTICE WASHDC

DEAR EDGAR: WILL YOU PLEASE ASK NICK TO AIR MAIL ME PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND FINGERPRINT CLASSIFICATION OF BENJAMIN JAMES DICKSON SUBJECT OF IC SEVEN TWO FIVE SIX ONE. BEST REGARDS

Courtney RYLEY. Cooper

909A

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94-3-4-20-528

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 30 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON NICHOLS HENDON ONE

Ack 10/30/39 SBM

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

FCH:JC

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

November 9, 1939

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Headon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Searo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HENDON

The attached narrative entitled "Crime Camp," has been carefully reviewed and checked, and the following suggestions are made:

The first paragraph of page one is devoted to the information which appeared on the Identification Order issued on Benjamin James Dickson, however, in the last line of the paragraph the sentence "Keep Close Watch On Tourist Camps," did not appear on the I.O.

In the last paragraph of page two it is indicated that Benjamin Dickson was 25 years of age, when in 1937, he received a commutation of sentence from a prison term in Jefferson City, Missouri. Benjamin Dickson was born on December 30, 1912, thus it appears that he had just passed his 24th birthday.

On page 3, lines 11 and 12, it is indicated that while Benjamin Dickson and Stella Mae were on the Pacific Coast they spent most of their time in tourist camps. The Bureau files do not corroborate this statement.

In lines 16, 17 and 18 on page 3 it was related that an eight-year-old girl was raped in a tourist camp. From the information set forth in the story it was impossible to establish the authenticity of this statement, however, the author has advised that although this is not a part of the Bureau record, it is a matter of record obtained by him through contacts with police departments and court records.

In the first sentence on page 4 the statement is made that the first robbery committed by Benjamin Dickson and his wife occurred within two weeks of the marriage at Elkton, South Dakota, where they celebrated Stella Mae's sixteenth birthday by holding up the bank. These individuals were married on August 3, 1938, and this robbery took place on August 25th which was approximately three weeks after their marriage. They robbed the bank on the day before Stella Mae's sixteenth birthday, and not on her birthday.

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On page 4, paragraph 2, lines 9, 10 and 11, it is related that the employees and customers of the bank in Brookings, South Dakota, were held captive for two hours until the vault opened at

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

10:30. The Bureau files do not substantiate this statement, and the records reflect that the customers were allowed to enter and leave the bank, were not held captive, and were not molested in any way. It appears that they did not know that a robbery was in progress.

In the next to the last sentence in the first paragraph on page 4 it is indicated that the loot obtained in this robbery was "more than fifty thousand dollars." It would be more accurate to state that it was almost $50,000.

In the last sentence in paragraph 1 on page 4 it is stated that after two months they decided to return to Topeka, Kansas. The records of the Bureau reflect that the robbery occurred on October 31, 1938 and they returned to Topeka on November 21, 1938, which was a little less than a month.

On page 6, lines 5 and 6, it is indicated that Stella Mae Dickson was captured the day after Bennie was killed in St. Louis. Dickson was killed on April 6, 1939, and Stella was taken into custody on the morning of April 8, 1939, two days later.

On page 7, paragraph 1 it is related that two elderly women made a tour of New England and stayed at tourist camps etc. It is not possible to establish the authenticity of this statement due to the lack of information given.

On page 9, last line the statement is made that Norris had served three prison terms. The criminal record reflects that he had at that time served only two prison terms, although he had been arrested more than twice.

On page 11, paragraph 1, the activities of Lester Brockelhurst were set forth, and the statement is made that he frequently stopped at tourist camps. Following his capture he bragged that he had been able to elude officers for many months by staying at tourist camps. This statement could not be substantiated by the Bureau's files, but it is noted that the author has advised that the Brockelhurst case was a matter of record and that the facts had been gathered by him from contacts with police departments or from court records.

On page 14, line 4, "Sparger," is incorrectly spelled. It should be "Spargur." In the last paragraph on page 14, it is related that two girls hitch-hiked their way about the country in trucks and murdered a farmer for $100.00. The scarcity of information makes it impossible to verify this statement in the Bureau's files.

On page 15, sentences 2 and 3, it is related that Velma West, who had escaped from Marysville State Reformatory in Ohio, boasted that it had been easy for her to get about the country and to live and she had been carried from state to state by truck drivers, living at tourist camps. The records of the Bureau are not complete regarding the activities of Velma West, and this statement could not be substantiated.

On page 17, paragraph 1, there is set forth the result of a survey made by a southern college in regard to individuals who frequented tourist camps, which camps were declared assignation camps. From the information set forth it was not possible to corroborate this statement.

In the last sentence on page 19 and continuing on page 20, there is related the case of a woman who managed to get her victim sufficiently drunk that she was able to rob him of a diamond ring. She then beat him so terribly that he later died. The Bureau files do not substantiate this information.

On page 20 in paragraphs 1 and 2, the latter continuing on page 21, there are set forth statements regarding divorce detectives, divorce attorneys, badger workers, and marijuana sellers. Mention is made of a big dope raid by the Federal Narcotics Bureau. The Bureau files did not substantiate this statement, however, the author has advised that this information is a matter of record as obtained by him from other sources.

On page 21, the first paragraph, sentence 4, the author sets forth a suggestion that in order to clean up the tourist camps that some hotel organization should establish a chain of suburban retreats, which would act as tourist camps. The question arises here as to the advisability of making this statement which necessarily condemns all present managers of tourist camps and suggests that one particular group of hotels take them over.

On page 22, first paragraph, third sentence, the statement is made that in one state an effort was made to regulate tourist camps, and a law was passed providing that no one could be licensed to operate a camp who had ever been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude. The question arises here as to whether or not this is not a fairly definite statement which will enable anyone to easily ascertain the state and county which has passed this law.

The author of this story has very excellently treated his subject and it is the opinion of the writer that in view of the fact that the article will be published over the Director's name that possibly it goes too far in its indictment of certain law enforcement officials, and especially as on page 7 where reference is made to

the "itching hand of a county sheriff or judge." This statement might be construed by all county sheriffs and judges as possibly an indictment against them. Also on page 8 in the first paragraph county officers are referred to as "slimy county officer."

Respectfully,

F. C. Holloman

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
SEBRING, FLORIDA

November 4-39

Dear Nick:

Here is the tourist camp article, which I think shaped up into a rather powerful indictment, at the same time, giving the honest guys a break and attempting to show them a way out.

You will note that there are several instances cited, such as a rape in California, the Brokkelhurst case, the actions of divorce attorneys, etc, that are not a part of the Bureau record. All this stuff, however, is matter of record, either gathered by me from contacts with police departments in various cities, or matters of court record.

Samezever

Ryley

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 28 1939
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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-160

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

CT:DSS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Posen
Mr. Soars
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Date November 3, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

For purposes of record, there is attached hereto a copy of the final draft of the article entitled "Crime Camp" for the American Magazine.

Kindly note the attached memorandum addressed to me on November 15 by Mr. Mulcahy approving this article.

Clyde Tolson

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1 ENCL. C

SPECIAL EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Justice
Washington

November 15, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CLYDE B. TOLSON
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Thanks for the opportunity to read this.

It looks O. K. to me.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph A. Mulcahy,
Special Executive Assistant to the Attorney General

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TOLSON
NICHOLS

1 ENCL. C

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Nathan ✓
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Naughton
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Schildecker ✓
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy ✓

Date November 16, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

As you instructed, this afternoon the writer met the following members of the "ICE FOLLIES" upon their arrival at the Bureau:

Miss NAOME WOLD, Annapolis Hotel, Washington, D.C.
Miss MARJORIE LANG, same
Miss PEGGY AMLONEY, same
Miss MARIE NELSON, same

They were accompanied by Mr. BEN MORGAN, publicity man for the Follies, Riverside Stadium, Washington, D.C.

Prior to the taking of a photograph, the writer escorted the group and COURTNEY RILEY COOPER on a short tour which included the Director's inner office and the Exhibit Rooms. Limited time prevented a more extended tour of the Bureau.

A photograph of one of the girl's being fingerprinted by Mr. NOON was taken in the Exhibit Room.

They all appeared enthusiastic about the Bureau, but expressed their regrets in not being able to meet you or the Director.

RECORDED
Respectfully,

T.E. Naughten

94-3-4-20-53

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 17 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
HENDON
MISS GANDY

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CT:DSS

November 20, 1939

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:

Clyde has advised me of your inquiry concerning Frances Fulton. A check has been made of our files but no record of her was located.

I am indeed grateful to you for your helpfulness to us here last week.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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94-3-4520-533

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LBN:MLJ December 1, 1939

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:

Mr. Ben Morgan was kind enough to send to the Bureau copies of photographs which were taken recently in the Exhibit Room, showing two members of the Ice Follies being fingerprinted while you were witnessing the procedure.

I am enclosing one of the photographs which I thought you might like to have for your scrapbook.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

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Enclosure

THE EDITOR'S OFFICE
THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE
NEW YORK

December 7, 1939

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Four Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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

Dear Edgar:

I think there will be no difficulty about your getting the illustration. Technically, the title and all illustrations remain with the artist. However, I am going to see Mr. Talburt in Washington on Saturday when I go down for the Gridiron dinner and I'll ask him to waive these rights, and you should have the drawing some time early next week.

My best to you,

Sincerely,

Summer Blossom

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TOLSON
NICHOLS
MISS GANDY

CT:DSS

December 4, 1939

Mr. Sumner Blosson
Editor, ~~American Magazine~~
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York

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Dear Bloss:

I thought the set-up of the article "Stamping out the Spies," was particularly good.

As you know, I have collected original drawings for several years which pertain to the activities of the FBI and I would like very much to be able to secure the original of the drawing which appears on page 21 of the January issue of the American in connection with the spy article. I thought perhaps you could assist me in this matter.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Handon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 7 1939
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FCH:JC

December 18, 1939

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-5357

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter received from Mr. Salvador Nelson, Executive Secretary of the United States Patriotic Society, 512 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, expressing a desire to distribute copies of the article concerning espionage and sabotage which appeared in the January 1940 issue of the American Magazine, to the members of his Society.

There is also being enclosed a copy of my reply to Mr. Nelson.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Cordially,

John Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

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DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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FCH:JC

December 18, 1939

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor, American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-534

Dear Bloss:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the letter received from Mr. Salvador Nelson, Executive Secretary of the United States Patriotic Society, 512 Fifth Avenue, New York City, in which he expressed a desire to distribute copies of the article concerning espionage and sabotage which appeared in the January 1940 issue of the American Magazine.

Mr. Nelson has been advised that his request is being referred to you for any action which you deem advisable.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Cordially,

John Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Keedon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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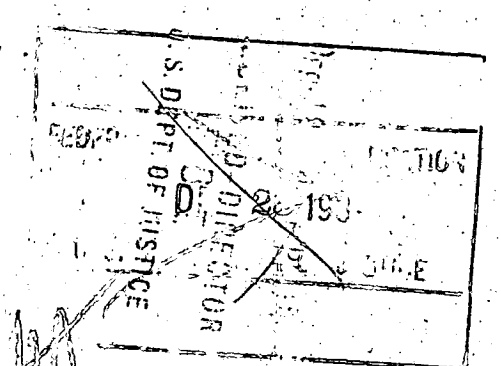

FCH:JC

December 18, 1939

Mr. Salvador Nelson
Executive Secretary
United States Patriotic Society
512 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-5357-1

Dear Mr. Nelson:

I have your letter of December 12, 1939, in which you so kindly referred, in a commendatory manner, to the article concerning espionage and sabotage which appeared in the January 1940 issue of the American Magazine.

In reference to your desire to distribute copies of this article in a condensed form to the members of your Society, I wish to advise that your request is being referred to Mr. Sumner Blossom, Editor of the American Magazine.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nelson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
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Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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Founded in 1899

United States Patriotic Society

INCORPORATED 1925

512 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK · LAckawanna 4-9652

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National Chairman for Patriotic Affairs

HON. JOHN R. DAVIES
President

COL. WALTER P. CORBETT
Vice-President

EDWIN FRANCIS KELLOGG
National Secretary

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Former Pres. Georgetown University
Washington, D. C.

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Governor of New Jersey

HON. CORDELL HULL
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HON. WILLIAM H. KING
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U. S. Senator, Connecticut

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Governor of Maryland

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Former Ambassador to Denmark

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United States Senator, Maryland

HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Jr.

HON. HENRIK SHIPSTEAD
U. S. Senator, Minnesota

HON. ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG
U. S. Senator, Michigan

Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

December 12, 1939

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Your article which appeared in the current issue of the American Magazine, requesting all citizens throughout the country to help in the stamping out of spies and other subversive influences, has met with a good deal of favorable comment and was warmly approved by the Board of Directors of this Society.

You will, I am sure be interested to know that one of the chief aims of this Society is a close co-operation with those agencies of good government which seek to maintain the preservation of those ideals on which the American Democracy was founded.

I would very much like to distribute to the members of this Society, your article in slightly condensed form. If this is at all possible, I would appreciate your advising me where copies could be obtained. Any necessary credits will of course be given, in any releases we may make. The proper dissemination of this article would result in great benefit to our country.

We believe that a complete series of articles such as this, each touching on a definite method of cooperation of the citizenry at large would do much to awaken slumbering Americans to some of the perils which beset their ranks.

Sincerely yours,

Salvador Nelson
Executive Secretary

SN/rf

JCH
ack
12/18/39
Mtts Summer Blossom
Country Apley Cooper
12/18/39

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
TAMM
HENDON
NICHOLS
MISS GANDY

RECORDED & INDEXED

"Every Country must work out its own economic and social problems, in its own way, by its own peop

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CONS.

AHS

7-18-85

LBN:MLJ December 26, 1939

RDED 94-3-4-20-537

Mr. Theodore Adams
Editor, Interesting People
The American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York City

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Mr. Adams:

In Mr. Hoover's absence from Washington, I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated December 15, 1939.

With reference to your inquiry regarding police training schools, I wish to advise that since the inauguration of the FBI National Police Academy in the summer of 1935, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been very active in the inauguration and operation of various police training schools operated by graduates of the National Police Academy.

The Police Academy was inaugurated after Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, had made a long study of the training needs for law enforcement officers and he had in mind at the time the Academy was inaugurated the training of select representatives from various law enforcement agencies, who in turn return to their home towns and make available to their brother officers the instruction and training which they received in Washington.

Mr. Hoover personally outlined the course of instruction to be followed by the National Police Academy and has counseled the 406 graduates of the Academy in the training needs of their various communities.

It has always been the Director's view that while the crime problem has ceased to be local, the first responsibility in meeting the crime problem falls upon the shoulders of local law enforcement officers and that the best possible means of curbing the rapid growth of the

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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DEC 27 1939
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

menace of crime is to strengthen law enforcement in each locality as much as possible and bulwark its efforts with an organization such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, operating on a nation-wide basis. In other words, Mr. Hoover is unalterably opposed to a national police force as such and as an alternative, it is his view that law enforcement in each locality must progress to the point where it can take care of situations local in character which unless checked are likely to have nation-wide ramifications.

The entire complexion of law enforcement has changed materially during the past few years due largely to the increased training of law enforcement officers. Never before in our national history have so many scientific aids been made available and utilized as in the past few years.

To illustrate the effectiveness of just one phase of police training, I could merely point to the fact that fewer police officers were killed in the line of duty last year than in previous years. This is due to specialized instruction on the mechanics of arrests and searches. In this connection, Mr. Hoover had a training film made in the Federal Bureau of Investigation to depict common mistakes in effecting arrests and the proper techniques. This film has been widely shown in police departments and in police training schools and as a result, police officers today are more cautious and their efforts are more effectively directed toward their tasks.

The enclosed booklet dealing with the training activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the FBI National Police Academy discusses in considerable detail the scope of the training activities of the Bureau under the direction of Mr. Hoover.

With reference to your inquiry regarding the place of women in the Bureau, I wish to advise that they are engaged solely in secretarial, stenographic and clerical

duties. As such, however, they play a most important role in the activities of the Bureau. We do not have any women members of our staff who travel around the country.

Sincerely yours,
For the Director

Harold Nathan
Assistant Director

Enclosures

The American Magazine
THE CROWELL-COLLIER PUBLISHING COMPANY
250 Park Avenue
New York

Editorial Rooms

December 15, 1939

Director of Public Relations
National Police Academy
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY9145WEB/dlg

Dear Sir:

We have recently heard that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is sponsoring a training school for small-town police, and I am wondering if by any chance there is one individual whose responsibility is to go from one small town to another directing these activities. Would you let me know whether there is such a person?

Also, we are interested in finding out whether there is at the National Police Academy one person who might be considered a peer among teachers of detective work - a man who might be described as a professor of clues. Of course it would make an even better story if there were, by any chance, a woman in this capacity.

Will you let me know whether you have on your staff any woman whose work would be considered extremely unusual considering her sex? There must be some woman of prominence in the country connected with police work who might make an interesting story for our magazine. I would appreciate hearing from you about these possibilities.

Sincerely yours,

Theodore Adams

Theodore Adams
Editor, Interesting People

TA:EB

ack 12/19/39

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-537

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FBI DEC 26 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COLSON
NICHOLS

[illegible] U.S. Light [illegible] Company, U.S.
Circuit Court of Appeals Bldg., San
[illegible] Angeles, San Francisco Bay,
[illegible] California.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

81320

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tam
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holmes
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss C[illegible]

Santa Barbara, Calif., Jan. 6th, 1940.

Editor of American Magazine,
250 Park Ave.,
New York City.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/[illegible]

Dear Sir:-

The story by L. S. Hoover in your February number, entitled "Thugs at Labor", sent by the editorial, the picture is but an evidently was set up by a professional writer, and it will injure thousands of reputable hotel [illegible] while assisting the clients of the average hotel operator. Crime, wherever found should be exposed and severely dealt with impartially.

In reality the Hoover article shows up only a situation which all good men in our hotels have persistently opposed in getting away from by formulating efficient Associations in Statewide and National basis, through which strict inspection are made and high standards are adhered to. During the past five years such efforts have borne fruit and we now have the cream of the industry united together for the betterment of conditions for All Cities. Most prominent among such Associations is United Hotels Corporation with Eastern division east of the Mississippi River, the Central division between the Rocky Mountains, and the Western division comprising the Northern and Pacific coast states, also the Pennsylvania Hotel Owner's Association in New England. The officers of the Washington, D.C. will furnish names for the establishments to represent.

We appreciate the kindly motive of Mr. Hoover in his being a splendid job for the interests public. But even so, the article states that about 75% of All solicitors are questionable which we believe is far short of the truth. You would render a fine service to hundreds thousands of tourists, and incidentally your own readers, if you should send one of your men to investigate the places represented by All and United Hotel Courses, together with the English Association. (Bottom the Golden Rule)

No good citizen will condemn the lawful purposes of Mr. Hoover's story, but it looks like more to them of us who work day and night to raise the moral tone of the average hotel which has done into existence by reason of a demand for our type of accommodations for people who are to the west in increasing number year after year, and to see corrupting place in the American scheme of business which the hotels are unable to fill; and, after to see unable to take the place of the better class of hotels. Like any industry has its ugly and we feel the need for wholesome support of the press and law enforcement agencies in our endeavor to keep it on a par with other types of hostelries, especially with regard to morals and crime. We too, condemn lawlessness wherever found, but we do not consider [illegible] of hotels, [illegible] should become guilty [illegible] in the wholesale one.

RECORDED INDEXED 94-3-4-2

Attached find copy of letter just written to the President of [illegible] Corporation, one controlling [illegible] and we sincerely hope that you will [illegible] favorable [illegible] of the places listed by All, and the [illegible] Associations. [illegible] questions [illegible] regarding [illegible] the article in question.

Very respectfully.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SOLSO

[illegible]

COPY

Santa Barbara, Calif.,
Jan'y. 5th, 1940.

Mr. C. H. Clark, President
United Motor Courts, Eastern Div.,
% Clark's Hotel,
5010 E. Colorado Ave.,
Pasadena, Calif.

81321

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Dear Chuck:-

Doubtless you are aware of the article appearing in the February number of the American Magazine, by J. Edgar Hoover, entitled "Gangs of Crime". Such an article by such a man is bound to hurt the business in general, however, U.M.C. can alleviate the worst of the damage by a continuance of the purge you have consistently conducted against those in the industry, high and low, who are known to invite the wrong kind of patronage. Yourself and fellow officers and Directors are to be commended for your endeavors along that line, and we are all behind you.

A few bath rooms without tile, or floors short of Wilton grade of carpets will not be a drop in the bucket compared with the damage that can be done to our Association if we get the reputation of having questionable places in our folder.

This is a good time to double check all new applicants for membership and see to it that none are accepted who may be seeking cover of respectability by reason of their affiliation with us. There is a possibility of our actually profiting by the Hoover story, as it will make prospective guests more cautious than looking for a nights' lodging, but reputable operators as a whole will suffer a great loss and our general prestige will be weakened, all without foundation or reason. You know the old saying that rotten apples do great harm and rotten ones travels swiftly regardless of the truthfulness of same.

All this is further evidence that we should enlist every possible man under whose supervision is beyond question, and I have always claimed if one can find a thousand associates of the right kind he had better get them all liked with him, and if he finds one bad one among his old associates he had better rid himself of that one. And when it comes to morals and ethics there can be no sentiment leaning toward laxity in official duty. We know your policy is to make sure that you are right, then go ahead. Count on me.

Yours as ever.

Signed. A. C. Hansen.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

CAH:JC

January 4, 1940

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Nathan	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tour Room	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLS

94-3-4-2
538 X

Attached are certain data compiled from various sources of information within the Bureau showing in some degree the extent of gambling throughout the country, and in certain areas such as Chicago and the State of New York.

Numerous possible sources of information other than those mentioned were examined but no data of value developed. It may be stated that very little information was available concerning the extent of gambling and those figures which were given were at best general estimates, and frequently the bases for these estimates were not given.

Respectfully,

R. C. Hendon

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Enclosure

RECORDED & INDEXED
94-3-4-20-53
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 6 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 12/16 1939.

To:
- ✓ Director
- ____ Mr. Nathan
- ____ Mr. Clegg
- ____ Mr. Edward Tamm
- ____ Mr. Glavin
- ____ Miss Gandy
- ____ Mr. Tracy
- ____ Mr. Ladd
- ____ Mr. Harbo
- ____ Mr. Renneberger
- ____ Mr. Nichols
- ____ Mr. Hendon
- ____ Mr. Quinn Tamm
- ____ Personnel Files Section
- ____ Files Section
- ____ Miss Sheaffer
- ____ _____

Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. E. A. Tamm .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Ladd .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Glavin .....
Mr. Harbo .....
Mr. Lester .....
Mr. Hendon .....
Mr. McIntire .....
Mr. Nichols .....
Mr. Rosen .....
Mr. Quinn Tamm .....
Tour Room .....
Mr. Tracy .....
Miss Gandy .....
.....

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Prepare reply

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WRB/dlg

Clyde Tolson

LBN:DSS

January 22, 1940

Mr. A. C. Hanson
Traveler's Motor Court
Santa Barbara, California

BEST COPY AVAILABLE
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 wka/klg

Dear Mr. Hanson:

I appreciate very much indeed your courtesy in forwarding me copies of your letters addressed to the Editor of American Magazine and Mr. C. N. Clark, President of the United Motor Courts, with reference to the article which I recently prepared for the American Magazine.

I am sure that a careful reading of my article will very clearly point out that there are reputable tourist camps operated in an efficient and decent manner by business men of recognized integrity.

For instance, in the course of the article I stated "Of course, there are hundreds of tourist camps run by honest, alert, civic-minded persons who have made heavy investments in this new business. To these, the Federal Bureau of Investigation extends its gratitude for their wholehearted cooperation in the capture of badly wanted fugitives." I would also like to point out that I stated "Law enforcement, working in conjunction with the owners of honest establishments, has a definite responsibility to outlaw the renegade tourist camp."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

I am of the positive opinion that nothing is of greater benefit to the legitimate, high-minded, efficient members of any organization than to eliminate from these organizations or vocations the unworthy or criminally inclined individuals who bring discredit upon decent, law-abiding citizens--not only discredit, but financial loss. Certainly I believe that to call attention to conditions which are not only undesirable, but detrimental to morals and law and order in general, is rendering a service to those engaged in legitimate industry and constitutes a duty that I owe, as a law enforcement executive, to the country at large, as well as to those engaged in any specific vocation.

COMM-FBI
MAILED
JAN 23 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

Mr. A. C. Hanson January 10, 1940

81319

All organizations--law enforcement, industrial, commercial, agricultural--have in their ranks persons who bring discredit upon worthy callings. I can think of no greater benefit to those interested in the real success of these callings than to be clearly and accurately as possible depict the conditions which are obviously undesirable and detrimental. This I have endeavored to do in the article in the American Magazine.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Orowl _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Lester _____
Mr. Nendon _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Scaro _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____
_____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145WEB/dlg

ENCLOSURE

94-3-4-20-538

UNITED

MOTOR COURTS INC

1939

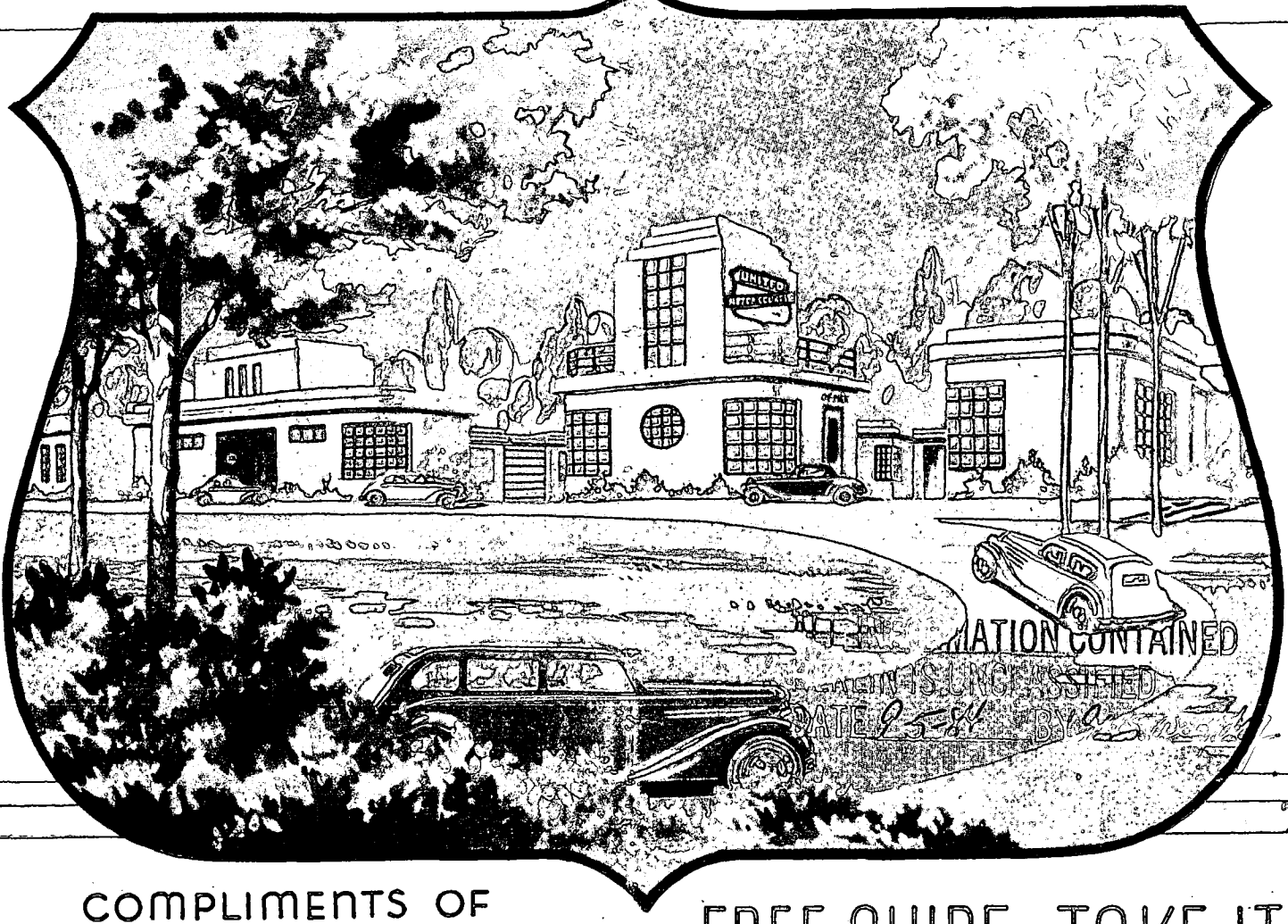
INDIVIDUALLY OWNED

UNITED

MOTOR COURTS INC

1939

INDIVIDUALLY OWNED



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COMPLIMENTS OF

FREE GUIDE - TAKE IT

INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS—HILLANDALE DELUXE COTTAGES. 4402 Madison Ave. So. city limits on U. S. 31.

KENTUCKY

BARDSTOWN—WILSON'S TOURIST COURT. U. S. 31E-150. 5 blks. No. public square on Main St. in city limits.

BOWLING GREEN—LOG CABIN CAMP. U. S. 31-W. 3 Mi. South at Lost River.

ELIZABETHTOWN—BURNETT'S HOTEL AND MODERN TOURIST COURT. At No. city limits U. S. 31-W.

GLASGOW—DUTCH MILL VILLAGE. U. S. 31E. 30 Mi. East of Bowling Green, 85 Mi. No. of Nashville.

HORSE CAVE—WIGWAM VILLAGE No. 1. U. S. 31E, 68. 3 Mi. E. of Horse Cave, 18 Mi. E. of Mammoth Cave, 14 Mi. No. of Glasgow.

LEXINGTON—LAKEVIEW COTTAGES. 12 Mi. So. at No. City limits of Nicholasville on U. S. 27.

LEXINGTON—MAPLE REST COTTAGES. U. S. 25. Two Mi. South of city limits.

STRUNK—SHELL GROVE CAMP. U. S. 27 on Kentucky-Tennessee border.

LOUISIANA

BATON ROUGE—BAILEY'S TOURIST INN. 2 Mi. East of city on Hwy's 190 and 61.

FRANKLIN—FRANKLIN TOURIST COTTAGES. U. S. 90, West side in city.

LAFAYETTE—AZALEA COURT. U. S. 90. 841 St. John St.

NEW ORLEANS—ARROW TOURIST COURT. U. S. 90, East city limits.

NEW ORLEANS—DIXIE TOURIST COURT. U. S. 90. West on So. Claiborne Ave., near Huey P. Long bridge.

NEW ORLEANS—HOLLYWOOD TOURIST COURT. U. S. 90. 5½ Mi. East from center of city.

NEW ORLEANS—SHADY REST TOURIST COURT. U. S. 90. 5 Mi. East of business section.

NEW ORLEANS—TROPICAL TOURIST COURT. U. S. 90. 4½ Mi. East of center of city.

SHREVEPORT—RIVERSIDE TOURIST LODGES. 1½ blks. from Hwy 71. Five blks. from Hwy 80 just across river bridges from down town.

MISSISSIPPI

COMO—COMO COURT. U. S. 51. 40 Mi. So. of Memphis.

GULFPORT—COLONIAL TOURIST COTTAGES. U. S. 90. 5 Mi. East on beach.

GULFPORT—MOODY'S TOURIST COTTAGES. On beach in city limits. 8 blks. West of P. O. on U. S. 90.

GULFPORT—PARADISE POINT. U. S. 90, three Mi. East.

HATTIESBURG—FORREST TOURIST COURT. 1 Mi. No. on Main St., Hwy 49.

LONG BEACH—JOHNSTON'S COTTAGES. ½ blk. No. U. S. 90. Turn No. at Standard Station. Entrance first St. on left.

MERIDIAN—GRAHAM'S TOURIST COURT. U. S. 80, two Mi. West.

MERIDIAN—IRVIN MOTOR COURT. U. S. 80 and 11, one-half Mi. East.

PASCAGOULA—PASCAGOULA MOTOR COURT. U. S. 90, ½ Mi. E. business section across from Fair Grounds.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE—FOSTER'S LOG CABIN COURT. U. S. 19-23-25-70. Five Mi. North.

HENDERSONVILLE—TOWLES' TOURIST COURT. U. S. 25. 1½ Mi. So., 38 Mi. No. of Greenville, S. C.

WINSTON-SALEM—WINSTON-SALEM TOURIST VILLAGE. Routes 158, 421. One Mi. E. of P. O. on Greensboro Hwy.

SOUTH CAROLINA

BENNETTSVILLE—PAT'S COTTAGE COURT. 5 Mi. So. on U. S. Hwy 15.

SUMTER—POCALLA SPRINGS TOURIST COURT. U. S. 15. Three Mi. South.

WALTERBORO—LADY LAFAYETTE TOURIST COTTAGES. On U. S. 15A in the city.

YEMASSEE—LANE'S TOURIST COURT. U. S. 17. 54 Mi. No. of Savannah, 102 Mi. So. of Sumter.

TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA—CHEROKEE COTTAGES. No. side on U. S. 27 at city limits.

CHATTANOOGA—GLENDALE TOURIST COURT. 2 Mi. No. on Tennessee Hwy 27, foot of Signal Mountain.

CHATTANOOGA—INTERSTATE LODGE. Route 4, U. S. 41, 64, 72. 2½ Mi. West Lookout Mountain.

CHATTANOOGA—WIGWAM COTTAGES. U. S. 11-64. 1½ Mi. East of city limits.

JACKSON—THE GEORGE-ANNA COTTAGES. U. S. 70 at West city limits.

KNOXVILLE—TREEMONT TOURIST COURT. One-half Mi. No. on U. S. 25W.

MEMPHIS—J. C. HARBIN'S TOURIST COURT. So. on U. S. 51, four Mi. from city limits.

WEST MEMPHIS—(See Arkansas)

NASHVILLE—BLUE RIBBON INN. U. S. 31W, 41E. Three Mi. North.

NASHVILLE—RAINBOW INN. U. S. 31W and 41E. One-half Mi. No. of city.

PULASKI—LOG CABIN COURT. U. S. 31, North city limits.

PULASKI—WINDSOR VILLAGE. On crossroads of U. S. 31, 64.

SELMER—THE IRON BELL TOURIST COTTAGES. U. S. 64. Two Mi. East.

TEXAS

HOUSTON—BLUEBONNET COURTS. On U. S. 75 (Galveston Rd.) near U. S. 90 cut off around Houston.

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA—AINSWORTH DOWNS TOURIST COURT. U. S. 1. 14 Mi. So. Washington, D. C. 37 Mi. No. Fredericksburg.

CHESTER—MOORE'S BRICK COTTAGES. U. S. 1. 12 Mi. So. of Richmond. 9 Mi. No. of Petersburg.

FREDERICKSBURG—BROWN'S AUTO COURT. U. S. 1, 2½ Mi. North. 50 Mi. So. Washington, D. C.

FREE. Handsomely illustrated Guide to United Motor Courts, Eastern Division, may be obtained from any member listed above, or from Leo Moody, Secretary, Gulfport, Miss.

COURTESY LIST U. M. C. EASTERN DIVISION

ALABAMA

CLANTON—ELLIS TOURIST COURT. U. S. 31, two blks. North of business center.

MOBILE—OLD SPANISH FORT TOURIST VILLAGE. 15 Mi. East of Mobile at intersection of U. S. 90 & 31.

MOBILE—OLSSON'S TOURIST COURT. U. S. 90. One Mi. West of city limits.

MONTGOMERY—GREEN'S TOURIST & TRAILER COURT. U. S. 31. One Mi. North of city limits.

TUSCALOOSA—MOON-WINX TOURIST COURT. U. S. 11. Three Mi. East University of Alabama.

YORK—TOURESTA COURT. U. S. 11 & 80 at city limits.

ARKANSAS

WEST MEMPHIS—20th CENTURY TOURIST COTTAGES. 5 Mi. West of Memphis on Hwy's 70, 61, 64, 79.

WEST MEMPHIS—WEST MEMPHIS TOURIST COURT. At Junction U. S. 61 & 70.

FLORIDA

CLEARWATER—CLEARWATER BEACH COURT. Across free causeway, facing Clearwater Bay.

COCOA—COCOA COTTAGES. U. S. 1. South of Titusville. 5 Mi. North of Cocoa.

DAYTONA BEACH—CABANA COLONY. On Ocean front across free river bridges to South Atlantic Ave., or World Famous Beach and turn South.

DAYTONA BEACH—DAYTONA TOURIST PARK. U. S. 1. One Mile North on Ridgewood Ave.

DAYTONA BEACH—OCEAN COURT COTTAGES. 3 Mi. So. of Ocean pier on So. Atlantic Ave.

FORT MYERS—WEAVER'S COTTAGES. 2 Mi. North on U. S. 41.

GAINESVILLE—FLORIDA MOTOR COURT. 1½ Mi. South on U. S. 441.

HOLLYWOOD—BADGER MOTOR COURT. U. S. 1. 1½ Mi. So. at Hallandale Beach Rd. 1 Mi. to ocean.

JACKSONVILLE—GREEN ACRES MOTOR COURT. U. S. 1 (Miami Rd.) at So. city limits, 2½ Mi. So. of River.

JACKSONVILLE—PHOENIX PARK MOTOR COURT. In City No. Side. Turn East from Main St. (U. S. 17) over 44th St. ¾ Mi.

JACKSONVILLE BEACH—TOM THUMB COTTAGES. On Ocean front, Road 78, 1 Mi. So. of business district.

KISSIMMEE—CAMP KISSIMMEE AUTO COURT. U. S. 17, 92, 192. No. side in city limits, 3 blks off Hwy.

LAKE CITY—DUVAL AUTO COURT. U. S. 90 in city limits, Jax Hwy., 9 blks. East of traffic light.

LAKELAND—LAKELAND COTTAGES. U. S. 92 at East city limits.

LAKE WALES—CENTRAL FLORIDA TOURIST VILLAGE. 3 blks. from business section in city limits.

LAKE WALES—(Bok Tower) KENDALL COTTAGES. 2½ blks. from Hwy 8 West turning at Fla. Public Service Tower. 4 blks from P. O.

LEESBURG—MARIETTA TOURIST COURT. 2 Mi. No on U. S. 441.

MARIANNA—MALLOY'S COTTAGE CAMP. U. S. 90 (Old Spanish Trail) West edge city limits.

MELBOURNE—MIDWAY TOURIST COLONY. 4 blks. South of center of town.

MIAMI—CAMP ROYAL. U. S. 1, one Mi. No. city limits. East side Biscayune Blvd. at 109th St.

MIAMI—LA MODERNE COTTAGES. 4350 S. W. 8th St., Tamiami Trail.

MIAMI—PINE TERRACE COTTAGES. In city at 6860 N. E. 2nd Ave., Old Dixie Hwy.

NEW SMYRNA BEACH—REDLAND COURT. 3 Mi. No. on U. S. 1. Ten Mi. So. Daytona Beach.

OCALA—RED GATE COLONY. Jct. 441 and 31. One Mi. No. of city.

ORLANDO—POINSETTIA COURT. U. S. 441, 2½ Mi. No. of city limits.

PENSACOLA—PENSACOLA MOTOR LODGES AND MOTEL. U. S. 90. 2½ blks. West of city limits on Mobile Hwy.

PENSACOLA—ROBINSON'S SCENIC TOURIST COURT. U.S. 90, in East Pensacola. 400 ft. from Pensacola Bay.

SILVER SPRINGS—SILVER SPRINGS COURT. 5.2 Mi. East of Ocala. State Rd. 19.

ST. AUGUSTINE—PALMS TOURIST COURT. U. S. 1. 137 San Marco Ave. 6 blks. No. of city gates and Old Fort Marion.

St. AUGUSTINE—REES' SEASHORE COTTAGES. On Ocean front at Vilano Beach, 2 Mi. No. of city on Rd. 78.

ST. AUGUSTINE—ST. AUGUSTINE TOURIST COURT. U. S. 1 and 90. Two Mi. No. of city limits.

ST. PETERSBURG—ALL STATES COURT. 2 Mi. So. of Central Ave. on Florida 230.

ST. PETERSBURG—THE DOLL HOUSES. 1325 4th St. So. on Florida 230. In business district So. of P. O.

ST. PETERSBURG—TREASURE VILLAGE. In city on 4th St. No. at 52nd Ave.

TALLAHASSEE—CAPITAL CITY MOTOR COURT. U. S. 319. 1½ Mi. So. on U. S. 319 (Wakulla Road).

TALLAHASSEE—TALLAHASSEE AUTO COURT. On U. S. 90 & 27 inside city limits at 1600-1800 No. Monroe St.

TAMPA—COMFORT MOTOR COURT. U. S. 41. 10510 Nebraska Ave. 1½ Mi. No. of Tampa. 3 Mi. No. of Hwy 17, 92.

TAMPA—TAMPA AUTO HAVEN. U. S. 41 (Nebraska Ave.) 3 Mi. No. of city limits.

VERO BEACH—WEST'S MOTOR LODGE. U. S. 1. One Mi. South.

GEORGIA

ALBANY—MECCA COURT AND GRILL. U. S. 19. One Mi. South of city limits.

ATLANTA—THE OAKS TOURIST COURT. U. S. 41 & 19. (1650 Stewart Ave., S. W.) South city limits.

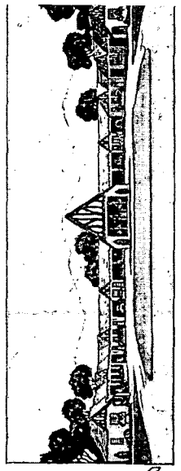
AUGUSTA—DIXIE COURT. 1 Mi. So. city limits on U. S. 1 and 78.

BAINBRIDGE—DIXIE PINES TOURIST COURT. U. S. Hwy's 27 and 84. One Mi. West.

MACON—FLANAGAN'S COURT. U. S. 41 (2925 Houston Ave.).

VALDOSTA—COOK'S COTTAGES. U. S. 41 at South city limits.

VALDOSTA—PINES CAMP COTTAGE AND TRAILER COURT. No. side in city, Hwy 41. Ten blks. from Court House.



SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
CAPITOL TOURIST LODGE & APTS.
1749 SOUTH STATE ST. HWY'S 91-40.

Points of Interest to Visit

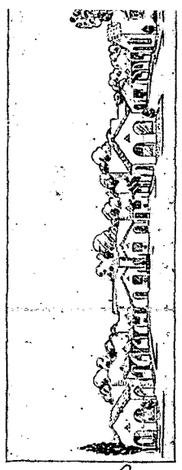
NEBRASKA: Scott's Bluff.
COLORADO: Rocky Mountain Park; Mesa Verda; Holy Cross; Black Canyon; Colorado National
WYOMING: Yellowstone; Grand Teton; Devil's Tower.
UTAH: Great Salt Lake; Natural Bridges; Bryce Canyon; Zion; Cedar Breaks.
NEVADA: Lake Tahoe; Boulder Dam; Lehman Caves.



KANAB, UTAH—PARRY LODGE, CAFE and DINING ROOM 99 E. Center St. Hwy 89. East end of Main St. Centr Point between Zion, Bryce, and Grand Canyon. Phone 3 C. W. Parry.



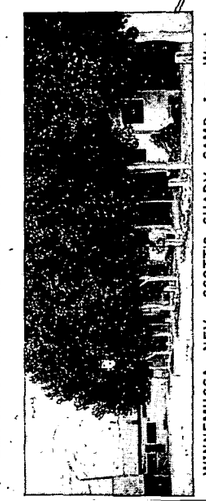
LAS VEGAS, NEV.—TRAVELER'S AUTO COURT, Inc. (D air cooled, elect. heated.) 1100 Fremont St. Boulder Da Hwy 91, 93. 6 Blks. E. of city. Ph. 199. Sara Haden, Pr



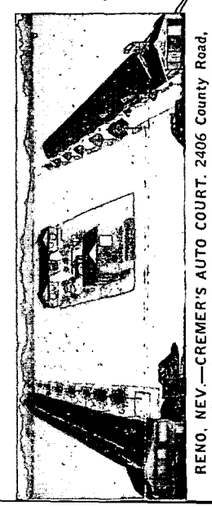
LAS VEGAS, NEV.—LIDO AUTO COURT. (Dry air-cooled Furnace and Electric Heat). 405 South 5th St. Highw 91. 3 Blocks South of Main thoroughfare. In heart of cit Phone 1066. Arthur N. Stafis.



ELKO, NEV.—ELKO AUTO COURT. (Steam heat). Hwy 40. East end of town. Phone Elko Auto Court. J. H. Gemmette.



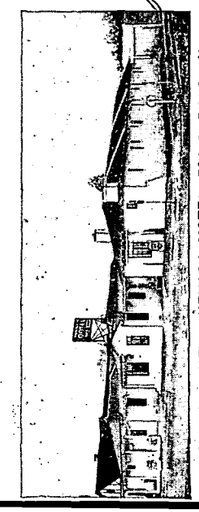
WINNEMUCCA, NEV.—SCOTT'S SHADY CAMP, Inc. West First and Pavilion Sts. 2 Blks No. of Hwy 40. Phone 120. Joseph Scott.



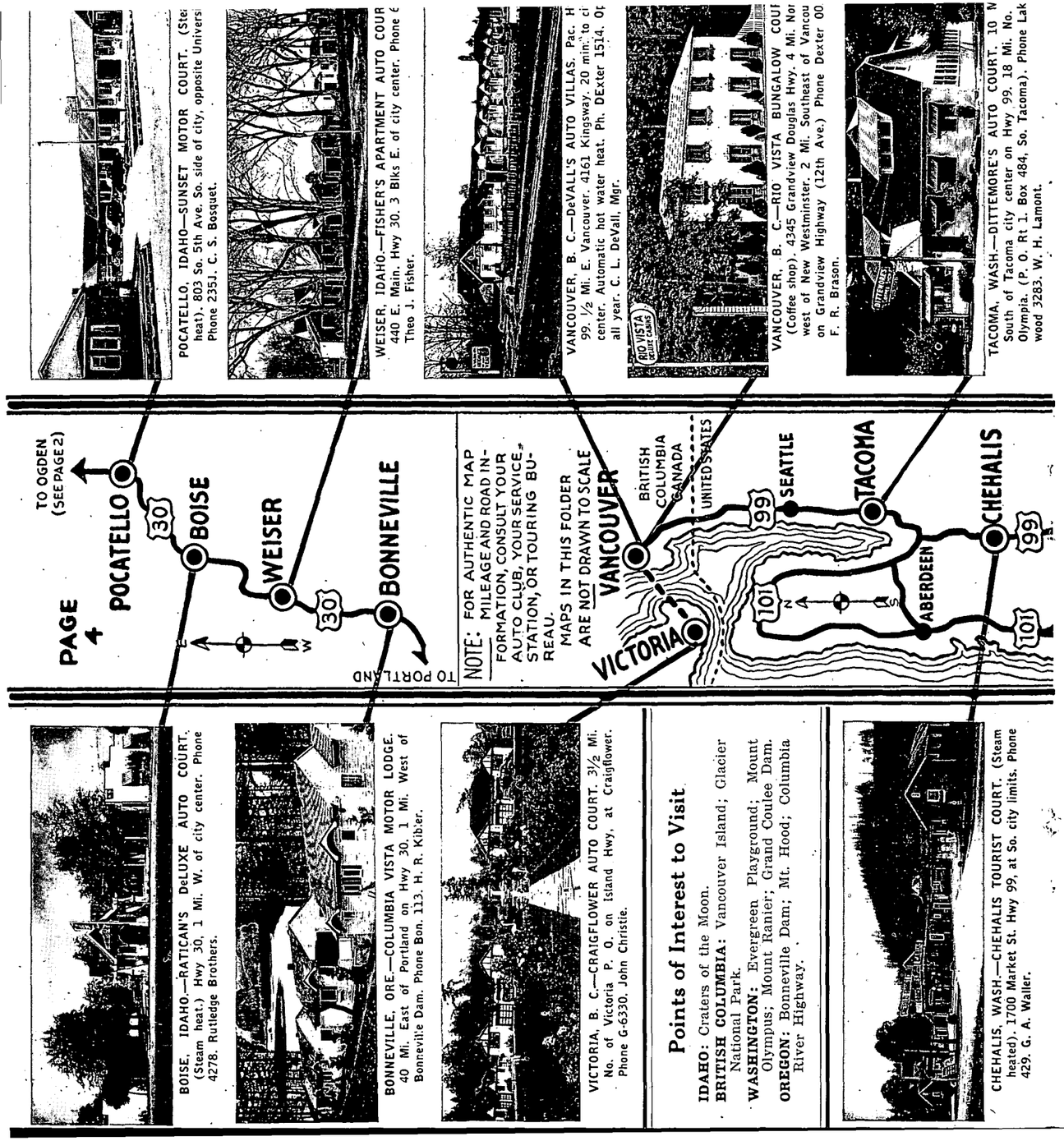
RENO, NEV.—CREMER'S AUTO COURT. 2406 County Road, Hwy 40. East city limits. Phone Sparks 711 or Reno 9-711. W. J. Taylor.



LAS VEGAS, NEV.—YE KING'S AUTO REST. (Refrigerated Air-Conditioned, Electrically Heated). 526 So. 5th St. Hwy 91. In heart of city. Phone 255. Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Hammond.



LAS VEGAS, NEV.—NEVADA MOTEL. 704 S. 5th St. Hwy 91. West of city. (Refrigerated Air Conditioned). Phone 833. H. J. Archibald.



Points of Interest to Visit

IDAHO: Craters of the Moon.
BRITISH COLUMBIA: Vancouver Island; Glacier National Park.
WASHINGTON: Evergreen Playground; Mount Olympus; Mount Ranier; Grand Coulee Dam.
OREGON: Bonneville Dam; Mt. Hood; Columbia River Highway.

COURTESY LIST U. M. C. CENTRAL DIVISION

ARKANSAS

HOT SPRINGS—OAKLAWN TOURIST COURT. Hwy 7.
TEXARKANA—BELL BROS. TOURIST COURT. On Hwy.

COLORADO

COLORADO SPRINGS—MT. VIEW COURT. 1703 So. Nevada Ave. Hwy 85.

INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS—ORCHARD TERRACE. U. S. 40. 23 Mi. West of city. (P. O. Clayton).

IOWA

DENNISON—STONE'S DELUXE TOURIST COURT. Hwy 30. No. side of town.
DE WITT—CROSS ROAD COURT. One half block from town.

LOUISIANA

BATON ROUGE—BAILEY'S TOURIST INN. Hwys 61 & 190. Two Mi. East of city.

MEXICO

MEXICO CITY—SHIRLEY COURTS. Hwy 1 Calzado Manuel Vallolongin 151.
MONTERREY—REGINA COURTS. Laredo-Mexico City Hwy. Pan-American Hwy.
TAMAZUNCHALE—D-Z COURTS. Laredo-Mexico City Hwy. Pan-American Hwy.

MISSOURI

HANNIBAL—AHLERS COURT. Hwy 61.
JOPLIN—KORONADO KOURT. Hwy 66 in. city limits.
ROLLA—SHUMAN'S COURT. Hwys 66-63. In city limits.
SPRINGFIELD—RAIL HAVEN.
VALLEY PARK—TRAV-O-TEL COURT. Hwy 66.

NEW MEXICO

ALBUQUERQUE—KINGS REST. 1916 N. 4th St.
DEMING—DEMING COURT. Hwy 80.

OKLAHOMA

CHANDLER—GIBSON'S COURT. Hwys 66 & 18. So. side city limits.
OKLAHOMA CITY—MAJOR AUTO COURTS. 3400 Block N. W. 39th St. Hwy 66.
TULSA—COOK'S COURT. Hwy 66. 4 Mi. from city limits.
YUKON—LAKEVIEW COURTS. Hwy 66.

TEXAS

ABILINE—GRANDE LODGE. 2002 No. 1st St. Hwy 80.
AMARRILLO—BUNGALOW COURT. Hwy 87. No. side in city limits.
AMARRILLO—GRANDE COURTS. Hwys 66 & 60. 600 N. E. 8th St. East of city.
AMARRILLO—PUEBLO COURT. Hwys 66 & 60.
AUSTIN—RILEY'S TOURIST COURT. So. Congress St.
AUSTIN—SAM HOUSTON MOTEL. 1005 So. Congress St.
AUSTIN—SAN JOSE COURT. 1316 So. Congress St.
BEAUMONT—BLUEBIRD COURT. Hwy 90. 4 Mi. West of town.
BROWNSVILLE—ROSE MARY COURT. Hwy 83.
DALLAS—GRANDE TOURIST LODGE. Hwy 80, Zangs Blvd. In heart of city.
EL PASO—DEL CAMINO COURT. 4816 Alameda Ave. Hwy 80.
FT. STOCKTON—GATEWAY LODGE. Hwy 290.
FT. WORTH—MAYO'S COURT. Hwys 80 & 1. 1917 E. Lancaster Ave.
FT. WORTH—SHADY TOUR-REST COURT. Hwys 377, 10, & 121.
HILLSBORO—WELTON COURTS. Hwy 81. South of city.
HOUSTON—ADMIRAL COURT. Hwy 75. 4703 North Main St.
HOUSTON—BELLE COURT. Hwys 75 & 90. 6712 Harrisburg Blvd.
HOUSTON—BRAESWOOD COURT. 2116 Bellaire Blvd. Hwy 90. 2½ Mi. from center of city.
HOUSTON—CARLON HOTEL COURTS. 8000 So. Main St.
LAREDO—DODD'S COURT. Hwy 81.
LONGVIEW—LIGHTHOUSE LODGE. W. Tyler St. in heart of city. Hwys 80 & 15.
MARSHALL—MARSHALL TOURIST COURT. 2202 E. Houston. Hwy 80 loop.
McALLEN—VALENCIA COURT. Hwys 4 & 83. 1/6 Mi. West of town.
SAN ANTONIO—BRACKENRIDGE LODGE. 201 E. Josephine St. Hwy 81.
SAN ANTONIO—PARK MO-TEL. 3617 Broadway. Hwy 81.
SAN ANGELO—WYLIE HOTEL COURT. Hwy 87. 2000 N. Chadbourne St.
SIERRA BLANCA—EL PATIO COURT. Hwy 80.
VAN HORN—CAMP EL ROYALE. Hwy 80. East end of town.

FREE. Handsomely illustrated Guide to United Motor Courts, Central Division, may be obtained from any member listed above, or from M. M. Plowman, Secretary, Grande Tourist Lodge, P. O. Box 5124, Dallas, Texas.

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"BETTER CABIN GUIDE"

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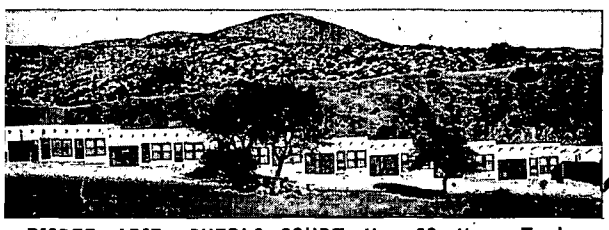
Copies may be obtained by writing to the Secretary of United Motor Courts or to Philip S. Willey, President, Box 22, West Campton, N. H.



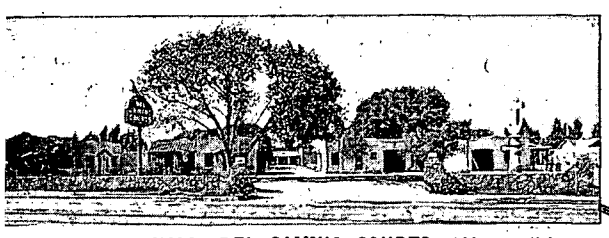
GALLUP, N. M.—NAVAJO MOTOR INN. 8th & Coal Ave. W. end of town, 1 Blk So. of Hwy 66. 175-W. W. J. Haller, Mgr.



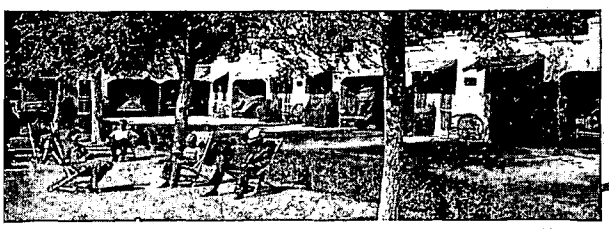
BENSON, ARIZ.—CAMP BENSON. Hwy 80. Phone 69. (P. O. Box 215) E. W. Ballard.



BISBEE, ARIZ.—PUEBLO COURT. Hwy 80. Upper Tombstone Canyon. W. city limits. Phone 22. James T. Gentry.



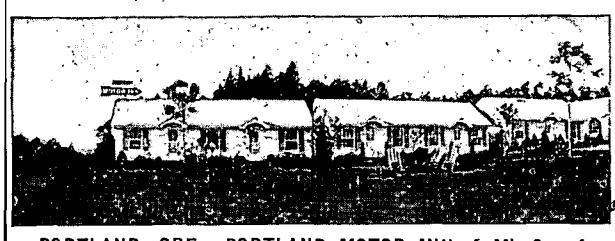
EL PASO, TEXAS—DEL CAMINO COURTS. (Air conditioned). 4900 Block, Alameda Ave. Highway 80. (End of car line). Junction Carlsbad Road. Phone Main 1238. V. S. Heatherly.



CARLSBAD, N. M.—HERMOSA COURTS. 800 S. Canal. Hwy 285, 62, 15. 6 Blks So. of business district. Phone 31. Rober W. Smith, Mgr.



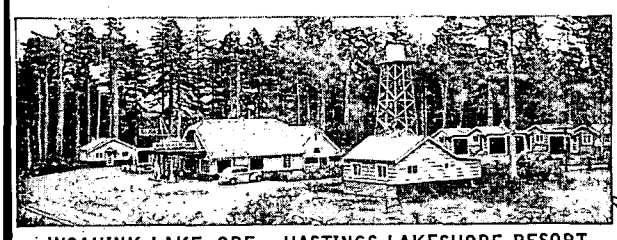
PORTLAND, ORE.—COLONIAL VILLAGE MOTOR COURT. 6 Mi. S. W. of city center on S. W. 4th Ave. Hwy 99-W. Leave Hwy 101 at Otis Junction. Phone Br. 0822. Restaurant on premises. H. R. Kibler.



PORTLAND, ORE.—PORTLAND MOTOR INN. 6 Mi. So. of city center on Hwy 99-E. (P. O. Milwaukee) Phone Oak Grove 37601. Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Duryea.



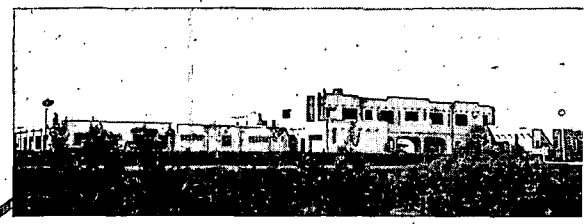
NEWPORT, ORE.—YAQUINA LODGE. South of city at No. end of Yaquina Bay Bridge. Phone 186. Walter V. Harrison.



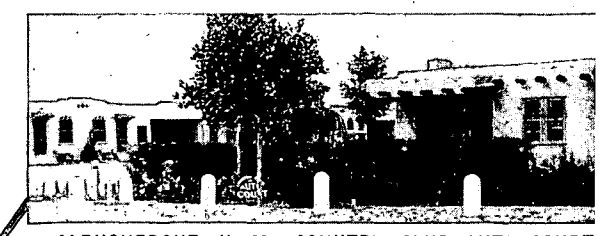
WOAHINK LAKE, ORE.—HASTINGS LAKESHORE RESORT. Hwy 101. 4 Mi. So. of Florence. 19 Mi. No. of Reedsport. (P. O. Florence) Phone 16-F-12. Mr. and Mrs. Scott Hastings.



WOAHINK LAKE, ORE.—HOUGHTALING'S RESORT. Hwy 101. 4 Mi. So. of Florence. 19 Mi. No. of Reedsport. (P. O. Glenada) Phone 16-F-4. Mr. and Mrs. Guy Houghtaling.



GALLUP, N. M.—CASA LINDA COURT and DINING ROOM. (Steam heat). Highway 66. 1½ Miles East of Gallup. Phone 573-R-1. Simm & Ambrose.



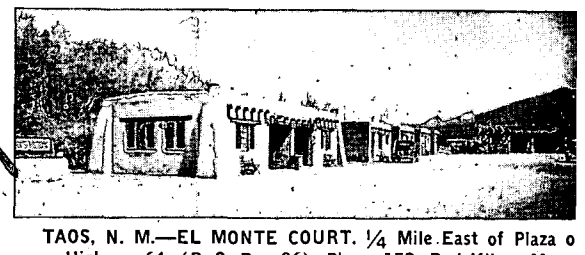
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—COUNTRY CLUB AUTO COURT Hwy 66. West side of city. (P. O. Box 755.) Phone 4419J C. H. Stearns.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—DE ANZA MOTOR LODGE.

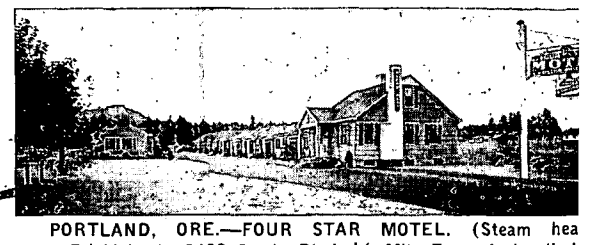
DE ANZA MOTOR LODGE
4301 East Central Ave. Hwy 66
East side of city
Steve Hambaugh, Mgr.
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO



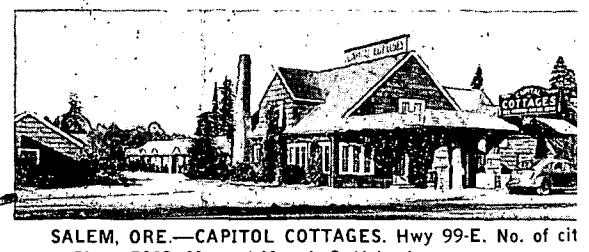
SANTA FE, N. M.—HACIENDA COURT. In city limits. ½ Mile from South city limits. Highway 85. Phone 1034 Modern in every way. Mr. and Mrs. Glen T. Scott.



TAOS, N. M.—EL MONTE COURT. ¼ Mile East of Plaza o Highway 64. (P. O. Box 86). Phone 152. Rod Kiker, Mgr.



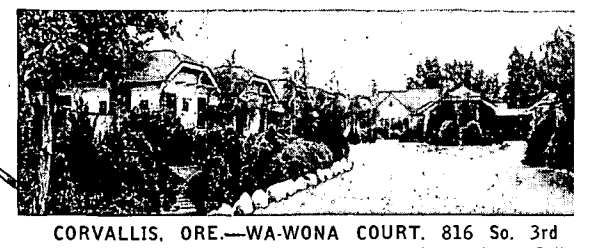
PORTLAND, ORE.—FOUR STAR MOTEL. (Steam hea Frigidaires). 9400 Sandy Blvd. ½ Mile East of city limi on Hwy 30. (Columbia River Hwy). Phone Garfield 963 Gail Armitage.



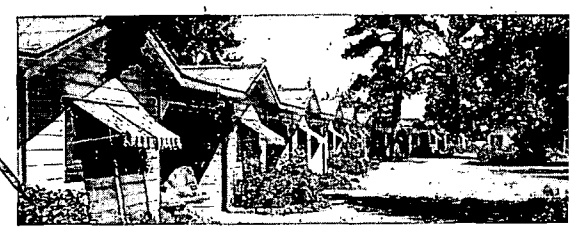
SALEM, ORE.—CAPITOL COTTAGES. Hwy 99-E. No. of cit Phone 7892. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kriesel.



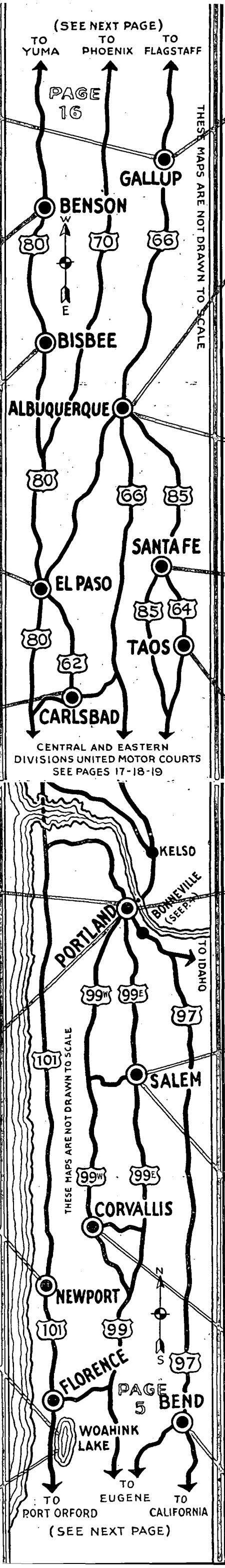
SALEM, OREGON—NORTH SALEM MOTEL. (Steam Hea 2673 No. Pacific Highway, 99-E. Within city limits North entrance. Phone 7549. Sargent & Sinks.



CORVALLIS, ORE.—WA-WONA COURT. 816 So. 3rd Hwy 99-W. 5 Blks So. of P. O. 9 Blks to State Colle Phone 140. Edward N. Fehler.



BEND, ORE.—SOUTH CITY LIMITS AUTO COURT. (Ste Heat) 1401 So. 3rd St. Dalles-California Hwy 97. Ph 746 W. Geo. W. Ludowitz. "Official A.A.A."





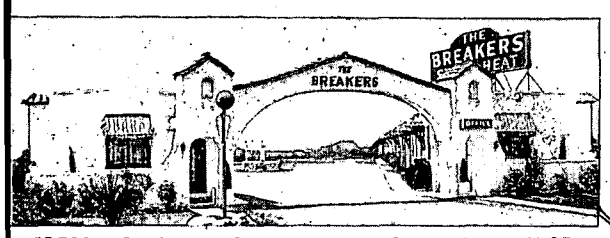
PORT ORFORD, ORE.—PORT ORFORD COURT. Highway 101. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen A. Laurance.



GOLD BEACH, ORE.—GOLD BEACH AUTO PARK AND INN. Center of town on Hwy 101. Phone 192. J. C. Leith.



SMITH RIVER, CALIF.—WHITE ROCK COTTAGES. By the sea. Highway 101. 6 miles North of Smith River at State Line. Phone through Crescent City. S. Borland.

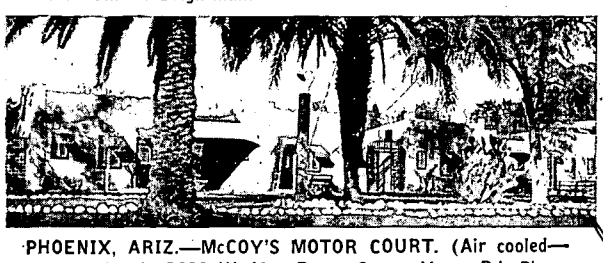


CRESCENT CITY, CALIF.—THE BREAKERS MOTOR APARTMENTS. Hwy 101. 1/4 Mi. So. of Crescent City. Near Hwy 199. Phone 521. Frank G. Curtis.



KLAMATH, CALIF.—WONDERLAND REDWOOD PARK. Hwy 101. 4½ Mi. No. of Klamath; 16 Mi. So. of Crescent City. (P. O. Requa). Carl and Madge Bruno.

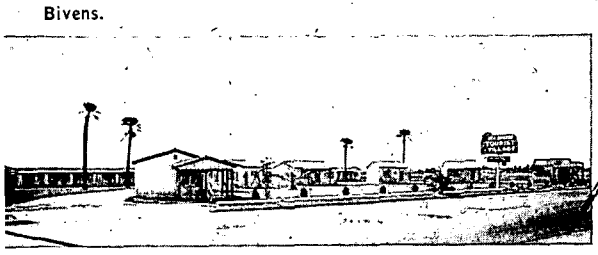
PHOENIX, ARIZ.—EL ROYALE MOTOR COURT. (Air cooled, steam heated). 106 North 17th Ave. Hwy 80. Opposite State Capitol. West side of city. Phone 4-4858. Kenneth H. Brightman.



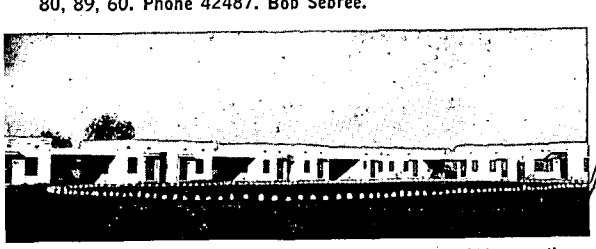
PHOENIX, ARIZ.—McCOY'S MOTOR COURT. (Air cooled—steam heat). 1930 W. Van Buren St. on Yuma Rd. Phone 32385. Charles A. McCoy.



PHOENIX, ARIZ.—PALOMINE HOTEL MOTOR COURT. 1520 West Van Buren St. Hwy 80. Phone 4-3764. Harry Bivens.



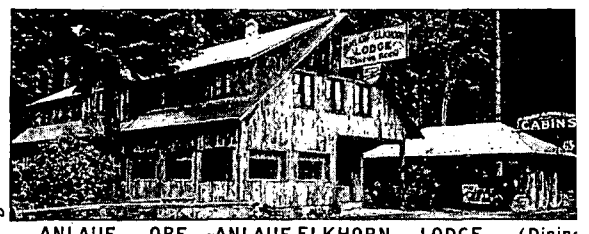
PHOENIX, ARIZ.—SEA BREEZE TOURIST VILLAGE. (Air-Conditioned by Refrigeration) East edge of city. Hwy 70, 80, 89, 60. Phone 42487. Bob Sebree.



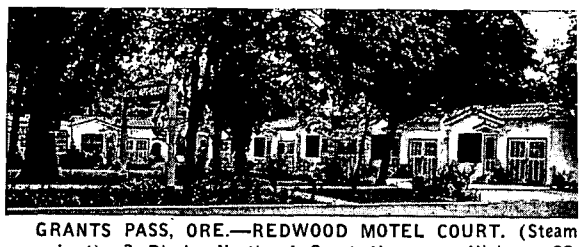
MESA, ARIZ.—PETER PAN MOTOR HOTEL. (Air conditioned). 620 West main St. Hwy 80, 60, 70. (P. O. Box 306). Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Selvage.



EUGENE, ORE.—SEAL'S MOTEL and AUTO COURT. (Steam heat). 1900 6th Avenue West. Highway 99. Phone 515 Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Seal.



ANLAUF, ORE.—ANLAUF-ELKHORN LODGE. (Dining room). Highway 99, between Drain and Cottage Grove Phone Cottage Grove 12-F-16. W. C. DeLacy.



GRANTS PASS, ORE.—REDWOOD MOTEL COURT. (Steam heat). 3 Blocks North of Court House on Highway 99. Quiet, detached cottages. Phone 439-J. Hugo C. Johnson.



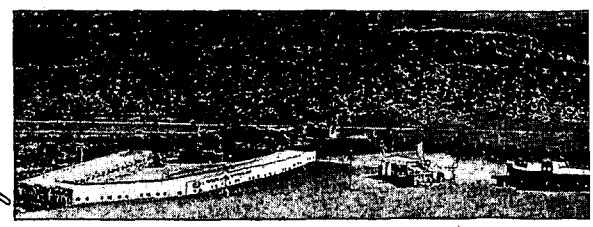
GRANTS PASS, ORE.—EGYPTIAN MOTOR INN. 632 North Sixth St. Highway 99. North of center of town. Phone 454-R. C. A. Kingsbury.

Points of Interest to Visit

California State Redwood Parks; Giant Redwoods and the World's Largest Tree; Shasta Dam under construction; Mt. Shasta; the Shasta-Cascade Wonderland; Lava Beds National Monument; beautiful, rugged Oregon Coast.

Points of Interest in the Southwest

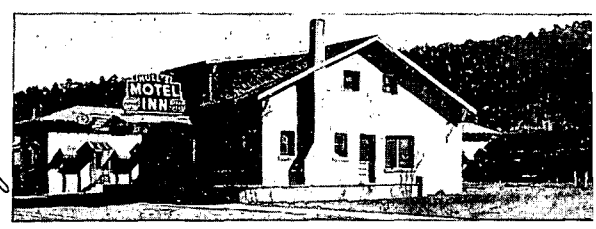
Death Valley; Grand Canyon; Petrified Forest; Navajo Settlement; Walnut Canyon Cliff Dwellings; Tonto Cliff Dwellings; Carlsbad Caverns; Gila Cliff Dwellings, White Sands.



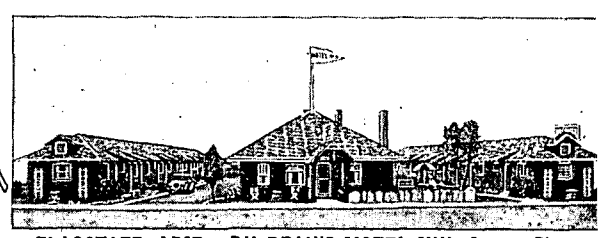
EL TROVATORE, ARIZ.—EL TROVATORE AUTEL. (Air conditioned). Hwy 66. 1 Mi. East of Kingman and Junction with Hwy 466 & 93 to Boulder Dam and Las Vegas. (P. O. Box 1, Kingman). Phone Blue 195. L. F. Grommet & Cal Finney, Mgrs.



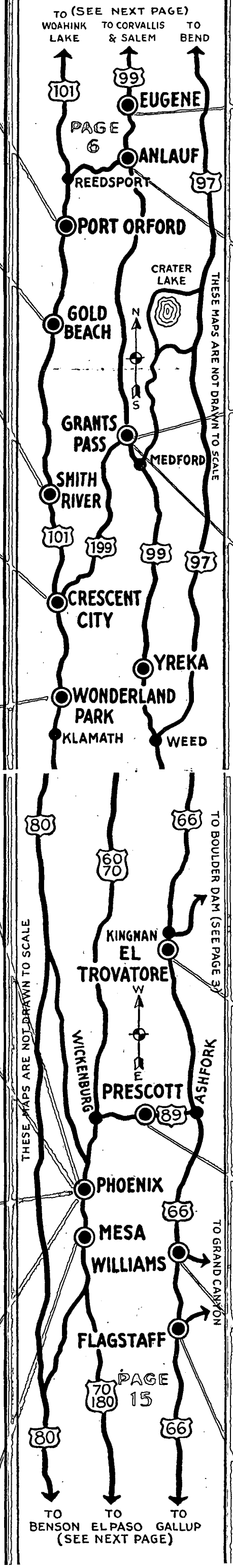
PRESCOTT, ARIZ.—SHADOW CROFT COURT. U. S. Hwy 89. 6 Blks So. of Court House. Hassayampa Trail. Phone 203. Hermann L. Dickmann.



WILLIAMS, ARIZ.—HULL'S MOTEL INN. Hwy 66. East of town center. Phone 180. D. O. Saunders, Jr., Mgr.



FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ.—DU BEAU'S MOTEL INN. Corner Phoenix and Beaver Avenue 1 Blk So. of 66, 89, 79. Phone 176. A. N. DuBeau.

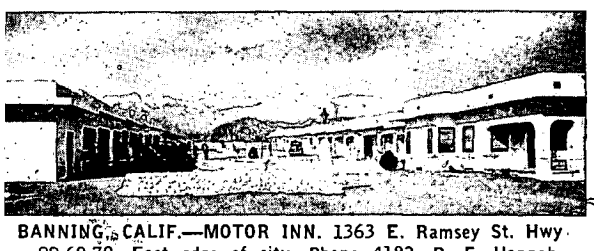


Points of Interest to Visit

Mission Inn (Riverside); Arabian Horse Farm near Pomona; Palm Springs; Salton Sea; Balboa Park and Zoo (San Diego); Scripps Institute of Oceanography (La Jolla); Catalina Island.



RIVERSIDE, CALIF.—EL CAMINO MOTEL. 1616 E. 8th St. Hwy 60 and 395. East city entrance. Phone 2408. F. L. Kinney and Harman Buckwalter.



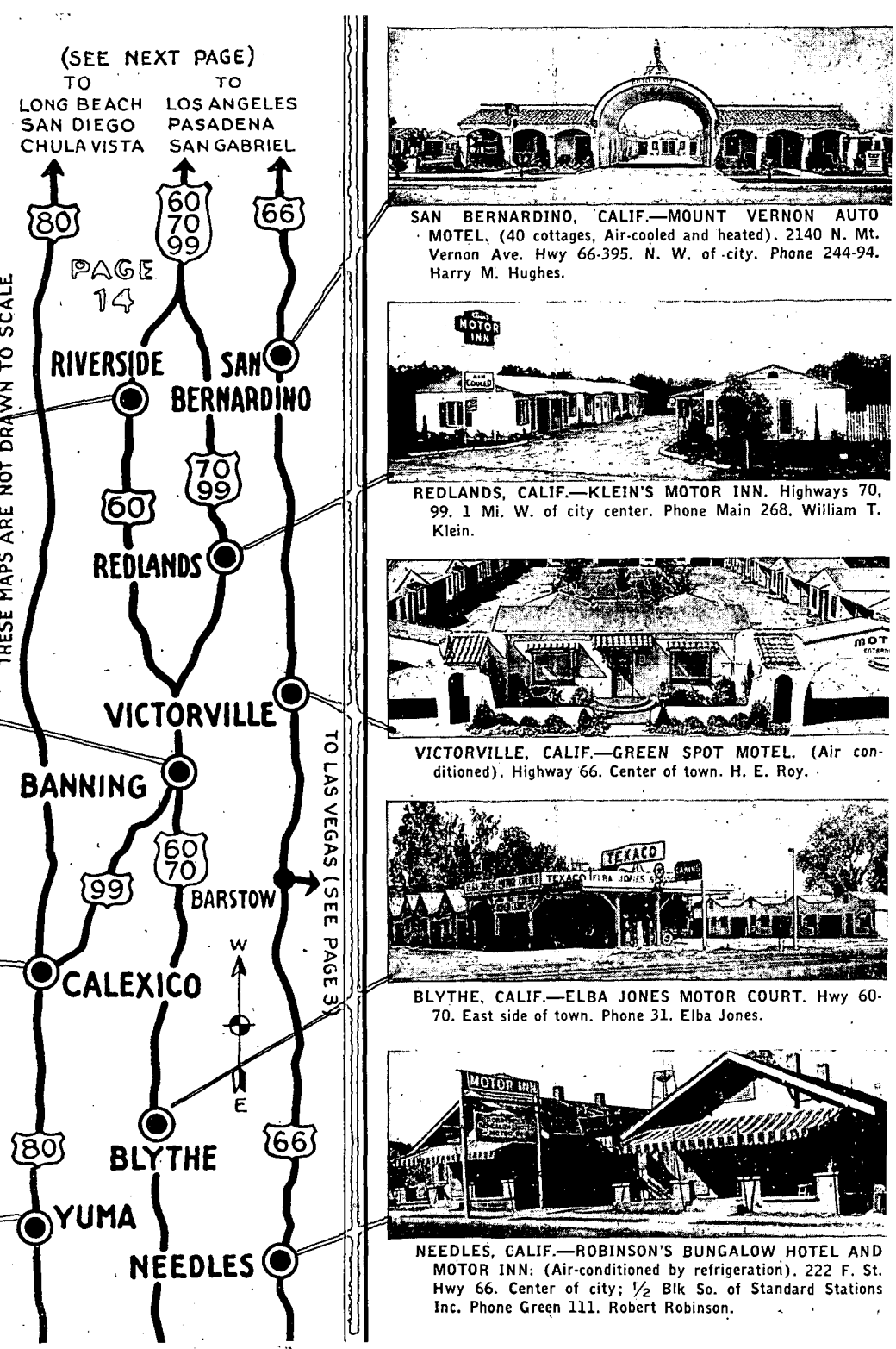
BANNING, CALIF.—MOTOR INN. 1363 E. Ramsey St. Hwy 99-60-70. East edge of city. Phone 4182. B. F. Hannah.



CALEXICO, CALIF.—EL RECREO MOTEL. (Air cooled). 1015 Imperial Ave. Hwy 99. North entrance to city. Phone 890. Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Bowker, Jr.



YUMA, ARIZ.—PEACH AUTO COURT. Hwy 80. 1½ Mi. So. of Yuma. Among the orange groves. Phone 594R2. Mr. & Mrs. Ralph Michael, Mgrs.



SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.—MOUNT VERNON AUTO MOTEL. (40 cottages, Air-cooled and heated). 2140 N. Mt. Vernon Ave. Hwy 66-395. N. W. of city. Phone 244-94. Harry M. Hughes.

REDLANDS, CALIF.—KLEIN'S MOTOR INN. Highways 70, 99. 1 Mi. W. of city center. Phone Main 268. William T. Klein.

VICTORVILLE, CALIF.—GREEN SPOT MOTEL. (Air conditioned). Highway 66. Center of town. H. E. Roy.

BLYTHE, CALIF.—ELBA JONES MOTOR COURT. Hwy 60-70. East side of town. Phone 31. Elba Jones.

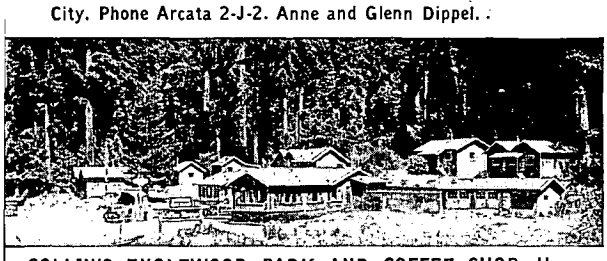
NEEDLES, CALIF.—ROBINSON'S BUNGALOW HOTEL AND MOTOR INN: (Air-conditioned by refrigeration). 222 F. St. Hwy 66. Center of city; ½ Blk So. of Standard Stations Inc. Phone Green 111. Robert Robinson.



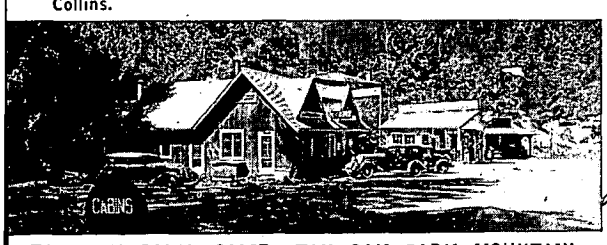
TRINIDAD, CALIF.—BISHOP PINE LODGE. Where Azaleas grow. Ocean shore and woods. Hwy 101. 2 Mi. No. of Trinidad; 25 Mi. No. of Eureka; 61 Mi. So. of Crescent City. Phone B. P. Lodge. Geo. and Ora Parrish.



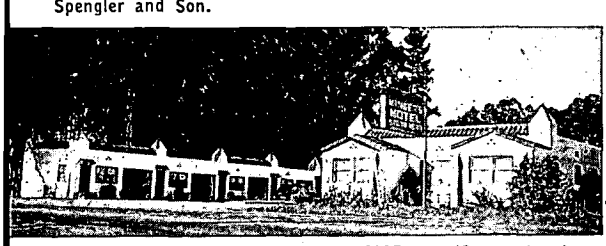
ARCATA, CALIF.—SEAVIEW MOTOCOURT. Hwy 101. 4 Mi. No. of Arcata. 12 Mi. No. of Eureka; 75 Mi. So. of Crescent City. Phone Arcata 2-J-2. Anne and Glenn Dippel.



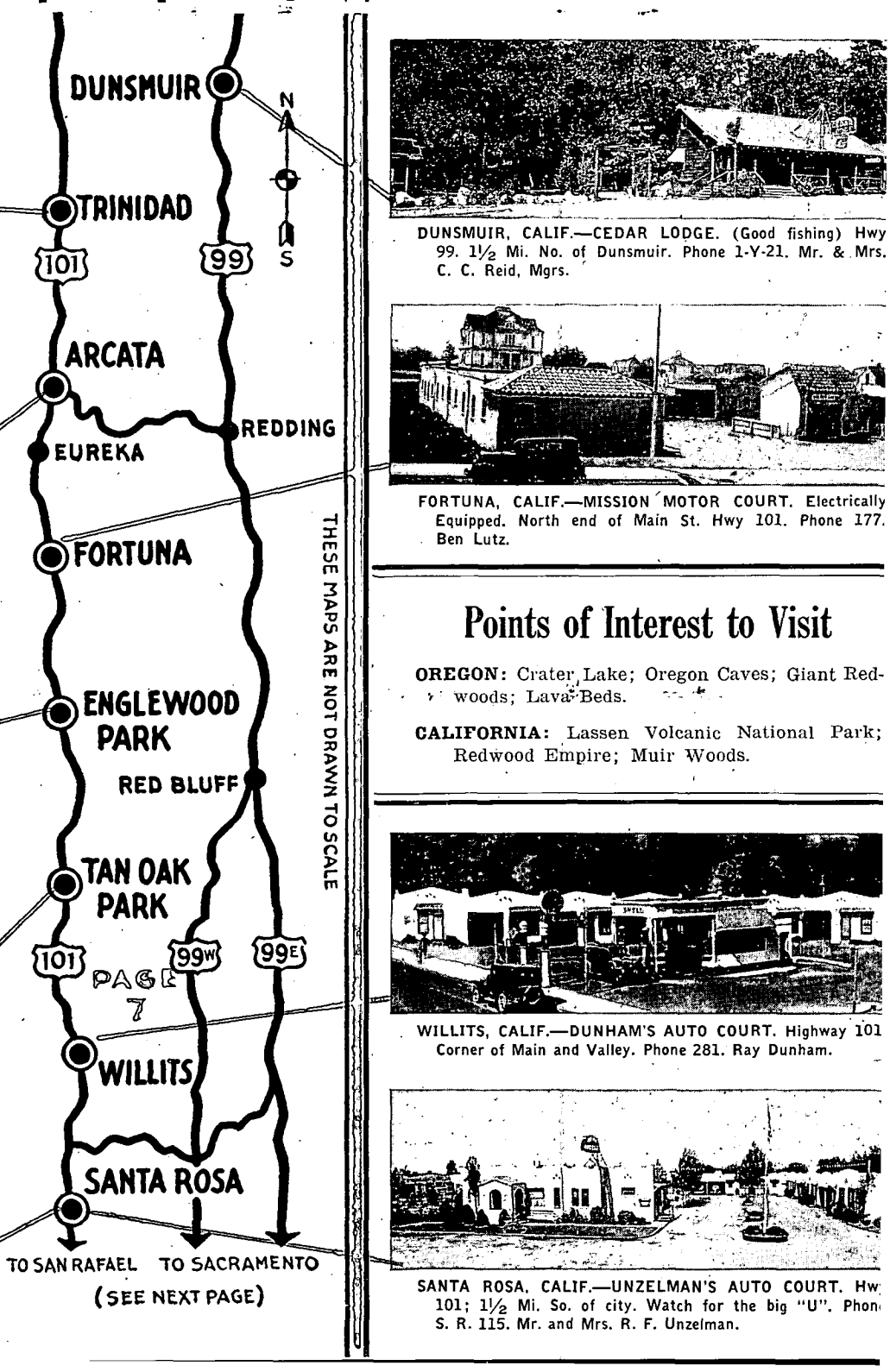
COLLIN'S ENGLEWOOD PARK AND COFFEE SHOP. Hwy 101. 33 Mi. No. of Garberville; 42 Mi. So. of Eureka; (P. O. South Fork, Humboldt Co.). Phone Englewood. Betty Collins.



TAN OAK PARK, CALIF.—TAN OAK PARK MOUNTAIN LODGE. Hwy 101. 1 Mi. So. of Cummings P. O. 170 Mi. No. of San Francisco. Phone Laytonville 31-F-12. L. A. Spengler and Son.



SANTA ROSA, CALIF.—MINGEP'S MOTEL. (Steam heat). Highway 101. 1 Mi. No. of Santa Rosa. Geo. T. Mingers.



DUNSMUIR, CALIF.—CEDAR LODGE. (Good fishing) Hwy 99. 1½ Mi. No. of Dunsmuir. Phone 1-Y-21. Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Reid, Mgrs.

FORTUNA, CALIF.—MISSION MOTOR COURT. Electrically Equipped. North end of Main St. Hwy 101. Phone 177. Ben Lutz.

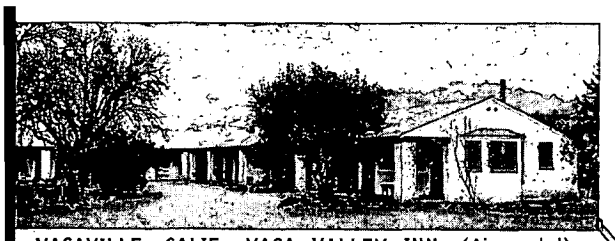
Points of Interest to Visit

OREGON: Crater Lake; Oregon Caves; Giant Redwoods; Lava Beds.

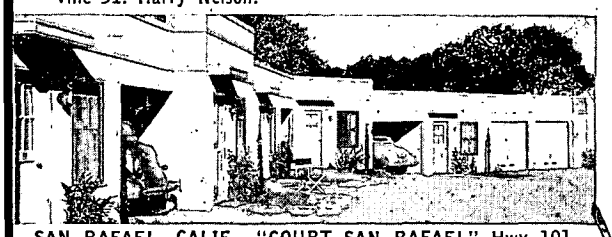
CALIFORNIA: Lassen Volcanic National Park; Redwood Empire; Muir Woods.

WILLITS, CALIF.—DUNHAM'S AUTO COURT. Highway 101 Corner of Main and Valley. Phone 281. Ray Dunham.

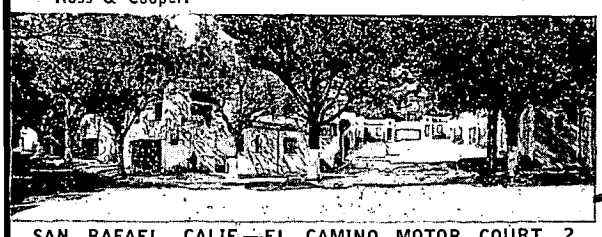
SANTA ROSA, CALIF.—UNZELMAN'S AUTO COURT. Hwy 101; 1½ Mi. So. of city. Watch for the big "U". Phone S. R. 115. Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Unzelman.



VACAVILLE, CALIF.—VACA VALLEY INN. (Air cooled). Highway 40. 1 Mile Southwest of Vacaville. Phone Vacaville 31. Harry Nelson.



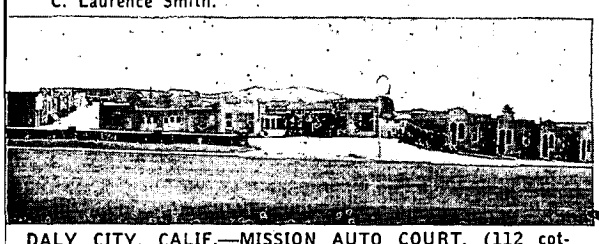
SAN RAFAEL, CALIF.—"COURT SAN RAFAEL" Hwy 101. North Boundary San Rafael on Puerto Suello Hill. 2 minutes to cafes & shops. 20 minutes to San Francisco. Phone 4888. Ross & Cooper.



SAN RAFAEL, CALIF.—EL CAMINO MOTOR COURT. 2 Blocks from business district at corner of Mission and Lincoln Ave. Old Hwy 101. Phone 203. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Santos.



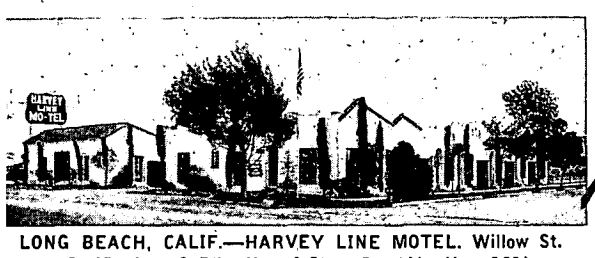
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—OCEAN PARK MOTOR COURT. 2690—46th Ave. 1 Blk North of Sloat Blvd. between Golden Gate Park and Fleishhacker Zoo. At beach. 12 Min. from Civic Center & Treasure Island. Phone Overland 7268. C. Laurence Smith.



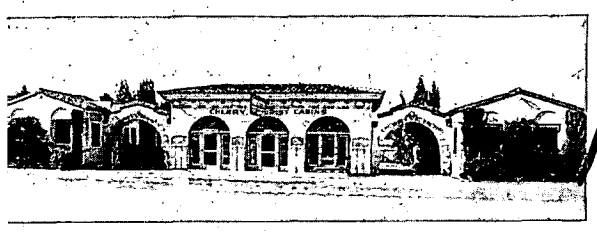
DALY CITY, CALIF.—MISSION AUTO COURT. (112 cottages). 6843 Mission St. Hwy 101. San Francisco's close-in court. 20 Min. from Civic Center and Treasure Island. Phone Randolph 6773.



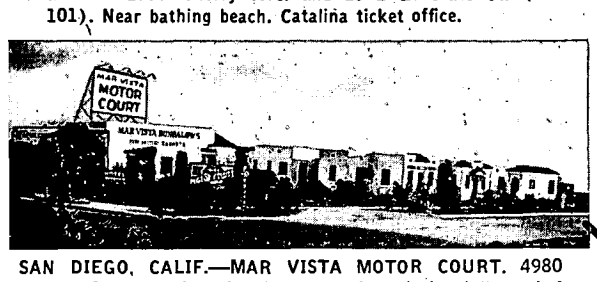
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—EAST L. A. MOTEL. 5331 Whittier Blvd. On Highway 101. East of downtown business district. M. C. Sternberg, Owner. Phone Mgr. An. 11077.



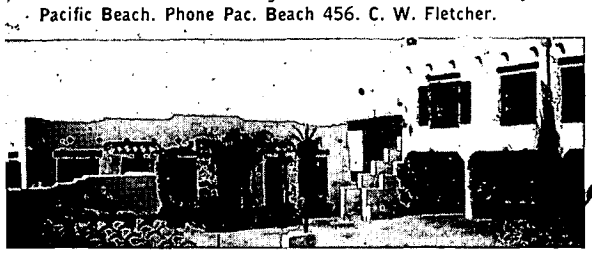
LONG BEACH, CALIF.—HARVEY LINE MOTEL. Willow St. at Pacific Ave. 8 Blks No. of State St. (Alt. Hwy-101) on Pacific Ave. Phone 41054. Harvey A. Kuns.



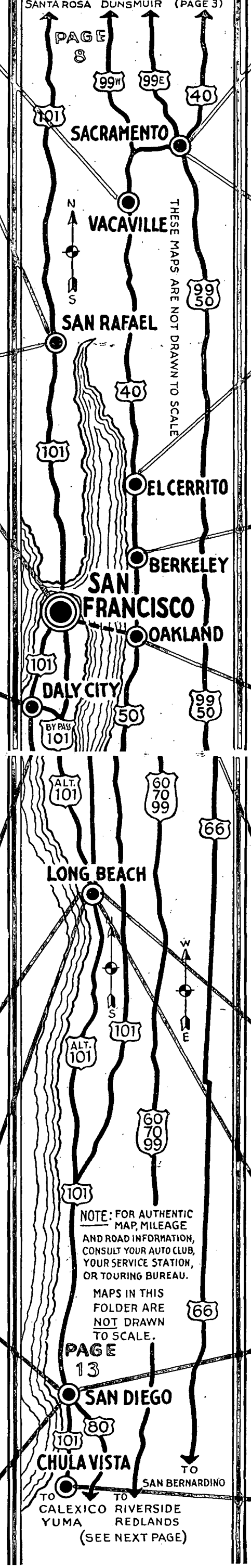
LONG BEACH, CALIF.—CHERRY MOTOR COURT. Two entrances: 1777 Cherry Ave. and 1912 E. State St. (U.S. 101). Near bathing beach. Catalina ticket office.

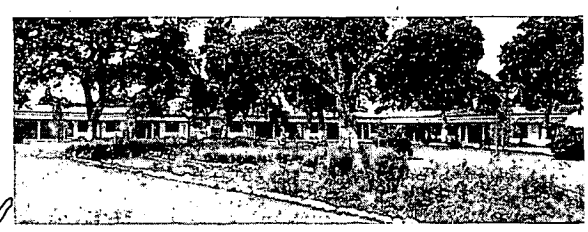


SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—MAR VISTA MOTOR COURT. 4980 Cass St. From Los Angeles come through La Jolla and 4 Mi. South. From San Diego come North via Causeway to Pacific Beach. Phone Pac. Beach 456. C. W. Fletcher.

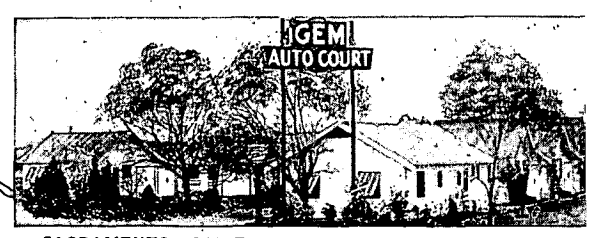


SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—CARDWELL'S MOTOR COURT. 2330 La Jolla Ave. 2½ Mi. No. of Broadway, via India or Ketner St. by Five Points to Old Town (No. San Diego) Phone Woodcrest 9349. J. H. Cardwell.

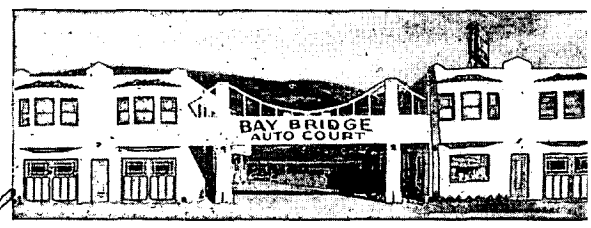




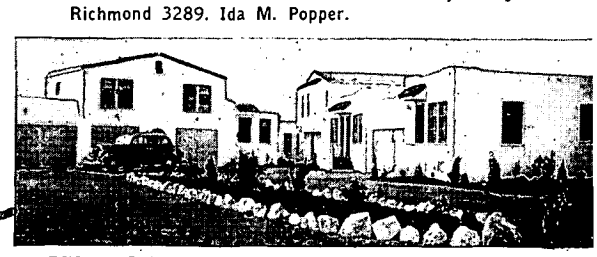
SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—LOS ROBLES MOTOR LODGE. Hwy 99-E and 40. 1½ Mi. No. of N. Sacramento. Opposite Municipal Golf Course. Phone Main 9414. C. & E. McGowan



SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—GEM AUTO COURT. (Air-cooled). Hwy 40 and 99-E. ½ Mi. No. of N. Sacramento. P. O. Box 4340-E, Route 7. Phone Main 9458. James F. Wilson.



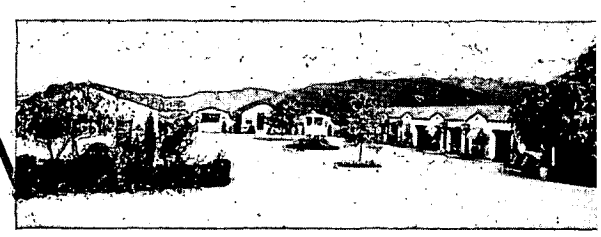
EL CERRITO, CALIF.—BAY BRIDGE AUTO COURT. 2024 San Pablo Ave., El Cerrito. Hwy 40. North edge of city. 20 Min. to S. F. and Treasure Island via Bay Bridge. Phone Richmond 3289. Ida M. Popper.



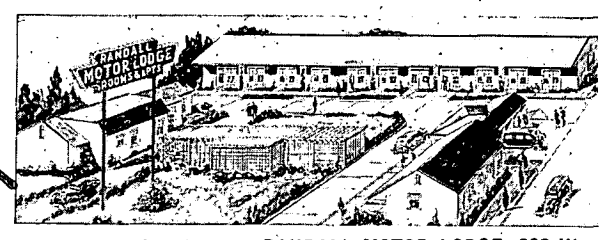
BERKELEY CALIF.—GILMAN'S MOTEL. (Steam heat). 1907 Eastshore Hwy in Richmond. 7 minutes North of Oakland on Hwy 40 toward Richmond. 10 minutes from Treasure Island. Phone Thornwall 3368. F. W. Gilman.



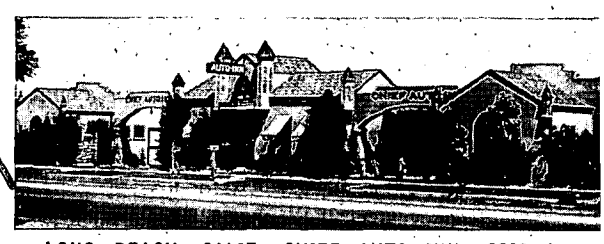
OAKLAND, CALIF.—MOTEL ROOSEVELT. Foothill Blvd. at 90th Ave. East side of town on Hwy 50. 30 minutes from Treasure Island. Phone TR. 8332. Carl Youngstrom.



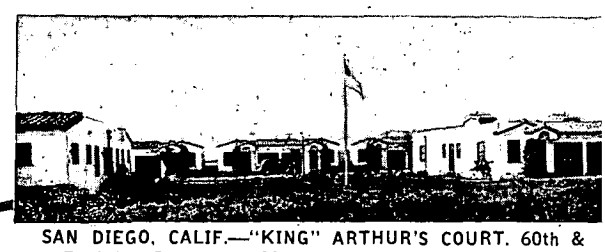
SAN GABRIEL, CALIF.—SAN GABRIEL MOTEL. 215 W. Valley Blvd. 8 Mi. East of L. A. Civic Center. ¼ Mi. E. of Alhambra Airport. Phone ATlantic 2-3607. Mrs. Coral Manley.



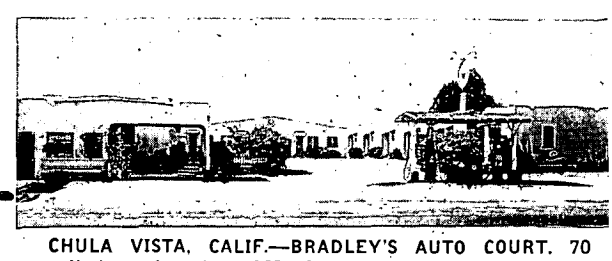
LONG BEACH, CALIF.—RANDALL MOTOR LODGE. 809 W. State St. Alt. Hwy 101. Catalina tickets. Tickets Motion Picture Studios on sale. Phone 606-02. George G. Randall.



LONG BEACH, CALIF.—CHIEF AUTO INN.—3932 Long Beach Blvd. Phone 423-37. Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Lawrence.



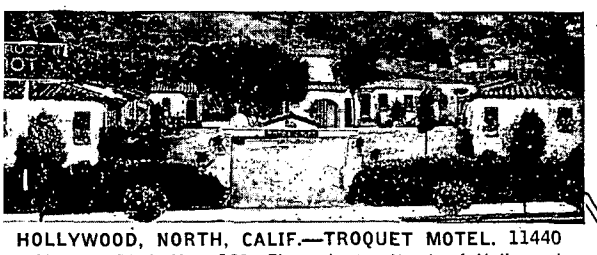
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—"KING" ARTHUR'S COURT. 60th & El Cajon Blvd. Hwy 80. East of city near State College. Phone Randolph 9524. Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Arthur.



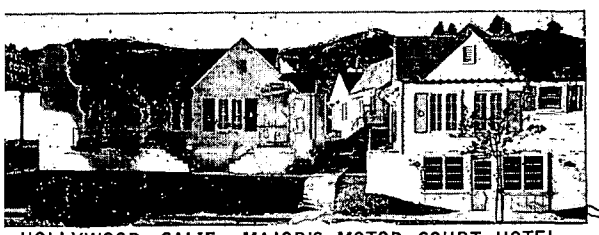
CHULA VISTA, CALIF.—BRADLEY'S AUTO COURT. 70 National Ave. Hwy 101. 6 Mi. So. of San Diego. Phone Chula Vista 699. W. E. Bradley.



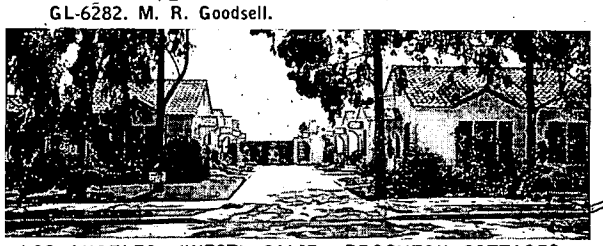
HOLLYWOOD, NORTH, CALIF.—STUDIO CITY AUTO COURT. 11939 Ventura Blvd. Hwy 101. 4 Mi. No. of Hollywood; 12 Mi. No. of L. A. Phone No. Sunset 2-9496. Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Williams.



HOLLYWOOD, NORTH, CALIF.—TROQUET MOTEL. 11440 Ventura Blvd. Hwy 101. Five minutes North of Hollywood Blvd. Halfway between Universal and Republic Studios. Mrs. Ginette Troquet, Owner-Manager. Phone Sunset 2-4680.



HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—MAJOR'S MOTOR COURT HOTEL. The only motor court in Hollywood. 3255 Cahuenga Blvd. Hwy 101. 1½ Miles North of Hollywood Blvd. Phone GL-6282. M. R. Goodsell.



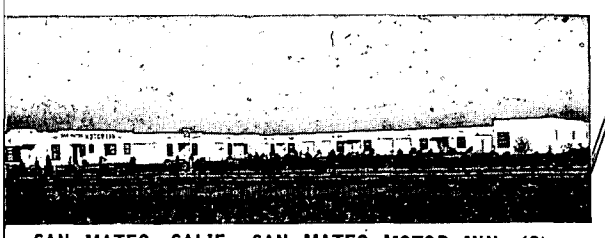
LOS ANGELES, (WEST) CALIF.—BROCKTON COTTAGES. 1225 Brockton Ave. at Wilshire Blvd. 1½ Mi. W. of Westwood Village. 6 Blks E. of Santa Monica City Limits. 2½ Blks No. of Hwy 66. Phone W. L. A. 33431.



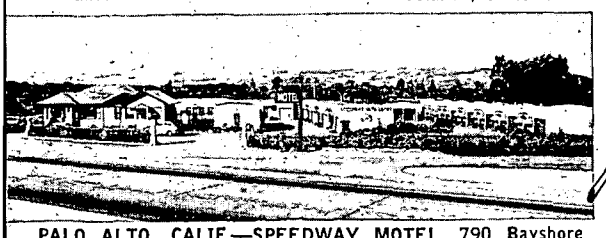
SANTA MONICA, CALIF.—OLYMPIC AUTO HOTEL, GRILL. 1661 Lincoln Blvd. at Olympic Blvd. Alt. Hwy 101 and 66. Phone 27359. Teets-Wilkinson Inc. J. Merritt Dismant, Mgr.



BURLINGAME, CALIF.—BAYSHORE MOTEL. (Steam heat). 798 Bayshore Hwy, ByPass 101. 2½ Mi. North of San Mateo Bridge. 30 Min. from S. F. Civic Center and Treasure Island. Phone 6220. Nora M. Cobo.



SAN MATEO, CALIF.—SAN MATEO MOTOR INN. (Steam Heat.) 801 So. Bayshore Hwy ByPass 101. 5 Blks S. of San Mateo Bridge. 30 Min. from S. F. Civic Center and Treasure Island. Phone 8229. Maud and Grace McClallen, Owners.



PALO ALTO, CALIF.—SPEEDWAY MOTEL. 790 Bayshore Hwy, ByPass U.S. 101. 1 Block South of University Ave. 2 Miles from Stanford Univ. Phone P. A. 22304. Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Stelter.



SUNNYVALE, CALIF.—SUNNYVALE AUTO COURT. Hwy 101. 10 minutes North of San Jose. 10 minutes to Stanford University. Phone 9. Philip Palmer.



SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.—HIDDEN MOTOR COURT. 80 Riverside Ave. Near city center. Turn South toward beach at east end of Soquel Avenue Bridge and go 2 Blks. Phone 259 or 1165-R. G. C. Ellis.

(SEE PAGE 11) TO VENTURA

TO BAKERSFIELD

THESE MAPS ARE NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

ALT. 101 · 101 · 99

PAGE 12

N

S

NORTH HOLLYWOOD

VICTORY BLVD.

GLENDALE

HOLLYWOOD

LOS ANGELES

ALT. 101

WILSHIRE BLVD.

PASADENA

SANTA MONICA

SAN GABRIEL

101 · 66 · 99

BURLINGAME

STOCKTON

SAN MATEO 50

TRACY

NOTE: FOR AUTHENTIC MAP, MILEAGE AND ROAD INFORMATION, CONSULT YOUR AUTO CLUB, YOUR SERVICE STATION, OR TOURING BUREAU.

MAPS IN THIS FOLDER ARE NOT DRAWN TO SCALE.

BYPASS 101 · 101

PALO ALTO

SUNNYVALE

9

SAN JOSE

N

17

S

101 · 99

SANTA CRUZ

PAGE 9

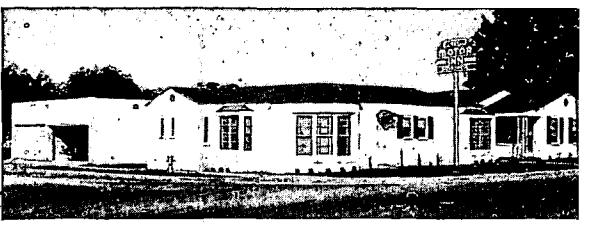
1

TO PACIFIC GROVE

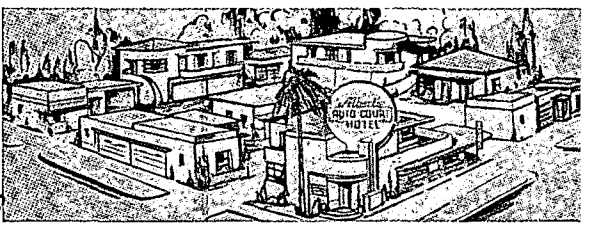
TO SALINAS

TO MODESTO

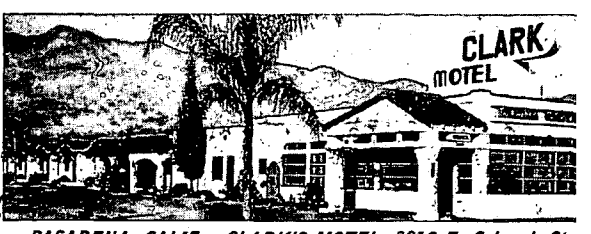
(SEE NEXT PAGE)



GLENDALE, CALIF.—VICTORY MOTOR INN. 1722 Victory Blvd. N. W. of Glendale, near Grand Central Airport. 3 Blks W. of Hwy 99 at Western Ave. Phone Citrus 1-3726.



LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—ALBERT'S MOTEL. 1460 Colorado Blvd. (Eagle Rock Dist.) State Hwy 134, five Blks W. of Pasadena city limits and Hwy 66. Five Mi. E. of Hwy 99, from Glendale. Phone Albany 2157. Albert C. Geiger.



PASADENA, CALIF.—CLARK'S MOTEL. 3019 E. Colorado St. Hwy 66 E. city limits. Telephone SYcamore 2-1139. P.B.X. Switchboard. Circulated hot air. Mr. & Mrs. C. N. Clark.



PASADENA, CALIF.—GYPSY TRAIL MOTEL. 3445 E. Colorado St. Hwy 66. 25 Min. to L. A. Civic Center. Phone Sycamore 2-9780. K. H. MacKenzie, Mgr.



PASADENA, CALIF.—MONTEREY LODGE, 3491 E. Colorado St. Hwy 66. Phone Sycamore 6-2703. N. H. McKerral.



STOCKTON, CALIF.—EL DORADO MOTEL and CAFE. 1700 South El Dorado St.; Stockton-San Francisco Hwy 50. Phone 2-9447. Gossett Brothers.



TRACY, CALIF.—TRACY MOTEL. (air cooled). East Eleventh St. Hwy 50. East end of Tracy. Phone 771 Mr. and Mrs. James Hay.

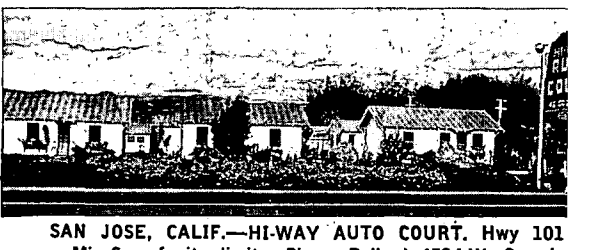
Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island

Open Daily from February 18 until December 2, 1939

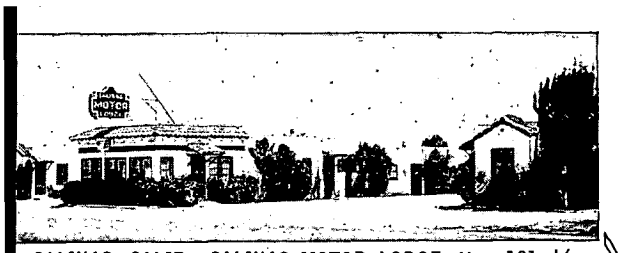
Millions of dollars have been spent on this man-made Treasure Island in the center of San Francisco Bay which is easily accessible via the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge or convenient ferry service.

Treasure Island will be a garden by day, a jewel by night. Thousands of trees and plants, millions of flowers, patterned by arbors, boulevards and rainbow-colored Magic Carpets will give way at night to the mystery and gayety of multi-colored lighting. These are the jewels set about an architectural plan that combines the ancient design of Mayan, Incan, Cambodian and other Pacific cultures into a unique, modern scheme.

DON'T MISS IT



SAN JOSE, CALIF.—HI-WAY AUTO COURT. Hwy 101 Mi. So. of city limits. Phone Ballard 4524-W. San Jo Largest (50 cottages). Frank S. Whidden.



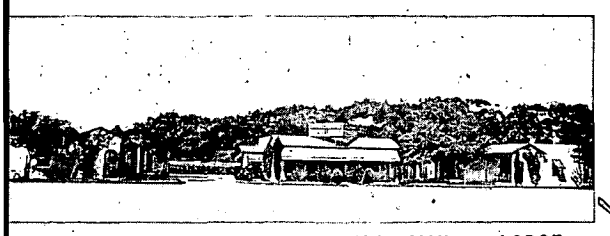
SALINAS, CALIF.—SALINAS MOTOR LODGE. Hwy 101. ¼ Mi. So. of city. Phone 1877. Harry S. Anderson.



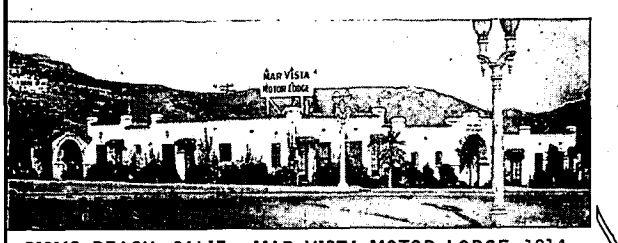
PACIFIC GROVE, CALIF.—(Which adjoins Monterey) 17 MILE DRIVE COTTAGE COURT. In forest, near ocean. Directing sign at town entrance. Phone 6552. Fred W. Workman.



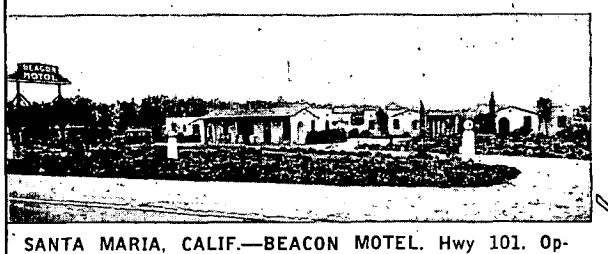
KING CITY, CALIF.—LINDY MOTOR INN. (Steam Heat). Hwy 101. North entrance to city. Phone 143. Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Lyness.



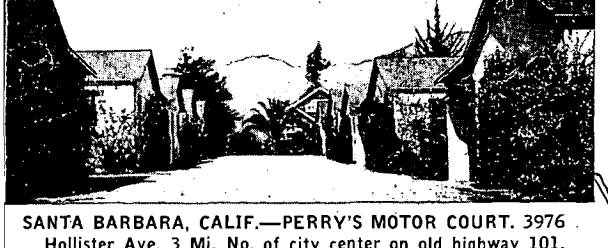
ATASCADERO, CALIF.—ATASCADERO MOTOR LODGE. South edge of business district on Highway 101. (P. O. Box 485). Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Raphael.



PISMO BEACH, CALIF.—MAR VISTA MOTOR LODGE. 1014 Highway 101 at Bay St. No. end of town. Phone 152-W. J. H. Wright.



SANTA MARIA, CALIF.—BEACON MOTEL. Hwy 101. Opposite Richfield Beacon. South entrance to city. Phone PBX-686. Warren Doane.



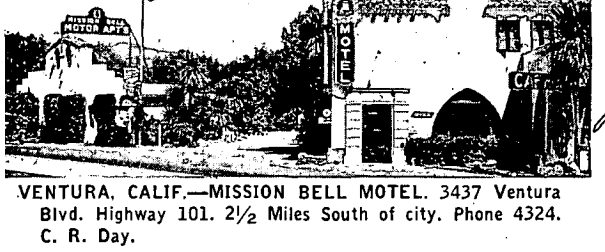
SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.—PERRY'S MOTOR COURT. 3976 Hollister Ave. 3 Mi. No. of city center on old highway 101. Phone 21893. Mark M. Perry.



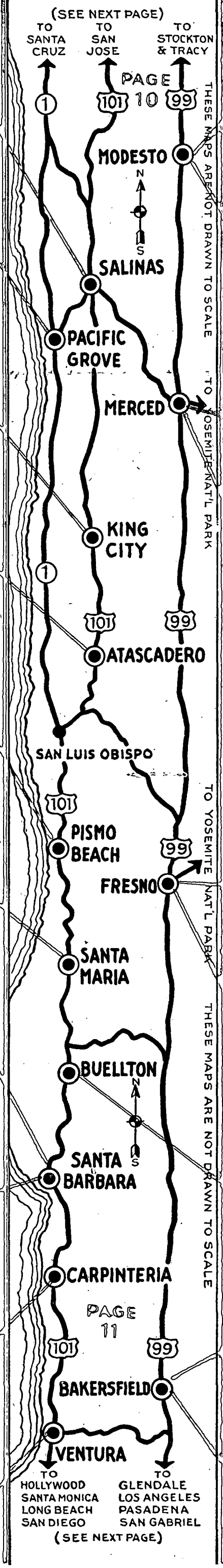
SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.—TRAVELER'S MOTOR COURT. 3230 Hollister Ave. (Old highway 101). Within city limits at North entrance. Steam Heated. Phone 28619. A. C. Hanson.



CARPINTERIA, CALIF.—PINE HAVEN MOTEL. Hwy 101. Center of town; opposite theatre. Phone 3091. R. A. Doell. "On the World's Safest Beach"

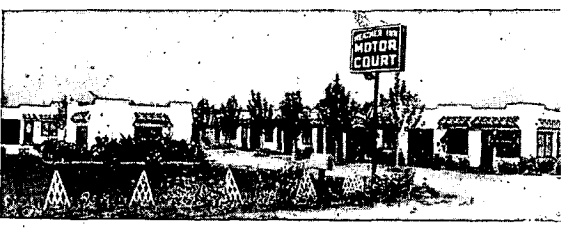


VENTURA, CALIF.—MISSION BELL MOTEL. 3437 Ventura Blvd. Highway 101. 2½ Miles South of city. Phone 4324. C. R. Day.





MODESTO, CALIF.—HAMMER'S COURT. Located 5 mil north of Modesto on Hwy 99. "Now you're looking for t two hammers." R. No. 2, Box 1104. Phone 980-J-2. W L. Hammer.

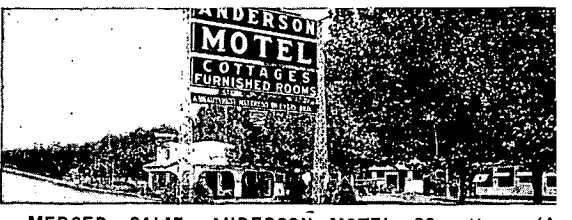


AIR COOLED

MODESTO, CALIF.—HEATHER INN MOTOR COURT. Hw 99. ½ Mi. So. of city. (P. O. Rt. 4, Box 1350). Phor 3217-W. Alex M. Stahl.



MERCED, CALIF.—MOTEL MERCED. Hwy 99. North Arc entrance to city. Cafe. Phone 1188. Larry A. Guest, Mgr.



MERCED, CALIF.—ANDERSON MOTEL. 30 cottages (A cooled). Hwy 99, South edge of city. Cafe in connectio Phone 993. Geo. E. Anderson and Dan E. Williams.

Points of Interest to Visit

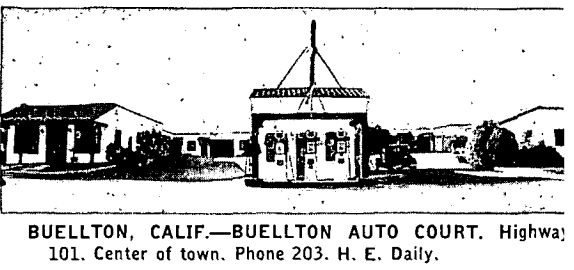
CALIFORNIA: Yosemite, General Grant, and Sequoia National Parks; Lake Tahoe; California Redwood Park; Carmel; 17 Mile Drive; Trail of the Missions; Mt. Wilson Observatory; Griffith Park and Planetarium; Hollywood Bowl; Catalina Island.



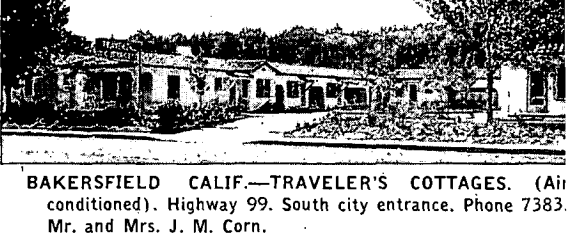
FRESNO, CALIF.—FRESNO MOTOR LODGE. (Air condi tioned). Hwy 99. 1 Mile North of Roeding Park Circle Watch for the Green Arrow. Phone 3-2830. Mr. and Mrs Burt B. Wallick.



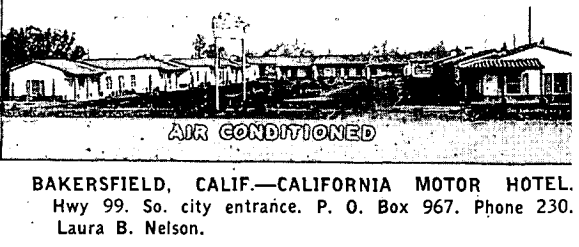
FRESNO, CALIF.—FRESNO MOTOR INN. (55 Cottages) Hwy 99. No. city entrance at Subway and Roeding Parl Circle. Phone 26427. Perry Dresser.



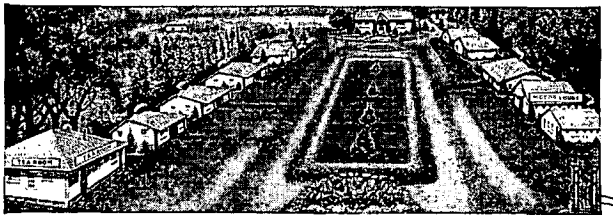
BUELLTON, CALIF.—BUELLTON AUTO COURT. Highway 101. Center of town. Phone 203. H. E. Daily.



BAKERSFIELD CALIF.—TRAVELER'S COTTAGES. (Air conditioned). Highway 99. South city entrance. Phone 7383. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Corn.



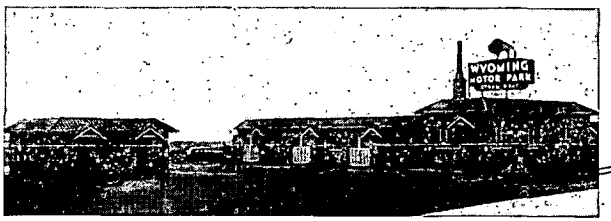
BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.—CALIFORNIA MOTOR HOTEL. Hwy 99. So. city entrance. P. O. Box 967. Phone 230. Laura B. Nelson.



KEARNEY, NEBR.—THE ELLIOTT MOTOR LODGE. (Modern hot water heat). W. Lincoln Way. Hwy 30. 1 Mi. W. of Kearney. Phone 20404. J. S. & Ruth E. Elliott.



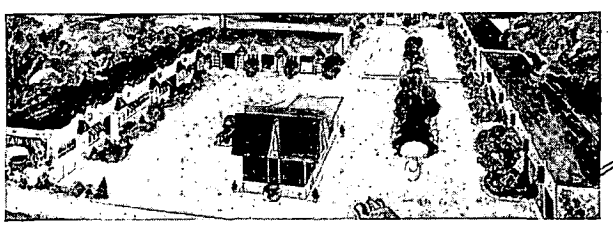
OGALLALA, NEBR.—WELSH COURTS. (Modern, fireproof.) Hwy 30, 2 Blks E. of Main St. Phone 215. D. A. Welsh.



CHEYENNE, WYO.—WYOMING MOTOR PARK. (Steam heat). 1401 West Lincolnway. West end of city on Highway 30. Phone 7977. Mr. and Mrs. Fred P. Petry.



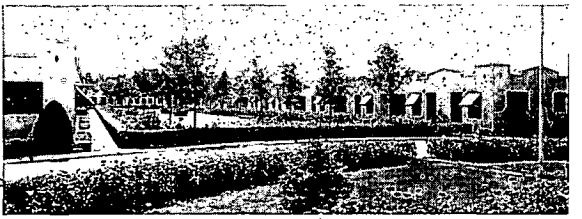
LARIMIE, WYO.—SUPERIOR LODGE. Hwy 30. First court on West city entrance. Phone 2707. Willa B. Hamilton.



OGDEN, UTAH—MOUNTAIN VIEW AUTO COURT. 563 W. 24th St. Hwy 30. 1 Mi. West of city via 24th St. Viaduct. Phone 4416. C. J. Bertagnolli.



OMAHA, NEBR.—TOWER TOURIST - VILLAGE. (Steam heated, air conditioned.) 78th & Dodge Sts. Hwy 6, 275 30A & 92. 1 Mi. W. of city limits. Phone GI. 1634.



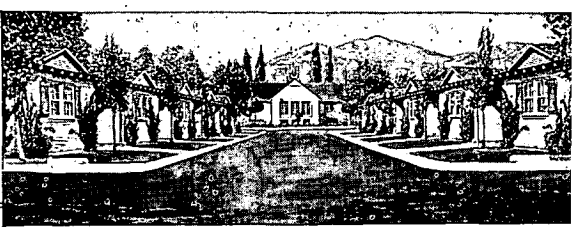
NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.—STANFORD MOTOR LODGE 1400 E. 4th St. Hwy 30. East city entrance. Phone 1688 D. Robert & Caroline Mae Stanford.



CHEYENNE, WYO.—MISSION MOTOR COURT. (Steam heat). 222 E. Lincoln Hwy. Downtown Junction of Hwys 85 & 87. Phone 7904. Mr. & Mrs. Frank Firebaugh.



ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.—WHITE MOUNTAIN LODGE. 400 No. Center St. Center of city at junction of Hwys 30 and 187. Phone 707. C. H. Johnson.



SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—Utah Motor Park, 125 Cottages 1000 So. State St., (close in) Hwy 91 and 40. George Lindholm, Mgr., Phone Hyland 7464.

UNITED MOTOR COURTS, Inc.

L. A. SPENGLER, PRESIDENT — CLAUDE N. CLARK, VICE PRESIDENT — KEITH COBO, SECRETARY

Western Division

HEADQUARTERS:
798 Bayshore Highway, Burlingame, California

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For additional copies of this Guide, ask any member listed herein, or write Keith Cobo, Secretary United Motor Courts, Inc. 798 Bayshore Highway, Burlingame, California.

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LBN:MLJ

January 6, 1940

RECORDED 94-3-4 53 CX

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

Dear Ryley:

I am enclosing a memorandum setting forth some pertinent facts on gambling which might be of interest to you in connection with the article you are working on.

It is rather difficult to make any definite estimates on the extent of gambling; however, I am firmly convinced that it is one of the most lucrative sources of revenue for the underworld. Probably more money is diverted from gambling to graft and corruption than from any other field of endeavor.

I am also sending you a copy of our detailed annual report which might be of interest to you.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Enclosure

1 ENCL IN

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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JAN 9 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
JAN 8 9 37 AM '40

1-6-40

GAMBLING

Volume 2 of the Chicago Recreation Survey of 1937, a project sponsored jointly by the Chicago Recreation Commission and Northwestern University (WPA project) contains on page 87 a chart showing sources of revenue of 19 states with legal horse racing. (Nevada and New Jersey which conduct horse race meetings are not included).

The following is quoted from this Survey:

"In 1937 horse racing was conducted with legal betting in twenty-one of the forty-eight states..... A survey of the 1935 racing season brought out that twenty-two million paid attendances were recorded at tracks operating that year. In 1937 this number had increased to more than thirty million. Of this total 1,489,032 admissions were recorded by tracks in New York State and 859,519 in the metropolitan Chicago district.

"It is estimated that during this same year, 1937, more than seven hundred million dollars were wagered at the various race tracks in the United States, Mexico and Canada. When to this sum is added the amounts bet at the various bookie establishments throughout the United States for which no accurate approximation is available, a conservative estimate of the amount wagered on the outcome of racing in these three countries places the total at more than two billion dollars.

"In 1937 a total of $284,007,996 was wagered in the seventeen states which had the pari-mutuel system of betting. This represented an increase of more than $45,000,000 over the previous year. It should be pointed out that these figures do not include New York State, in which oral or handbook betting is conducted at the tracks. (During 1935 New York track bookmakers handled wagers totalling $265,000,000) Twelve state governments received from one to six per cent on each dollar wagered at tracks within their boundaries. In other instances the states profited by daily or annual licenses and from taxes on admissions.....

"Comparative figures indicate that in 1937 California led in the amount wagered with $47,976,296, and Illinois was second with $39,842,080, eighty-three per cent of the California total. However, whereas California received $1,919,051 to top the list in the amount that the states derived as their share of the profits of horse racing, the state of Illinois received only $561,312 or less than 29.2 per cent of the California revenue. This can be attributed to the fact that the state of Illinois derives no part of the amount bet, while in California four per cent is deducted from all wagers as the state's share. Had this system been operative in Illinois in preference to the present method whereby the state receives a daily tax from the track operators varying from $1,000 to $2,500, depending upon the location of the track, and twenty cents on all admissions, the state would have derived a total of $1,593,683.20 or $1,032,371.00 more than the amount it actually secured.....

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"During 1937, $1,055,000 was offered in stake races of $5,000 or more for horses three years old and over. A conservative estimate of all purse distributions during 1937 places fifteen million dollars as the amount divided among race horse owners during the year.....

"Attendance in 1927, the first year of the renewal of racing in Illinois, totalled 420,295. By 1930 this had increased to 776,510. With the onset of unfavorable economic conditions both attendance and wagering at the race tracks showed a decline during the following years. In 1934, the first year in which racing in Illinois was under the control of the State Racing Commission, the attendance was 580,294. In 1935, it had increased to 857,098, followed by a decline in 1936 to 719,828. Reflecting a continued upturn in business conditions, the total attendance during 1937 was 859,519. For the period from 1934-1937 the annual attendance at Chicago race tracks was divided as follows: In 1934, 580,294; 1935, 857,098; 1936, 719,828; 1937, 859,519.....

"All of the race tracks in the Chicago district provide the pari-mutuel type of betting. A ruling of the commission late in 1937 makes it mandatory for all tracks in the 1938 season to have the modern electric totalizers by which mutuel wagers are automatically tabulated. In the 157 days of racing in 1937 a total of $37,305,206 was wagered at the Chicago tracks. This represented an increase of $5,171,442 over the previous year, and more than fifty-two per cent over the 1934 season when a total of $24,535,709 was reached. The average daily attendance during the 1937 season was 5,475, and the average daily amount wagered during the season was $238,250. This approximates $43.50 as the average amount wagered by the spectators. However, it is agreed that a considerable portion of the amount wagered at the race tracks does not represent money bet by those at the track, but can be regarded as 'come back' money sent to the tracks by gambling syndicates who maintain telegraphic contact with their representatives. Within recent years the two major telegraphic companies have pursued a policy whereby individuals could telegraph bets to the track representatives of the companies. This further increased the amount of money wagered by those not actually watching the races.

"In December, 1937, the City Council of the city of Chicago, both as a means of control of unlicensed gambling within the city and also for deriving revenue, adopted a pari-mutuel brokers' ordinance by means of which the city would license brokers who theoretically at least would forward the money to be bet at the race tracks. As this volume goes to press the legality of the ordinance is being tested in the courts, with indications that the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court of the State before a final decision is reached. Pending court action, the city has not permitted the new ordinance to become operative, and as a result gambling on horse races is still illegal within the city of Chicago.

"The legislation providing for the control and regulation of racing within the state provides that no track may operate for more then sixty days within the year, and also that the season for racing in Illinois

must be confined to the six months between May 1 and October 31... During 1936 and 1937 the six Chicago tracks operated a total of 157 days....." (The foregoing are excerpts from Pages 87, 88, 89 and 90 of Volume 2, "Commercial Recreation").

"It is estimated that over a billion dollars pass from hand to hand in poker games every year; also that approximately two billions more were wagered on horse racing in the United States during a typical year like 1935. Nobody knows definitely how much more goes out in other forms of gambling such as 'policy' under-cover lotteries, betting on football, baseball games and prize fights. A single championship match at a well-known Chicago golf club is reported to have provoked betting to the tune of half a million dollars. But the records of police and private welfare agencies teem with such facts. The 'policy' racket in Chicago alone places 350,000 bets daily and takes in nearly twenty million dollars annually even in depression years. It is a matter of general knowledge that gambling and vice are amongst the most notorious sources for corrupting municipal politics and government. At the time this Survey goes to press the issue is being fought out in Chicago, but nobody knows whether the Attorney General of the State of Illinois who rules against legalized betting in Chicago will prevail or whether the City Council's judgment in passing a legalizing ordinance will be supported either by law or public opinion. Early in 1938 reports of wide-spread petty gambling devices near 126 of Chicago's 349 elementary schools were confirmed by school principals, police, Parent-Teacher groups and the attorney for the board of education. Apparently one-third of the elementary and even kindergarten pupils of the whole city were being given opportunities for initiation into gambling by various kinds of vending machines in school-supply shops, drug, delicatessen and grocery stores." (Page 10, Volume 2).

"It is estimated that in 1937 there were more than eight million billiard players in the United States." (Page 53, Volume 2).

"With increased interest in football, professional gambling syndicates have found a new source of revenue in the 'football pools.' The extent to which this type of wagering was deriving support has caused colleges to act against the bookmakers, and the Western Intercollegiate Conference schools are educating student bodies as to the futility of this type of betting. In at least one university very vigorous action has been taken to stamp out the nuisance. However, 'football pools' have become quite firmly established in the Loop district of the city." (Page 75, Volume 2).

"As their chief gambling device Chicago's taverns use dice in what is known as the '26' game. Slot machines, cards, amusement games and a few other devices are used less extensively. The police are inclined to sympathize with the tavern operators in their use of gambling devices,

especially the '26' game. They even go so far as to state that 'rolling the dice' with a commodity such as hard liquor or beer as stakes, is not gambling but that 'rolling the dice' with money as the stake would be gambling. Our city laws regarding gambling are perfectly clear. The police apparently question them simply as an excuse for not enforcing them." (Page 153, Volume 2).

The following is an excerpt from pages 15 and 16 of the book entitled "The Problem of Crime" which was written by Clayton J. Ettinger, M.D., Ph.D., Professor of Sociology, Western State Teachers College, Kalamazoo, Michigan and published in 1932:

"In an article in the North American Review[1] Howard McLellan declares that the losses from the pockets of 'easy marks' who, like the fly of the old fable, walk with eyes open into the spider-like traps of the professional gambler and swindler, amount to no less than four billions of dollars yearly. The baseball pool, one of the most popular forms of gambling, but one of which the non-gambling public hears least, is one of the easiest and greatest of the get-rich-quick schemes. Says McLellan:

"'Addressing a jury in 1928, Thomas Cooke of New York, Assistant United States District Attorney, named six large Eastern baseball pool syndicates whose total annual income was $25,000,000. One syndicate in a single year handled $8,000,000, which was contributed solely by wage-earners. Another syndicate paid income tax on $4,056,401, and this was $1,000,000 less than it should have paid on, as bank accounts revealed. One pool agent admitted $10,000 profits a week in a poor section of the city. In Albany, N. Y., the Government encountered bank books which showed an annual intake of $10,000,000 from one pool operated under the eyes of New York State legislators.

"'Government investigators estimate that more than five hundred baseball pools operate in the United States. Fixing the average annual intake at $1,000,000, which Government authorities agree is reasonable and probably conservative, the aggregate yearly turnover appears to be $500,000,000. The profits of the operators may be arrived at with startling results. A former operator of one of the largest pools testified that baseball pools were a sure thing for the operator. The patron's chances for winning, he declared, were 1 to 999,999.'

"McLellan goes on to say that estimates based on police court records indicate that about $1,000,000 is poured daily into the coffers of the operators of policy games, the most shameless of all forms of lottery. 'A conservative total for the year,' says McLellan, 'would be $300,000,000.' He quotes one figure on the annual betting bill at all the country's race tracks at $600,000,000 though 'a surety bond company executive, who watches the increase in betting with anxious eyes, fixes it at $800,000,000.' On one race at Pimlico in 1929, $1,300,000 was wagered. It is true that the pari-mutuel machines which now operate at most tracks have been legalized

1. "Four Billions in Easy Money," North American Review, Vol. 228 (1929). pp.609-615.

in several States, though even with them the bettor has only a minor chance to win. Much bookmaking is secretly done at the tracks; and as McLellan's reference to the surety bond executive indicates, the race track cannot be regarded as other than an auxiliary to crime.

"In the larger cities, handbooks on races, all totally illegal, operate theoretically under cover. New York is said to require the services of 15,000 handbooks, with an annual turnover of a billion dollars, which McLellan thinks is probably an understatement. A vice commission found that 800,000 tipster sheets were in circulation in one city. Figuring their average price at $2, this shows $1,600,000 a day spent for alleged information and 'advice' on the races - which, however, McLellan does not count in his total.

"Professional gambling games, says McLellan, are believed to engulf a billion dollars yearly. Investigators of certain Chicago newspapers and the Illinois Association for the Administration of Criminal Justice, checked in one night $3,500,000 changing hands across tables in some of the 350 gambling houses all running at full blast in Chicago at once. Finally, McLellan says that fake stock brokerage or bucket-shopping is said by the surety companies to cause a total loss of at least $500,000,000. (Frank J. Williams, in a series of articles in the New York Evening Post in 1926, puts the total loss by stock swindles and bucket shops at $1,000,000,000.) McLellan's figures therefore bring a total as follows:

Baseball pools	$500,000,000
Policy games	300,000,000
Betting on races (mostly illegal)	1,800,000,000
Crooked brokers and bucket shops	500,000,000
Gambling games	1,000,000,000
Total	$4,100,000,000 "

The following data have been taken from the first quarterly bulletin of the 1939 Uniform Crime Reports, and table 14 on page 23 reflects that during 1938 in 1,182 cities having a total population of 38,462,850, 61,919 persons were charged (held for prosecution) with gambling. The number charged per 100,000 was 161. This table is further broken down according to the population of the cities and it is interesting to note that the rate per 100,000 for the larger cities is 225.1, and for cities under 10,000, 47.9. There is a gradual decrease in the number of arrests per 1,000 running from the larger to the smaller cities, indicating possibly that there is less gambling in rural areas.

Table 17 on page 25 indicates that in 77 cities over 25,000 in population, 18,085 persons were charged with gambling, and of these 60.5% were found guilty.

Table 18 on page 29 states further the number of persons released without being held for prosecution during 1938. In 868 cities having a total population of 26,447,390 the total number released was 14,419 and the rate per 100,000 was 54.5%. By adding the total number of persons held for prosecution as reflected in table 14, that is 61,919, and the total number of persons released without being held for prosecution as reflected in table 18, that is 14,419, we arrive at the figure 76,338, which of course, indicates that at least that number of persons were taken into custody relative to gambling although all of them were not actually arrested.

Table 22 on page 33 is a tabulation showing the persons charged during 1938 with the number and rate per 100,000 subdivided into geographic divisions. It is interesting to note that in the Pacific States 13,626 were charged with gambling and 483.3 persons in every 100,000 were arrested for gambling. This is the highest rate of any of the geographic divisions, the lowest being in the Middle Atlantic States, in which 53 persons in every 100,000 were arrested for gambling. This, of course, does not necessarily indicate that there is more gambling in the Pacific States, on the contrary, it may indicate that law enforcement agencies are more actively engaged in the apprehension of gamblers there.

Tables 24 to 40 are breakdowns of the various geographic divisions such as the New England States, etc., showing the amount of crime according to the population of the various cities within the group. A perusal of these tables indicates again that there is less gambling in the rural areas and that there is also less gambling in the smaller cities than in the larger ones.

The fourth quarterly bulletin for 1938 of the Uniform Crime Reports reflects that on data compiled from the fingerprint records received in the Bureau, 7,233 persons were arrested during 1938 for gambling and of these, 6,837 were male and 396 were females. Continued

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constituted 1.3% of all arrests as reflected by the fingerprint cards.

Table 90 of this same publication is a tabulation of arrests by age groups and it reflects that the largest number of arrests for gambling were for persons between the ages of 25 and 29.

The Eighth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Correction of the State of New York for the Year 1937, reflects that 11,575 offenses of gambling are known to have occurred in New York State during that year. It further reflects that 37,453 persons were arrested or summoned during 1937 in New York State, for gambling.

Crime Statistics for England and Wales during the year 1936 reflect that 16,873 persons were proceeded against for betting and gaming, and 15,556 of these were men and 1,317 were women. Fifteen thousand six hundred and thirty-one were found guilty, the charges were dismissed or withdrawn against 1,199 and 43 were otherwise disposed of. The same publication for the year 1937 reflects that 15,833 persons were proceeded against for betting and gaming. Fourteen thousand, five hundred and four of these were men and 1,329 were women. Fourteen thousand, nine hundred and thirty-eight of these were found guilty and the charges were withdrawn against 874. Twenty-one were otherwise disposed of.

In the Proceedings of the Attorney General's Conference on Crime, held in December 1934 at Washington, D. C., an address was delivered by Mr. John Landesco, a member of the Board of Pardons and Parole of the State of Illinois entitled "The Story of the Gang," which is a very good account of the manner in which the Capone Syndicate ran gambling and commercialized vice in Chicago and vicinity. Mr. Landesco states that he obtained his information through a more or less undercover survey conducted by him at the time he was a graduate student.

The report of the Wickersham Committee known as the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, had very little to say on the subject of gambling.

In its report on the cost of crime dated June 24, 1931, it states: "Certain forms of losses due to crimes not directed against specific property, in addition to fraud and racketeering, might also have been dealt with in this chapter, but have been omitted because the acts involved are not universally regarded as criminal. The principal omission of this character is the loss due to gambling. While gambling, at least some forms, is a statutory misdemeanor in most States, it is by no means universally regarded as criminal. The difficulty in distinguishing between (a) losses due to forms of gambling not made

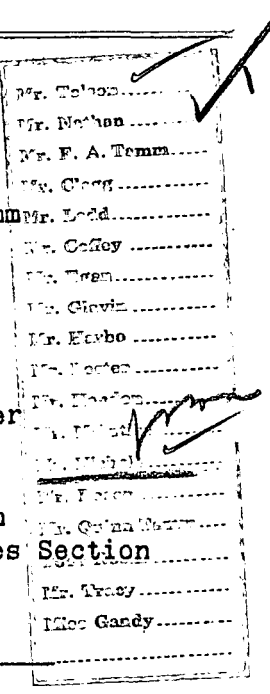
criminal by statute, which clearly can not be regarded as private losses due to crime; (b) losses due to technically criminal gambling of sorts not generally regarded by the public as malum in se, which are only technically due to crime; and (c) losses due to fraudulent gambling games, which clearly are due to crime would be almost impossible as a practical matter.

In the Commission's Report on Police dated June 26, 1931, it is stated, "recently the gamblers were driven out of Detroit by the Commissioner. These gamblers were strong enough to oust this Commissioner from office despite the fact that he was one of the strongest and ablest police officers in Detroit."

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 1-3 1940.

To:
- ✓ Director
- ___ Mr. Nathan
- ___ Mr. Clegg
- ___ Mr. Edward Tamm
- ___ Mr. Glavin
- ___ Miss Gandy
- ___ Mr. Tracy
- ___ Mr. Ladd
- ___ Mr. Harbo
- ___ Mr. Renneberger
- ___ Mr. Nichols
- ___ Mr. Hendon
- ___ Mr. Quinn Tamm
- ___ Personnel Files Section
- ___ Files Section
- ___ Miss Sheaffer
- ___ _____



See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Prepare reply

Do all we can to help on this.

M.

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Clyde Tolson

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
SEBRING, FLORIDA

December 30

Dear Nick:

Herewith a carbon of my line-up to Blos on the gambling set-up.

I have about everything necessary, except, as I wrote you, additional evidence of the tremendous scope of the racket. If you have run across any figures or estimates, I'd be glad to have them. I believe there is an ann ual computation on how much the various tracks take in, but I don't know where to get it.

Samezever

Ryley

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DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

I ENCL M

Letter to Cooper 1/6/40

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-538X
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 11 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON NICHOLS HENDON

December 30

Dear Hloc:

I have tried to figure a way which Edgar could do the impossible----and say something that would solve the gambling situation. However, that is a hard thing to do.

The only thing possible, it seems to me, is education. And I believe that with Edgar saying we all need education in YOU CAN'T WIN, that folks will pay some attention to it.

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They should.

Gambling is the biggest underworld activity except racketeering.

It is a high-powered motivation in many of our murders, much of our corruption, and all that sort of thing.

Exclusive of horse-racing, it is almost wholly illegal. Yet it could not exist in the billion dollar class, as it does, without the enthusiastic support of millions of honest people.

All of them are trying to get something for nothing, but it can't be done. You can't win. The cards are stacked against you. This goes for straight games as well as the crooked ones.

Meanwhile, everything from frameups against newspaper men to kidnapping of gambling overlords by chiefs of police goes on in a business where millions of dollars a day change hands. America is gambling as it never has done before. As I have written you, there are dozens of big outfits, engaged in making crooked dice, crooked cards, etc, for use in a business where there's already the percentage to lick you. ~~And~~ Incidentally, the enclosed photostat is interesting concerning a gambling raid in El Paso.

Note the stuff about marked cards.

I have one of these visors, as well as the card marking outfit, and it is rather amazing. You can mark the cards in letters as big as a house and the sucker can't see the marks. But the guy with the visor can.

Thus all the shenanigans which once went on in the

94-3-4-20-536

bad, bold days of the west exz are again in use---on "sophisticated" persons of the present day. This in spite of the fact that the percentage will take you to a cleaning even in a straight game if you'll only buck it long enough.

That, it seems, is the zkazyxz thing for Edgar to put over---the tremendous scope of the gambling industry, the air-tight alignment between gambling, crime and corruption, the way it has reached into practically every family in America-----

And the great fact that in gambling, even to a certain degree in such churchy amusements as Bingo---the sucker makes a voluntary contribution to the underworld zx via a racket which can't be beat.

The reason I mentioned bingo is that many big church games are run by exxmakxz crooks on a percentage basis. That is, the gambler comes into a church, puts on the bingo game and takes a cut of the profits.

If you disagree with me on this or have any additional ideas, let me know as soon as possible, will you?

Samezover

HN:VH
94-3-4-20-539

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

RECORDED

January 17, 1940

Mr. Gilbert S. Chandler
Tallahassee Auto Court
Tallahassee, Florida

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DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WSB/dtb

Dear Mr. Chandler:

I have your communication of January 9th relative to the article in the February issue of the American Magazine, referring to tourist camps. I desire to thank you for the commendatory expressions contained in the first paragraph of your letter and also for the frank expression of your views relative to the article in question.

I was surprised to read your statement that you feel any injustice or damage has been done to the legitimate tourist camps by this article. In fact, I feel that the legitimate tourist camps have not only not been damaged, but the article in question has been and will be of benefit to them.

May I point out that a reading of the article will disclose a very definite statement to the effect that there are reputable camps operated in an efficient, decent manner by business men of recognized integrity. One quotation, for instance, is "Of course, there are hundreds of tourist camps run by honest, alert, civic-minded persons who have made heavy investments in this new business. To these, the Federal Bureau of Investigation extends its gratitude for their wholehearted cooperation in the capture of badly wanted fugitives." I do not see how I could have been more explicit in recognizing the constructively minded persons who operate legitimate camps. May I also call your attention to a statement in the same article to the effect that "Law Enforcement, working in conjunction with the owners of honest establishments, has a definite responsibility to outlaw the renegade tourist camp." The latter statement is the keynote of the entire article.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

I am of the positive opinion that nothing is of greater benefit to the legitimate, high-minded, efficient members of any organization than to eliminate from those organizations or vocations the unworthy or criminally inclined individuals who bring discredit upon decent, law abiding citizens—not only discredit, but financial loss. Certainly I believe that to call attention to conditions which are not only undesirable, but detrimental to morals and law and order in general, is rendering a service to those engaged in legitimate industry and constitutes a duty that I owe, as a law enforcement executive, to the country at large, as well as to those engaged in any specific vocation.

JAN 17 1940
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

All organizations—law enforcement, industrial, commercial, agricultural—have in their ranks persons who bring discredit upon worthy callings. I can think of no greater benefit to those interested in the real success of these callings than to do clearly and accurately as possible depict the conditions which are obviously undesirable and detrimental. This I have endeavored to do in the article in the American Magazine.

Again thanking you for advising me so fully and frankly of your views, and assuring you of my desire to cooperate with the high-minded, law abiding members of any vocation or profession, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
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Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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Bluebonnet Courts
Houston, Texas

Tallahassee Florida
Jan. 9 1940

J.Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau Of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

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DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tam
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tar
Tom Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Dear Mr Hoover : -

I have observed closely the progress of the department you have charge of since you have been in control. Your supervision and the results you have achieved have been remarkable and you deserve a great deal of praise for the accomplishment.

Your article in the February issue of the American Magazine I assume was written with good intentions and for the express purpose of inlightening the motoring public against what you considered a danger. I am wondering that if you knew first hand more about the conditions and methods of operation of motor courts (Tourist Camps) and was personally acquainted with a few of the thousands of reputable owners and their families if you would not have toned down your scathing attack of the whole industry in which you victimized every member including wives. daughters, sisters, mothers and all imployees.

I have been in the Motor Court business since 1925 and have visited hundreds of courts from Canada to Mexico City and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans. To me and I beleive to any person of ordinary intelligence it is as easy to distinguish between the dives, hideouts and jooks and the respectable places as it is easy to distinguish between a saloon and a church. Of course there have been ministers that have been convicted of murder and there are many crooks and rascals that belong to churches. So there are in a few cases where scoundrels operate fairly rice appearing motor courts that are no doubt a detriment not only to the motoring traveler but also to the operators of respectable places.

Your description of the distinction between a respectable court and the knockdown and drag out kind is so vague and unclear that the ordinary traveler reading your article who has never stopped at a motor court would hesitate to ever stop for fear they might be murdered or held up before they could get their luggage in the cottage and the door coffed by one of the many notorious criminals or fugitives from law that you have failed to comprehend.

53

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-53

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
HENDON
MISS GANDY

1-17-40
letter to cooper
and Blossom
Hm

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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UNITED MOTOR COURTS

EASTERN DIVISION

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Jacksonville, Florida

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Bluebonnet Courts
Houston, Texas

J.Edgar Hoover # 2

I do not beleive that you realize the damage and injustice you have done to the thousands of reputable citizens and their families, who are trying to earn an honest living and honorable living thereby keeping from applying for relief from one of the many agencys now in operation , by classifying them as operators of hideouts for outlaws and gangsters.

Since my participation in the Motor Court business in 1925 I have had registered at my place an estimated 100,000 guests. My register has been open to the public as well as all inforcement officers at all times but not one outlaw,criminal or fugitive has been traced to or caught in our court. Nor do I think that my record is unusal or out of the ordinary for I beleive there are thousands of Motor Court owners with equally as good a record.

Several years ago three notoriour bandits, whity Walker, Roy Johnson and Blacky Thompson, two of them have since been killed and the other is serving a life sentence in the Texas Penitentiary, were captured by the sheriffs force here while they were making preperations to hold up one of our banks. These men registered when they arrived in Tallahassee. But where do you supposed ? It was not at any camp.

Not many years ago a whiskey runner and his wife registered in Tallahassee, the same night the wife murdered her husband. Was they registered at a camp ? They were not.

If the same situation exists in other cities as here, which no doubt it does and in some cities many times worse it might be possible that public enemies and questionable characters stay at other establishments catering to the traveling public besides Tourist camps.

Let us make a comparison between Tourist Camps and other establishments who cater to the traveler : When a traveler looks for accommodations at a camp it is 999 times out of a 1000 they drive up in their automobile, here either the owner of the camp , one of his family or possibly a compitent manager has an opertunity to observe in detail the appearance of the occupants, the make, year and color of the car, the State of license and number. A smart or brainy public enemy is not at all apt to subject himselves to such close and open observation, but if he does when it comes to the detailed registration that is required at 90% of the better camps he gracefully

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Jacksonville, Florida

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Bluebonnet Courts
Houston, Texas

J.Edgar Hoover #3

decides to drive a little farther before spending the night.

The jocks and dives along the road very seldom have good enough accommodations to satisfied the big shot criminals or the outlaws wanted the most, these fellows get their money easy and spend it the same way. The best is none to good for them. On the other hand when a criminal stays in town he can park his car down the street around the corner or in a garage several blocks away, as he steps up to the desk to register the clerk has little chance to size him up. He does not know whether he is traveling by plane, bus, train, hitch-hiking or by automobile. If the man is dressed presentable and has a suit-case he is not questioned. He may register under an assumed name and give a wrong address. The facts are they have no record of any consiquence.

Further in Some establishments one or two clecks register from 100 to 500 guests in one night. Under all these circumstances it appears legical to me that the places to hide out unobserved is not in a tourist camp.

If I was seeking the full cooperation of more of the camp owners to detect the small percentage of the criminals that stop at camps I do not beleive that I would kick them in the shins or blast them with an unfair and unjust attack such as your article but would use a little Dale Carnegie on them instead. (Winning friends and Influencing People)

It seems to me that you owe the many respectable Tourist Camp or Motor Court Owners an apology.

Sincerely Yours
Gilbert S. Chandler

Gilbert S. Chandler
Tallahassee Auto Court
Tallahassee Florida

Copies to
Editor of the American Magizine
Tourist Court Journal of Temple, Texas.

HN:VH
94-3-4-20-539

January 17, 1940

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:

For your information I am transmitting herewith a copy of a communication dated January 9th, from Mr. Gilbert S. Chandler, Tallahassee Auto Court, Tallahassee, Florida, relative to the article in the February issue of the American Magazine, concerning tourist camps. A copy of my reply to Mr. Chandler is also enclosed.

With best wishes, as always,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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MAILED
JAN 17 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

IN:VH
94-3-4-20-539

January 17, 1940

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York City

Dear Bloss:

For your information I am transmitting herewith a copy of a communication dated January 9th, from Mr. Gilbert S. Chandler, Tallahassee Auto Court, Tallahassee, Florida, relative to the article in the February issue of the American Magazine, concerning tourist camps. A copy of my reply to Mr. Chandler is also enclosed.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 17 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

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Sample of our register slip.

TALLAHASSEE AUTO COURT

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

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REGISTRATION

Name Henry H. Cole & W. Jr

Street 2603 S Sumter Blvd

City Tampa State Fla

License Number 34-6096 Make of Car Ds Soto - 39

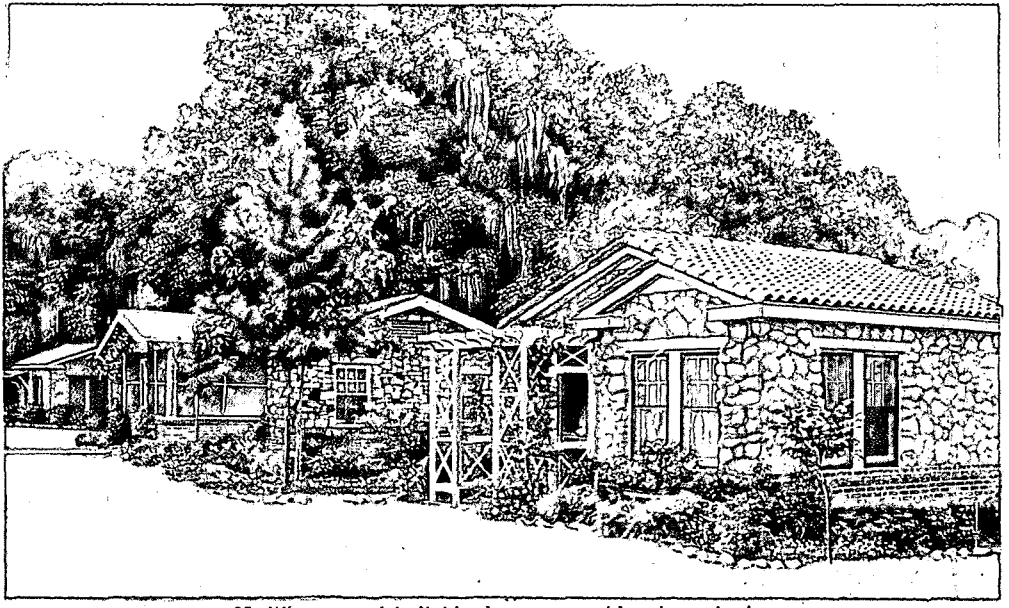
Date Dec 17-39 No. in party 2 Cottage No. X

Payment Received by Buell Amount 2.50

What influenced you to stop here? Sign

H16958

Tallahassee Auto Court in Capital City of Florida



65 different and individual cottages with private baths

65708

THIS SPACE FOR WRITING MESSAGES

POST CARD

PLACE ONE CENT STAMP HERE

MADE IN U. S. A.

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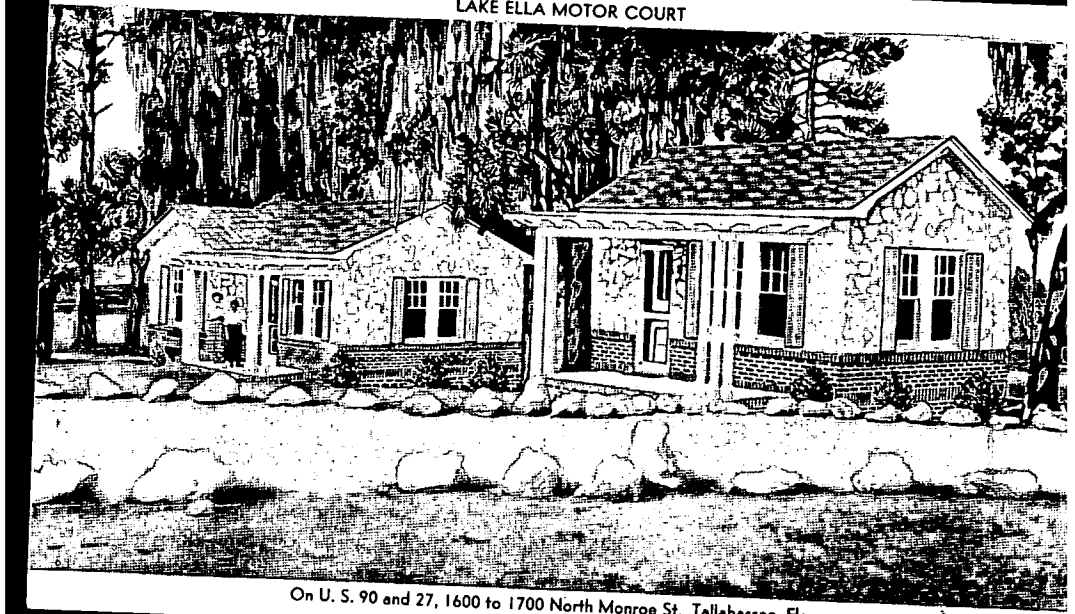
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9345 WEB/dcg.

TICHNOR QUALITY VIEWS MADE ONLY BY TICHNOR BROTHERS, INC. BOSTON, MASS.

TALLAHASSEE AUTO COURT, Inside City Limits, on U. S. 90 and 27, at 1600-1800 N. Monroe St. On Lake Ella. Stucco, Rock, Brick and Marble Cottages, Steam Heat, Tile Baths, Beautyrest Mattresses, Venetian Blinds. Double cross ventilation. Spacious shady lawn. Exclusively for Travelers. Telephone and Western Union Service. No mosquitoes.

A.A.A. — MEMBER — U.M.C.

LAKE ELLA MOTOR COURT



On U. S. 90 and 27, 1600 to 1700 North Monroe St., Tallahassee, Fla.

A-1234

POST CARD

PLACE STAMP HERE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

MWM "COLORTYPED" POST CARD BY MID-WEST MAP CO., AURORA, MO.

LAKE ELLA MOTOR COURT

20 New Individual Rock and Marble Veneer Cottages. Private Tile Baths, Beautyrest Mattresses, Venetian Blinds, Double Cross Ventilation. On a Beautiful Shady Site. Facing Lake Ella. Inside City - 1 Mile from Business Section.

Tallahassee, Fla.

MWM

2/3/40

Lett outgoing 1/22/40 to Mr A.C. Hanson given to Miss Sayre

O'Connell

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WSB/dcq

LBN:MLJ January 12, 1940
94-3-4-20-540

Mr. Billy Driggs
President
Colorado Hotel Association
Olin Hotel
Denver, Colorado

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9143 WEB/dlq

Dear Mr. Driggs:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated January 8, 1940, with reference to my article, "Camps of Crime," which appeared in the February issue of the American magazine.

With reference to your desire to secure copies of the article, I wish to suggest that you communicate with Mr. Sumner Blossom, the Editor of the American magazine. I am sure that you will find Mr. Blossom very cooperative.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 12 1940
FBI
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Colorado Hotel Association

INCORPORATED

AFFILIATED WITH
THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOTEL ASSOCIATION
THE AMERICAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT
W. T. "BILLY" BRIGGS
OLIN HOTEL, DENVER, COLORADO

Officers – 1940

PRESIDENT
W. T. "BILLY" BRIGGS
OLIN HOTEL
DENVER, COLORADO

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
I. F. BEAUCHAMP
COLUMBIAN HOTEL
TRINIDAD, COLORADO

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
EDWIN F. WELZ
BROOK FOREST INN
BROOK FOREST, COLO.

SECRETARY-TREASURER
JOHN L. McCAFFERY
CORY HOTEL
DENVER, COLORADO

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS
BILL MUNNINGS
COLORADO HOTEL GREETERS GUIDE
DENVER, COLORADO

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
E. L. MAY, JR.
CONGRESS HOTEL
PUEBLO, COLORADO
I. F. BEAUCHAMP
COLUMBIAN HOTEL
TRINIDAD, COLORADO
BRADBURY B. MORSE
COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL
DENVER, COLORADO
J. BINGHAM MORRIS
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DENVER, COLORADO
CHANDLER W. POST
ARMSTRONG HOTEL
FORT COLLINS, COLORADO
J. EDGAR SMITH
SHIRLEY-SAVOY HOTEL
DENVER, COLORADO
W. T. "BILLY" BRIGGS
OLIN HOTEL
DENVER, COLORADO

RESORT COMMITTEE
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CLIFF HOUSE
MANITOU, COLORADO
NORMAN A. DUNHAM, SEC'Y
STANLEY HOTEL
ESTES PARK, COLORADO
JULIA HOLZWORTH
HOLZWARTH RANCH
GRAND LAKE, COLORADO
FRANK KISTLER
COLORADO HOTEL
GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COLO.
GORDON MACE
BALDPATE INN
ESTES PARK, COLORADO
MRS. JOE MILLS
THE CRAGS
ESTES PARK, COLORADO
JOHN PAULSON
GRANDVIEW HOTEL
MANITOU, COLORADO
ED. WELZ
BROOK FOREST INN
BROOK FOREST, COLORADO

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

January 8, 1940

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

Dear Sir:

I have read your article, "Camps of Crime", in the February issue of the American magazine, with a great deal of interest.

I will appreciate your advising me if copies of the article can be obtained to circulate to members of our State Legislature, Hotel Association, and local police authorities. Approximately three hundred copies are desired.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Billy Briggs, President,
COLORADO HOTEL ASSOCIATION.

WTB/mb

Denver Colo. Police Dept.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

ack
Letters to Summer
Blossom &
Courtney Ryley Cooper
1-12-40

94-3-4-20-54

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 11 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON HENDON MISS GANDY

STOP AT A RECOGNIZED HOTEL

Attorney for Auto Court protests article concerning auto camps as crime camps.

Asks for appointment with Mr. Hoover for Mr. Verberg, operator of the Brown's Auto Court in Stafford, Va.

st

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9175 WRB/dcg

LRW:MLJ January 6, 1940

RECORDED 94-3-4-24-541

Mr. James Ashby, Jr.
Peoples Bank Building
Stafford, Virginia

Dear Mr. Ashby:

Inasmuch as Mr. Hoover is out of the city and his return is rather indefinite, I wanted to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated January 3, 1940.

In the event that Mr. Verberg and you are in Washington any time in the near future, it is suggested that you call upon Inspector L. B. Nichols, one of Mr. Hoover's Administrative Assistants, who will be glad to discuss the subject matter of your letter with you.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Glegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dry

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 6 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JAMES ASHBY, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
PEOPLES BANK BUILDING
STAFFORD, VIRGINIA

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Herdon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

January 3, 1940

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Sir:

I am writing you this letter at the request of Mr. L. Verberg who operates the Brown's Auto Court in my County regarding an article written by you entitled "Crime Camps" to be published in the February issue of one of the nationally prominent magazines.

The question which always arises is: Why must the Tourist Camp be singled out anymore than the Shyster' Hotel?

Mr. Verberg is a member of the Associated United Motor Courts, Inc. which has cleaned up all the Courts in the Association, and the association has prevented just such incidents as your article mentions in the smaller camps.

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-5

Regarding the latter Mr. Verberg tenders you an invitation to a meeting of the Association or requests an appointment, either at your convenience, to exchange views and profit by your able suggestions and criticisms.

Please let me hear from you as soon as possible.

TOLSON
FAMM
NICHOLS

JAMES ASHBY, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
PEOPLES BANK BUILDING
STAFFORD, VIRGINIA

Yours very truly,

James Ashby, Jr.

James Ashby, Jr.

IN:VH
94-3-4-20-542

RECORDED

January 16, 1940

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York City

Dear Bloss:

For your information I am transmitting herewith a copy of a communication dated January 9th, from Mr. J. L. Sanford, Manager, Cotton Boll Court, Clarksdale, Mississippi, relative to the article in the American Magazine concerning tourist camps. A copy of my reply to Mr. Sanford is also enclosed.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlf

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED JAN 16 6 06 PM

HN:VH
94-3-4-20-542

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

RECORDED

January 16, 1940

Mr. J. L. Canford
Cotton Boll Court
Clarksdale, Mississippi

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Sir:

I have your communication of January 9th, relative to the article in the February issue of the American Magazine, referring to tourist camps. I appreciate your action in forwarding to me a frank expression of your views relative to the article in question.

I am surprised to read your statement that you feel this article will have a damaging effect from the standpoint of yourself and other motor court proprietors who are operating in an entirely legitimate, law abiding manner. In fact, I feel that the legitimate tourist camps have not only not been damaged, but the article in question has been and will be of benefit to them.

May I point out that a reading of the article will disclose a very definite statement to the effect that there are reputable camps operated in an efficient, decent manner by business men of recognized integrity. One quotation, for instance, is "Of course, there are hundreds of tourist camps run by honest, alert, civic-minded persons who have made heavy investments in this new business. To these, the Federal Bureau of Investigation extends its gratitude for their wholehearted cooperation in the capture of badly wanted fugitives." I do not see how I could have been more explicit in recognizing the constructively minded persons who operate legitimate camps. May I also call your attention to a statement in the same article to the effect that "Law Enforcement, working in conjunction with the owners of honest establishments, has a definite responsibility to outlaw the renegade tourist camp." This latter statement is the keynote of the entire article.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

I am of the positive opinion that nothing is of greater benefit to the legitimate, high-minded, efficient members of any organization than to eliminate from these organizations or vocations the unworthy or criminally inclined individuals who bring discredit upon decent, law abiding citizens—not only discredit, but financial loss. Certainly I believe that to call attention to conditions which are not only undesirable, but

JAN 17 1940

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

detrimental to morals and law and order in general, is rendering a service to those engaged in legitimate industry and constitutes a duty that I owe, as a law enforcement executive, to the country at large, as well as to those engaged in any specific vocation.

All organizations--law enforcement, industrial, commercial, agricultural--have in their ranks persons who bring discredit upon worthy callings. I can think of no greater benefit to those interested in the real success of these callings than to as clearly and accurately as possible depict the conditions which are obviously undesirable and detrimental. This I have endeavored to do in the article in the American Magazine.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Crowl _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Lester _____
Mr. Mendon _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sears _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

SHOWER OVER TUB BATH TELEPHONES GARAGE HARDWOOD FLOORS

S. H. KYLE
OWNER

J. L. SANFORD
MANAGER

Cotton Boll Court

Clarksdale, Mississippi

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Jan. 9, 1940.

J.Edgar Hoover
F.B.I.Agent
Washington, D.C.
Dear Sir;

I have just read your article in the American Magazine concerning Tourist Courts and am surprised that you would cover so much territory without thinking how many legitimate Courts you are damaging.

I operate one of the most modern and up to date Courts in the entire United States. This Court is only 14 months old and our reputation is very widely known. Our guests are people of the higher class, both tourists and commercial. Our Court has every convenience of the very nicest Hotels plus a garage adjoining which has no doors to hide a car from the public. I earnestly believe if you would investigate some of the nicer Courts you would see your error in condemning all Courts.

Very truly yours,
Cotton Boll Court
By J. L. Sanford Mgr

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dtg

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-542
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 12 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON HENDON GANDY

AT INTERSECTION OF SCENIC HIGHWAYS 49 AND 61

HN:VH
94-3-4-20-543

RECORDED

January 20, 1940

Mr. L. V. Conrath
Lake Wales Chamber of Commerce
Lake Wales, Florida

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Sir:

I have your communication of January 13th, relative to the article in the February issue of the American Magazine, referring to tourist camps. I appreciate your action in forwarding to me a frank expression of your views relative to the article in question.

I was surprised to read your statement that you feel this article may be injurious to the operators of legitimate tourist camps. In fact, I feel that the legitimate tourist camps have not only not been damaged, but the article in question has been and will be of benefit to them.

May I point out that a reading of the article will disclose a very definite statement to the effect that there are reputable camps operated in an efficient, decent manner by business men of recognized integrity. One quotation, for instance, is "Of course, there are hundreds of tourist camps run by honest, alert, civic-minded persons who have made heavy investments in this new business. To these, the Federal Bureau of Investigation extends its gratitude for their wholehearted cooperation in the capture of badly wanted fugitives." I do not see how I could have been more explicit in recognizing the constructively minded persons who operate legitimate camps. May I also call your attention to a statement in the same article to the effect that "Law Enforcement, working in conjunction with the owners of honest establishments, has a definite responsibility to outlaw the renegade tourist camp." The latter statement is the keynote of the entire article.

I am of the positive opinion that nothing is of greater benefit to the legitimate, high-minded, efficient members of any organization than to eliminate from these organizations or vocations the unworthy or criminally inclined individuals who bring discredit upon decent, law abiding citizens--not only discredit, but financial loss. Certainly I believe that to call attention to conditions which are not only undesirable, but detrimental to morals and law and order in general, is rendering a service to those engaged in legitimate industry and constitutes a duty

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Carley
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

JAN 23 1940
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC - Courtney Ryley Cooper
Sumner Blossom (under separate cover)

that I owe, as a law enforcement executive, to the country at large, as well as to those engaged in any specific vocation.

All organizations--law enforcement, industrial, commercial, agricultural--have in their ranks persons who bring discredit upon worthy callings. I can think of no greater benefit to those interested in the real success of these callings than to as clearly and accurately as possible depict the conditions which are obviously undesirable and detrimental. This I have endeavored to do in the article in the American Magazine.

I assure you it is not my desire to harm any individual except those engaged in practices detrimental to law and order.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC-Courtney Ryley Cooper and
Sumner Blossom (under separate cover)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

PRESIDENT
H. E. DRAPER

VICE PRESIDENT
E. GRIFFIN

TREASURER
O. Y. EELDER

SECRETARY-MANAGER
L. V. CONRATH

LAKE WALES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

LAKE WALES, FLORIDA

"The City of the Carillon"

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

January 10, 1940

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

Dear Sir:

In the February issue of the American Magazine, an article which was written by you and is entitled "Camps of Crime", has come to my attention. After reading this article I am inclined to think the subject matter has been over emphasized, and that you have picked out isolated cases where evil practices are carried on.

There are a large number of operators who have invested considerable money in these cottage camps in order to earn a living and are attenpting to operate them in a clean and lawful manner. Your article, which was well written, might prove injurious to these legitimate operators, while it would not of itself prove of much value in eliminating such practices as you mentioned.

We have two very nice camps here in our community, and have not had occasion to connect them up with any criminal element at any time. I am moved to register this protest on behalf of the legitimate operators against your article, and feel sure that in some way it may be injurious to those who are operating decent cottage camps.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Very truly yours,

L. V. Conrath

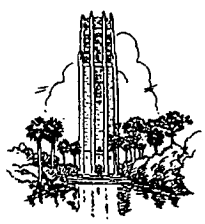
L. V. Conrath
Secy-Mgr.

LVC/mlr

RECORDED & INDEXED
94-3-4-20-543

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 12 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
NICHOLS
GANDY
MISS



The Singing Tower at Lake Wales

IN:VH
94-3-4-20-544

ENCLOSED

January 17, 1940

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York City

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Bloss:

For your information I am transmitting herewith a copy of a communication dated January 10th, from Mr. C. Edmund North, Tampa Auto Haven, Tampa, Florida, relative to the article in the American Magazine concerning tourist camps. A copy of my reply to Mr. North is also enclosed.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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

HN:VH
94-3-4-20-544

RECORDED

January 17, 1940

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Mr. C. Edmund North
Tampa Auto Haven
Post Office Box 1500
Tampa, Florida

Dear Mr. North:

I have your communication of January 10th, relative to the article in the February issue of the American Magazine, referring to tourist camps. I desire to thank you for the commendatory expressions contained in the second paragraph of your letter and also for the frank expressions of your views relative to the article in question.

I was surprised to read your statement that you feel that the effect of this article on the mind of the untrained reader would be undesirable from the standpoint of yourself and other motor court proprietors who are operating in an entirely legitimate, law abiding manner. In fact, I feel that the legitimate tourist camps have not only not been damaged, but the article in question has been and will be of benefit to them.

May I point out that a reading of the article will disclose a very definite statement to the effect that there are reputable camps operated in an efficient, decent manner by business men of recognized integrity. One quotation, for instance, is "Of course, there are hundreds of tourist camps run by honest, alert, civic-minded persons who have made heavy investments in this new business. To these, the Federal Bureau of Investigation extends its gratitude for their wholehearted cooperation in the capture of badly wanted fugitives." I do not see how I could have been more explicit in recognizing the constructively minded persons who operate legitimate camps. May I also call your attention to a statement in the same article to the effect that "Law enforcement, working in conjunction with the owners of honest establishments, has a definite responsibility to outlaw the renegade tourist camp." The latter statement is the keynote of the entire article.

I am of the positive opinion that nothing is of greater benefit to the legitimate, high-minded, efficient members of any organization

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 17 1940
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEB 1 1940

than to eliminate from these organizations or vocations the unworthy or criminally inclined individuals who bring discredit upon decent, law abiding citizens—not only discredit, but financial loss. Certainly I believe that to call attention to conditions which are not only undesirable, but detrimental to morals and law and order in general, is rendering a service to those engaged in legitimate industry and constitutes a duty that I owe, as a law enforcement executive, to the country at large, as well as to those engaged in any specific vocation.

All organizations—law enforcement, industrial, commercial, agricultural—have in their ranks persons who bring discredit upon worthy callings. I can think of no greater benefit to those interested in the real success of these callings than to as clearly and accurately as possible depict the conditions which are obviously undesirable and detrimental. This I have endeavored to do in the article in the American Magazine.

You are correct in your assumption that it has not been and will not be my intention to condemn any high-class motor court, any more than I would condemn a high-class hotel or any other high-class, law abiding, properly functioning unit of any profession or commercial enterprise.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

r. Tolson _____
r. Nathan _____
r. E. A. Tamm _____
r. Clegg _____
r. Ladd _____
r. Coffey _____
r. Egan _____
r. Glavin _____
r. Crowl _____
r. Harbo _____
r. Lester _____
r. Hendon _____
r. Nichols _____
r. Rosen _____
r. Sears _____
r. Quinn Tamm _____
r. Tracy _____
iss Gandy _____
_____

OFFICIAL

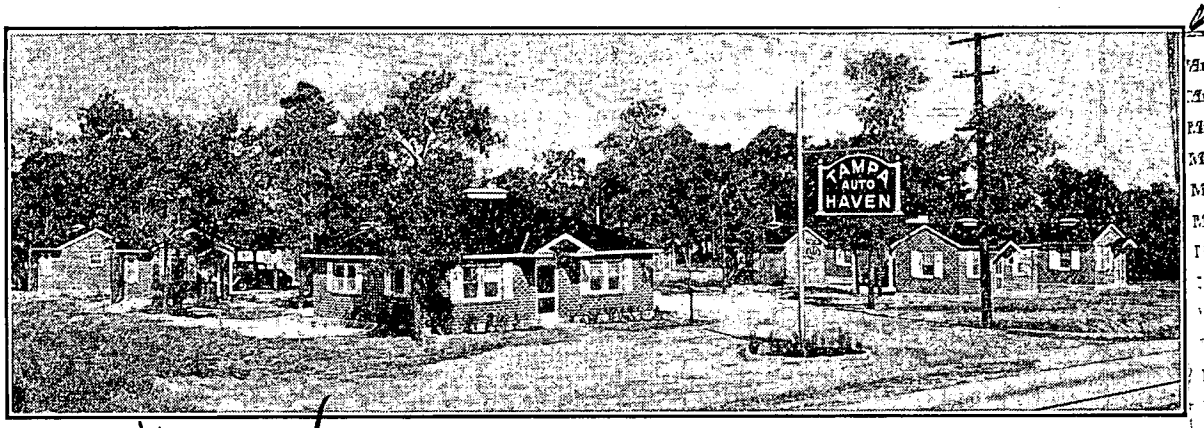
AAA

OTOR COURT

ALL NEW BRICK CABINS, EACH WITH TILED PRIVATE BATH, INDIVIDUAL RADIO, GAS RADIANTFIRE HEATERS, BEAUTYREST MATTRESSES, ACE SPRINGS, ELECTRIC FAN, FREE ICE, PLENTY OF HOT WATER AND FOUR WAY VENTILATION. WARM IN WINTER, COOL IN SUMMER.

MEMBER

EASTERN DIV.



Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Carlson
Mr. Hoffman
Mr. Keith
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Beam
Mr. Baker
Miss Gandy

C. EDMUND WORTH

SEWARD W. SMITH

TAMPA AUTO HAVEN

ON U. S. 41 THREE MILES NORTH OF TAMPA, FLORIDA

Box 1500

January 10, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

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

Dear Sir:

We have read with a great deal of interest your article entitled "Camps of Crime" appearing in the February issue of the American Magazine.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation under your leadership has earned the confidence and respect of the public. This confidence and respect we share. Because of it we are sure that the factual basis of the article is accurate. We also know that because of the haphazard methods employed in many camps it is difficult, if not impossible, to identify the guests from any sufficient registration. And we can appreciate how this has, at times, embarrassed the activities of law enforcement officers.

However, we greatly fear that the effect of the article on the mind of the untrained reader --and most readers are untrained --will be to lead him to believe that the lives and morals of himself and his family are in jeopardy if he should undertake to take advantage of the savings possible by the intelligent use of motor courts in his travels.

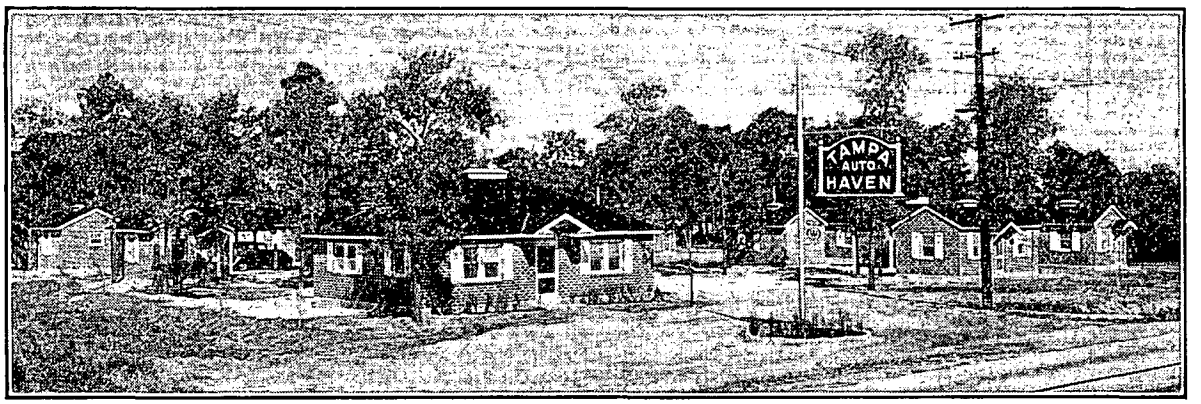
ans 1-17-40 copy letter to Glavin and Nichols

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-5464

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 12 19[illegible]
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson
Nathan
Tamm
Clegg
Ladd
Coffey
Egan
Glavin
Harbo
Nichols
Carlson
Hoffman
Keith
Foxworth
Quinn Tamm
Miss Beam
Baker
Miss Gandy



C. EDMUND WORTH SEWARD W. SMITH

TAMPA AUTO HAVEN

ON U. S. 41 THREE MILES NORTH OF

TAMPA, FLORIDA

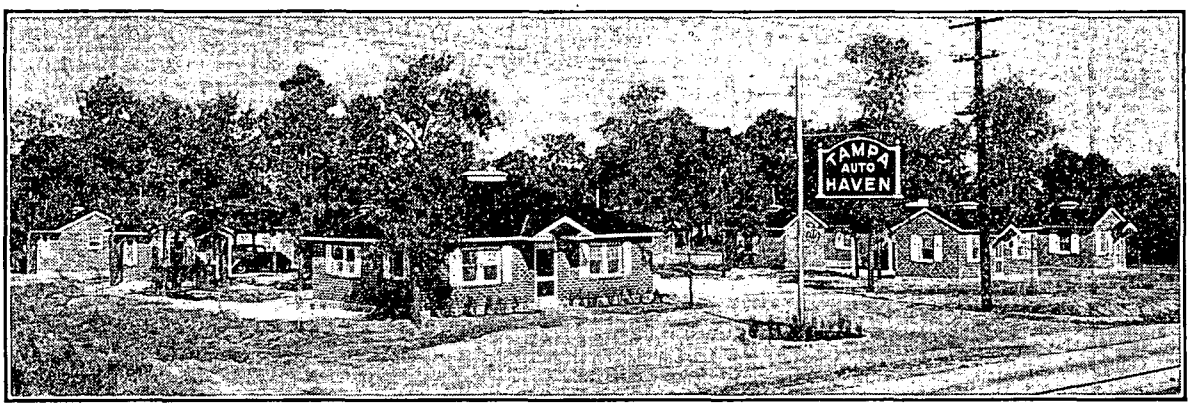
There are lawyers who are crooks, and doctors who are avaricious quacks. But you know, as well as we, that it would not only be unfair to the lawyers and doctors but unfair to the public to damn all lawyers and all doctors because there are reprobates in their professions. We are sure that you did not intend by your article to damn motor courts as a class. But we are equally sure that most people who read the article will receive that impression. We believe that this has occurred because of the failure properly to accent the fact -- and it is a fact -- that there are today two distinct classes of road-side cabin accommodations: The one of which our court is typical and the old-fashioned "tourist camp" which receives the principal discussion in your article.

In the high class court of today the tourist is safer than he is in any hotel. We have a facility for checking our incoming guests which the hotel does not have. Local people cannot register in our place for pleasure parties, simply by assuming fictitious names and fictitious addresses. By virtue of a code system in our State license law, we know the minute we see their license tag whence they came. If it is within 100 miles the burden of proof is on them to prove the bona fides of their purpose. We have an opportunity to examine the contents of their automobile before we rent accommodations. A crook's automobile can be loaded down with arms and ammunition and stolen property and the hotel desk clerk will never know it. But the manager of the motor court has an opportunity to examine the contents of the car and can know.

OFFICIAL
AAA
IOTOR COURT

ALL NEW BRICK CABINS, EACH WITH TILED PRIVATE BATH, INDIVIDUAL RADIO,
GAS RADIANTFIRE HEATERS, BEAUTYREST MATTRESSES, ACE SPRINGS, ELECTRIC FAN,
FREE ICE, PLENTY OF HOT WATER AND FOUR WAY VENTILATION.
WARM IN WINTER, COOL IN SUMMER.

MEMBER
EASTERN DIV.



C. EDMUND WORTH SEWARD W. SMITH

TAMPA AUTO HAVEN

ON U. S. 41 THREE MILES NORTH OF

TAMPA, FLORIDA

People who stop in hotels often check in fresh, having just cleaned up on a Pullman and ridden to the hotel in a taxicab; so the clerk cannot turn down travellers who appear too immaculate to be bona fide travellers merely on this evidence. But before we rent a cabin we see the proposed guest in his car. And bona fide travellers can be easily distinguished by their personal appearance and the disorder of their vehicle from those who merely seek a hide-out. When a party registers in a hotel the clerk never sees but one member of the party on their checking in. The man may register for his "wife" and half dozen other couples. The clerk cannot ask to examine his proposed guests. In the motor court it is different. We rent no cabins except after we have first seen all the persons who are to occupy them. By personal appearance, discrepancies of age, desires to hide their faces and other actions on the part of prospective guests, we often determine that their mission is not that of a bona fide traveller.

By reason of these advantages which the motor court possesses over the hotel we venture the assertion that the first-class hotels entertain many times more the number of public enemies than do first-class motor courts. And we are sure that the ratio of assignation parties to bona fide guests in your city first-class hotels is at least 10 to 1 entertained in your first class motor courts.

But when you lump all road-side cabin accommodations into one class and then draw a comparison between them and first-class hotels only you do us a further injustice, for hotels, like road-side camps, are not of one class alone. In any city there are ten "hotels" located over grocery stores and saloons with from 5 to 25 rooms to every one of the type of hotels which you had in mind

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MOTOR COURT

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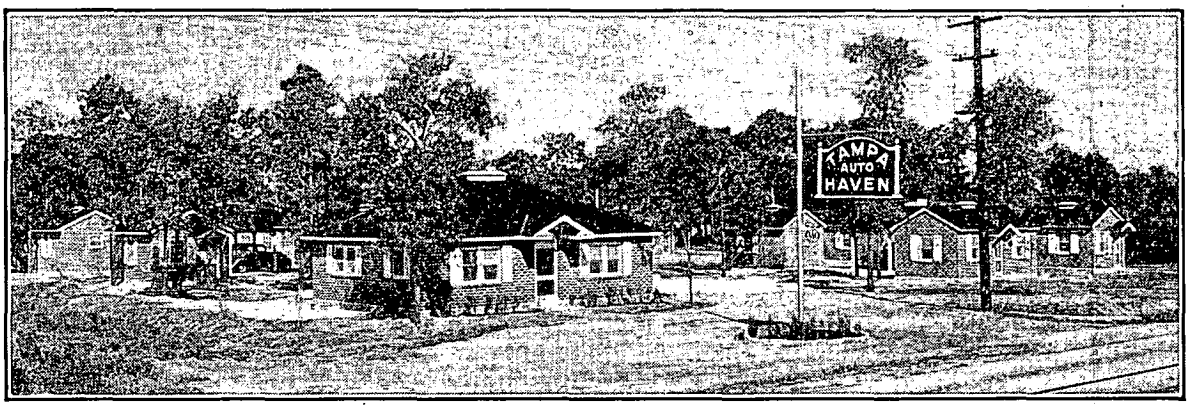
MEMBER
UNITED MOTOR COURTS
EASTERN DIV.



C. EDMUND WORTH

SEWARD W. SMITH

TAMPA AUTO HAVEN
ON U. S. 41 THREE MILES NORTH OF
TAMPA, FLORIDA

apparently, in writing your article. If the first-class hotel is duped by the criminal of violence several times to the motor courts' once, and with the assignation party ten times to the motor courts' once, these dumps passing under the names of hotels probably accommodate these criminals 100 times to once that they get into the properly managed motor court.

It would not have been fair to the carefully operated big hotels to have damned them for all the evils fostered by these lower bracket hostelries. Nor to have warned the public that they were taking their life, property and their reputation intheir hands by stopping at a hotel because some of the places of business operating under the name of "hotel" were unsafe. We are sure you would not have done so because hotels are older institutions; and you and your force have learned to distinguish more clearly between the reputable and the disreputable; and unconsciously you would have made the distinction and made it clearly.

But it is equally unfair to classify all roadside cabin courts in one class. The error would not have occurred but for the fact that the industry is new. The human mind is slow to classify. By consistent advertisement the better motorcourts have been endeavoring in the past five or ten years to educate the traveller to a realization that there were two classes of cabin courts; those built bona fide for, and catering exclusively to, the legitimate tourist; and those who were none too scrupulous as to the source of their income. In the endeavor to do this, we have encouraged independent organizations, such as the American Automobile Association, to inspect and classify. You mention that they have done so and that they condemned many. But you do not mention that those which have been condemned are not shown on their

OFFICIAL
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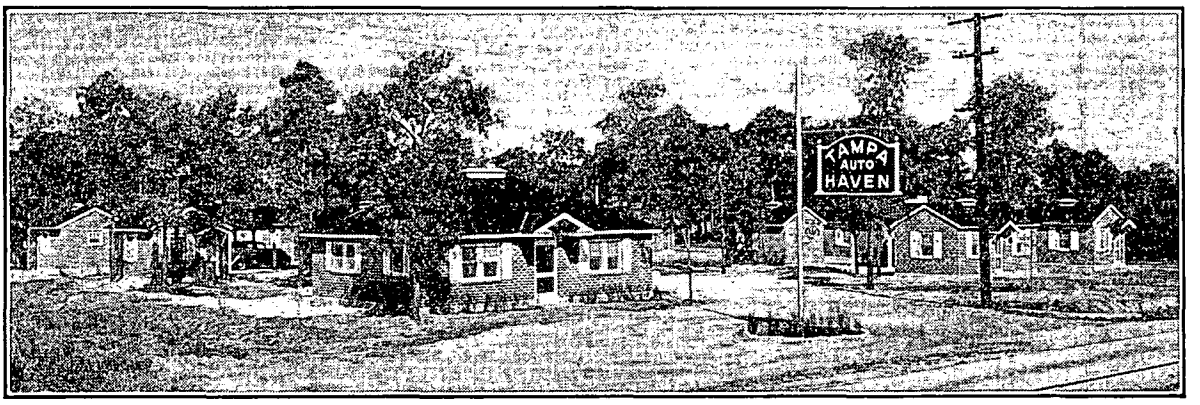
EASTERN DIV.



C. EDMUND WORTH

SEWARD W. SMITH

TAMPA AUTO HAVEN
ON U. S. 41 THREE MILES NORTH OF
TAMPA, FLORIDA

lists of courts which the traveller is given at A.A.A. offices. We have also formed associations, of which United Motor Courts, with its Eastern, Central and Western Divisions, is the most outstanding, which maintain a more careful policing of its members than any association of hotels ever maintained, and whose standard for admission is higher than that set for any hotel association. But your article failed to tell the public that with one of these guides in their hands they were safer by far from their neighbors than they could be in any hotel.

Please do not misunderstand us. We recognize the existence of the evils pointed out in your article. The better motor courts suffer from their misconduct enough from careless classification without having their tendency so to do confirmed in high places. With you we agree that more stringent legislation is needed to curb and regulate the disreputable places, to improve their sanitation, to require registration of all guests, to require the taking of license numbers of all cars (the better motor courts now do, and hotels do not) and to punish the intentional renting of accommodations for immoral purposes. Such legislation has always had the support of the better courts. But if the public is led to believe that the road-side cabin court is inherently a bad thing, such a public opinion will not tend to promote the kind of legislative reform which you know and we know is needed, but will tend rather to promote legislation for the purpose of restricting all highway accommodations.

The motor court industry meets a vital need of the travelling public for first-class accommodations at more reasonable prices. If you have ever stopped in a first-class motor court you know that we can furnish you accommodations equivalent of those of the best hotel in any city at half the cost. We can furnish you these accommodations on the highway where you do not have to waste hours of time getting into and out of congested city

OFFICIAL
AAA
MOTOR COURT

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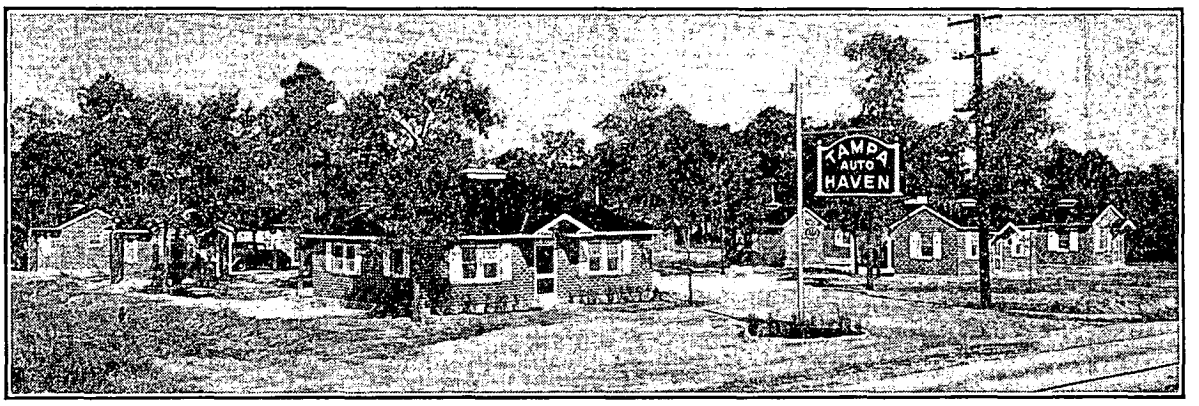
UNITED MOTOR COURTS
EASTERN DIV.



C. EDMUND WORTH

SEWARD W. SMITH

TAMPA AUTO HAVEN

ON U. S. 41 THREE MILES NORTH OF

TAMPA, FLORIDA

traffic. We can furnish them to you so that you do not have to parade your wife and family through peacock's alley of critical loungers in order to get to your night's resting place. And because we can, the motor court industry has been steadily increasing at the expense of hotels.

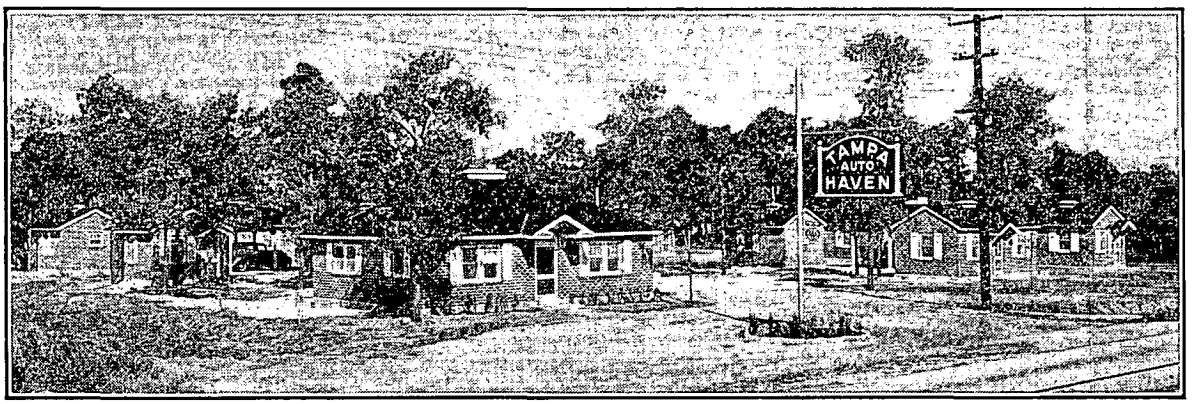
The automobile was invented nearly a half century ago. But the American public did not take to wheels until highways became national. And this has only been within the past decade. Since the American tourist has taken to wheels his demand for accommodations in the suburbs of our cities has been born by no desire of his to avoid the city because he fears its city police, as you indicate in your article. These places are suburban usually because that is the most convenient place for the through traveller to stop. Because there may be a dive on the same road does not mean that the bona fide suburban court is any more a den of iniquity than would be your leading hotel because there was a gambling joint in the next block, -- a situation which you know often exists.

Using motor courts the thrifty American traveller can take his vacation at no more than half the expense for accommodations than if he stopped in leading urban hotels. One-third of our population each year takes vacations. In accommodating these 40 million people, of course a few black sheep are bound to become mingled with the flock. But it seems to us most illogical to assume that all the wool is black because there is an occasional sheep of that hue.

OFFICIAL AAA MOTOR COURT

ALL NEW BRICK CABINS, EACH WITH TILED PRIVATE BATH, INDIVIDUAL RADIO, GAS RADIANTFIRE HEATERS, BEAUTYREST MATTRESSES, ACE SPRINGS, ELECTRIC FAN, FREE ICE, PLENTY OF HOT WATER AND FOUR WAY VENTILATION. WARM IN WINTER, COOL IN SUMMER.

MEMBER MOTOR COURTS EASTERN DIV.



C. EDMUND WORTH SEWARD W. SMITH

TAMPA AUTO HAVEN
ON U. S. 41 THREE MILES NORTH OF
TAMPA, FLORIDA

We are sure that in editing the article for the American Magazine you had in mind the building of public sentiment to encourage regulation and supervision of overnight stopping places. Unfortunately, the article has been so edited, however, that it does not seem to point to that end. We submit that there are as many cheap hotels needing further regulation and supervision as there are cabin camps. We submit that the line of demarcation between the "dine and dance jook joint" and the modern motor court is as well defined as is the line of demarcation between the hotel and the urban assignation house.

And we hope and believe that in your station you will wish, in a subsequent article, to make clear to the readers of the American Magazine that you recognize that distinction and that you do not intend to condemn the high class motor court any more than you would condemn the high class hotel.

We write this in a conviction that the injustice which has been done to the motor court industry has been unintentional and unconscious.

Yours very truly,

TAMPA AUTO HAVEN,

By C. Edmund Worth

HN:CSH
~~62-32097-12~~
94-3-4-20-545

RECORDED

January 16, 1940

Mr. Courtland Gilbert
Secretary
Fulton County Planning Commission
and Board of Zoning Appeals
Atlanta, Georgia

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/ks

62-32097-12

Dear Mr. Gilbert:

I have your communication of January 9th, referring to the article in the February issue of the American Magazine, relative to tourist camps. I also note copy of ordinance which has been accepted by Fulton County for the regulation of these camps in said County.

I have read this ordinance with much interest and am, of course, in full accord with any efforts on the part of planning or zoning commissions to correct the evils that arise in connection with the activities of those tourist camps which serve to create a law enforcement problem. I feel certain that well planned supervisory methods will not only serve to eliminate the evilly disposed members of this vocation and clean up the camps which require corrective action, but will at the same time be a source of benefit to the camps and motor courts operated upon a high-class, efficient, law abiding basis.

With regard to your inquiry as to whether your office might obtain records of cases involving FBI investigations in Atlanta, Fulton, Cobb and DeKalb Counties, I would suggest that you communicate with Mr. R. G. Danner, the Special Agent in Charge of the Bureau's Atlanta Field Division, whose address is 501 Healey Building, Atlanta, Georgia, with a view to securing information concerning any specific individuals you may have in mind. It will, of course, be impossible for this Bureau to search its files along county lines only. In other words, it would be necessary that specific names be submitted.

Assuring you of my desire to cooperate with you in any matter pertaining to better, more efficient law enforcement, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

CC SAC Atlanta (with copy of incoming letter, but not of ordinance)
~~Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper~~ *
~~Mr.~~ Sumner Blossom, Editor,
American Magazine*
(*under separate cover)

62-32097-12
ORIGINAL FILED IN

COPY-MG

FULTON COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION
AND BOARD OF ZONING APPEALS
FULTON COUNTY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

January 9th, 1940

Hon J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Court of Justice Building
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We, of the Fulton County Planning Commission, are of the opinion there must be something in the saying, "great minds run in the same channel". On the same date the American magazine released your splendid article on Tourist Camps, Fulton County accepted the ordinance which we recommended, one that would regulate these camps in Fulton County.

Already we have had many inquiries from other cities in Georgia for copies to be used in drafting similar ordinances. I am attaching a copy of this ordinance, primarily as a matter of information, but we would be pleased to receive any comment or criticism from you that would improve its effectiveness.

In drafting this ordinance we tried to keep in mind the necessity of an ordinance providing protection for the traveling public against the underworld and against immoral practices. You will note that we can exclude from operation of tourist camps any person whose record is not satisfactory to the Planning Commission and to the County Commission. We also had in mind providing character references through registration cards for enforcement agencies, such as F.B.I. who need records on tags and drivers license and movements from one point to another in a metropolitan area. You will note we require specific information on each guest who registers at each camp.

In addition, it is our opinion emphasis also should be placed upon the rapidly increasing number of semi-permanent residents who occupy vehicles in trailer camps. Therefore, we wrote into this ordinance rules and regulations that would protect not only the moral and criminal phases but health and general welfare.

I wonder if it would be possible for this office to obtain records of cases that have been involved in F.B.I. investigations in Atlanta, Fulton, South and DeKalb counties. This information would be valuable to us in determining whether or not some tourist camp operators should be permitted to continue to operate when it may be they have been friends of "hot auto" shifters and the like.

RECORDED & INDEXED

With admiration for the work of your department, I remain

Very truly yours,

Courtland Gilbert, /s/
Secretary

CG:g
encl. 1 ENCL. K

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-32017-12

94-3-4-20-548

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 15 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
EDWARDS
LADD
MISS GANDY

HNYCSH
62-3209 [illegible]2
94-3-4-[illegible]545

RECORDED

January 16, 1940

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:

For your information I am transmitting herewith a copy of a communication dated January 9th, from Mr. Courtland Gilbert, Secretary, Fulton County Planning Commission and Board of Zoning Appeals, Atlanta, Georgia, relative to the article in the American Magazine concerning tourist camps. Mr. Gilbert advises of an ordinance accepted by Fulton County for the regulation of these camps in said County. A copy of my reply to Mr. Gilbert is also enclosed.

With best wishes, as always,

Cordially,

Enclosures
(not necessary to send copy of ordinance)

Tolson
Nathan
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Ladd
Coffey
Egan
Clavin
Crowl
Harbo
Lester
Hendon
Nichols
Rosen
Sears
Quinn Tamm
Tracy
Gandy

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

HN:CSH
~~62-32097-12~~
94-3-4-20-545

January 16, 1940

RECORDED

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York City

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145WEB/MG

Dear Bloss:

For your information I am transmitting herewith a copy of a communication dated January 9th, from Mr. Courtland Gilbert, Secretary, Fulton County Planning Commission and Board of Zoning Appeals, Atlanta, Georgia, relative to the article in the February issue of the American Magazine, concerning tourist camps. Mr. Gilbert advises of an ordinance accepted by Fulton County for the regulation of these camps in said County. A copy of my reply to Mr. Gilbert is also enclosed.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

(not necessary to send copy of ordinance)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hondon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
☆ JAN 17 1940 ☆
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 JAN 19 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

HN:CSH

January 11, 1940

RECORDED 94-3-4-2-546

Mr. Leo Moody
Secretary
United Motor Courts
Eastern Division, Incorporated
Post Office Box 202
Gulfport, Mississippi

81322

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Sir:

I have your communication of January 6th, referring to an article in the February issue of the American Magazine, entitled "Camps of Crime."

I was surprised to read your statement that you feel a great injustice has been done to the legitimate tourist camps by this article. Let me emphatically say that I do not agree with you. I would suggest that a reading of the article in question elicits very definite statements to the effect that there are reputable camps, operated in an efficient, decent manner by business men of recognized integrity. For instance, I may quote, "Of course, there are hundreds of tourist camps run by honest, alert, civic-minded persons who have made heavy investments in this new business. To these, the Federal Bureau of Investigation extends its gratitude for their wholehearted cooperation in the capture of badly wanted fugitives." May I also call your attention to a statement in the article to the effect that, "Law Enforcement, working in conjunction with the owners of honest establishments, has a definite responsibility to outlaw the renegade tourist camp."

Deindexed 7-30-54

I am of the positive opinion that nothing is of greater benefit to the legitimate, high-minded, efficient members of any organization than to eliminate from those organizations or vocations the unworthy or criminally inclined individuals who bring discredit upon decent, law abiding citizens—not only discredit, but financial loss. Certainly I believe that to call attention to conditions which are not only undesirable, but detrimental to morals and law and order in general, is rendering a service to those engaged in legitimate industry and constitutes a duty that I owe, as a law enforcement executive, to the country at large, as well as to those engaged in any specific vocation.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 12 1940
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

81323

All organizations—law enforcement, industrial, commercial, agricultural—have in their ranks persons who bring discredit upon worthy callings. I can think of no greater benefit to those interested in the real success of these callings than to as clearly and accurately as possible depict the conditions which are obviously undesirable and detrimental. This I have endeavored to do in the article in the American Magazine.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Crowl _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Lester _____
Mr. Mendon _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Soors _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____
_____

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MARK RIGGS, Pres.
Cabana Colony
Daytona Beach, Florida

JUDGE P. D. RICH, 1st Vice-Pres.
Dixie Pines Tourist Court
Bainbridge, Georgia

I. H. HASTON, 2nd Vice-Pres.
Glendale Tourist Court
Chattanooga, Tennessee

LEO MOODY, Sec'y-Treas.
Moody's Tourist Cottages
Gulfport, Mississippi

MEMBER

UNITED MOTOR COURTS INC. FOR SURPASSING COMFORT

EASTERN DIVISION

UNITED MOTOR COURT

EASTERN DIVISION, INC.
(FORMERLY T. C. O. A.)
A COOPERATIVE GROUP OF INDEPENDENT COURT OWNE
AFFILIATED WITH INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COURT ASSOCIATION

GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Ta
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. M
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. C
Tom
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gand

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Tallahassee Auto Court
Tallahassee, Florida

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Jackson, Tennessee

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Comfort Motor Court
Tampa, Florida

CHALMERS D. HORNE
Green Acres Motor Court
Jacksonville, Florida

ROBT. C. STUART
Bluebonnet Courts
Houston, Texas

January 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

81324

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The writer has just read the article appearing in the February issue of The American Magazine, under title of "Camps of Crime", written by you. I feel that a great injustice has been done to the legitimate Tourist Courts, a business that is growing faster than almost any business of today. There are thousands and thousands of Tourist Courts that are catering to the highest class of patronage with millions of dollars invested. In your article you state there are some good Tourist Courts throughout the country, but one that has never patronized the Tourist Courts would gather that a tourist would take a big chance at stopping in any of them, as the ralative small number of good courts are far exceeded by the bad ones.

I wish to call your attention to our organization, United Motor Courts. This organization is divided into three separate Associations, namely; Eastern, Central and Western Divisions. Courts only of highest standing are admitted into our Association, and for your information I am enclosing one of our questionnaires that must be answered in full by all new applicants. I particularly call your attention to question (53) which is brought out in red ink, "Is the management diligent to see that his accommodations are not rented for any illegal or immoral purposes?" Also question (56), "Is liquor sold on the premises?" We do not accept any applicant where liquor is sold on the premises. We do not accept any applicant until after thorough investigation, and all applications are checked by a member of our Board of Directors, and answers to the questionnaire is thoroughly checked by our Board of Directors. After an application has been received and accepted and we find that the member has violated the rules of our organization, no matter how large or fine their place, they are promptly dropped from United Motor Courts membership. I fully realize that the Tourist Courts in the North have not progressed as highly as they have in the South and West on account of the climatic conditions, but the trend of today with the traveling public has made such a demand for Tourist Courts accommodations, that many fine courts with the most modern conveniences and high type clientele are being erected in the North at this time.

Tourist Camps

ans 1/11/40 & letter to C. Ryley Cooper 1/11/40

I ENCL. C

94-3-4-20-

RECORDED & INDEXED

TOLSON

OFFICERS

MARK RIGGS, Pres.
Cabana Colony
Daytona Beach, Florida

JUDGE P. D. RICH, 1st Vice-Pres.
Dixie Pines Tourist Court
Bainbridge, Georgia

I. H. HASTON, 2nd Vice-Pres.
Glendale Tourist Court
Chattanooga, Tennessee

LEO MOODY, Sec'y-Treas.
Moody's Tourist Cottages
Gulfport, Mississippi

MEMBER

UNITED MOTOR COURTS INC. FOR SURPASSING COMFORT
EASTERN DIVISION

UNITED MOTOR COURTS

EASTERN DIVISION, INC.
(FORMERLY T. C. O. A.)
A COOPERATIVE GROUP OF INDEPENDENT COURT OWNERS
AFFILIATED WITH INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COURT ASSOCIATION
GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Tallahassee, Florida

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CHALMERS D. HORNE
Green Acres Motor Court
Jacksonville, Florida

ROBT. C. STUART
Bluebonnet Courts
Houston, Texas

81325

The day has come when the traveling public are stopping more and more at Tourist Courts. I thoroughly agree with you that Courts should be inspected by the law enforcement officers. I believe that you will find that members of our organization will give you 100% co-operation, in fact, we get more information on our guests than people in similar line of business which harbor just as many, or perhaps many times more, the number of crooks and outlaws that you mentioned. The better class Courts require their guest to register and the court owners obtain the car license number, make of car, etc. which the crooks do not like so much information given, therefore, they will avoid the better-class Courts rather than stop at them. We realize there are many disreputable places that are disguising themselves under the names of "Tourist Camps", and I wish you to know that United Motor Courts are willing to co-operate with you in every way possible to stamp out that class of business.

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of Eastern Division, United Motor Courts guide, also copy of Central and Western Divisions. After carefully going through these guides, you will note the high type courts that are listed there-in.

We sincerely trust that before writing another article so detrimental to our fast growing industry that you will make a more thorough investigation and give the courts that are striving to run their places on the up and up basis a break. The industry is growing fast, despite the many knocks we have gotten from many sources and I wish to repeat that we are 100% with you in trying to stamp out the undersireables.

Yours very truly,

Leo Moody

Leo Moody, Secretary
UNITED MOTOR COURTS, EASTERN DIVISION, INC.

LM:BD
Enclosure

RETURN THIS COPY

Application for Membership

MEMBER

UNITED MOTOR COURTS

E. DIVISION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dey

81323

UNITED MOTOR COURTS, EASTERN DIVISION INC.

A Non-Profit Organization

I, _____ (Name in Full) ☐ Owner ☐ Manager _____ (Name of Court)

Hereby make application for membership in the above organization, and agree that should I become a member thereof I will at all times endeavor to further the interest of its members.

I will distribute the Official Guide from my place of business, and by personal contact, direct Travelers to member Courts.

I herewith tender the sum of $_____ to apply on membership dues for the period of one year, subject to the acceptance of my application by the membership committee. Membership in the Association be for one year renewable by Mutual Consent.

I further agree that should I fail to pay all dues levied by the association or fail to observe all of its by-laws and rules, I may be expelled from membership therein, and the listing of my place of business in its Official Guide may be removed therefrom. And my use of its Official Emblem will be discontinued, and all property of the Association in my possession will be returned to the Association.

Signed_____

Title_____

City_____ State_____ Highway No._____

Mailing Address _____

Number of Cottages_____ Total Number Sleeping Rooms_____ Total No. Beds_____

Other information _____

_____

Proposed by _____ Approved by _____

Date_____

_____

Membership Committee

North of ..... (City) ..... Miles.

South of ..... (City) ..... Miles.

East of ..... (City) ..... Miles.

West of ..... (City) ..... Miles.

(Over)

2-4-20-54

KEEP THIS COPY

Application for Membership

MEMBER

UNITED MOTOR COURTS

E. DIVISION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WKB/dlf

81327

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Signed _____

Title _____

City _____ **State** _____ **Highway No.** _____

Mailing Address _____

Number of Cottages _____ **Total Number Sleeping Rooms** _____ **Total No. Beds** _____

Other information _____

_____

Proposed by _____ **Approved by** _____

Date _____

_____

_____

Membership Committee

North of _____ (City) _____ **Miles.**

South of _____ (City) _____ **Miles.**

East of _____ (City) _____ **Miles.**

West of _____ (City) _____ **Miles.**

(Over)

United Motor Courts, Eastern Division, Inc.

A Non-Profit Organization

81323

Checked and Inspected by: Field:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

Name of Establishment

Owner or Manager

City State

(Do Not Write In Above Space) Mailing Address

QUESTIONNAIRE

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the members of the Association, in convention assembled on May 11, 1938, all members and all new applicants for membership are required to faithfully answer all questions herein contained, for the information of the Board of Directors in taking action thereon.

City_____ State_____ Date_____

Location of Establishment—

1. Is it directly on the highway?
2. If not, how far from?

Construction of Buildings—

3. Brick, stone or other solid material, how many?
4. Stucco, frame or log, how many?
5. Sealed or plastered walls, how many?
6. Roofs covered with tile, slate or like material, how many?
7. Roofs covered with wood shingles, composition roofing or other like material, how many?
8. Are all buildings in a state of good repair?
9. Are exteriors of buildings of attractive appearance?
10. Are interiors clean and attractively papered, calcimined or painted?
11. How many single cottages?
12. How many double cottages?
13. Total number of sleeping rooms
14. Total number of beds
15. How many garages or car shelters?

Cottages Equipment—

16. Are all cottages equipped with private bath room including toilet, lavatory, and shower or tub bath?
17. If not all so equipped, how many?
18. How many are equipped with toilet and lavatory only?
19. How many are equipped with lavatory only?
20. Describe construction and condition of bathroom floors
21. Are all cottages equipped with running hot water?
22. If not all so equipped, how many?
23. Are all cottages well heated and ventilated?
24. What kind of heat? If more than one type specify.
25. Are cottages electrically lighted?
26. Are cooking facilities provided?
27. If so, in how many cottages?

Cottage Furnishings—

28. Are all cottages furnished with comfortable beds?
29. State how many have coil springs or equipment of equal quality
30. State how many have innerspring mattresses or equipment of equal quality
31. State how many have comfortable chairs
32. Are mirrors so placed as to be convenient for both men and women guests?
33. Are clothes hooks and hangers conveniently placed?
34. Are rooms equipped with bed and floor lamps?
35. Are electric fans provided?
36. Describe floor coverings.

Service—

37. Is there a grocery in connection?
38. Is there a lunch room in connection?
39. Is telephone service available?
40. Is telegraph service available?
41. Is guest mail handled?
42. Are linens, towels and individual soaps furnished?
43. Is ice water available?
44. Are laundry and pressing facilities available?
45. Is playground available?
46. Are lawn games available?

Grounds—

47. Is entrance attractive?
48. Are driveways hard and smooth?
49. Are grounds attractively landscaped?

Important—

50. How long has establishment been in operation?
51. Give name of closest Association member
52. Will official U. M. C. Guide be kept in each cottage and its use encouraged?
53. **Is the management diligent to see that his accommodations are not rented for any illegal or immoral purposes?**
54. Are all guests required to make complete registration, including name, address and automobile license number?
55. Is there a dance hall in connection?
56. Is Liquor sold on the premises?

Leo Moody, Secretary, United Motor Courts, Gulfport, Mississippi, protests article in February issue of The American Magazine under title of "Camps of Crime." He feels a great injustice has been done to the legitimate Tourist Courts. He suggests a more thorough investigation before another such article is permitted to be published. Advises he is 100% with the Director in trying to stamp out undesirables.

st

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/[illegible]

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO

UNITED MOTOR COURTS
EASTERN DIVISION, INC.
LEO MOODY, SEC.-TREAS.
P. O. Box 202—GULFPORT, MISS.

81339

GULFPORT JAN 8 1030PM 1940 MISS.



Special Del.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D. C.

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DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

MEMBER
UNITED MOTOR COURTS INC
FOR SURPASSING COMFORT
E. DIVISION

FOR SURPASSING COMFORT FOLLOW UNITED MOTOR COURTS FROM COAST TO COAST

HN:CSH
~~67~~x94-3-4-20-547

RECORDED

January 19, 1940

Mr. C. N. Clark
Clark's Motel
3019 East Colorado Street
Pasadena, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcf

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of a copy of your letter of January 10th, addressed to the Editor of the American Magazine, relative to the article appearing in the February issue entitled "Camps of Crime." I want also to acknowledge receipt of a copy of United Motor Courts guide, Western Division, Incorporated.

I was surprised to read that you consider that courts of the type which you operate have been damaged in any manner whatsoever by the article in question. In fact, I feel that the legitimate tourist camps have not only not been damaged, but the article in question has been and will be of benefit to them.

May I point out that a reading of the article will disclose a very definite statement to the effect that there are reputable camps operated in an efficient, decent manner by business men of recognized integrity. One quotation, for instance, is "Of course, there are hundreds of tourist camps run by honest, alert, civic-minded persons who have made heavy investments in this new business. To these, the Federal Bureau of Investigation extends its gratitude for their wholehearted cooperation in the capture of badly wanted fugitives." I do not see how I could have been more explicit in recognizing the constructively minded persons who operate legitimate camps. May I also call your attention to a statement in the same article to the effect that "Law Enforcement, working in conjunction with the owners of honest establishments, has a definite responsibility to outlaw the renegade tourist camp." The latter statement is the keynote of the entire article.

I am of the positive opinion that nothing is of greater benefit to the legitimate, high-minded, efficient members of any organization than to eliminate from these organizations or vocations the unworthy or criminally inclined individuals who bring discredit upon decent, law abiding citizens--not only discredit, but financial loss. Certainly I believe that to call attention to conditions which are not only undesirable, but detrimental to morals and law and order in general, is rendering a service to those engaged in legitimate industry and constitutes a duty that I owe, as a law enforcement executive, to the country at large, as well as to those engaged in any specific vocation.

CC Courtney Ryley Cooper (under separate cover)
Sumner Blossom "

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

All organizations—law enforcement, industrial, commercial, agricultural—have in their ranks persons who bring discredit upon worthy callings. I can think of no greater benefit to those interested in the real success of these callings than to as clearly and accurately as possible depict the conditions which are obviously undesirable and detrimental. This I have endeavored to do in the article in the American Magazine.

With regard to your intimation that ulterior motives may have governed the writing of this article, I can simply say that this is entirely unworthy of the frank tenor of the balance of your letter.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC Courtney Ryley Cooper (under sep cover)
Sumner Blossom "

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MAILED
JAN 20 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED MOTOR COURTS, Inc.
Western Division
798 BAYSHORE HIGHWAY
BURLINGAME, CALIFORNIA

January 10, 1940

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS
C. N. CLARK, President, Clark's Motel, Pasadena, California
HARRY M. HUGHES, Vice-President, Mt. Vernon Auto Motel, San Bernardino, California
KEITH COBO, Secretary-Treasurer, Bayshore Motel, 798 Bayshore Highway, Burlingame, California
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LARRY GUEST, Motel Merced, Merced, California
C. L. SMITH, Ocean Park Motor Court, San Francisco, California

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H. R. KIBLER, Colonial Village Motor Court, Portland, Oregon
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STEVE HAMBAUGH, De Anza Motor Lodge, Albuquerque, New Mexico

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATION REPRESENTATIVES
A. C. HANSON, Traveler's Motor Court, Santa Barbara, California
GEORGE E. ANDERSON, Anderson Motel, Merced, California
GEORGE LINDHOLM, Utah Motor Park, Salt Lake City, Utah

Editor of American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York City, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WSB/ltg

Dear Sir:

The article in the February issue of your magazine by J. Edgar Hoover entitled Camps of Crime, is most unfair to the Motor Court Associations of America, who are doing thier best to conduct their business on a high and reputable plane. It is unfair making it a thrilling detective story, telling the life history of a few bad people found in motor courts, when the same situation is prevalent in other public hostel ries whether it be apartment, hotel, or motor court, and a situation over which the owners of these places have very little control. This article mentions again and again the tourist court, while the various tourist court associations have worked constantly to avoid all of the evils mentioned in this article that might reveal the type of people that seek shelter in them, when the same people have previously, and still do, seek shelter in apartment houses and hotels. There is a state law that requires these travelers to give their name, address and automobile number correctly. If a party registers his name as John Doe you can be sure the name is correct, and if the name is incorrect, it can be very easily checked, and a guest knowing this, if he is of the undesirable type, is not going to make the auto court his habitation.

I am sure the officers of the law, whether city or county always feel free to phone or call personally for any information they desire, and these officers are cooperated with to the fullest extent in this work.

94-3-4-20-5
RECORDED & INDEXED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 15 1940

We motor court operators, as a group, have and are, making our places a real home for many thousands of respectable people, that are touring America, Mexico and Canada. The same day the February American was put on sale, there was a big newspaper story telling of an $11,000.00 jewel robbery in one of the best approved hotels on the west coast. A few days previous a big hotel in an eastern city was burned. There were many people burned to death while spectators stood by helpless to rescue them. I do not wish to condemn the hotel for these most unfortunate accidents, but I am again saying it is unfair to print such a story called "Camps of Crime."

1 ENCL 1

UNITED MOTOR COURTS, Inc.

Western Division

798 BAYSHORE HIGHWAY
BURLINGAME, CALIFORNIA

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KEITH COBO
Secretary-Treasurer
Bayshore Motel
798 Bayshore Highway
Burlingame, California

C. S. BOSQUET
Sunset Motor Court
Pocatello, Idaho

LARRY GUEST
Motel Merced
Merced, California

C. L. SMITH
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Anderson Motel
Merced, California

GEORGE LINDHOLM
Utah Motor Park
Salt Lake City, Utah

8

Editor--American Mag. -2- January 10, 19

I cannot help but think there is some other dark shadow in the background that has caused Mr. Hoover to have this story written, or he has not been correctly informed about the fine, desirable, fast-growing tourist courts now catering to our great American tourist public, or the many associations such as, AAA-Western-Central and Eastern devisions of the United Motor Courts. The Northeastern Cabin Association and others, are making every possible effort to make the tourist court a clean desirable place for both the older and young people to stay.

As the President of the Western Division of the United Motor Courts, I wish to ask in the name of our association that you join our efforts, to help us rather than to condemn our entire industry because of the undesirable people that have chosen to hide their unfair practices under the good name of the tourist courts.

Very truly yours

C N Clark

Copy.
To American Magazine.

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94-3-4-20-547

Near the foot of Mt. Wilson, 3019 East Colorado Street, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA



CLARK MOTEL, 3019 East Colorado St., **PASADENA, CALIFORNIA.** Bright roomy cottages and hotel rooms, each with private tile bath. Convenient to all points of interest in the Los Angeles district. Ten minutes to Santa Anita race track.

THIS SIDE FOR MESSAGE

PUBLISHED BY ASSOCIATE SERVICE, BOX 1, STATION O, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

CAMERA EYE

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THIS SIDE FOR ADDRESS

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LITHO IN U.S.A.

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SANTA BARBARA
CALIFORNIA

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF. JAN 11 10:30 PM 1940

UNITED STATES POSTAGE 3 CENTS 3

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

NOTICE

GUESTS WISHING UNDELIVERED LETTERS RETURNED TO THEMSELVES USE THE FOLLOWING FORM.

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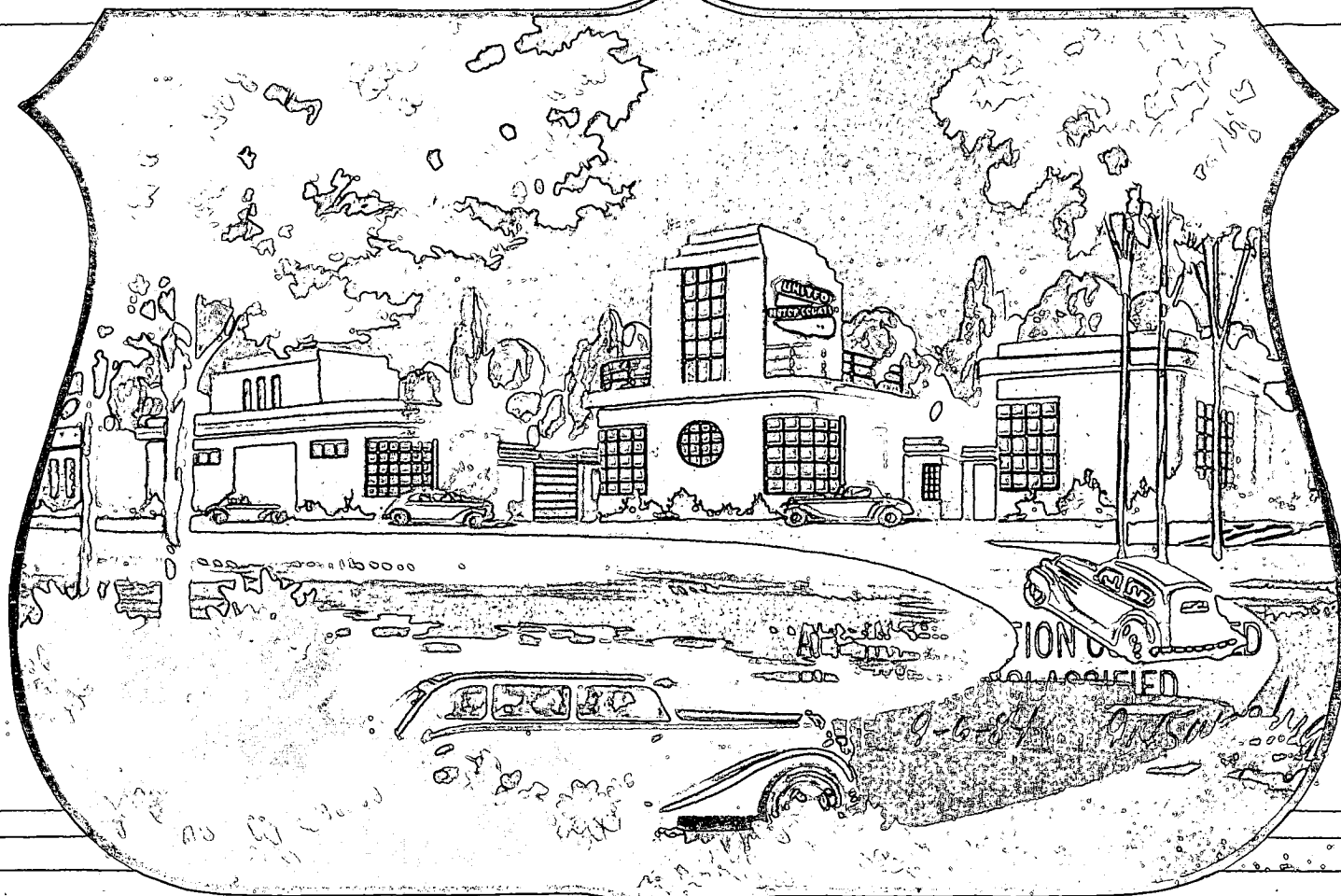
UNITED MOTOR COURTS INC 1939

INDIVIDUALLY OWNED

UNITED MOTOR COURTS INC 1939

INDIVIDUALLY OWNED



COMPLIMENTS OF

FREE GUIDE - TAKE IT

7TH EDITION - 1939

7TH EDITION - 1939

COURTESY LIST U. M. C. EASTERN DIVISION

INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS—HILLANDALE DELUXE COTTAGES. 4402 Madison Ave. So. city limits on U. S. 31.

KENTUCKY

BARDSTOWN—WILSON'S TOURIST COURT. U. S. 31E-150. 5 blks. No. public square on Main St. in city limits.

BOWLING GREEN—LOG CABIN CAMP. U. S. 31-W. 3 Mi. South at Lost River.

ELIZABETHTOWN—BURNETT'S HOTEL AND MODERN TOURIST COURT. At No. city limits U. S. 31-W.

GLASGOW—DUTCH MILL VILLAGE. U. S. 31E. 30 Mi. East of Bowling Green, 85 Mi. No. of Nashville.

HORSE CAVE—WIGWAM VILLAGE No. 1. U. S. 31E, 68. 3 Mi. E. of Horse Cave, 18 Mi. E. of Mammoth Cave, 14 Mi. No. of Glasgow.

LEXINGTON—LAKEVIEW COTTAGES. 12 Mi. So. at No. City limits of Nicholasville on U. S. 27.

LEXINGTON—MAPLE REST COTTAGES. U. S. 25. Two Mi. South of city limits.

STRUNK—SHELL GROVE CAMP. U. S. 27 on Kentucky-Tennessee border.

LOUISIANA

BATON ROUGE—BAILEY'S TOURIST INN. 2 Mi. East of city on Hwy's 190 and 61.

FRANKLIN—FRANKLIN TOURIST COTTAGES. U. S. 90, West side in city.

LAFAYETTE—AZALEA COURT. U. S. 90. 841 St. John St.

NEW ORLEANS—ARROW TOURIST COURT. U. S. 90, East city limits.

NEW ORLEANS—DIXIE TOURIST COURT. U. S. 90. West on So. Claiborne Ave., near Huey P. Long bridge.

NEW ORLEANS—HOLLYWOOD TOURIST COURT. U. S. 90. 5½ Mi. East from center of city.

NEW ORLEANS—SHADY REST TOURIST COURT. U. S. 90. 5 Mi. East of business section.

NEW ORLEANS—TROPICAL TOURIST COURT. U. S. 90. 4½ Mi. East of center of city.

SHREVEPORT—RIVERSIDE TOURIST LODGES. 1½ blks. from Hwy 71. Five blks. from Hwy 80 just across river bridges from down town.

MISSISSIPPI

COMO—COMO COURT. U. S. 51. 40 Mi. So. of Memphis.

GULFPORT—COLONIAL TOURIST COTTAGES. U. S. 90. 5 Mi. East on beach.

GULFPORT—MOODY'S TOURIST COTTAGES. On beach in city limits. 8 blks. West of P. O. on U. S. 90.

GULFPORT—PARADISE POINT. U. S. 90, three Mi. East.

HATTIESBURG—FORREST TOURIST COURT. 1 Mi. No. on Main St., Hwy 49.

LONG BEACH—JOHNSTON'S COTTAGES. ½ blk. No. U. S. 90. Turn No. at Standard Station. Entrance first St. on left.

MERIDIAN—GRAHAM'S TOURIST COURT. U. S. 80, two Mi. West.

MERIDIAN—IRVIN MOTOR COURT. U. S. 80 and 11, one-half Mi. East.

PASCAGOULA—PASCAGOULA MOTOR COURT. U. S. 90, ½ Mi. E. business section across from Fair Grounds.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE—FOSTER'S LOG CABIN COURT. U. S. 19-23-25-70. Five Mi. North.

HENDERSONVILLE—TOWLES' TOURIST COURT. U. S. 25. 1½ Mi. So., 38 Mi. No. of Greenville, S. C.

WINSTON-SALEM—WINSTON-SALEM TOURIST VILLAGE. Routes 158, 421. One Mi. E. of P. O. on Greensboro Hwy.

SOUTH CAROLINA

BENNETTSVILLE—PAT'S COTTAGE COURT. 5 Mi. So. on U. S. Hwy 15.

SUMTER—POCALLA SPRINGS TOURIST COURT. U. S. 15. Three Mi. South.

WALTERBORO—LADY LAFAYETTE TOURIST COTTAGES. On U. S. 15A in the city.

YEMASSEE—LANE'S TOURIST COURT. U. S. 17. 54 Mi. No. of Savannah, 102 Mi. So. of Sumter.

TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA—CHEROKEE COTTAGES. No. side on U. S. 27 at city limits.

CHATTANOOGA—GLENDALE TOURIST COURT. 2 Mi. No. on Tennessee Hwy 27, foot of Signal Mountain.

CHATTANOOGA—INTERSTATE LODGE. Route 4, U. S. 41, 64, 72. 2½ Mi. West Lookout Mountain.

CHATTANOOGA—WIGWAM COTTAGES. U. S. 11-64. 1½ Mi. East of city limits.

JACKSON—THE GEORGE-ANNA COTTAGES. U. S. 70 at West city limits.

KNOXVILLE—TREEMONT TOURIST COURT. One-half Mi. No. on U. S. 25W.

MEMPHIS—J. C. HARBIN'S TOURIST COURT. So. on U. S. 51, four Mi. from city limits.

WEST MEMPHIS—(See Arkansas)

NASHVILLE—BLUE RIBBON INN. U. S. 31W, 41E. Three Mi. North.

NASHVILLE—RAINBOW INN. U. S. 31W and 41E. One-half Mi. No. of city.

PULASKI—LOG CABIN COURT. U. S. 31, North city limits.

PULASKI—WINDSOR VILLAGE. On crossroads of U. S. 31, 64.

SELMER—THE IRON BELL TOURIST COTTAGES. U. S. 64. Two Mi. East.

TEXAS

HOUSTON—BLUEBONNET COURTS. On U. S. 75 (Galveston Rd.) near U. S. 90 cut off around Houston.

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA—AINSWORTH DOWNS TOURIST COURT. U. S. 1. 14 Mi. So. Washington, D. C. 37 Mi. No. Fredericksburg.

CHESTER—MOORE'S BRICK COTTAGES. U. S. 1. 12 Mi. So. of Richmond. 9 Mi. No. of Petersburg.

FREDERICKSBURG—BROWN'S AUTO COURT. U. S. 1. 2½ Mi. North. 50 Mi. So. Washington, D. C.

FREE. Handsomely illustrated Guide to United Motor Courts. Eastern Division, may be obtained from any member listed above, or from Leo Moody, Secretary, Gulfport, Miss.

UNITED MOTOR COURTS, Inc.

L. A. SPENGLER, PRESIDENT — CLAUDE N. CLARK, VICE-PRESIDENT — KEITH COBO, SECRETARY

Western Division

HEADQUARTERS:
798 Bayshore Highway, Burlingame, California

YOU WILL FIND in United Motor Courts a new and unparalleled achievement in combining comfort with car-by-door convenience made necessary by our present mode of automobile travel.

United Motor Courts is a group of independent owners, comprising only those motor courts which come up to the highest standards in comfort, quiet atmosphere, and courteous service. . . . Cultivated travelers, accustomed to the best, have enthusiastically approved this type of hostelry. . . . Rates are not established or quoted by the Association. . . .Use this folder as your guide for a satisfactory journey!

For additional copies of this Guide, ask any member listed herein, or write Keith Cobo, Secretary United Motor Courts, Inc. 798 Bayshore Highway, Burlingame, California.

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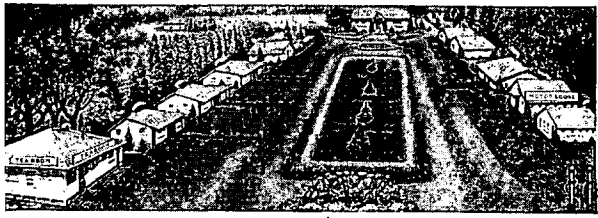
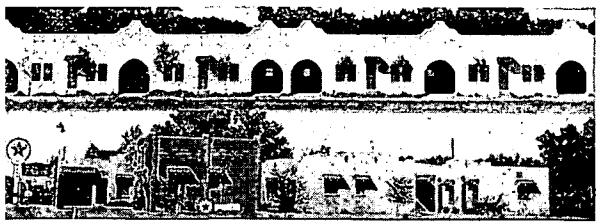
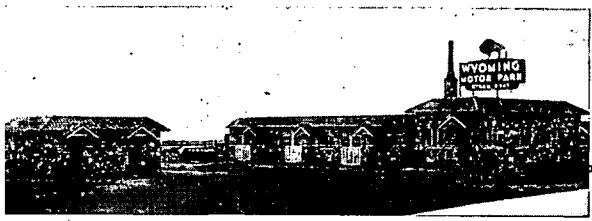


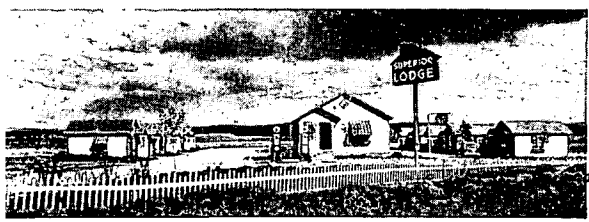
KEARNEY, NEBR.—THE ELLIOTT MOTOR LODGE. (Modern hot water heat). W. Lincoln Way. Hwy 30. 1 Mi. W. of Kearney. Phone 20404. J. S. & Ruth E. Elliott.



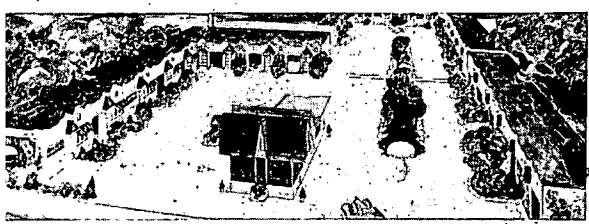
OGALLALA, NEBR.—WELSH COURTS. (Modern, fireproof.) Hwy 30, 2 Blks E. of Main St. Phone 215. D. A. Welsh.



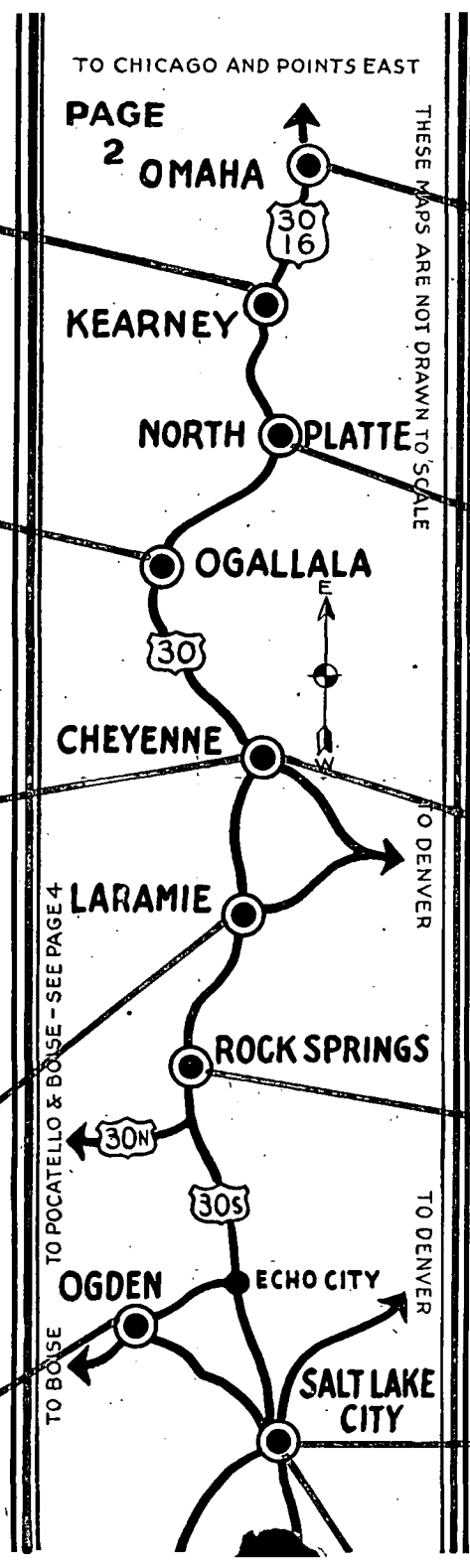
CHEYENNE, WYO.—WYOMING MOTOR PARK. (Steam heat). 1401 West Lincolnway. West end of city on Highway 30. Phone 7977. Mr. and Mrs. Fred P. Petry.



LARIMIE, WYO.—SUPERIOR LODGE. Hwy 30. First court on West city entrance. Phone 2707. Willa B. Hamilton.

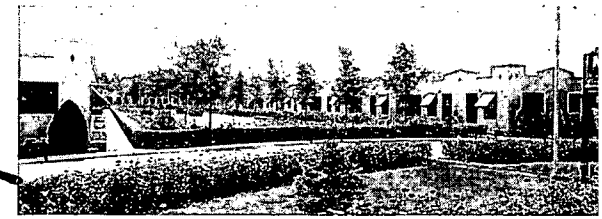


OGDEN, UTAH—MOUNTAIN VIEW AUTO COURT. 563 W. 24th St. Hwy 30. 1 Mi. West of city via 24th St. Viaduct. Phone 4416. C. J. Bertagnolli.





OMAHA, NEBR.—TOWER TOURIST VILLAGE. (Steam heated, air conditioned.) 78th & Dodge Sts. Hwy 6, 275, 30A & 92. 1 Mi. W. of city limits. Phone GI. 1634.



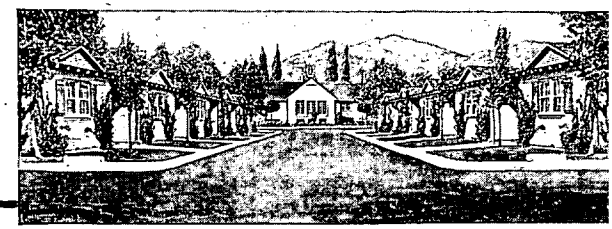
NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.—STANFORD MOTOR LODGE. 1400 E. 4th St. Hwy 30. East city entrance. Phone 1688. D. Robert & Caroline Mae Stanford.



CHEYENNE, WYO.—MISSION MOTOR COURT. (Steam heat). 222 E. Lincoln Hwy. Downtown Junction of Hwys 85 & 87. Phone 7904. Mr. & Mrs. Frank Firebaugh.



ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.—WHITE MOUNTAIN LODGE. 400 No. Center St. Center of city at junction of Hwys 30 and 187. Phone 707. C. H. Johnson.



SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—Utah Motor Park, 125 Cottages, 1000 So. State St., (close in) Hwy 91 and 40. George Lindholm, Mgr., Phone Hyland 7464.

COURTESY LIST U. M. C. EASTERN DIVISION

ALABAMA

CLANTON—ELLIS TOURIST COURT. U. S. 31, two blks. North of business center.

MOBILE—OLD SPANISH FORT TOURIST VILLAGE. 15 Mi. East of Mobile at intersection of U. S. 90 & 31.

MOBILE—OLSSON'S TOURIST COURT. U. S. 90. One Mi. West of city limits.

MONTGOMERY—GREEN'S TOURIST & TRAILER COURT. U. S. 31. One Mi. North of city limits.

TUSCALOOSA—MOON-WINX TOURIST COURT. U. S. 11. Three Mi. East University of Alabama.

YORK—TOURESTA COURT. U. S. 11 & 80 at city limits.

ARKANSAS

WEST MEMPHIS—20th CENTURY TOURIST COTTAGES. 5 Mi. West of Memphis on Hwy's 70, 61, 64, 79.

WEST MEMPHIS—WEST MEMPHIS TOURIST COURT. At Junction U. S. 61 & 70.

FLORIDA

CLEARWATER—CLEARWATER BEACH COURT. Across free causeway, facing Clearwater Bay.

COCOA—COCOA COTTAGES. U. S. 1. South of Titusville. 5 Mi. North of Cocoa.

DAYTONA BEACH—CABANA COLONY. On Ocean front across free river bridges to South Atlantic Ave., or World *Famous Beach and turn South.*

DAYTONA BEACH—DAYTONA TOURIST PARK. U. S. 1. One Mile North on Ridgewood Ave.

DAYTONA BEACH—OCEAN COURT COTTAGES. 3 Mi. So. of Ocean pier on So. Atlantic Ave.

FORT MYERS—WEAVER'S COTTAGES. 2 Mi. North on U. S. 41.

GAINESVILLE—FLORIDA MOTOR COURT. 1½ Mi. South on U. S. 441.

HOLLYWOOD—BADGER MOTOR COURT. U. S. 1. 1½ Mi. So. at Hallandale Beach Rd. 1 Mi. to ocean.

JACKSONVILLE—GREEN ACRES MOTOR COURT. U. S. 1 (Miami Rd.) at So. city limits, 2½ Mi. So. of River.

JACKSONVILLE—PHOENIX PARK MOTOR COURT. In City No. Side. Turn East from Main St. (U. S. 17) over 44th St. ¾ Mi.

JACKSONVILLE BEACH—TOM THUMB COTTAGES. On Ocean front, Road 78, 1 Mi. So. of business district.

KISSIMMEE—CAMP KISSIMMEE AUTO COURT. U. S. 17, 92, 192. No. side in city limits, 3 blks off Hwy.

LAKE CITY—DUVAL AUTO COURT. U. S. 90 in city *limits, Jax Hwy., 9 blks. East of traffic light.*

LAKELAND—LAKELAND COTTAGES. U. S. 92 at East city limits.

LAKE WALES—CENTRAL FLORIDA TOURIST VILLAGE. 3 blks. from business section in city limits.

LAKE WALES—(Bok Tower) KENDALL COTTAGES. 2½ blks. from Hwy 8 West turning at Fla. Public Service Tower. 4 blks from P. O.

LEESBURG—MARIETTA TOURIST COURT. 2 Mi. No on U. S. 441.

MARIANNA—MALLOY'S COTTAGE CAMP. U. S. 90 (Old Spanish Trail) West edge city limits.

MELBOURNE—MIDWAY TOURIST COLONY. 4 blks. South of center of town.

MIAMI—CAMP ROYAL. U. S. 1, one Mi. No. city limits. East side Biscayune Blvd. at 109th St.

MIAMI—LA MODERNE COTTAGES. 4350 S. W. 8th St., Tamiami Trail.

MIAMI—PINE TERRACE COTTAGES. In city at 6860 N. E. 2nd Ave., Old Dixie Hwy.

NEW SMYRNA BEACH—REDLAND COURT. 3 Mi. No. on U. S. 1. Ten Mi. So. Daytona Beach.

OCALA—RED GATE COLONY. Jct. 441 and 31. One Mi. No. of city.

ORLANDO—POINSETTIA COURT. U. S. 441, 2½ Mi. No. of city limits.

PENSACOLA—PENSACOLA MOTOR LODGES AND MOTEL. U. S. 90. 2½ blks. West of city limits on Mobile Hwy.

PENSACOLA—ROBINSON'S SCENIC TOURIST COURT. U.S. 90, in East Pensacola. 400 ft. from Pensacola Bay.

SILVER SPRINGS—SILVER SPRINGS COURT. 5.2 Mi. East of Ocala. State Rd. 19.

ST. AUGUSTINE—PALMS TOURIST COURT. U. S. 1. 137 San Marco Ave. 6 blks. No. of city gates and Old Fort Marion.

St. AUGUSTINE—REES' SEASHORE COTTAGES. On Ocean front at Vilano Beach, 2 Mi. No. of city on Rd. 78.

ST. AUGUSTINE—ST. AUGUSTINE TOURIST COURT. U. S. 1 and 90. Two Mi. No. of city limits.

ST. PETERSBURG—ALL STATES COURT. 2 Mi. So. of Central Ave. on Florida 230.

ST. PETERSBURG—THE DOLL HOUSES. 1325 4th St. So. on Florida 230. In business district So. of P. O.

ST. PETERSBURG—TREASURE VILLAGE. In city on 4th St. No. at 52nd Ave.

TALLAHASSEE—CAPITAL CITY MOTOR COURT. U. S. 319. 1½ Mi. So. on U. S. 319 (Wakulla Road).

TALLAHASSEE—TALLAHASSEE AUTO COURT. On U. S. 90 & 27 inside city limits at 1600-1800 No. Monroe St.

TAMPA—COMFORT MOTOR COURT. U. S. 41. 10510 Nebraska Ave. 1½ Mi. No. of Tampa. 3 Mi. No. of Hwy 17, 92.

TAMPA—TAMPA AUTO HAVEN. U. S. 41 (Nebraska Ave.) 3 Mi. No. of city limits.

VERO BEACH—WEST'S MOTOR LODGE. U. S. 1. One Mi. South.

GEORGIA

ALBANY—MECCA COURT AND GRILL. U. S. 19. One Mi. South of city limits.

ATLANTA—THE OAKS TOURIST COURT. U. S. 41 & 19. (1650 Stewart Ave., S. W.) South city limits.

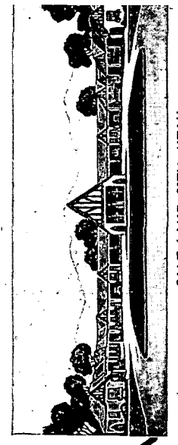
AUGUSTA—DIXIE COURT. 1 Mi. So. city limits on U. S. 1 and 78.

BAINBRIDGE—DIXIE PINES TOURIST COURT. U. S. Hwy's 27 and 84. One Mi. West.

MACON—FLANAGAN'S COURT. U. S. 41 (2925 Houston Ave.).

VALDOSTA—COOK'S COTTAGES. U. S. 41 at South city limits.

VALDOSTA—PINES CAMP COTTAGE AND TRAILER COURT. No. side in city, Hwy 41. Ten blks. from Court House.



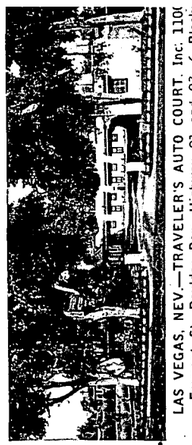
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
CAPITOL TOURIST LODGE & APTS.
1749 SOUTH STATE ST. HWY'S 91-40.

Points of Interest to Visit

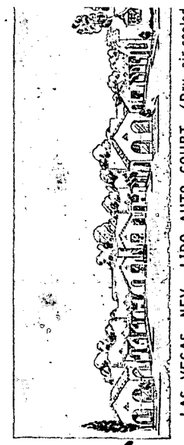
NEBRASKA: Scott's Bluff.
COLORADO: Rocky Mountain Park; Mesa Verda; Holy Cross; Black Canyon; Colorado National.
WYOMING: Yellowstone; Grand Teton; Devil's Tower.
UTAH: Great Salt Lake; Natural Bridges; Bryce Canyon; Zion; Cedar Breaks.
NEVADA: Lake Tahoe; Boulder Dam; Lehman Caves.



KANAB, UTAH—PARRY LODGE, CAFE and DINING ROOM 99 E. Center St. Hwy 89. East end of Main St. Centra Point between Zion, Bryce, and Grand Canyon. Phone 38 C. W. Parry.



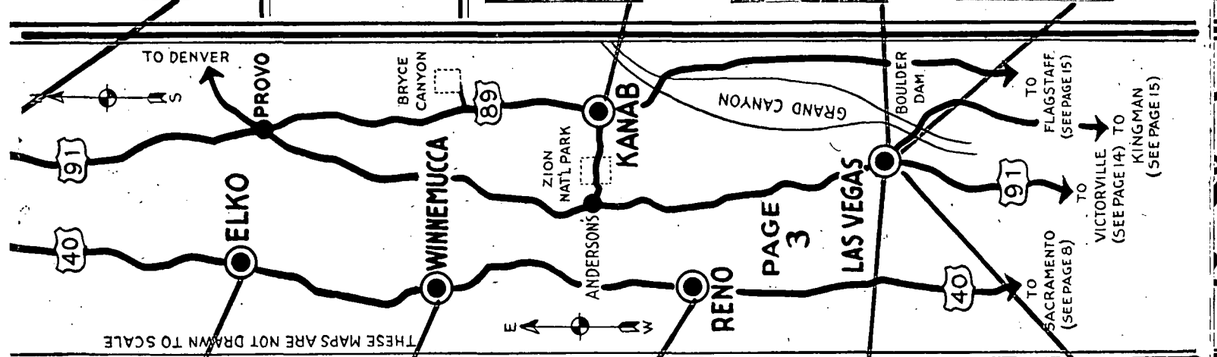
LAS VEGAS, NEV.—TRAVELER'S AUTO COURT. Inc. 110 Fremont St. Boulder Dam Highway 91 and 93. 6 Block East of city. Phone 199. Sara Haden, President.

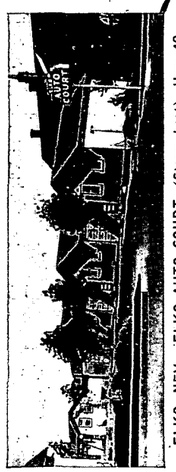


LAS VEGAS, NEV.—LIDO AUTO COURT. (Dry air-cooled Furnace and Electric Heat). 405 South 5th St. Highway 91. 3 Blocks South of Main thoroughfare. In heart of city Phone 1066. Arthur N. Stafis.

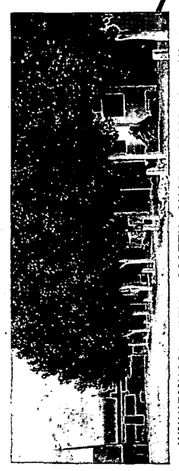


SANTA ROSA, CALIF.—UNZELMAN'S AUTO-COURT. Hw 101; 1½ Mi. So. of city. Watch for the big "U". Phon S. R. 115. Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Unzelman.

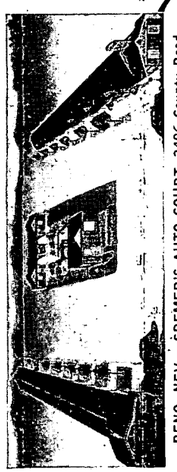




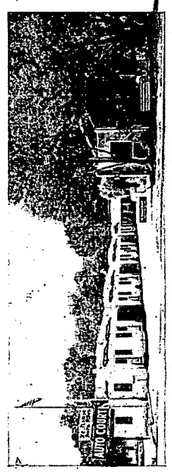
ELKO, NEV.—ELKO AUTO COURT. (Steam heat). Hwy 40. East end of town. Phone Elko Auto Court. J. H. Gennette.



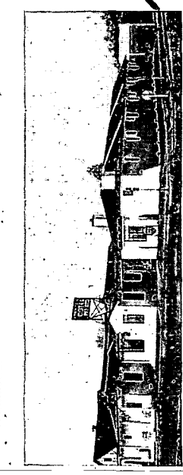
WINNEMUCCA, NEV.—SCOTT'S SHADY CAMP. Inc. West First and Pavilion Sts. 2 Blks No. of Hwy 40. Phone 120. Joseph Scott.



RENO, NEV.—CREMER'S AUTO COURT. 2406 County Road. Hwy 40. East city limits. Phone Sparks 711 or Reno 9-711. W. J. Taylor.



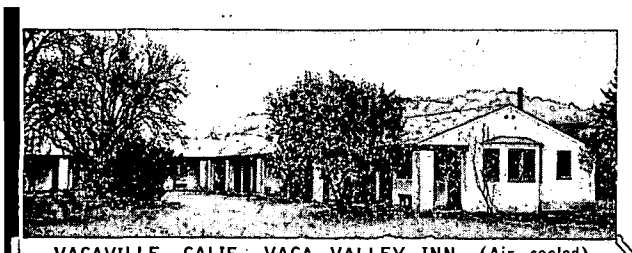
LAS VEGAS, NEV.—YE KING'S AUTO REST. (Refrigerated Air-Conditioned, Electrically Heated). 526 So. 5th St. Hwy 91. In heart of city. Phone 255. Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Hammond.



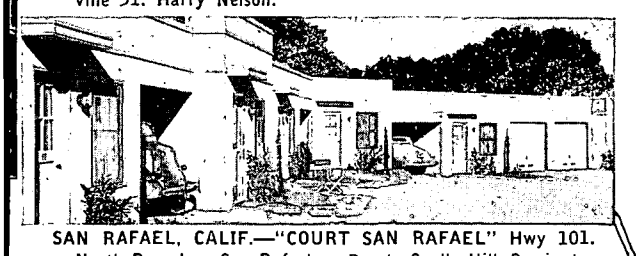
LAS VEGAS, NEV.—NEVADA MOTEL. 704 S. 5th St. Hwy 91. West of city. (Refrigerated Air Conditioned). Phone 833. H. J. Archibald.



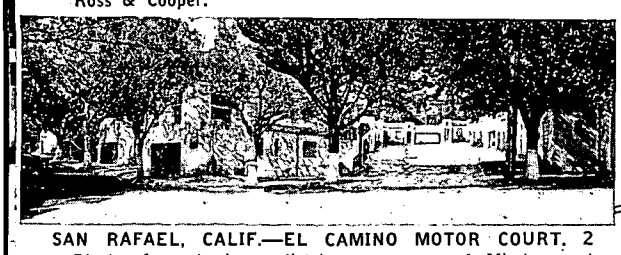
SANTA ROSA, CALIF.—MINGEI'S MOTEL. (Steam heat). Highway 101. 1 Mi. No. of Santa Rosa. Geo. T. Mingers.



VACAVILLE, CALIF.—VACA VALLEY INN. (Air cooled). Highway 40. 1½ Mile Southwest of Vacaville. Phone Vacaville 31. Harry Nelson.



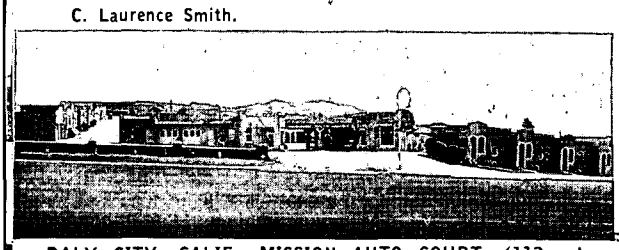
SAN RAFAEL, CALIF.—"COURT SAN RAFAEL" Hwy 101. North Boundary San Rafael on Puerto Suello Hill. 2 minutes to cafes & shops. 20 minutes to San Francisco. Phone 4888. Ross & Cooper.



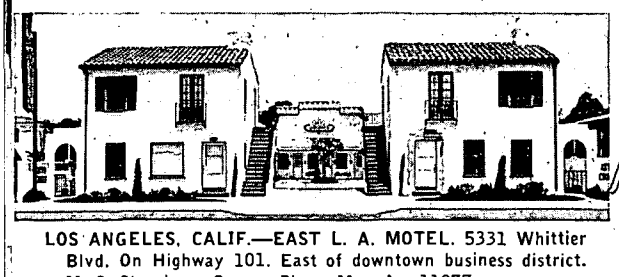
SAN RAFAEL, CALIF.—EL CAMINO MOTOR COURT. 2 Blocks from business district at corner of Mission and Lincoln Ave. Old Hwy 101. Phone 203. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Santos.



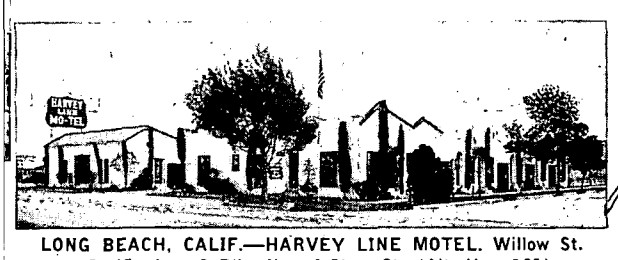
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—OCEAN PARK MOTOR COURT. 2690—46th Ave. 1 Blk North of Sloat Blvd. between Golden Gate Park and Fleishhacker Zoo. At beach. 12 Min. from Civic Center & Treasure Island. Phone Overland 7268. C. Laurence Smith.



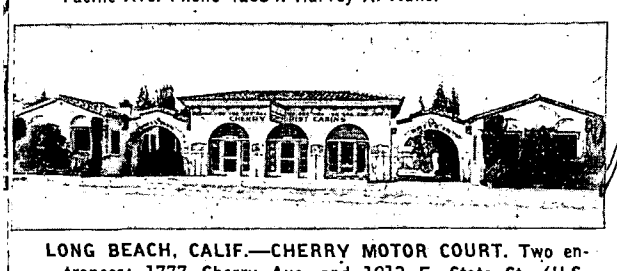
DALY CITY, CALIF.—MISSION AUTO COURT. (112 cottages). 6843 Mission St. Hwy 101. San Francisco's close-in court. 20 Min. from Civic Center and Treasure Island. Phone Randolph 6773.



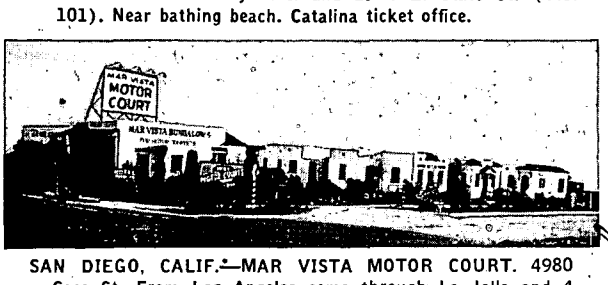
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—EAST L. A. MOTEL. 5331 Whittier Blvd. On Highway 101. East of downtown business district. M. C. Sternberg, Owner. Phone Mgr. An. 11077.



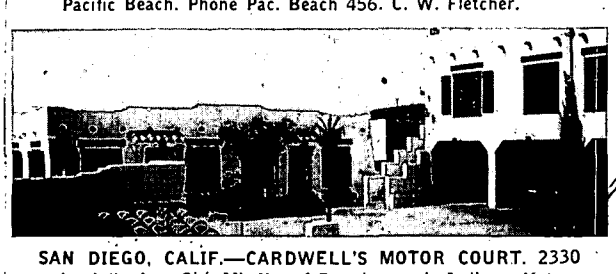
LONG BEACH, CALIF.—HARVEY LINE MOTEL. Willow St. at Pacific Ave. 8 Blks No. of State St. (Alt. Hwy 101) on Pacific Ave. Phone 41054. Harvey A. Kuns.



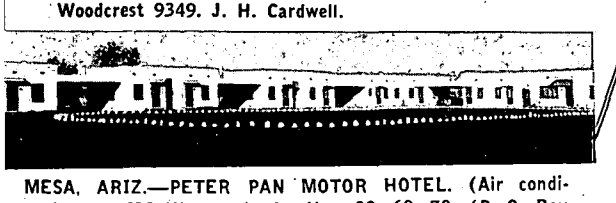
LONG BEACH, CALIF.—CHERRY MOTOR COURT. Two entrances: 1777 Cherry Ave. and 1912 E. State St. (U.S. 101). Near bathing beach. Catalina ticket office.



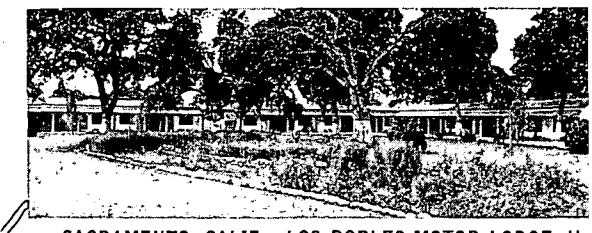
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—MAR VISTA MOTOR COURT. 4980 Cass St. From Los Angeles come through La Jolla and 4 Mi. South. From San Diego come North via Causeway to Pacific Beach. Phone Pac. Beach 456. C. W. Fletcher.



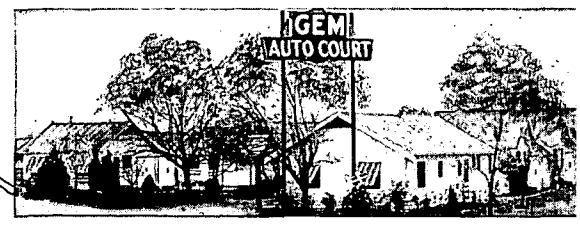
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—CARDWELL'S MOTOR COURT. 2330 La Jolla Ave. 2½ Mi. No. of Broadway, via India or Ketner St. by Five Points to Old Town (No. San Diego) Phone Woodcrest 9349. J. H. Cardwell.



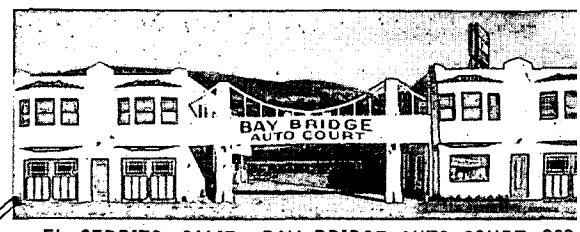
MESA, ARIZ.—PETER PAN MOTOR HOTEL. (Air conditioned). 620 West main St. Hwy 80, 60, 70. (P. O. Box 306). Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Selvage.



SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—LOS ROBLES MOTOR LODGE. Hv 99-E and 40. 1½ Mi. No. of N. Sacramento. Opposi Municipal Golf Course. Phone Main 9414. C. & E. McGowa



SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—GEM AUTO COURT. (Air-cooled Hwy 40 and 99-E. ½ Mi. No. of N. Sacramento. Phor Main 9458. James F. Wilson.



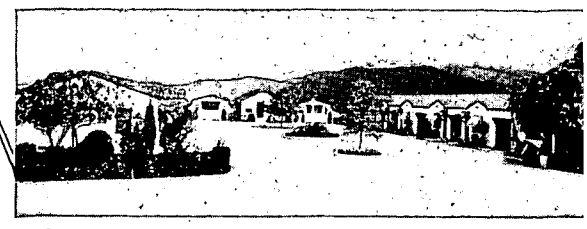
EL CERRITO, CALIF.—BAY BRIDGE AUTO COURT. 202 San Pablo Ave., El Cerrito. Hwy 40. North edge of city. 2 Min. to S. F. and Treasure Island via Bay Bridge. Phon Richmond 3289. Ida M. Popper.



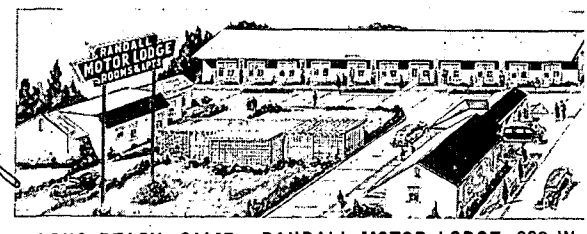
BERKELEY CALIF.—GILMAN'S MOTEL. (Steam heat) 1907 Eastshore Hwy in Richmond. 7 minutes North of Oak land on Hwy 40 toward Richmond. 10 minutes fron Treasure Island. Phone Thornwall 3368. F. W. Gilman.



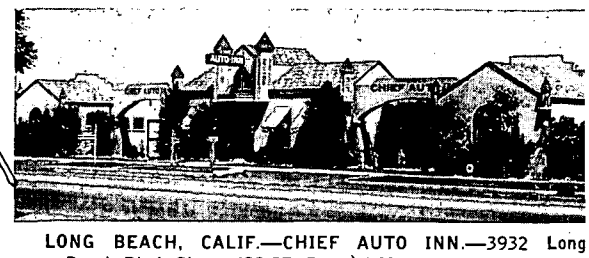
OAKLAND, CALIF.—MOTEL ROOSEVELT. Foothill Blvd. a 90th Ave. East side of town on Hwy 50. 30 minutes fron Treasure Island. Phone TR. 8332. Carl Youngstrom.



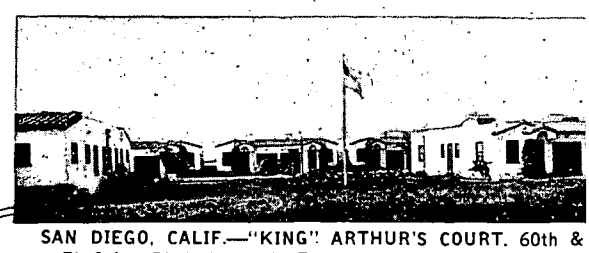
SAN GABRIEL, CALIF.—SAN GABRIEL MOTEL. 215 W. Valley Blvd. 8 Mi. East of L. A. Civic Center. ¼ Mi. E. of Alhambra Airport. Phone ATlantic 2-3607. Mrs. Coral Manley.



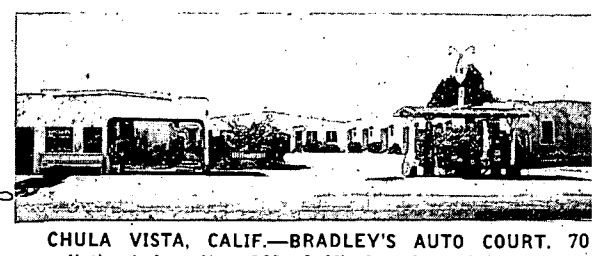
LONG BEACH, CALIF.—RANDALL MOTOR LODGE. 809 W. State St. Alt. Hwy 101. Catalina tickets. Tickets Motion Picture Studios on sale. Phone 606-02. George G. Randall.



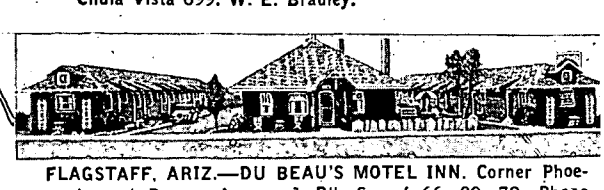
LONG BEACH, CALIF.—CHIEF AUTO INN.—3932 Long Beach Blvd. Phone 423-37. Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Lawrence.



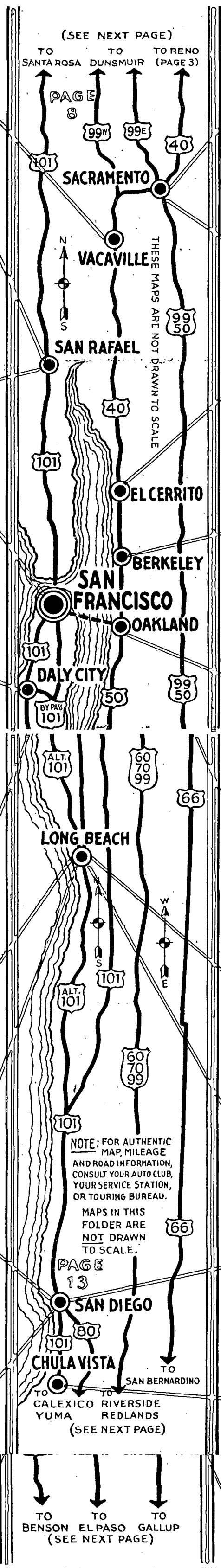
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—"KING" ARTHUR'S COURT. 60th & El Cajon Blvd. Hwy 80. East of city near State College. Phone Randolph 9524. Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Arthur.

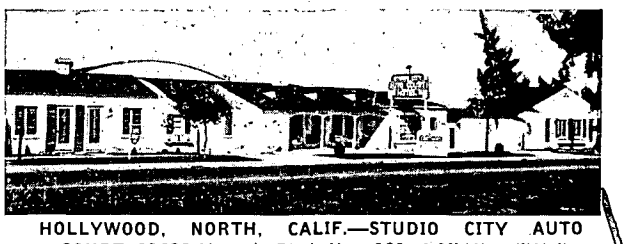


CHULA VISTA, CALIF.—BRADLEY'S AUTO COURT. 70 National Ave. Hwy 101. 6 Mi. So. of San Diego. Phone Chula Vista 699. W. E. Bradley.

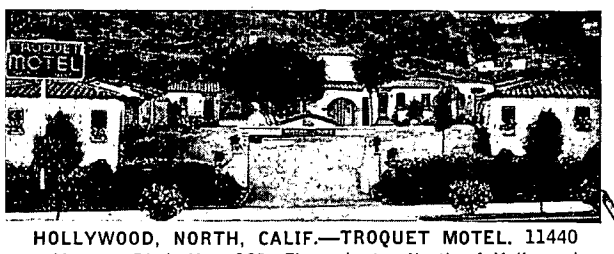


FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ.—DU BEAU'S MOTEL INN. Corner Phoenix and Beaver Avenue 1 Blk So. of 66, 89, 79. Phone 176. A. N. DuBeau.

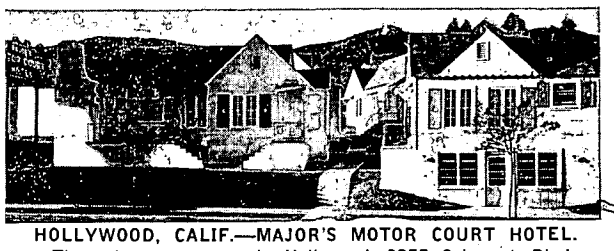




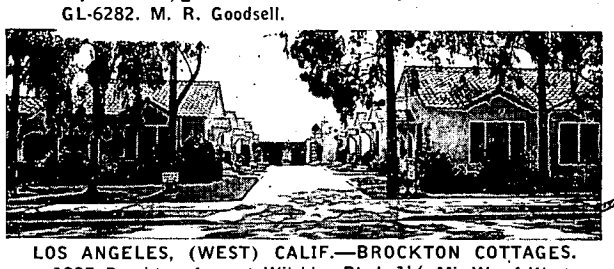
HOLLYWOOD, NORTH, CALIF.—STUDIO CITY AUTO COURT. 11939 Ventura Blvd. Hwy 101. 4 Mi. No. of Hollywood; 12 Mi. No. of L. A. Phone No. Sunset 2-9496. Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Williams.



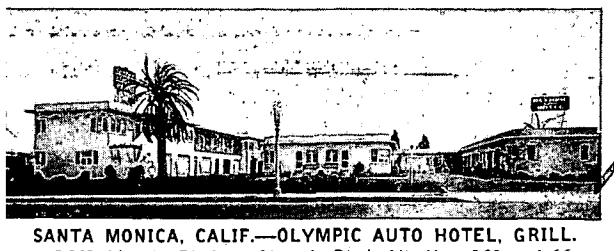
HOLLYWOOD, NORTH, CALIF.—TROQUET MOTEL. 11440 Ventura Blvd. Hwy 101. Five minutes North of Hollywood Blvd. Halfway between Universal and Republic Studios. Mrs. Ginette Troquet, Owner-Manager. Phone Sunset 2-4680.



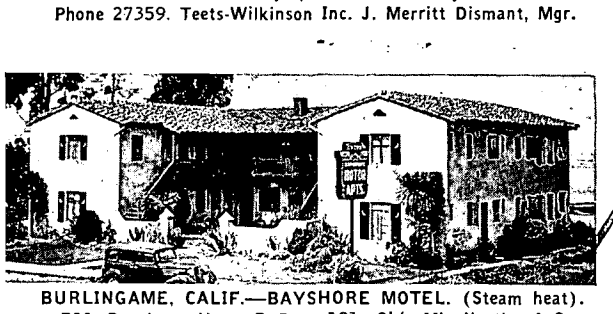
HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—MAJOR'S MOTOR COURT HOTEL. The only motor court in Hollywood. 3255 Cahuenga Blvd. Hwy 101. 1½ Miles North of Hollywood Blvd. Phone GL-6282. M. R. Goodsell.



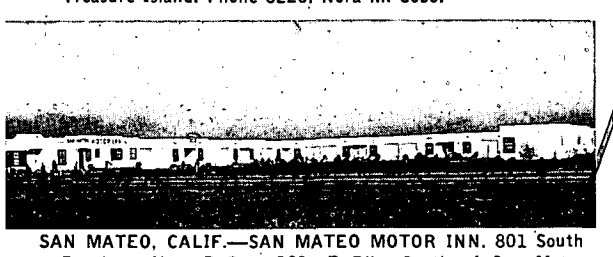
LOS ANGELES, (WEST) CALIF.—BROCKTON COTTAGES. 1225 Brockton Ave. at Wilshire Blvd. 1½ Mi. W. of Westwood Village. 6 Blks E. of Santa Monica City Limits. 2½ Blks No. of Hwy 66. Phone W. L. A. 33431.



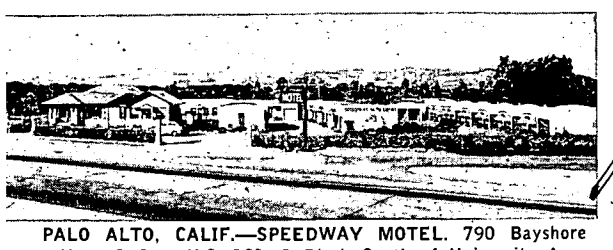
SANTA MONICA, CALIF.—OLYMPIC AUTO HOTEL, GRILL. 1661 Lincoln Blvd. at Olympic Blvd. Alt. Hwy 101 and 66. Phone 27359. Teets-Wilkinson Inc. J. Merritt Dismant, Mgr.



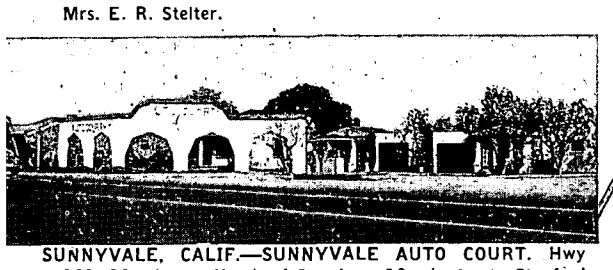
BURLINGAME, CALIF.—BAYSHORE MOTEL. (Steam heat). 798 Bayshore Hwy, ByPass 101. 2½ Mi. North of San Mateo Bridge. 30 Min. from S. F. Civic Center and Treasure Island. Phone 6220. Nora M. Cobo.



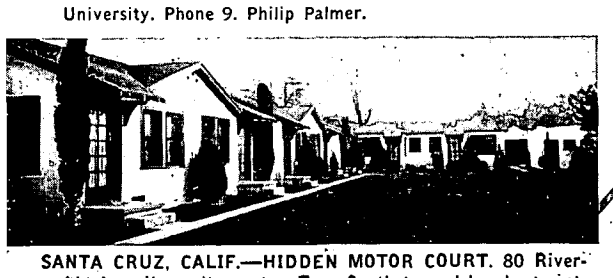
SAN MATEO, CALIF.—SAN MATEO MOTOR INN. 801 South Bayshore Hwy ByPass 101. 5 Blks South of San Mateo Bridge. 30 Min. from S. F. Civic Center and Treasure Island. Phone 8229. Maud and Grace McClallen, Owners.



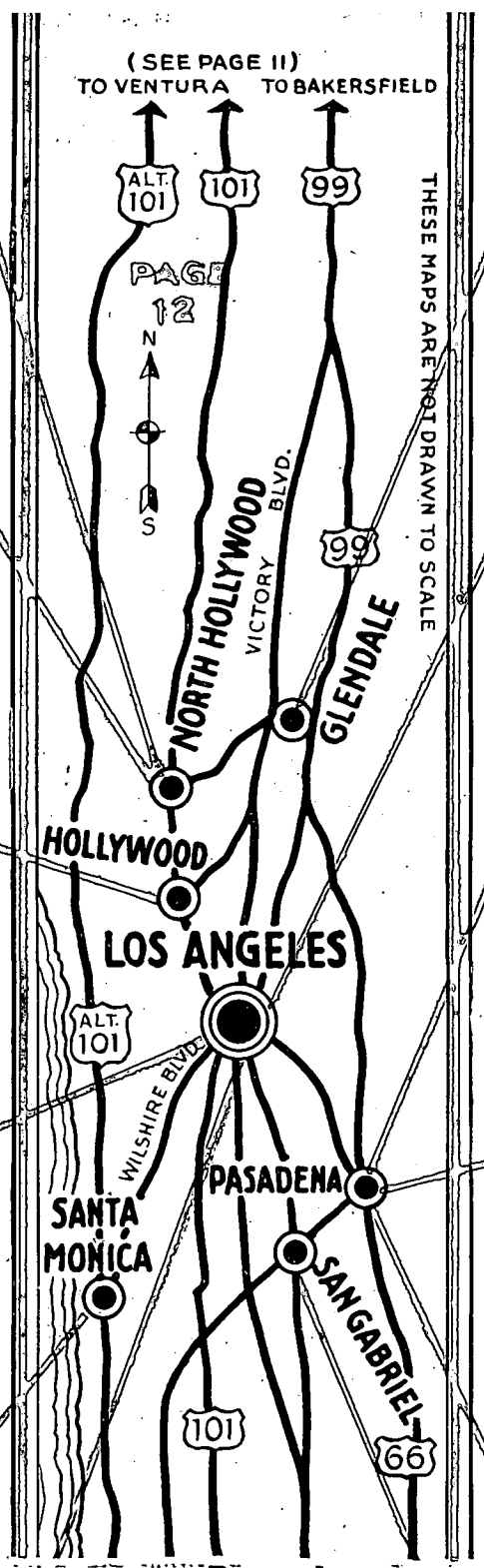
PALO ALTO, CALIF.—SPEEDWAY MOTEL. 790 Bayshore Hwy. ByPass U.S. 101. 1 Block South of University Ave. 2 Miles from Stanford Univ. Phone P. A. 22304. Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Stelter.

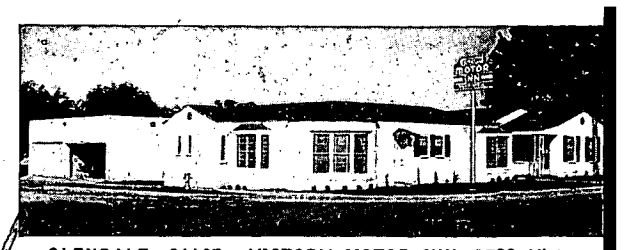


SUNNYVALE, CALIF.—SUNNYVALE AUTO COURT. Hwy 101. 10 minutes North of San Jose. 10 minutes to Stanford University. Phone 9. Philip Palmer.



SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.—HIDDEN MOTOR COURT. 80 Riverside Ave. Near city center. Turn South toward beach at east end of Soquel Avenue Bridge and go 2 Blks. Phone 259 or 1165-R. G. C. Ellis.

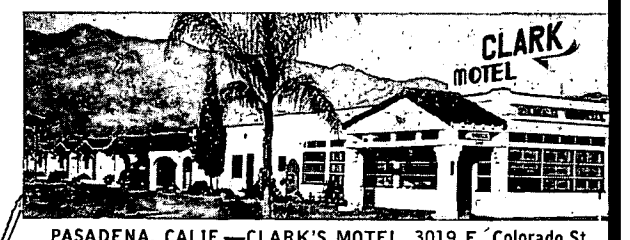




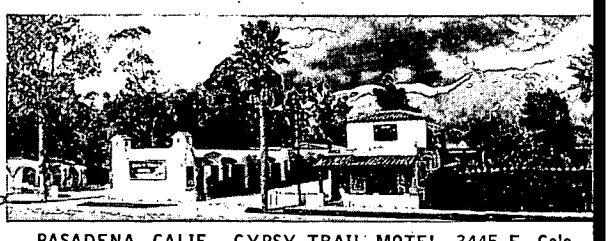
GLENDALE, CALIF.—VICTORY MOTOR INN. 1722 Victory Blvd. N. W. of Glendale, near Grand Central Airport. 3 Blks W. of Hwy 99 at Western Ave. Phone Citrus 1-3726.



LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—ALBERT'S MOTEL. 1460 Colorado Blvd. (Eagle Rock Dist.) State Hwy 134, five Blks W. of Pasadena city limits and Hwy 66. Five Mi. E. of Hwy 99, from Glendale. Phone Albany 2157. Albert C. Geiger.



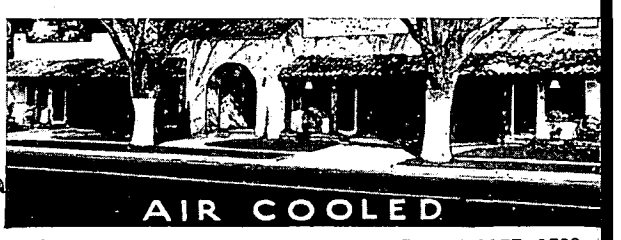
PASADENA, CALIF.—CLARK'S MOTEL. 3019 E. Colorado St. Hwy 66 E. city limits. Telephone SYcamore 2-1139. P.B.X. Switchboard. Circulated hot air. Mr. & Mrs. C. N. Clark.



PASADENA, CALIF.—GYPSY TRAIL MOTEL. 3445 E. Colorado St. Hwy 66. 25 Min. to L. A. Civic Center. Phone Sycamore 2-9780. K. H. MacKenzie, Mgr.



PASADENA, CALIF.—MONTEREY LODGE. 3491 E. Colorado St. Hwy 66. Phone Sycamore 6-2703. N. H. McKerral.



STOCKTON, CALIF.—EL DORADO MOTEL and CAFE. 1700 South El Dorado St.; Stockton-San Francisco Hwy 50. Phone 2-9447. Gossett Brothers.



TRACY, CALIF.—TRACY MOTEL. (air cooled). East Eleventh St. Hwy 50. East end of Tracy. Phone 771. Mr. and Mrs. James Hay.

Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island

Open Daily from February 18 until December 2, 1939

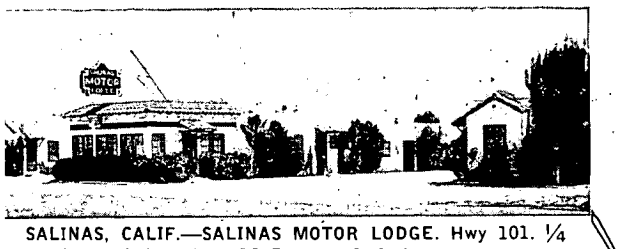
Millions of dollars have been spent on this man-made Treasure Island in the center of San Francisco Bay which is easily accessible via the San Francisco- Oakland Bay Bridge or convenient ferry service.

Treasure Island will be a garden by day, a jewel by night. Thousands of trees and plants, millions of flowers, patterned by arbors, boulevards and rainbow-colored Magic Carpets will give way at night to the mystery and gayety of multi-colored lighting. These are the jewels set about an architectural plan that combines the ancient design of Mayan, Incan, Cambodian and other Pacific cultures into a unique, modern scheme.

DON'T MISS IT



SAN JOSE, CALIF.—HI-WAY AUTO COURT. Hwy 101; 1 Mi. So. of city limits. (P. O. Rt. 4, Box 296). Phone Ballard 4524-W. Frank S. Whidden.



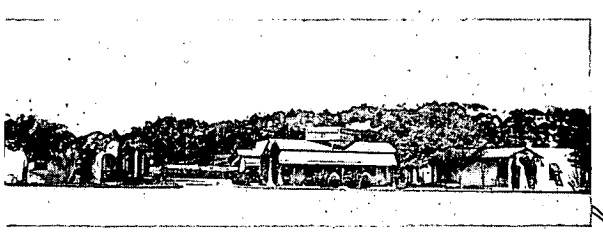
SALINAS, CALIF.—SALINAS MOTOR LODGE. Hwy 101. ¼ Mi. So. of city. Phone 1877. Harry S. Anderson..



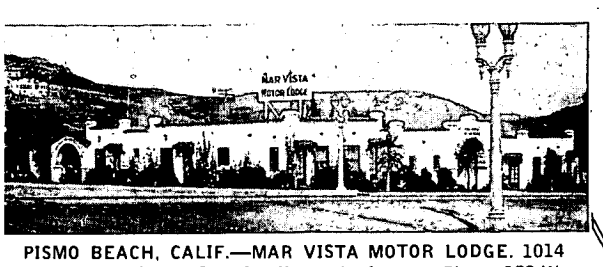
PACIFIC GROVE, CALIF.—(Which adjoins Monterey) 17 MILE DRIVE COTTAGE COURT. In forest, near ocean. Directing sign at town entrance. Phone 6552. Fred W. Workman.



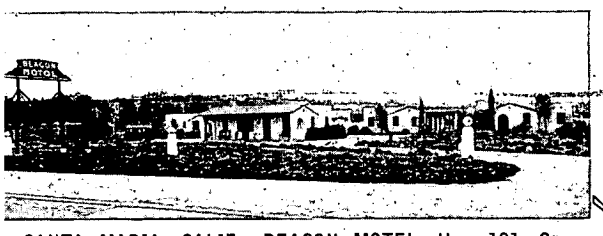
KING CITY, CALIF.—LINDY MOTOR INN. (Steam Heat). Hwy 101. North entrance to city. Phone 143. Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Lyness.



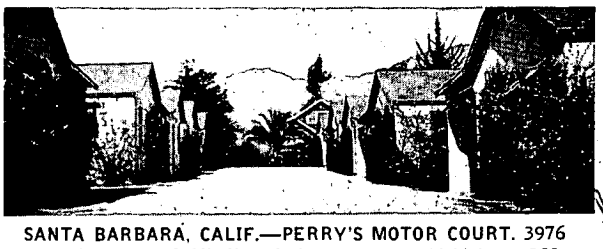
ATASCADERO, CALIF.—ATASCADERO MOTOR LODGE. South edge of business district on Highway 101. (P. O. Box 485). Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Raphael.



PISMO BEACH, CALIF.—MAR VISTA MOTOR LODGE. 1014 Highway 101 at Bay St. No. end of town. Phone 152-W. J. H. Wright.



SANTA MARIA, CALIF.—BEACON MOTEL. Hwy 101. Opposite Richfield Beacon. South entrance to city. Phone PBX-686. Warren Doane.



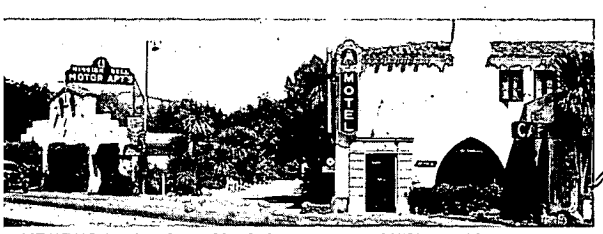
SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.—PERRY'S MOTOR COURT. 3976 Hollister Ave. 3 Mi. No. of city center on old highway 101. Phone 21893. Mark M. Perry.



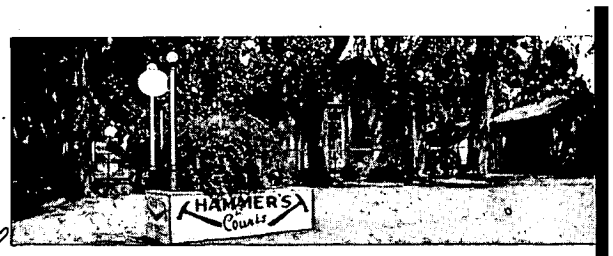
SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.—TRAVELER'S MOTOR COURT. 3230 Hollister Ave. (Old highway 101). Within city limits at North entrance. Steam Heated. Phone 28619. A. C. Hanson.



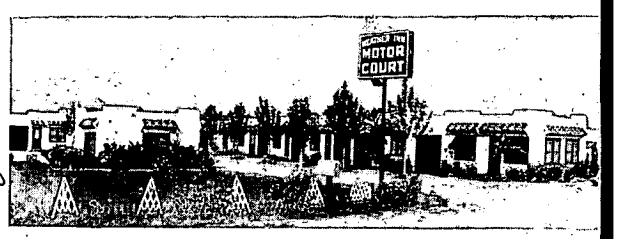
CARPINTERIA, CALIF.—PINE HAVEN MOTEL. Hwy 101. Center of town; opposite theatre. Phone 3091. R. A. Doell. "On the World's Safest Beach"



VENTURA, CALIF.—MISSION BELL MOTEL. 3437 Ventura Blvd. Highway 101. 2½ Miles South of city. Phone 4324. C. R. Day.

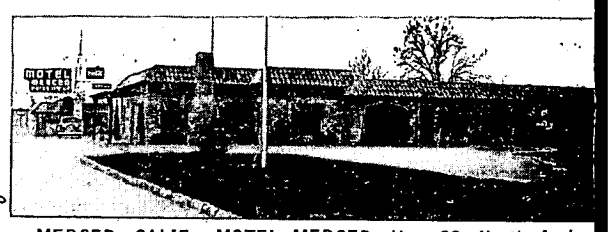


MODESTO, CALIF.—HAMMER'S COURT. Located 5 miles north of Modesto on Hwy 99. "Now you're looking for the two hammers." R. No. 2, Box 1104. Phone 980-J-2. W. L. Hammer.

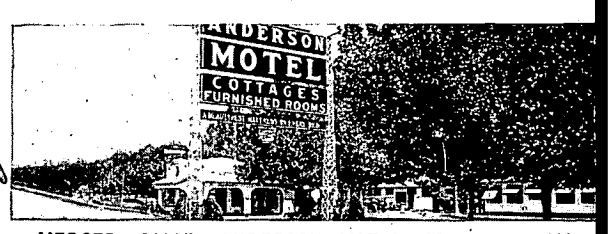


AIR COOLED

MODESTO, CALIF.—HEATHER INN MOTOR COURT. Hwy 99. ½ Mi. So. of city. (P. O. Rt. 4, Box 1350). Phone 3217-W. Alex M. Stahl.



MERCED, CALIF.—MOTEL MERCED. Hwy 99. North Arch entrance to city. Cafe. Phone 1188. Larry A. Guest, Mgr.



MERCED, CALIF.—ANDERSON MOTEL. 30 cottages (Air cooled). Hwy 99, South edge of city. Cafe in connection. Phone 993. Geo. E. Anderson and Dan E. Williams.

Points of Interest to Visit

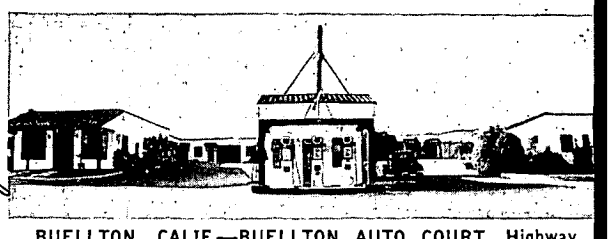
CALIFORNIA: Yosemite, General Grant, and Sequoia National Parks; Lake Tahoe; California Redwood Park; Carmel; 17 Mile Drive; Trail of the Missions; Mt. Wilson Observatory; Griffith Park and Planetarium; Hollywood Bowl; Catalina Island.



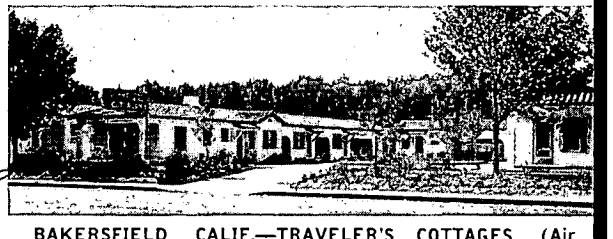
FRESNO, CALIF.—FRESNO MOTOR LODGE. (Air conditioned). Hwy 99. 1 Mile North of Roeding Park Circle. Watch for the Green Arrow. Phone 3-2830. Mr. and Mrs. Burt B. Wallick.



FRESNO, CALIF.—FRESNO MOTOR INN. (55 Cottages). Hwy 99. No. city entrance at Subway and Roeding Park Circle. Phone 26427. Perry Dresser.



BUELLTON, CALIF.—BUELLTON AUTO COURT. Highway 101. Center of town. Phone 203. H. E. Daily.



BAKERSFIELD CALIF.—TRAVELER'S COTTAGES. (Air conditioned). Highway 99. South city entrance. Phone 7383. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Corn.



BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.—CALIFORNIA MOTOR HOTEL. Hwy 99. So. city entrance. P. O. Box 967. Phone 230. Laura B. Nelson.

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

TO SANTA CRUZ

TO SAN JOSE

TO STOCKTON & TRACY

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SAN LUIS OBISPO

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PISMO BEACH

FRESNO

SANTA MARIA

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SANTA MONICA
LONG BEACH
SAN DIEGO

TO GLENDALE
LOS ANGELES
PASADENA
SAN GABRIEL

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

THESE MAPS ARE NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

TO YOSEMITE NAT'L PARK

THESE MAPS ARE NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

TO YOSEMITE NAT'L PARK

HN:VH
94-3-4-20-548

January 20, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WSB/def

Mr. Walter Hendrickson
Paradise Point Cottages
Post Office Box 5
Gulfport, Mississippi

Dear Sir:

I have your communication of January 10th, relative to the article in the February issue of the American Magazine, referring to tourist camps. I appreciate your action in forwarding to me a frank expression of your views relative to the article in question.

I was surprised to read your statement that you feel this article is harmful to the better class Tourist Cottages. In fact, I feel that the legitimate tourist camps have not only not been damaged, but the article in question has been and will be of benefit to them.

May I point out that a reading of the article will disclose a very definite statement to the effect that there are reputable camps operated in an efficient, decent manner by business men of recognized integrity. One quotation, for instance, is "Of course, there are hundreds of tourist camps run by honest, alert, civic-minded persons who have made heavy investments in this new business. To these, the Federal Bureau of Investigation extends its gratitude for their wholehearted cooperation in the capture of badly wanted fugitives." I do not see how I could have been more explicit in recognizing the constructively minded persons who operate legitimate camps. May I also call your attention to a statement in the same article to the effect that "Law Enforcement, working in conjunction with the owners of honest establishments, has a definite responsibility to outlaw the renegade tourist camp." The latter statement is the keynote of the entire article.

I am of the positive opinion that nothing is of greater benefit to the legitimate, high-minded, efficient members of any organization than to eliminate from these organizations or vocations the unworthy or criminally inclined individuals who bring discredit upon decent, law abiding citizens—not only discredit, but financial loss. Certainly I believe that to call attention to conditions which are not only undesirable, but detrimental to morals and law and order in general, is rendering a service to those engaged in legitimate industry and constitutes a duty

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 23 1940
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-Courtney Ryley Cooper &
Sumner Blossom (under separate cover)

that I owe, as a law enforcement executive, to the country at large, as well as to those engaged in any specific vocation.

All organizations--law enforcement, industrial, commercial, agricultural--have in their ranks persons who bring discredit upon worthy callings. I can think of no greater benefit to those interested in the real success of these callings than to as clearly and accurately as possible depict the conditions which are obviously undesirable and detrimental. This I have endeavored to do in the article in the American Magazine.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC: Courtney Ryley Cooper and
Sumner Blossom (under separate cover)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Crowl _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Lester _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sears _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

40 COTTAGES WITH BATH
RESTAURANT

BEAUTYREST MATTRESSES
PLAY GROUNDS

ELECTRIC REFRIGERAT
500-FOOT PIER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
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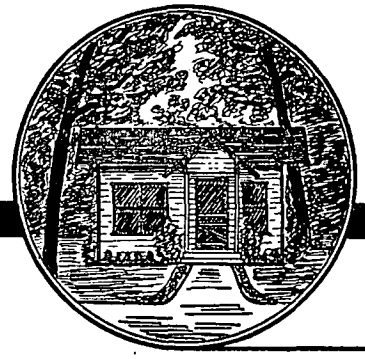
Miss Gandy



Paradise Point Cottages

Health, Rest & Recreation

PHONE 9114 RESTAURANT
PHONE 9121 COTTAGES

P.O. BOX 5

GULFPORT, MISS.

3 MILES EAST OF GULFPORT, MISS.
ON U. S. 90 AND GULF OF MEXICO

January 10, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/def

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

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGAT
2 JAN 15 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTIC

Dear Sir:

Your article entitled "Camps of Crime" in February issue of The American Magazine, is very harmful to the better class Tourist Cottages. It, no doubt, is intended for the low class camps, that harbor anyone with a dollar, but the traveling public naturally think that all cottages or courts are in this class, which is not true.

I am the owner of Paradise Point Cottages. We have our place on the same level as the better class hotel and any mans' family is as safe here as they would be at home. There are several other courts, here, on the Gulf Coast, that are run in the right way, and in my travels from Florida to California, I have found Tourist Courts in every state that are run by high type people. We have reasons to believe that all courts listed in the AAA are of the better class and all courts listed in "United Motor Courts" are equal to the best hotels.

The better class tourist courts are a growing industry and we have invested our money in this business, so naturally it is not the right thing for you, or American Magazine, to try to knock the props out from under us, by such an article as was written in American Magazine, unless there should be a competitive industry back of it, and I cannot believe this is the case.

A few more articles like this by a man as popular as you are, Mr. Hoover, would certainly put the Tourist Court industry out of the race,

Yours very truly.

Walter Hendrickson

Walter Hendrickson

ENCL M

ans. 1-20-40 Blossom
cc- cooper & Hn

Rates and Description

WE HAVE ALL INDIVIDUAL COTTAGES
to Accommodate 2 - 3 - 4 and 6 Persons.

SUMMER RATES:—June 1st to Sept. 15th.

Cottage Group No. 1—
One bedroom, one double bed, kitchenette with ice refrigerator, private bath with shower, $2.00 per day; $12.00 per week.

Cottage Group No. 2—
One bedroom, one double bed, kitchenette with electric refrigerator, private bath with shower, $2.75 per day; $16.50 per week.

Cottage Group No. 3—
With large bedroom to accommodate 3 or 4 people; kitchenette with electric refrigerator; private bath with shower, $3.50 per day; $20.00 per week.

Cottage Group No. 4—
One large bedroom, with double bed and studio couch; one small bedroom with double bed; kitchenette with electric refrigerator; private bath with shower; $5.00 per day; $30.00 week.

Cottage Group No. 5—
Two large bedrooms with two beds and studio couch; kitchenette with electric refrigerator; private tub and shower bath—$6.00 per day; $35.00 per week.

WINTER RATES:—Sept. 15th to June 1st.

Cottage Group No. 1—$1.50 per day, $9.00 per week.
Cottage Group No. 2—$2.00 per day, $12.00 week.
Cotage Group No. 3—$2.50 per day, $15.00 week.
Cottage Group No. 4—$3.50 per day, $20.00 week.
Cottage Group No. 5—$4.00 per day, $24.00 week.

Accommodations for colored help at reasonable rates.

We Try To Give You All The Comforts of Home

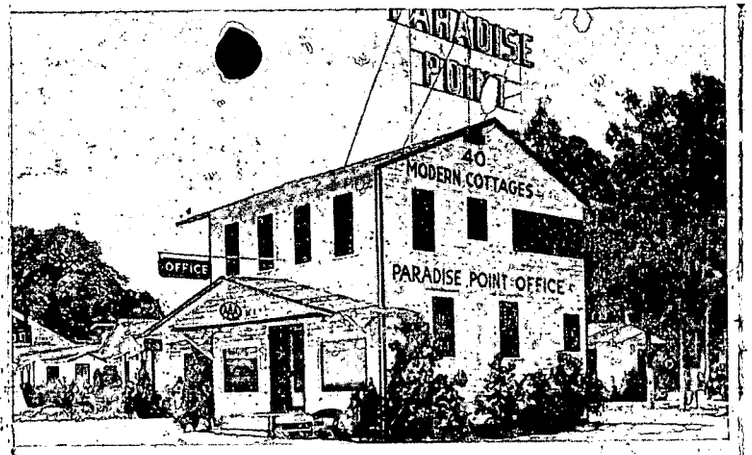
Plenty of hot water at all times; double cross ventilation (well heated for cool days), gas for heating and cooking —Beauty-Rest Mattresses, Simmons Ace Springs, porter service. Everything furnished.

If you like the better class hotels, try us—you will find the accommodations we offer still better and more economical.

MEMBER

UNITED MOTOR COURTS

AAA



OFFICE AND LOBBY

PARADISE POINT...

Located 3½ Miles East of

GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI

On U. S. Highway 90

45 Modern Cottages . . .
in the shade of Beautiful Oaks and Pines

First-Class Restaurant . . .
Serving the Finest Foods on the Coast

Deep-Sea Fishing Trips . . .
From our own 1000-foot Pier

All City Conveniences . . .
Gas, Electricity, Private Artesian Well

PLENTY OF SHADE



To

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-8-94 BY 9450/BAW



94-3-4-20-1

HN:CSH
94-3-4-20-549

January 20, 1940

RECORDED

Mr. Albert J. Novit
Managing-Director
Lady Lafayette Hotel
Walterboro, South Carolina

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Mr. Novit:

I have your communication of January 12th relative to the article in the February issue of the American Magazine, referring to tourist camps. I appreciate your action in forwarding to me a frank expression of your views relative to the article in question.

I was surprised to read that you consider that courts of the type which you operate have been damaged in any manner whatsoever by the article in question. In fact, I feel that the legitimate tourist camps have not only not been damaged, but the article in question has been and will be of benefit to them.

As you indicate in your letter, I did definitely state, as a reading of the article will disclose, that there are reputable camps operated in an efficient, decent manner by business men of recognized integrity. One quotation, for instance, is "Of course, there are hundreds of tourist camps run by honest, alert, civic-minded persons who have made heavy investments in this new business. To these, the Federal Bureau of Investigation extends its gratitude for their wholehearted cooperation in the capture of badly wanted fugitives." I do not see how I could have been more explicit in recognizing the constructively minded persons who operate legitimate camps. May I also call your attention to a statement in the same article to the effect that "Law Enforcement, working in conjunction with the owners of honest establishments, has a definite responsibility to outlaw the renegade tourist camp." The latter statement is the keynote of the entire article.

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Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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cc Courtney Ryley Cooper (under separate cover)
Sumner Blossom

All organizations—law enforcement, industrial, commercial, agricultural—have in their ranks persons who bring discredit upon worthy callings. I can think of no greater benefit to those interested in the real success of these callings than to as clearly and accurately as possible depict the conditions which are obviously undesirable and detrimental. This I have endeavored to do in the article in the American Magazine.

You may rest assured that if I am in Savannah or Charleston at any time, and if circumstances in any way permit, I will be very glad indeed to get in touch with you.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc Courtney Ryley Cooper (under separate cover)
Sumner Blossom "

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Crowl _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Lester _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Soars _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____
_____

Lady Lafayette Hotel
Walterboro S.C.

FROM THE OFFICE

12th January 1940

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We have read your article in the current issue of the "American Magazine", with a great deal of interest and while it is true what you have said does apply to some of them, there is a difference in Tourist Courts. Still the illustrations the publishers saw fit to use with your article, the impression remains that it would apply to all, unless the readers would take time to analyze it.

We are preparing an article in defense of our Tourst Court which will be somewhat contradictory to yours and knowing you to be a man who loves to play the game fair, would appreciate it if you will use your good influence in assisting us in having our side of the story published in the same magazine. Your opinion of tourist camps could also apply to some hotels.

Am taking the liberty of enclosing an article written by the editor of a popular hotel publication and as you know the hotel people for competitive reasons have never admired this new enterprise, but he was fair as you can see, when he described the Lady Lafayette's Tourist Court. I am sure he could pass the same good opinion on thousands of other tourist courts located in these United States.

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-349

I know that you do most of your traveling by plane and if in the near future you come South and land either in Savannah Georgia, or Charleston South Carolina, if you will wire me and enable me to meet you and bring you to Walterboro where after spending just ten minutes at Lady Lafayette, I am sure your opinion with regard to Tourist Courts will be changed.

2 JAN 15 1940

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TOLSON
HENDON
MISS GANDY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9143 WRB/dds

AMERICA'S MOST UNIQUE HOTEL
PHONE FOR RESERVATIONS—WALTERBORO 235

Trusting you will find time to reply to this letter and also to pay us a visit, I am,

Cordially yours,

LADY LAFAYETTE HOTEL

Albert J. Novit
~~MANAGING-DIRECTOR~~

ajn..s



Going Places

with CORNELIUS VANDERBILT JR.

PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1938

LEFT STARDUST III at Savannah, oldest city in Georgia and, to many, the most beautiful in the South. The dictionary calls the state "Gor'gi-a. Not the natives, as we found out when rumbling through a little town at dusk. Uncertain as to whether we had crossed the Alabama line, I shouted out to a passerby, "What state is this?" "Ga'wr-ga," a deep-throated voice boomed back. Natives always become irritated when asked what town it is, and infuriated when asked the state.

Began the trek north by car, buffeted by cold gusts of wind. Bitter weather for December in this part of the country with the thermometer at 37. Frosts were predicted in Florida. Local weather prophets shook their heads. Overnighted at the Lady Lafayette cottages in Walterboro, S. C. Here, Albert Novit, has established a "California Motel" on Southern Lines.

Nightly, he has 104 rooms and cabins "for sale" at from $2.50 to $4.00 each, all with baths, some connecting, all well furnished and steam heated. Cottages of from 4 to 6 rooms may be rented and the Lafayette Grill serves meals anywhere on the premises. The grill is operated by Arthur Bauer, the big town boy who came to a small town through an accident and made good. His car broke down at Walterboro and he put up at Lady Lafayette Cottage while a broken part was obtained. He soon realized that there was only one weak spot in the set-up. A restaurant was needed . . . and thus began the formation of Lafayette Grill, with a branch at Brunswick, Georgia.

There are spacious lawns with hospitable chairs and inviting tables, and a rambling lounging room with a collection of 1500 toy dogs. Excellent service and marmalade, about the best I ever tasted at 50 cents a jar. Near Walterboro are many rich Northerners' estates, including those of Bernard Baruch and the Hartfords of the A. & P. Land is cheap, the climate is pleasant. Indifferent Southerners, polite but poor, are rapidly handing over their beautiful countryside to farsighted Yankees.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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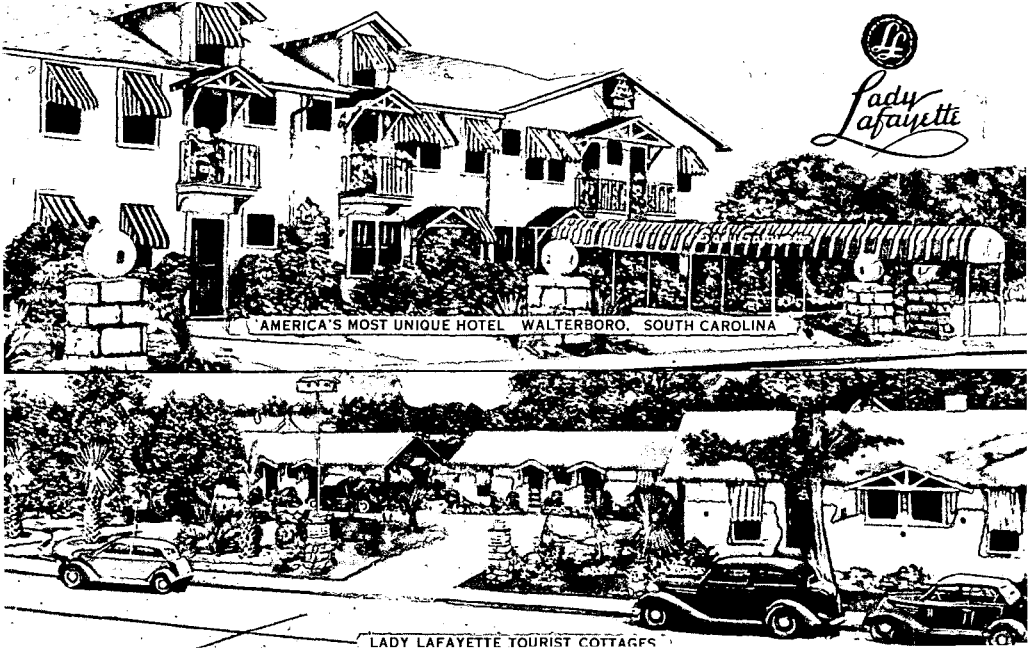
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 wsb/dlg



94-3-4-20-549


Lady Lafayette
AMERICA'S MOST UNIQUE HOTEL WALTERBORO, SOUTH CAROLINA
LADY LAFAYETTE TOURIST COTTAGES

Beautiful modern hotel and cottages for tourists. Rooms equal to any first class hotel. Steam heated in winter, electric fans in summer. Private baths. Centrally located to restaurants and theatre. Sensible rates. You will enjoy your stay here, your friends do. See America's largest collection of miniature dogs in lobby.

SOUTHERN PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY, CHARLESTOWN, S. C.

10701

A COLOURPICTURE PUBLICATION, SPRINGFIELD, MASS., U. S. A.

POST CARD

PLACE ONE CENT STAMP HERE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

P.S. I forgot to tell you to eat at Lafayette Grill here and Brunswick, Ga. Grand food!

Official AAA Hotel

collection totaling more than 600. Soon he expects to build an exhibit room and expects to have a collection that will total one thousand. Guests make it a point to see the exhibit and many of them send Mr. Novit another for his collection when they get home.

Plans are now in the making to erect enough additional cottages to take care of more than 200 guests each night. Mr. Novit doubts if the additional cottages planned will prove sufficient.





Above: A view of three cottages, each with four rooms and two baths, facing the Lafayette Hotel; Below: A typical Lady Lafayette room.

A native of Russia, Mr. Novit came to Walterboro an almost penniless youth about fifteen years ago. Within practically a decade he became the city's most active business man and one of its most popular citizens. He married a lovely Walterboro girl and Mrs. Novit is one of the principal reasons for her husband's success. Among her responsibilities for the Lady Lafayette and Cottages is the care of the shrubbery and welcoming many of the guests during the course of their stay. Mrs. Novit was responsible for wrapping the glasses in each room in paper napkins, a feature much appreciated by every guest.

While I have stated in the early part of this article that Walterboro had the appearance of a one street town, I was agreeably surprised to find a most progressive and hospitable city, the people being very enthusiastic and each and everyone putting forth their best efforts for the comfort and convenience of the tourists. I still carry the ring in my ears of their most cordial "Come Again."

So here's a toast and best wishes to a modest man who, without training in any phase of hotel management, has established in a small town one of America's most unique hotels.

REPRINTED FROM MAY, 1937 ISSUE, SOUTHERN HOTEL JOURNAL

The Story of Lady Lafayette

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145WEB/[illegible]

FOREWORD

By J. B. WAND, *Editor of the Southern Hotel Journal*, Jacksonville, Fla.

Over two years ago, my wife, son and daughter enroute home from Washington, D. C., came to the little city of Walterboro, S. C. and because the hour was getting late and they were too tired to drive the remainder of the way home, they pulled up in front of the new Lady Lafayette Hotel where they were assigned to a double Cottage, while our negro maid was taken to comfortable quarters not far away. They enjoyed their experience at the Lady Lafayette so much that they wanted me to stop there at the first opportunity. That opportunity did not arrive until last winter when the four of us started out for a trip to New York City. We left Jacksonville late in the day, had early dinner at Savannah and telegraphed from that point to Lady Lafayette to hold accommodations for us. This they did, giving us the last Cottage available.

I was so much impressed by the services offered and the atmosphere of the place, along with the fact that Albert Novit, owner of Lady Lafayette Hotel and Cottages, had fashioned a striking success from a dream child all his own, that I determined to write a story about it. What I finally wrote may be found on the following pages.

How Albert Novit Put His Town on the Map and Established One of America's Most Unique Hotel Properties in Four Years

By J. B. W.

Unique, novel and practical are mild adjectives to apply to the Lady Lafayette Hotel and Cottages created by Albert Novit in the past four years at Walterboro, S. C. and which have accomplished more to make that old South Carolina small city well known and well nigh famous than probably all the other achievements of its citizens in the history of Walterboro. For Mr. Novit has established at Walterboro "America's Most Unique Hotel."

Until Albert Novit had a dream and brought reality to his vision, Walterboro was just a "one street town" to most of the tens of thousands who pass through Walterboro in the course of a year. Especially was this true of the many thousands who find U. S. Highway No. 15 through Walterboro the shortest route to Florida from all points East. But Albert Novit is not an average person. He is a restless, practical dreamer, a tireless worker, possessed of boundless confidence and the courage to carry out a practical idea.

The pictures on this page will give the reader a good idea of Mr. Novit's project. While the artistic little Lady Lafayette has but eighteen rooms (each with bath), the cottages pictured on this page are just across the street from the hotel and those shown are typical of the large colony of cottages which, with the hotel and the late Governor Hayward's Colonial mansion give a total of sixty-eight guest rooms.

Mr. Novit started with three cottages four years ago. The hotel was built a little over two years ago. The initial investment was $10,000; the present investment about $80.000, including the land, and this amount is to be greatly increased by the construction of additional cottages of the English Cottage type, bungalows which may be converted into apartments if necessary.

Charges Hotel Rates

Mr. Novit's thought is to have varying type of accommodations to accommodate whoever stops. One suite in the Hayward Mansion rents for $8 per night. Hotel rates single are $2.50; double, $3.50. Cottage rates are $4 and $6. Four persons may occupy a large two bedroom and bath cottage suite, two beds in each room, for $6.

It may be observed from these rates that the Lady Lafayette does not cater to the hoi polloi but instead to travelers of discrimination seeking first class accommodations. The "dollar per night" tourist simply must look somewhere else for a place to stop. Since a four room cottage modern even to ceiling electric fans, costs an average of $3,500 to construct, Mr. Novit knows he cannot compete with the type of cottages usually offered to travelers.

What Mr. Novit has achieved is a combination hotel and cottage effect that compares in luxury of furnishings and type of service with first class hotels. His room clerks and porters (attractively uniformed) are as well trained in serving the guest as those of a well conducted city hotel.

It should be stated that Mr. Novit built his first cottage unit as a hobby, to prove to the citizens of Walterboro that they should make a bid for tourist patronage. As president of the Walterboro Chamber of Commerce and a department store merchant, Mr. Novit argued for months with other business men that Walterboro was a natural overnight stop for tourists Florida bound and homeward bound, but no other Walterboro citizen was willing to take a chance with him. So he took the chance on his own account.

The result was that he has had to build the Lady Lafayette Hotel and build additional cottages as fast as he could finance construction and has never been able to take care of all the business offered him. During the early fall, winter and early spring every room in hotel and cottages is usually filled or reserved by 6 to 7 o'clock and travelers have learned to telegraph their reservations while hours away. But no guest is turned away. Instead, Mr. Novit has trained his help and the townspeople to cooperate. Guests who can't find room at the Lady Lafayette and Cottages are taken to nice homes in Walterboro for the night and sent on their way rejoicing the next morning.

The Story of the Grill

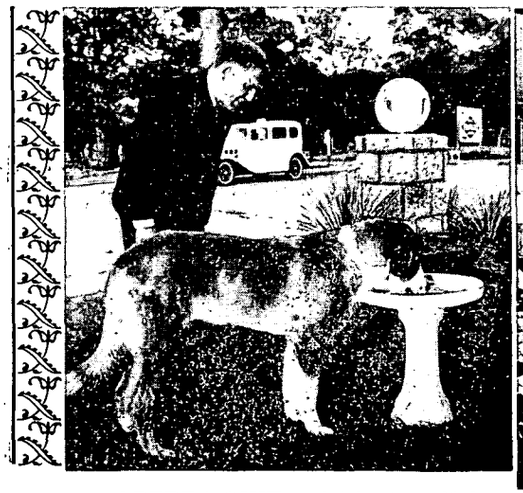
But usually, before guests leave Walterboro they dine at the Lafayette Grill. And thereby hangs a tale. "Best food south of New York," is the slogan of the Lafayette Grill. And every effort is made to live up to the slogan. Manager of the Grill and a partner with Mr. Novit in its ownership is Arthur Bauer. Mr. Bauer has long been an experienced restauranteur, operating for some years the Black Appel Inn at Loch Sheldrake, N. Y., summer resort. Mr. Bauer was enroute to Miami a couple of falls ago to seek a winter restaurant location. His Packard broke down, conveniently, at Walterboro and Mr. and Mrs. Bauer put up at a Lady Lafayette Cottage while a broken part could be obtained and installed. He soon realized what Mr. Novit had known for some time that there was only one weak spot in Mr. Novit's set-up. A restaurant was badly needed.

The result was that Mr. Bauer did not go on to Miami but formed a partnership with Mr. Novit in erecting a beautiful, modern restaurant on the corner of the highway and the city's principal business street, not quite a block away from the Lady Lafayette. The grill has a seating capacity of 165 and its menus, including a wide selection of fish and sea foods, western steaks and other meats, would be a credit to a city like Atlanta or Jacksonville. Now Messrs. Bauer and Novit have a plan to develop a chain of Lady Lafayette Grills along U. S. Highway No. 15 into Florida and already have a second unit going at Brunswick, Ga., seating 250 persons and doing more business than Unit No. 1 at Walterboro. Perhaps a dozen such restaurants will eventually be opened by Messrs. Novit and Bauer in small towns along the way, each sending business to the one ahead.

Oh yes, this should be noted. From the time he opened his first unit of three cottages, Mr. Novit never collected from his guests in advance. This was before he had built the Lady Lafayette Hotel and had a regular hotel office. And in all his four years' experience, no guest has ever driven away from a cottage without paying for his night's lodging, and there has been no loss from guests who took loose articles like towels or bed linens from their rooms. A fine testimonial indeed to the character of those who stop with Mr. Novit and good psychology on his part for practicing good hotel management principles from the start.

Personal Hobby

Mr. Novit has a personal hobby that is unusual to say the least. He collects miniature dogs. He has toy dogs from every state in the Union and from Canada, a



ALBERT NOVIT and His Beautiful St. Bernard "Lady"





From left to right: Typical luncheon or dinner scene at the Lafayette Grill in Walterboro, S. C.; The Lady Lafayette.





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

Lady Lafayette

Walterboro, S. C.

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DATE 9-6-84 BY G145 WEB

94-3-4-20-550

RECORDED

January 19, 1940

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Mr. A. V. La Mosa
Hollywood Tourist Court
New Orleans, Louisiana

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlw

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of a copy of your letter of January 11th, addressed to the Editor of the American Magazine, relative to the article appearing in the February issue entitled "Camps of Crime."

I was surprised to read that you feel this article will be costly and harmful to the tourist camp industry. In fact, I feel that the legitimate tourist camps have not only not been damaged, but the article in question has been and will be of benefit to them.

May I point out that a reading of the article will disclose a very definite statement to the effect that there are reputable camps operated in an efficient, decent manner by business men of recognized integrity. One quotation, for instance, is "Of course, there are hundreds of tourist camps run by honest, alert civic-minded persons who have made heavy investments in this new business. To these, the Federal Bureau of Investigation extends its gratitude for their wholehearted cooperation in the capture of badly wanted fugitives." I do not see how I could have been more explicit in recognizing the constructively minded persons who operate legitimate camps. May I also call your attention to a statement in the same article to the effect that "Law Enforcement, working in conjunction with the owners of honest establishments, has a definite responsibility to outlaw the renegade tourist camp." The latter statement is the keynote of the entire article.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
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Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

I am of the positive opinion that nothing is of greater benefit to the legitimate, high-minded, efficient members of any organization than to eliminate from those organizations or vocations the unworthy or criminally inclined individuals who bring discredit upon decent, law abiding citizens—not only discredit, but financial loss. Certainly I believe that to call attention to conditions which are not only undesirable, but detrimental to morals and law and order in general, is rendering a service to those engaged in legitimate industry and constitutes a duty that I owe, as a law enforcement executive, to the country at large, as well as to those engaged in any specific vocation.

CC- Courtney Ryley Cooper
Summer Blossom (under separate cover)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

All organizations—law enforcement, industrial, commercial, agricultural—have in their ranks persons who bring discredit upon worthy callings. I can think of no greater benefit to those interested in the real success of these callings than to as clearly and accurately as possible depict the conditions which are obviously undesirable and detrimental. This I have endeavored to do in the article in the American Magazine.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC-Courtney Ryley Cooper and
Sumner Blossom (under separate cover)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Crowl _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Lester _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sears _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____
_____

HOLLYWOOD TOURIST COURT,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

New Orleans, La.
Jan. II, 1940

Editor of American Magazine,
250 Park Avenue,
New York City

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/[illegible]

Dear Sir:

The American Magazine Article entitled ''Camps of Crime'' written by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover and appearing in the February issue has caused much consternation and reaction both to Motor Court owners and clientle This exposure of the worst element in tourist camps is in keeping and should be included with the exposure in a similar type low grade hotel through-out the country. We do think, however, that there should have been a clear line of demarcation between the modern up-to-date Court that has heen a blessing for the many tourist, and those camps that Mr. Hoover has brought into prominence.

The motoring public patronizing the modern Motor Courts such as our own and many others in this community are in keeping with the patronage of the best hotels in our city. Army and Navy officers, professional men, salesmen and not to speak of the tourist of modern means are our patrons. We would suggest that since this article has gained the spotlight on tourist camps that something should be brought out in your Magazine to offset the detrimental and injustice done to this large industry that is serving a vital need to the motoring public We, like all others that are serving this group are anxious to help Mr. Hoover in eliminating the element that he is trying to expose. The inference that his article has will no doubt be costly and harmful to this industry and in fairness to this rapidly growing public service we feel that Mr. Hoover should make some effort to rectify this in the public mind. Thank you.

Copy to::
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, F.B.I.,
Washington, D.C.

Yours very truly,

A. V. La Nasa

A. V. La Nasa

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-28-556

ANCL. 0

Ans 1-19-40 cc. to Casper and Blossom Hn

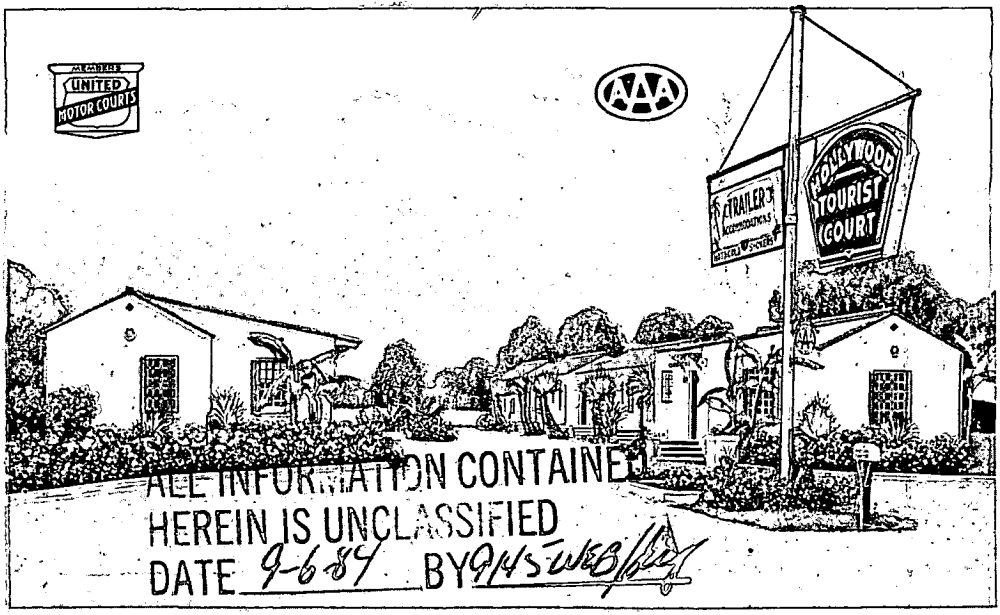
Tay

HOLSON

FRENDICK

MISS SANDY

HOLLYWOOD TOURIST COURT—U. S. 90, EAST—NEW ORLEANS, LA.—A. V. LA NASA, PROP.



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DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/

A SHOW PLACE OF NEW ORLEANS

HOLLYWOOD TOURIST COURT

"Finest in the South"

5½ Miles East of Center of City
on Highway 90

AIR CONDITIONED

Fireproof—Kitchenettes—Frigidaires
Beautiful Tile Baths—Tub and Shower
Hot and Cold Water—Telephone
Exquisite Furnishings—Bus Service
Garages—Trailer Park

—MADE IN U.S.A. BY E. C. KROPP CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—(FIY)—

11796

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

POST CARD

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DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145WEB/dlg

94-3-4-20-330

See 62-0-6975-6258
94-8-69-111-452

ale requested
416p

Cincinnati, O.,
January 14-1940.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/DJ

Mr J Edgar Hoover
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-551
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 JAN 15 1940

Your article in the "American" magazine on "Camp of Crime" might have been from exact lines of "Human Vultures" of which I wrote you, and they still run wild in our city, not only Hyde Park, but all about. Recently as Negroes, attacked a lady I know who lives at 1041 Baymiller. She is afraid to venture out nights alone since. Attends our Trinity Methodist Church, 114 W. 9 St. On Friday night preceding Christmas there was a special program for the children, and another friend and I drove down to bring her. Were followed right from 2639 Observatory all the way. When we stopped and the lady came to her door, back of us was their usual "Ventriloquist" — "My God! she's the one" I've heard that

same voice(?) too often, down thru most of my life, not to recognize it. Taxi #538, Yellow, driven from Morton and Observatory had the "Boor" et. al., and I saw "Bitter" enter a store on right side of street west of Central Trust Bank, west of DeGales Corner, Walnut Hills. These are same criminals connected with the Mrs. Geo. Remus murder in Eden Park. Remus said he did not kill his wife, and I believe him. They follow exact tactics here as around Alms Hotel then. They hung out at Garfield Pl. and I saw them next door to #119, where I was rooming with Mrs. Schneider (She will bear investigation, and is no more afraid of it than I am. Another crime, they made an excuse to get into #119 by asking to see a Mr. Ban. One night Bitter, with brown wig on, came in and asked for me, pretending to have come from Toledo, O., and "had heard" I had Defiance Machine Works - Stock, I did at $100.00 per share, and

Bitter produced a yellow carbon-copy rating the D.M.W. at 6.50 and insisted that I go to Fifth-Third Bank at once and get my Certificates. I said I that I'd hang onto them yet a while. Wanted me to be at 5-3 next morning when it opened. I never went near it. Not only that, but they falsely stated they were other people from Defiance, O. and tried to get me to go with them in Norval Hotel, North Main Sts. Lima, O. Wanted my Liberty Bonds. Failed on that; two crimes in one: false impersonation, and trying to get my property. Here wanted me to "take out Insurance" with them. They have practiced for years, just such seeing that insured dies (Tried to put me out in Al'Aise Bldg.) makes themselves Beneficiaries. Bitter posing as Engineer Powell, B.O.R.R. reported to Brotherhood as being dead at Martinsville, W.Va. Well, he's still Sam. Bitter, alive here right now in H.P. Cincinnati, O. Poses as "Fowler" — When my father,

Alfred Rogers, died, dolled up in false toggery, nagged and hung around my brother, W. L. Rogers, who was to settle estate but who was also getting ready to leave Lima, O. and move to Louisville, Ky., and "offered" to do the work for $50.00

Must know our private affairs! Saw them at St. Johns, O. in Cemetery at Mother's grave; and on day of funeral, "Boor" as a woman must nose into our affairs. At Greenlawn Cemetery, my brother W.L. asked me what I thot of his handling case, and I said it was too soon to even think of it yet. He then asked my sister Laura Slater and she said "What does Carrie think?" Later spoke to our step-mother and I saw Pleasant Boor (clad as woman) walk right up on W.L.'s heels and listen, so as not to lose one word. Bitter was clad as "Sarah Scott" and came with the Very Mac Michaels. "Sarah Scott" was the name used here when selling Charis Corsets as woman, and the other Jones!

Only 3 yrs ago, clad as women went to the home of Mrs. Lilian McFarland, W. Anglaize St. Wapakoneta, O., sponged around her, with criminal intents, and carried out: Boor as Mrs. McPherson Chicago, Ill., shooting a guest of Mrs. McFarlands — one Miss Nellie Harris, of Bucyrus, O., one morning, in left temple, in a clothes closet: escaped before Dr. Hunter, Coroner arrived. Bitter slandered her by posing as Mrs. McF. doing just as they are there, night after night around Hattie MacMurray's home. Miss Harris was right-handed. Date at same table with them more than once at Lyman's Restaurant. Knew Mrs. McF. for years. Money, money, and you'll do as I say — or else — and as Boor told Mr. Tuxworth at Mt. Lookout Sup. & Loan Co., where Boor was "Marshall" then — "Just wait until Cora and I get hold of her (myself) we'll show her!

Still exposing same guilt as I've known of them since

Her estate $50,000.00!

a small girl. The history of Evans Hardware Store here is a howl! Went about in women's togs, did not pay employees for weeks, but every Fri. "Mrs. Evans" — Boor, of course — scaled fish — in "lady outfit" and each employe was treated — ! None wanted them. A Mrs Montague, who later worked at Mt. Lookout Hosp. Loan in same office with me, on Educational Thrift told us about it. I then lived at 202 W. Elm St., and often passed said "Evans Haw." Saw them both, and Bitter made a point to hang out at Central P.O. G.F. Sq. Saw and heard them there often, No crime in just taking any Name, wearing any dress, sint wig, Kaki uniforms, !!!

I took Civil Service Examination in Lima, O. as none were held in Defiance, O. Was the only one; but Bitter and Boor — latter as a woman, followed; talked continuously and only to annoy me; Double crime, the U.S. employe who was holding

examination went out to lunch. Bitter ensconces self in that man's chair, and they continued to talk all sorts of silliness. Despite it all, I passed — low grades — thanks to them, but Crime was they had no business there and did not take examination.

Your work proves that Criminals invariably repeat themselves. They have in St. Johns, Uniopolis, Wapakoneta, Lima, St Marys, Newark, O., Terre Haute, Brazil, Linton, Clinton, So. Bend et. al. Indiana places.

Kept assignation places of lowest type; are "Suckers" — Dismissed from Standard Wheel Co, Terre Haute, Ind. I know, being book-keeper, cashier and often still took dictation when Carl D. Emil J. and Wm. J. Fischer dictated. Special was one dismissing "Walker" — then.

You can get details on that from Leo Ethington, as he lost out also on their account.

[illegible]

-ging details of Bitter dressed as woman. Saw him on Wabash ave. Also were wearing Kaki uniforms, but were never soldiers. When the Guards were stationed in Deming plots — newly purchased — they tried to pose as Jim Angel — etc. but I saw them, and heard soldiers order them from their tents.

Greatest Crime I have against them is their trying to entrap my husband, Chas. W. Focht, even before we were married; and after release from Ohio Sen, at Columbus, O. came over to Newark, O. where we lived. Began trying to gain entrance into our home, pretext selling rugs, pictures, and even "prevention" as they called it "from having babies." We never bought. Stayed a time at Frank Montgomery home next door — as man and wife — then across Lawrence St. and kept constant "watch" on us! Our records will bear inspection from birth. Made vows they'd part us. Even went so far as to kill my husband, as

[illegible]

the gash on his fore head and cheek proved. Of course Boor — being the "wife" had been repulsed so often at Uniopolis, Wapakoneta, Lima, Slater Junction. Saw them at Montgomery home time and again: also across St. also going down alley "to market" — You should have seen outfits. Saw them time and again in Wapakoneta, Lima St Johns, Cincinnati. O also Indiana. The "Gold Brick" crime vs. Frank Lyman, robbing Roy J. Hunter of watch at Wapak. Bitter was in the Kohl Bakery trying to boss around, and to dress as Mr Kohl. A Penal Case again. Every purchase I make, even to a postal card, they follow up and "keep my books" for me. Mr Gardner at H.P. P.O. told the men there to let me alone, as I was on the right track. Yes, years before he even saw them or me.

Every thought is crime against someone. Are Mental, Moral, Sex perverts; and we all know where they belong. Jabber day and night, everyplace, contribute to

Just across St. from their house! Sam Bitter was seen leaving School grounds at 2:30 A.M. by and Mr. police know it

Youth or any one's delinquency, if possible. Well, they set all sorts of traps for our (Rogers) family, and Jochts, as well; but Elmer J. Jocht was too young when they began on him, and "Bill" Bitter succeeded in landing Elmer in Kansas Sen. Elmer wrote Chas. all about it, when we lived in Newark. O. Elmer was also killed in Montana, and body sent home. and when I went up to Uniopolis to his funeral, old "Billy Jim" Bitter was there, and Boor also, clad in woman attire. Same true at my Sister Estella English, and later her husband, W. B. English's funerals, Lima, O. W. B. was also "put out" and sons Roger L. English, 363 Terrace Dr. Springfield, and Bernard English, W. Rudisall Blvd. Ft. Wayne, Ind. were there when W. B. died and told me the "Old thing" (Boor) just hung around. The misnomer at birth of Pleasant (Boor) too bad!

Later entity trunk.

They live lives of crime and laziness, profanity, vulgarity of lowest type. Have boot-legged for their Uniopolis "Hard" with peep hole door told that, and I saw Bitter with flask at Chester Park, tagging Kenneth Bohler and Will Wolfe. Boor, as a "gentleman!" tried to date me, I let "it" get st. car pass, get off the car and wait, then I sat down and rode to Garfield R. Oh, yes, Boor also posed as Jesse Lehman and attended my school for a time!! Idiotic head inside and out and you should behold the "Wallace" nigger - snow - white teeth, hair parted in middle to accentuate fine shape of head!! Nathan T. Lusk, Uniopolis, C. Floyd Carter and many others know low down on them. Ed Taylor, Elmer Ellwcomer, Wapakoneta, J. Farmers Washington Twp. where they copied all sorts of figures and writings. Forgery is an old one with them. John Northrup served a term at Columbus, O. for a forgery on my uncle John

Rogers, he swore he did not commit. E. J. Blank — smartest teacher I ever had, told me he was expelled from College at Ada, O. for gold pen Sam Bitter stole, then put in his room. Bitter got around my only Aunt — father's sister — at Ada, O. got her property and disappeared to W. Va. — (Wonder if at the same place he died, as Engineer Powell?) Help!

I can hear their constant Jabber as I write, but don't worry any. Have many more that I actually know; but these "few" will give an insight to what runs loose here and now.

I tell Mrs. L. Apple sister of the U.S. Marshall, Fayetteville, O. that when you folks put them where others are safe, I hope to be delegated to accompany the Marshall — even to the Chair. So you know my grievances are no trifle, nor of short duration —

Carrie K. Focht

Mrs. Carrie K. Focht
2639 Observatory Avenue

They still "dare" any one to get them; and say "If they ever intend to get us, why in h-l don't they do it?! — We are too smart for any of them, and are able to buy ourselves out of any place."

Cannot even get rid of their crimes for a moment, and are most miserable of anyone I ever saw.

All will admit best testimony any one can give, is to be constantly talking about it and themselves; and that with their life-long follow-up on their crimes tell the exact ones.

C. F. Hocht.

AFTER FIVE DAYS, RETURN TO

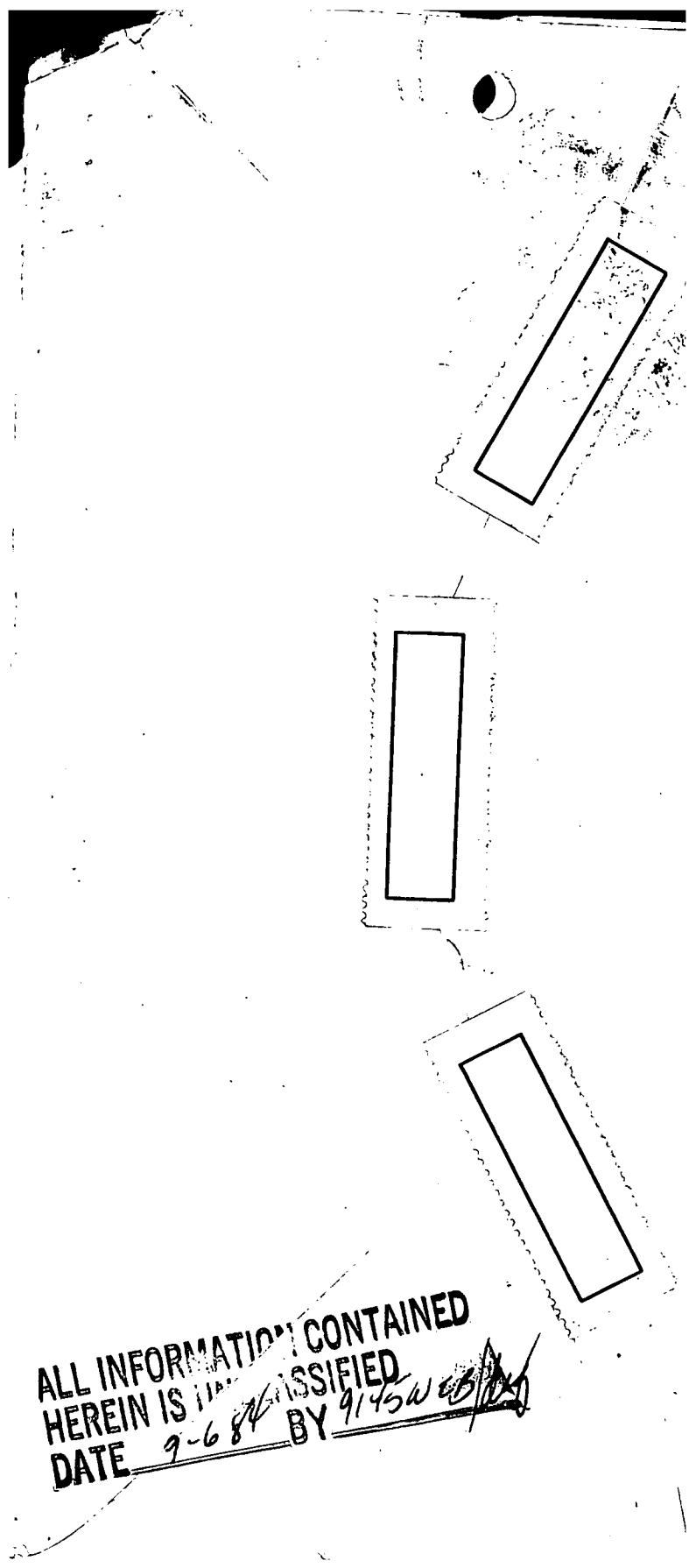
[redacted]
Mrs. Carrie K. Focht
2639 Observatory Avenue
Hyde Park, Cincinnati Ohio

CINCINNATI, OHIO



J. Edgar Hoover,
"F.B.I."
Washington, D. C.

CINCINNATI, OHIO
JAN 13
7 P.M.
1948
POST OFFICE ANNEX



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145W

HN:CSH
94-3-4-20-~~550~~
552

RECORDED

January 20, 1940

Mr. Richmond M. Newell
Newell's Tourist Court
U. S. Highway 15A
Fayetteville, North Carolina

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlf

Dear Sir:

I have your communication of January 11th, referring to an article in the February issue of the American Magazine, entitled "Camps of Crime."

I was surprised to read your statement that you feel this article will have a harmful effect upon the tourist camp industry. In fact, I feel that the legitimate tourist camps have not only not been damaged, but the article in question has been and will be of benefit to them.

May I point out that a reading of the article will disclose a very definite statement to the effect that there are reputable camps operated in an efficient, decent manner by business men of recognized integrity. One quotation, for instance, is "Of course, there are hundreds of tourist camps run by honest, alert, civic-minded persons who have made heavy investments in this new business. To these, the Federal Bureau of Investigation extends its gratitude for their wholehearted cooperation in the capture of badly wanted fugitives." I do not see how I could have been more explicit in recognizing the constructively minded persons who operate legitimate camps. May I also call your attention to a statement in the same article to the effect that "Law Enforcement, working in conjunction with the owners of honest establishments, has a definite responsibility to outlaw the renegade tourist camp." The latter statement is the keynote of the entire article.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

I am of the positive opinion that nothing is of greater benefit to the legitimate, high-minded, efficient members of any organization than to eliminate from these organizations or vocations the unworthy or criminally inclined individuals who bring discredit upon decent, law abiding citizens--not only discredit, but financial loss. Certainly I believe that to call attention to conditions which are not only undesirable, but detrimental to morals and law and order in general, is rendering a service to those engaged in legitimate industry and constitutes a duty that I owe, as a law enforcement executive, to the country at large, as well as to those engaged in any specific vocation.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 22 1940
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC Courtney Hyley Cooper (under separate cover)
Sumner Blossom

All organizations--law enforcement, industrial, commercial, agricultural--have in their ranks persons who bring discredit upon worthy callings. I can think of no greater benefit to those interested in the real success of these callings than to as clearly and accurately as possible depict the conditions which are obviously undesirable and detrimental. This I have endeavored to do in the article in the American Magazine.

I note your reference to a possible monetary motive on my part in connection with the writing of this article. I doubt that you really believe this yourself. My interest in law enforcement has been disadvantageous to me from a monetary standpoint, rather than otherwise, as very little research on your part will demonstrate.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC Courtney Ryley Cooper (under separate cover)
Sumner Blossom " " "

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Crowl _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Lester _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sears _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____
_____

NEWELL'S TOURIST COURT
U.S HIGHWAY 15A
FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

January 11th 1940

Mr. J.Edgar Hoover,
U.S. Fed. Bureau of Inves.
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WRB/dry

My dear Mr. Hoover,

The article entitled "Camps of Crime" appearing in this months American is in my lowly estimation well written but an absolutly unnecessary proceedure which will do much harm to a growing industry, one which is the outcome of public demand and is supported by the public, and no doubt used by members of your own st staff, either during business or vacations.

I am proud to be the owner of a tourist camp. I would not be in any other business of my own choosing. There are probably more decent camps operated throughout this nation that you give credit for, even tho you are in a position to get fact and figures. In your article, you practically give the impression that all tourist camps ar harborors of criminals. No, emphatically no. Not so much so as hotels. Hotels that are supposed to be caterers to the elite. Prostitution run rife in a great percentage of hotels in this country. I will venture to say I can enter in any hotel tomorrow with a prositute and NO QUESTIONS WILL BE ASKED IF THERE IS BAGGAGE. Not so with a reputable camp. The average tourist camp ~~xx~~ operated by decent people are more careful who enters their camp than a hotel. For in 99 cases out of 100. the owner lives one the grounds and will not, if he has any decency at all, allow such actions.

The Fed. bureau of investigation is an organization that is looked up to by every clear thinking and decent citizen, and for such a article, blaspheming a growing industry, to eminate from your organization is a positive disgrace. No doubt you have fact and have picked isolated cases for "notiriety in reading " but you fail to say that member of Congress, public officials, men from your own organizati and others who are supposed to be respected are regular patrons of the camps which you run down.

I have proof by my own register

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-5

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 15 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
MISS GANDY

It is my belief that your condemnation was not willful but done from a monetary standpoint, but I do believe that if it is a case finances, a subject which is harmless and still good reading, would hav filled the bill just as good and probable better than you scathing blow off of the camps

If you expect the citizens of this counrty to aid your organization in the combatting of crime, it is high time that your organizat cut out the cheap notiriety and help uplift a decent business, run by decent people. Yes, catch the criminal whereever he is. Why not write an article comdemning the hotels , the tourist home , the private home where the law can not come in without a warrant . A suggestion of anoth DECENT article giving more than one measley paragraph to the DECENT car owner. be published in the same magazine is in order.

GIVE THE DECENT BUSINESS MAN A BREAK. YOU WOULD WANT ONE.

Your truly,

Richmond M Elewell

one 1-20-40
cc to Casper Blossom Hn

HN:CSH
94-3-4-20-553

RECORDED

January 19, 1940

Mr. W. W. Simpson
733 Telfair Street
Augusta, Georgia

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WsB/dlg

Dear Mr. Simpson:

I have your communication of January 13th and am pleased indeed at your commendation of my article on tourist camps in the February issue of the American Magazine. I was very much interested in your description of the situation in Columbia County, Georgia.

You may rest assured of my continning interest in all matters pertaining to more effective law enforcement. Law enforcement becomes more successfully effective when the good citizens of every community, such as yourself, develop an active interest in all collateral phases.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper (under separate cover)
Mr. Sumner Blossom " " "

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy ✓

JAN 20 1940

FORM 392

CHARLESTON & WESTERN CAROLINA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Augusta, Ga., January 13, 1940.

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

Dear Sir:-

Your article on crime connected with tourist camps, in American magazine of February, was read with great interest. Permit me please to commend you for its publication. Certainly these camps have become a great menace to law and order and morals, and I trust your article will encourage county officials to take further steps in their control.

It occurs to me that you may be interested in knowing that there is one County where there are no tourist camps. This is Columbia County, Georgia, which adjoins Richmond County where Augusta is located. Columbia County's Chairman, Mr. G. B. Lamkin, of Evans, Ga., had the foresight and good judgment to realize that tourist camps would become a menace and concluded that with his County's small available income the proper supervision and control of these camps could not be afforded, and therefore decided not to allow any to operate. This was accomplished by his fixing the license fee at $1,000. per cabin.

As further indication of the wise judgment of this County Chairman, I might state that altho Columbia County is an agricultural section with small income it is in the best financial condition; it does not owe a dollar and has money in the bank.

Very truly yours,

W. W. Simpson

W W Simpson
733 Telfair St
Augusta, Ga.

Ans no proper Bureau 1/19/40

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-553

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 JAN 15 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON HENDON MISS GANDY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

HN:VH
94-3-4-20-554

RECORDED

January 20, 1940

Mr. O. T. Craver
Marshall Courts
2202 East Houston Avenue
Marshall, Texas

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/MG

Dear Mr. Craver:

I have your communication of January 11th, referring to the article in the February issue of the American Magazine, relative to tourist camps. I desire to thank you for your offer of cooperation contained in the last paragraph of your letter and also for the frank expressions of your views relative to the article in question.

I was surprised to read your statement that you feel that just consideration has not been given to the legitimate tourist camps in this article. In fact, I feel that the legitimate tourist camps have not only not been damaged, but the article in question has been and will be of benefit to them.

May I point out that a reading of the article will disclose a very definite statement to the effect that there are reputable camps operated in an efficient, decent manner by business men of recognized integrity. One quotation, for instance, is "Of course, there are hundreds of tourist camps run by honest, alert, civic-minded persons who have made heavy investments in this new business. To these, the Federal Bureau of Investigation extends its gratitude for their wholehearted cooperation in the capture of badly wanted fugitives." I do not see how I could have been more explicit in recognizing the constructively minded persons who operate legitimate camps. May I also call your attention to a statement in the same article to the effect that "Law Enforcement, working in conjunction with the owners of honest establishments, has a definite responsibility to outlaw the renegade tourist camp." The latter statement is the keynote of the entire article.

Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

I am of the positive opinion that nothing is of greater benefit to the legitimate, high-minded, efficient members of any organization than to eliminate from these organizations or vocations the unworthy or criminally inclined individuals who bring discredit upon decent, law abiding citizens--not only discredit, but financial loss. Certainly I believe that to call attention to conditions which are not only undesirable, but detrimental to

MAILED
JAN 22 1940
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-Courtney Ryley Cooper
Sumner Blossom (under separate cover)

morals and law and order in general, is rendering a service to those engaged in legitimate industry and constitutes a duty that I owe, as a law enforcement executive, to the country at large, as well as to those engaged in any specific vocation.

All organizations--law enforcement, industrial, commercial, agricultural--have in their ranks persons who bring discredit upon worthy callings. I can think of no greater benefit to those interested in the real success of those callings than to as clearly and accurately as possible depict the conditions which are obviously undesirable and detrimental. This I have endeavored to do in the article in the American Magazine.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC-Courtney Ryley Cooper &
Sumner Blossom (under separate cover)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Crowl _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Lester _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sears _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

The Place where the Tourist come to rest in cleanand comfort.

O. T. CRAVER

24-HOUR SERVICE

MARSHALL TOURIST ~~PARK~~ COURT

MODERN
APARTMENTS
PLAIN ROOMS
TRAILER SPACE

ONE MILE EAST OF COURT HOUSE
2202 EAST HOUSTON AVE.
MARSHALL, TEXAS

CLEANLINESS
OUR MOTTO

Mr. Tolson
DIAL 2028
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

January 11,1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dsg

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Attention called to the artical written by you in Feb. issue of American Magazine (Camps of Crime)

I am surprised that you would write such an article with out first knowing more about our way of operating. You should not class all by the worst, for you know that in every walk of Business there is some that d o not live up to what they should. In your work there are some that do the things that you do not approve of. We have the safest an d best protected placefor the traveler to stop. We register each party and g et the Car Numbers our self there is no exception to it. We always corpoate with the Enforcement 100%.

I am sure that you travel some and I am asking you to stop in with some of the United Motor Court Boys and spend the night or week end with your f amily an d see how a real Court is carried on, We know that some have built places and used the Tourist Name for a sign to operate under and that is a hurt to us. But you must forget that we all are doing that we are still moral and run a morral business.

Now Mr. Hoover I am sure that you will be so kind as to rec onsider your artical and remember that the United Motor Courts are higher Class. and do not stand for crime and immoral business.

We sincerely hope that before you write another article that hurt our business that we are so proud of the proggress that we have made in the past toward a high standard in the eyes of the traveler that we do not feel that you are quite just to allof us to class us as you did, Hoping that you will reconsider this and find out some more about the United Motor Courts way of doing, and what they stand for. Assurin g you that we want to work with you and any one who is to help stamp out the und esireble elements.

Yours very truly

O.T. Craver

O.T. Craver director of Central div of U.M.C.
Marshall Courts
2202 E, Houston Ave.
Marshall, Tex.

I ENCL R

Loans 1-20-40
Tag cc Letter to cooper &
Blossom 1-20-40

RECORDED & INDEXED

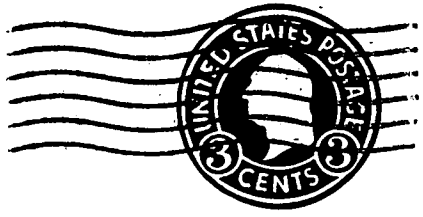
94-3-4-20-554

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 JAN 15 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON HENDON MISS GANDY

O.T.Craver
2202 E.Houston Ave.
Marshall, Texas.

MARSHALL
JAN 12
1130AM
1940
TEXAS



Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlc

FACTS ABOUT THE CITY OF MARSHALL

Tourist Courts, Modern	3
Population	21,500
Altitude	412 ft.
Area	9 Sq. Mi.
Annual Temperature	65.7 Deg.
Rain Fall Annually	44.51 in.
Churches	37
Parks	2
Schools and Colleges	14
Libraries	2
Rail Roads, T. & P.	1
Hospitals	2
Hotels	3
Banks—3	Dep. $5,930,170.50
Postal Receipts	$72,527.68
Building Permits	$331,198.53
Mfg. Plants	29
Wholesale Firms	28
Retail Firms	289
Motor Bus — 5 Co. 5 Total Daily	32
Pay Rolls	$5,416,343.00

DE LUXE APARTMENTS

CLEAN FURNISHED

CABINS

MEMBER
UNITED MOTOR COURTS
Central Division

STORE

FILLING STATION

OPEN ALL NIGHT

MARSHALL TOURIST COURT

2202 EAST HOUSTON AVENUE
Old U. S. 80
THREE BLOCKS SOUTH OF NEW 80

Quiet — No Train or Highway Noise — Clean

O. T. CRAVER **MARSHALL, TEXAS**

DIAL 2028 One Mile East of Courthouse TRAILER PARK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

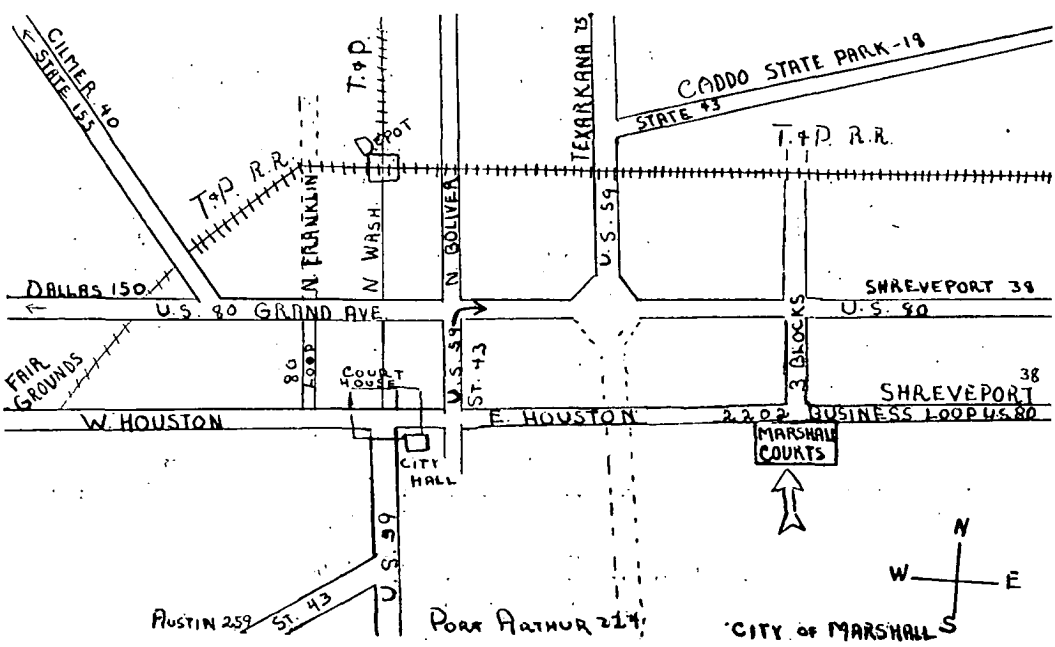
(over)

COMPLIMENTS

MARSHALL TOURIST COURT

MARSHALL, TEXAS, MILES TO:

EAST		WEST		NORTH		SOUTH	
Paris France	4095	Tokio, Japan	5599	Jefferson, Texas	17	Carthage, Tex.	30
Shreveport, La.	38	Longview, Texas	23	Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	60	Henderson, Tex.	40
Monroe, "	150	Tyler, "	60	Linden, Tex.	36	Beaumont, Texas	205
Baton Rouge, "	283	Wills Point, "	110	Texarkana, Tex.	75	Nacogdoches, Tex.	70
New Orleans "	375	Terrell, "	125	Paris, Tex.	120	Houston, Tex.	225
Vicksburg, Miss.	230	Dallas, "	150	Greenville, Tex.	125	Galveston, Tex.	270
Jackson, "	270	Fort Worth, "	183	Oklahoma City, Okla.	325	San Antonio, Tex.	337
Nashville, Tenn.	595	Cisco, "	300	Little Rock, Ark.	225	Austin, Tex.	259
Memphis, "	370	Abilene, "	348	Hot Springs, Ark.	200	Waco, Tex.	200
Jacksonville, Fla.	890	Big Springs, "	470	Omaha, Neb.	550	Corpus Christi, Tex.	485
Atlanta, Ga.	740	Wichita Falls, "	285	Chicago, Ill.	875	Port Arthur, Tex.	224
Frankfort, Ky.	760	El Paso, "	815	Salt Lake City, U.	1000	Brownsville, Tex.	690
Richmond, Va.	900	Carson City, Nev.	1825	Columbus, Ohio	1020	Lake Charles, La.	185
Washington, D. C.	1300	Phoenix, Ariz.	875	Detroit, Mich.	1210	Monterey, Mexico	635
N. Y. City	1595	San Francisco, Cal.	2075	Seattle, Wash.	2950	Mexico City	1250



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/DEG

94-3-4-20-554

HN-VH
94-3-4-20-555

RECORDED

January 17, 1940

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York City

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145WEB/dg

Dear Bloss:

For your information, I am transmitting herewith a copy of a communication dated January 12th, from Honorable J. B. Ragon, Jr., House of Representatives, State of Tennessee, Nashville, Tennessee, relative to the article in the American Magazine concerning tourist camps. Mr. Ragon makes inquiry regarding ordinances covering this type of place. A copy of my reply to Mr. Ragon is also enclosed.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hondon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 18 1940
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

HN:VH
94-3-4-20-555

January 17, 1940

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:

For your information, I am transmitting herewith a copy of a communication dated January 12th, from Honorable J. B. Ragon, Jr., House of Representatives, State of Tennessee, Nashville, Tennessee, relative to the article in the American Magazine concerning tourist camps. Mr. Ragon makes inquiry regarding ordinances covering this type of place. A copy of my reply to Mr. Ragon is also enclosed.

With best wishes, as always,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/krg

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 18 1940
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JAN 18 3 01 PM 1940
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIRECTOR

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

HN:VH
94-3-4-20-555

January 17, 1940

Honorable J. B. Ragon, Jr.
House of Representatives
State of Tennessee
Nashville, Tennessee

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

My dear Mr. Ragon:

I have your communication of January 12th and am extremely pleased at your interest in the recent article in the American Magazine concerning tourist camps.

The only recent information received by me concerning restrictions of the type you mention was in connection with an ordinance recently accepted by Fulton County, Georgia, for the regulation of tourist camps in said County. For details concerning this ordinance, which may be of interest to you, I suggest that you communicate with

Mr. Courtland Gilbert
Secretary
Fulton County Planning Commission
and Board of Zoning Appeals
Atlanta, Georgia

Assuring you of my desire to cooperate with you in any matter pertaining to better, more efficient law enforcement, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 18 1940
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
FBI
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 16 3 07 PM '40

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Loster
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

House of Representatives
State of Tennessee

NASHVILLE

J. B. RAGON
REPRESENTATIVE
HAMILTON COUNTY
CHATTANOOGA

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

CHAIRMAN,
COMMITTEE ON RULES
MEMBER OF COMMITTEES:
ELECTIONS
FINANCE, WAYS AND MEANS
INSURANCE AND LOANS
LIQUOR TRAFFIC
MOTOR VEHICLES
PUBLICITY
VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Jan. 12, 1940

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I read your recent article in the American Magazine concerning Tourist Camps and was very much interested in it and would like to ask if you know of any State that has model restrictions on those places and if you would advise me where I can get the information regarding such laws I would appreciate it.

I thoroughly agree with you that these places need regulating and if I can get the necessary information together by the time our next Legislature meets in 1941, I will certainly do my part to have such a bill passed.

Very truly yours,

J. B. Ragon Jr.

J. B. RAGON, JR.

JBR:MLB

ans. 1-17-40
Hn
letter to Cooper
and Blossom

-555

94-3-4-70-5

JAN 16 19

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

TOLSON
HENDON
MISS GANDY

CC-150

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LBN:DSS

JANUARY 8, 1940

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

RECORDED 94-3-4-26-556

Transmit the following message to:

CARL DONAUGH
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
PORTLAND, OREGON

REFERENCE YOUR WIRE JANUARY SEVENTH SUGGEST OREGON HOTEL ASSOCIATION COMMUNICATE WITH SUMNER BLOSSOM EDITOR AMERICAN MAGAZINE TWO FIVE NAUGHT PARK AVENUE NEWYORKCITY REGARDING REPRINTING THE ARTICLE REGARDS SINCERELY

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 11 1940
POSTAGE

SENT VIA _____ 156 P M Per _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 11 1940
POSTAL

V

BI 26 1-11-40 156 PM GOVT

CARL DONAUGH

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

PORTLAND OREGON

REFERENCE YOUR WIRE JANUARY SEVENTH SUGGEST OREGON HOTEL ASSOCIATION COMMUNICATE WITH SUMNER BLOSSOM EDITOR AMERICAN MAGAZINE TWO FIVE NAUGHT PARK AVENUE NEWYORKCITY REGARDING REPRINTING THE ARTICLE REGARDS SINCERELY

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

BIS 26

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlw

Harry W. Clark, Secretary of Chamber of Commerce, Clarksdale, Mississippi, writes re article in American Magazine mentioning tourist courts as places of crime. He states there are two modern tourists courts in Clarksdale and they are convinced they are of highest type and a credit to community. He states the words of a man as well known as the Director have an effect upon the American public and article has given tourist camp trade a "black-eye." They appreciate wonderful work done in ridding America of so-called gangster, and feel Director has done tourist camps of America a great injustice.

dls

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 8 1940

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

WH1 40 NT

PORTLAND ORG JAN 7

J EDGAR HOOVER

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WASHDC

THE OREGON HOTEL ASSOCIATION WOULD LIKE TO REPUBLISH CAMPS OF CRIME AS PUBLISHED IN THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE STOP THEY HAVE REQUESTED ME TO ASK IF YOU COULD ARRANGE TO RELEASE THIS OR A SIMILAR ARTICLE FOR THEIR USE

REGARDS

CARL DA XXX CARL DONAUGH US ATTORNEY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

806A.

ack & wire to Courtney Ryley Cooper 1/8/40

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-556

TOLSON
NICHOLS
HENDON

LBN:MLJ January 8, 1940

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:-

Your your information, I am enclosing a copy of a wire which I have received from Carl Donaugh, the United States Attorney at Portland, Oregon, together with a copy of my reply thereto and a copy of my letter to Bloss.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

JAN 6 4 31 PM '40
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

94-3-4-20-556X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 11 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

LBN:MLJ January 8, 1940

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York City

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145WEB/lg

Dear Bloss:-

I am enclosing a copy of a wire which I have just received from Mr. Carl Donaugh, United States Attorney at Portland, Oregon, with reference to the desire of the Oregon Hotel Association to reprint the article which appears in the February issue of the "American," entitled "Camps of Crime," together with a copy of my reply referring him to you.

I shall, of course, have no objection to the article being reprinted.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

[illegible]

Enclosures

JAN 8 4 31 PM '40
RECEIVED DIRECTOR
F.B.I.
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 11 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-[illegible]-557

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 JAN 15 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

HN:CSH

RECORDED & INDEXED

January 12, 1940

94-3-4-20 558

Mr. C. D. Horne
Green Acres Motor Court
Jacksonville, Florida

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Sir:

I have your communication of January 6th referring to an article in the February issue of the American Magazine, entitled "Camps of Crime." I want also to acknowledge receipt of a copy of United Motor Courts guide, Eastern Division, Incorporated.

I was surprised to read that you consider that courts of the type which you operate have been damaged in any manner whatsoever by the article in question. In fact, I feel that the legitimate tourist camps have not only not been damaged, but the article in question has been and will be of benefit to them.

May I point out that a reading of the article will disclose a very definite statement to the effect that there are reputable camps operated in an efficient, decent manner by business men of recognized integrity. One quotation, for instance, is "Of course, there are hundreds of tourist camps run by honest, alert, civic-minded persons who have made heavy investments in this new business. To these, the Federal Bureau of Investigation extends its gratitude for their wholehearted cooperation in the capture of badly wanted fugitives." I do not see how I could have been more explicit in recognizing the constructively minded persons who operate legitimate camps. May I also call your attention to a statement in the same article to the effect that "Law Enforcement, working in conjunction with the owners of honest establishments, has a definite responsibility to outlaw the renegade tourist camp." The latter statement is the keynote of the entire article.

I am of the positive opinion that nothing is of greater benefit to the legitimate, high-minded, efficient members of any organization than to eliminate from these organizations or vocations the unworthy or criminally inclined individuals who bring discredit upon decent, law abiding citizens--not only discredit, but financial loss. Certainly I believe that to call attention to conditions which are not only undesirable, but detrimental to morals and law and order in general, is rendering a service to those engaged in legitimate industry and constitutes a duty that I owe, as a law enforcement executive, to the country at large, as well as to those engaged in any specific vocation.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gandy

JAN 12 1940
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

All organizations--law enforcement, industrial, commercial, agricultural--have in their ranks persons who bring discredit upon worthy callings. I can think of no greater benefit to those interested in the real success of these callings than to as clearly and accurately as possible depict the conditions which are obviously undesirable and detrimental. This I have endeavored to do in the article in the American Magazine.

With regard to the intimation that ulterior motives may have governed the writing of this article, I can simply say that this is entirely unworthy of the frank and sportsmanlike tenor of the balance of your letter.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Crowl _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Lester _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sears _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

MEMBER

UNITED MOTOR COURTS

OFFICERS

MARK RIGGS, Pres.
Cabana Colony
Daytona Beach, Florida

JUDGE P. D. RICH, 1st Vice-Pres.
Dixie Pines Tourist Court
Bainbridge, Georgia

I. H. HASTON, 2nd Vice-Pres.
Glendale Tourist Court
Chattanooga, Tennessee

LEO MOODY, Sec'y-Treas.
Moody's Tourist Cottages
Gulfport, Mississippi

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

G. S. CHANDLER
Tallahassee Auto Court
Tallahassee, Florida

G. P. GARDNER
George-Anna Cottages
Jackson, Tennessee

L. M. HIRSH
Comfort Motor Court
Tampa, Florida

C. D. HORNE
Green Acres Motor Court
Jacksonville, Florida

ROBT. C. STUART
Bluebonnet Courts
Houston, Texas

EASTERN DIVISION

UNITED MOTOR COURTS

EASTERN DIVISION, INC.
(FORMERLY T. C. O. A.)
A COOPERATIVE GROUP OF INDEPENDENT COURT OWNERS

AFFILIATED WITH INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COURT ASSOCIATION

Ja ks onville, Fla .,
Jan. 6th, 1940.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tam
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WSB/MJ

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Chief, F.B.I.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:-

Your article "Crime Camps" appearing in the Febr[illegible] American was very unfair to our industry.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of our United Motor Courts guide (Eastern Div.) to whic h I invite your attention as to our code. Do you know of any hotel ass-ociation that advertises such a standard?

If you are the good sport that I believe you to be, you will at least have another article printed that will und-o some of the damage that you have done to the Courts of our type.

I claim that the good Courts such as Green Acres Motor Court in Jacksonville, Fla. and any other United Motor Court operates cleaner morally than any hotel ANYWHERE- We have the opportunity of seeing our guests arrive in their own cars in their "native state", a nd ca n turn them down on the spot, if undersirable. A hotel does not have th opportunity.

United States Senator Key Pittman, his wife and party of friends were with us on two occassions during the past December. If you should desire, I will ask Senator Pittman to write to you direct as to the character of such Courts as ours.

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-

It has been intimated that the American Hotel Association (who are fighting us hard) hired you to write the article that appeared in the American. I am sure that you could not be a party to such smallness but how about the man who collabrated with you?

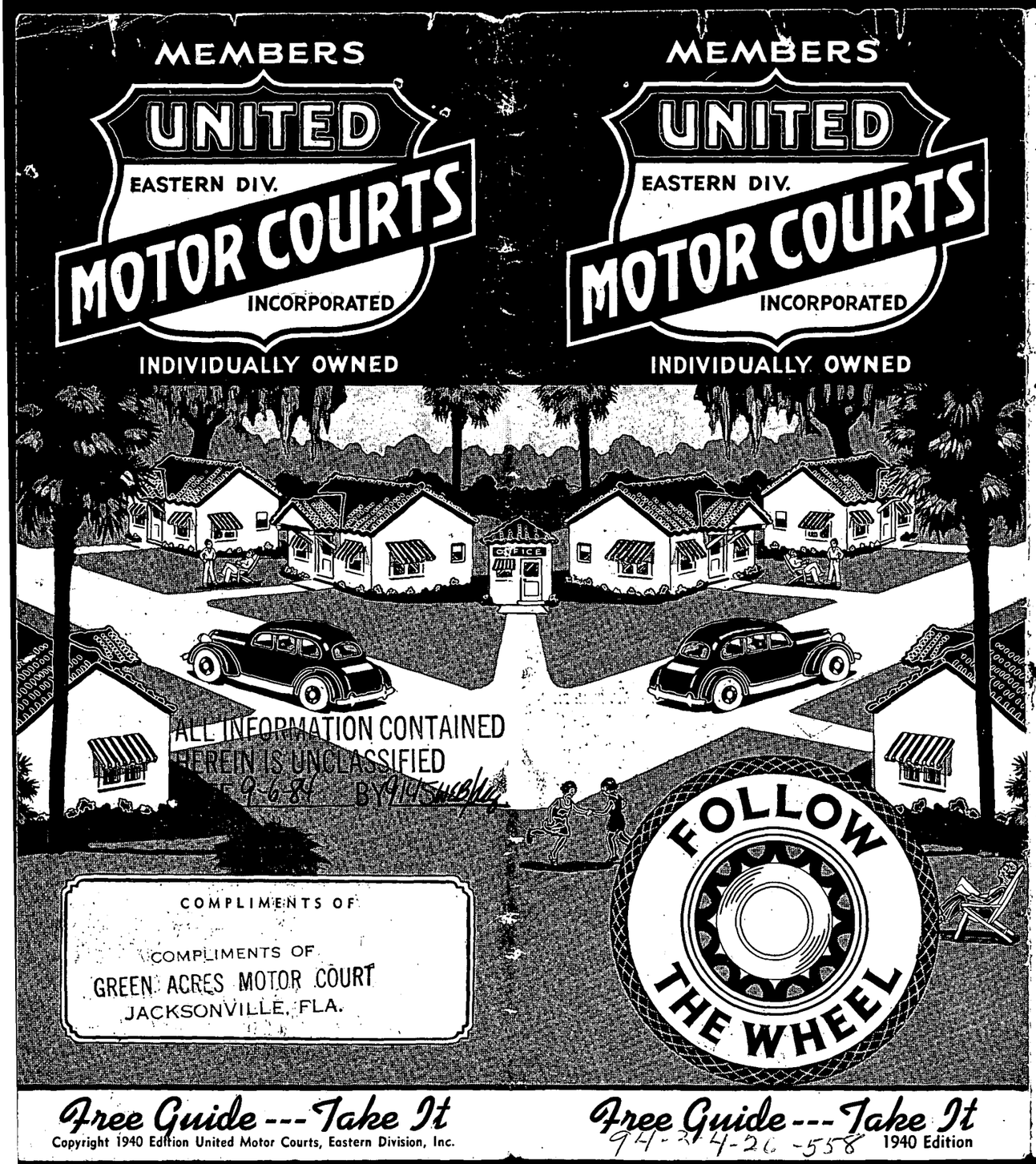
There is no question that you have damagaed us. Will you help correct the damage that you have unintentionally done?

Yours very truly

CHALMERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

94-3-4-20-538



Free Guide --- Take It

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Free Guide --- Take It 1940 Edition

94-24-26-558

UNITED MOTOR COURTS

(EASTERN DIVISION, INC.)

PERSONNEL AND POLICIES

This organization consists of individually owned motor courts of the better class, whose owners publish this guide so that discriminating patrons of this comparatively new kind of accommodations may be assured of comfort, safety and clean moral surroundings.

This is a non-profit organization. Has no salaried officers. Employs no solicitors. Membership is by invitation, after investigation.

Prices are not established or quoted by the Association.

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LEO MOODY, Secretary,
Gulfport, Miss.

1940—Seventh Annual Edition—225,000 Copies

Patronize

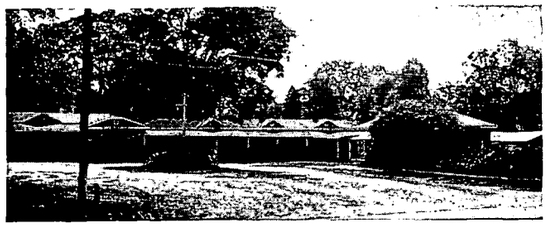
UNITED MOTOR COURTS

You will be Pleased

CLEANLINESS
COMFORT
CONVENIENCE
and
COURTESY

NOTICE

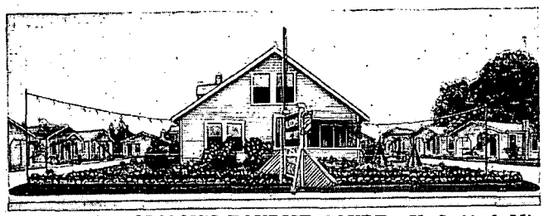
All listings in this Guide are arranged in alphabetical order by States, by Cities and by names of Courts.



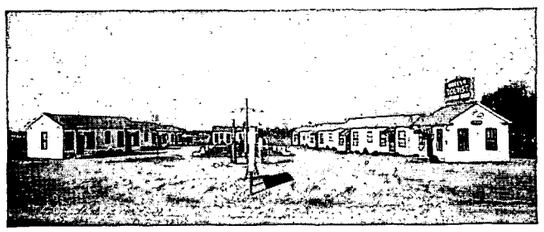
Clanton, Ala.—ELLIS TOURIST COURT. U. S. 31, two blks. No. of business center. Elevated location, bath in every cottage, hot water, steam heat, inner-spring beds. Meals all hours.
John T. Ellis, Owner and Manager.



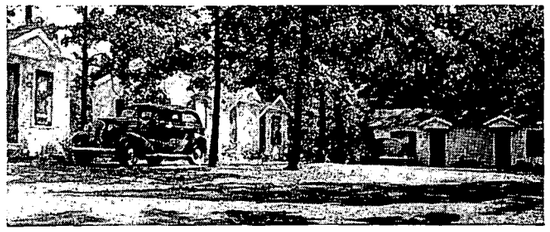
Mobile, Ala.—OLD SPANISH FORT TOURIST VILLAGE. E. end Cochrane Bridge. Intersection U. S. Hwy's 90-31, 15 Mi. East Mobile. Gas heated, Ventura cooled, tubs, showers, inner-spring mattresses, running ice water, recreation room, restaurant, service station, telephone, telegraph.
Mr. and Mrs. George E. Fuller.



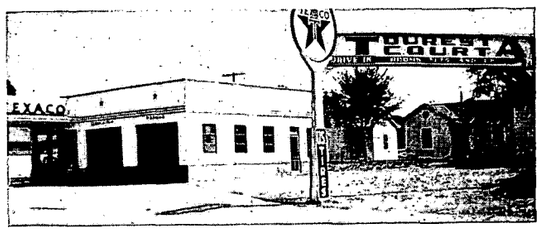
Mobile, Ala.—OLSSON'S TOURIST COURT. U. S. 90, 1 Mi. West of City Limits. Tile baths, gas heat, attic fans, inner-spring mattresses, locked garages, telegraph office. Phone Belmont 2290. Mr. and Mrs. Albin Olsson.



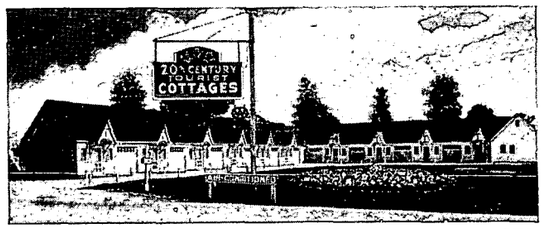
Montgomery, Ala.—GREEN'S TOURIST & TRAILER COURT. On U. S. 31, 1 Mi. No. of City limits. Inner-spring beds, private baths, gas heat, cooking facilities. Phone Walnut 9458J.
Mr. and Mrs. Hal H. Green.



Tuscaloosa, Ala.—MOON-WINX COURT. U. S. No. 11, 3 Mi. East of University of Alabama. Telegraph service. Cool, comfortable, air-conditioned, private tile bathrooms with showers, steam heat and private telephones. Phone 80.
Meade Johnston, Manager.



York, Ala.—TOURESTA COTTAGES. U. S. 80-11, West side in City, three blocks from center of town. White stucco Colonial cottages. Private baths, heat, fans, inner-spring beds, telephone, cafe, service station. T. Kobos, Manager.



West Memphis, Ark.—20th CENTURY TOURIST COTTAGES. 5 Mi. West of Memphis on Hwy's 70-61-64-79. Air-conditioned by General Electric. Hot water, locked garages, lunch room one-half mile, playground, lawn games.



West Memphis, Ark.—WEST MEMPHIS TOURIST COURT. At Jct. U. S. Hwy's 61-70. Fireproof, private baths, telephones, individual garages, double and single cabins. Some with twin beds. Phone 120 - L. D. 1. Toney Peters, Operator.

NEW MEXICO

ALBUQUERQUE—COUNTRY CLUB AUTO COURT. Box 755.
ALBUQUERQUE—DE ANZA MOTOR LODGE. 4301 East Central Ave.
ALBUQUERQUE—KINGS REST. 1916 W. 4th St. on Santa Fe Hwys. 66-85.
CARLSBAD—HERMOSA COURTS. 800 South Canal St.
DEMING—DEMING COURT.
GALLUP—CASA LINDA COURT.
GALLUP—NAVAJO MOTOR INN. Box 227.
SANTA FE—HACIENDA COURT.
TAOS—EL MONTE COURT. Box 86.

OKLAHOMA

CHANDLER—GIBSON'S COURT. U. S. 66, State 18.
NORMAN—NORMAN COURTS. Hwy. 77, 7 blks. from town.
OKLAHOMA CITY—LAKEVIEW COURT. Hwy. 66.
OKLAHOMA CITY—MAJOR AUTO COURT. 3400 N.W. 39th, Hwy. 66.
TULSA—COOK'S COURT. 5900 E. 11th St.

OREGON

ANLAUF—ANLAUF-ELKHORN LODGE.
BEND—SOUTH CITY LIMITS MOTEL. 1401 South 3rd St.
BONNEVILLE—COLUMBIA VISTA MOTOR LODGE.
CORVALLIS—WA-WONA COURT. 816 South 3rd St.
EUGENE—SEAL'S MOTEL AND AUTO COURT. Box 26.
FLORENCE—HASTINGS LAKESHORE RESORT.
GLENADA—HOUGHTALING'S WOAHINK LAKE RESORT.
GOLD BEACH—GOLD BEACH AUTO PARK AND INN. Box 117.
GRANT'S PASS—EGYPTIAN MOTOR INN. 632 North Sixth St.
GRANT'S PASS—REDWOOD MOTEL COURT. 707 North Sixth St.
MILWAUKIE—PORTLAND MOTOR INN. Route 10, Box 783.
NEWPORT—YAQUINA LODGE. Box 596.
PORTLAND—COLONIAL VILLAGE. Route 6, Box 400.
PORTLAND—FOUR STAR MOTEL. 9400 N. E. Sandy Blvd.
PORT ORFORD—PORT ORFORD AUTO COURT.
SALEM—CAPITOL COTTAGES. Route 7, Box 228.
SALEM—NORTH SALEM MOTEL. 2673 North Pacific Highway.

TEXAS

ABILENE—GRANDE LODGE. U. S. 80, 2002 N. 1st.
AMARILLO—BUNGALOW COURTS. Hwy. 87, 1004 N. Fillmore St.
AMARILLO—GRANDE COURTS. Hwys. 66-60, 600 N. E. 8th St.
AMARILLO—PUEBLO COURTS. U. S. 66-60, 3101 E. 8th.
AUSTIN—RILEY COTTAGES. 2121 Congress Ave.
AUSTIN—SAM HOUSTON MOTEL. 1005 S. Congress Ave.
AUSTIN—SAN JOSE COURT. 1316 S. Congress Ave., U. S. 81.
BEAUMONT—BLUE BIRD COURT. 1 Mi. W. City limits, Hwy. 90.
BROWNSVILLE—ROSE MARY COURT. U. S. 83.
DALLAS—GRANDE TOURIST LODGE. Zangs Blvd. in Oak Cliff. U. S. 80.
EL PASO—DEL CAMINO COURTS. Hwy. 80, 4916 Alameda St.
FORT STOCKTON—GATEWAY LODGE. Hwy. 290.
FORT WORTH—EL PATIO LODGE. Intersection U. S. 80 and State 24.
FORT WORTH—MAYO'S COURT. 1719 E. Lancaster, U. S. 80-1.
FORT WORTH—SHADY-TOUR-REST COURT. U. S. 377, State 10-121.
HILLSBORO—WELTON COURTS. U. S. 81, S. of City.
HOUSTON—ADMIRAL COURTS. U. S. Hwy. 75 at N. Main.
HOUSTON—BELLE TOURIST COURT. Hwys. 75-90. 6712 Harrisburg Blvd.
HOUSTON—BRAESWOOD COURT. U. S. 90, 2116 Bellaire Blvd.
HOUSTON—CARLON HOTEL COURTS. 8000 S. Main.
LAREDO—CORTEZ COURTS. Hwys. 81-83, N. edge of City.
LAREDO—LAND'S COURT. N. edge of City on U. S. 81-83.
LONGVIEW—LIGHTHOUSE LODGE. U. S. 80, Texas 15, W. Tyler St.
MARSHALL—MARSHALL TOURIST COURT. U. S. 80 Loop, 2202 Houston.
McALLEN—VALENCIA COURT. Hwys. 4-83.
OZONA—ELMER'S TOURIST COURT. U. S. Hwy. 290, State Hwy. 27.
SAN ANGELO—WYLIE HOTEL COURT. 2000 N. Chadbourne.
SAN ANTONIO—BRACKENRIDGE TOURIST LODGES. U. S. 81, 201 E. Josephine St.
SAN ANTONIO—GRANDE COURTS. Near Hwy. 81, 755 Mulberry St.
SAN ANTONIO—PARK MOTEL. 3617 Broadway, U. S. 81.
SEYMOUR—DE LUXE COURT. U. S. Hwy. 277.
SIERRA BLANCA—EL PATIO COURT. U. S. 80.
TEMPLE—RAMONA COURTS. 500 W. Ave. G.
VAN HORN—CAMP EL ROYALE. U. S. 80, E. end of town.
WESLACO—SIESTA COURTS. Hwy. 4, U. S. No. 83.

UTAH

KANAB—PARRY LODGE. 99 East Center St.
OGDEN—MOUNTAIN VIEW AUTO COURT. 563 West 24th St.
SALT LAKE CITY—CAPITOL TOURIST APTS. 1749 South State St.
SALT LAKE CITY—UTAH MOTOR PARK. 1000 South State St.

WASHINGTON

CHEHALIS—CHEHALIS TOURIST COURT. 1700 Market St.
SOUTH TACOMA—DITTEMORE'S AUTO COURT. Route 1, Box 484.

WYOMING

CHEYENNE—MISSION MOTOR COURT. 222 E. Lincoln Highway.
CHEYENNE—WYOMING MOTOR PARK. Box 593.
LARAMIE—SUPERIOR LODGE.
ROCK SPRINGS—WHITE MOUNTAIN LODGE. 400 North Center St.

For illustrated Guide to Western Division, write Keith Cobo, Secretary, United Motor Courts, Inc., 798 Bay Shore Highway, Burlingame, California.

PASADENA—GYPSY TRAIL MOTEL. 3445 E. Colorado St.
PASADENA—MONTEREY LODGE. 3491 E. Colorado St.
PISMO BEACH—MAR VISTA MOTOR LODGE. Box C.
REDLANDS—KLEIN'S MOTOR INN.
REQUA—WONDERLAND REDWOOD PARK.
RICHMOND—GILMAN'S MOTEL. 1907 Eastshore Highway.
RIVERSIDE—EL CAMINO MOTEL. 1616 East 8th St.
SACRAMENTO—GEM AUTO COURT. Box 4340-E, Route 7.
SACRAMENTO—LOS ROBLES MOTOR LODGE. Route 7, Box 2730.
SALINAS—LINDY MOTOR INN.
SALINAS—SALINAS MOTOR LODGE. Box 363.
SAN BERNARDINO—MT. VERNON AUTO MOTEL. 2104 N. Mt. Vernon Ave.
SAN DIEGO—"KING" ARTHUR'S COURT. 4626 60th St.
SAN FRANCISCO—OCEAN PARK MOTOR COURT. 2690 46th Ave.
SAN GABRIEL—SAN GABRIEL MOTEL. 215 W. Valley Blvd.
SAN JOSE—HI-WAY AUTO COURT. Route 4, Box 295.
SAN MATEO—SAN MATEO MOTOR INN. Box 172.
SAN RAFAEL—COURT SAN RAFAEL. Box 367.
SAN RAFAEL—EL CAMINO MOTOR COURT. 401 Lincoln Ave.
SANTA BARBARA—PERRY'S MOTOR COURT. 3976 Hollister Ave.
SANTA BARBARA—TRAVELER'S MOTOR COURT. 3230 Hollister Ave.
SANTA CRUZ—HIDDEN MOTOR COURT. 80 Riverside Ave.
SANTA MARIA—BEACON MOTEL. Box 66.
SANTA MONICA—OLYMPIC AUTO HOTEL. 1661 Lincoln Blvd.
SANTA ROSA—MINGER'S MOTEL. Route 5, Box 137.
SANTA ROSA—UNZELMAN'S AUTO COURT.
SMITH RIVER—WHITE ROCK AUTO PARK.
SOUTH FORK, HUMBOLDT COUNTY—COLLINS' ENGLEWOOD PARK.
STOCKTON—EL DORADO MOTEL. 1700 South El Dorado St.
SUNNYVALE—SUNNYVALE AUTO COURT.
TRACY—TRACY MOTEL.
TRINIDAD—BISHOP PINE LODGE.
VACAVILLE—VACA VALLEY INN.
VAN NUYS—SHERMAN OAKS MOTOR HOTEL. 14106 Ventura Blvd.
VENTURA—MISSION BELL MOTEL. 3437 Ventura Blvd.
VICTORVILLE—GREEN SPOT MOTEL.
WILLITS—DUNHAM'S AUTO COURT.

COLORADO

COLORADO SPRINGS—MOUNTAIN VIEW COURTS. 1713 Nevada Ave., Hwy. 85.
DENVER—COLUMBINE COTTAGES. 1700 South Santa Fe Drive.

IDAHO

BOISE—RATICAN'S DE LUXE AUTO COURT. Box 1953.
POCATELLO—SUNSET MOTOR COURT. 803 South 5th Ave.
WEISER—FISHER'S APARTMENT AUTO COURT. 440 East Main St.

INDIANA

CLAYTON—RALSTON'S SUNSET COURT. 17 Mi. West of Indianapolis. Hwy. 40.
INDIANAPOLIS—ORCHARD TERRACE. 23 Mi. W. of Indianapolis on U. S. 40.

IOWA

DENISON—STONE'S DE LUXE TOURIST CABINS. 319 S. 15th St., Hwy. 30.
DeWITT—CROSS ROADS COURT. 326 Eleventh, Hwys. 30-61.

LOUISIANA

ALEXANDRIA—COLONIAL COURTS. On Hwys. 20-71-165.
BATON ROUGE—BAILEY'S TOURIST INN. 2 Mi. E. of City on Hwys. 190-61.

MEXICO, REPUBLIC OF

MEXICO CITY—SHIRLEY COURTS. Hwy. 1, Calzada Manuel Villalogin 151.
MONTEREY—REGINA COURTS.
TAMZUNCHALE—D. Z. COURTS. Laredo-Mexico City Hwy.

MISSOURI

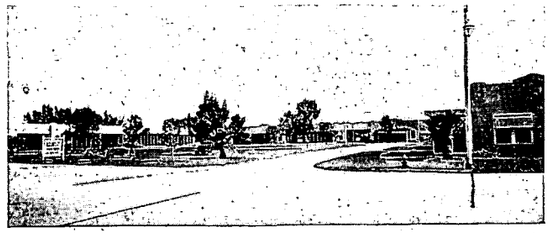
CUBA—WAGON WHEEL COTTAGES. Hwy. 66.
HANNIBAL—AHLER'S COURT. ¼ Mi. N. of 36-61 Jct. 3602 McMaster Ave.
JOPLIN—KORONADO KOURT. City limits, Hwy. 66-W.
ROLLA—SCHUMAN'S TOURIST CITY. Hwys. 66-63.
SPRINGFIELD—RAIL HAVEN COTTAGES. Hwys. 66-65. 201 S. Glenstone Ave.
ST. LOUIS (VALLEY PARK)—TRAV-O-TEL DE LUXE COURT. 11 Mi. W., U. S. Hwy. 66.

NEBRASKA

KEARNEY—THE ELLIOTT MOTOR LODGE. West Lincoln Way.
NORTH PLATTE—STANFORD MOTOR LODGE. 1400 E. 4th St.
OGALLALA—WELSH COURTS.
OMAHA—TOWER TOURIST VILLAGE. 78th and Dodge St.

NEVADA

ELKO—ELKO AUTO COURT. 1297 Idaho St.
LAS VEGAS—LIDO AUTO COURT. 405 South 5th St.
LAS VEGAS—NEVADA MOTEL. 704 South 5th St.
LAS VEGAS—TRAVELER'S AUTO COURT, INC. 1100 Fremont St.
LAS VEGAS—YE KINGS AUTO REST. 526 South 5th St.
RENO—CREMER'S AUTO COURT. Box 430.
RENO—SILVER STATE LODGE. Box 296.
WINNEMUCCA—SCOTT SHADY CAMP, INC. Box 692.



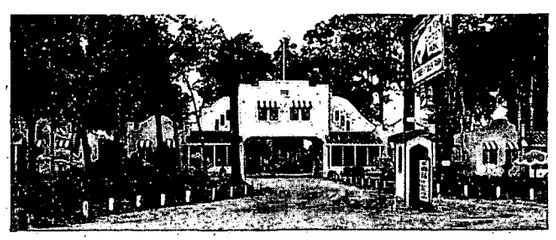
Clearwater, Fla.—CLEARWATER BEACH COURT. Just across free causeway. 1 blk. from Gulf bathing beach. All modern cottages. Grocery, cafe and service station. B. H. Thomas.



Cocoa, Fla.—COCOA COTTAGES. U. S. No. 1 So. of Titusville, 5 Mi. No. of Cocoa. Adequately heated, inner-spring mattresses, private bath throughout, cooking facilities, grocery and restaurant adjacent, free garage. P. O. Sharpes, Fla.
Harry B. Berdan.



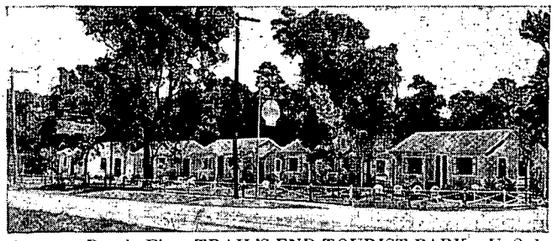
Daytona Beach, Fla.—CABANA COLONY. On Ocean front South of City, State Route 140 or South Atlantic Ave. Modern housekeeping cottages, also rooms. Quiet surroundings. Five minutes to town. Day or week. Phone 2143-W.
Mark Rigg.



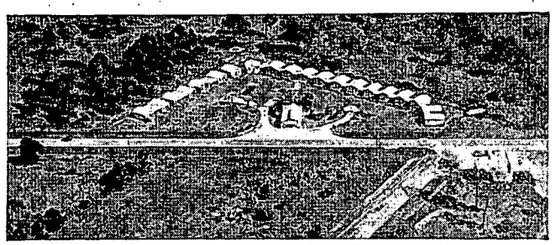
Daytona Beach, Fla.—DAYTONA TOURIST PARK. U. S. 1, one Mi. No. on Ridgewood Ave. Community hall, private baths, kitchenettes, steam heat, screened porches, garages, modern trailer park. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Janoskie.



Daytona Beach, Fla.—MEMBERY'S OCEAN COURT COTTAGES. Highway 140 and So. Atlantic Ave. On the beach. Maid service, tile baths, radio, frigidaires, insulated, kitchenettes, playground, garages, surf-bathing and fishing. Telegraph. Phone 9226. J. G. Membery, Owner-Manager.



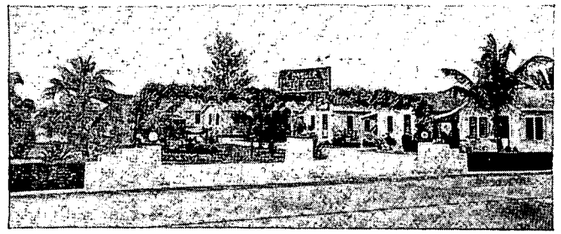
Daytona Beach, Fla.—TRAIL'S END TOURIST PARK. U. S. 1, Ridgewood Ave., bordering Daytona's north city limits. Kitchenettes available, tiled showers, radios, steam heat, community hall, trailer park, three blocks from theater, stores. Phone 9247.
Wm. A. Weber, Owner-Manager.



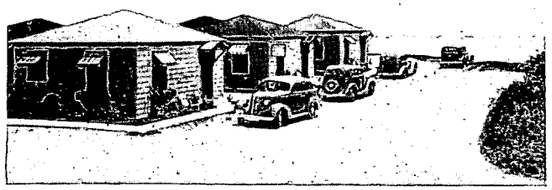
Fort Myers, Fla.—EDISON BRIDGE TOURIST COURT. Half Mi. No. of Edison Bridge on Tamiami Trail—U. S. 41. 20 complete Units. Restaurant, grocery, good fishing, Gulf bathing, Western Union Connection. Phone 1197-R.
H. O. Kight, Owner. John Guy Smith, Jr., Manager.



Gainesville, Fla.—FLORIDA MOTOR COURT, 1½ Mi. So. on U. S. 441. So. bound tourists leave U. S. 41 at High Springs taking U. S. 441 to our Court. Rock and brick cottages, Beautyrest mattresses, private tiled showers. Dining car in connection. Gas heat.
C. A. Powell, Owner-Operator.



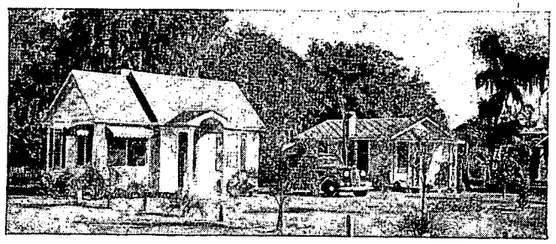
Hollywood, Fla.—BADGER MOTOR COURT. 1½ Mi. South on U. S. No. 1, 15-minute drive to Miami, 1 Mi. to Ocean. Baths, kitchenettes, car shelters, filtered drinking water, telephone and telegraph service. P. O. Box 777.
Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. Shroeder.



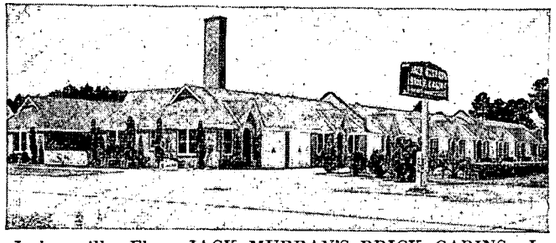
Jacksonville Beach, Fla.—TOM THUMB COTTAGES. On Ocean front. Two blocks East of Road 78. 1 Mi. So. of business district and amusement pier. Hot showers, electrically equipped kitchens. Wide driving beach, bathing, fishing. Adjacent to golf course. Phone 438. Mary A. Singletary.



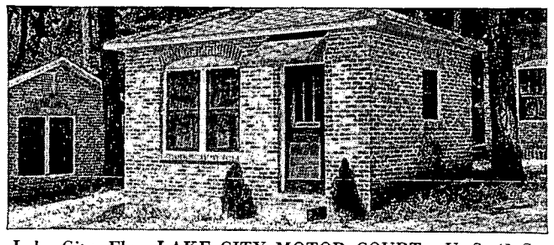
Jacksonville, Fla.—GREEN ACRES MOTOR COURT. On U. S. 1 (Miami Road) at exact South City limits, 2½ Mi. So of bridge. White brick Colonial cottages. Steam heat, private tile baths, GRILL, shady grounds. Rooms for Chauffeurs. Maids. Phone 5-9680. Chalmers D. Horne.



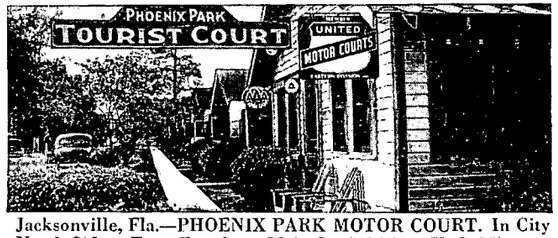
Kissimmee, Fla.—CAMP KISSIMMEE AUTO COURT. U. S. 17-92-192. No. side in City limits, 3 blks. off Hwy. Baths, laundry, Lodge, games, gas for cooking. Shady trailer park. Nearby lakes abound in bass.
Mr. and Mrs. Eb. Jones and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Allen.



Jacksonville, Fla.—JACK MURRAY'S BRICK CABINS. In City, 2 Mi. So. of Jacksonville. Business district, on U. S. No. 1. Tile bath, radio, steam heat, locked garage, osc. fans, Western Union, bus service available. Telephone 5-7074-W.
John J. Murray.



Lake City, Fla.—LAKE CITY MOTOR COURT. U. S. 41 So. Inside City limits. Brick cottages, private baths, Simmons furniture, Beautyrest mattresses, steam heat. Western Union. Phone 499. Tom B. Scrutchins.



Jacksonville, Fla.—PHOENIX PARK MOTOR COURT. In City North Side. Turn East from Main St. (which is U. S. 17) over 44th St. 6 blocks. Private baths, Duo-Therm heaters, kitchenettes if desired; cafe, grocery, car shelters. Approved AAA. Phone 5-9135. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stevens.



Lakeland, Fla.—LAKELAND COTTAGES. U. S. 92 at E. City limits. Private baths, gas equipped, kitchenettes, grocery, laundry, garages, shuffleboard, horseshoe courts, service station, shady trailer space. John Sedmera, Owner.

UNITED MOTOR COURTS

FROM COAST TO COAST

The Following Listings are of the Members of the

CENTRAL and WESTERN DIVISIONS, U. M. C.

ARIZONA

BENSON—CAMP BENSON. Box 215.
BISBEE—PUEBLO COURT. Box 352.
FLAGSTAFF—DU BEAU'S MOTEL INN. Cor. Phoenix and Beacon Ave.
KINGMAN—EL TROVATORE AUTEL. Box 1.
MESA—PETER PAN MOTOR HOTEL. Box 306.
PHOENIX—EL ROYALE MOTOR COURT. 106 North 17th Ave.
PHOENIX—McCOY'S MOTOR COURT. 1930 W. Van Buren St.
PHOENIX—PALOMINE HOTEL MOTOR COURT. 1520 W. Van Buren.
PHOENIX—SEA BREEZE TOURIST VILLAGE.
PRESCOTT—SHADOW CROFT COURT. Box 104.
WILLIAMS—HULL'S MOTEL INN.
YUMA—PEACH AUTO COURT.

ARKANSAS

HOT SPRINGS—OAKLAWN TOURIST COURT. Hwy. No. 7.
TEXARKANA—BELL BROTHERS' TOURIST COURT. On Hwy. 67.
VAN BUREN—QUAIL'S MOTEL. Hwys. 71-64.
WEST MEMPHIS—JORDAN'S TOURIST COTTAGES. U. S. 70-64.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

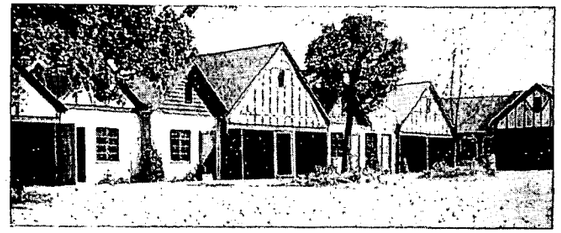
BURNABY—DE VALL'S AUTO VILLAS. 4161 Kingsway.
NEW WESTMINSTER—RIO VISTA BUNGALOW COURT. 4345 Grandview Douglas Highway.
VICTORIA—CRAIGFLOWER AUTO COURT. Island Highway, Craigflower P. O.

CALIFORNIA

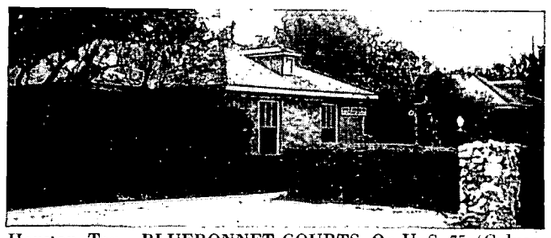
ARCATA—SEAVIEW MOTOCOURT. Star Route.
ATASCADERO—ATASCADERO MOTOR LODGE. P. O. Box 485.
BAKERSFIELD—CALIFORNIA MOTOR HOTEL. Box 967.
BAKERSFIELD—TRAVELER'S COTTAGES. 915 Union Ave.
BANNING—MOTOR INN. 1363 E. Ramsey St.
BLYTH—ELBA JONES MOTOR COURT. Box 304.
BUELLTON—BUELLTON AUTO COURT.
BURLINGAME—BAYSHORE MOTEL. Box 487.
CALEXICO—EL RECREO MOTEL. 1015 Imperial Ave.
CARPINTERIA—PINE HAVEN MOTEL. Box X.
CHULA VISTA—BRADLEY'S AUTO COURT. 70 National Ave.
CRESCENT CITY—THE BREAKERS MOTOR APTS. Box 156.
DALY CITY—MISSION AUTO COURT. 6843 Mission St.
DUNSMUIR—CEDAR LODGE. Box 99.
EL CERRITO—BAY BRIDGE AUTO COURT. 2024 San Pablo Ave.
FORTUNA—MISSION MOTOR COURT.
FRESNO—FRESNO MOTOR INN. 105 W. Belmont.
FRESNO—FRESNO MOTOR LODGE. Route 1, Box 145.
GLENDALE—VICTORY MOTOR INN. 1722 Victory Blvd.
HOLLYWOOD—MAJOR'S MOTOR COURT HOTEL. 3255 Cahuenga Blvd.
KING CITY—LINDY MOTOR INN.
LAYTONVILLE—TAN OAK PARK.
LONG BEACH—CHERRY MOTOR COURT. 1777 Cherry St.
LONG BEACH—CHIEF AUTO INN. 3932 Long Beach Blvd.
LONG BEACH—HARVEY LINE MOTEL. Willow St. at Pacific Ave.
LONG BEACH—RANDALL MOTOR LODGE. 809 West State St.
LOS ANGELES—ALBERT'S MOTEL. 1460 Colorado Blvd., Eagle Rock.
LOS ANGELES—BROCKTON COTTAGES. 1225 Brockton Ave.
LOS ANGELES—EAST LOS ANGELES MOTEL. 5331 Whittier Blvd.
MERCED—ANDERSON MOTEL. Box. 450.
MERCED—MOTEL MERCED. Box 661.
MODESTO—HAMMER'S COURT. Route 2, Box 1104.
MODESTO—HEATHER INN MOTOR COURT. Route 4, Box 1350.
NEEDLES—ROBINSON'S BUNGALOW HOTEL AND MOTOR INN. 222 F. Street.
NORTH HOLLYWOOD—STUDIO CITY AUTO COURT. 11939 Ventura Blvd.
NORTH HOLLYWOOD—TROQUET MOTEL. 11440 Ventura Blvd.
NORTH SAN DIEGO—CARDWELL'S MOTOR COURT. 2330 La Jolla Ave.
OAKLAND—MOTEL ROOSEVELT. 9029 Foothill Blvd.
PACIFIC BEACH—MAR VISTA MOTOR COURT. 4980 Cass St.
PACIFIC GROVE—SEVENTEEN MILE DRIVE COTTAGE COURT. Box 529.
PALO ALTO—SPEEDWAY MOTEL. 790 Bayshore Highway.
PASADENA—CLARK MOTEL. 3019 E. Colorado St.



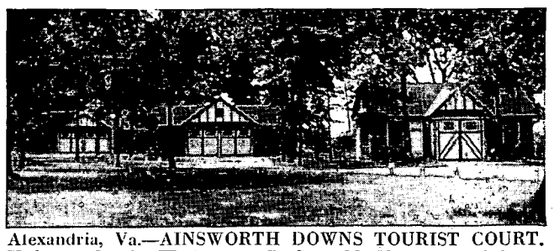
Pulaski, Tenn.—LOG CABIN COURT. On U. S. 31 junction State 11, No. City limits. Steam heat, private baths, inner-spring beds, private telephones in cottages, restaurant, garages, trailer space. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Mitchell.



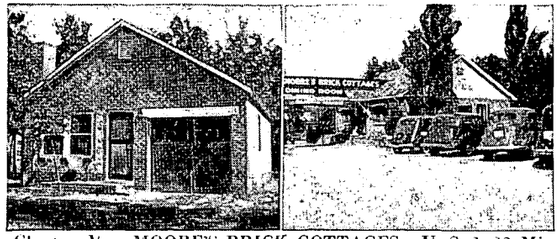
Pulaski, Tenn.—WINDSOR VILLAGE. On U. S. Hwys. 31 and 64. Steam heat, private tile baths, electric fans, Beautyrest mattresses. Early American Furniture. Cafe. 24-hour service. Blow & Coffman, Owners.



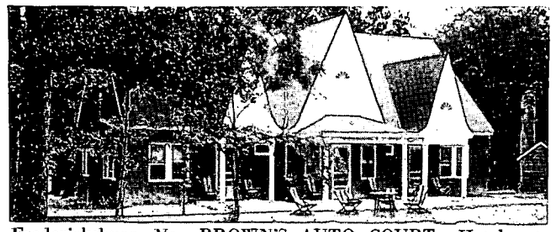
Houston, Tex.—BLUEBONNET COURTS. On U. S. 75 (Galveston Road) near U. S. 90 cut-off around Houston, in Southeast section of City. Air-cooled rooms and apartments with phones, gas-steam heat, electric refrigerators, complete community center. Bus line. Phone Woodcrest 6-2608, L. D. 92. Robert C. Stuart.



Alexandria, Va.—AINSWORTH DOWNS TOURIST COURT. U. S. 1, 14 Mi. So. Washington, D. C., 37 Mi. No. Fredericksburg, Va., near Mt. Vernon. Steam heat, brick cottages, Beautyrest equipment, private baths, heated connecting garages. H. R. Ainsworth, Owner and Manager.



Chester, Va.—MOORE'S BRICK COTTAGES. U. S. 1, 12 Mi. So. of Richmond, 9 Mi. No. of Petersburg, mailing address Chester, Va. Steam heat, bath and toilets, garages and dining room, shady grounds, trailer parking near lake. G. C. Crump, Owner and Manager.



Fredericksburg, Va.—BROWN'S AUTO COURT. Hotel cottages, U. S. 1, 2½ miles No. of Fredericksburg, 50 Mi. So. of Washington, D. C. 35 cottages, steam heat, strictly modern, dining room, accommodations 100 guests. Official AAA, ALA. Telephone 9166-J. L. Verburg & Sons, Owners and Mgrs.

This guide is published under the direction of the Board of Directors, United Motor Courts (East. Div.)

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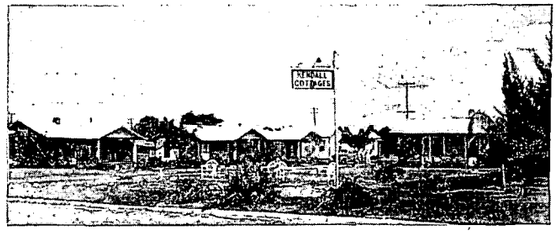
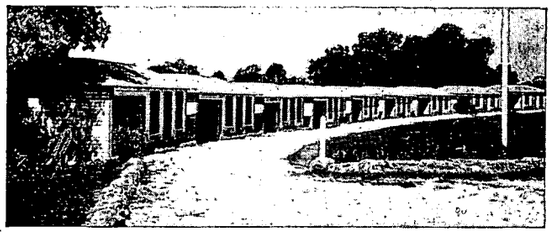
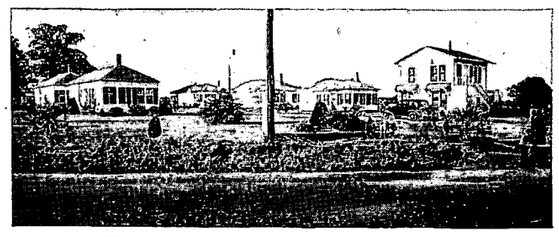
Lake Wales, Fla.—CENTRAL FLORIDA TOURIST VILLAGE. 3 blks. from business section in City limits. Six cottages, steam heat, car shelters, grocery, lunch room, kitchenettes. 3 Mi. from Bok Tower.



Lake Wales, Fla. (Bok Tower)—KENDALL COTTAGES. Turn West at Fla. Pub. Service Water Tower 3 blks. Turn North of Hwy. 79 4 blks. from P. O. Cottages have hot and cold water, electricity, steam gas heat, private baths, kitchenettes. Good beds. Phone 27652. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Emory.



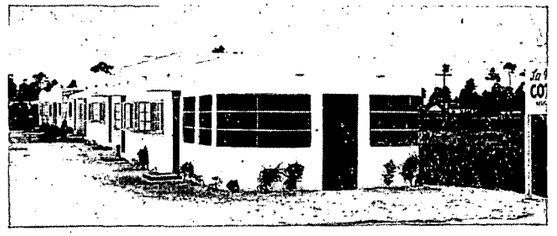
Leesburg, Fla.—MARIETTA TOURIST COURT. 2 Mi. No. on U. S. 441. Heated cottages, private baths, hot water, inner-spring beds, private garages, dining room. Trailer space. Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Mason.



Marianna, Fla.—MALLOY'S COTTAGE MOTEL. U. S. 90 (Old Spanish Trail) West edge City limits. Steam heated, inner-spring mattresses, garages, dining room, service station. Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Malloy.



Melbourne, Fla.—MIDWAY TOURIST COLONY. U. S. No. 1 (Dixie) 4 blks. So. of center of City. 150 Cottages for season, monthly, weekly and overnight guests. Swimming pool, community halls, games, fishing pier. S. Ridout, Manager.



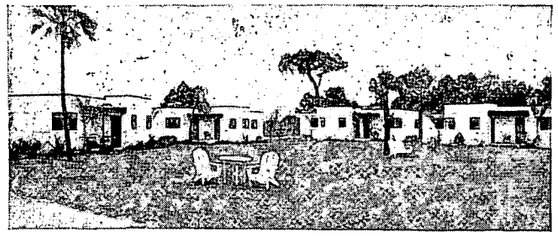
Miami, Fla.—LA MODERNE COTTAGES. U. S. 94—Tamiami Trail, 4350 S. W. 8th St. Stucco Cottages, inner-spring mattresses, tile baths, gas heat. Four with cooking. Close to all points of interest. Mr. and Mrs. Esulis.



Miami, Fla.—PINE TERRACE COTTAGES. In the City at 6860 N. E. 2nd Ave., Old Dixie Hwy. Baths, kitchenettes, gas for cooking, laundry. Convenient to bathing beach and points of interest. W. T. Anderson.



Miami, Fla.—ROYAL COURT. U. S. 1, 1 Mi. No. of City limits. East side of Biscayne Blvd. at 109th St. Tiled baths, inner-spring mattresses, car shelters, gas heat, 22 cottages, 12 with kitchenettes, tiled sinks. Telephone 7-2180. Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Braithwaite.



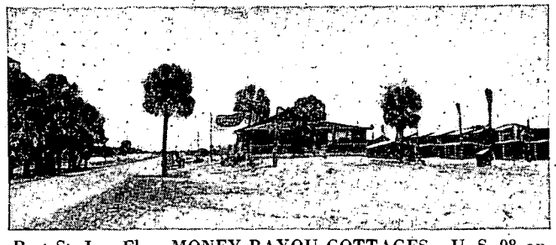
Orlando, Fla.—POINSETTIA COURT. U. S. 441, 2½ Mi. No. of City limits. Gas heat, baths, four kitchenettes, lunch room, service station. On large lake. Boating, fishing, swimming. Phone 32 R. 32; P. O. Box 1427.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Gunn.



Pensacola, Fla.—PENSACOLA MOTOR LODGES AND MOTEL. U. S. 90, 2½ blks. West of City limits on Mobile Hwy. Fireproof, well heated motel rooms and cottages. Tubs, showers, inner-spring beds, garage, complete kitchenettes. Phone 9316.
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. J. Smith.



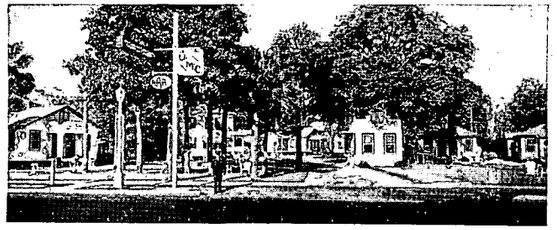
Pensacola, Fla.—ROBINSON'S SCENIC TOURIST COURT. U. S. 90, in East Pensacola. 400 ft. from Pensacola Bay. Enclosed grounds. Hot water and hot air heat, baths, electric fans, groceries, garages. Shady grove.
Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Robinson.



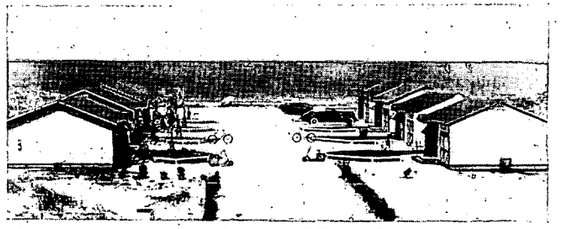
Port St. Joe, Fla.—MONEY BAYOU COTTAGES. U. S. 98 on the Gulf of Mexico, 12 Mi. East of Port St. Joe. Private baths, gas heat, kitchens with gas stoves and electric ice boxes.



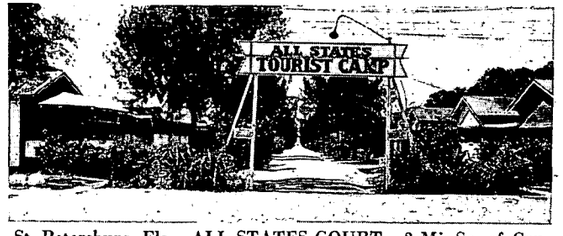
St. Augustine, Fla.—COURTESY COURT. North side within City limits, U. S. 1. Spacious rooms with heat, private baths, connecting locked garages. Venetian blinds, carpeted floors.
Lloyd G. Thompson, Owner. Ann Schowalter, Mgr.



St. Augustine, Fla.—PALMS HOTEL COTTAGES. In the City, 137 San Marco Ave., on U. S. No. 1. 38 units, hot water heat, private baths, dining room, police protection, 24-hr. service, shady lawns. Telephone and telegraph.
Mr. O. D. Wolfe, Owner-Manager.



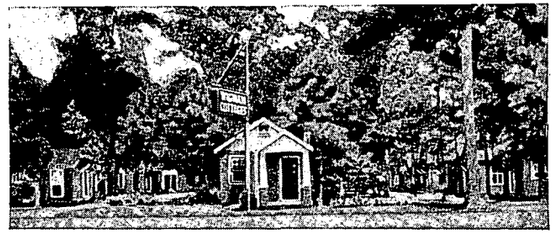
St. Augustine, Fla.—REES' SEASHORE COTTAGES. On Ocean Front at Vilano Beach, 2 Mi. No. of City on Road 78. Baths, electric cooking, garages, heated, surf-bathing, fishing, motor scoots, bicycles and beach games.
L. G. Rees, and Mildred Thomas, Owners-Mgrs.



St. Petersburg, Fla.—ALL STATES COURT. 2 Mi. So. of Central Ave. on Florida 230. Private baths, kitchenettes, car shelters, Social Hall, games, bathing, fishing and boating. 76 shady trailer spaces.
Mrs. M. V. Brush.



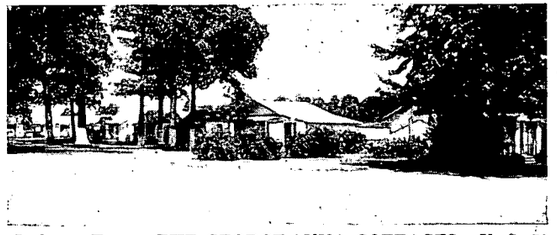
Chattanooga, Tenn.—INTERSTATE TOURIST LODGE. Route No. 4, U. S. Hwy's 41-64-72, 2½ Mi. west of Lookout Mountain. Inner-spring mattresses, private tiled showers, free garage, playground, restaurant, pure tested water. Telephone and telegraph service. Phone 39277. AAA approved. Ralph G. King.



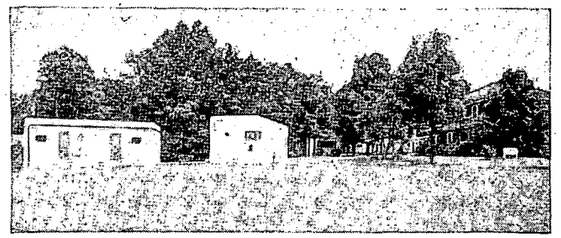
Chattanooga, Tenn.—WIGWAM COTTAGES. Route No. 1, U. S. 11 and 64, 1½ Mi. of City limits, 1½ Mi. from Atlanta shortcut. Brick cottages, private baths, shady grounds, coal and oil heaters, 5 gas plates, grocery, cafe near. Phone 25169.
Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Sneed.



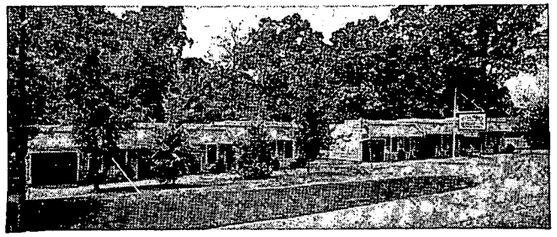
Gatlinburg, Tenn.—SMOKY HEIGHTS RESORT. Hwy. 71, No. side of City, 1 Mi. from Great Smoky Mountain National Park. Rustic cottages, kitchens, private baths, inner-spring mattresses, tea room, playground, telegraph service. O. R. Medlin.



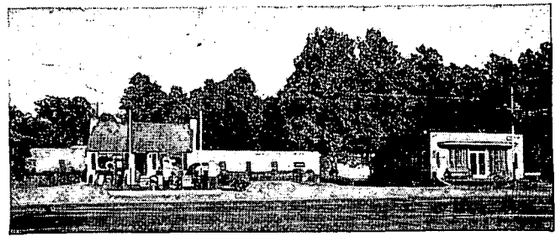
Jackson, Tenn.—THE GEORGE-ANNA COTTAGES. U. S. 70 at West City limits. 28 cottages, baths, gas heat, garages, inner-spring mattresses on every bed. Restaurant. 24-hour service. Phone 623. C. P. Gardner.



Knoxville, Tenn.—ALHAMBRA TOURIST COURT. On U. S. 11 and 70 West side. 17 cottages, each with private tile bath, radio, steam heat. Situated in cool and restful atmosphere. Phone 32507. Mr. R. L. Fooshee.



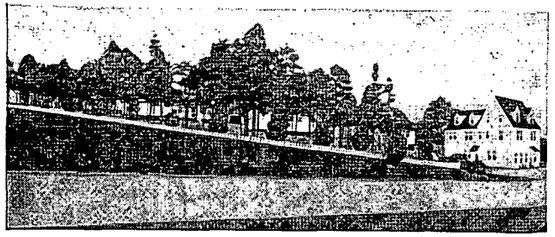
Knoxville, Tenn.—TREEMONT TOURIST COURT. One-half Mi. No. on U. S. 25-W. Steam heated, private baths.
A. C. Harrington, Manager.



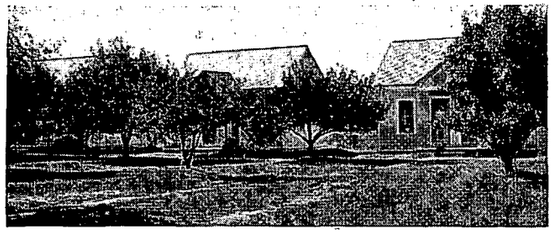
Nashville, Tenn.—BELLE MEDE MOTEL. Hwy. 70, 4 Mi. West of City. Steam heat, insulated, shower baths, Beautyrest mattresses, garages, dining room in connection. Telegraph. Phone 7-9164. Mr. and Mrs. Jno. R. Bomar.



Nashville, Tenn.—RAINBOW INN. U. S. 31-W and 41-E, ½ Mi. No. of City. Steam heat, private baths, hot water, good beds, shady grounds, cafe, service station. Phone 39156.
J. E. Baird, Jr.



Winston-Salem, N. C.—WINSTON-SALEM TOURIST VILLAGE. Routes 158-421, one Mi. East of P. O. on Greensboro Hwy. Village Inn and cottages. Private baths, steam heat, kitchenettes, garages, dining room, recreation hall. Phone 2-3612. C. A. Dobbins, Manager.



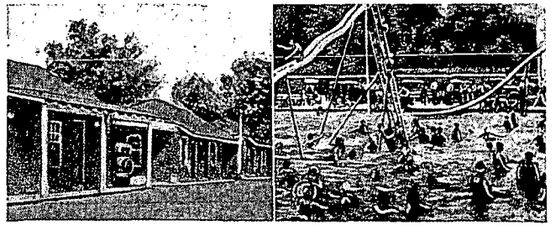
Lima, Ohio.—MILLER'S VILLA GARDENS. U. S. 25, 6 Mi. So. Private showers and toilets, inner-spring beds, gas heated, restaurant and service station, trailer parking, 24-hour service. 12-month stop. Mr. and Mrs. Donald B. Miller, Owners.



Bennettsville, S. C.—BEAUTY SPOT COURT. U. S. 15-A, 2 Mi. No. Modern, showers and tub baths, dining room, locked garages, gas and oil; open 24 hours.
Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Mappin.



Bennettsville, S. C.—PAT'S COTTAGE COURT. 5 Mi. So. on U. S. Hwy's 15 and 15-A. Steam heat, radio, fans, restaurant, circulating hot water, all cottages private baths, good beds, quiet surroundings. Phone 327-J.
J. F. Patterson, Owner and Manager.



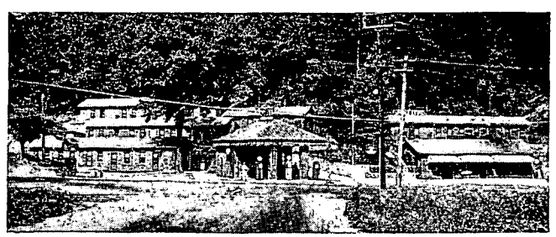
Sumter, S. C.—POCALLA SPRINGS TOURIST COURT. U. S. 15, 3 Mi. So. Steam or gas heat, baths, grocery, dining room, trailer space and laundry. Swimming pool.
M. H. Beck—Otis Hill.



Walterboro, S. C.—LADY LAFAYETTE TOURIST COTTAGES. On U. S. 15-A in the City. Brick and stucco rooms. Steam heated. Insulated in summer. Private or connecting baths. Tel. 235 and 9107. Albert Novit, Directing Manager.



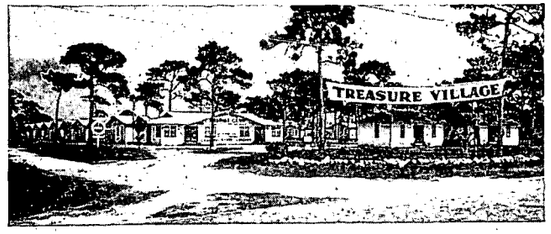
Yemassee, S. C.—LANE'S TOURIST COURT. U. S. 17, 54 Mi. No. of Savannah, 102 Mi. So. of Sumter. Steam heated, private tub and shower baths, inner-spring beds, dining room, garages, electric fans available. Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Lane.



Chattanooga, Tenn.—GLENDALE TOURIST COURT. Two Mi. No. on Tennessee 27, at foot of Signal Mountain (old Route No. 41, free road to Nashville). 23 Mingleshade brick cottages. Modern. Electric and steam (Stoker) heated, inner-spring mattresses, tile baths, cafe. AAA. Phone 6-9361.
Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Haston.



St. Petersburg, Fla.—THE DOLL HOUSES. 1325 4th St. So. on Florida 230. Close to all activities. In business district just So. of P. O. Private baths and kitchenettes.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Howard Thomas.



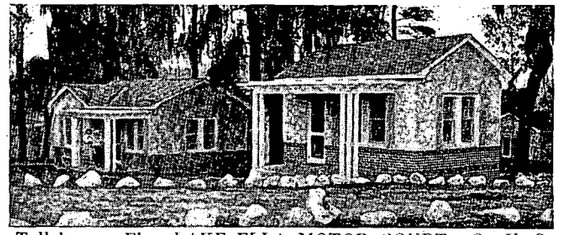
St. Petersburg, Fla.—TREASURE VILLAGE. In City on 4th St. No. at 52nd Ave. Inner-spring beds, baths, heat, laundry, housekeeping, gas, car shelters. Social Hall. Night attendant. 180 trailer sites. Phone 42-112.
Treasure Brothers, Roy and Ray.



Silver Springs, Ocala, Fla.—SILVER SPRINGS COURT. 5.2 Mi. East of Ocala. State Road 19. Tile baths, furnace heated, dining room, garages, playgrounds, shuffleboard, 18-hole golf course near. C. (Ed.) Carmichael.



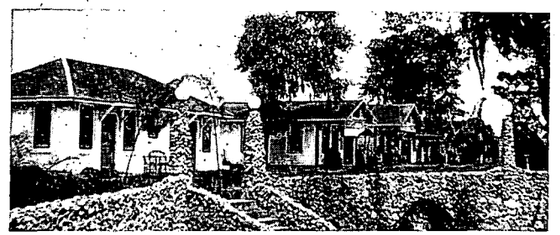
Tallahassee, Fla.—CAPITAL CITY MOTOR COURT. U. S. 319, 1½ Mi. So. of Capital, Wakulla Rd. Brick cottages, private baths, gas heat, tea room, trailer park. Phone 811-W.
Mrs. C. H. Suddath, Owner. Mrs. B. Eleazer, Manager.



Tallahassee, Fla.—LAKE ELLA MOTOR COURT. On U. S. 90-27 on No. Monroe St., 1 Mi. from business section. 20 individual cottages. New rock construction, private tile baths. Steam heat, Beautyrest mattresses. Shady pine grove. Telephone service. Mr. and Mrs. John Freundschuh.



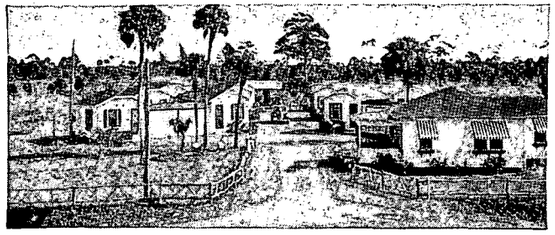
Tallahassee, Fla.—TALLAHASSEE AUTO COURT. On U. S. 90 and 27. In City limits at 1600-1800 No. Monroe. 42 individual cottages, brick and rock construction, private tile baths, steam heat, Beautyrest mattresses. Telephone service. No mosquitoes. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert S. Chandler.



Tampa, Fla.—COMFORT MOTOR COURT. 10510 Nebraska Ave. 1½ Mi. No. of Tampa, 3 Mi. No. of Hwy's 17 and 92. Tile baths, Beautyrest mattresses, philgas heat, dining room, featuring fried chicken, sea foods and sizzlin' steaks. Telephone and telegraph. Mr. and Mrs. Len M. Hirsh.



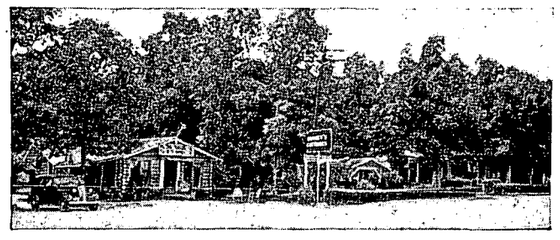
Tampa, Fla.—TAMPA AUTO HAVEN. U. S. 41 (Nebraska Ave.), 3 Mi. No. of City limits; 4½ Mi. No. of junction with U. S. 92. All brick cabins with private tiled baths, radios, Beautyrest mattresses, gas radiant-fires, fans, plenty hot water. Telephone and telegraph. C. Edmund Worth. Seward W. Smith.



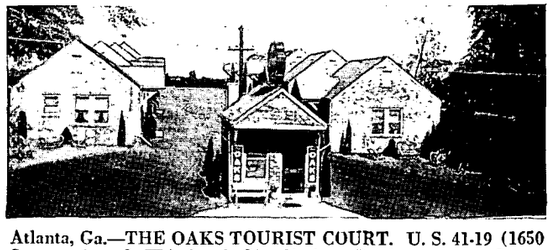
Vero Beach, Fla.—WEST'S MOTOR LODGE. U. S. 1, 1 Mi. So. Perfection heaters, private baths, Simmons inner-spring beds, locked garages. Abraham Freenwald.



Albany, Ga.—MECCA COURT AND GRILL. One Mi. So. of City limits, U. S. Hwy. 19. Good restaurant, gas heat, hot and cold showers, inner-spring mattresses, electric fans. No cooking. Phone 164-J. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Harrington.



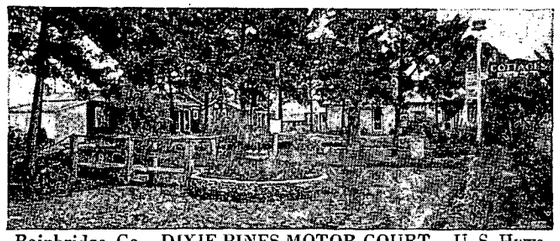
Atlanta, Ga.—SWINEY'S COTTAGES. U. S. No. 41, 10 Mi. So., 30 Mi. No. from Griffin. (Post Office Forest Park, Georgia). 7 cottages with bath, 6 with cooking facilities; grocery, lunch room, barber shop. Shady trailer space. Telephone and telegraph. Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Swiney.



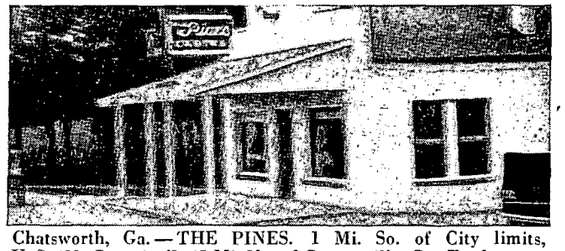
Atlanta, Ga.—THE OAKS TOURIST COURT. U. S. 41-19 (1650 Stewart Ave. S. W.) South City limits. Brick cottages. Steam heat, private baths, inner-spring mattresses, locked garages.
E. G. Rose.



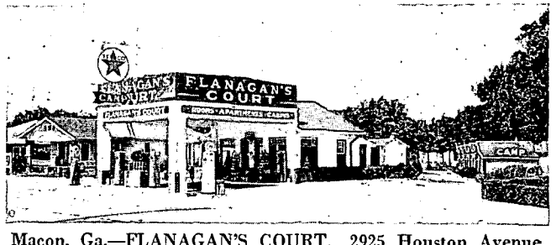
Augusta, Ga.—DIXIE COURT. 1 Mi. So. City limits on U. S. 1 and 78. Gas heat, kitchenettes. Every cottage with bath, toilet and inner-spring mattresses. Hot water, lunch room. Phone 906-J. Mrs. Alice C. Jones.



Bainbridge, Ga.—DIXIE PINES MOTOR COURT. U. S. Hwys. 84 and 27. One Mi. West. Steam heat, electric fans, private baths, Beautyrest mattresses, Axminster rugs, three cottage kitchenettes, five tile baths. Telephone and telegraph facilities. Judge and Mrs. P. D. Rich.



Chatsworth, Ga.—THE PINES. 1 Mi. So. of City limits, U. S. 411, Georgia 61, 45 Mi. No. of Cartersville, Ga. Twelve new white brick cottages. Private baths, gas heat, inner-spring beds, cafe, good food. Service station. Telegraph. Phone 38-40.
T. H. Buckley, Owner-Manager.



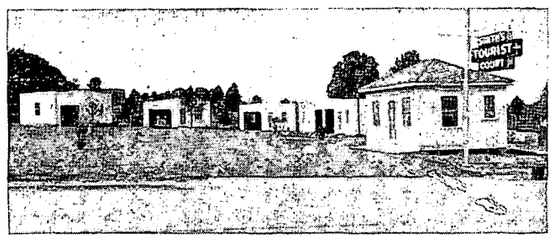
Macon, Ga.—FLANAGAN'S COURT. 2925 Houston Avenue. Three minutes from downtown Macon, on U. S. 41. 35 rooms, private baths, inner-spring mattresses, electric fans, ice water, garages, gas and steam heat, cafe. Telegraph. Telephone 9302.
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Beall, Owner-Manager.



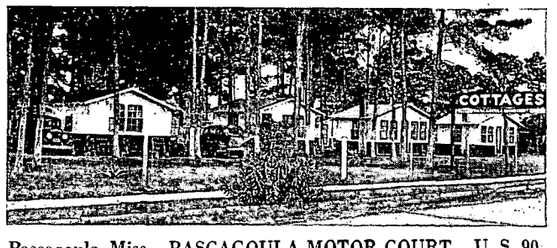
Long Beach, Miss.—JOHNSTON'S COTTAGES. ½ blk. off U. S. 90. Turn North at Standard Station, 600 ft. to entrance. Baths, kitchenettes, inner-spring mattresses, trailer court, quiet surroundings. Phone 1216-W. Mrs. M. C. Johnston, Owner.



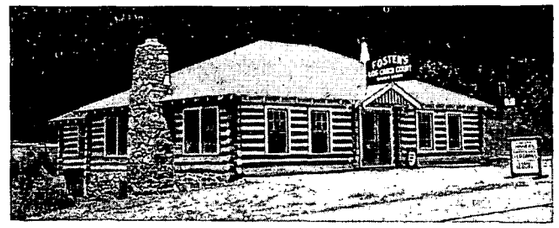
Meridian, Miss.—IRVIN MOTOR COURT. U. S. 11 and 80, ½ Mi. East. Steam heat, tile baths, inner-spring mattresses, Rockwool insulation. AAA approved. Telephone and telegraph.
Charles Irvin, Owner and Operator.



Meridian, Miss.—SMITH'S TOURIST COURT. U. S. Hwy's 11-80. In City limits. Stucco cottages, Rockwool insulation, hot and cold showers, inner-spring mattresses, gas heat, garages.
J. Madison Smith.



Pascagoula, Miss.—PASCAGOULA MOTOR COURT. U. S. 90, ½ Mi. E. business section across from Fair Grounds. In shady pine grove, private baths, steam heat, Simmons beds, trailer park, good fishing and bathing. Phone 406.
Mr. and Mrs. Aaron W. Bernd and Mrs. J. E. Lubach.



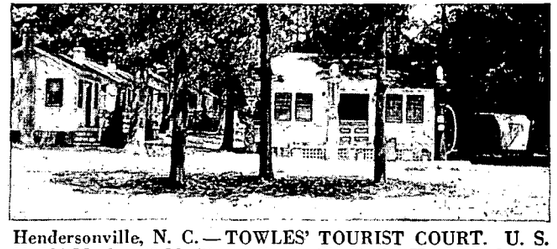
Asheville, N. C.—FOSTER'S LOG CABIN COURT. U. S. 19-23-25-70. 5 Mi. North. Baths, kitchenettes, grocery, dining room. Golf and swimming nearby. 1-2-3 or 4-room cabins. Phone Weaverville 7404. Mr. and Mrs. Z. H. Foster.



Fayetteville, N. C.—NEWELL'S TOURIST COURT. U. S. 15-A, 7 Mi. North on Raleigh Road. Inner-spring mattresses, private bath, natural finish, radiant gas heaters, lunch room, grocery near. Telephone and telegraph.
Richmond M. Newell, Owner.



Hendersonville, N. C.—JONES DE LUXE COTTAGES. U. S. 25, 2½ Mi. So., 38 Mi. No. of Greenville, S. C., 23 Mi. So. Asheville, N. C. Steam heat, private tile showers and tub baths, tiled kitchenettes, garages, shuffleboard. Phone 295-J.



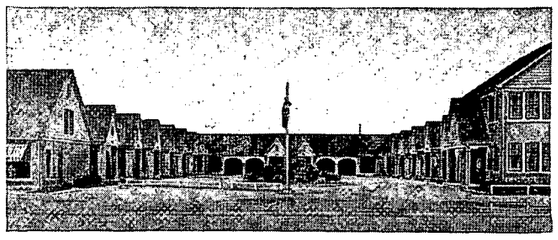
Hendersonville, N. C.—TOWLES' TOURIST COURT. U. S. 25, 1½ Mi. So., 38 Mi. No. of Greenville, S. C. Hard wood heaters, inner-spring beds, cooking facilities.
F. A. Towles, Manager.



Shreveport, La.—RIVERSIDE TOURIST LODGE. Just across River Bridge from business section of City, 8 acres, shady lawn, playgrounds, 1½ blocks to restaurant and shows.
Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Allen.



Batesville, Miss.—COLONIAL COURT. U. S. 51, 1 Mi. South. Inner-spring mattresses, tile baths, gas heat, circulating hot water, cafe, 4 kitchenettes, telephone and telegraph.
Mr. J. C. Dunlap & S. H. Kyle.



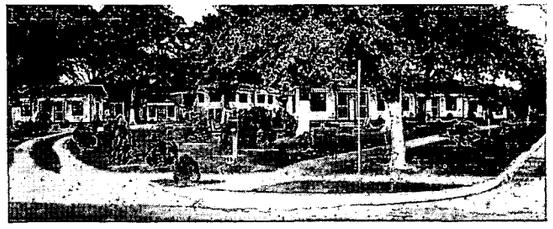
Clarksdale, Miss.—COTTON BOLL COURT. In City, intersection Highways 61 and 49, 80 Mi. So. Memphis; 22 modern brick apartments, insulated, fans, tile baths, shower over tub, gas heat, hardwood floors, garages.
S. H. Kyle, Owner. J. L. Sanford, Manager.



Como, Miss.—COMO COURT. U. S. 51, 40 Mi. So. of Memphis. 10 cottages, gas heated, Simmons beds, fans, restaurant, service station.
S. M. Clayton, Sec'y.



Gulfport, Miss.—COLONIAL TOURIST COTTAGES. U. S. 90, 5 Mi. East on beach. Baths, kitchenettes, restaurant, garages, bathing and fishing. Plenty of shade.
Elton B. Henritzy.



Gulfport, Miss.—MOODY'S TOURIST COTTAGES. On beach in City limits, 8 blks. West of P. O. on U. S. 90. 40 cottages, baths, kitchenettes, grocery, dining room, garages. Facing on Gulf. Good fishing.
Mr. and Mrs. Leo Moody.



Gulfport, Miss.—PARADISE POINT. U. S. 90, 3 Mi. East. 40 cottages with private bath and kitchenette. Restaurant, coffee shop, playgrounds, fishing and bathing. 1,000 ft. pier.
W. Hendrickson & Sons.



Hattiesburg, Miss.—FORREST TOURIST COURT. 1 Mi. No. on Main St., Hwy. 49. All private baths and garages. Inner-spring beds. Kitchenettes in some cottages.
Forrest D. Roberts, Prop.



Perry, Ga.—PERRY COURT. Center of town at corner Main and Bell Streets. Route 41-341. Every room with private bath. Convenient to all highways, and away from noise. AAA.
Mr. J. Mead Tolleson.



Savannah, Ga.—PLANTATION INN AND MOTOR COURT. 6½ Mi. So. of City on U. S. 17. Restaurant and modern tourist cottages. AAA. Phone 9662.
Mr. R. Yaw, Manager.



Valdosta, Ga.—COOK'S COTTAGES. U. S. 41 at So. City limits. Gas heat, inner-spring beds, baths, kitchenettes, restaurant, grocery, gas station, garages. Shady trailer park.
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cook.



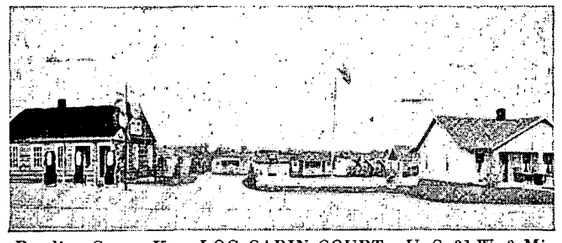
Valdosta, Ga.—PINES CAMP COTTAGE AND TRAILER COURT. No. side in City, Hwy. 41—10 blks. from Court House. 51 steam-heated cottages, private baths, ceiling fans, restaurant, groceries, service station. 100 trailer spaces.
H. B. Aldrich, Proprietor.



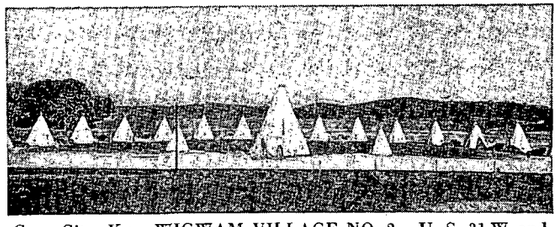
Clayton, Ind.—HILLANDALE TOURIST LODGES. So. limits of Indianapolis on U. S. 31, 4402 Madison Ave. Ten minutes to heart of City. Private tiled showers. Year around comfort. Adjacent swimming pool. Phone Drexel 7122.
Noble B. Watson, Owner.



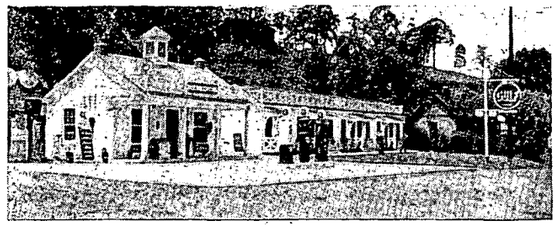
Bardstown, Ky.—WILSON'S TOURIST COURT. In the City, 5 blocks north of the Public Square, on No. 3d St. and U. S. Highways 31-E and 150. White stucco cottages, quiet, attractive surroundings, inner-spring mattresses, private baths, steam heat, garages, personal service. Phone 153.
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Wilson, Mgr. and Owners.



Bowling Green, Ky.—LOG CABIN COURT. U. S. 31-W, 3 Mi. South, at Lost River. Baths, groceries, lunch room, gas station, closed garages.
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Harwood.



Cave City, Ky.—WIGWAM VILLAGE NO. 2. U. S. 31-W and 68. One Mi. No. of Cave City, 3 Mi. So. of Horse Cave, 11 Mi. East of Mammoth Cave. Baths, fans, heat, inner-springs, spacious grounds, lunch room and gas station, always open. Western Union. Phone 139.
F. A. Redford, Owner & Mgr.



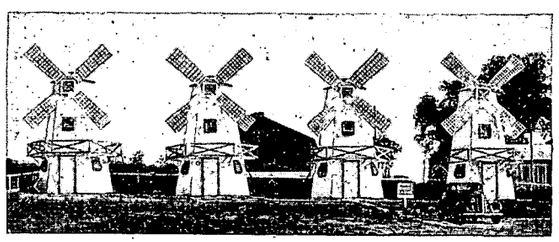
Corbin, Ky.—MEREDITH'S TOURIST INN. 400 Laurel Ave., on U. S. 25-W. Furnace heat, air-cooled, private baths, inner-spring mattresses; 24-hour service. Phone 248.
J. A. Meredith, Owner-Manager.



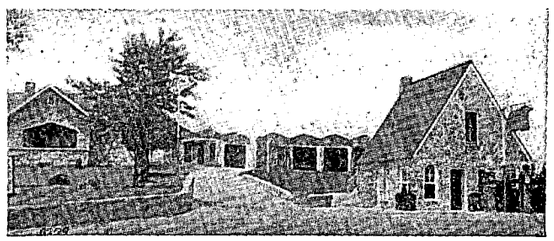
Elizabethtown, Ky.—BURNETT'S HOTEL AND MODERN TOURIST COURT. At No. City limits U. S. 31-W. Steam heat, private tub and shower baths, garages, Beautyrest mattresses, playgrounds, swimming pool, cafe. Hayes Burnett, Prop.



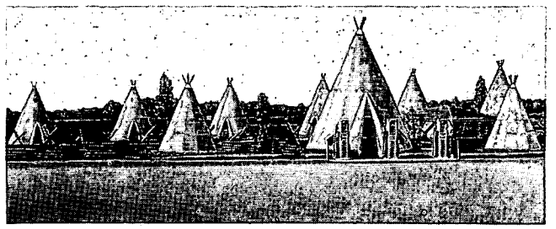
Elizabethtown, Ky.—HAYS TOURIST COURT. At No. City limits, on U. S. 31-W. Telephone 3141. (48 Mi. So. of Louisville, Ky.) Telephone and telegraph service. Insulated cottages; steam heat, private tub or shower, inner-spring mattresses, two kitchenettes, car shelter.
Mr. and Mrs. Will H. Hays, Managers & Owners.



Glasgow, Ky.—DUTCH MILL VILLAGE. U. S. 31-E. 30 Mi. East of Bowling Green, 85 Mi. No. of Nashville. Gas heat, private baths, inner-spring beds, grocery, lunch room.
Carroll W. Ream.



Hopkinsville, Ky.—ROCK HILL TOURIST COURT. U. S. 41, 1 Mi. North of City limits. Hot water, furnace, Beautyrest mattresses. Strictly modern. R. E. Butt.



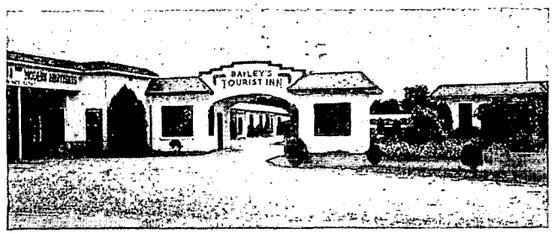
Horse Cave, Ky.—WIGWAM VILLAGE NO. 1. On U. S. 31-E and 68. 3 Mi. E. of Horse Cave, 18 Mi. E. of Mammoth Cave, 14 Mi. No. of Glasgow. Each Wigwam is insulated, has complete bath, hot and cold water, inner-spring mattresses, spacious grounds. Phone 3722. F. A. Redford, Owner.



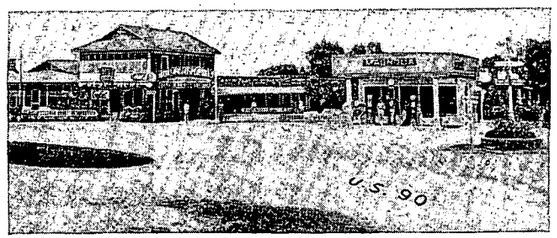
Lexington, Ky.—LAKEVIEW COTTAGES. 12 Mi. So. at No. City limits of Nicholasville on U. S. 27. Heated, private baths, inner-spring beds, service station, restaurant.
Betty Hulett, Owner-Manager.



Lexington, Ky.—MAPLE REST COTTAGES. On U. S. 25, two Mi. So. of City limits. Tubs, showers, inner-spring beds, garages, furnace and stove heat. Phone 6473.
Mrs. Ella Clark Smith.



Baton Rouge, La.—BAILEY'S TOURIST INN. 2 Mi. East of City on Hwy's 190 and 61. Simmons Beautyrest mattresses on every bed. Ceiling fan and tile bath in every room. Phone 9241. J. Herbert Bailey.



Franklin, La.—FRANKLIN TOURIST COTTAGES. U. S. 90 West Side City limits. Tile baths, air circulation, fans, kitchenettes, gas heat, Beautyrest mattresses. Garages, lunch room, filling station. Telephone and telegraph. J. A. Chauvin, Prop.



Lafayette, La.—AZALEA COURT. U. S. 90, 841 St. John St. Air cooled, gas heated. All private baths, Beautyrest equipment, cafe, phones, 24-hour service. Centrally located.
Parkerson-Dupuis, Owner.



New Orleans, La.—ARROW TOURIST COURT. U. S. 90, East City limits. Baths, kitchenettes, grocery, lunch room, laundry, bus service. Phone CRescent 9222. Sightseeing trips.
Louis Ramoneda, Asst. Mgr.



New Orleans, La.—DIXIE TOURIST COURT. U. S. 51-61-65-90. 1 Mi. West on So. Claiborne Ave. 65 bedrooms, 30 kitchenettes, modern. Plenty large shade trees. Sightseeing trips. Restaurant, trailer space. Phone Cedar 9132.



New Orleans, La.—HOLLYWOOD TOURIST COURT. U. S. 90, 5 Mi. East from center of City (on Gentilly Road). Air cooled, gas heated. Fireproof, tile baths, frigidaires, Beautyrest equipment, bus service, trailer park. Sightseeing trips. Telephone and telegraph service. Phone CRescent 1828.
A. V. La Nasa.

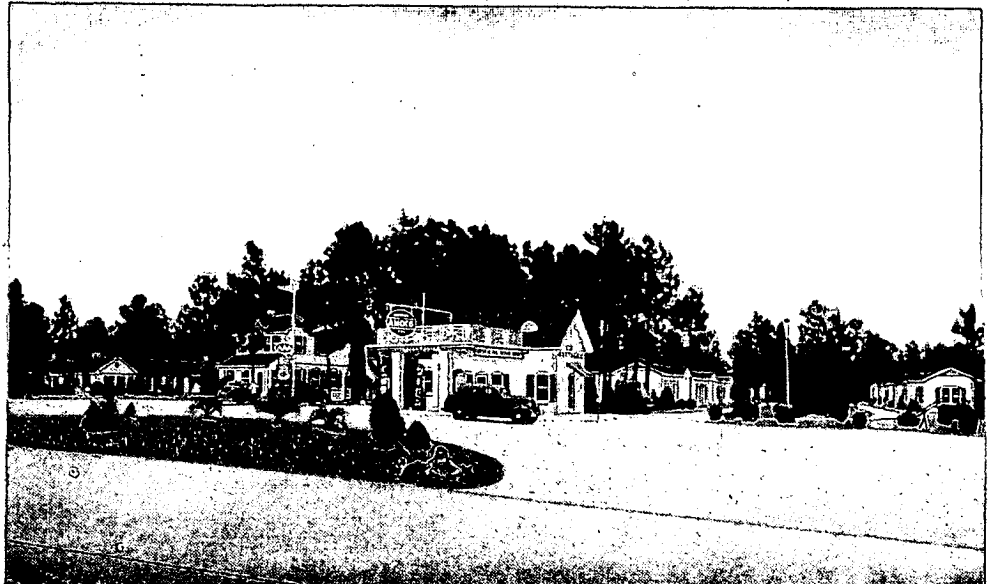


New Orleans, La.—SHADY REST TOURIST COURT. U. S. 90, 5 Mi. E. of business section. Gas heated, shade and fan cooled, kitchenettes, private baths, car shelters, laundry, playgrounds. Sightseeing tours arranged. Phone CRescent 2376.
C. A. (Bob) and Winnie Rosenthal.



New Orleans, La.—TROPICAL TOURIST COURT. U. S. 90, 4½ Mi. East of center of City. Gas heat, private tile baths, inner-spring beds, kitchenettes, Frigidaires, air-cooled attic ventilation, laundry. Trailer accommodations. Phone FR. 9129.
M. H. La Nasa, Owner.

GREEN ACRES MOTOR COURT, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.



ON U. S. 1, JACKSONVILLE, AT EXACT SOUTH CITY LIMITS, WHITE BRICK COLONIAL COTTAGES.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9-6-84 BY 91-15 WEB/dg

"GREEN ACRES"
Jacksonville, Fla., on U. S. 1, at exact South City Limits. New White Brick Fireproof Colonial Cottages, with Private Tile Baths, Steam Heat, Innerspring Mattresses, Garages -- GRILL

MWM "COLOR-LITHO" MADE ON BY MID-WEST MAP CO., AURORA, MO.

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GREEN ACRES MOTOR COURT
JACKSONVILLE. FLA.
U. S. No. 1 at South City Limits
White Brick Colonial Tourist Cottages

678'06

THIS SPACE FOR WRITING MESSAGES

"TICHNOR QUALITY VIEWS" MADE ONLY BY TICHNOR BROTHERS, INC BOSTON, MASS.

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DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145WEB/dg

"GREEN ACRES", at Jacksonville, Fla.
2½ Miles South of River
U. S. No. 1 — Exact South City Limits
White Brick Colonial Cottages with Private Baths
Hot Water, Steam Heat, Inner Spring Mattresses, GRILL

The American Magazine
THE CROWELL-COLLIER PUBLISHING COMPANY
250 Park Avenue
New York

January 12, 1940

Editorial Rooms

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

Mr. Harold Nathan, Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nathan:

Thank you for your full answers to my queries about the organization of the National Police Academy and the personalities associated with it. The information will be helpful, and I appreciate your forwarding to us the two booklets on the training school.

Sincerely yours,

Theodore Adams

Theodore Adams, Editor
Interesting People Section

TA:S

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-560
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 JAN 15 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LBN:MLJ January 12, 1940

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York City

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/[illegible]

Dear Bloss:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Billy Briggs, President of the Colorado Motel Association, together with a copy of my reply thereto.

You will note I have referred him to you.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

r. Tolson
r. Nathan
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Ladd
Coffey
Egan
Glavin
Crowl
Harbo
Lester
Hendon
Nichols
Rosen
Sears
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 12 1940
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 JAN 16 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LBN:MLJ

January 12, 1940

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Dear Ryley:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I received from Mr. Billy Briggs, President of the Colorado Hotel Association. I have referred him to Bloss.

I am also enclosing a copy of a letter which I have received from James Ashby, Jr., of Stafford, Virginia, who apparently desires to take exception to the article, "Camps of Crime."

In acknowledging Mr. Ashby's letter, it was suggested that should he be in Washington, he should call upon Nick.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Enclosures

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 12 1940
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 JAN 16 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

HN:CSH

January 12, 1940

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:

I am transmitting a copy of another communication received relative to the "Camps of Crime" article, together with a copy of my reply thereto. This one is from Mr. C. D. Horne, who evidently operates the Green Acres Motor Court, Jacksonville, Florida.

With best wishes, as always,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-7-84 BY 9145 WEB

Enclosures

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Miss Quinn Tamm
Miss Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 12 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED

94 3-4-20-563
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 JAN 16 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

HN:VH
94-3-4-20-564

RECORDED

January 20, 1940

Mr. Noble E. Watson
Hillandale Tourist Lodges
4402 Madison Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dtg

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of a copy of your letter of January 15th, addressed to the Editor of the American Magazine, relative to the article appearing in the February issue entitled "Camps of Crime."

I was surprised to read that you consider that courts of the type which you operate have been damaged in any manner whatsoever by the article in question. In fact, I feel that the legitimate tourist camps have not only not been damaged, but the article in question has been and will be of benefit to them.

As you indicate in your letter, I did definitely state, as a reading of the article will disclose, that there are reputable camps operated in an efficient, decent manner by business men of recognized integrity. One quotation, for instance, is "Of course, there are hundreds of tourist camps run by honest, alert, civic-minded persons who have made heavy investments in this new business. To these, the Federal Bureau of Investigation extends its gratitude for their wholehearted cooperation in the capture of badly wanted fugitives." I do not see how I could have been more explicit in recognizing the constructively minded persons who operate legitimate camps. May I also call your attention to a statement in the same article to the effect that "Law enforcement, acting in conjunction with the owners of honest establishments, has a definite responsibility to outlaw the renegade tourist camp." The latter statement is the keynote of the entire article.

I am of the positive opinion that nothing is of greater benefit to the legitimate, high-minded, efficient members of any organization than to eliminate from these organizations or vocations the unworthy or criminally inclined individuals who bring discredit upon decent, law abiding citizens—not only discredit, but financial loss. Certainly I [illegible] attention to conditions which are not only undesirable, but detrimental to morals and law and order in general, is rendering a service to those engaged in legitimate industry and constitutes a duty that I owe as a law enforcement executive, to the country at large, as

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Quinn Tamm
Tracy
Gandy

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
JAN 25 4 27 PM '40
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JAN 23 1940

P M.

Courtney Ryley Cooper and
Summer Blossom (under separate cover)

well as to those engaged in any specific vocation.

All organizations—law enforcement, industrial, commercial, agricultural—have in their ranks persons who bring discredit upon worthy callings. I can think of no greater benefit to these interested in the real success of these callings than to as clearly and accurately as possible depict the conditions which are obviously undesirable and detrimental. This I have endeavored to do in the article in the American Magazine.

I assure you it is not my desire to harm any individual except those engaged in practices detrimental to law and order.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

J. Edgar Hoover
Director

CC-Courtney Ryley Cooper and
Sumner Blossom (under separate cover)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Quinn Tamm
Tracy
Mr. Gandy

TEN MINUTES FROM DOWNTOWN
SOUTH ON U. S. 31

MR. AND MRS. [redacted]BLE B. WATSON, OWNERS
PHONE, DREXEL 7122

HILLANDALE TOURIST LODGES
4402 MADISON AVENUE
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Jan.15th 1940.

Editor
The American Magazine
250 Park Ave.
New York City.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/kg

Dear Sir;

The article by J. Edgar Hoover in your Feb. issue of the American Magazine is a prejudiced attack, too sweeping in character. It makes erroneous statements, inferences and ommissions tended to discredit the thousands of highly respectable tourist courts and camps throughout the nation, which enjoy an increasing patronage of millions of honest, law abiding citizens.

Mr. Hoover stated that the American Automobile Association had listed some 4000 cottage camps, from which number it has seen fit to award the AAA emblem to less than 1000, in a country which has about 35,000 of those institutions.

Let it be said here that the bulk of this 35,000 is the number of little summer camps on the lakes and rivers not catering to the transient tourist. The 4000 listed in the AAA Motor Court guide are representative of the number of transient camps or courts and the reason that a greater number of these do not have the AAA emblem of approval is that " THEY DO NOT SEE FIT TO PAY THE MINIMUM OF $30.00 " per year in membership dues. Many of these courts or camps do not have a large enough number of cottages to justify this expense, as with the few they possess they have no trouble in renting with a small amount of advertising.

Mr. Hoover admits that there are "hundreds" of tourist camps run by operators of integrity and extends his gratitude for their co-operation in capturing criminals. By this statement he infersthat ALL camps and courts are frequented by criminals. He neglects to state how many criminals have been apprehended in the leading hotels or in any other type of hostelry. He has said nothing about actual crimes committed in our "best hotels". He has left unsaid about the number of hotels in which prostitutes are available upon application to the boll boys and about the hotels which maintain sections for " quiet parties". His article would lead the reader to believe that vice and corruption in hostelries was confined to the camp alone.

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-564

JAN 2 104

TOLSON
FOUR
NICHOLS

MISS GANDY

JAN 17 3 52 PM '40
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

JAN 18 12 28 AM '40
RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

TEN MINUTES FROM DOWNTOWN
SOUTH ON U. S. 31

MR. AND MRS. NOBLE B. WATSON, OWNERS
PHONE DREXEL 7122

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Nathan ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

HILLANDALE TOURIST LODGES

4402 MADISON AVENUE

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

In my ten years of experience as an operator of tourist courts I have had thousands of doctors, lawyers, schooldteachers and those from other professions as guests not because of lower rates than offered in hotels but on account of the additional convenience offered in the court type of hostelry. I have never had occasion to call police nor have I ever had a guest who slightly resembled the pictures of wanted characters described on the bulletins from the F.B.I.

In extensive traveling over this country studying tourist court operation I have met hundreds of court operators who will not rent cottages to cars with local license plates. The tourist court operator has a means of identification of every patron in this respect which is not possessed by other hostelry management. Ordinary registration by a guest means nothing as it is hardly likely that a criminal would sign his correct name and address or even his natural handwriting.

There is some truth about some camps being assignation camps. Yes, there are many but I can hardly conceive of any which can operate this way secretly. The respectable tourist does not have to contact Better Business Bureaus or Chambers of Commerce to pick respectable over night stops. Every filling station and restaurant on the highway can and do furnish reliable tourist information.

I feel that Mr. Hoovers " case against the tourist camp " is a sweeping condemnation of a rapidly growing industry which in the last ten years has captured a large percentage of the tourist patronage by satisfying the needs of the tourist or motorist more completely than any other type hostelry.

Would Mr. Hoover advise that the automobile or steam train be outlawed because of the number of accidents or that beds are hazardous because most people die in them?

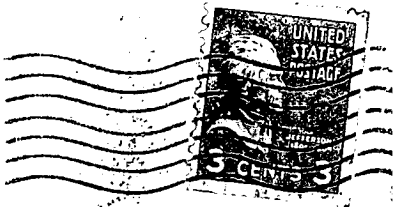
Very truly yours

Noble B. Watson

MEMBER UNITED MOTOR COURTS

HILLANDALE TOURIST LODGES
4402 MADISON AVENUE
INDIANAPOLIS :: INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. JAN 15 8 30PM 1940



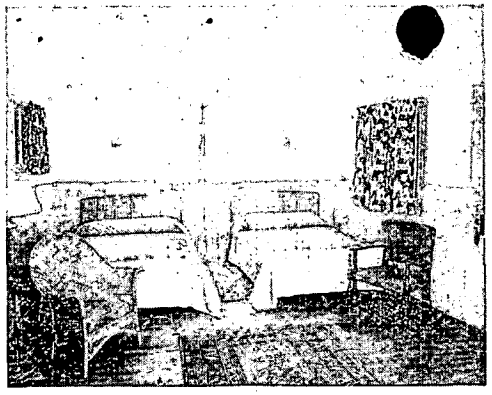
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington
D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Noble J. Watson of Hillsdale Tourist Lodges sends copy of his letter to the Editor of The American Magazine, protesting the article by the Director in the February issue of the American Magazine, stating it is a prejudiced attack, too sweeping in character, discrediting thousands of highly respectable tourist courts. Refers to statement re the AAA emblem and says number of these that do not have AAA emblem do not see fit to pay the minimum of $30. per year membership dues, as number of cottages is not large enough to justify expense.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dls

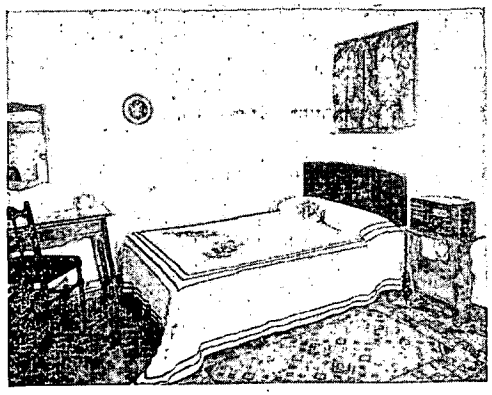
dls



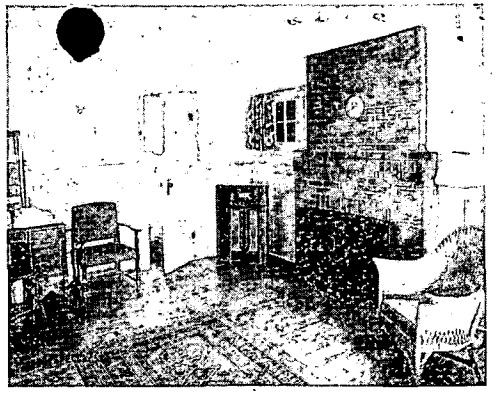
Spacious Cottage for Family of Four

Luxurious Firestone Latex Beds.
Westinghouse Radios.
Electric Fans in Summer.
Constant Heat maintained by Superfex Oil Burners in winter.
Year round comfort with insulated cottages.
Private tiled Shower Baths.
Abundance of Hot Water from central plant.
Catering exclusively to the traveler.
Member of United Motor Courts and AAA.

MR. and MRS. NOBLE B. WATSON
—Owners and Operators—
4402 MADISON AVE. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
PHONE, DREXEL 7122



Latex Beds for the Utmost in Comfort



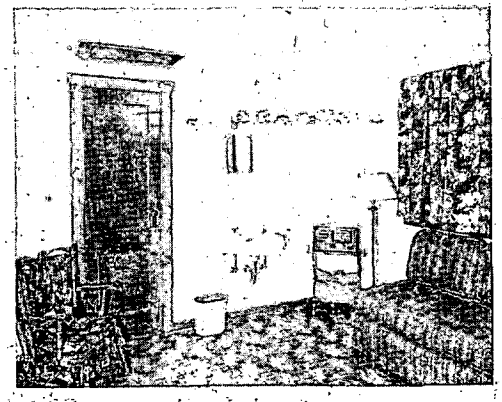
Each Cottage with Tiled Bath and Radio

THREE ACRES of beautiful shady grounds on hilltop with all the delightfulness of the country, yet within ten minutes drive to the heart of the city.

COTTAGES situated well back from the road, insuring quietude.

ALL COTTAGES completely REFURNISHED and REDECORATED in fall of 1939.

ONE BLOCK North of LONGACRE PARK and SWIMMING POOL, one of the largest pools in the state.



A Comfortable Bed for the Extra Person



Partial View of Cottages

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WKB/dlb

APPROVED AAA COURT

HILLANDALE

DE-LUXE

COTTAGES

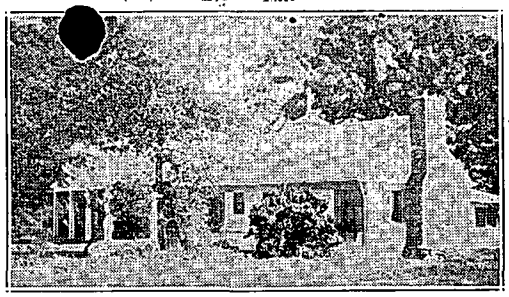
for tourists

INDIANAPOLIS

south on U. S. 31

10 MINUTES FROM DOWNTOWN

4402 Madison Ave. ◈ PHONE DREXEL 7122



Office and Owner's Residence

Hillandale Tourist Lodges

City Limits South on U. S. 31

INDIANAPOLIS — Population 365,000 Near center of U. S. Population. Largest U. S. city not on navigable water. Diversified Manufacturing Center and the Metropolis of Rich Farming Country producing chiefly Corn and Hogs.

Former Home of James Whitcomb Riley—the Hoosier Poet.

Scene of the Annual 500 Mile Auto Racing Classic, held on May 30.

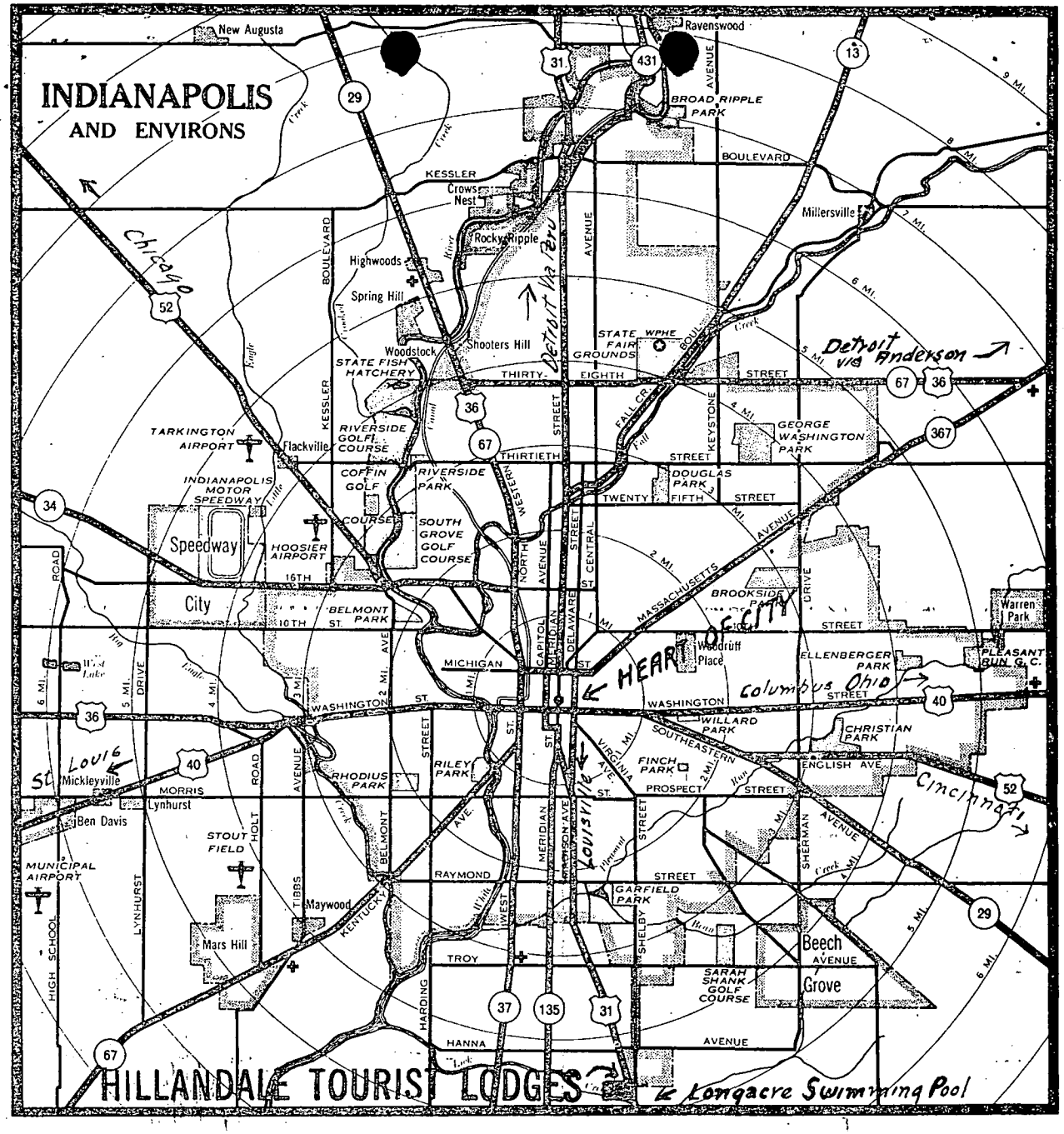
Outstanding Architecture, The Soldiers and Sailors Monument, The Memorial Plaza, The Scottish Rite Cathedral, all on U. S. 31 downtown.

Leading downtown Restaurants—The Russet Cafeteria, The Seville, The Canary Cottage, all on U. S. 31, Meridian St.

Leading Theatres—The Indiana, Circle, Apollo, Loew's, Lyric Vaudeville.

Amusement Parks—Broad Ripple, (north on U. S. 31), Riverside, north on U. S. 31 to 30th St., west 30th to park.

Longacre Swimming Pool—1 block south of HILLANDALE COTTAGES.



HN:CSH
94-3-4-20-565

RECORDED

January 20, 1940

Mr. John J. Murray
Jack Murray's Brick Cabins
Johns Street and Kings Road
South Jacksonville, Florida

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dmg

Dear Sir:

I have your communication of January 14th referring to an article in the February issue of the American Magazine, entitled "Camps of Crime."

I was surprised to read that you consider that courts of the type which you operate have been damaged in any manner whatsoever by the article in question. In fact, I feel that the legitimate tourist camps have not only not been damaged, but the article in question has been and will be of benefit to them.

As you indicate in your letter, I did definitely state, as a reading of the article will disclose, that there are reputable camps operated in an efficient, decent manner by business men of recognized integrity. One quotation, for instance, is "Of course, there are hundreds of tourist camps run by honest, alert, civic-minded persons who have made heavy investments in this new business. To these, the Federal Bureau of Investigation extends its gratitude for their wholehearted cooperation in the capture of badly wanted fugitives." I do not see how I could have been more explicit in recognizing the constructively minded persons who operate legitimate camps. May I also call your attention to a statement in the same article to the effect that "Law Enforcement, working in conjunction with the owners of honest establishments, has a definite responsibility to outlaw the renegade tourist camp." The latter statement is the keynote of the entire article.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Mendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

I am of the positive opinion that nothing is of greater benefit to the legitimate, high-minded, efficient members of any organization than to eliminate from these organizations or vocations the unworthy or criminally inclined individuals who bring discredit upon decent, law abiding citizens—not only discredit, but financial loss. Certainly I believe that to call attention to conditions which are not only undesirable, but detrimental to morals and law and order in general, is rendering a service to those engaged in legitimate industry and constitutes a duty that I owe, as a law enforcement executive, to the country at large, as well as to those engaged in any specific vocation.

cc Courtney Ryley Cooper (under separate cover)
Sumner Blossom

MAILED
JAN 20 1940
P M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

All organizations—law enforcement, industrial, commercial, agricultural—have in their ranks persons who bring discredit upon worthy callings. I can think of no greater benefit to those interested in the real success of these callings than to as clearly and accurately as possible depict the conditions which are obviously undesirable and detrimental. This I have endeavored to do in the article in the American Magazine.

You may rest assured that if I am in Jacksonville at any time, and if circumstances in any way permit, I will be very glad indeed to avail myself of your kind invitation to be your guest.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover

cc Courtney Ryley Cooper (under separate cover)
Sumner Blossom "

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
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Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy
Nathan

RADIO
TILE BATH
STEAM HEAT
LOCK GARAGES

JACK Murray's BRICK CABINS

LOCATED INISDE THE CITY LIMITS AT JOHNS STREET AND KINGS ROAD
TELEPHONE NUMBER 5-7074-W
So. Jacksonville, Florida

Jan 14th, 1940.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WSB/dlw

J. Edgar Hoover,
F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am writing this letter in reference to your article in the American Magazine of February called "Camps of Crime". I am most surprised and irate, that a man in your position can see no further than the end of his nose. The camps to which you refer in the magazine are those camps of years ago. It is quite evident from your article that before writing such an atrocious and scandalous story, you failed to make the rounds of the tourist courts of today.

If you had taken the time to do so, you would have found that the tourist court of today is not a hideaway for criminals etc but a clean, modern, up to date stopping place for the honest, law abiding, vacation seeking tourist. If you had inquired of any of the traveling public, you would have discovered that they chose to stay over night at a good tourist court in preference to a hotel. That is, the tourists have been doing so, but if any of them have read your outrageous and uncalled for slander of tourist camps, I doubt whether they will continue to patronize our courts in the future. You would also have discovered that tourist courts have a register book which necessitate, not only the name and state of that tourist but also the license number. That number is verified by the proprietor of the court. Taking my court for example. I have an extremely modern tourist court which is highly recommended by the A.A.A., United Motor Courts and Duncan Hines 'Blue Book' "Lodgings for a Night". Before accepting a car, I watch the license number and refuse to permit a car from my county or the adjoining one, to rent a cottage from me. I also notice if the occupants of the car have baggage. If not, they also are refused admission. If there is any signs that a tourist seeking a cottage, has imbibed in liquor, they are firmly turned down. We guarentee absolute quiet to our guests.

94-3-4-20-565

RECORDED & INDEXED

TOLSON FOUR NICHOLS MISS GANDY

I am certain that when you read this letter you will say, "I stated that there are some courts which are recommended and acceptable." Yes, you did state such a fact, but in one small paragraph and gave three and one half pages to knocking tourist courts. After one has read your article, the small paragraph is forgotten and only the main part of the article remains in the mind of the reader. Thousands of tourist court owners in the United States must feel badly about this article. Especially those who have put their savings and hard earned money in a respectable business only to have their name blackened by what has been printed in the American Magazine.

You failed to mention in that story about the numerous criminals etc you have picked up in hotels. Hotels, where it is possible for anyone to secure a room without baggage or giving a license number. The tourist court of today is more strict and more particular about the type of guest to whom it caters, than most of the hotels.

We, tourist court owners, will have to stand by and continue to operate our courts in the usual respectable manner and try to live down the damage which you have done to our business. My court, and I am sure, thousands of others are open for inspection at any time. When you are in Jacksonville, I would be proud and happy to have you as my guest and give you an opportunity to see what a tourist court is like. I am sure you will find it anything but "A Camp of Crime".

Be sure to check files on all of these 1-18 [illegible]

Yours very truly,

John J. Murray

PHONE 5-7074 W

JACKSON[illegible]LE'S
NEWEST and FINE[illegible]OURIST CAMP

OFFICIAL A.A.A. CABINS
OFFICIAL A.L.A. CABINS

JACK MURRAY'S BRICK CABINS

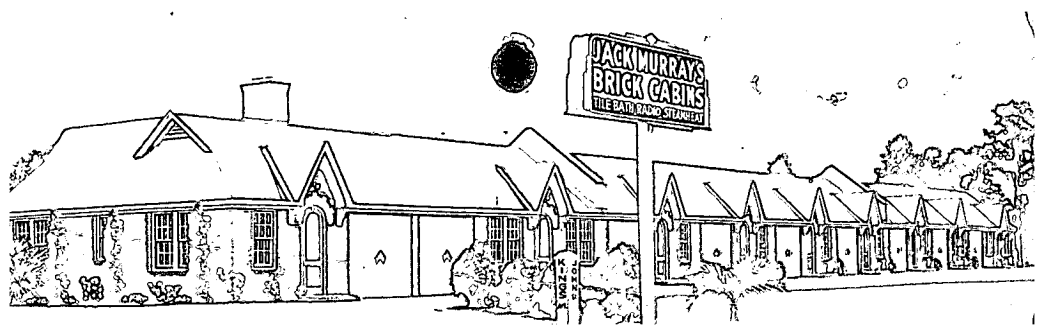
TOURIST COURT HOTEL

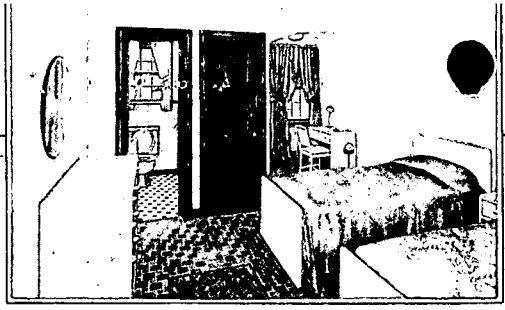
Fireproof Cabins . . . Simmons Modernistic Metal Furniture . . . Steam Heated
Tile Floors Throughout . . . Hot Water . . . All Tile Baths
Twin Beds and Double Beds . . . Beauty Rest Mattresses . . . Radio in Every Room
LOCKED GARAGES — OPEN ALL YEAR

1 Mile South of the Bridge
in the City Limits

On U. S. Highway No. 1
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145WE/STP


JACK MURRAY'S
BRICK CABINS
TILE BATH RADIO SHOWER

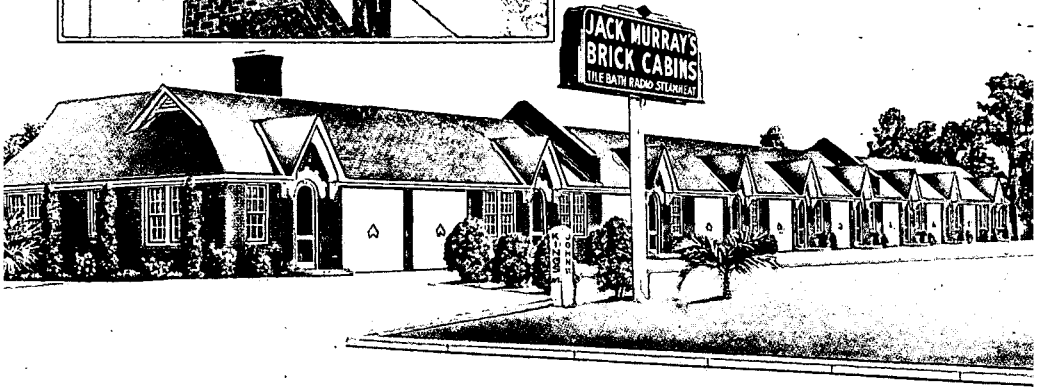


JACK MURRAY'S BRICK CABINS

TILE BATH -- RADIO -- STEAM HEAT
LOCKED GARAGE

One Mile South of Jacksonville on Highway No. 1

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA



Jacksonville's Newest and Finest Tourist Camp.

● Fireproof Cabins -- Simmons Modernistic Furniture -- Steam Heated -- Radio in Every Cabin -- Tile Floors throughout -- Hot Water -- All Tile Baths -- Twin Beds and Double Beds -- Beauty Rest Mattresses -- Locked Garages.

JACK MURRAY'S BRICK CABINS

1 Mile South of Jacksonville -- in the City Limits

On U. S. Highway No. 1

Official A. A. A. Cabins

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

-H2697

POST CARD

PLACE ONE CENT STAMP HERE

.COLORTONE" REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. MADE ONLY BY CURT TEICH & CO., INC., CHICAGO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9143 WSB/[illegible]

John J. Murray of Jack Murray's Brick Cabins, So. Jacksonville, Florida, writes Director re article in February issue of American Magazine, stating Director failed to make rounds of tourist courts of today prior to writing article. States when Director is in Jacksonville, he would be proud and happy to have Director as his guest and give him an opportunity to see what a tourist court is like.

dls

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6 84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

HN:CSH

January 11, 1940

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

50817

Dear Ryley:

I am transmitting attached hereto a copy of a communication dated January 6th, received from Mr. Leo Moody, Secretary, United Motor Courts, Eastern Division, Incorporated, Gulfport, Mississippi, together with a copy of my reply thereto. It will be noted that these refer to the article which appeared in the February issue of the American Magazine, entitled "Camps of Crime."

Trusting that you are in your customary good health and enjoying life as you should, and with every good wish, as always,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/[illegible]

RECORD
&
INT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nason
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 12 1940
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

94-3-4-20-566

COPY *MG

JEH:RP January 10, 1940

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-567 50815

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida.

Dear Ryley:

I have just received your note of January 8th concerning Judge W.J.Barker and I am very glad you wrote me about this man. When I was in Florida I had an inquiry made then concerning his standing and capabilities and the word from you fortifies me in my opinion that he would be a good man for the position of Federal Judge. I am going to speak personally to the Attorney General about this tonight.

With best regards to Gen and you,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dmv

ORIGINAL FILED IN

HN:VH
94-3-4-20-568

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

RECORDED

January 22, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dtg

Mr. Harry H. Clark
Chamber of Commerce
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Clark:

I have your communication of January 16th, relative to the article in the February issue of the American Magazine, referring to tourist camps. I desire to thank you for your commendatory expressions contained in the second paragraph of your letter and also for the frank expression of your views relative to the article in question.

I was surprised to read your statement that you believe the article in question will have a damaging effect upon the business of the tourist camps you mention. In fact, I feel that the legitimate tourist camps of the country have not only not been damaged, but the article in question has been and will be of benefit to them.

As you indicate in your letter, I did definitely state, as a reading of the article will disclose, that there are reputable camps operated in an efficient, decent manner by business men of recognized integrity. One quotation, for instance, is "Of course, there are hundreds of tourist camps run by honest, alert, civic-minded persons who have made heavy investments in this new business. To these, the Federal Bureau of Investigation extends its gratitude for their wholehearted cooperation in the capture of badly wanted fugitives." I do not see how I could have been more explicit in recognizing the constructively minded persons who operate legitimate camps. May I also call your attention to a statement in the same article to the effect that "Law Enforcement, working in conjunction with the owners of honest establishments, has a definite responsibility to outlaw the renegade tourist camp." The latter statement is the keynote of the entire article.

I am of the positive opinion that nothing is of greater benefit to the legitimate, high-minded, efficient members of any organization than to eliminate from these organizations or vocations the unworthy or criminally inclined individuals who bring discredit upon decent, law abiding citizens - not only discredit, but financial loss. Certainly I believe that to call attention to conditions which are not only undesirable, but detrimental to morals and law and order in general, is rendering

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMM-FBI
JAN 23 1940
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

cc-Courtney Ryley Cooper (under separate cover)
Sumner Blossom

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

a service to those engaged in legitimate industry and constitutes a duty that I owe, as a law enforcement executive, to the country at large, as well as to those engaged in any specific vocation.

All organizations--law enforcement, industrial, commercial, agricultural--have in their ranks persons who bring discredit upon worthy callings. I can think of no greater benefit to those interested in the real success of these callings than to so clearly and accurately as possible depict the conditions which are obviously undesirable and detrimental. This I have endeavored to do in the article in the American Magazine.

I sincerely trust that the foregoing will fully explain my views in this matter. You may be assured that it is not my desire to harm any individuals except those engaged in practices detrimental to law and order.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

OFFICERS
J. B. SNIDER
PRESIDENT
CHARLES B. KEELER
VICE-PRESIDENT
R. C. WILLIAMS
VICE-PRESIDENT
HARRY W. CLARK
SECRETARY

COAHOMA COUNTY

Chamber of Commerce

OPERATING FOR THE AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND CIVIC DEVELOPMENT OF COAHOMA COUNTY

CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI

DIRECTORS
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Anderson
A. L. Block
Mr. Clegg Bobo
Ed. C. Brewer
Mr. Lard Humber
Chas. B. Keeler
Mr. Cole McGwaren
John McKee
Mr. Chas. A. Sisson
C. G. Smith
Mr. J. B. Snider
Mr. Connell Sykes
P. F. Williams
Mr. R. C. Williams
Lu Wilie
Mr. Rendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

January 16, 1940

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It has been called to our attention that you recently wrote an article in the American Magazine and mentioned tourist courts as places of crime. We realize that you stated in your article there were exceptions to the rule that tourist courts were breeding places for crime, but nevertheless, we believe that your exceptions were not strong enough.

Clarksdale has two modern tourist courts and we are thoroughly convinced that both of these places are of the highest type. We consider them a credit to this community and we believe that your article will have a damaging effect upon the business of these two camps. The words of a man as well known as you certainly have an effect upon the American public and your article has the tourist camp trade of America a 'black-eye'. Clarksdale and Coahoma County appreciates the wonderful work which you have done in ridding America of the so-called gangster, and we feel that you have done the tourist camps of America a great injustice.

Hoping you will give this matter your sincere consideration, I am

Yours truly,

Harry W. Clark

Harry W. Clark, Secretary

HWC/c

cc - 1-3-2-40 & pleadings
cc - Cooper & Fox

Harry W. Clark

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-56

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 JAN 20 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

-568

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT

CLARKSDALE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

★

- Modern Airport
- Stadium, Municipal Swimming Pool and Baseball Park.
- Federal Court Seat.
- Reference, Circulating and School Libraries.
- Population, 12,500.
- Six Schools with 79 Faculty Members.

FROM THE

Mississippi Delta

- Most Fertile Land in the World!
- Largest Producer in America of Long Staple Cotton ! ! !
- The Home of Southern Hospitality ! ! !
- America's Most Productive Feed Producing Area ! ! !
- Fat Cattle can be produced cheaper per pound than in most any other section of America. ! ! !

Compliments of
COAHOMA COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Clarksdale, Mississippi

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT

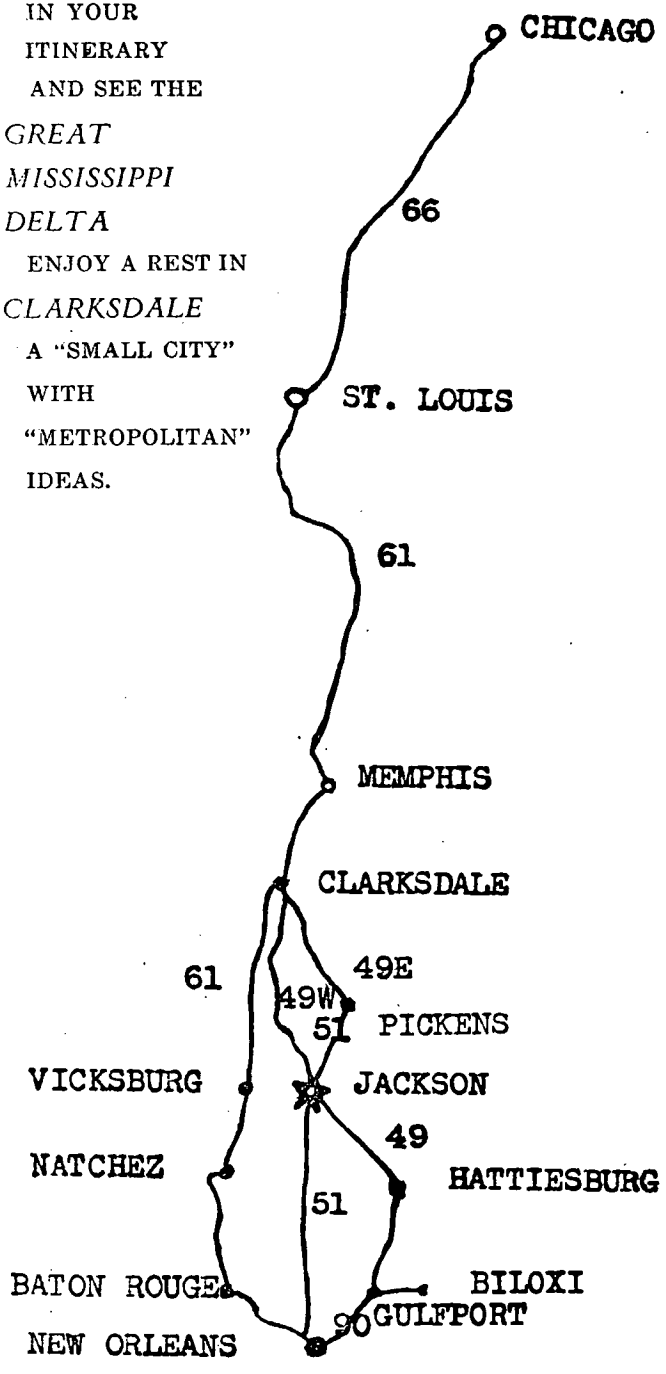
Coahoma County

★

- No Flood in Coahoma County since 1897.
- Originated Annual Cotton Festival.
- Location of Moon Lake—Mississippi's most Beautiful Natural Lake.
- Population of 50,000.
- Strong Banking Institutions.
- Agricultural High School for Colored.

Include Coahoma County

IN YOUR
ITINERARY
AND SEE THE
GREAT
MISSISSIPPI
DELTA
ENJOY A REST IN
CLARKSDALE
A "SMALL CITY"
WITH
"METROPOLITAN"
IDEAS.



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

94-3-4-20-568

CC-150

LBN:MLJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

94-3-4-20-564

JANUARY 25, 1940

NOTED
FML:

Transmit the following message to:

RECORDED

MR. ALBERT BARKER
21 NORTH MASON AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

ABSENCE FROM MY OFFICE PREVENTED ME FROM ACKNOWLEDGING YOUR WIRE OF JANUARY NINETEENTH UNTIL THE PRESENT. REGRET I WILL NOT BE IN CHICAGO ANYTIME IN NEAR FUTURE AND NOT POSSIBLE FOR SPECIAL AGENTS ASSIGNED CHICAGO OFFICE TO EXPRESS OPINION ON PLAY. SINCERELY

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

cc Chicago

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/[illegible]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Miss Carey

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 25 1940
WESTERN UNION

6 48/P

SENT VIA _____ _____ M Per _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 25 1940
WESTERN UNION

BI 72 1-25-40 6-48 PM GOVT TWS

MR ALBERT BARKER

21 NORTH MASON AVENUE

CHICAGO ILLINOIS

ABSENCE FROM MY OFFICE PREVENTED ME FROM ACKNOWLEGXXXX ACKNOWLEDGING YOUR WIRE OF JANUARY NINETEENTH UNTIL THE PRESENT. REGRET I WILL NOT EXXXX BE IN CHICAGO ANYTIME IN NEAR FUTURE AND NOT POSSIBLE FOR SPECIAL AGENTS ASSIGNED CHICAGO OFFICE TO EXPRESS OF XXX OPINION ON PLAY. SICXXXX SINCERELY

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

BIS 72

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 19 1940
WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

RBI9-10WHLONG

WH25 86 DL WV CHICAGO ILL JAN 19 242P

G EDGAR HOOVER FBI JUSTICE

RE YOURS AND COOPERS CAMPS OF CRIME AND PREVIOUS FACTUAL STORIES RE CABIN CAMPS YOU WILL BE INTERESTED IN STAGE PLAY TITLED "OVERNIGHT" BY ALBERT BARKER WILL BE PREVIEWED IN CHICAGO PRIOR TO BROADWAY SHOWING STOP OVERNIGHT IS EXPOSE OF CAMP SUTUATION IF YOU ARE IN CITY FEBRUARY FIRST OR SECOND INVITE YOUR ATTENDANCE STOP WOULD ALSO SUGGEST CHICAGO MAN COVER SHOW AS MY GUEST PLEASE ADVISE THIS IS NOT FOR PUBLICITY IN ANY WAY ASBUREAUS OPINION AND SUGGESTIONS WILL BE APPRECIATED IN IMPROVING SCRIPT

ALBERT BARKER.

606P

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-569

TOLSON
HENDON
NICHOLS

Memo Mr. Tolson
Ack/Wire
1/25

Ack/wire
1/24/40
JPG

no record files section

Copy to Mr Tolson

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 19 1940

WESTERN UNION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/tcf

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
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RBI9-10WHLONG

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ALBERT BARKER.

606P

HN:VH

RECORDED

January 17, 1940

94-3-4-2-570

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB

Dear Ryley:

For your information I am transmitting herewith a copy of a communication dated January 15th from Senator Charles W. Tobey, who forwarded to this Bureau a letter dated January 13th received by him from Mr. Philip S. Willey, President of the New Hampshire Cabin Owners' Association, Incorporated. This letter is another in reference to the article appearing in the February issue of the American Magazine concerning tourist camps. A copy of my reply to Senator Tobey is also enclosed.

With best wishes, as ever,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 JAN 20 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 18 1940
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

HN:VH

January 17, 1940

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-370

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York City

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/tmg

Dear Bloss:

I am transmitting herewith a copy of a communication dated January 15th, from Senator Charles W. Tobey, who forwarded to this Bureau a letter dated January 13th, received by him from Mr. Philip S. Willey, President of the New Hampshire Cabin Owners' Association, Incorporated. This letter is another in reference to the article appearing in the February issue of the American Magazine concerning tourist camps. A copy of my reply to Senator Tobey is also enclosed.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

91-5-7

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 JAN 20 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Loster
Mr. Nendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 18 1940
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

HN:VH

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-570

January 17, 1940

Honorable Charles W. Tobey
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/MD

My dear Senator:

I have your communication of January 15th enclosing a copy of a letter received by you under date of January 15th from Mr. Philip S. Willey, President of the New Hampshire Cabin Owners' Association, Incorporated. I note that this refers to the article appearing in the February issue of the American Magazine, entitled "Camps of Crime."

I was surprised to read that Mr. Willey considers that camps of the type operated by himself and his associates have been damaged in any manner whatsoever by the article in question. In fact, I feel that the legitimate tourist camps have not only not been damaged, but the article in question has been and will be of benefit to them.

May I point out that a reading of the article will disclose a very definite statement to the effect that there are reputable camps operated in an efficient, decent manner by business men of recognized integrity. One quotation, for instance, is "Of course, there are hundreds of tourist camps run by honest, alert, civic-minded persons who have made heavy investments in this new business. To these, the Federal Bureau of Investigation extends its gratitude for their wholehearted cooperation in the capture of badly wanted fugitives." I do not see how I could have been more explicit in recognizing the constructively minded persons who operate legitimate camps. May I also call your attention to a statement in the same article to the effect that "Law enforcement, working in conjunction with the owners of honest establishments, has a definite responsibility to outlaw the renegade tourist camp." The latter statement is the keynote of the entire article.

I am of the positive opinion that nothing is of greater benefit to the legitimate, high-minded, efficient members of any organization than to eliminate from these organizations or vocations the unworthy or criminally inclined individuals who bring discredit upon decent, law abiding citizens—not only discredit, but financial loss. Certainly I believe that to call attention to conditions which are not only undesirable, but

Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MAILED
JAN 18 1940
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

detrimental to morals and law and order in general, in rendering a service to those engaged in legitimate industry and constitutes a duty that I owe, as a law enforcement executive, to the country at large, as well as to those engaged in any specific vocation.

All organizations--law enforcement, industrial, commercial, agricultural--have in their ranks persons who bring discredit upon worthy callings. I can think of no greater benefit to those interested in the real success of these callings than to as clearly and accurately as possible depict the conditions which are obviously undesirable and detrimental. This I have endeavored to do in the article in the American Magazine.

I sincerely trust that the foregoing will fully explain my views in this matter. Any interested persons may be assured that it is not my desire to harm any individuals except those engaged in practices detrimental to law and order.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Crowl _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Lester _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Soars _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____
_____

BURTON K. WHEELER, MONT., CHAIRMAN
ELLISON D. SMITH, S. C.
ROBERT F. WAGNER, N. Y.
ALBEN W. BARKLEY, KY.
M. M. NEELY, W. VA.
HOMER T. BONE, WASH.
VIC DONAHEY, OHIO
SHERMAN MINTON, IND.
HARRY S. TRUMAN, MO.
CHARLES O. ANDREWS, FLA.
EDWIN C. JOHNSON, COLO.
HARRY H. SCHWARTZ, WYO.
LISTER HILL, ALA.
ERNEST LUNDEEN, MINN.
TOM STEWART, TENN.
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WARREN R. AUSTIN, VT.
HENRIK SHIPSTEAD, MINN.
CHARLES W. TOBEY, N. H.
CLYDE M. REED, KANS.
CHAN GURNEY, S. DAK.

M. W. MITCHELL, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

January 15, 1940

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. Philip S. Willey, President of the New Hampshire Cabin Owners' Association, Inc. which refers to an article written by you and published in the February issue of THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

In view of his request, I am submitting a copy of this letter to you and would appreciate it if you would write me a letter with regard to his complaint in order that I may transmit the same to him.

Sincerely yours,

Chas. W. Tobey

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-570

TOLSON FOUR HENDON

Tourist camps

LENOLD

and to Sen. C. W. Tobey
letter to Cooper
& Blasson
1/17/40

C-O-P-Y

N. H. CABIN OWNERS' ASSOCIATION INC.

Officers

President
Philip S. Willey
Comfort Cabins, West Campton

Vice-President
M. S. Wallace
Wallace Grove, Hollis

Secretary-Treasurer
Mrs. Chas. H.Batchelder
Camp City, Woodstock

Board of Governors

R. W. Gordon

E. C. Forsythe

J. C. Bradbury

C. E. Brown

Mrs. R. B. Johnson

H. F. Weir

January 13, 1940

Honorable Charles W. Tobey
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Tobey:

After I received my February issue of the American Magazine, I was dumbfounded to find an article supposedly written by J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the F. B. I., under the title "Camps of Crime."

I don't know of a state in the union that has so many overnight cabins as the State you represent in Washington, New Hampshire. I have been honored for the past several years with the office of President of our Association and during that time, and in fact for the past ten years, I have never known of anything happening in our State or in New England that in any way compares to this story.

I cannot understand any man enjoying a federal position that would write a friend, to say nothing of having it published in one of America's favorite magazines, such an attack on any industry.

I wonder if Mr. Hoover's memory is so short that he has forgotten where the Mellen-Fabre Bandits were caught. It was in a prominent New York City Hotel. I wonder if he has forgotten the fact that the bandits his officers shot down in Maine were staying at a hotel and not tourist cabins.

This is one of the most outrageous attacks on an innocent industry that I have had come to my attention and one, that unless some steps are taken, stands to cost us thousands of dollars, and I would like to

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WZB/dg

94-3-4-20-570

call on you to have some of your office staff take this matter up with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and have them be more specific in where these doings have taken place and give New England a clean bill of health.

It is such an outrage on an industry that my limited education does not permit me to properly express my thoughts on paper and I sincerely hope there is some way that some of this damage can be corrected. I shall be very pleased to hear from you after you have gotten the story from the F. B. I.

Yesterday I called on the Superintendent of State Police Colbath and left him a copy of the magazine. He was dumbfounded by the attack and he is to write me a letter in regard to the situation as he has found it in New Hampshire.

I crossed over into Attorney General Tom Cheney's office and found Tom was out but presented a copy of the magazine to Miss Alexander, of whom you are well acquainted and she too was astonished at such an attack on our industry.

I shall be very glad to transmit to you a copy of their replies as to their experience with our industry in New Hampshire if their report would be of any use to you. Thanking you very much for any assistance that you can be to over two hundred honest, industrious, hardworking citizens of New Hampshire engaged in this business and who stand to take a substantial loss unless in some way we can get Mr. Hoover's department to follow this article with a corrective one.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Philip S. Willey

FOR THE CABIN OWNERS OF THE
STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

PSW/SHS

COPY (HW)

LBN:MLJ
26-44543-(19)

January 19, 1940

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-5 10X

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper

433 North Lakeview Drive

Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:

I was very glad to receive your letter of January 15th. I, too, have been somewhat pleased over the interest which has been engendered by the article in the February issue of the "American." The letters are pouring in and I am sending copies of all of them to Bloss and you.

I, too, thought the letter from Leo Moody of Gulfport, Mississippi, was rather interesting. You will recall that the case you had in mind involved the murder of Mr. J. O. Wolff, a member of the Gulfport, Mississippi, Police Department. In this particular instance it appears that six individuals arrived at Moody's Tourist Camp at 5:30 A. M. on September 7, 1937, awakening Bob Moody, the son of the owner. An individual who gave his name as C. A. Anderson registered for the party, stating that they were from Dallas, Texas.

The six men arrived in two cars and the individual giving his name as Anderson stated that four were going to stay at the Tourist Camp and two were going on. Young Moody assigned them to a cabin which had been designated "Mississippi". By 6:15 A. M., all six of the men were in the cabin. He did not pay any attention to the cabin until ten o'clock that morning when both cars were gone.

At about 5:30 that evening two of the men returned to the camp and when they could not locate the others in the cabin, asked Moody if he knew of their whereabouts. Moody informed them that they were not in the cottage at that time.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 26-44543-134X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WSB/dlg

In the meantime, Moody had received information of a gun battle wherein Officer Wolff was killed. Therefore, he endeavored to detain the two men at the tourist camp until he could notify the Gulfport Police Department. The men stated at the time that they would return within a few moments as they had an errand to perform and accordingly when they did return to the tourist camp, they were arrested by the Gulfport Police who had been called by Moody.

The cabin had been located in the meantime and a Special Agent, accompanied by a Gulfport Police Officer, processed the interior for latent fingerprints and while making this search located a .45 caliber pistol which had been hidden in a pillowcase. Subsequently, several other guns were found in one of the cars which members of this group operated.

It would appear that in this particular case the operators of the Tourist Camp were more than cooperative after their suspicions had been aroused. Of course, it does illustrate the evils that do exist.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

COPY (HW)

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER
Sebring, Florida

January 15

Dear Edgar:

I have your various letters with enclosures and I am glad to know that the tourist camp article is stirring up so much interest. I do believe that this will result in a lot of betterment all along the line.

Regarding the squawks, of course, they were inevitable, and I thought your answer to them was splendid.

Incidentally, I got quite a laugh out of the extensive squawk from Leo Moody of Gulfport, Miss., together with all the high-minded requirements of his association. If you will examine your files in connection with the capture and killing of several bankrobbers in Gulfport, you will find that they were able to pull off their job because, through the laxity prevailing at Moody's Tourist Camp, they could drive in, and be assigned quarters without the slightest surveillance. A gun was found in a cabin after one of this band, wounded, was able to come into the camp in his bloody condition, pack up and make a getaway, the only suspicion aroused at the time being that of another customer who thought the bandit was making a fast getaway to beat his bill.

Samezever

Ryley

ORIGINAL FILED IN 21-44543-134X

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4 20-5708

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 24 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON ELDON NICHOLS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

RECORDED LBN:MLJ
94-3-4-20-571

January 27, 1940

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Mr. Chalmers D. Horne
Post Office Box 5000
Jacksonville, Florida

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB

Dear Mr. Horne:

I appreciate your thoughtfulness in writing me as you did on January 18, 1940, with further reference to the article which recently appeared in the American Magazine.

As I informed you in my letter of January 12, 1940, I did not feel that my article in any way injured the standing of legitimate tourist camps. As a matter of fact, I am convinced that the legitimate camps will be aided materially if once the spotlight of public opinion is focused upon those tourist camps which are not properly regulated and which are frequented by criminals and ultimately cleaned up. As I pointed out in the article, there are many fine tourist camps operated on an efficient and businesslike basis.

I appreciate your invitation to visit one of your United Motor Courts and I should be very happy indeed to do so in the event the opportunity presents itself.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 29 1940
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(Copies sent to Courtney Ryley Cooper and Sumner Blossom under separate cover letter)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

HN:CSH-vh
94-3-4-20-572

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

RECORDED

January 31, 1940

Mr. T. R. Guyn
County Judge of Jessamine County
Nicholasville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Guyn:

I am in receipt of a copy of your letter of January 18th, addressed to the Editor, American Magazine, relative to the article concerning tourist camps which appeared in the February issue. I particularly note your reference to the "Lakeview Cottages," at Nicholasville, Kentucky, which are owned and operated by Miss Betty Hulett.

In response to the statements contained in your letter, I am attaching hereto a copy of my reply to a communication written by Miss Hulett. My reply, it is believed, thoroughly explains my views in this connection.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

cc-Courtney Ryley Cooper
Sumner Blossom (under separate cover)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WKB/dg

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
☆ FEB 1 1940 ☆
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
JAN 31 5 31 PM
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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

Jan 23, 1940.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Schildecker
Mr. Tracy
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Notation on letter by Mr. Cooper:

"Edgar:
This is the guy who says I took [illegible] from the Hotel Men's Assn for the Tourist Camp article. So I had my lawyer step on him.

Ryley...."

st

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dk

1 ENCL M

RECORDED

94-3-4-20-571

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 FEB 2 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON NICHOLS HENDON MISS GANDY



GREEN ACRES MOTOR COURT
JACKSONVILLE. FLA.
U. S. No. 1 at South City Limits
White Brick Colonial Tourist Cottages

678'06

THIS SPACE FOR WRITING MESSAGES

"GREEN ACRES", at Jacksonville, Fla.
2½ Miles South of River
U. S. No. 1 — Exact South City Limits
White Brick Colonial Cottages with Private Baths
Hot Water, Steam Heat, Inner Spring Mattresses, GRILL

"TICHNOR QUALITY VIEWS" MADE ONLY BY TICHNOR BROTHERS, INC BOSTON, MASS.

POST CARD

PLACE
ONE CENT
STAMP
HERE

MADE IN U. S. A

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-81 BY 9145 WEB/ES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAI
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WS

OFFICE AT
ACRES MOTOR COURT
U. S. NO. 1 AT EXACT SOUTH
CITY LIMITS)
3000 PHILLIPS HIGHWAY

Chalmers D. Horne

P. O. BOX 5006

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

January 18th, 1950.

GREEN ACRES MOTOR COURT
DELMAR COTTAGES
(ATLANTIC BEACH)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Chief, F.B.I.,
Washington, D.C.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

Dear Mr. Hoover:-

I wish to thak you very much for your letter 11th inst in answer to my letter 6th inst. relative to your article appearing in the American Magazine- "Camps of Crime".

I appreciate your statement in the last paragraph of your letter, and regret the reference to ulterior motives suggested. I did not know the gentlemen who collabrated with you in the artic but judge he or them to be employees of a magazine. Certainly no personal reference was intended.

I am sure that you did not intend to harm the high class properly run Auto Courts, such as are included in the United Motor Courts-, but the fact is, that you article has done us considerably more injury than you will ever know. I could site you one definite case on this. People who have never stayed at a Motor Court befor and who read your article, in some cases, I am afraid would be afraid to risk a trial--because, it might be a "Camp of Crime"

I am sure that a man of your type would like to rectify any damage that he unknowingly and unintentionally inflicted on and reputation others. Won't you spend the night at any one of our United Motor Courts, and get a first hand impression? I am sure that any of our members would be delighted to have you as their guest-- Then, how about having an article written on your personal impressions?

This would be a "big" thing for you to do and would certainly be appreciated by a large group of decent hard working American Citizens of the type, whom I feel you would be proud to call friends.

Yours very truly,

Chalmers D. Horne

(Chalmers D. Horne)

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

OFFICE AT
[redacted] ACRES MOTOR COURT
U. S. NO. 1 AT EXACT SOUTH
CITY LIMITS)
3000 PHILLIPS HIGHWAY

Chalmers D. Horne
P. O. BOX 5006
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

GREEN ACRES MOTOR COURT
DELMAR COTTAGES
(ATLANTIC BEACH)

January 18th, 1940.

Mr. Joe D. Kinsey,
Tropical State Bank Bldg.,
Sebring, Florida.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WRB/dag

Dear Sir:-

I have just read your letter to me under date January 18th, and wish to state that I have never heard of the gentleman you mention, have never seen his name in print (that I can recall) and certainly have no desire to hurt the character or reputation of this gentleman or anyone else.

If my letter was interpreted as being in any way detrimental to anyone's character, I want to hasten to apologize or retract any statement that you or anyone else might take exception to.

I assure you that there was no malicious statement intentionally made, but I did want to point out to Mr. J.Edgar Hoover the tremendous damage that he has unintentionally inflicted upon the higher class Motor Courts all over the United States.

Should your client be in the State of Florida, I would appreciate it very much, if you will extend to him an invitation on my behalf to stop over night at Green Acres Motor Court as my guest, at his first opportunity, and I believe that he will be so well pleased that a constructive article on this type of business might appear in print at some later date.

Thanking you very much for bringing this matter to my attention, in the fair manner that you have, I am,

Yours very truly,

Chalmers D. Horne
(Chalmers D. Horne)

Copy to:
Mr. J.Edgar Hoover,
Chief, F.B.I., Washington, D.C.

94-3-4-20-571

OFFICE AT
GREEN ACRES MOTOR COURT
(U. S. NO. 1 AT EXACT SOUTH
CITY LIMITS)
3000 PHILLIPS HIGHWAY

Chalmers D. Horne
P. O. BOX 5006
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

GREEN ACRES MOTOR COURT
DELMAR COTTAGES
(ATLANTIC BEACH)

January 18th, 1940.

Mr. Joe D. Kinsey,
Tropical State Bank Bldg.,
Sebring, Florida.

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Thanking you very much for bringing this matter to my attention, in the fair manner that you have, I am,

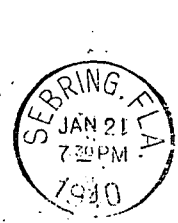
Yours very truly,

Chalmers D. Horne

(Chalmers D. Horne)

Copy to:
Mr. J.Edgar Hoover,
Chief, F.B.I., Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 0145 WEB/AR





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

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

SEBRING, FLORIDA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-82 BY 9145 WAB/bcg

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichol
Mr. Fosc
Mr. Quinn
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gan

T. R. GUYN
COUNTY JUDGE OF JESSAMINE COUNTY
NICHOLASVILLE, KENTUCKY

January 18, 1940

Editor,
The American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York City

Dear Sir:

In the February issue of the American Magazine, you have published an article titled "Camps of Crime." We have a court in our county to which your article does not apply but which is suffering because of the adverse publicity given in your publication.

It was upon my advice and with my hearty approval that Miss Betty Hulett bought property and built her court, "Lakeview Cottages." She has run this place on a high moral standard and it is recommended by Duncan Hines, United Motor Courts, and the American Automobile Association. Also, the State Patrolmen and the law enforcement officers of Nicholasville, Jessamine County, Lexington and Fayette County without reservations.

I have known Miss Hulett's family for 35 years and I have known her since her infancy. She is a high type, moral young woman and I am glad to have her and her court in my county. However, I am regretful that she and many others like her must suffer because of an article that is giving many tourists a mistaken impression of tourist courts.

Yours very truly,

T. R. Guyn

T. R. Guyn
County Judge

CC to J. Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

no fence see writes 1/25/40 - dc

ans 1-31-40 cc - Cooper Blossom

T.R. Guyn no other record 1/30/40 gc

no record on Lakeview cottages nor Betty Hulett other than 94-3-4-20-572 573 574 1-30-40

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-57

2 JAN 23 1940

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON HENDON NICHOLS MISS G

Copy of letter to the E[redacted]tor of The American Magazine written by T. [redacted] Guyn, County Judge, Nicholasville, Kentucky, protesting article by Director, stating Court suffering because of the adverse publicity given in publication. States article gives many tourists a mistaken impression of tourist courts.

dls

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

THE EDITOR'S OFFICE
THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE
NEW YORK

January 18, 1940

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Nease
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Dear Edgar:

Thanks for sending me along copies of the correspondence from people who are objecting to the Tourist Camp article.

We, too, have had a considerable number of protests, but that was to be expected, and if the article will serve to focus the attention of the States and local communities on the necessity for better regulation and supervision of these road-side camps, the article will have served a very real need. Personally, I can't get very much excited about such letters, because it has been my experience that people squeel loudest when the shoe pinches a bit.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Sumner Blossom

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

SB:D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-28-57 2
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 FEB 7 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON FOUR NICHOLS MISS GANDY

HN:CSH
94-3-4-20-573

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

RECORDED

January 31, 1940

Miss Betty Hulett
Lakeview Cottages
Nicholasville, Kentucky

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/MG

Dear Miss Hulett:

I am in receipt of a copy of your letter of January 29th, addressed to the Editor of the American Magazine, relative to the article appearing in the February issue, entitled "Gangs of Crime." I desire to thank you for the frank expression of your views relative to the article in question.

I am surprised to read that you feel this article was most unfair to operators of tourist camps who are running respectable places. In fact, I feel that the legitimate tourist camps have not only not been damaged, but the article in question has been and will be of benefit to them.

May I point out that a reading of the article will disclose a very definite statement to the effect that there are reputable camps operated in an efficient, decent manner by business men of recognized integrity. One question, for instance, is "Of course, there are hundreds of tourist camps run by honest, alert, civic-minded persons who have made heavy investments in this new business. To these, the Federal Bureau of Investigation extends its gratitude for their wholehearted cooperation in the capture of badly wanted fugitives." I do not see how I could have been more explicit in recognizing the constructively minded persons who operate legitimate camps. May I also call your attention to a statement in the same article to the effect that "Law Enforcement, working in conjunction with the owners of honest establishments, has a definite responsibility to outlaw the racketeer tourist camp." The latter statement is the keynote of the entire article.

I am of the positive opinion that nothing is of greater benefit to the legitimate, high-minded, efficient members of any organization than to clamp to from those organizations or vocations the unworthy or criminally inclined individuals who bring discredit upon decent, law abiding citizens not only discredit, but financial loss. Certainly I believe, to conditions which are not only undesirable, but detrimental to morale and law and order in general, is rendering a service to those engaged in legitimate industry and constitutes a duty which I owe as an enforcement executive, to the country at large.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
FEB 1 1940
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

cc - Colonel Harvey Cooper and
Sumner Blossom (under separate cover)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

as well as to those engaged in any specific vocation.

All organizations--law enforcement, industrial, commercial, agricultural--have in their ranks persons who bring discredit upon worthy callings. I can think of no greater benefit to those interested in the real success of these callings than to as clearly and accurately as possible depict the conditions which are obviously undesirable and detrimental. This I have endeavored to do in the article in the American Magazine.

I sincerely trust that the foregoing will fully explain my views in this matter. You may be assured that it is not my desire to harm any individuals except those engaged in practices detrimental to law and order.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Crowl _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Lester _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sears _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

"In the Heart of the Blue Grass"

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tam
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tam
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MISS BETTY HULETT

TELEPHONE 30

LAKEVIEW COTTAGES

MODERN TOURIST SERVICE
U. S. ROUTE 27
MEMBER: UNITED MOTOR COURTS

NICHOLASVILLE, KENTUCKY

January 18, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

Editor
The American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York City

Dear Sir:

I have read your recent article titled "Camps of Crime" and, in my opinion, it is most unfair to those Tourist Court Operators who are running respectable places and trying to make an honest living. How can we who hope to attract tourist to our places hope for any degree of success as long as the bona fide traveller warned to stay away from our places? Any tourist who had never stayed in a court would be afraid to do so after reading such an article by a man as prominent as J. Edgar Hoover.

I have been in business at Lakeview Cottages for two and one-half years. My rules are much more rigid that those enforced by any hotel in any surrounding towns. My place is for tourists only and no local people are allowed. Since your February issue appeared, my business has declined by about 50 per cent. How can a decent, respectable person be expected to make a living when such adverse publicity is given in a magazine as widely read as yours? I presume that the trade in the low rate camp has increased since you so kindly pointed out that they were safe hideouts for criminals.

Have you ever heard of the International Motor Court Association and the United Motor Courts? If not, I should advise that you inform yourself as to their rules and activities and the requirements governing membership in the organization. Mr. Hoover and you should have been better informed on your subject as the United Motor Courts should have been given credit for their rigid supervision and their efforts to see that the motor court industry is kept on the highest possible plane.

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20

Is the reputation of the hotels so impeccable that no criminals are ever found there? Are there never any murders in hotels? That isn't the way I read it in my daily papers.

ans 1-31-40 CC-Cooper + Blossom-Hn

Lakeview Cottages

94-3-4-20 572, 573, 574,

"In the Heart of the Blue Grass"

MISS BETTY HULETT TELEPHONE 30

LAKEVIEW COTTAGES

MODERN TOURIST SERVICE

U. S. ROUTE 27

MEMBER: UNITED MOTOR COURTS

NICHOLASVILLE, KENTUCKY

It is my opinion that Mr. Hoover is a good F. B. I. man, but if it is necessary for him to ruin decent business people in order to get publicity and in order for your magazine to get enough material to print, it seems that both the American Magazine and the F. B. I. would profit by a change in set-up.

It is my belief that your article will cause the so-called Camps of Crime to flourish and will bankrupt many of those that are respectable.

Yours very truly,

Betty Hulett

(Miss) Betty Hulett
Owner-Manager
Lakeview Cottages

Copy to J. Edgar Hoover

HN:CSH-vh
94-3-4-20-574

January 31, 1940

RECORDED

Mr. John C. Watts
County Attorney
Nicholasville, Kentucky

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/MG

Dear Mr. Watts:

I am in receipt of a copy of your letter of January 19th, addressed to the Crowell Publishing Company, Publishers of the American Magazine, relative to the article concerning tourist camps which appeared in the February issue. I particularly note your reference to the "Lakeview Cottages," at Nicholasville, Kentucky, which are owned and operated by Miss Betty Hulett.

In response to the statements contained in your letter, I am attaching hereto a copy of my reply to a communication written by Miss Hulett. My reply, it is believed, thoroughly explains my views in this connection.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

cc-Courtney Ryley Cooper (under separate cover)

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FILED
☆ FEB 1 1940 ☆
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

JOHN C. WATTS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
NICHOLASVILLE, KENTUCKY

January 19, 1940

Crowell Publishing Company, Publishers
The American Magazine
250 Park Ave.
New York City

Gentlemen:

For the past two years, Miss Betty Hulett has owned and operated "Lakeview Cottages" at Nicholasville, Kentucky. The establishment is one of the best in the State and is managed efficiently. It is run on a high moral basis, catering to tourists only.

The owner is a graduate of the University of Kentucky and was Alumni Secretary of that institution for three years. She is well liked and is respected by the citizens of this community.

Since your article "Camps of Crime" appeared, Miss Hulett reports that her court has suffered a decline in tourist trade. We are proud to have this court in our county and deeply resent your article.

Yours very truly,

John C Watts

John C. Watts
County Attorney

CC to J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlf

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tam
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Ta
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECORDED & INDEXED
94-3-4-20-574
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 JAN 23 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
HENDON
MISS GANDY

RCH:VP
94-3-4-20-575

January 27, 1940

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WRB/dcg

Dear Bloss:

I am again enclosing copies of communications in reference to the article, "Camps of Crime," which I thought you might be interested in having.

With kindest personal regards,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 29 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Looney
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RCH:VP
94-3-4-20-575

January 27, 1940

RECORDED

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:

I am enclosing a copy of an additional letter which I have received, under date of January 19, 1940, from Mr. Will E. Holbein, Secretary of the Montana Cabin Camp Owners Association, Kalispell, Montana, in reference to our article.

I am also enclosing a copy of my reply, and both have been sent to Bloss.

With kindest regards,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/[illegible]

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gladis
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hender
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn
Tour Room
Mr. Tra[illegible]
Miss Gan[illegible]

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 29 1940
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JAN 27 3 04 PM '40
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

RCH:VP
94-3-4-20-575

RECORDED

January 29, 1940

Mr. Will E. Holbein
Secretary
Montana Cabin Camp Owners Association
Kalispell, Montana

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/[illegible]

Dear Mr. Holbein:

I have received your letter of January 19, 1940, concerning the article in the February issue of the American Magazine entitled "Camps of Crime."

I was surprised to read that you consider that cabin camps of the type which you operate have been damaged in any manner by the article in question. As a matter of fact, I feel that the legitimate tourist camps have not only not been damaged, but the article has been and will be of benefit to them.

A reading of the article will disclose that I definitely stated that there are reputable camps operated in an efficient, decent manner by businessmen of recognized integrity. One quotation from the article, for instance, is "Of course, there are hundreds of tourist camps run by honest, alert, civic-minded persons who have made heavy investments in this new business. To these, the Federal Bureau of Investigation extends its gratitude for their wholehearted cooperation in the capture of badly wanted fugitives." I do not see how I could have been more explicit in recognizing the constructively-minded persons who operate the legitimate tourist camps. May I also call your attention to a statement in the same article to the effect that "Law enforcement, working in conjunction with the owners of honest establishments, has a definite responsibility to outlaw the renegade tourist camp." The latter statement is the keynote of the entire article.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Lade
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Zeal
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Beaver
Mr. McIntyre
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

JAN 30 1940

FEB 1 1940

Nothing is of greater benefit to the legitimate, high-minded, efficient members of any organization than to eliminate the unworthy or criminally-inclined individuals who bring discredit upon decent, law-abiding citizens. Certainly I believe that to call attention to conditions which are not only undesirable but detrimental to morals and law and order in general is rendering a service to those engaged in legitimate industry and constitutes a duty that I owe, as a law enforcement executive, to the country at large, as well as those engaged in any specific vocation.

All organizations -- law enforcement, industrial, commercial, agricultural -- have in their ranks persons who bring discredit upon worthy callings. I can think of no greater benefit to those interested in the real success of these callings than to do clearly and accurately as possible depict the conditions which are obviously undesirable and detrimental. This I have endeavored to do in the article in the American Magazine.

You may rest assured that I have always deeply appreciated the excellent and valuable cooperation afforded this Bureau upon occasions by the many law-abiding, patriotic citizens engaged in this vocation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper (with cover letter)
Mr. Lodd Mr. Sumner Blossom (with cover letter)
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan (The copies to Mr. Cooper and Mr. Blossom
Mr. Glavin were identical with the yellow beneath
Mr. Harbo this copy, the last paragraph being changed)
Mr. Lester
Mr. Headon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RCH:VP
94-3-4-20-575

January 27, 1940

Mr. Will E. Holbein
Secretary
Montana Cabin Camp Owners Association
Kalispell, Montana

Dear Mr. Holbein:

I have received your letter of January 19, 1940, concerning the article in the February issue of the American Magazine entitled "Camps of Crime."

I was surprised to read that you consider that cabin camps of the type which you operate have been damaged in any manner by the article in question. As a matter of fact, I feel that the legitimate tourist camps have not only not been damaged, but the article has been and will be of benefit to them.

A reading of the article will disclose that I definitely stated that there are reputable camps operated in an efficient, decent manner by businessmen of recognized integrity. One quotation from the article, for instance, is "Of course, there are hundreds of tourist camps run by honest, alert, civic-minded persons who have made heavy investments in this new business. To these, the Federal Bureau of Investigation extends its gratitude for their wholehearted cooperation in the capture of badly wanted fugitives." I do not see how I could have been more explicit in recognizing the constructively-minded persons who operate the legitimate tourist camps. May I also call your attention to a statement in the same article to the effect that "Law enforcement, working in conjunction with the owners of honest establishments, has a definite responsibility to outlaw the renegade tourist camp." The latter statement is the keynote of the entire article.

rewritten 1-29-40

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E.
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Ocn
Mr. Tr
Mr. Cla
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tone Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dy

Nothing is of greater benefit to the legitimate, high-minded, efficient members of any organization than to eliminate the unworthy or criminally-inclined individuals who bring discredit upon decent, law-abiding citizens. Certainly I believe that to call attention to conditions which are not only undesirable but detrimental to morals and law and order in general is rendering a service to those engaged in legitimate industry and constitutes a duty that I owe, as a law enforcement executive, to the country at large, as well as those engaged in any specific vocation.

All organizations -- law enforcement, industrial, commercial, agricultural -- have in their ranks persons who bring discredit upon worthy callings. I can think of no greater benefit to those interested in the real success of these callings than to as clearly and accurately as possible depict the conditions which are obviously undesirable and detrimental. This I have endeavored to do in the article in the American Magazine.

You may rest assured that I have always deeply appreciated the excellent cooperation which has been rendered to this service by the legitimate members of your vocation.

Sincerely yours,

cc-Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper (with cover letter)
Mr. Sumner Blossom (with cover letter)

J. W. STALEY, Glacier Park, Montana
President

WILL E. HOLBEIN, Kalispell, Mont.
Secretary

Depositary
Conrad National Bank
Kalispell, Montana

MONTANA CABIN CAMP OWNERS ASSOCIATION
Pledged to Service

Office of
The Secretary
Kalispell

Mr. Nathan ...
Mr. M. A. Som...
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Coffey ....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Glavin ....
Mr. Harbo ....
Mr. Lester ....
Mr. Hendon....
Mr. McIntire ...
Mr. Nichols....
Mr. Rosen ....
Mr. Quinn Tam
Tour Room ....
Mr. Tracy.....
Miss Gandy....

January 19, 1940

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/MLF

Dear Mr. Hoover:--

I was profoundly shocked and surprised to read your article, "Camps of Crime" which was printed in the February number of The American Magazine.

The article was so manifestly unfair that I think you did not give it the thought that you should have, or else you have been imposed upon by someone.

The tourist camp has become a necessary institution in the United States. First--because the hotel men would not build new hotels to take care of the constantly increasing tourist travel, and, Second--because they would not adjust their rates so motor tourists could afford to stay in their hotels. Here in Montana the last hotel to be constructed was at Bozeman. Since that time possibly 300 tourist camps have been constructed , and from the fact that most of them have been paying ventures, it seems to us that they were necessary.

The Montana Cabin Camp Owners Association since its inception has striven to make all our tourist camps models in every way, and from my best knowledge there is only one, or possibly two of the 515 camps in this state that have deliberately harbored off-color characters. But we have even gone further, and instructed our legislative committee last October to draw up a new by-law providing that any tourist camp owners belonging to our Association who is convicted of a felony will be automatically dropped from the membership roll permanently.

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-

Further, at our convention last March in Missoula, we had Mr. W. G. Banister, FBI Agent at Butte, the Chief of Police of the City of Missoula, and the Sheriff of Missoula County, appear on our program and tell us how we could cooperate with them. We also adopted a registration card that met with the approval of Mr. Banister.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIG... JAN 24 1940 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUST...

TOLSON BOARDMAN GANDY

In your article, "Camps of Crime" you fail to state that "Lucky" Luciano, perhaps our greatest criminal, was an honored guest at one of the swankiest hotels in New York City until Mr. Dewey flushed him out of it, and

that the more or less notorious Alphone Capone made his headquarters in one of the principal hotel in Chicago until convicted of evading the income tax laws.

Then you proceed to state that the AAA lists only the really honest, law-abiding camps in the country. What of the travel bureaus of the oil companies of the country? They also have lists of accredited tourist camps, and they are not all members of the AAA. My experience has been that about any one who has the price ca n secure the AAA emblem.

We have tourist camps in Montana that cost $30,000, $40,000 and $50,000. Is it reasonable that a man or group of men would spend that much money to furnish a safe harbor for the criminal element?

You will also remember that Karpis, one of his pals and their two molls holed up in a school house at Western Star, Ohio one night. Must all c ountry s chool houses also be taboo because of that?

Frankly, Mr. Hoover, I feel that you owe the great majority of the tourist campowners of the country an apology through The American Magazine. The whole article smacks of poor judgment on your part, and I a m surprised that The American Magazine published it in its present form.

As far as the Montana tourist camps are concerned your article, "Camps of Crime" is untrue, full of venom and will no doubt create a feeling among the owners that you have either been misinformed or imposed upon by someone who had an axe to grind. I have always had such a high regard for you that I cannot believe that you were imposed upon.

Yours very t ruly

Will E. Holbein

Will E. Holbein
Executive Secretary

HN:CSH
94-3-4-20-

January 19, 1940

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:

I am transmitting herewith, for your information, some additional copies of letters received relative to the article in the American Magazine concerning tourist camps, together with copies of my replies thereto. These letters are from the following individuals:

Letter from Mr. W. W. Simpson, Augusta, Georgia, dated January 13, 1940;
Letter from Mr. A. V. La Nasa, Hollywood Tourist Court, New Orleans, Louisiana, dated January 11, 1940; and
Letter from Mr. C. N. Clark, Clark's Hotel, Pasadena, California, dated January 10, 1940.

With best wishes, as always,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-576

JAN 23 1940

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dug

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Detroit - Michigan
January 23, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir

On January 23, 1940 I was visited at the Detroit Office by MR. LEONARD MORRISON, First Assistant to the Superintendent of the Detroit Board of Education, 1354 Broadway, telephone - Cherry 7150, Detroit, Michigan. MR. MORRISON stated that in a book recently written by COURTNEY RILEY COOPER entitled: "DESIGNS IN SCARLET" a paragraph appeared stating in effect that recently Federal men in Michigan conducted a raid in the public schools in a large city in Michigan (City unnamed in the book) and found a great quantity of marijauana in the lockers of the school children, in addition to a large quantity of contraceptive devices, cigarettes and other things of a similar nature.

MR. MORRISON stated that the Detroit Board of Education had been contacted by a large number of civic minded people and civic organizations who assumed that the large City mentioned in MR. COOPER's book was Detroit, and considerable pressure was brought to bear on the Detroit Board of Education. Consequently the Detroit Board of Education wrote a letter to the publishers of "DESIGNS IN SCARLET" to ascertain what City the paragraph referred to. The publisher referred the inquiry to COURTNEY RILEY COOPER and subsequently advised the Detroit Board of Education that MR. COOPER felt he could not divulge the name of the City inasmuch as he had procured this information from a confidential source, a Federal investigative agency, and could not divulge the source. Consequently MR. MORRISON came to this office to try to procure further information on the matter.

Routed to Rosen 1/25 initialed + ref'd.

I advised MR. MORRISON that this Bureau does not handle narcotic matters and that the raid mentioned in MR. COOPER's book, if conducted, was not conducted by members of this Bureau; that probably if such raid had occurred it had been conducted by Agents of the Bureau of Narcotics. I gave him the name of the local head of the Bureau of Narcotics.

This is being referred to you for your information.

Very truly yours

John S. Bugas
John S. Bugas
Special Agent in Charge

JSB/rrm

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-577
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 JAN 25 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Hendon
TWO

CT:ACS

January 23, 1940

50814

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:-

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed newspaper clipping which relates to efforts in Virginia to improve tourist camp conditions in the state.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WE B/dg

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Enclosure

Clipping from Times-Herald 1-23-40
3 star edition.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 24 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 JAN 27 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

New Orleans, La.
Jan. 22, 1940.

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

Dear Sir:

This will serve to confirm recent telephone conversation with MR. NICHOLS of the Bureau, when MR. NICHOLS advised that he desired certain information concerning one LEO MOODY, who is the owner of the United Motor Court, Gulfport, Mississippi, and that he recalled some incident wherein the United Motor Court, or MOODY, was involved in some case investigated by this office.

A search of the indices of this office failed to reflect anything concerning LEO MOODY, with the possible exception of a MOODY mentioned in the report of Special Agent C. E. WEEKS dated at New Orleans 9-20-37 in the case entitled "WILLIAM LOMAR HAIRSTON, with aliases (deceased); et al; NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT", Bureau file 26-44543, wherein it is reflected, on page 3, an interview had by Special Agent NELSON PERRY of this office with BOB MOODY, evidently the son of LEO MOODY, concerning the activities of the HAIRSTON gang while at Gulfport, Miss.

This information was transmitted by telephone to the secretary of MR. NICHOLS.

Very truly yours,

A. P. Kitchin

A. P. Kitchin,
Special Agent in Charge.

APK:WH
26-4216

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

This ser. only partially de-indexed 10-12-59 #24

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-578
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 JAN 25 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALLOWED COPY FILED IN 26-44543-135

January 22, 1940

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:

I am transmitting herewith a copy of a communication dated January 16th, from Mr. Harry W. Clark, Chamber of Commerce, Clarksdale, Mississippi. This letter is another in reference to the article appearing in the February issue of the American Magazine concerning tourist camps. A copy of my reply to Mr. Clark is also enclosed.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145WKB/kg

Enclosures

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-578X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 JAN 27 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 23 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

RECORDED HN:CSH-vh
94-3-4-20-580

January 29, 1940

Mr. Burt L. Udell
Spring Court
Wytheville, Virginia

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/RCR

Dear Mr. Udell:

I am in receipt of a copy of your letter of January 24th, addressed to the American Hotel Association, East Orange, New Jersey, relative to the article appearing in the February issue of the American Magazine entitled "Camps of Crime."

I was surprised to read that you consider that courts of the type which you operate have been damaged in any manner whatsoever by the article in question. In fact, I feel that the legitimate tourist camps have not only not been damaged, but the article in question has been and will be of benefit to them.

May I point out that a reading of the article will disclose a very definite statement to the effect that there are reputable camps operated in an efficient, decent manner by business men of recognized integrity. One quotation, for instance, is "Of course, there are hundreds of tourist camps run by honest, alert civic-minded persons who have made heavy investments in this new business. To these, the Federal Bureau of Investigation extends its gratitude for their wholehearted cooperation in the capture of badly wanted fugitives." I do not see how I could have been more explicit in recognizing the constructively minded persons who operate legitimate camps. May I also call your attention to a statement in the same article to the effect that "Law Enforcement, working in conjunction with the owners of honest establishments, has a definite responsibility to outlaw the renegade tourist camp." The latter statement is the keynote of the entire article.

I am of the positive opinion that nothing is of greater benefit to the legitimate, high-minded, efficient members of any organization than to eliminate from those organizations or vocations the unworthy or criminally inclined individuals who bring discredit upon decent, law abiding citizens—not only discredit, but financial loss. Certainly I believe that attention to conditions which are not only undesirable, but detrimental to morals and law and order in general, is rendering a service to those engaged in legitimate industry and constitutes a duty that I owe, as a law enforcement executive, to the country

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Soars
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 31 1940
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-to Courtney Ryley Cooper &
Sumner Blossom (under separate cover)

1

SPRING COURT

PHONE 190

WYTHEVILLE, VA.

January 24, 1940.

Mr. Nolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McN...
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/RW

American Motel Association,
10 Woodland Avenue,
East Orange, New Jersey.

Gentlemen:

I have just finished reading an article in the February issue of the American Magazine.

I have, and not because ("If the shoe fits, put it on."), taken particular exception to it.

I presume that as hard as the general run of magazines fight for articles from personages like J. Edgar Hoover, American had to pay quite a neat sum for said article.

Now, as for myself, I am just one person and one Tourist Court, but yours is an organization that is built up of camps and homes like my own. Your organization, thru your salesmen, made particular meat of the fact that you solicited only those camps whose morals and accommodations were of the highest. Not at all like the unfair advertising and mention of the AAA in the article who solicits several grades of camps, and of which less than one-fourth were unreservedly recommended.

RECORDED & INDEXED
94-3-4-20-58
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 26 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Have you, Motel, ever been slapped in the face with a dirty bar or dish-rag, If not, sit down and read this article. Ponder over the unfairness of it. It rather means that, with the circulation that American enjoys, every one of your members is almost obliged to have a parallel subscription with the AAA.

I pay taxes, you pay taxes, we have both invested money and hard work in an enterprise, which, thru the course of one year serves a goodly number of American Tourists, and American Magazine subscribers. People who in turn pay taxes to support a Government and an Official, whose job it is to ferret our these camps which he condemns, and it is not fair that he take our enterprise as a whole and condemn it in an article which will be read and sopped up by a great number of our rightful and potential customers, this is penalizing camps of our caliber, which in turn aids any of the camps of lesser caliber so long as they have been sanction by the aparently not too particular AAA. This Official either accepts money or allows his or its "Quote" to the Courtney Ryley Cooper, to earn money for one or both of them.

This article as a whole would not have hurt nor have been so insulting, but for its particular mention and advertising for the AAA. There are any number of people who have neglected joining the AAA Directory of Courts and Cottages just because the listings were not ALL up to certain standards and exclusive.

SPRING COURT
PHONE 190
WYTHEVILLE, VA.

My reasons for not being in this AA directory are as in paragraph preceding and because bupon being solicited bythe AAA salesman, for this purpose, their salesman conducted himself in a very insulting manner, my first encounter with the AAA, good or bad, and since, I have not been approached by them.

I don't know just where Mr. Hoover, or Mr. Cooper got their figures, but they don't sound just exactly reasonable. Then too, The whole Article, If given just a little thought by the two persons mentioned, wouldn't be considered reasonable if they were to sit down and ponder, by comparison, just how many of any one year's catch came out of just how many camps. The percentages wouldn't look so hot even if the figures they used were just.

I think that your organization, which exists on the money we subscribers pay for listings in same, should in you own defense and in defense of your livelihood, assured by our subscriptions, take up the cause for your subscribers.

I am sending copies and letters to the American magazine, Delux Motor Courts, J. Edgar Hoover, and Mr. Cooper.

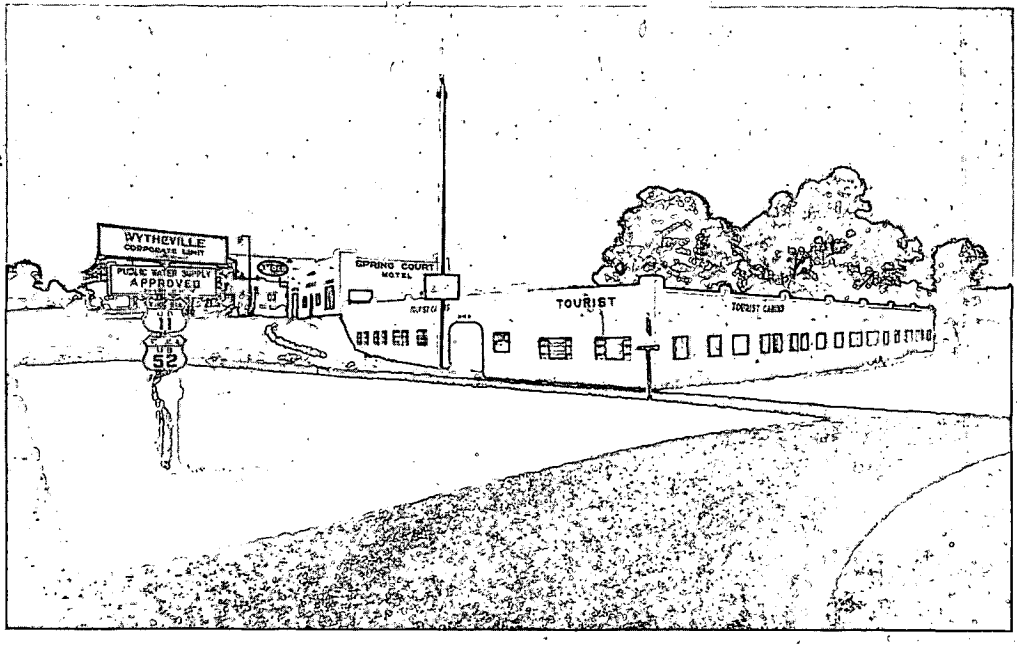
Very truly yours,

Burt L. Udell

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-15-84 BY 9145 WEB/[illegible]



94-3-4-20-580


WYTHEVILLE
CORPORATE LIMIT
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
APPROVED
SPRING COURT
MOTEL
TOURIST
TOURIST CABINS
US
11
US
52

SPRING COURT MOTEL

Wytheville, Virginia—On U. S. 11 and U. S. 52, North Side of Highway, East End of Town. Less Than a Mile East of Junction of U. S. 11, 52 and 21. Baths, Inner-Spring Mattresses, Garages and Grill. Ten De Luxe Cottages, Year-Round Air-Conditioning, Satisfactory Heat in Winter, Perfect Cooling in Summer, Forced Ventilation at All Times. American Oil Products and Complete Service Station.

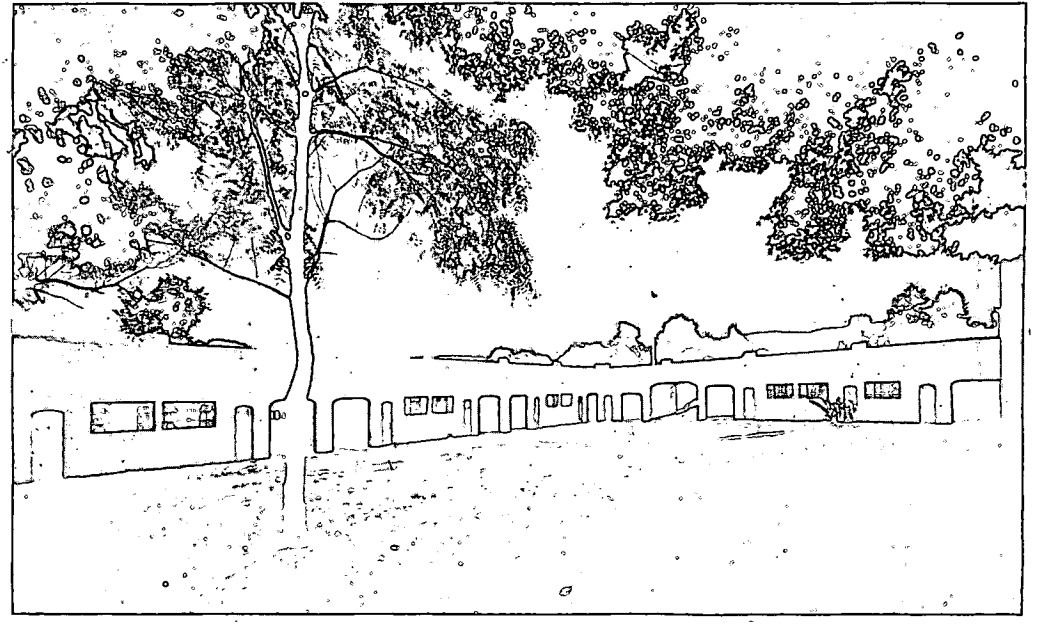
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-15-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Post Card

ONE CENT STAMP

THE STONE PRINTING & MFG. CO., ROANOKE, VA.

PRINTED IN U.S.A.



SPRING COURT MOTEL

Wytheville, Virginia—On U. S. 11 and U. S. 52, North Side of Highway, East End of Town. Less Than a Mile East of Junction of U. S. 11, 52 and 21. Baths, Inner-Spring Mattresses, Garages and Grill. Ten De Luxe Cottages, Year-Round Air-Conditioning, Satisfactory Heat in Winter, Perfect Cooling in Summer, Forced Ventilation at All Times. American Oil Products and Complete Service Station.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-15-84 BY 9145 WEB/ALG

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

THE STOBBE PRINTING & MFG. CO., ROANOKE, VA., U.S.A.

Post Card

ONE CENT STAMP

HN:CSH
94-3-4-20-

January 19, 1940

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York City

Dear Bloss:

I am transmitting herewith, for your information, some copies of additional letters received relative to the article in the American Magazine concerning tourist camps, together with copies of my replies thereto. These letters are from the following individuals:

Letter from Mr. W. W. Simpson, Augusta, Georgia, dated January 13, 1940;
Letter from Mr. A. V. La Nasa, Hollywood Tourist Court, New Orleans, Louisiana, dated January 11, 1940; and
Letter from Mr. C. N. Clark, Clark's Motel, Pasadena, California, dated January 10, 1940.

With best wishes, as always,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dwg

Enclosures

RECORDED & INDEXED
94-3-4-20-58
FEDERAL BUREAU
1 JAN
JAN 20 1940

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

JBM:IG
94-3-4-20-582

RECORDED

January 30, 1940

Mrs. Pauline Trattler
1-H Southway
Greenbelt, Maryland

Dear Mrs. Trattler:

Your letter of January 26, 1940, has been received and I wish to thank you for your kind offer of assistance.

I am also glad to know that you enjoyed reading Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper's book, and I am sure that he would appreciate receiving commendations directly from you. Mr. Cooper may be reached at 433 North Lakeview Drive, Sebring, Florida.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Mohr
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Keen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 31 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/ksw

1-H Southway
Greenbelt Md.
Jan. 26, 1940.

Dear Mr. Hoover:-

I've just finished reading "Designs in Scarlet" written by Courtney Ryley Cooper. It will you be kind enough to tell me where I can get in touch with Mr Cooper? I enjoyed his book so very much and I certainly got a true glance on how the other half of our American people live. One would never believe that such goings on could happen here in our country. I wish there were some way I could help bring about the arrest of the persons responsible for the crimes described in the book - Perhaps there is, so if you could use my assistance please do not hesitate to call me at any time.

Thank you,

Mrs Pauline Rattler

ack
1-30-40 jbm

RECORDED & INDEXED
94-3-4-20
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 JAN 26 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

HN:VH
94-3-4-20-

January 20, 1940

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York City

Dear Bloss:

I am transmitting herewith, for your information, some copies of additional letters received relative to the article in the American Magazine concerning tourist camps, together with copies of my replies thereto. Those letters are from the following individuals:

Mr. O. T. Craver, Marshall, Texas, dated January 11, 1940;
Mr. John J. Murray, South Jacksonville, Florida, dated January 14, 1940;
Mr. Richmond M. Revell, Fayetteville, North Carolina, dated January 11, 1940;
Mr. Albert J. Novit, Walterboro, South Carolina, dated January 12, 1940;
Mr. Walter Hendrickson, Gulfport, Mississippi, dated January 10, 1940;
Mr. L. V. Conrath, Lake Wales, Florida, dated January 10, 1940; and
Mr. Noble B. Watson, Indianapolis, Indiana, dated January 15, 1940.

With best wishes, as always,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

RECORDED & INDEXED

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 23 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

97-3-4-20-5

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 JAN 24 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-15-84 BY 9145 WEB/kmd

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COPY-MG

COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

50816

Sebring, Florida

January 8-40

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145WEB/dlg

Dear Edgar:

I understand that Judge W. J. Barker, Circuit Judge at Bartow, has been suggested by Senators Pepper and Andrews to succeed the retiring Federal Judge Alexander Ackerman. Naturally, I should judge that this would mean the usual inquiry into Judge Barker's qualtifications by the FBI.

Because of this man's truly outstanding reputation, I feel it no more than proper to put in my oar with a good word for him. Judge Barker formerly lived in Sebring, and I know of no one in this entire area who has a finer reputation, both a[illegible] an honest man and as a capable jurist, than he and I feel i[illegible] no more than just to say so.

Samezever

Ryley/s/

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4

FEDERAL BU[illegible]

U. S.

TOLSON

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-161

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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

LBN:MLJ

Date 1-25-40

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

I talked to SAC Thornton in Chicago last evening regarding Albert Barker. A preliminary check failed to reveal any information on him and no information could be obtained on a show entitled "Overnight" opening in Chicago anytime in the near future.

Thornton could not secure Barker's address last night. He called back this morning and stated that Barker had been employed as a script writer for the National Broadcasting Company for five years and resides at 21 North Mason Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. He has a good credit rating.

Thornton pointed out that further inquiry failed to reveal any information on the play entitled "Overnight."

In view of this information, I do not think Barker's wire requires any special reply. However, a wire is attached.

Respectfully,

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-584

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

L. B. NICHOLS
Signature

TOLSON

HN:CSH-vh

RECORDED 94-3-4-240-5844X

February 2, 1940

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Mr. C. A. Clegg,
2500 Fairground Road
Salem, Oregon

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 atB

Dear Sir:

I have your communication of January 6th, relative to the article in the February issue of the American Magazine, referring to tourist camps.

I was surprised to read that you feel that the tourist court industry will be damaged in any manner whatsoever by the article in question. In fact, I feel that the legitimate tourist camps have not only not been damaged, but the article in question has been and will be of benefit to them.

May I point out that a reading of the article will disclose a very definite statement to the effect that there are reputable camps operated in an efficient, decent manner by business men of recognized integrity. One quotation, for instance, is "Of course, there are hundreds of tourist camps run by honest, alert, civic-minded persons who have made heavy investments in this new business. To these, the Federal Bureau of Investigation extends its gratitude for their wholehearted cooperation in the capture of badly wanted fugitives." I do not see how I could have been more explicit in recognizing the constructively minded persons who operate legitimate camps. May I also call your attention to a statement in the same article to the effect that "Law Enforcement, working in conjunction with the owners of honest establishments, has a definite responsibility to outlaw the renegade tourist camp." The latter statement is the keynote of the entire article.

I am of the positive opinion that nothing is of greater benefit to the legitimate, high-minded, efficient members of any organization than to eliminate from those organizations or vocations the unworthy or criminally inclined individuals who bring discredit upon decent, law abiding citizens--not only discredit, but financial loss. Certainly I believe that to call attention to conditions which are not only undesirable, but detrimental to good citizenship and order in general, is rendering a service to those engaged in legitimate industry and constitutes a duty that I owe, as a law enforcement executive, to the country at large, as well as to those engaged in any specific vocation.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Scurr
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 3 1940
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-32093-12X4

All organizations—law enforcement, industrial, commercial, agricultural—have in their ranks persons who bring discredit upon worthy callings. I can think of no greater benefit to those interested in the real success of these callings than to be clearly and accurately as possible depict the conditions which are obviously undesirable and detrimental. This I have endeavored to do in the article in the American Magazine.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC-Courtney Ryley Cooper (under separate cover)
Sumner Blossom "

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Crowl _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Lester _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sears _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____
_____

CAMILLE HELD, VICE PRESIDENT
VENTURA, CALIF.

C. A. AMBROSE, PRESIDENT
PORTLAND, OREGON

C. A. GIES, SEC.-TREAS.
2500 FAIRGROUND ROAD
SALEM, OREGON

RELIABLE MOTOR COURT ASSOCIATION

FORMERLY BEST COURTS, CAMPS AND LODGES

REPRESENTING RELIABLE, MODERN MOTOR COURTS
THROUGHOUT THE PACIFIC COAST AND INTER-
MOUNTAIN STATES - WESTERN CANADA

DIRECTORS

S. M. ARMSTRONG
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

A. H. MARCH
MARYSVILLE, WASH.

N. P. HABERMAN
ELLENSBURG, WASH.

E. L. TOLMAN
WINCHESTER BAY, ORE.

J. M. HAMBLY
GRANTS PASS, ORE.

J. P SUMMERS
UKIAH, CALIF.

H. H. SMITH
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

FRANK S. WHIDDEN
SAN JOSE, CALIF.

W. S. McGINNIS
TULARE, CALIF.

JOE B. RYCRAFT
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

FIELD SECRETARY
A. A. SEIVERT
PORTLAND, OREGON

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Salem, Oregon
Jan. 25, 1940.

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have read the article "Camps of Crime" - in the February American Magazine and I am very much surprised that one in your high position would allow so much slander, of an entire industry, to go out under your signature.

This article is a libel, not only on the large majority of the operators of the Motor Courts, Tourist Camps and Resort Camps throughout the country, but a libel on the millions of guests of these establishments who patronize them each year. There is some fact in your article if applied only to the road houses, who operate cabins as a side line, and to a small percentage of resort camps. These, however, are not "Tourist Camps" in any sense of the word. Decent tourists do not patronize them.

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-584

To "smear" an entire industry on account of the acts and practices of a few is not only unfair but is malicious. Your statement that "the majority of the 35,000 tourist camps throughout the United States threatens the peace and welfare of the communities upon which these camps have fastened themselves" is obnoxious. The insinuations that the tourist camps cater to one class of trade during the week and a different class of trade on week-ends and that they are a party to false registrations is ridiculous to the extreme. The majority, and I mean a very large majority, of the Courts and Camps are operated by clean, decent and moral people and they conduct their places of business accordingly. Their trade is made up mostly of tourists, vacationists, commercial people and homeseekers. They know that any undesirable trade will not mix with the decent trade and will not tolerate any "off color" guests.

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-32097-12X4

TOLSON
FOR
HENDON
NICHOLS

The writer has been in this business for more than 13 years. I am personaly aquainted with, or know by reputation, a very large percentage of the more than 6000 Motor Courts, Tourist Camps and Resort Camps in our three Pacific Coast states. A very large number of the operators of these establishments were formerly in other lines of respectable business. Many others are from the professions - doctors, lawyers, teachers and ministers. I personaly know five who are, or recentlyy have been, mayors of their towns and cities; three that are heads of their chambers of commerce; several that are leaders in their local service clubs and leaders in their churches. These people do not cater to, or harbor criminals, or immoral people. They do not rent cottages to drinking or gambling parties and neither do they cater to "hitch hikers". In fact the average Motor Court and Tourist Camp is far more restrictive in their selection of guests than is the average hotel. Our registration system is more complete. The majority of Courts and Camps register, not only the names and addresses of their guests, but alsothe make, type and state license numbers of their cars.

It is not true that the majority of Tourist Camps will not co-operate with the law enforcement authorities. I have found that they do co-operate and are anxious to do so at all times. The fact that the majority are not reporting criminals and suspicious characters indicates that they have nothing to report. Persons wanted by the police usualy avoid places keeping a complete description of their cars. Through our various Associations we are continualy working for better laws with which to protect the traveling public and to raise the standard of the establishments. All of our Coast states have stringent laws covering the construction and operation of the Courts and Camps, as do most of the Western states. Many of these states have full time inspectors who thoroughly inspect all places. Here in Oregon our State Association was one of the groups that worked for the establishment of the Oregon State Police system, which now operates so efficiently.

The figures quoted, in your article, from the American Automobile Association are very misleading. The AAA does not award an emblem just for merit. These are given only to those Courts and Camps who pay a sizeable fee for the use of the AAA emblem. The hundreds of Courts and Camps "unreservedly recommended" in their national Directory shows only those who have paid this fee. There are many thousaands of other Courts and Camps, equaly as good and reliable, who are not listed in the directory of the American Automobile Association. Many thousands of these are listed in directories issued by the many independent motor clubs throughout the country and by scores of the major oil companies and by the state and regional associations of Motor Courts and Auto Camps.

No, Mr. Hoover, this article was very unworthy of you and your high position. The wide distribution of the insinuations and mis-information contained in the article through a national publication is bound to do our industry a great deal of harm. This will have it's effect on the millions of our potential guests who have never stopped in any of our establishments. There is a great deal of concern in our industry on this account and I trust that you will immediatly make a complete retraction and apology in an early number of the American magazine for the statements as applied to our industry. The American should also be induced to withold permission to reprint all, or portions, of this article by other publications or by the Hotel Associations.

Yours very truly,

C. A. Gies
Secretary

JBM:EAL
94-3-4-20-585

RECORDED

February 2, 1940

Mr. C. O. Quesenberry
Waynesboro, Virginia

Dear Mr. Quesenberry:

Mr. J. E. Lawler, Special Agent in Charge of this Bureau's Richmond Field Division, has advised me of his recent conversation with you, and I wanted to express my appreciation for the commendatory remarks which you made concerning the work of this Bureau.

In accordance with your request, I am indeed happy to make the appropriate arrangements so that you will receive publications of this Bureau as they are issued from time to time.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Carson
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Miss Gandy

CC - Richmond

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
FEB 2 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy
Hodison

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

601 Richmond Trust Building
Richmond, Virginia

January 27, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: Article Appearing in the AMERICAN MAGAZINE, February, 1940 Written by You in Collaboration With COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER - "Camps of Crime"

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith Virginia Legislative House bill No. 62 offered January 22, 1940 entitled "A Bill to Control and Regulate the Keeping, Maintenance and Operation of tourist camps." There is also enclosed an editorial appearing in the Norfolk Virginia Pilot dated January 24, 1940 entitled "Good for the Good Tourist Camps."

Mr. C. G. QUESENBERRY, a member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, from Augusta County, requested the writer to make any suggestions concerning the bill, which he and two other members are proposing concerning the regulation of tourist camps. According to Mr. QUESENBERRY, this bill has so far been received favorably in the House of Representatives.

Mr. QUESENBERRY stated that he had read excerpts from your article appearing in the American Magazine of February, 1940 entitled "Camps of Crime," and that he had recommended to all members of the House the obtaining of this magazine, in order that they might become conversant with the undesirable aspects of the tourist camp situation throughout the entire United States.

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-585

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 29 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. QUESENBERRY stated that he had also referred them to the recent white slave raid which was conducted by this office on the Petersburg Pike, which is the number one highway running south of Petersburg, Virginia. It is recalled that this office conducted a raid in connection with the Emma West White Slave Traffic Act case on January 6, 1940, which received favorable publicity in this section.

TOLSON
HENDON
MISS GANDY

I ENCL.

lett to Quesenberry 2-2-40

Mr. QUESENBERRY stated that the news stands and hotels in Richmond had been unable to supply the demand for the American Magazine of February, 1940 and that there had been a complete sell-out of this issue, at least at leading news stands in the City of Richmond. Mr. QUESENBERRY stated that he believed this was due in part to the favorable statements which they had made concerning this article on the floor of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly.

Mr. QUESENBERRY further related that during the month of December in Augusta County there had been four mysterious deaths in tourist camps.

He further related that they did not wish to make this a moral issue, but did desire to place their regulation under some police authority in the State of Virginia. I explained to Mr. QUESENBERRY that we were precluded by a departmental regulation from making any statement concerning any pending legislation. Mr. QUESENBERRY appreciated our position in connection with this matter and was very commendatory concerning the accomplishments of the Bureau under your administration.

Mr. QUESENBERRY stated that he would appreciate very greatly being placed on the Bureau's mailing list. His mailing address is Waynesboro, Virginia.

Very truly yours,

J. E. LAWLER
Special Agent in Charge

JEL:CP
Enc.

Good for the Good Tourist Camps

Nobody in Virginia wants to hurt the legitimate tourist camps. They sprang up in response to a genuine demand from the motoring public for a special kind of transitory housing, and are a necessary adjunct of the tourist activity.

Not a single tourist camp doing a clean business will be hurt by the proposed law requiring court permits for this type of business, and requiring tourist camps to maintain a permanent record of their guests—their names and addresses, license number of their automobiles, and the number of their State drivers' or chauffeurs' licenses. Only those tourist camps will be hurt by these regulations which are bringing the whole business into disrepute by putting their facilities to the service of prostitution, pandering, assignation, gambling and allied forms of crime and anti-social behavior.

It is no criticism of the proposed new regulations that they are much stricter than those required of hotels and boarding houses. They have to be stricter because they deal with a type of roadside accommodation peculiarly susceptible to misuse, and too removed from organized police surveillance to be allowed the freedom from inquisition enjoyed by established hotels. The new regulations are needed for the good of the good tourist camps. The embarrassment they may visit upon the bad ones need give nobody any concern.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/MB

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot

1/24/40

94-3-4-20-585

HOUSE BILL No. 62

OFFERED JANUARY 22, 1940

A BILL

To control and regulate the keeping, maintenance and operation of tourist camps.

Patrons—Messrs. Quesenbery, F. P. Miller and Pruner

Referred to Committee on General Laws

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia as follows:

Section 1. No person shall, on or after July first, nineteen hundred and forty, keep, maintain and operate in this State any tourist camp unless he shall first secure and hold a permit therefor issued by the judge of the circuit court of the county or the corporation court of the city, in which such tourist camp is, or is proposed to be, located. Judges of circuit courts of counties and of corporation courts of cities are hereby authorized upon application to issue such permits to persons who are proper and suitable persons to keep,

maintain and operate tourist camps in this State. Each permit issued pursuant to this act shall be subject to suspension or cancellation by the judge issuing the same upon conviction of the person, to whom such permit is issued, for violating any provision of this act. In a city having no corporation court, the authority herein conferred upon judges shall be conferred upon and vested in the judge of the circuit court of such city or, if none, the judge of the circuit court having jurisdiction in such city. Permits herein required are in addition to applicable licenses and all other requirements of law.

Section 2. Each person who shall keep, maintain and operate in this State any tourist camp, shall see that such tourist camp is at all times kept in a clean, safe and sanitary condition, and upon failure or refusal to do so he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly.

Section 3. (a) Each person who shall keep, maintain and operate in this State any tourist camp shall keep a permanent register on which he shall enter, or cause to be entered, the name and address of every person furnished accommodations and lodging, or either, for compensation,

at or in such tourist camp, and the license number and state of registration of the motor vehicle, if any, being used at such time by the person furnished such accommodations and lodging, or either, and, in the event any motor vehicle is being so used, the number of the operator's or chauffeur's license of the driver or operator of such motor vehicle. If any person who keeps, maintains and operates, in this State any tourist camp shall fail or refuse to keep the register herein provided for he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly; he shall also be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly if he shall enter or allow to be entered on such register the license number and state of registration of any motor vehicle not being used by the person for whom registered, or if he shall fail or refuse to verify from the operator's or chauffeur's license the number thereof entered on such register as to the driver or operator of any motor vehicle.

(b) If any person applying for or furnished any accommodations and lodging, or either, at or in any tourist camp shall use any false or fictitious name, or enter, or cause to be entered, any false or fictitious name on any

register herein provided for, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly.

Section 4. (a) The register provided for in section three of this act shall at all times be open to inspection by law enforcement officers of this State and of the counties, cities and towns thereof.

(b) Each tourist camp in this State shall at all reasonable hours be open to inspection by the officers and employees of the State Department of Health; each such tourist camp shall also at all reasonable hours be open to inspection by the health and sanitation officers and the officers and employees of the department of health or health unit of the county, city or town in which such tourist camp is located.

Section 5. As used in this act, the words "keep, maintain and operate" also mean "keep, maintain or operate"; the words "keeps, maintains and operates" also mean "keeps, maintains or operates."

HN:CSH
94-3-4220-558

February 2, 1940

RECORDED 94-3-4-220-558X

Mr. Chalmers D. Horne
Green Acres Motor Court
Jacksonville, Florida

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 wes/dlg

2m
X

Dear Sir:

I have your communication of January 26th, transmitting a copy of a release by the American Hotel Association, with further reference to the article in the February issue of the American Magazine concerning tourist camps.

In reply to your inquiry, I desire to state that obviously I have no manner of control over any releases or over any use that may or may not be made of the article in question.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

(cc to C Ryley Cooper and
Sumner Blossom, under sep. cov.)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
FEB 3 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICERS

MARK RIGGS, Pres.
Cabana Colony
Daytona Beach, Florida

GE P. D. RICH, 1st Vice-Pres.
Dixie Pines Tourist Court
Bainbridge, Georgia

H. HASTON, 2nd Vice-Pres.
Glendale Tourist Court
Chattanooga, Tennessee

EO MOODY, Sec'y-Treas.
Moody's Tourist Cottages
Gulfport, Mississippi

MEMBER

UNITED MOTOR COURTS INC
FOR SURPASSING COMFORT
EASTERN DIVISION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

G. S. CHANDLER
Tallahassee Auto Court
Tallahassee, Florida

G. P. GARDNER
George-Anna Cottages
Jackson, Tennessee

L. M. HIRSH
Comfort Motor Court
Tampa, Florida

CHALMERS D. HORNE
Green Acres Motor Court
Jacksonville, Florida

ROBT. C. STUART
Bluebonnet Courts
Houston, Texas

UNITED MOTOR COURTS

EASTERN DIVISION, INC.
(FORMERLY T. C. O. A.)
A COOPERATIVE GROUP OF INDEPENDENT COURT OWNERS
AFFILIATED WITH INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COURT ASSOCIATION

Jacksonville, Fla.,
January 26th, 1940.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/MJ

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The attached copy may be of interest to you.

Do you think that it is fair to our industry for your article to be used in this manner? And, if you do not think that it is fair, won't you try to stop this?

I will certainly appreciate your reply.

Thanking you very much, I am,

Yours very truly,

Chalmers D. Horne

(Chalmers D. Horne)

1-3-4-20-558
563
571

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-585X

1167-46

TOLSON
FOUL
NICHOLS

(Copy)

From Press Bureau
AMERICAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION
221 W. 57th St., New York, N.Y.
Emerson D. Owen, Publicity Director
January 5, 1940

Release No. 549
To State Presidents
State Secretaries
Hotel Press
Executive Council
Allied Members.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

TOURIST CAMPS SCORED BY HOOVER AS CRIME CENTERS

Umder the title of "Camps of Crime" J. EDGAR HOOVER, CHIEF of the FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, in cooperation with Courtney Ryley Cooper, noted author, in the February issue of the American Magazine, just out, makes a slashing attack on a certain type of tourist camp.

Through the efforts of President Thomas D. Green, of the American Hotel Association we are permitted to publish, for the information of our members, certain extracts from the article which will serve to show how great a menace to public and private morals these "Camps of Crime" have become, according to the considered opinion of Mr. HOOVER.

Mr. Courtney is also author of a book called "Designs in Scarlet" on the subject, published by Little, Brown & Co. of Boston.

The American Magazine article is fully copyrighted, but thanks to Mr. Green, arrangements were made with Richard Chaplin, of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company for permission to publish extracts in hotel papers and bulletins of state associations.

Permission has also been secured by the American Hotel Ass'n to reprint in Full, later in the year, the entire article for the use of A.H.A. member hotels.

The heading and sub-heading of the American Magazine article gives a vivid idea of the character of this expose--"CAMPS OF CRIME"- Behind many alluring roadside signs are dens of vice and corruption, says America's HEAD G-Man---He points out the menace to the public from hundreds of unsupervised tourist camps. 1940-style hideaways for public enemies."

The article starts as follows:--

**********Extracts from HOOVER article

****

(The following quotation from strong friend of tourist court industry):-
" The tourist Court industry must have an organization which can and will represent ih in the concerted battae now being waged by its major competetion. For I have reason to believe that this is only the begining of the fight of propaganda--a fight designed to put tourist courts out of business "*

CT:ACS

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

January 23, 1940

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
The American Legionnaire
250 Park Avenue
New York City

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Bloss:

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed newspaper clipping which relates to efforts in Virginia to improve tourist camp conditions in the state.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

[illegible]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. D. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Miss Quinn Tamm
Mrs. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Clipping from Times-Herald 1-23-40
Enclosure 3 star edition.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 24 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-576
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 JAN 27 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JAN 23 11 47 AM
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JPG:IG
94-3-4-20-587

RECORDED

February 1, 1940

Mr. C. J. Hensley
C. J.'s Cabin Camp and Tourist
Home
On U. S. Route 33
McGaheysville, Virginia

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/[illegible]

Dear Mr. Hensley:

Your letter dated January 26, 1940, together with the enclosures has been received, and I noted the contents with interest.

I indeed appreciate your offer of cooperation with this Bureau and may I suggest that if ever a matter comes to your attention indicative of a violation over which the Federal Bureau of Investigation has jurisdiction, you communicate with Mr. J. E. Lawler, Special Agent in Charge of this Bureau's Richmond Field Division, located at 601 Richmond Trust Building, Richmond, Virginia, who, I am sure, will be glad to receive any information you possess.

I am enclosing herewith a number of this Bureau's publications, which I thought you might like to read.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
FEB 1 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Enclosure
FBI
Crim. Ident.
Select. and Train.

cc-Richmond

C. J.'s CABIN CAMP
AND
TOURIST HOME
HOT AND COLD SHOWERS
ROUTE 33 PHONE: 14-F-3
McGAHEYSVILLE VA. 1-26-40

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 914SWEB

Mr J Edgar Hoover
Washington D C

RECORDED
INDEXED

Dear Sir 94-3-4-20-587

I see an article in the american, Headed Camps of Crime. I can appreciate the fact that there is many camps of the Tipe you mention all along most of the highways, and I am quite sure that I have some close enough to my camp to actualy interfer with my getting the Price I think should Be Paid for first class acomodations and, I am sure this Tipe Cabin Camps are very Domeging to the Better Camps and to Good Business. But so far I I have only found one Beneficial method and that is to stay on the Job Every minutt Pasible Dowring the Tourist Season, and what you might Serve Hand Pick the customers acording to my Best judgement,

I am attaching one of my Registration Cards and a Picture of the Entrence to my Camp, and would Be Glad to any Comments you Care to make and I will also Be Glad to Cooperate with you in Every Respect Pasible

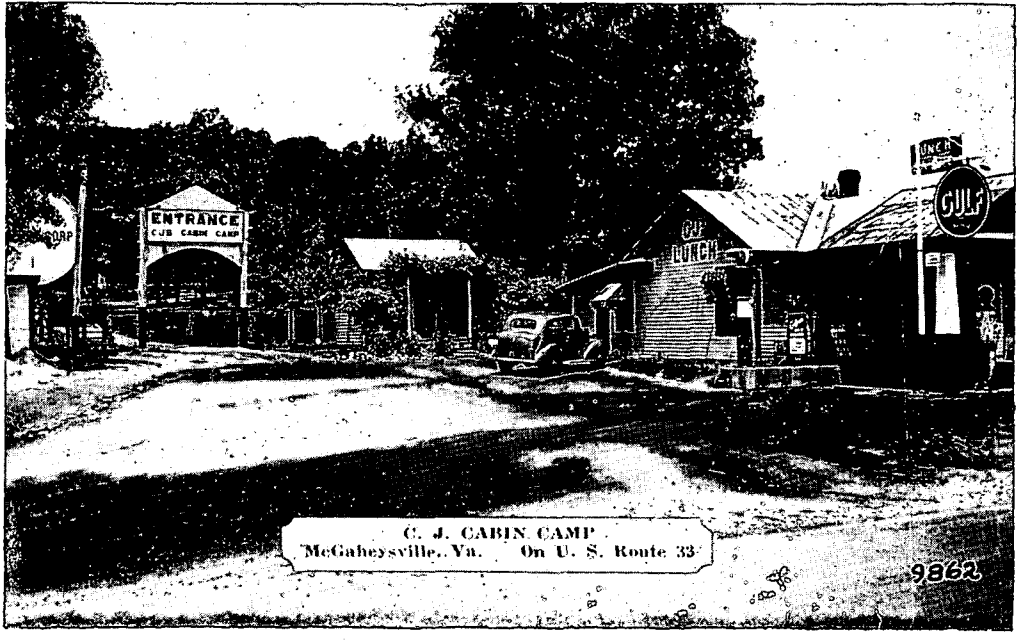
ack

Yours Truly
C J Hensley

2-1-40 JRG

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WRB/dg

94-3-4-20-587


ENTRANCE
CJB CABIN CAMP
GULF
C. J. CABIN CAMP
McGaheysville, Va. On U. S. Route 33
9862

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WCB/dlg

POST CARD

THIS SPACE FOR ADDRESS ONLY

Picto-Cards—Kaeser & Blair, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio

C. J.'s CABIN CAMP

U. S. Route 33 Mc Gaheysville, Va.

Room No..... ( ) Days Make of Car .....

Cabin No..... ( ) Days License No. .....

Rate (In Advance) .....

No. of Persons ..... Date .....

.....
Name

.....
Street Address

.....
City and State

Time of Arrival .....

Time of Departure .....

(Over)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 914SWEB/[illegible]

OTHERS IN PARTY

—o—

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

Remarks: .....

LBN:MLJ January 26, 1940

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:

I thought you might be interested in reading the enclosed copy of a letter dated January 20, 1940, received from Mr. C. Edmund Worth of the Tampa Auto Haven, together with a copy of my reply.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
☆ JAN 26 1940 ☆
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-587X1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 31 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

LBN:MLJ January 26, 1940

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York City

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WCB/tag

Dear Bloss:

I thought you might be interested in reading the enclosed copy of a letter dated January 20, 1940, received from Mr. C. Edmund Forth of the Tampa Auto Haven, together with a copy of my reply.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
☆ JAN 26 1940 ☆
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-2[illegible]-58X2
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 JAN 31 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

January 20, 1940

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

Dear Ryley:

I am transmitting herewith, for your information, some additional copies of letters received relative to the article in the American Magazine concerning tourist camps, together with copies of my replies thereto. These letters are from the following individuals:

Mr. O. T. Craver, Marshall, Texas, dated January 11, 1940;
Mr. John J. Murray, South Jacksonville, Florida, dated January 14, 1940;
Mr. Richmond M. Newell, Fayetteville, North Carolina, dated January 11, 1940;
Mr. Albert J. Novit, Walterboro, South Carolina, dated January 12, 1940;
Mr. Walter Hendrickson, Gulfport, Mississippi, dated January 10, 1940;
Mr. L. V. Conrath, Lake Wales, Florida, dated January 10, 1940; and Mr. Noble B. Watson, Indianapolis, Indiana, dated January 15, 1940.

With best wishes, as always,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-70-58
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 JAN 24 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 23 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

LBN:MLJ January 30, 1940

RECORDED 94-3-4-30-588X

Mr. C. Edmund Worth
Tampa Auto Saver
Post Office Box 1500
Tampa, Florida

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

2M

Dear Mr. Worth:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of January 30, 1940, and to assure you that I have no objection whatever to the publication of my letter to you of January 17, 1940, in the Tourist Court Journal.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

T
75

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

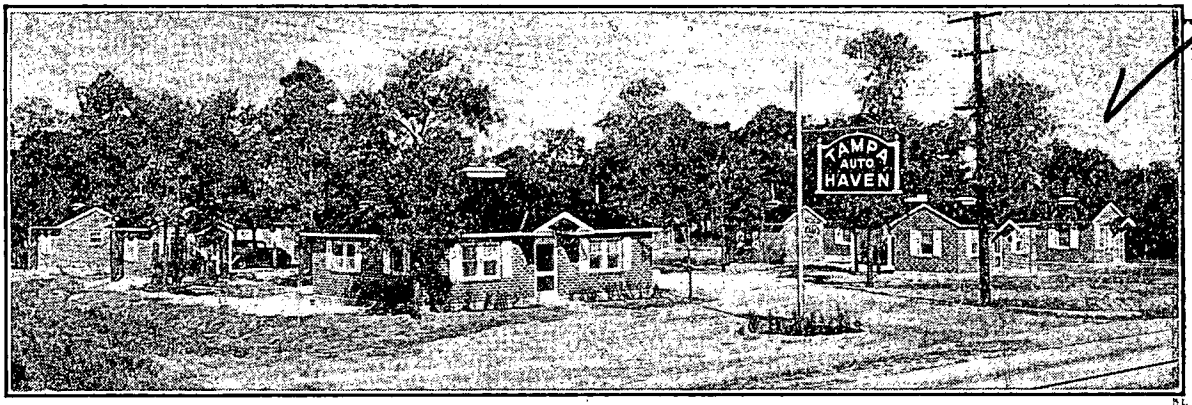
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 26 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

KN

OFFICIAL
AAA
MOTOR COURT

ALL NEW BRICK CABINS, EACH WITH TILED PRIVATE BATH, INDIVIDUAL RADIO, GAS RADIANTFIRE HEATERS, BEAUTYREST MATTRESSES, ACE SPRINGS, ELECTRIC FAN, FREE ICE, PLENTY OF HOT WATER AND FOUR WAY VENTILATION. WARM IN WINTER, COOL IN SUMMER.

MEMBER
UNITED MOTOR COURTS
EASTERN DIV.



Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tam
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Herdon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nich
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Ta
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

C. EDMUND WORTH — SEWARD W. SMITH

TAMPA AUTO HAVEN

ON U. S. 41 THREE MILES NORTH OF

TAMPA, FLORIDA — Box 1500

January 20, 1940

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 Webberg

Dear Sir:

I sincerely thank you for your very courteous letter of January 17 replying to my letter of January 10. I sincerely appreciate your personal attention to my letter, knowing how busy you are and the great volume of correspondence which comes to your desk.

I appreciate your assurance of the objectives sought to be attained. In order that the public may know the emphasis you place upon the distinction between good tourist courts and bad tourist camps I wonder if I could have your permission to give to your letter such publicity as I can attain. I have in mind particularly offering the same to the Tourist Court Journal, which is published by and for the benefit of the legitimate motor court, for publication therein, if they desire. Of course, this liberty will not be taken without your consent. I would appreciate, however, a prompt reply in order that it may appear in the next issue.

Yours very truly,

RECORDED
INDEXED
94-3-4-20-588X

C. Edmund Worth

Tolson
Herdon
Nichols

46

RECORDED

February 9, 1940

JFB:FLP
94-3-4-20-589

Special Agent in Charge
Atlanta, Georgia

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated January 27, 1940 concerning the Bureau's letter of January 16th forwarded to Mr. Courtland Gilbert, Secretary, Fulton County Planning Commission and Board of Zoning Appeals, Atlanta, Georgia, relative to the ordinance for the regulation of tourist camps in Fulton County, wherein the cooperation of the Bureau was offered Mr. Gilbert.

Pursuant to your request that the files of the Identification Division be checked for a possible record of Lawrence Kelly or Lawrence Kelley, you are advised that a thorough search of the files failed to reveal a good possible identification according to the meagre information furnished by your office.

It is noted in your letter of reference that Mr. Gilbert advised Kelly had been in difficulty with the Birmingham Police Department on several occasions. Accordingly, you will please obtain all possible identifying data from Mr. Gilbert with regard to Lawrence Kelly and forward the same to the Birmingham Field Division in order that the Birmingham Police Department may be contacted for a criminal registry number or FBI number.

The Birmingham Field Division is instructed to forward any identifying data to the Identification Division if any are received from the Police Department of Birmingham.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc-Birmingham

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
FEB 10 1940
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

FEB 10 9 26 AM '40
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

RGD:SL
62-393

Atlanta, Georgia
January 27, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/bg

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated January 16, 1940, addressed to Mr. COURTIAND GILBERT, Secretary, Fulton County Planning Commission and Board of Zoning Appeals, Atlanta, Georgia, relative to the ordinance for the regulation of tourist camps in Fulton County, offering Mr. GILBERT the cooperation of this Bureau.

Please be advised that on January 26, 1940, Mr. GILBERT communicated with me by telephone to advise that in line with the ordinance the Fulton County Board was requesting the fingerprints of all tourist camp operators and had immediately run into a snag relative to the case of one LAWRENCE KELLY or LAWRENCE KELLEY. Mr. GILBERT stated that KELLY had operated notorious tourist camps in Alabama, Florida and Georgia; that he was originally from Homeland, Alabama, and had been in difficulty with the Birmingham Police Department on several occasions. Mr. GILBERT stated that KELLY had refused to submit his fingerprints and was threatening to cause them considerable trouble by way of an injunction; that he, Mr. GILBERT, was positive that KELLY had a criminal record, and requested the assistance of this Bureau in determining this.

In view of the above, it is suggested that the Bureau search the indices in an attempt to locate any criminal record for KELLY, possibly received from the Birmingham Police Department. Mr. GILBERT furnished the following meager description of KELLY:

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-58

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 30 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

IDENT. DIV.

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-32027-13

Atlanta, 62-393.

Age	43
Height	5' 8"
Build	Stocky
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Brown, thin
Criminal record	Possibly on file, Birmingham PD

It is suggested that in the event a criminal record is located, it be furnished this office, and Mr. GILBERT will in turn be notified.

Very truly yours,

R. G. DANNER
Special Agent in Charge

LBN:MLJ January 27, 1940

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York City

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dzg

Dear Bloss:

I thought you might be interested in reading the enclosed copy of a letter dated January 18, 1940, which I received from Mr. Chalmers D. Horne of Jacksonville, Florida, together with a copy of my reply thereto.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Gears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
☆ JAN 29 1940 ☆
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAN 27 1 39 PM '40

94-3-4 20-58
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 JAN 31 1940
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AN:CSH-vh
94-3-4-20-

February 7, 1940.

94-3-4-20-5897X1

RECORDED Mr. A. C. Hanson
Travelers Motor Court
Santa Barbara, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-15-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlf

Dear Mr. Hanson:

I have your communication of January 30th and am very glad indeed to have you write me. I realize fully that articles such as the one to which you refer may be reprinted for various purposes. I would regret it very much indeed if any damage were done to any properly conducted, high-class business through any article of mine.

You may rest assured that should any further articles be written by me, I shall give very serious consideration to your suggestion.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

FEB 27 12 04 PM '40
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE SECTION
FILED
FEB 7 1940
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

E. H. LIGHTFOOT, PRESIDENT
LIGHTHOUSE LODGE
LONGVIEW, TEXAS

GEORGE AND [illegible]ON, FIRST V-PRES.
ANDERSON MOTEL
MERCED, CALIFORNIA

C. L. J. SMITH, SECOND V-PRES.
PENSACOLA MOTOR LODGES
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

[illegible] HANSON, TREASURER
TRAVELERS MOTOR COURT
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

M. M. PLOWMAN, SECRETARY
GRANDE TOURIST LODGE
DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Hendon
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Nichols
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Tour [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Miss Gandy

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COURT ASSOCIATION

Official Trade Association of Tourist Lodge and Motor Court Industry in Canada, Mexico and United States

Official Trade Magazine TOURIST COURT Journal, Temple, Texas

Written from

Santa Barbara, Calif.,

Jany., 30th, 1940.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washingtom, D. C.

2m

Dear Mr. Hoover:- Yours of 22nd.

Your personal intentions in producing the American Magazine article cannot be questioned, however, the general flow of thought that Tourist Camps and Courts are "Camps of Crime" is being taken advantage of and reprints are almost sure to appear under the direction of interests quite unfavorable to the Motor Court industry. In fact, those who are regularly employed to develop stories and articles in Magazines and Feature Newspapers are now being highly complimented upon their success in bringing out so much publicity of this character.

Hotel magazine paragraphs are calling attention to permission already obtained for reprinting the article in question, or parts of it. One can outline in advance the exact portions wanted for reprint, and thus we will suffer inestimable damage throughout the high type of Motor Courts, and I wish to repeat that I do not believe you had that in mind.

Your position and accomplishments vouch for the fact that you would not purposely injure a large group of business men with vast financial investments in their efforts to maintain a moral and law abiding atmosphere for their families and motoring guests, and I feel sure that you appreciate our position just at this time. Would it be asking too of you to undertake personal direction of the reprint privileges and propoganda campaign now under way with respect to your article, and would you care to state in the American Magazine that while the situation you have depicted is true, never-the-less there is a large per centage of Motor Courts and Camps which give law inforcement officers the same cooperation as you find among operators of other types of hostelries, and that in most localities there are to be found Motor Court owners who occupy the same position in society, church and business circles as are occupoed by other good citizens of the community? If you believe that to be the case.

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-11

Motor Courts and Camps are like Hotels, Apartment houses and Rooming houses; there are good, bad and indifferent ones, and we believe our average will compare favorably with any of the others. Immorality and crime seems to be rampant now as in the past and we deplore it in our industry and pledge our best efforts to assist those in authority in its control.

Yours very respectfully,

A. C. Hanson

TOLSON FOUR NICHOLS HENDON

ans 2-7-40 cc - Cooper Blossom

American Magazine

65-4279-110 ?
94-3-4-20-538
573
590

• FOR COMFORT, CONVENIENCE, CLEANLINESS and ECONOMY, REST IN A MOTOR COURT •



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-15-84 BY 914 SWE

Santa Barbara, California
Places of Interest

THE OLD MISSION—COUNTY COURT HOUSE
DE LA GUERRA HOUSE—HISTORIC ADOBES
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
BLAKSLEY BOTANIC GARDENS
MUNICIPAL BEACHES AND YACHT HARBOR
SANTA CRUZ ISLAND
GARDEN TOURS FROM MARCH TO OCTOBER
MANY SCENIC DRIVES

SANTA BARBARA: ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST BEAUTIFUL CITIES. FAMOUS, COLORFUL, ATMOSPHERE OF OLD SPAIN.

ON THE MISSION TRAILS

SIGHTSEEING MAPS AND INFORMATION AT THE OFFICE OF TRAVELERS' MOTOR COURT

Travelers' Motor Court

SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA
3230 HOLLISTER AVENUE
North Entrance to the City
(Old Highway 101)
Phone 28619
MR. and MRS. A. C. HANSON

100 Miles North of Los Angeles
343 Miles South of San Francisco

ALL ROOMS MODERN
Tiled Showers, Steam Heat, Free Garage

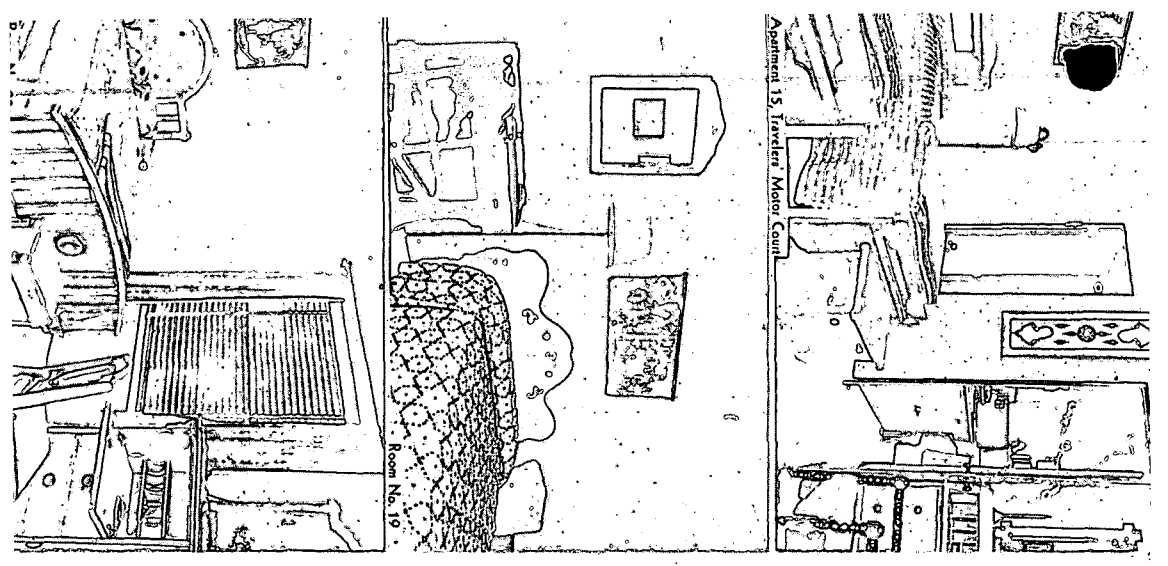
RECOGNIZED
Hospitality,
Comfort,
Refinement,
Economy.

MEMBER
UNITED MOTOR COURTS FOR SEEKERS OF COMFORT
Individually Owned
WESTERN DIVISION

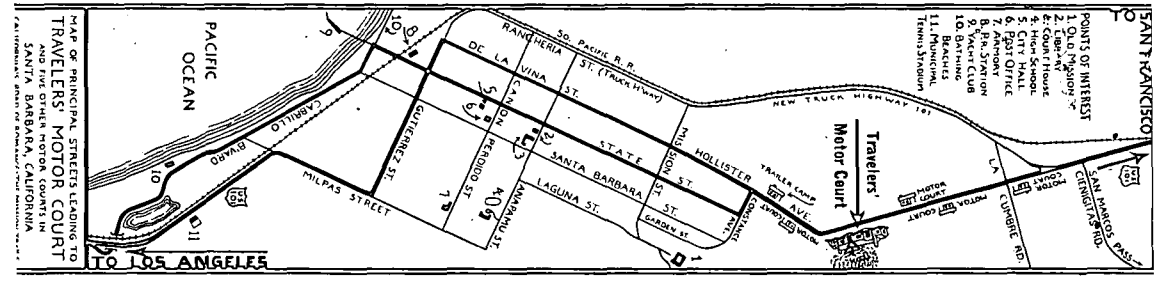
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION
OFFICIAL AAA MOTOR COURT

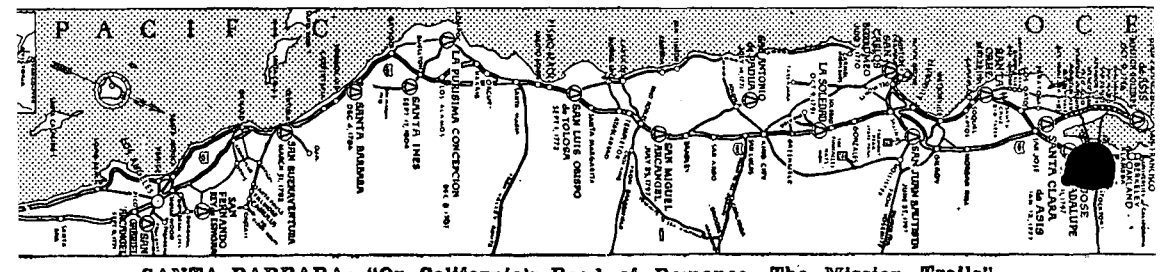
Affiliated with International Association

ON THE MISSION TRAILS



DIRECTIONAL MAP FOR REACHING TRAVELERS' MOTOR COURT AND 5 OTHER COURTS





SANTA BARBARA: "On California's Road of Romance, The Mission Trails"

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO

International Motor Court Association

3230 Hollister Ave.,

Santa Barbara, Calif.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/Hay

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.
JAN 30
12 30 PM
1940

UNITED STATES POSTAGE
THOMAS JEFFERSON
3 CENTS 3

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

LBN:DSS

January 22, 1940

50813

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:

I am enclosing copies of letters addressed to the Editor of American Magazine and Mr. C. H. Clark, President of the United Motor Courts, which were forwarded to me by Mr. A. C. Hanson, of Santa Barbara, California, and which I thought you might be interested in reading.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Enclosures

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 23 1940
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-590
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 JAN 27 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

to J. Edgar Hoover, Washington, D. C.
Tourist Court Journal, Temple, Tex.
Hotel Management, New York City.
C. N. Clark, Pasadena, Calif.

Santa Barbara, California
January 6, 1940

Editor of American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York City

Dear Sir:

The story by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover in your February number, entitled "Camps of Crime" just read by the undersigned. The picture is bad and evidently was set up by a professional writer, and it will injure thousands of reputable Motor Courts while extoling the virtues of the average Hotel operator. Crime, wherever found should be exposed and severely delt with impartially.

In reality the Hoover article shows up anew a situation which all good men in our business have practically succeeded in getting away from by formulating efficient Associations on Statewide and National basis, through which strict inspections are made and high standards are adhered to. During the past five years such efforts have borne fruit and we now have the cream of the industry banded together for the betterment of accommodations for dignified guests. Most prominent among such associations is United Motor Courts Association with its Eastern Division east of the Mississippi River, the Central Division between the river and the Rocky Mountains, and the Western Division comprising the Mountain and Pacific coast states; also the Northeastern Cabin Owner's Association in New England. The officers of AAA in Washington, D. C. will doubtless vouch for the establishments so represented.

We appreciate the kindly mention of AAA, as it is doing a splendid job for the traveling public. But even so, the article states that about 75% of AAA selections are questionable, which we believe is far short of the truth. You would render a fine service to hundreds of thousands of tourists, and incidentally your own readers, if you should send out a field man to investigate the places recommended by AAA and United Motor Courts, together with the New England Association. "(Western UMC folder herewith)

No good citizen will condemn the lawful purposes of Mr. Hoover's story, but is lacks fairness to those of us who work day and night to raise the moral tone of the average Motor Court which has come into existence by reason of a demand for our type

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

94-3-4-20-570

of accommodations for decent people who take to the road in increasing number year after year, and we are occupying a place in the American scheme of business which the Hotels are unable to fill; and, likewise, we are unable to take the place of the better class of Hotels. This new industry has come to stay and we feel the need for wholesome support of the press and law enforcement departments in our endeavor to keep in on a par with other types of hostelries, especially with respect to morals and crime. We too, condemn lawlessness wherever found, but we do not dondemn the general run of Hotels, Apartments or Motor Courts just because crime is sometimes uncovered in the undesirable ones.

Attached find copy of letter just written to the President of Western UMC which speaks for our activities along these lines, and we sincerely hope that you send your own man on an investigating tour of the places listed by AAA, UMC & the New England group. Reputable operators deserve something more than the article in question.

Yours respectfully,

_____ A. C. Hanson

Santa Barbara, California
January 5, 1940

Mr. C. N. Clark, President
United Motor Courts, Western Div.
% Clark's Hotel
3019 E. Colorado Ave.
Pasadena, Calif.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-5-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Claude:

Doubtless you are aware of the article appearing in the February number of the American Magazine, by J. Edgar Hoover, entitled "Camps of Crime". Such an article by such a man is bound to hurt the business in general, however, U.M.C. can sidestep the worst of the damage by a continuance of the purge you have consistently conducted against those in the industary, high and low, who are known to invite the wrong kind of patronage. Yourself and fellow Officers and Directors are to be commended for your endeavors along that line, and we are all behind you.

A few bath rooms without tile, or floors short of Wilton grade of carpets will not be a drop in the bucket compared with the damage that can be done to our Association if we get the reputation of having questionable places in our folder.

This is a good time to double check all new applicants for membership and see to it that none are accepted who may be seeking cover of respectability by reason of their affiliation with us. There is a possibility of our actually profiting by the Hoover story, as it will make prospective guests more cautious when looking for a night's lodging, but reputable operators as a whole will suffer a great loss and our general prestige will be weakened, all without foundation or reason. You know the old saying that rotten apples do great harm and rotten news travels swiftly regardless of the truthfulness of same.

All this is further evidence that we should enlist every possible new member whose reputation is beyond question, and I have always claimed if one can find a thousand associates of the right kind he had better get them all lined with him, and if he finds one bad one among his old associates he had better rid himself of that one. And when it comes to morals and crime there can be no sentiment leaning toward laxity in official duty. We know your policy is to make sure that you are right and then go ahead. Count on me.

Yours as ever,

Signed. A. C. Hanson.

HN:VH
94-3-4-20-568

January 22, 1940

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York City

Dear Bloss:

I am transmitting herewith a copy of a communication dated January 16th, from Mr. Harry M. Clark, Chamber of Commerce, Clarksdale, Mississippi. This letter is another in reference to the article appearing in the February issue of the American Magazine concerning tourist camps. A copy of my reply to Mr. Clark is also enclosed.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145WSB/klg

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 28 1940
P M
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-591
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 27 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

HN:CSH-vh

94-3-4-20-

February 3, 1940

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Blossom:

I am transmitting herewith, for your information, some copies of additional letters received relative to the article in the American Magazine concerning tourist camps, together with copies of my replies thereto. These letters are from the following individuals:

Mr. Chalmers D. Horne, Jacksonville, Florida, dated January 26, 1940;
Mr. C. A. Gies, Salem, Oregon, dated January 25, 1940; and
Honorable James E. Murray, United States Senator, dated January 29, 1940, transmitting communication from Mr. Will E. Holbein, Kalispell, Montana, dated January 19, 1940.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

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Enclosures

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-592
MAILED
FEB 4 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEB 6 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Soars
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

HN:CSH

94-3-4-20-573

February 12, 1940

RECORDED

46 Cen

Mr. J. P. Patterson
Pat's Cottage Court
Bennettsville, South Carolina

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WKB/dcg

Dear Mr. Patterson:

I have your communication of February 2nd and desire to express my pleasure at your commendation of the article "Camps of Crime," appearing in the February issue of the American Magazine.

I sincerely trust that the ethical, high-minded members of the tourist camp profession will be directly benefited by the article in question. It is my opinion that it will serve to bring about the elimination of the unworthy members of the vocation, place it upon a sound footing, and create a wholesome atmosphere of respectability and law observance which will render these courts even more acceptable to the traveling public than they are today.

You may rest assured that if it is possible or practical to direct further attention to the better type courts, as you suggest, I shall take great pleasure in so doing. I regret, however, that the matter of reprints is not one in which I have any voice.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc to Courtney Ryley Cooper and
Sumner Blossom (under separate cover)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

J. F PATTERSON, Mgr.

RECOMMENDED AAA MOTOR COURT

NEXT-TO-HOME

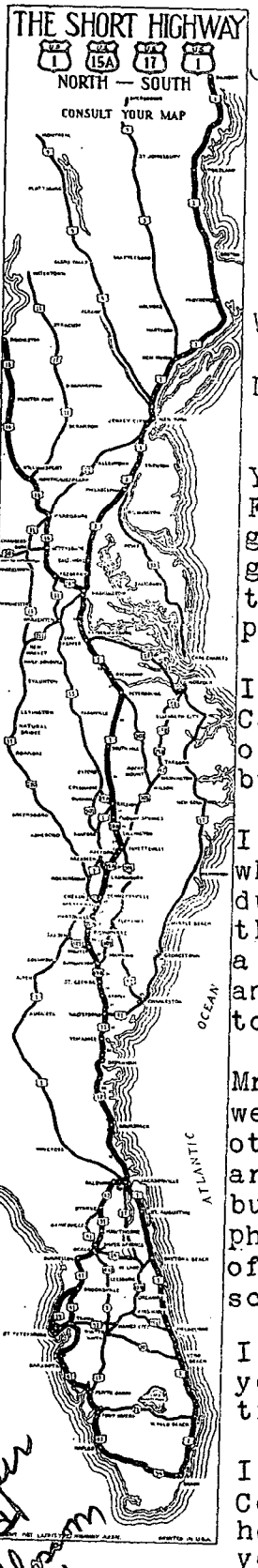
PAT'S COTTAGE COURT

NONE BETTER

LOCATED 5 MILES SOUTH, HIGHWAY 15-A

STEAM HEATED

UNITED MOTOR COURTS FOR SURPASSING CO



BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 wrb/dlg

Hon. Edgar A. Hoover,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:-

Your article "Camp of Crime", which appeared in the February issue of the American Magazine, has been a great inspiration to me and may I offer my thanks and congratulations to you for your efforts to expose and eleminate this type of accommodation that is offered to the traveling public.

I believe every statement in this article to be true. Camps of this type are numerous and should be stamped out of existence. I am not one of the many who thinks his business has been damaged by this exposition.

I am endeavoring to get a bill introduced into legislature which is now in session, that would eleminate camps conducted on such a degrading scale. If you would only allow this article to be reprinted, it would enable me to place a copy on the desk of each representative in my legislature and would be an enlightening contribution on your part toward stamping out the "Camp of Crime".

Mr. Hoover, as you have stated, there are numerous, honest, well-conducted, wholesome tourist courts, affiliated with other courts that serve a high class tourist clientele who are well pleased with our accommodations. Today my repeat business is over 30%. I could furnish you with names of physicians in Washington, D. C., also men in your Department of Justice who have stopped with me each year and have gone so far as to write or wire for reservation.

RECORDED & INDEXED

I am very familiar with the Payne and Turner case to which you refer. If I can be of assistance to your men at any time it will be a great pleasure for me to do so.

I wish it were possible that you could give the better Courts a little more publicity which might off-set any hesitatancy in the minds of persons who might have read your article and have never spent the night in a Tourist

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Court.

Again, I thank you for your article which I believe over a period of time will be an advertisement for the Courts, instead of a detriment.

I would appreciate a reply from you with reference to the reprint of the article.

Yours very truly,

J. F. Patterson

J. F. Patterson
Owner and Manager

JFP:W

HN:CSH-vh
94-3-4-20-

February 3, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:

I am transmitting herewith, for your information, some copies of additional letters received relative to the article in the American Magazine concerning tourist camps, together with copies of my replies thereto. These letters are from the following individuals:

Mr. Chalmers D. Horne, Jacksonville, Florida, dated January 26, 1940;
Mr. C. A. Gies, Salem, Oregon, dated January 25, 1940; and
Honorable James E. Murray, United States Senator, dated January 29, 1940, transmitting communication from
Mr. Will E. Holbein, Kalispell, Montana, dated January 19, 1940.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
FEB 4 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 94-3-4-[illegible]

FEB 6 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

HN:CSH-vh
94-3-4-20-

January 31, 1940

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York City

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WRB/dlg

Dear Mr. Blossom:

I am transmitting herewith, for your information, some copies of additional letters received relative to the article in the American Magazine concerning tourist camps, together with copies of my replies thereto. These letters are from the following individuals:

Mr. A. H. Castor, Manchester, New Hampshire, dated January 26, 1940;
Mr. Burt L. Udell, Wytheville, Virginia, dated January 24, 1940;
Miss Betty Hulett, Nicholasville, Kentucky, dated January 18, 1940;
Mr. John C. Watts, Nicholasville, Kentucky, dated January 19, 1940;
and
Mr. T. R. Guyn, Nicholasville, Kentucky, dated January 18, 1940.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

RECORDED & INDEXED
94-3-4-20-596
FEB 5 1940
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
FEB 1 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

LBN:ACS

February 5, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dwg

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:-

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter addressed to me by Mr. Howard V. Page of Minneapolis, Minnesota, with reference to the article, "Camps of Crime," together with a copy of my reply thereto.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

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94-3-4-25-597

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 FEB 7 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
FEB 6 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Chicago, Illinois
February 1,1940

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

2m

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir

There is enclosed herewith a newspaper clipping which appeared in the Chicago Daily Tribune on January 28, 1940, which concerned a drama entitled, "Overnight", by Albert Barker.

As indicated in your telegram addressed to Mr. Barker, of which the Chicago Office received a copy, dated January 25, 1940, no representative of the Chicago Office attended this drama.

Any additional information or clippings which may appear in the local papers will be immediately furnished the Bureau.

Very truly yours

W. S. Devereaux

JET:IAJ
Encl.

W. S. DEVEREAUX
Special Agent in Charge

1 ENCL M

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-598

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 FEB 3 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
HENDON
NICHOLS
MISS GANDY

The Radio Theater guild, which makes commercial aims subservient to artistic ones, this week presents the first performance anywhere of "Overnight," a drama about tourist cabins by Albert Barker. The author is known for the play "Man on Stilts" and a number of successful radio serial scripts. Performances will be given in the Woman's Club theater Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings. The cast will be composed of professional radio performers.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

94-3-4-20-598

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HN:CSH-vh
94-3-4-20-

February 7, 1940

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York City

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/klg

Dear Mr. Blossom:

For your information I am transmitting herewith a copy of a further communication dated January 30th, from Mr. A. C. Hanson, Santa Barbara, California, relative to the article in the February issue of the American Magazine, concerning tourist camps. A copy of my reply to Mr. Hanson is also enclosed.

With best wishes, as always,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-235
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 FEB 9 1940

LBN:ACS

February 5, 1940

Mr. Sumner Blossom, Editor
The American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York City

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145WEB/dsg

Dear Mr. Blossom:-

I am enclosing herewith for your information a copy of a letter addressed to me by Mrs. Howard W. Page of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on January 25, 1940, with reference to the "Camps of Crime" article, together with a copy of my reply thereto.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gandy

Enclosures

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-600
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 FEB 7 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
☆ FEB 6 1940 ☆
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

HN:CSH-vh
94-B-4-20-

January 31, 1940

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Cobrin, Florida

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Ryley:

I am transmitting herewith, for your information, some copies of additional letters received relative to the article in the American Magazine concerning tourist camps, together with copies of my replies thereto. These letters are from the following individuals:

Mr. A. H. Castor, Manchester, New Hampshire, dated January 26, 1940;
Mr. Burt L. Udell, Wytheville, Virginia, dated January 24, 1940;
Miss Betty Hulett, Nicholasville, Kentucky, dated January 18, 1940;
Mr. John C. Watts, Nicholasville, Kentucky, dated January 19, 1940; and
Mr. T. R. Guyn, Nicholasville, Kentucky, dated January 18, 1940.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Soars
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
Enclosure D
☆ FEB 1 1940 ☆
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-4-20-601

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 FEB 5 1940

HN:CSH-vh
94-3-4-20- 60

RECORDED

February 15, 1940

Mr. H. O. Lane
Lane's Tourist Court
Yemassee, South Carolina

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dug

Dear Mr. Lane:

I have your letter of February 10th, relative to the article in the February issue of the American Magazine, concerning tourist camps. I desire to thank you for the frank expression of your views relative to the article in question.

I regret very much that your interpretation of this article was such as to lead you to believe that it was in any manner harmful to the law abiding, high-minded operators of legitimate tourist camps. It was not in any manner so intended, and it is my firm conviction that this article will be of definite benefit to the members of the tourist court industry engaged in operating high-class camps.

May I point out that a reading of the article will disclose a very definite statement to the effect that there are reputable camps operated in an efficient, decent manner by business men of recognized integrity. One quotation, as you indicated, states "Of course, there are hundreds of tourist camps run by honest, alert, civic-minded persons who have made heavy investments in this new business. To these, the Federal Bureau of Investigation extends its gratitude for their wholehearted cooperation in the capture of badly wanted fugitives." I do not see how I could have been more explicit in recognizing the constructively minded persons who operate legitimate camps. May I also call your attention to a statement in the same article to the effect that "Law Enforcement, working in conjunction with the owners of honest establishments, has a definite responsibility to outlaw the renegade tourist camp." The latter statement is the keynote of the entire article.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

I am of the positive opinion that nothing is of greater benefit to the legitimate, high-minded, efficient members of any organization than to eliminate from those organizations or vocations the unworthy or criminally inclined individuals who bring discredit upon decent, law abiding citizens—not only discredit, but financial loss. Certainly I believe that to call attention to conditions which are not only undesirable, but detrimental to

cc-Sumner Blossom and Courtney Ryley Cooper (under separate cover)

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
☆ FEB 15 1940 ☆
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

morals and law and order in general, is rendering a service to those engaged in legitimate industry and constitutes a duty that I owe, as a law enforcement executive, to the country at large, as well as to those engaged in any specific vocation.

All organizations—law enforcement, industrial, commercial, agricultural—have in their ranks persons who bring discredit upon worthy callings. I can think of no greater benefit to those interested in the real success of these callings than to as clearly and accurately as possible depict the conditions which are obviously undesirable and detrimental. This I have endeavored to do in the article in the American Magazine.

I sincerely trust that the foregoing will fully explain my views in this matter. You may be assured that it is not my desire to harm any individuals except those engaged in practices detrimental to law and order.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Lester _____
Mr. Nendon _____
Mr. McIntire _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tour Room _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____
_____

Yemasse, S. C.
Feb. 10, 1940

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your article entitled "Camps of Crime" published in the February issue of "The American Magazine" has cast a dubious light on a new and growing business, Tourist Courts, which, as a whole, are owned and operated by "Alert, Civic-minded persons."

Although it is conceded that there are some tourist "camps" run on a low scale which is nevertheless true of many old and established businesses, your article intimates that all Tourist Courts are "camps" of crime with the few exceptions operated on a high scale by morally sound persons.

This is obviously a misrepresentation of a new industry which has grown from the demands of the traveling public for modern conveniences at reasonable rates. It is unfair to those who have invested heavily in this new industry to have biased criticism placed before the public.

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-201
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 12 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Whatever your object, Mr. Hoover, the article should have been written on the premise: protect the good from the bad - stamp out "camps" of crime which are infringing on the good reputation which Tourist Courts are endeavoring to build in the interest of the traveling public.

Sincerely,

Mr. & Mrs. M. A. Lane.

Lane's Tourist Courts
Walterboro, S. C.
Yemesse, S. C.

1 ENCL: C

MOL:rh

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

94-3-4-20-602

LANE'S TOURIST COURT AND DINING ROOM, NEW MODERN CLEAN

24 BATHS



WE ARE ON THE SHORTEST ROUTE FROM MAINE TO FLORIDA

STEAM HEATED

MR. AND MRS. M. O. LANE

24 COTTAGES

Hot and Cold
Running Water
Service Station
and
Dining Room in
connection.



Every Cottage
equipped with
Hot and Cold
Showers
or
Private Bath
Lock Garages

LOCATED ON U. S. ROUTE 17. 54 MILES NORTH OF SAVANNAH, GA., AT YEMASSEE, S. C. 64189

THIS SPACE FOR WRITING MESSAGES

"TICHNOR QUALITY VIEWS" MADE ONLY BY TICHNOR BROTHERS, INC. BOSTON, MASS.

POST CARD

PLACE ONE CENT STAMP HERE

MADE IN U. S. A

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/lg

HN:CSH
94-3-4-20-603
~~62-32097-26~~

RECORDED

February 19, 1940

Mrs. L. G. Asbury
Star Route #5
Lee Highway
Florence, Alabama

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WKB/lmg

Dear Mrs. Asbury:

I have your communication of February 9th and am pleased indeed to note that my article in the American Magazine, entitled "Camps of Crime," received your approbation. It is a source of satisfaction to know that the high-minded, law abiding members of the tourist camp vocation realize that in order to maintain this vocation on a high plane it is necessary to eliminate the evil conditions and the evil persons that serve to drag it down.

I believe it would not be possible to provide Federal laws to remedy the conditions of which you justly complain, inasmuch as, to a great extent at least, they involve state problems. I feel certain, however, that the widespread publicity that has been elicited will result in measures being taken in various parts of the country that will afford considerable relief.

If I can be of service to you at any time, please advise me.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
☆ FEB 19 1940 ☆
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-32097-26

Star Route No. 5,
Lee Highway,
Florence, Alabama,
February 9, 1940.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WSB/dlg

RECORDED & INDEXED
94-3-4-2 0-603
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 13 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I read the article entitled "Camps of Crime" in February issue of The American Magazine. It is a fine article. I hope the public will appreciate efforts your Bureau and the A.A.A. are putting forth to make it safe and decent for the traveling public, and also to safeguard the reputable camps. I operate a small tourist court, but I am dreadfully annoyed by the camp next to me. I have reported and appealed so often about this camp, but I can not get any relief. I have suffered and

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

Pa.

still suffer because of the crooked way it is operated.

My reason for writing you is I wanted to suggest to you that I believe the Federal Government should pass laws and enforce them against the Crime Camps. If it is left to the states I fear the relief will not be what one would expect. The cheap and crooked politicians will make a racket out of it. The good law abiding citizens will suffer just as much as he does today. I know plenty about the ways of the wrongdoers, and how they get by with it. I have been victimized by them. If one complains he gets his punishment.

The public are like the tiny Finns—brave and helpless. The Federal Government closed up the Red Light Districts and thereby the decent citizens have the patronage of these Districts all around them today. I sincerely hope for the benefit of all that a Federal law will be passed in order to put these patrons in a restricted zone.

I know the public appreciate what you are doing

Very truly yours
(Mrs.) L. G. Rasbury

[redacted]

LBN:ACS

February 8, 1940

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
The American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York City

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 wkb/dlg

Dear Mr. Blossom:-

I am transmitting herewith a copy of a letter addressed to me under date of January 26, 1940, by Mr. Philip S. Willey, President, Northeastern Cabin Owners' Association, Incorporated; a copy of Mr. Willey's letter to Senator Charles W. Tobey dated January 26, 1940, which was attached to Mr. Willey's letter to me, and a copy of my reply.

This correspondence, of course, is in reference to the article entitled, "Camps of Crime" which appeared in the American Magazine for February.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-60

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 13 1940
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Enclosures

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
☆ FEB 9 1940 ☆
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

RCH:CH

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

February 7, 1940

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nathan	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. McIntire	
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tour Room	
Mr. Percy	✓
Miss Gandy	

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Confirming our conversation, on Saturday, February 3, 1940 I called upon Senator James E. Murray of Montana whom I had not seen for sometime. After we had exchanged pleasantries, he laughingly remarked, "By the way, I just had to send a letter down to your Boss concerning his tourist camp article."

He then stated that I would understand how it was - that the Tourist Camp Association had put the pressure on him because officers of such Associations had to keep in good graces with their memberships and I could realize they were fighting dragons all the time, accordingly putting pressure on the Senators.

I told him I had happened to see the letter he wrote and was glad he brought it up. I told him the Montana Association was adopting entirely the wrong attitude toward the article. Senator Murray said that if the Director had mentioned in the article that many of the camps were well run, and that it was a job for good camps and law enforcement organizations to work together in order to clean up any bad spots which existed, he would have gone along with the Director. I pointed out to the Senator that this is exactly what the Director had done and that this was the keynote of the entire article.

He admitted he hadn't read it and had only seen the headlines. He then spent about ten minutes telling me how improper headlines had caused him a lot of trouble when the articles over which they occurred did not at all substantiate the headlines.

I pointed out to the Senator in detail the evil conditions that do exist in connection with tourist camps and that our files were filled with such information and then cited specific cases from my own knowledge. He was surprised the situation was so bad.

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-605

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 FEB 10 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON TAMM NICHOLS MISS GANDY

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

He said that he would appreciate a letter from the Director on the situation which he could send his constituent with the statement that the situation appeared to be one which needed the cooperation of good tourist camp owners and law enforcement officers to clean up for the ultimate good of the industry. The Senator owns an interest in several hotels.

I spent one hour with him, finally cutting off the interview myself.

He expressed admiration for the work of the Bureau and of the Director. I extended to him and his office force an invitation to visit the Bureau.

Charles Murray, the Senator's son and secretary, later brought up the question of the article when I was talking to him and he was in agreement with the Director.

Respectfully,

R. C. Hendon

LBN:ACS

February 8, 1940

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 wsb/dlg

Dear Ryley:-

I am enclosing herewith for your information a copy of a letter addressed to me under date of January 26, 1940, by Mr. Philip S. Villey, President, Northeastern Cabin Owners' Association, Incorporated; a copy of Mr. Villey's letter to Senator Charles V. Tobey, which was attached to Mr. Villey's letter to me, and a copy of my reply.

This correspondence, of course, refers to the "CAMPS OF CRIME" article which appeared in the February issue of the American Magazine.

With kind regards and best wishes,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-1-20-606
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 FEB 8 1940
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Enclosures

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
FEB 9 1940
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LBN:ACS

February 8, 1940

RECORDED 94-3-4-20 617

Mr. Philip S. Villay
President
Northeastern Cabin Owners' Assn., Inc.
c/o Comfort Cabins
West Compton, New Hampshire

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

Dear Mr. Villay:-

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated January 26, 1940, enclosing a copy of your letter to Senator Charles U. Tobey. I have very carefully perused the contents of your letter as well as the one which you sent to Senator Tobey.

I, of course, can well appreciate your position in this matter, yet the material set forth in the article which appeared in the February issue of the American Magazine is based upon fact. I can assure you that I did not over-exaggerate the problem with which we are confronted. I feel it ill-behooves an Association such as yours to take the position that my article, which hits at evils which do exist, casts a reflection upon the hundreds of sincere, conscientious, civic-spirited operators of tourist camps. The important thing I think for all of us to do is to clean up existing evils regardless of where they might exist not only in the interest of furthering our own ends but, greater yet, in the interest of protecting society.

Very truly yours

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
☆ FEB 9 1940 ☆
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEB 6 5 10 PM
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Northeastern Cabin Owner's Association, Inc.

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 1929
INCORPORATED 1937

Officers

President
PHILIP S. WILLEY
COMFORT CABINS, WEST CAMPTON

Vice-President
WALTER F. LORD
FRANCONIA, N. H.

Secretary-Treasurer
MRS. CHAS. H. BATCHELDER
CAMP CITY, WOODSTOCK

FOLLOW THE CABIN GUIDE
N. E. Cabin Owners Association, Inc.

Board
MRS. R. B. JOHNSON
R. W. GORDON
E. C. FORSYTHE
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mullins
Mr. Nichols
H. G. SACKETT
Mr. Rosen
E. A. STREETER
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffeyers
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mullins
Mr. Wallace
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

January 26, 1940

ack. Letter Hossom Cooper 2/6/40 " 2/8 Loan

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Chas. W.

I am in receipt of a letter from Senator Tobey of New Hampshire, in which he encloses a reply to him from you, explaining your article in the February issue of the American magazine.

Your letter, in no way, satisfies myself nor my fellow officers in what we feel has been a grave injustice to our industry. I am enclosing a copy of my reply to Senator Tobey and after you have read same, if you have further explanations to make on this vicious attack, I would be very pleased to hear from you.

There are, in the state of New Hampshire, over two hundred owners of so called Tourist Cabins, and we unite in a solid body a stiff protest of this attack on our business by a person in government employ. Had you included hotels, lodging houses, and tourist homes and not singled us out in this attack we would have felt different.

I would like to ask you if you realize that the only case known to me to have happened in the state of New Hampshire was the Dwyer case, for which the Dwyer boy is now serving a life sentance in Maine, sought New Hampshire's leading hotel for his hide-out for a night and according to his confession, parked the car in their garage with the body of the doctor crowded into the trunk of the car. Yet you single out tourist cabins for your story.

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-6

No doubt, you will be interested to know that the American Hotel Association is capitalizing on this story of yours as you will note when you read the enclosed copy of letter to Senator Tobey; and I am particularly interested to know that your story was so bad that the leading hotel paper in New England refused to use it. What further evidence do you need to show that we are justified in this protest?

Very truly yours

NORTHEASTERN CABIN OWNERS' ASS'N., INC.

BY: Philip S. Willey PHILIP S. WILLEY

TOLSON FOUR HENDON NICHOLS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/[illegible]

January 26, 1940

COPY

Honorable Charles W. Tobey
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Tobey:

I have just received your letter of January 24th and the letter signed by J. Edgar Hoover, with his reply to the objections reported in my letter to you of January 18th.

I have read Mr. Hoover's letter very carefully and I notice that Mr. Hoover is passing out the portions of his story that are excuseable, but I don't find in his letter where he says on page 14, quote:

> The facts are simple. A majority of the 35,000 tourist camps throughout the United States threatens the peace and welfare of the communities upon which these camps have fastened themselves and of all of us who form the motoring public. Many of them are not only hide-outs and meeting places, but actual bases of operations from which gangs of desperadoes prey upon the surrounding territory. Unquote.

Neither do I find, quote:

> But the last sentence of the notice still reveals a menace to all of us--a warning that there is today a new home of crime in America, a new home of disease, bribery, corruption, crookedness, rape, white slavery, thievery, and murder. Hence the terse order that goes out daily to law-enforcement agencies when criminals are on the loose:
> "KEEP CLOSE WATCH ON TOURIST CAMPS!" Unquote.
> Also found on page 14.

On page 18 the following, quote:

> The American Automobile Association has recognized this menace to the public and is making a determined effort to assist motorists in distinguishing between safe and unsafe camps. It has sent

94-3-4-20-607

> investigators into the field to inspect camps and has awarded AAA emblems to those which live up to its standards of cleanliness and safety. In its Directory of Motor Courts and Cottages, the AAA lists some 4,000 cottage camps which the Association has been able to inspect and to grade from fair to excellent, according to its viewpoint. But, of this number, less than 1,000--not even one in four--are unreservedly recommended. Unquote.

It may be of interest to you to know that the American Automobile Association does not hand out the AAA emblem only to those who buy their advertising service at a cost of $30.00 up. Mr. Hoover would lead the public to believe that the AAA was passing these out as a badge of merit. Contrary to this, it is a purely commercial proposition with them, if your place is clean and a good reputation.

Mr. Hoover makes no mention of the so called Tourist Court or Cabin Owners' Associations that attend to this inspection duty on a non-commercial basis, and insist upon the highest of standards; among the leaders of which are United Motor Courts, Western, Central, and Eastern Divisions, and the Northeastern Cabin Owners' Association who insist on high standards for their membership.

I can wholeheartedly agree with Mr. Hoover that we need to eliminate the unworthy or criminally inclined individuals, not only in our business, but in hotels, apartment houses, and tourist homes.

In the next to the last paragraph of Mr. Hoover's letter, and I quote it for your information:

> All organizations--law enforcement, industrial, commercial, agricultural--have their ranks persons who bring discredit upon worthy callings. I can think of no greater benefit to those interested in the real success of these callings than to as clearly and accurately as possible depict the conditions which are obviously undesirable and detrimental. This I have endeavored to do in the article in the American Magazine. Unquote.

Please note that of all the various people in business like ours he has checked Tourist Motor Owners to point out to the public.

Mr. Hoover possibly thinks he has done a few of us a favor. I cannot agree with him. That article will cost our industry hundreds

of thousands of dollars and it is already being capitalized by the hotel industry and to substantiate this statement, I will quote you from the "Hotel and Restaurant News" of January 13th, published at 12 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusets.

Those "Crime Camps"

The country has been flooded this past week with material about an article appearing in the February American Magazine called "Camps of Crime." The American Hotel Association sent a release to all publications. Naturally, most of the publications will print it.

The "News" isn't going to. Let us tell you why.

News that appears in a national magazine isn't news any longer. It's older than yesterday's newspaper. The fact that certain tourist-cabin colonies are so-called spots of crime isn't news either. Anyone who travels knows that. Anyone who travels also knows there are some excellent tourist cabins. The hotel industry, especially, knows that.

Now, for publications like ours to seize upon an article like the one that has been sent to us called "Camps of Crime," and spread it all over the paper, isn't going to do anyone any good. Calling names won't help the hotel industry.

Better had our industry keep its own house clean, mind its own business and work hard to get back the business that has gone to those cabins that are not "crime spots."

That's our job...get that business back... and stop calling names.

Sure there are bad spots. There are in the hotel industry, but you don't see the hotel industry being indicted in the press, do you?

No, this isn't a defense of the tourist cabin...heaven forbid!

It's just sound reasoning...going down beneath the surface and not printing everything that is sent to us as it is sent to us. Unquote.

In the same paper I quote:

No, We Didn't Use Them

To J. C. L.: No, we did not print the recent

release sent out by the A. H. A. headlined: "Tourist Camps Scored by Hoover as Crime Centers"...neither did we print the picture sent to us by a large distillery showing a lot of "popeyes" out of control at a function. Other publications did, however, thus playing directly into the hands of "libel experts" on the one hand and the "drys" on the other. Unquote.

If, after reading these quotations and see how this article is being used to further penalize us, I think you will understand why, not only myself, but hundreds of others in our industry feel that we have had a grave injustice done us by this article; and I wish you would convey our feelings to Mr. Hoover. I am sending him a copy of this letter.

Again I say that undoubtedly there are people engaged in our business that will bear out Mr. Hoover's story, but when he puts all the blame for these places on us and leaves the impression which any fair minded person can see that he does, that to be safe you must stay in a hotel. We feel a grave injustice has been done us.

Very truly yours

NORTHEASTERN CABIN OWNERS' ASS'N., INC.

BY:

PST:GHS

COPY-MG

LBN:MLJ January 22, 1940

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:

I thought you might be interested in the attached photostatic copy of an editorial which appeared in a Winston-Salem, North Carolina, newspaper on January 8, 1940.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig.

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RECORDED & ~~INDEXED~~

94-3-4 20-6

FEB 12 1940

U. S. DEPT.

LBN:ACS

February 5, 1940

Mrs. Howard D. Page
Brookhaven, R. F. D. #9
Minneapolis, Minnesota

RECORDED 94-3-4-2-6-609

Dear Mrs. Page:-

I was very happy to receive your letter of January 25, 1940, with reference to your observations on your recent tour of the South.

With reference to the article which appeared in the February issue of the American Magazine, I am sure you will recall wherein I specifically pointed out that there are hundreds of excellent tourist camps operated by civic-spirited individuals and, naturally, any tour of the country would certainly bring you into contact with many tourist camps which are not operated on a high plane and whose facilities are used by criminals oftimes in the furtherance of their dastardly schemes.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
☆ FEB 6 1940 ☆
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Brookha[illegible],R F D # 9

Minneapolis,Minn.

January 25,1940

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Trudy
Miss Gandy

Mr.J.Edgar Hoover,

Washington,D.C.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Dear Sir;

We have just returned home from a trip into the Southland covering 4000 miles,and on reaching home found the February AMERICAN awaiting us,with its glaring,Camps of Crime,by J.Edgar Hoover. Either we are unbelievably dumb and unobserving,or a merciful providence spared us contact with these dens of vice.

Once in winter quite a few years before there were many suitable winter cottage camps,we were in a respectable hotel and I saw things I have never seen in any tourist camp.

We have been on many long trips,and like many families of modest means are glad to avail ourselves of the comforts and conviences of these cottage camps. We sojourners soon acquire a "tourist"look so a hotel not as comfortable,to stop at,when you are out for sight seeing in comfort,and not for style.

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 FEB 9 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The laws of our land should be rigidly enforced,so that only people of good character operate these tourist camps. They should be operated for travelers only,with out dance halls and bar rooms in connection. The fine people we have found who are caring for the comfort and safety of families,in aouts,need the help of the law enforcement officers of their State and County,backed by our Federal government.

Sincerely yours

Miriam de Haven Page

(Mrs. Howard W.)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg



AMERICAN MOTEL ASSOCIATION, INC.

10 WOODLAND AVENUE,

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

February 3, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WKB/dlg

Mr. Edgar Wheeler
Managing Editor
American Magazine

Copy to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Copy to Mr. Courtney R. Cooper

Dear Sir:

Your article in the February issue of the American Magazine entitled "Camps of Crime" may have been written and published with an earnest desire to spur local enforcement agencies to rid the country of those tourist camps which have been operating as moral sore spots, nests of crime, hell holes, or any other term which you may wish to call them, and if these were your intentions, we sincerely hope that the goal you attain will forgive the madness of your method.

The American Magazine enjoys a large circulation and is read by the better element of the reading public of the United States. This article to us and to many organizations that operate on a strictly legitimate and ethical basis, perhaps on a higher plane with regard to its investigation and requirement for listing than what the American Automobile Association asks of its members, see it as cheap, unwholesome publicity for the American Automobile Association.

If the American Automobile Association, with such accurate foresight, recognized the menace of these "Camps of Crime", why do they list four thousand camps of which they will only unreservedly recommend one-fourth of these to whom they have given the shield of their approval and recommendation? Any organization is only as strong as its weakest member, and if three-fourths of those whom they approve and recommend with the A.A.A. symbol are not worth recommending, are they fooling themselves, or are they hoodwinking the general public as a whole, and making suckers of them?

According to your article, by action they are saying, "If it has the A.A.A. stamp of approval, the chances are three to one that it is still no good and not to be recommended."

RECORDED & INDEXED
94-3-4-20-610

If this article had mentioned no particular organization, we would still feel that the American Magazine, a private enterprise, and still a semi-public one, and J. Edgar Hoover, a high Government official, supported by the tax moneys of the American people have done a great injustice to thousands of business men who have invested an unbelievable sum of money in the tourist court industry. It is not only a great injustice to the operators of the tourist courts, but it is equally an injustice and a fraud upon the American public, in that it indirectly instructs them to remain aloof from all tourist courts unless they display the American Automobile Association symbol of one-

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AMERICAN MOTEL ASSOCIATION, INC.

10 WOODLAND AVENUE,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Mr. Edgar Wheeler - 2

fourth approval.

We have received many letters from our members and the question seems to be, "How are we to fight this unfair, malicious propaganda? Must we join the A.A.A. to show the general public that we are at least partially approved? Must we place our well regulated, strictly modern, legitimate and ethical court in the same class as the three thousand undesirable courts that the A.A.A. are already approving? Must we lower our standards to be on the same plane as some of the other approved A.A.A. courts?" Our answer depends on you.

No matter what we might say, no matter how much proof we might bring to bear to you in this letter, even though we were to convince you of the injustice of this article, it would not in any way gain the good will of the traveling American public, as the readers of the American Magazine would not have the opportunity to read its contents.

You may have paid a king's ransom for the article above mentioned, or it may be that Mr. Hoover and Mr. Cooper, through their altruistic motives toward the American traveling public, wrote this article and gave it to your magazine to publish, free. But we would like to have the opportunity to write an answering article to the one you published called "Camps of Crime", and if it is given the same publicity, we assure you it will cover both sides of the question, "Camps of Crime" and "Camps of Virtue". It will not be a publicity stunt for any single organization, but it will give the general traveling public the truth regarding the camp situation from both sides.

Anticipating your reply.

Very truly yours,

AMERICAN MOTEL ASSOCIATION, INC.

L. S. Silverstein

L. S. SILVERSTEIN,
Treasurer.

LSS:LD
ENC.

HN:CSH

February 15, 1940

RECORDED 94 - 611

Mr. W. E. Coats
Secretary
California Autocourt Association
Santa Cruz, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WKB/dlg

Dear Mr. Coats:

I have your communication of January 31st, advising that the Board of Directors of the California Autocourt Association has requested you to express the disapproval of the members thereof in connection with my article entitled "Camps of Crime," appearing in the February issue of the American Magazine.

In accordance with your request, a copy of your communication is being forwarded to Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper.

I regret that the article in question received the disapproval of your Board of Directors. It was written with a view to pointing out certain evil conditions which indubitably exist. It was thought that any action of this kind would receive the commendation, rather than otherwise, of those interested in purging the ranks of motor court operators of those individuals who brought criticism upon the vocation as a whole. I do not believe that any good objective can ever be obtained by closing our eyes to known existent evils. It is my opinion that the article in question will benefit those engaged in the proper conduct of auto courts.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
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CALIFORNIA AUTOCOURT ASSOCIATION

MEMBER
WESTERN AUTOCOURT ASSOCIATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 SWB/dcb

Santa Cruz, California
January 31, 1940

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In response to the many protests against your article, "Camps of Crime" in February number of American Magazine our Board of Directors met in San Jose, January 26th. There the article was re-read, commented upon and the secretary asked to express to your our disapproval.

This association, pioneer organization of its kind, is representative of the autocourt industry in California and has at all times cooperated with local, state and federal authorities.

The autocourt industry ranks among the highest in California in amount of capital invested and importance to the tourist travel.

California autocourts operate under well-regulated state law—copy inclosed herewith—requiring registration of automobiles in tourist courts.

Such articles as "Camps of Crime" are detrimental to the industry as a whole and reflect upon the merits of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Sensational but not constructive or educational. Crime conditions in local areas mentioned indicate necessity for uniform registration laws in all states.

Many autocourt operators believe you should carry an article in the Crowell-Collier publications correcting the impressions given in "Camps of Crime."

We do not know the identity or address of your co-author, Courtney Ryley Cooper, and ask that you convey a copy of this letter to him. Copies are being mailed to the Crowell-Collier publishing company; Tourist Court Journal, Temple, Texas; Field-Secretary Western Autocourt Ass'n, Seattle, Washington; Secretary Oregon Autocourt Ass'n, Portland, Oregon; Secretary Washington Autocourt Ass'n.; Secretary Montana Autocourt Ass'n; Secretary United Motor Court Ass'n; Secretary Reliable Motor Court Ass'n; to the A. A. A. in Washington, D. C., Los Angeles and San Francisco and to some of our representatives in Congress.

Anticipating a more fair attitude toward the autocourt industry, we are,

Respectfully,

CALIFORNIA AUTOCOURT ASSOCIATION
By N. H. Harrison, President
W. E. Coats, Secretary

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-61

1 ENCL.

ENCLOSURE

94-3-4-20-611

CAUTION

BEFORE RETIRING

SHUT OFF ALL GAS FIXTURES

OPEN WINDOWS

TO PERMIT AIR CIRCULATION INTO ROOM

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND HOUSING

80829 12-39 20M STATE PRINTING OFFICE

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DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

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MEMBER
WESTERN AUTOCOURT ASSOCIATION

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DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145WRB/dlf

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Federal Bureau of Investigation,
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Anticipating a more fair attitude toward the autocourt industry, we are,

Respectfully,

CALIFORNIA AUTOCOURT ASSOCIATION
By N. H. Harrison, President
W. E. Coats, Secretary

Tear off and fill out in duplicate

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Application for Auto Camp Construction Permit

Unincorporated Area

To the Department of Industrial Relations
Division of Immigration and Housing
California Building, 515 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, California

DATE_____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

The undersigned hereby applies for a permit to: (*Check square*)

- ☐ 1. Construct an auto camp
- ☐ 2. Provide camp space only
- ☐ 3. Reconstruct existing buildings
- ☐ 4. Move buildings
- ☐ 5. Erect additional buildings

and agrees that such work will be done in accordance with the provisions of Division XIII, Housing, Part 2 of the Health and Safety Code, Statutes of 1939, of the State of California.

Plans and specifications, together with fee of twenty-five dollars ($25), are attached hereto.

Name of camp or court_____ **County**_____

Location_____ **Cost of construction**_____

Number of public toilets_____ **Type of toilets**_____ **Number of public baths**_____

Number of 1-room units_____ **With toilet and bath**_____

Number of 2-room units_____ **With toilet and bath**_____ **With kitchen**_____

Number of 3-room units_____ **With toilet and bath**_____ **With kitchen**_____

Number of ____-room units_____ **With toilet and bath**_____ **With kitchen**_____

Number of ____-room units_____ **With toilet and bath**_____ **With kitchen**_____

Foundation_____ Roof covering_____
Size of floor joists_____ O. C._____ Studs_____ O. C._____ Rafters_____ O. C._____
Exterior wall covering: Siding_____ Stucco_____ Board and batt_____ Metal_____ Masonry_____
Interior wall covering: Plaster_____ Stucco_____ Wallboard_____ Wood_____
Windows: Casement_____ Double hung_____ Floor: Wood_____ Cement_____
Plumbing: Every fixture to be trapped and vented properly_____
Method of garbage disposal_____
Method of sewage disposal_____
If cesspools or septic tanks are installed, is the available ground of such a nature as to provide for their proper functioning?

Does there appear to be any likelihood that the effluent therefrom may contaminate any stream or water supply?

Source of domestic water supply_____ **Properly protected?**_____

[Signed]_____ **(Owner)** **Address**_____

[Signed]_____ **(Builder)** **Address**_____

Lessee or renter_____ **Address**_____

Approved_____ **Approved**_____
Chief *Inspector*

76940 9-39 3M
STATE PRINTING OFFICE

Tear off and fill out in duplicate

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Application for Trailer Camp Permit

Unincorporated Area

DATE.....

To the Department of Industrial Relations
Division of Immigration and Housing
California Building, 515 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

The undersigned hereby applies for a permit to:

☐ 1. Construct a trailer camp.

☐ 2. Erect additional buildings

☐ 3. Reconstruct existing buildings

and agrees that such work will be done in accordance with the provisions of Division XIII, Housing, Part 2 of the Health and Safety Code, Statutes of 1939, of the State of California.

Plans and specifications, together with fee of twenty-five dollars ($25.00), are attached hereto.

Name of trailer camp.....

Location.....

County..... **Cost of construction**.....

Number of camp spaces.....

Number of public toilets..... **Type of toilets**.....

Number of public baths..... **Number of slop sinks**.....

Plumbing properly trapped and vented.....

Method of garbage disposal.....

Method of sewage disposal.....

Source of domestic water supply.....

[Signed]..... **(Owner)** **Address**.....

[Signed]..... **(Builder)** **Address**.....

Lessee or renter..... **Address**.....

Approved..... **Approved**.....

Chief *Inspector*

76940 9-39 3M
STATE PRINTING OFFICE

Official Copy of the

HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE DIVISION XIII, HOUSING, PART 2—AUTO CAMPS, TRAILER CAMPS, TRAILER COACHES

Department of Industrial Relations
Division of Immigration and Housing

California Building, 515 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco
State Building, Los Angeles
Forum Building, Sacramento
Helm Building, Fresno

COMMISSIONERS.

REV. EDGAR WILSON.....Fair Oaks
J. EARL COOK.....Berkeley
MELVILLE DOZIER, JR.....Los Angeles
DR. HUBERT C. PHILLIPS.....Fresno
DR. OMER MILLS.....San Francisco

OFFICERS.

GEORGE G. KIDWELL.....Director of Department
CAREY MCWILLIAMS.....Chief of Division

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Department of Industrial Relations
Division of Immigration and Housing
California Building, San Francisco
State Building, Los Angeles
Forum Building, Sacramento
Helm Building, Fresno

To owners or Operators of Auto Camps and Trailer Camps in UNINCORPORATED AREAS:

The Legislature of 1939 passed the Health and Safety Code, a part of which regulates the construction and maintenance of Auto Camps and Trailer Camps in the Unincorporated areas. The enforcement of this part was given to the Division of Immigration and Housing, Department of Industrial Relations.

Full information in regard to the application of the requirements may be had by either writing to or calling at the offices of the Division of Immigration and Housing, Department of Industrial Relations, California Building, San Francisco; State Building, Los Angeles; Forum Building, Sacramento; Helm Building, Fresno; or at the local county or district health office.

2—76940

A copy of the part is made a portion hereof and, in addition thereto, the following data is given for the guidance of owners or operators in the conduct of auto camps and trailer camps.

NOTE.—This part of the Health and Safety Code does not apply to Incorporated Cities or to hotels or apartment houses as defined in the State Housing Act, but applies to all auto camps, courts and resorts catering to automobile transients and Trailer Camps in the unincorporated areas of the State.

PERMITS.

Before starting to construct an auto camp or trailer camp or reconstruct or add buildings to an existing auto camp or trailer camp, a written permit must be obtained from the Division of Immigration and Housing. Use application blanks attached hereto in **duplicate.** Fee of $25 is required for all new camps.

LOCATION.

1. Every camp must be located on well-drained ground and the site must be approved by this Division. Low plains, swamps and wet areas must be avoided.

AUTO CAMPS.

Living and Sleeping Quarters.

1. Every building and every part of a building, hereafter erected in an auto camp, shall be constructed in a substantial manner.
2. Do not open doors from toilets or bathrooms into kitchens.
3. Solid doors and full length partitions must separate kitchens from sleeping rooms.
4. Minimum window space in kitchens, living and sleeping rooms is required to be 12 sq. ft. or one-eighth of the floor area whichever is the greater.

TRAILER CAMPS.

A Trailer Camp comes within 3 classifications and is defined as follows: (a) Any area or tract of land on which four or more trailers are maintained or used for a continuing period in excess of seven days.

(b) Space is rented or held out for rent to owners or users of trailer coaches.

(c) Or free camping permitted owners or users of trailer coaches for the purpose of securing their trade.

REMOVING OF WHEELS.

Removing of wheels of trailer coaches in trailer camps except for repairs is prohibited.

TOILETS.

One water closet must be provided for each 15 persons or fraction thereof of each sex. Privies are prohibited.

BATHS.

One bath or shower must be provided for each 20 persons or fraction thereof of each sex.

SLOP SINKS.

One or more slop sinks must be provided for kitchen wastes.

GARBAGE DISPOSAL.

One metal garbage can with a tight fitting cover must be provided for every six trailer coaches or fraction thereof.

WATER SUPPLY.

An adequate supply of clean water for all the requirements of the camp must be provided.

CAREY McWILLIAMS, *Chief.*

CHAPTER 60.

An act to establish a Health and Safety Code, thereby consolidating and revising the law relating to the preservation of the public health and safety, including the health and safety of persons, the custody and disposition of dead bodies, the safety and protection of property; and matters incidental thereto, and to repeal certain acts or parts of acts specified herein.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(These general provisions apply to the entire Health and Safety Code of which the requirements governing Auto Camps, Trailer Camps and Coaches are a part.)

1. This act shall be known as the Health and Safety Code.

2. The provisions of this code in so far as they are substantially the same as existing statutory provisions relating to the same subject matter shall be construed as restatements and continuations, and not as new enactments.

3. All persons who, at the time this code takes effect, hold office under any of the acts repealed by this code, which offices are continued by this code, continue to hold them according to their former tenure.

4. Any action or proceeding commenced before this code takes effect, and any right accrued, is not affected by this code, but all procedure thereafter taken therein shall conform to the provisions of this code as far as possible.

5. Unless the provision or the context otherwise requires, these definitions, rules of construction, and general provisions shall govern the construction of this code.

6. Division, part, chapter, article, and section headings do not in any manner affect the scope, meaning, or intent of the provisions of this code.

7. Whenever a power is granted to, or a duty is imposed upon, a public officer, the power may be exercised or the duty may be performed by a deputy of the officer or by a person authorized, pursuant to law, by the officer, unless this code expressly provides otherwise.

8. Writing includes any form of recorded message capable of comprehension by ordinary visual means. Whenever any notice, report, statement, or record is required or authorized by this code, it shall be made in writing in the English language unless it is expressly provided otherwise.

9. Whenever reference is made to any portion of this code or of any other law of this State, the reference applies to all amendments and additions now or hereafter made.

10. "Section" means a section of this code unless some other statute is specifically mentioned. Subdivision means a subdivision of the section in which that term occurs unless some other section is expressly mentioned.

11. The present tense includes the past and future tenses; and the future, the present.

12. The masculine gender includes the feminine and neuter.

13. The singular number includes the plural, and the plural the singular.

14. "County" includes city and county.

15. Unless expressly otherwise provided, any notice required to be given to any person by any provision of this code may be given by mailing notice, postpage prepaid, addressed to the person to be notified, at his residence or principal place of business in this State. The affidavit of the person who mails the notice, stating the facts of such mailing, is prima facie evidence that the notice was thus mailed.

16. "Shall" is mandatory and "may" is permissive.

17. "Oath" includes affirmation.

* * * * * * *

19. "Person" means any person, firm, association, organization, partnership, business trust, corporation, or company.

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

23. "State" means the State of California, unless applied to the different parts of the United States. In the latter case, it includes the District of Columbia and the territories.

24. If any provision of this code, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of the code, or the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

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

PART 2. AUTO CAMPS, TRAILER CAMPS, TRAILER COACHES.

CHAPTER 1. DEFINITIONS AND SCOPE.

"Auto camp."

18100. "Auto camp," as used in this part, means any area or tract of land on which buildings or tents used or designed for use by automobile transients are maintained for hire; any space is rented or held out for rent to automobile transients; or free camping is permitted automobile transients for the purpose of securing their trade.

"Trailer coach."

18101. "Trailer coach," as used in this part, means a vehicle without motive power which is designed for:

(a) Human habitation.

(b) Carrying persons and property on its own structure.

(c) Being drawn by a motor vehicle.

"Trailer camp."

18102. "Trailer camp," as used in this part, means any area or tract of land on which four or more trailer coaches are maintained or used for a continuing period in excess of seven days; space is rented or held out for rent to owners or users of trailer coaches; or free camping is permitted owners or users of trailer coaches for the purpose of securing their trade.

"Camp site."

18103. "Camp site," as used in this part, means any portion of a trailer camp designed for the use or occupancy of one trailer coach or camping party.

"Nuisance."

18104. In an auto camp, "nuisance" includes any of the following:

(a) Any public nuisance known at common law or in equity jurisprudence.

(b) Whatever is dangerous to human life or is detrimental to health.

(c) The overcrowding of any room with occupants.

(d) Insufficient ventilation or illumination of any room.
(e) Inadequate or insanitary sewage or plumbing facilities.
(f) Uncleanliness.
(g) Whatever renders air, food, or drink unwholesome, or detrimental to the health of human beings.

Exemption.

18105. This part does not apply to any supervised public park, public camp ground, or picnic ground owned, operated, or maintained by any of the following:
(a) The Federal Government.
(b) The State.
(c) Any agency or political subdivision of the State.

Scope of part.

18106. This part applies only in the unincorporated areas of the State.

CHAPTER 2. ENFORCEMENT, ACTIONS, AND PROCEEDINGS.

Enforcement.

18200. The California Highway Patrol shall enforce the provisions of this part relating to parking a trailer coach overnight near the traveled portions of a public highway. The Division of Immigration and Housing in the Department of Industrial Relations shall enforce every other provision of this part.

Inspection.

The officers or agents of the division may enter and inspect any auto camp to secure the enforcement of the auto camp provisions of this part.

Abatement of nuisances.

18201. The owner or operator of an auto camp or trailer camp shall abate any nuisance in the camp within five days, or within such longer period of time as may be allowed by the Division of Immigration and Housing, after he has been given written notice by the division to remove the nuisance. If he fails to do so within that time, the district attorney in the county in which the camp, or the greater portion of the camp, is situated shall bring a civil action to abate the nuisance in the superior court of the county in the name of the people of the State of California.

Judgment or order.

18202. In any action or proceeding to abate a nuisance in an auto camp, proof of the following facts is sufficient for a judgment or order for the abatement of the operation of the camp:
(a) Previous conviction of the owner or operator of the camp of a violation of this part which constitutes a nuisance.
(b) Continued failure on the part of the owner or operator to correct the violation after the conviction.
(c) The violation is the basis for the proceeding.

CHAPTER 3. PERMITS AND FEES.

Permit required.

18300. It is unlawful for any person to do any of the following unless he first makes application in writing to the

Division of Immigration and Housing and obtains a permit therefor:

(a) Commence the construction of a new auto camp or trailer camp.

(b) Construct additional buildings or tents, or reconstruct or move existing buildings or tents, in an existing auto camp.

(c) Construct additional buildings, or reconstruct or move existing buildings, in an existing trailer camp.

Plans, fee, etc., for new camp.

18301. In the case of a new auto camp or trailer camp, the application shall be accompanied by:

(a) A description of the grounds upon which the camp is to be constructed.

(b) Plans and specifications of the proposed construction.

(c) A description of the water supply, ground drainage, and method of sewage disposal.

(d) A fee of twenty-five dollars.

Same: Existing camp.

18302. In the case of an existing auto camp or trailer camp, the application shall be accompanied by:

(a) A description of the grounds upon which buildings or tents are to be added or reconstructed, or to which buildings are to be moved.

(b) Plans and specifications of the proposed addition, reconstruction, or movement.

(c) A description of the water supply, ground drainage, and method of sewage disposal.

(d) A fee of twenty-five dollars, except when the work proposed consists merely of making additions, alterations, or repairs on buildings, tents, or equipment.

Issuance of permit.

18303. Within ten days after the application, descriptions, plans and specifications, and required fee, if any, are filed and paid, an inspector of the Division of Immigration and Housing shall inspect the grounds upon which the applicant proposes to do the work for which he seeks a permit. The division shall thereafter issue a permit to the applicant if, in its opinion:

(a) The grounds are satisfactory for the work proposed.

(b) The descriptions and plans and specifications filed indicate that the work proposed will meet the requirements of this part.

Disposition of fees.

18304. Every fee collected pursuant to this part shall be paid into the State treasury and credited to the general fund.

Chapter 4. Auto Camps.

Article 1. Construction.

Generally.

18400. Every building or tent in an auto camp shall be constructed in a substantial manner; and shall provide shelter to the occupants against the elements, and exclude dampness in inclement weather.

Air space.

18401. There shall be a clear air space under the lower floor of every building or tent in an auto camp. The air space shall:

(a) Measure at least twelve inches in the clear from the under side of the floor joists to the ground directly beneath.

(b) Be inclosed.

(c) Be provided with a sufficient number of openings with screens, lattice work, or similar installations, of a size to insure ample ventilation.

The surface underneath the floor shall be kept clean, and shall be free from any accumulation of rubbish, debris, or filth.

Sleeping room: Width and area.

18402. Every sleeping room in any building or tent in an auto camp shall:

(a) Have a floor area of at least eighty square feet.

(b) Be at least seven feet in width at any point within that portion of the room included in computing the minimum floor area.

Ceiling height.

18403. Every sleeping room and kitchen in any building or tent in an auto camp shall have a ceiling height of at least eight feet, measured from the finished floor to the finished ceiling; but if the room has a sloping ceiling, the ceiling height may be eight feet in only one-half the area of the room.

Partition.

18404. Every partition in a building or tent in an auto camp separating a room used for cooking purposes from a room used for sleeping purposes shall extend to the ceiling; or to the roof, if there is no ceiling.

Article 2. Windows.

"Window."

18430. "Window," as used in this article, includes a French door or window.

Measurement.

18431. Windows required by this article may be measured the full width of the sash.

Area.

18432. Every living room, sleeping room, or kitchen in every building in any auto camp shall be provided with one or more windows having an aggregate area of not less than one-eighth the floor area of the room, or not less than twelve square feet, whichever is the greater.

Every bath or toilet room in the building shall be provided with one or more windows having an aggregate area of not less than three square feet.

Arrangement.

18433. Windows required by this article shall be so arranged that at least one-half of their aggregate area may be opened without obstruction.

Opening: Street, etc.

18434. All required windows shall abut upon a street, or a yard or court of adequate dimensions and open and unob-

structed to the sky. Required bath or toilet room windows, however, may open into a vent shaft at least eighteen inches in its smallest dimension and open and unobstructed to the sky.

Roofed porch.

18435. Any window required by this article may open through a roofed porch which:

(a) Does not exceed six feet in depth.

(b) Has one side and has ends abutting a street, or a yard or court of adequate dimensions and open and unobstructed to the sky.

(c) Is so designed and constructed that the side and ends are at least seventy-five per cent open and unobstructed between the floor and underside of the roof.

(d) Has a ceiling height of not less than seven feet.

The open and unobstructed side and ends of the porch may be covered with metal screening of at least sixteen mesh.

If windows in rooms of any building in existence on August 14, 1931, which is remodeled, added to, or repaired, open through a roofed porch, the latter need not meet the requirements of this section.

Building in existence August 14, 1931.

18436. In any building in existence on August 14, 1931, the area of any window opening on a side of the building under a car shelter may be counted as required window area if:

(a) The shelter is not over eighteen feet in length and has a minimum height of eight feet above the ground.

(b) The window area is not less than one-sixth of the floor area in the room.

(c) The window is so constructed that it gives light and ventilation.

Article 3. Plumbing, Use, and Sanitation.

Toilet.

18460. One toilet for each sex shall be provided for every ten units in an auto camp.

Plumbing.

18461. In every building or tent in an auto camp all plumbing fixtures affecting the sanitary drainage system shall be properly trapped and vented, and made sanitary in every particular.

Cooking and sleeping.

18462. It is unlawful to cook and sleep in the same room in a building or tent in an auto camp.

Air space.

18463. It is unlawful to use or permit to be used for sleeping purposes any room in any building or tent in an auto camp that does not contain at least six hundred and forty cubic feet of air space.

If any room is used for sleeping purposes by more than two persons, the minimum required cubic air space of the room shall be increased by not less than five hundred cubic feet for

each additional person in excess of two that the room is designed, built, or intended to, or does, accommodate.

Exception. This section does not apply to tents owned by automobile transients.

Sanitation. 18464. Every building or tent in an auto camp, and the premises surrounding it, shall be kept clean and sanitary in every part, and shall be free from the accumulation of debris, filth, rubbish, garbage, or other offensive matter.

Article 4. Register.

Register. 18480. Every person who owns or operates an auto camp shall keep a register in which shall be entered (a) the name and address of each guest who is the owner of an automobile for which space is rented in the camp, and (b) the make, type, and license number of the automobile.

Chapter 5. Trailer Camps and Trailer Coaches.

Article 1. General Provisions.

Permanent residence. 18600. Any trailer coach from which the wheels have been removed, except for the purpose of making temporary repairs or placing it in dead storage, is a permanent residence. It shall meet all the requirements of the housing ordinances of the county in which it is located and of the State housing laws.

Occupation of land. 18601. It is unlawful for any person to use, occupy, or maintain any trailer coach upon any area or tract of land for a period of more than seven days during any one three months' period of time without the permission of the owner or person legally in charge of the land.

Parking. 18602. It is unlawful for any person using, occupying, or maintaining any trailer coach to camp or park it over night within twenty feet of the traveled portions of a public highway.

Article 2. Camp Sites.

Dimensions. 18625. Each camp site in a trailer camp shall be not less than twenty by twenty-five feet in dimensions.

Prohibition. 18626. A trailer camp shall not accommodate any camping parties for whom there are no available camp sites in the camp.

Article 3. Water-closet, Bathing, and Plumbing Facilities.

Water-closet. 18650. If it is impracticable to obtain sufficient water for flushing purposes, chemical toilets may be maintained in a trailer camp with the approval of the health officers of the county in which the camp is located. Otherwise, flush water-closets in separate compartments shall be installed for each

sex within two hundred feet of each part of the camp. There shall be not less than one water-closet for each fifteen, or fractional part of fifteen, persons of each sex.

Signs.

18651. In every trailer camp water-closets for men shall be distinctly marked: "For men"; and water-closets for women shall be distinctly marked: "For women."

In addition, the location of water-closets shall be plainly indicated by signs.

Floor.

18652. The floor of every water-closet shall be constructed, and shall be maintained in a waterproof condition by the use, of cement, concrete, or other waterproof material. The waterproof material shall be applied upward on the interior walls of the water-closet, to a height of not less than twelve inches above the floor.

Prohibition.

18653. It is unlawful for any person to use, or permit the use of, any toilet in any trailer coach located or camped within a trailer camp.

Bathing facilities.

18654. In every trailer camp, shower baths or other bathing facilities with running water shall be installed in separate compartments for every twenty, or fractional part of twenty, persons of each sex.

Floor.

18655. The floor of every shower bath compartment shall be constructed, and shall be maintained in a waterproof condition by the use, of cement, concrete, or other approved waterproof material. The waterproof material shall be applied upward on the interior walls of the compartment to a height of not less than five feet above the floor.

Sanitation.

18656. Every water-closet or compartment containing bathing facilities shall be:

(a) Kept clean.

(b) Kept free from obnoxious odors, flies, mosquitoes, or other insects.

(c) Well lighted, and ventilated directly to the outside air.

Slop sinks.

18657. There shall be installed in every trailer camp one or more slop sinks which shall be:

(a) Properly trapped and connected with a sewer or cesspool.

(b) Conveniently located within one hundred feet of each trailer coach or camp site.

Water.

18658. There shall be in every trailer camp an adequate supply of clean water for all the requirements of the camp. The water shall be obtainable from faucets installed within one hundred feet of each part of the camp.

Cups. 18659. No dipping vessels or cups for common use are permissible in any trailer camp.

Article 4. Garbage and Rubbish Disposal.

Garbage cans. 18680. In every trailer camp one or more metal garbage cans with tight fitting covers, appropriately labeled, shall be provided for every six, or fractional part of six, trailer coaches or camp sites within the camp.

Disposal of garbage. 18681. All garbage, waste, and rubbish in every trailer camp shall be burned, buried, or removed from the premises without creating a nuisance, in such manner as may be approved by the health department of the county in which the camp is located. Incinerators for burning combustible rubbish shall be provided in every camp.

Same. 18682. Any person who uses, occupies, operates, or maintains any trailer coach shall not deposit or dispose of any garbage, rubbish, or refuse otherwise than by burning or burying it at a distance more than fifty feet from any public highway or road and more than two hundred feet from any spring, well, stream, lake, reservoir, or other source of water supply.

Buckets. 18683. Buckets or other suitable receptacles shall be placed in such manner as to receive all water or waste which may be deposited from any refrigerator drain, sink, or waste pipe of any trailer coach which is camped, parked, or located within the unincorporated area of the State.

Same. 18684. It is unlawful to permit the buckets or receptacles to overflow.

Same. 18685. If the trailer coach is camped or parked within any trailer camp, the buckets or receptacles shall be emptied or their contents shall be disposed of only in a slop sink required by this article.

If the trailer coach is camped or parked elsewhere, the buckets or receptacles shall be emptied or their contents shall be disposed of at a distance more than fifty feet from any trailer coach, public highway, or road and more than two hundred feet from any spring, well, stream, lake, reservoir, or other source of water supply.

Article 5. Maintenance and Sanitation.

Drainage. 18710. The area or tract of land upon which a trailer camp is maintained shall be:

(a) Well drained and graded.

(b) Kept free from dust.

18711. Every trailer coach and trailer camp shall be kept clean; and shall be free from: Sanitation.

(a) The accumulation of refuse, garbage, rubbish, or debris.

(b) An excessive infestation of flies or insects.

18712. It is unlawful for any person to operate or maintain, or cause or permit to be operated or maintained, any trailer camp, unless there is a caretaker in the camp at all times. The caretaker shall enforce within the camp the provisions of this chapter governing the operation and maintenance of trailer camps. Caretaker.

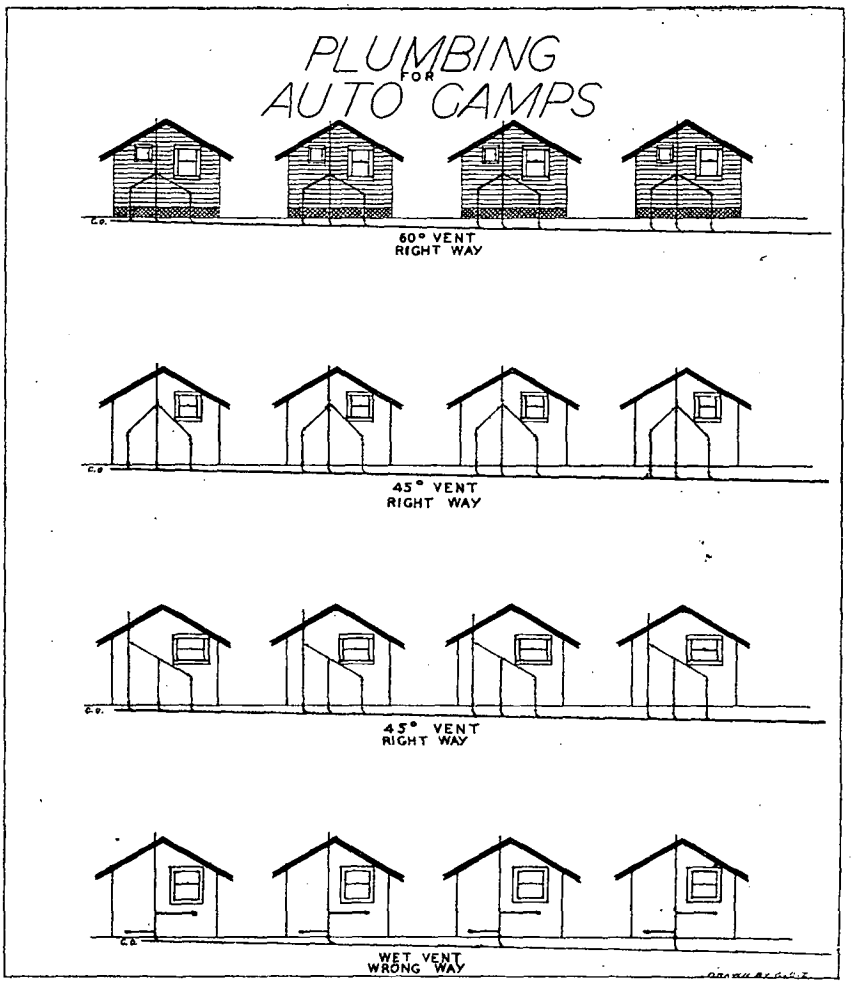
CHAPTER 6. VIOLATIONS.

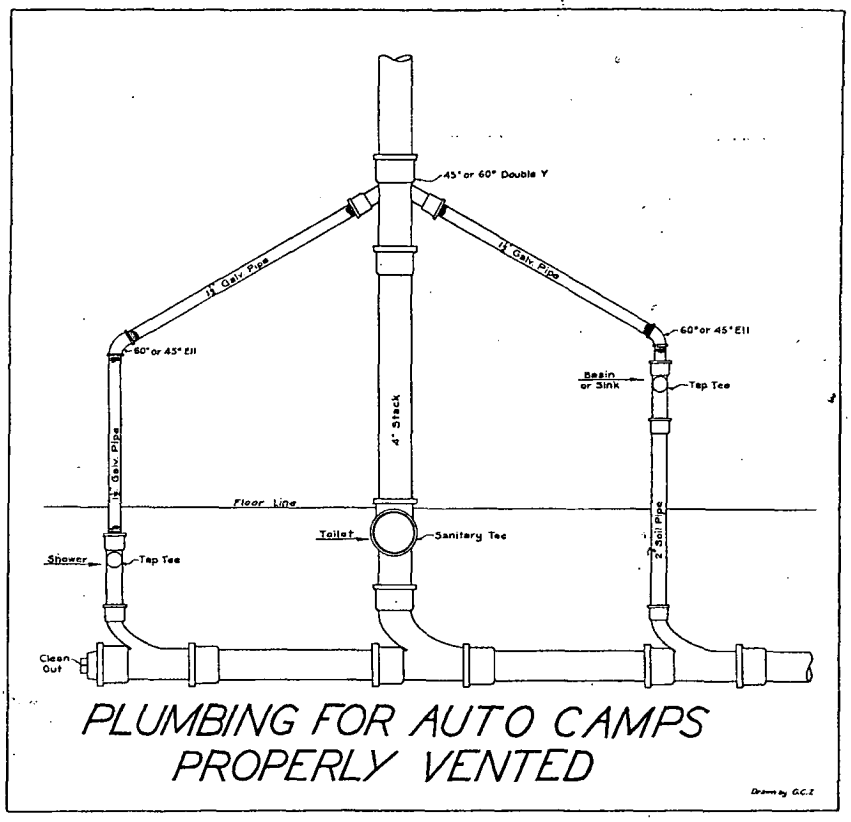
18800. Every owner or operator of an auto camp who violates any provision of this part relating to auto camps is guilty of a misdemeanor. Penalty.

18801. It is unlawful for any person to operate or maintain a trailer camp that does not meet the requirements of this part relating to trailer camps. Prohibition.

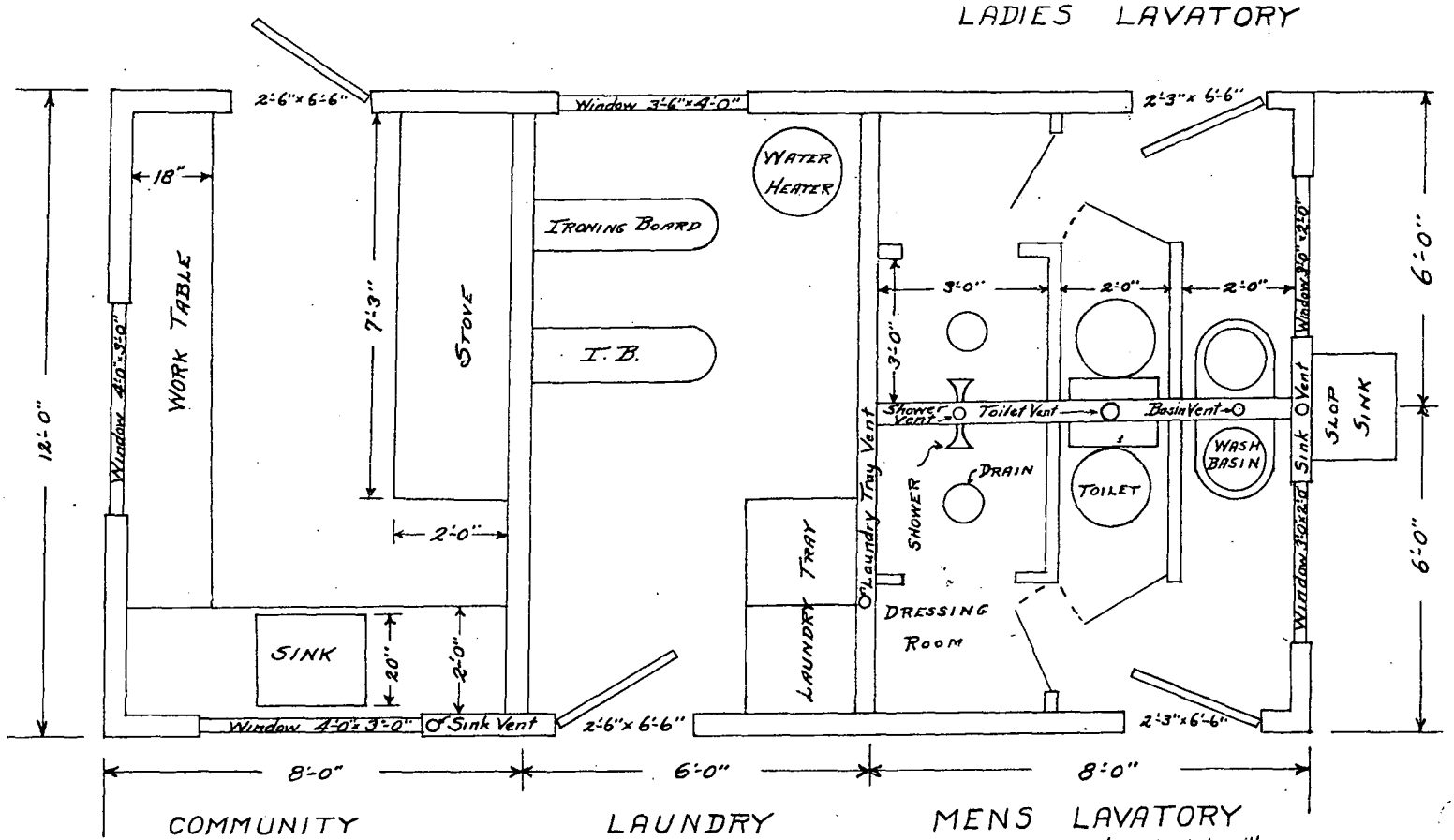
18802. Every person who violates any provision of this part relating to trailer camps or trailer coaches applicable to him is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days. Penalty.

THE FOLLOWING ILLUSTRATIONS ARE SUGGESTIVE AND EXPLANATORY OF THE LAW:


PLUMBING
FOR
AUTO CAMPS
60° VENT
RIGHT WAY
45° VENT
RIGHT WAY
45° VENT
RIGHT WAY
WET VENT
WRONG WAY

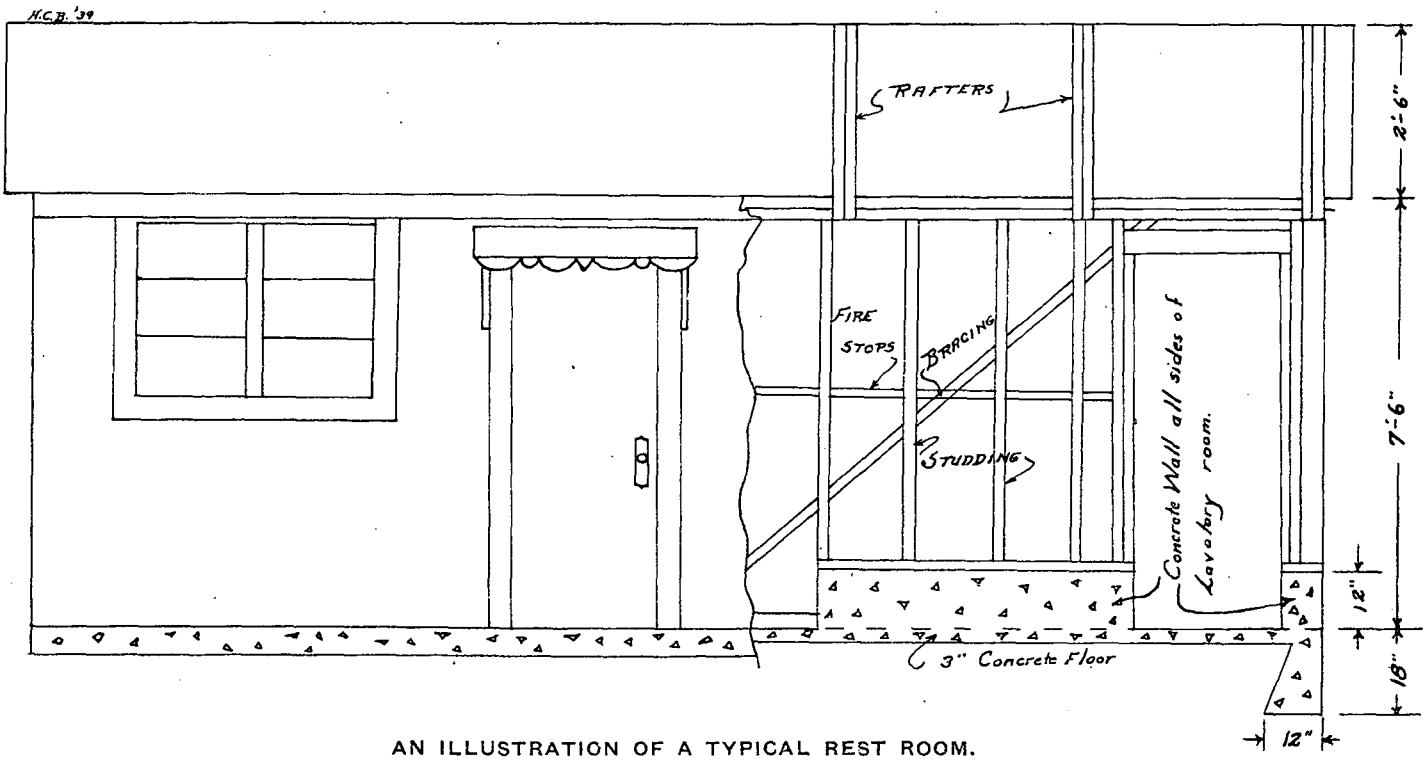

45° or 60° Double Y
1½" Galv. Pipe
1½" Galv. Pipe
60° or 45° Ell
60° or 45° Ell
Basin or Sink
Tap Tee
4" Stack
1½" Galv. Pipe
Floor Line
Toilet
Sanitary Tee
2" Soil Pipe
Shower
Tap Tee
Clean Out
PLUMBING FOR AUTO CAMPS
PROPERLY VENTED
Drawn by G.C.Z

FLOOR PLAN OF COMMUNITY BLDG.



This section may be extended, with a corresponding increase in window area, to provide for additional fixtures.

COMMUNITY BLDG.



AN ILLUSTRATION OF A TYPICAL REST ROOM.

CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
SEPTIC TANK AND LEACHING DISPOSAL SYSTEM

For the sake of brevity, the following notes on septic tanks and leaching systems are presented. More complete information on Rural Sanitation may be secured by writing for Special Bulletin No. 56, issued by the State Department of Public Health.

SEPTIC TANK

1. *Location.* High up on the property and usually near the dwellings so as to afford ample space for the leaching system. If in doubt, see Local Health Officer.

2. *House Sewer.* Make tight, well-swabbed joints. Grade of sewer not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch per foot.

3. *Size.* For family use effective capacity approximately 800 gallons. Do not skimp on size. Tests show that sludge fills the tank at a net rate of approximately 23 gallons per person per year.

4. *Septic Tank Material.* Any reasonably watertight construction. Roof or cover to be dirt-tight and odor-tight. Manhole openings in roof for cleaning purposes are advisable.

5. *Compartment Construction* is highly essential. Two compartments are recommended, the first compartment being twice the capacity of the second, and of rectangular construction, with an opening or slot at or somewhat higher than mid-depth between the compartments. See sketch in text, on dimensions for family use.

6. *Other Features.* A minimum of 4-foot depth of tank below outlet level is recommended. Effluent takeoff is submerged 12 to 18 inches below the water line. Height of roof or cover above water line to be sufficient to accommodate the probable scum layer. Place inlet sewer so that its invert is approximately 3 inches or more above invert of final outlet, so as to lessen danger of scum clogging inlet sewer.

Septic tanks are nothing more than settling tanks adapted to the removal of sludge, grease and scum from liquid sewage. The deposits of sludge decrease the available space in the tank at the rate of about 3 cubic feet per person per year, and in the course of 2 to 5 years the tank becomes a poor clarifying medium. When the tank is in need of cleaning one may note bits of paper and coarse matter in the effluent. In the case of a leaching system which formerly gave no trouble, this solid matter will clog up the system and result in sewage overflow on the ground. In this case either cleaning is needed or a new leaching system is needed, or even both steps may be necessary.

It is not necessary to inoculate septic tanks to make them work properly, though there is no harm in dumping in a couple of buckets of well rotted stable manure at the start. The harmful effects of disinfectants, etc., on clarification are probably overrated, especially if one uses a septic tank of large capacity. Theoretically such substances as grease, oil, disinfectants and brine reduce the digestion of the sludge

and hasten the time of cleaning. Yet as a matter of simplicity it is better to run all wastes together even though the tank may need cleaning somewhat more frequently. The cleanings must be regarded as dangerous and disposed of by burial or spreading in an isolated area.

In soils in which disposal of effluent is apt to be a serious problem, there may be advantage in constructing two separate sewer systems, one to receive the toilet waste because it is dangerous to health, and the other to receive the remaining wastes. One should then strive to make the toilet waste disposal system particularly successful as a protection to health.

Considering all the uncertainties surrounding construction and layout of country sewage disposal, it is best to design the septic tank along conservative lines. A two-compartment septic tank of larger capacity than shown in previous designs is advocated. One may feel sure, however, of an effluent containing fewer solids with less danger of clogging the leaching system, and of a longer period of carefree operation without need of cleaning.

Material for Septic Tank.

The sketch of septic tank herein shows concrete construction. However, any material that can be made into watertight construction and that will resist water and the sewer gases may be used; e.g. redwood or cedar tongue and grooved planks of irrigation heart grade, taking extra care to nail cleats or posts in corners, around sides and bottom and use a watertight bottom; brick with cement joints; field stone; building blocks; precast cement or vitrified clay pipe or cylinders, etc. However, the tank should provide two or more compartments and equal the holding capacity of the tank shown, which for family use holds 810 gallons or roughly 100 gallons per person. It is a simple matter to make a redwood or cedar septic tank following the design herein.

LEACHING DISPOSAL SYSTEM

1. *Install* leaching trench filter system or a leaching cesspool, or both, the choice depending on soil and subsoil formations, depth to water table, protection of wells, space on lots, etc. Inquire from Local Health Officer as to successful local practice under similar conditions. Keep sewage under the ground. Leaching systems always require a septic tank of ample size and proper construction for sewage clarification. Even cesspools are benefited by using a septic tank ahead of them.

2. *Location.* Septic tank effluent can carry typhoid germs; therefore, be careful to place leaching system away from wells, streams and gullies, and away from neighbors. See text if in doubt about underground pollution. Also see Local Health Officer for suggestions or requirements on this and on any other points or variations affecting the entire system.

3. *Length of Trench Filters.* Depends on soil and subsoil. See text. Ascertain local practice or make percolation tests. As a rule the length for family systems is 20 to 100 feet per person, depending on the tightness of the soil. Or the length may be calculated from

the flow of sewage to be handled. One square foot of trench bottom will usually absorb from one to four gallons of sewage effluent per day, depending on the porosity. See Local Health Officer if in doubt.

4. *Grade of Trench Filter.* Light grade approximately 4 inches per 100 feet. *Very important.*

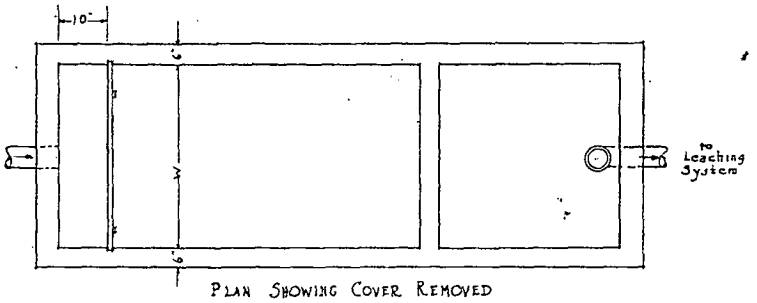
5. *Width and Depth.* Width 18 inches or more if ground requires; depth 24 inches unless bedrock or clay interferes, in which case increase the width and length of the trench filter. If in a plowed field a 30-inch depth is usually necessary.

6. *Filter Rock.* After being excavated, pick or loosen bottom of trench, then place a layer of clean, loose rock having ample pore space. A good commercial grade is approximately 1½ in. to 2½ in. If a thickness of rock layer of at least 12 inches can not be obtained without encountering bedrock or clay, consult Local Health Officer. On this bed of rock lay a board and upon the board place the row of open-joint tile, having not less than ½ inch opening and not more than ¾ inch; or use an inverted V-trough distributor having a board bottom the full width of the base and cut large outlet openings in lower side of V at approximately 12-inch intervals. A good rot-proof cedar or redwood is recommended. Then carefully surround the tile (or the trough) with more coarse rock, being careful not to choke the openings, and finally cover with fully 2 inches of rock. Then cover with straw, burlap or tar paper, to keep dirt from sifting into the bed of filter rock. Finally, back-fill with soil or sand to confine odors.

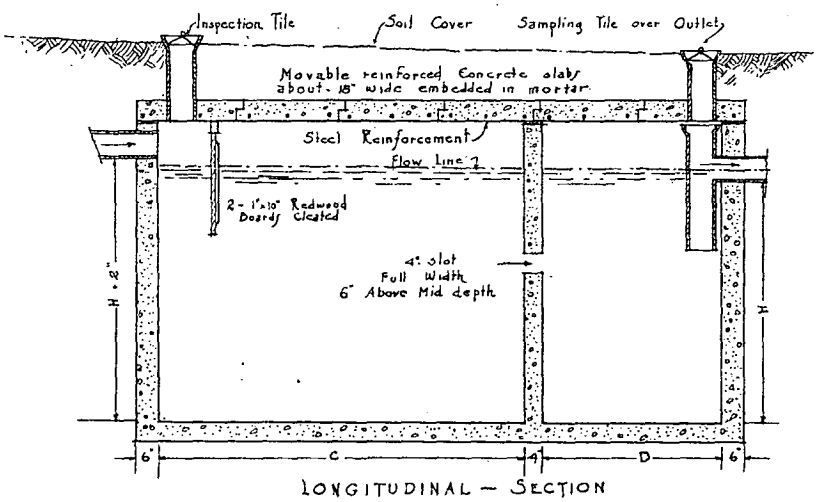
AN ILLUSTRATION OF A TYPICAL SEPTIC TANK
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

TABLE OF SIZES

NUMBER OF PEOPLE	LENGTH C	LENGTH D	WIDTH W	DEPTH H
7 or less	6'-0"	3'-0"	3'-0"	4'-0"
9	7'-0"	3'-6"	3'-0"	4'-0"
12	8'-0"	4'-0"	3'-6"	4'-0"
15	9'-0"	4'-6"	4'-0"	4'-0"
50	16'-0"	8'-0"	5'-0"	5'-0"
100	20'-0"	10'-0"	6'-0"	6'-0"



PLAN SHOWING COVER REMOVED



LONGITUDINAL — SECTION

Two-compartment concrete septic tank.

INFORMATION REQUIRED ON PLANS FOR NEW AUTO CAMPS.

Also for Additional Construction and Buildings Moved in Existing Camps.

DRAWINGS

No. 1: A plot of the camp site showing lot lines, streets, roads and alleys. Streams or water courses, if any.
Location of all buildings, and distance to nearest lot line and distance between buildings.
Location of the water supply.
Location of septic tanks and effluent disposal. Cesspools.

No. 2: Floor plan showing:
Size of rooms. Locations of doors.
Windows: Size and location (window area in sleeping rooms and kitchens must equal at least ⅛ of the floor area, AND IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AGGREGATE WINDOW AREA BE LESS THAN 12 SQ. FT. MEASURED OVER ALL SASH).
Bath and toilet compartments must have windows of a least 3 sq. ft. in area.
Porches: If roofed, with windows opening onto them—
Give dimensions: (Porches must not exceed 6 ft. depth.)
Ceiling height of porches (not less than 7 ft.).
Show sides and ends open and unobstructed at least 75% measured between the floor and underside of roof.

No. 3: Elevation plan showing:
Ceiling height (must be at least 8 ft., finished floor to finished ceiling).
Height of lower edge of floor joists above the ground (must be at least 12 inches).
Show space under cabins enclosed, with sufficient number of screened or latticed ventilating openings.

No. 4: Public toilets and bathrooms:
Dimensions—size of compartments.
Windows—location and size (at least 3 sq. ft. window area).
Nonabsorbent floors.
Shower compartments should be curbed and have nonabsorbent walls to a height of at least 5 feet.

No. 5: Plumbing:
Every fixture must be properly trapped and vented.

NOTE.—Do not open doors from toilets or bathrooms into kitchens.

INFORMATION REQUIRED ON PLANS FOR NEW TRAILER CAMPS OR ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION IN EXISTING CAMPS.

Unincorporated Areas.

No. 1: A plot plan of the camp side indicating lot lines, streets, roads and alleys, and streams or water courses, if any.
Location of all buildings, and camp spaces.
Location of the water supply.
Location of septic tanks or cesspools, and effluent disposal.

No. 2: Floor plan of public toilets and baths indicating:
Dimensions of buildings and location and size of doors and windows—(window area of at least 3 square feet required for each enclosed toilet, bath and shower compartment) and ½ of the required window area must open for ventilation.

Floor and wall construction:
Toilet, bath and shower compartment to be of cement or other waterproof material and to extend upward from the floor not less than twelve (12) inches, and provide nonabsorbent walls for a height of at least 5 feet in shower compartment.

Plumbing—Properly trap and vent every fixture.

NOTE.—The Division discourages the use of slop buckets for the retention of drainage from trailer coach sinks and similar fixtures and recommends that all such units be directly connected to a camp sewer system with disposal to a septic tank, cesspool or regular sewer. Connections from the trailer coaches to the sewer system are to be of an approved type. When slop buckets are used operators will be held liable for any nuisance caused by their own over-flowing on the premises.

o

76940 1-40 3M

HN:CSH-vh
-94-3-4-20-

February 14, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Mr. Joseph O. Gossett
El Dorado Motel
1700 South El Dorado Street
Stockton, California

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-612

Dear Mr. Gossett:

I have been advised of the conversation between you and Special Agent M. J. Cassidy of this Bureau's San Francisco Office, with regard to the recent article appearing in the American Magazine, entitled "Camps of Crime." I want you to know that I am pleased that you spoke frankly and fully to Mr. Cassidy relative to your views. However, I regret very much that your interpretation of this article was such as to lead you to believe that it was in any manner harmful to the law abiding, high-minded operators of legitimate tourist camps. It was not in any manner so intended, and it is my firm conviction that this article will be of definite benefit to the members of the tourist court industry engaged in operating high-class camps.

May I point out that a reading of the article will disclose a very definite statement to the effect that there are reputable camps operated in an efficient, decent manner by business men of recognized integrity. One quotation, for instance, is "Of course, there are hundreds of tourist camps run by honest, alert, civic-minded persons who have made heavy investments in this new business. To those, the Federal Bureau of Investigation extends its gratitude for their wholehearted cooperation in the capture of badly wanted fugitives." I do not see how I could have been more explicit in recognizing the constructively minded persons who operate legitimate camps. May I also call your attention to a statement in the same article to the effect that "Law Enforcement, working in conjunction with the owners of honest establishments, has a definite responsibility to outlaw the renegade tourist camp." The latter statement is the keynote of the entire article.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

I am of the positive opinion that nothing is of greater benefit to the legitimate, high-minded, efficient members of any organization than to eliminate from these organizations or vocations the unworthy or criminally inclined individuals who bring discredit upon decent, law abiding citizens--not only discredit, but financial loss. Certainly I believe that to call attention to [illegible] which are not only undesirable, but detrimental to

RECORDED AND INDEXED
MAILED
FEB 19 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

cc Courtney Ryley Cooper and Sumner Blossom (under separate cover)

morals and law and order in general, is rendering a service to those engaged in legitimate industry and constitutes a duty that I owe, as a law enforcement executive, to the country at large, as well as to those engaged in any specific vocation.

All organizations—law enforcement, industrial, commercial, agricultural—have in their ranks persons who bring discredit upon worthy callings. I can think of no greater benefit to those interested in the real success of these callings than to so clearly and accurately as possible depict the conditions which are obviously undesirable and detrimental. This I have endeavored to do in the article in the American Magazine.

I sincerely trust that the foregoing will fully explain my views in this matter. You may be assured that it is not my desire to harm any individuals except those engaged in practices detrimental to law and order.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

San Francisco, California
February 6, 1940

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

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

Dear Sir:

I am submitting herewith a memorandum received today by me from Special Agent M. J. CASSIDY which deals with the comments of one JOSEPH O. GOSSETT with regard to your article appearing in the February 1940 issue of "The American", entitled "Camps of Crime".

Very truly yours,

N. J. L. PIEPER,
Special Agent in Charge

NJLP:MLA
Enclosure

DECLASSIFIED BY 9145 WEB/dig
ON 9145

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-612

no rec Gossett on El Dorado motel 2/13/40-dc

Ed

letter to Joseph Gossett cc - casper & Blasson 2-13-40 Hn

1 ENCL.

TOLSON
TOUR
NICHOLS
MISS GANDY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcb

Stockton, California,
February 5, 1940.

MEMORANDUM TO SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE N. J. L. PIEPER

On the above date the writer had occasion to interview Mr. Joseph O. Gossett in connection with an official matter. He and his brother, Earl Gossett, are the operators and owners of the El Dorado Motel, a tourist camp at 1700 South El Dorado Street, Stockton, California. During the early stages of the interview Mr. Gossett made some disparaging remarks concerning the Director, to the effect that if Mr. Hoover's ability as an investigator was to be judged by an article which he recently wrote for the American magazine, that the Director's ability in his present position is questionable; that the article, "Camps of Crime", reflected lack of ability in that information purporting to be authentic in the article reflected misinformation and a total unfamiliarity with conditions presently existing in the motor courts.

The writer has not had the opportunity to read the article to which Mr. Gossett made reference and the latter was so advised, but told Mr. Gossett that his remarks pertaining to the Director's ability merely were considered as one man's opinion; that the writer felt sure that any writing done by the Director, or sponsored by him, would of necessity be closely checked as to its accuracy prior to being published and therefore the writer, although having no personal information or experience concerning tourist camps upon which to draw, would nevertheless state that whatever was printed in any article bearing the Director's name would be found upon review to be accurate in detail; that it was realized any article which dealt in a general way with so widespread business such as is represented by the thousands of tourist camps in the United States, could not be so phrased as to escape being criticised as it is only natural that some of the camps would be properly and decently supervised and that the owners of such camps would resent an article of a critical nature dealing with motor camps, while other camps, not operated or conducted properly, would resent having the truth written about them as such would tend to expose the shady operator.

Mr. Gossett stated he was voicing the opinion of the operators of over 500 motor camps, which afe in an association called "Union Motor Courts, Inc.", and of which he is president; that criticism of the Director's magazine article had no doubt been forwarded to him by Mr. Marcus Clowman, Secretary of "United Motor Courts, Inc.", from Dallas, Texas. Mr. Gossett said the membership of the association is comprised of honorable, upright business men; that he believes his own personal background is such that he could not be classed as a hoodlum who operates a hangout for lawless individuals, such as "Camps of Crime" intimates he must be, since he is a former

FED BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEB 6 1940
SAN FRANCISCO FIELD OFFICE
ROUTE TO | FILE

94-3-4-20-612

classmate of ex-President Herbert Hoover and is a graduate of Stanford University; that he has been a teacher and athletic coach and for twelve years prior to 1935 he was principal of Stockton High School; that he is a trustee of the Christian Church and is presently in charge of the Red Cross drive for funds being collected in the Stockton area. He also said that for a number of years he has been a very close friend of Sheriff Martin Ansbro, of Stockton, San Joaquin County, California; that during his carrer as an educator he has handed diplomas to many of the outstanding business and professional men in this section of California.

Mr. Gossett said he would welcome an inspection of the El Dorado Motel at any time as he feels it is managed and supervised better than the majority of hotels in this area; that there is no bar in connection with the Motel and no alcoholics are sold near his camp; that his guests are orderly and are for the most part business men, but that occasionally persons in the higher walks of life stop at his camp; that the fact he has had only six stealings in the seven years the Motel has operated speaks well for the honesty of his guests. Mr. Gossett added that the article appears to be "landing on an infant industry, and the warning to the public advising them to stay away from tourist camps has done untold damage to those camp operators who are making conscientious efforts to provide the motoring public with clean, decent places to stay at a nominal cost."

It should be mentioned that Mr. Gossett stated his willingness to cooperate at all times with Bureau Agents, although he states he has lost some of the high regard he once felt toward the Director and the Bureau because of the article referred to, and he further stated that "Camps of Crime" has damaged considerably the prestige of the Bureau with experienced motor court operators, since they are able to recognize the falsehoods and lack of knowledge the article contains; that this fact is certain to reflect seriously upon a man whose position is such that he should be able to obtain complete, accurate and unbiased facts concerning any matter coming within his field of interest.

This is being brought to your attention immmediately as it is believed you will desire to bring the above matter to the attention of the Director for whatever consideration he might deem that the complaint of Mr. Gossett merits.

Respectfully submitted,

M. J. CASSIDY,
Special Agent.

Copy - dc

HN:CSH

94-3-4-20-612X

RECORDED

March 1, 1940

Mr. Jerome L. Andrus
President
Tepee Trails, Incorporated
Post Office Box 1224
Portland, Oregon

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/bcg

Dear Mr. Andrus:

I have your communication of February 17th. I want you to know I appreciate your commendation of my article in the February issue of the American Magazine, and sincerely trust that your Council Members will all cooperate in every possible way in eliminating the unworthy members of the tourist court vocation and suppressing the practices that tend to bring disreputo upon the worthy members of this calling. My article was intended to be of real service to the tourist camp industry. I trust that it may succeed in accomplishing this end.

I also note the extension to me of an honorary charter membership on Tepee Trails Hospitality Council. I appreciate this very much but, owing to my official position, I found it necessary, many years ago, to adopt a rule which has prevented my accepting any courtesies of this kind. I know you will understand the reason and necessity for this rule, and I desire to thank you for your kindness and courtesy.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-3-4-20-612-1

Copy - dc

TEPEE TRAILS INC.
Portland, Oregon

Feb. 17, 1940

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dey

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We are pleased to extend to you an Honorary Charter Membership on TEPEE TRAILS Hospitality Council. To be brief and make clear our services - we are enclosing the form letter copy that accompanies these memberships to those public spirited citizens who have acclaimed our services and the endeavors of our associates. These people have voiced their appreciation of the quality and high standards represented by our organization and have recommended those businesses and services that met with their expectations. Thus, by written recommendation only, we are permitted to identify these places and reflect the opinions and preferences of these people.

Tepee Trails, Inc., publishes a folder for each of our four Western States. These have listings of these preferred places and are distributed from these places and through other outlets, handy to tourists, travelers and the general motoring public. We have attached a make-up "Dummy" which will be complete and ready after these recommended places have been checked. Should you like to receive copies of these we will be happy to place your name on the list.

Many of our Council Members have voiced their sincere appreciation of your article in the February Issue of the American Magazine and we wish to extend the hearty congratulations of our entire organization with theirs, and to offer our cooperation should we be of some assistance.

Knowing that you are a very busy man, never-the-less, we solicit your comments and will greatly appreciate any suggestions you will want to offer, we are

Courteously yours,

TEPEE TRAILS, INC.

JEROME L. ANDRUS
"Associated to Serve"

JLA/a
Encls.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-[illegible]

FC[illegible] [illegible]TIGATION

JUN 26 [illegible]

TOLSON
HENDON
MISS GANDY

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Copy - dc

TEPEE TRAILS INC.
Portland, Oregon

INVITATIONAL FORM LETTER SENT TO THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN RECOMMENDEE BY OUR HOSPITALITY COUNCIL.

Several of your grateful patrons have advised our organization that both you and your business reflect those certain courtesies and qualities that are most surely appreciated by the Travelers, Tourists, Vacationists and the General Motoring Public both here and elsewhere.

In taking the time to inform us of these qualifications they feel that you to may desire to have many others know these facts. We believe you will wish to cooperate with us and our associates in reaching and directing this fast growing cash business 'ON its WAY to BUY'.

These Vacationists and Tourists to our Pacific Northwest Wonderland, who are a part of the vast motoring public we reach-left from $15,000,000 to nearly $83,000,000 in each of our four northwestern states last year. To this may well be added - the amounts spent each day by the Commercial Travelers and General Motoring Public. Such a fast frowing industry naturally appeals to those not yet in this field who desire to share in this business, so with this in mind, may we ask the courtesy of an interview with ourselves or one of our bonded representatives when in your vicinity very soon? We wish to verify the opinions of our informants and at the same time outline to you personally - the program of our associates.

Assuring you of our mutual aims and purposes, and trusting that we may extend to you the invitation of our entire organization, we wish you a prosperous 1940 Season and a continuation of your fine service.

Courteously yours,

TEPEE TRAILS, INC.

ASSOCIATED TO SERVE

A:A

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/[illegible]

Copy - dc

TEPEE TRAILS INC.

PORTLAND OREGON

THIS FORM LETTER IS SENT ACCOMPANYING THE MEMBERSHIP CARD SENT TO THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN SUGGESTED TO US TO BECOME CHARTER HONORARY MEMBERS OF OUR HOSPITALITY COUNCIL

Dear Sir:

During the past years our many tourists, vacationists and visitors have left millions' of dollars in our State of Oregon. It is true - these travelers and visitors have been denied - through the absence of a carefully designed program - that vital information so necessary in making their vacations really enjoyable. There is no reason why every traveler shouldn't enjoy every second of his wandering in Oregon State by being assured "In Advance" regarding his accommodations.

It is the purpose of Tepee Trails and the aim of our associates to properly guide this ever-increasing flow of Cash Dollars to those best qualified to better serve and reflect the True Spirit of Western Hospitality. We plan to prolong the stay of our visitors and guests by furnishing together with this much needed service - directions and information pertinent to the Matchless Beauty, Scenery, Fishing, Hunting and Vacation Spots personally recommended by "those who Know."

In short-our sincere objective is to "Reach these Cash Customers on their Way to Buy" - selling True Western Hospitality by identifying the preferred accommodations through a planned system of examination, and furnishing a specially designed medium of these qualified and correlated places, is our plan.

We are happy to extend to you as an Oregon Booster an Honorary Charger Membership on Tepee Trails Hospitality Council for 1940. Our hope in presenting you with this membership is that you voice your appreciation of the fine services you receive at the 'SIGN OF THE TEPEE' and cooperate with us in recommending to our organization those Dining and Lodging places your preference may select.

With the hope that the true impressions of Oregon's Attractions and Accommodations will influence the trend of this tourist 'industry' we are

Courteously yours,

TEPEE TRAILS, IND.

"Associated to Serve"

A:A
Encl.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

HN:CSH-vh

February 15, 1940

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

Dear Ryley:

For your information I am transmitting herewith copies of additional communications and my replies thereto, relative to the article in the American Magazine concerning tourist camps. Those letters are from the following:

California Autocourt Association, dated January 31, 1940, and
Mr. H. O. Lane, Tennessee, South Carolina, dated February 10, 1940.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
FEB 15 1940
P.M.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice

94-3-4-20-613

RECORDED & INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 FEB 17 1940
MAIL ROOM

HN:CSH-vh
94-3-4-20-

February 7, 1940.

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:

For your information I am transmitting herewith a copy of a further communication dated January 30th, from Mr. A. C. Hanson, Santa Barbara, California, relative to the article in the February issue of the American Magazine, concerning tourist camps. A copy of my reply to Mr. Hanson is also enclosed.

With best wishes, as always,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 wrb/dcg

RECORDED & INDEXED
FILED
FEB 7 1940
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

94-3-4-20-614
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 9 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

HN:CSH
94-3-4-20-615
RECORDED 62-32097-34

February 23, 1940

46 Com

Mr. Albert J. Blahar
540 South San Pedro Street
Los Angeles, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 wcb/dlg

Dear Mr. Blahar:

I have your communication of February 15th, advising of letters received by you from members of the De Luxe Motor Courts of America, expressing disapproval of my article entitled "Camps of Crime," appearing in the February issue of the American Magazine.

I regret that the article in question received the disapproval of your members. It was written with a view to pointing out certain evil conditions which indubitably exist. It was thought that any action of this kind would receive the commendation, rather than otherwise, of those interested in purging the ranks of motor court operators of those individuals who brought criticism upon the vocation as a whole. I do not believe that any good objective can ever be obtained by closing our eyes to known existent evils. It is my opinion that the article in question will benefit those engaged in the proper conduct of auto courts.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
FEB 23 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

cc Courtney Ryley Cooper and
Clarence Blossom (under sep cov)

COPY FILED IN CENTRAL FILES

DE LUXE MOTOR COURTS
OF AMERICA

SUPERIOR COMFORTS

PUBLICATION OFFICE: 540 SO. SAN PEDRO STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

ALBERT J. BLAHAR
GEN. MGR. COAST-TO-COAST DIVISION
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

JAMES G. VOLKSTORF
MANAGER EASTERN DIVISION
7115 SOUTH TALMAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

February 15, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your article "Camps of Crime", appearing in the February issue of American Magazine, has brought us letters of protest from many of our De Luxe Motor Courts members.

We heartily disapprove of this article as the impression it conveys to the average tourist is very unfair to motor courts such as those represented by the De Luxe organization.

Our members are carefully selected after a personal visit by one of our representatives. The motor courts selected are of the highest standards, and we are sure are always ready to co-operate with the law in every respect.

We trust that you will see fit to correct the impressions given by your "Camps of Crime" article, in a future issue of the American Magazine.

Very truly yours,

Albert J. Blahar

Mgr. Coast to Coast Division

no record of writer of De Luxe Mtg 2/21/40 - dc

Ans & letters to Corpert Blossom 2/23/40

AJB:lb

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-615
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 FEB 19 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON FOUR HEADON

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 12-32697-21

HN:CSH-vh

February 14, 1940

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:

For your information I am transmitting herewith a copy of a memorandum, dated February 5th, prepared by Special Agent M. J. Cassidy of this Bureau, with regard to his conversation with Mr. Joseph G. Gossett, owner of the El Dorado Motel, Stockton, California, relative to the article appearing in the American Magazine. A copy of a letter which I addressed to Mr. Gossett is also enclosed.

With best wishes, as always,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 wrb/dlg

RECORDED & INDEXED

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
FEB 15 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

94-3-4-2
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 17 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LBN:MLJ

February 13, 1940

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WSB/dlg

Dear Ryley:

As of possible interest in connection with the article on racketeering, I am enclosing a summary memorandum dealing with the activities of members of The Raleigh Manufacturers, Incorporated, who were convicted for harboring Shapiro and Duchalter, which I thought might be of interest to you.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,
J. Edgar Hoover

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-617

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 15 1940
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
FEB 12 9:12 PM '40
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
FEB 13 1940
FROM
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan — Enclosure
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn-Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

CT:DSS

March 18, 1940

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
Hotel Weylan
40 East 54th. Street
New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

Dear Ryley:

I wanted you to see the enclosed copy of a column by General Hugh Johnson which appeared in the Washington Daily News of today.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

SPECIAL DELIVERY

RECORDED & INDEXED
94-34-30-618

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 18 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LBN:JMU

March 27, 1940

Em

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
Room 1004, The Weylin
54th Street and Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ryley:

In accordance with your request I am very happy to set forth the policy which we have followed in connection with the enforcement of the White Slave Traffic Act.

This Act, as you will recall, was passed in 1910, and was directed at curbing the interstate traffic in women for commercial purposes. A Supreme Court decision in the famous Caminetti case placed a rather broad interpretation upon the Act, holding that it applied to the transportation of any woman in interstate commerce for the purpose of becoming the concubine or mistress of the transporter. The Court further held that the transportation need not be for the purpose of commercialized prostitution nor accompanied with the expectation of pecuniary gain therefrom.

Regardless of this decision, it has long been the policy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and certainly this is the case since my appointment as Director in 1924, to investigate only cases wherein the element of commercialization was present, or in extremely aggravated cases such as those involving a fraudulent overreaching or involving previously chaste or very young women or girls, or when State laws are inadequate in cases involving married persons deserting young children.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Pers. Files
Adm. Files
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Mailed 3/29/40

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-618X
OCT 30 1953

I realize only too well that the factor of blackmail has undoubtedly motivated some complaints. In these situations, however, we are very careful in accepting cases for investigation, and we will not touch a case where the element of blackmail is present if we are cognizant of it. As a matter of fact, there have been cases where we have been able to prosecute those who attempted to work the blackmail schemes.

The enforcement of the White Slave Traffic Act has presented several perplexing problems. To begin with, I have always felt that local law enforcement agencies must constitute the first line of defense against the criminal element and that the Federal agencies should be used only in cases where the local authorities are not able to cope with crime problems by reason of the fact that the criminals are operating in interstate commerce on a nationwide basis. Undoubtedly you will recall that I have constantly opposed the idea of a national police force, the objections to which are many and the benefits few.

Certainly, the handling of investigations involving violations of the White Slave Traffic Act are not pleasant, but despite my personal feelings we have no other choice but to enforce the White Slave Traffic Act as long as it remains on the statute books. In this connection I want to point out that we never investigate such cases except where there has been a definite complaint and the information advanced has pointed to a definite violation of the Act. In such instances we would be derelict in our duty did we not secure the facts and present them to the appropriate prosecuting officials of the Department of Justice for decision.

94-8-1-370-11

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I wrote to Captain J. M. Patterson of the New York Daily News on September 15, 1937, wherein I outlined our position with reference to the White Slave Traffic Act.

In the event you have any other inquiries I hope you will not hesitate to call them to my attention.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

John Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

CAH:JC
94-3-4-20-619
~~62-32647-37~~

April 16, 1940

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor, American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Blossom:

I thought you might be interested in reading the enclosed copies of a letter and newspaper clipping which have been received from the East Michigan Tourist Association, Bay City, Michigan, relative to steps being taken by that Association to correct conditions existing in tourist camps.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Pers. Files 1
Adm. Files
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Enclosure

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

HN:CSH
94-3-4-20-619
~~62-32097-37~~

9.4 - 3 - 4 - 620

February 27, 1940

Mr. Frank Davis
Assistant Secretary
East Michigan Tourist Association
Log Office
Bay City, Michigan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Mr. Davis:

I have your communication of February 20th and am glad to note your approval of my article in the February issue of the American Magazine.

It is a source of very great pleasure to find that the leaders of the progressive tourist camp associations recognize so clearly the necessity for eliminating the undesirable elements in this vocation. It has been my very definite idea that the purging of conditions such as those reflected in my article would serve to place the tourist camp vocation upon an even sounder foundation and prove of real benefit, materially and otherwise, to those devoted to the ideals of their profession.

At the present time I am unable to afford you any more definite suggestions, but I want you to feel that if I can be of any service to you I shall deem it a favor to have you advise me in detail. I feel certain that your efforts will be of benefit not only to the members of your organization but to the communities they serve so well.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

FEB 26 5 09 PM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-32097-37

EAST MICHIGAN TOURIST ASSOCIATION

Log Office
BAY CITY, MICHIGAN

INCORPORATED UNDER MICHIGAN STATE LAW—"NOT FOR PROFIT"

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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PRESIDENT
PORT HOPE

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OXFORD

JAMES DRIVER
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
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FLINT

SAMUEL BALL
BAY CITY

A. E. HUNTLEY
SAGINAW

VERNON J. BROWN
MASON

W. A. CRANDELL
TREASURER
WEST BRANCH

EX-OFFICIO

D. MIHLETHALER
HARBOR BEACH

J. E. RICHARDS
ALPENA

EDWARD SCHUST
SAGINAW

AL H. WEBER
CHEBOYGAN

H. N. BUTLER
EAST TAWAS

W. J. MERRICK
GAYLORD

SAM C. YOCKEY
HARRISVILLE

W. J. ANTCLIFF
JACKSON

BRUCE ANDERSON
LANSING

T. P. PETERSON
GRAYLING

T. F. MARSTON
SECRETARY-MANAGER
BAY CITY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/acg

February 20, 1940

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We read with considerable interest your blast at tourist cabins printed in the "AMERICAN" magazine.

We have been trying for many years to work out a solution to the problem through Legislative Act and by other methods.

You are absolutely correct. However, I do believe that immorality is much less likely to occur in thinly populated resort sections than in the tourist cabin groups nearer larger cities.

One of our cabin operators refuses admittance to persons whose license plates indicate that they are less than seventy-five miles from his place. It seems to work out all right.

We have talked to various law enforcement officials, and they do not seem to know what to do about it.

However, we have started a campaign in a minor sort of way to improve conditions by requesting all our members to sign a witnessed statement to the effect that they conform to accepted standards of sanitation, decency, cleanliness, and the laws of the State of Michigan.

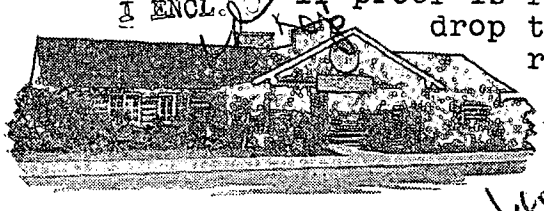
RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-619

If proof is furnished that they do not comply, we drop them as members of our organization and refuse to recommend them.

If you have any suggestions to make regarding other methods to clean up

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Mendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Adm. Files
Pers. Files
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-82057



THE LOG OFFICE

EAST MICHIGAN TOURIST ASSOCIATION

Log Office
BAY CITY, MICHIGAN

INCORPORATED UNDER MICHIGAN STATE LAW—"NOT FOR PROFIT"

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

HOWARD W. SMITH
PRESIDENT
PORT HOPE

H. B. JOHNSON
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
OXFORD

JAMES DRIVER
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MIDLAND

JOHN W. JANKOWIAK
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
PINCONNING

HARLEY D. PEET
FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT
CHESANING

ROBT. GILLINGHAM, JR.
CASEVILLE

JOHN D. BINGHAM
ALPENA

E. R. CHAPMAN
FLINT

SAMUEL BALL
BAY CITY

A. E. HUNTLEY
SAGINAW

VERNON J. BROWN
MASON

W. A. CRANDELL
TREASURER
WEST BRANCH

EX-OFFICIO

D. MIHLETHALER
HARBOR BEACH

J. E. RICHARDS
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H. N. BUTLER
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W. J. MERRICK
GAYLORD

SAM C. YOCKEY
HARRISVILLE

W. J. ANTCLIFF
JACKSON

BRUCE ANDERSON
LANSING

T. P. PETERSON
GRAYLING

T. F. MARSTON
SECRETARY-MANAGER
BAY CITY

the situation, we would be pleased to hear from you.

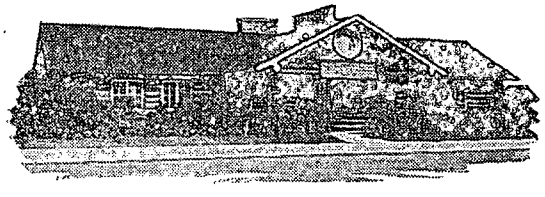
I am enclosing a clipping from the local paper.

Yours respectfully,

Frank Davis

Frank Davis
Assistant Secretary

FD/m
Enclosure



THE LOG OFFICE

THE BAY CITY TIMES

Convene

Seeks to Better Resorts' Ratings

E.M.T.A. Plans to Combat Adverse Publicity

The East Michigan Tourist association Tuesday started a campaign to combat adverse publicity which resort hotels and tourist cabins have received during the past year.

The program, according to T. F. Marston, secretary-manager, is aimed at "raising the standards of all resorts in this area and insuring tourists of finding the best possible conditions."

Tuesday, J. W. Bussey, of Mio, field representative for E.M.T.A., began calling on all members of the organization in an effort to obtain witnessed statements that each member will keep his establishment in conformity with "accepted standards of sanitation, decency, cleanliness . . . and the laws of the State of Michigan."

A recent article by J. Edgar Hoover, head of the U. S. Department of Justice, in a nationally-circulated magazine, branded tourist cabins as "hotbeds" of crime and immorality, and other recent publicity has pointed to alleged unsanitary conditions in Michigan summer resorts.

Failure to comply with the standards set up by the association will mean relinquishing membership, Marston said.

"We hope that we can play a part in making conditions in Michigan as ideal as possible for the tourist," he added.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

U.K.

94-3-4-20-674

N:CSH-vh

February 14, 1940

Mr. Sumner Blosson
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Blosson:

For your information I am transmitting herewith a copy of a memorandum, dated February 5th, prepared by Special Agent M. J. Cassidy of this Bureau, with regard to his conversation with Mr. Joseph O. Gossett, owner of the El Dorado Hotel, Stockton, California, relative to the article appearing in the American Magazine. A copy of a letter which I addressed to Mr. Gossett is also enclosed.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

Enclosures

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-626

FEB 17 1940

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
☆ FEB 15 1940 ☆
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COPY_MG

HN:CSH

January 31, 1940

RECORDED

94-3-4-20-621

Mr. A. H. Castor
724 Maple Street
Manchester, New Hampshire

Dear Mr. Castor:

I have your communication of January 26th and note therein the establishment by you of a "tourist facilities service," in connection with tourist homes and cabins. I desire to thank you for advising me relative thereto.

With regard to your offer to place your services at the disposal of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a "part-time operator, " please be advised that all of the personnel of this Bureau are employed full-time and cannot devote any of their services to any other vocation or activity. The qualifications for appointment are set out in the enclosed article.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-32-77-1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

COPY MG

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

724 Maple Street,
Manchester, N.H.
January 26, 1940

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WSB/kg

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I read with interest your article, "Camps of Crime" in the current American. For some time, I have considered getting in touch with you regarding the potential value of my set-up to FBI. Upon reading your article, I felt impelled to write.

There is now being established(initially in New England) a (tourist facilities service) which should improve the standards of tourist homes and cabins. As manager for New Hampshire and Vermont, I am now establishing a field force of salesmen and inspectors, which will submit reports to me on tourists' accomodations in these two states. Also you will be interested to note from the enclosed sample registration forms that operators franchised by us will be required to record State auto license numbers.

I shall, of course, be glad to cooperate in any way possible with FBI. Also if you have need for a part time operator in this region, I should like you to investigate my eligibility.

I ENCL D

Until my resignation in 1938, I spent 14 years with one of the largest American radio companies, successively as engineer, Eastern service manager and national product sales manager. I know how to coöperate and also how to keep my mouth shut. I was educated at the local high school, Norwich University (where I acquired some facility with small arms) and M. I. T. I weigh 182 pounds, am active and athletic and approximately 5'10" tall.

I shall be glad to give further data, provide references and, if desired, go to Washington for an interview.

Very truly yours,

A. H. Castor/s/

AHC/AHC

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-621

FEB 19 1940

TOLSON FOUR NICHOLS

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-32092-1

IGINAL

(retained by tourist home or cabin owner)

UNIQUE GUEST UNITS

TOUR AND SLEEP UNIQUE STYLE

NAME_____

PLEASE WRITE PLAINLY

No. 2149

STREET_____

CITY AND STATE_____

AUTO REG._____ STATE_____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlz

ARRIVED	DEPARTED	ROOMS	MEALS		
			Morning	Noon	Evening
Date.....	Date.....	No.....			
Time.....	Time.....	Persons.....	No.....	No.....	No.....

94-3-4-20-61

TOUR AND SLEEP UNIQUE STYLE

HN:CSH:ACS

February 3, 1940

RECORDED 94-4-30621X

Honorable James E. Murray
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-16-84 BY 9145 WEB/kg

My dear Senator:-

I have by reference from the Attorney General your communication of January 29th, transmitting a letter received by you under date of January 19th from Mr. Will E. Holboin, Executive Secretary of the Montana Cabin Camp Owners Association, Kalispell, Montana, complaining about an article written by me which appeared in the February issue of the American Magazine, entitled "Camps of Crime."

I believe that the proper view is not being taken of this article by your correspondent. A cursory reading of it will indicate that it is not a "coarse libel" upon the tourist camp owners of the State of Montana, or any other State, but specifically states that "Of course, there are hundreds of tourist camps run by honest, alert, civic-minded persons who have made heavy investments in this new business. To these, the Federal Bureau of Investigation extends its gratitude for their wholehearted cooperation in the capture of badly wanted fugitives." In the same article there is also a statement to the effect that "Law Enforcement, working in conjunction with the owners of honest establishments, has a definite responsibility to outlaw the renegade tourist camp." The latter statement, it is believed, is indeed the keynote of the entire article.

I may say that several complaints have been received from tourist camp owners of the same general tenor as that transmitted by you. On the other hand, a considerable number of communications have been received written in a highly commendatory vein concerning the article, and particularly referring to the good that will accrue, not only to law enforcement officers, but to those individuals engaged in operating tourist camps whose business and reputation have suffered from the laxity and evil conditions surrounding the resorts operated by those who are a discredit to this vocation. It is difficult to see how the wording of the article, as indicated in the foregoing, could have more explicitly recognized the constructively minded persons who operate legitimate camps. It is believed that the legitimate tourist camps have not only not been damaged, but the article in question has been and will be of benefit to them.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Coats
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
☆ FEB 6 1940 ☆
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-30947-1

Nothing would appear to be of greater benefit to those interested in the real success of these callings than the elimination of those unworthy and criminally inclined individuals who bring discredit upon decent, law-abiding citizens — not only discredit, but financial loss. I believe that the few who now complain of the bad effect of this article will at no distant date recognize that much good has been done the tourist camp industry by calling attention to the evils that have sprung up before all tourist camps are adversely affected thereby.

I recognize, of course, that there can be and will be differences of opinion in connection with all matters of this kind. I, however, wrote the article for no other purpose than to point to conditions that were undesirable, in order that improvement might be effected and law enforcement be benefited thereby. It is not believed that a governmental official should be denied the right to attack existing evils through the press. This I have done. There may be some question as to the extent or prevalence of these evils, but that they exist is, I think, well known to all of us.

I am returning for your files, in accordance with your request, Mr. Holbein's letter.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

ELBERT D. THOMAS, UTAH, CHAIRMAN
DAVID I. WALSH, MASS.
JAMES E. MURRAY, MONT.
VIC DONAHEY, OHIO
RUSH D. HOLT, W. VA.
CLAUDE PEPPER, FLA.
ALLEN J. ELLENDER, LA.
JOSH LEE, OKLA.
LISTER HILL, ALA.
WILLIAM E. BORAH, IDAHO
ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, JR., WIS.
JAMES J. DAVIS, PA.
ROBERT A. TAFT, OHIO
EARL B. WIXCEY, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
EDUCATION AND LABOR

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
JAN 30 1940

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Glenn
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Candy

FED. BU. OF INV.

January 29, 1940

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

I am sending you herewith a letter which I recently received from Montana complaining about an article supposed to have been written or dictated by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It would seem to me that the article in question constitutes a very unjust attack on the tourist camps of the country.

Montana, being an important center of recreation, has a great many of these tourist camp establishments. I am personally very familiar with a great many of them and I can personally testify that they are conducted on a very high order of decency and morality. Magazine articles of this kind would have a tendency to deter tourists from stopping at these establishments and therefore this article is very injurious to the industry.

I don't understand why Mr. Hoover should devote his time and efforts to such propaganda. I believe he is paid a very high salary for directing the Bureau of Investigation and I see no reason why he should be permitted to enrich himself by articles of this character designed to destroy a legitimate

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RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-621X
94-1-12460
94-3-4-20575
TOLSON
HENDON
TAMM
NICHOLS

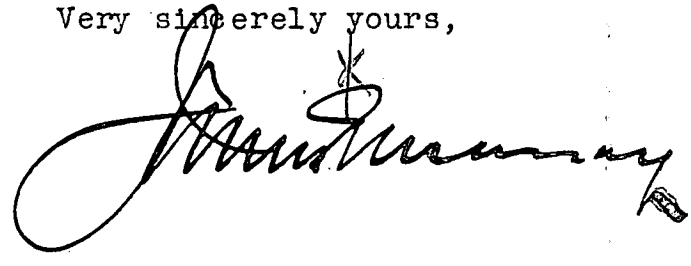
industry. It seems to me that he should be required to undo this injustice to the tourist camps of the country. To charge the tourist camps of the United States as "camps of crime" is an unjustified slander, but to be paid for doing such a thing would appear to me to be bordering on the criminal.

My constituent, as you will observe, has asked me to investigate this matter. I wish you would advise me if anything can be done to stop such a practice and to correct the evil which has been done in this particular case. I will appreciate your consideration of the matter.

Kindly return Mr. Holbein's letter for my files.

With kindest personal regards, I beg to remain

Very sincerely yours,



Honorable Robert H. Jackson
The Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

Enclosure

COPY (EEB)

RCH: JMU

January 31, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145WEB/dcg

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

Dear Ryley:

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed copy of an editorial entitled "Nests of Crime," which was published in the Salem, Oregon, Journal on January 12, 1940, dealing with our recent article in the American.

I am also forwarding a copy of the editorial ot Sumner Blossom

With all good wishes,

Cordially,

John Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

94-8-913-2

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-621X1

FEDERAL BU...

MAR 13

...DEPARTMENT

Journal (I)
Salem, Ore.
DATE JAN 12 1940

Nests of Crime

J. Edgar Hoover, Uncle Sam's super-detector and suppressor of crime as chief of the FBI, has stirred up a rebellion of no small proportions among several thousand owners and operators of automobile tourist camps along the highways of these United States by his declaration that most of these places are nothing more or less than "Camps of Crime."

Writing in the current issue of the American Magazine, in collaboration with Courtney Ryley Cooper, under that title, Hoover says:

> A majority of the 35,000 tourist camps throughout the United States threatens the peace and welfare of the communities upon which these camps have fastened themselves and all of us who form the motoring public. Many of them are not only hideouts and meeting places, but actual bases of operation from which gangs of desperadoes prey upon the surrounding territory.

The ace sleuth freely admits that "there are hundreds of tourist camps run by honest, alert, civic-minded persons" who do their level best to run clean, decent, respectable camps, and who cooperate to the best of their ability with law enforcement officials. To them he extends his compliments and thanks. But they are, he says out of his wealth of authoritative information, in the minority.

In addition to providing hideouts and hangouts for gangsters and other professional criminals, these cabin camps, particularly those operated in connection with dine-and-dance halls, provide attractive gathering places for drunks and amorous couples from nearby cities and towns and rapidly degenerate into breeding places of prostitutes, Hoover asserts. So profitable is the business of catering to the "couple trade," he says, that many camps actually close their gates to legitimate tourists on Saturdays and Sundays.

It doesn't take a J. Edgar Hoover to detect the violations of law and morality that go on in these camps. Nor are they restricted to distant communities. The determined efforts of wise and decent camp operators to stamp out these evils through their associations and by regulatory legislation furnishes good evidence of their existance. Even cursory observation of some of these camps will supply further proof of the need for more drastic regulation and stricter enforcement of existing laws.

HN:CSH

RECORDED

94-3-4-20-6[illegible]X

February 13, 1940

Honorable R. E. Thomason
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 Weblep

My dear Congressman:

I have your communication of February 8th, transmitting a telegram received by you under date of February 7th from Mr. William Rossman of Pecos, Texas. I note that Mr. Rossman protests against the article written by me, appearing in the February issue of the American Magazine, entitled "Camps of Crime."

I am certain that a careful reading of the article in question will convince any unbiased person that there was nothing therein to which proper exception could be taken by any individual engaged in any legitimate tourist camp business. The article states, for instance, "Of course, there are hundreds of tourist camps run by honest, alert, civic-minded persons who have made heavy investments in this new business. To these, the Federal Bureau of Investigation extends its gratitude for their wholehearted cooperation in the capture of badly wanted fugitives." May I also call your attention to a statement in the same article to the effect that "Law Enforcement, working in conjunction with the owners of honest establishments, has a definite responsibility to outlaw the renegade tourist camp." From the foregoing it will be seen that the legitimate, law abiding tourist camp operators are specifically recognized.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nease
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

There have been many letters of commendation received concerning this article, as well as a few, from scattered sources, taking exception to it. I do not believe, of course, that these latter letters are in any manner justified. The same tendency appears, however, amongst members of other vocations and professions when criticism is encountered having for its purpose the elimination of the criminally and unethically inclined.

It is my opinion that the article in question will do considerable good to the tourist court industry. It will serve, I sincerely hope, to bring about measures that will eliminate the unworthy members of the vocation, build its activities upon a sound foundation, and create an atmosphere of respectability and law observance that will render this type of accommodation more than ever acceptable to the traveling public. Most certainly this was my intention in writing the article in question, and it is a source of very great regret indeed that even a few may have taken exception to it.

Feb 14 1940

CC-Courtney Ryley Cooper and Sumner Blossom (under separate cover)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

62-32097-53

RECORDED COPY FILED

I am returning herewith, in accordance with your request, for your files, the telegram from Mr. Rossman.

With expressions of my best regards and highest esteem,

Sincerely yours,

(S) J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Lester _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McIntire _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tour Room _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____
_____

R. E. THOMASON
16TH DISTRICT TEXAS

MRS. KATE GEORGE
SECRETARY

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

February 8, 1940

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I hand you the within telegram from Mr. William Rossman of Pecos, Texas, for any comment you may desire to make on the subject matter thereof. Kindly return the enclosure for my files when it has served your purposes.

Very sincerely yours,

R. E. Thomason

COMMITTEE: MILITARY AFFAIRS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dap

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-32097-53

1 ENCL. FM

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-622X

TOLSON
NICHOLS

COPY

WESTERN UNION

CA711 61 NT 8 EXTRA-PECOS TEX 7

1940 FEB 7 PM 9 54

R E THOMASON
WASHDC

I CONSIDER AN ARTICLE APPEARING IN THE FEB ISSUE OF THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE WRITTEN BY J EDGAR HOOVER TO HAVE DONE INCALCULABLE DAMAGE TO THE LEGITIMATE TOURIST COURT INDUSTRY CANNOT A GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE THAT IS PAID WITH TAX PAYERS MONEY SPEND HIS TIME BETTER THAN WRITING ARTICLES TO DESTROY THE TAX PAYERS BUSINESS

WM ROSSMAN OWNER
TRIANGLE CAMP, PECOS, TEXAS
HILLCREST COURT, HOBBS, NEW MEXICO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

94-3-4-30-622X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 wrb/dlg

94-3-4-20-622

Changed to

94-3-4-361-9x

RCH:ASK
94-3-4-20-623

RECORDED

March 7, 1940

Mr. J. C. Quick, Manager
Western States and Coast Division
Official De Luxe Motor Courts
of America
540 South San Pedro Street
Los Angeles, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145WEB/dlf

Dear Mr. Quick:

I have received your letter of February 26, 1940, concerning the article entitled "Camps of Crime" which was published in the February, 1940, issue of "The American Magazine."

I frankly cannot understand how operators of reputable Motor Courts can feel that they have been damaged in any manner by the article in question. As a matter of fact I feel that legitimate Tourist Camps not only have not been damaged but the article has been and will be of benefit to them.

A reading of the article will disclose that I definitely stated there are reputable Camps operated in an efficient, decent manner by business men of recognized integrity. At the same time, the Camps which are operated in a disreputable manner constitute a definite and menacing problem to clean community conditions and good law enforcement. Law enforcement agencies, working in conjunction with the owners of the honest establishments, have a definite responsibility to improve such conditions. Certainly nothing is of greater benefit to the legitimate, high-minded, efficient members of any organization than to eliminate the unworthy or criminally inclined individuals who bring discredit on decent, law-abiding citizens.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Headon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Adm. Files
Pers. Files
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 9 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

I believe that to call attention to conditions which are not only undesirable but detrimental to law and order in general is rendering a service to those engaged in legitimate industry and constitutes a duty that I owe as a law enforcement executive to the Country at large as well as to those engaged in any specific vocation. It would appear that we should not try to hide evil conditions which do exist but that our efforts could better be expended in jointly bringing conditions to light and taking corrective steps toward improvement.

Please be assured that the Federal Bureau of Investigation extends its gratitude for the cooperation which it has received from reputable Cabin Camp owners.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

OFFICIAL
DE LUXE MOTOR COURTS' OF AMERICA

ADDRESS 540 SOUTH SAN PEDRO STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Western States and Coast Division

February 26, 1940

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 web/sg

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your article "Camps of Crime" appearing in the February issue of American Magazine, has brought us letters of protest from many of our De Luxe Motor Courts members.

We heartily disapprove of this article as the impression it conveys to the average tourist is very unfair to motor courts such as those represented by the De Luxe organization.

Our members are carefully selected after a personal visit by one of our representatives. The motor courts selected are of the highest standards, and we are sure are always ready to co-operate with the law in every respect.

We trust that you will see fit to correct the impression given by your "Camps of Crime article, in a future issue of the American Magazine.

Very truly yours,

J. C. Quick

Mgr. Western States & Coast Division

JCQ/mq

J. C. QUICK

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-623
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 MAR 1 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Reply 3-7-40 R.C.H.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mrs. Files
Files
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COPY (EEB)
CAH:MKH

March 16, 1940

Mr. John Shuttleworth
Editor
True Detective Mysteries
Chanin Building
122 East 42nd Street
New York, New York
94-3-4-20 623X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

RECORDED

Dear John:

There are enclosed a number of photostatic copies of newspaper articles and editorials concerning the evil conditions generally existing in tourist camps. I thought you and Mr. Jack Martin might be interested in perusing them.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely

"REGULATIONS FOR TOURIST CAMPS" Madison, Wisc., Times, 1-29-40
"HERE IS TEST OF TURNERS.. CONFESSION, Asheville, N.C. Times 1-27-40
"MAN AND WOMAN FOUND DEAD IN TOURIST CABIN, Staunton, Va. Evening Ledger 10-31-39
"BODY FOUND IN CABIN THAT OF BROOKLYN WIDOW" Staunton, Va. Evening Leader, 21-18-39.
"BOY AND GIRL FOUND DEAD IN GAS FILLED ROAD CABIN" Richmond, Va., News Leader 12-18-39
"OFFICIALS CONSIDER STEPS FOR SOME REAULTION..." Richmond News Leader, 21-22-39
"CONDITIONS AT ROAD CAMPS" Richmond News Leader, 12-21-39.
"ASSERTS HEALTH DEPARTMENT NOT RESPONSIBLE.." Staunton, Va., Evening Leader, 12-21-39.
"FINDS TOURIST CAMP CABINS OFTEN PUT TO IMMORAL USE" Richmond News Leader, 12-21-39.
"FBI ARRESTS 5 IN TOURIST CAMP CLEAN UP" Richmond News Leader, 1-6-40
"HOUSE BILL NO. 62, offered January 22, 1940, Va. State Legislature
"TOURIST CABINS AND INDEDENCY" Norfolk, Va., Ledger-Dispatch, Jan. 23, 1940.
"THE INNS OF ILL FAME" Richmond Times Dispatch, 1-24-40
"GOOD FOR THE GOOD TOURIST CAMPS", Norfolk, Va., Pilot, 2-24-40;
"TOURIST MEAL LICENSE ASKED" Richmond News, Leader, 2-20-40;
TOURIST CAMP REGULATION.. Richmond Times Dispatch 2-9-40;
"TOURIST BILL PROGRESSES" Richmond News Leader 2-9-40;
Excerpt Richmond New Leader, 2-8-40;
"TOURIST CAMPS, Lynchburg News, 2-6-40;
"TOURIST CAMP BILL" Richmond News Leader, 2-5-40;
THIS BILL MUST NOT DIE" Norfolk Virginian Pilot, 2-4-40
TOURIST CAMP BILL REPORTED.." Richmond Times Dispatch 2-6-40
"TOURIST CAMP DEFINITION". 2-2-40; "CAMPS OF CRIME", Pontiac, Mich Press, 2-1-40.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 6-32697-38X1

COPY (EEB

TRUE DETECTIVE MYSTERIES

NEW YORK CITY

February 20, 1940

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Attention of Mr. L. B. Nichols

I want to acknowledge receipt of the material on the tourist camp situation from Mr. Nichols, and to thank you and him for this.

When Mr. Nichols first telephoned me, I at once wrote our field writer, Jack Martin, who, I believe, would be well qualified to to write such an article inasmuch as he is familiar with tourist camps in the states throughout which he is traveling in the south and middle west. I asked him to obtain an editorial on this subject from Director Garrison of the Department of Public Safety in Texas, and he is doing that.

I am today sending all this material direct to Mr. Martin so that he may use it in his article.

With best wishes, I am,

Cordially yours,

John Shuttleworth
Editor

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-623X
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 19 19
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-30973-38X1

TOWNSHIP OFFICES
SAXER AVE. AND POWELL ROAD
SPRINGFIELD, PA.

BUREAU OF POLICE
A. F. FERENTZ
SERGEANT

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

TELEPHONE: SWARTHMORE XXX
29

TOWNSHIP OF SPRINGFIELD

DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.

SPRINGFIELD, PA.

February 27, 1940.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

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

Dear Sir:

I have read your article on "Camps of Crime" in the February issue of the American Magazine and I most heartily agree with you in every respect about how them camps are operated and the stigma that they place on the Community that they happen to be in.

Unfortunately, we happen to have just such a camp and run under the very kind of conditions as you described, located alongside the main highway, U.S. Route # 1, just on the outskirts of the Community.

It is for this reason that I am writing to you, to see if you could suggest to me where I could procure a model ordinance or law that would help us to excercise some control over this type of Camp.

This particular camp is being operated by a German alien who has been arrested several times for various infractions of the law, and who refuses to co-operate with the Police in running an orderly camp. It so happens that there is no State Law in Penna. requiring him to register the persons using the cabins. The Township Commissioners are ready to pass an Ordinance making him register the people, but my thought in mind was to procure a copy of one that has proven satisfactory and model ours after it.

Also if you have any suggestions to offer in the matter I would be glad to hear them.

Thank you for your co-operation in the matter.

Respectfully,

A. F. Ferentz

A. F. Ferentz
Sgt. of Police
N. P. A. A.
12th. Session.

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 1-1490-18

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-624
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 FEB 29 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

HN:CSH
94-3-4-20-624
~~1-1490-18~~

4 bcm
3/6

March 5, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/mg

Sergeant A. F. Ferentz
Springfield Township Police
Springfield, Pennsylvania

Dear Sergeant Ferentz:

I have your communication of February 27th and am extremely glad to receive your commendation of my article, "Camps of Crime," appearing in the February issue of the American Magazine.

With regard to the camp located in your jurisdiction and your request for a model ordinance or law, please be advised that these ordinances and laws of course vary in different sections of the country. There is a law now pending in the Virginia legislature and I am certain that

Honorable George A. Pruner
House of Delegates
Commonwealth of Virginia
Richmond, Virginia

would be glad to procure and send you a copy thereof. I would also suggest that you communicate with

Mr. Courtland Gilbert
Secretary
Fulton County Planning Commission
and Board of Zoning Appeals
Atlanta, Georgia

relative to an ordinance recently accepted by Fulton County, Georgia for the regulation of tourist camps in said County.

I believe that the above will give you some information along the lines you desire. If there is anything I can do for you in this or any other matter pertaining to law enforcement, please let me know.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAR 8 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Henden
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 1-1490-18

HN:CSH

February 12, 1940

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-625

Honorable James W. Mott
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 SWEB/dg

My dear Congressman:

I have your communication of February 6th, transmitting a letter from one of your constituents, Mr. C. A. Gies of Salem, Oregon, Secretary of the Reliable Motor Court Association, protesting against the article in the American Magazine for February, entitled "Camps of Crime."

I note your suggestion that you believe a personal letter to Mr. Gies would correct any erroneous impression he may have gained by reading the article. Under date of January 25th a letter was received by me from Mr. Gies, to which I replied under date of February 2nd. Copies of my reply are attached hereto.

I believe upon reading my communication to Mr. Gies you will agree with me that there was nothing in the article in question to which any person or persons engaged in any legitimate tourist camp business could take exception. There have been many letters of commendation received concerning this article, as well as a few, from scattered sources, taking exception to it. I do not believe, of course, that these latter letters are in any manner justified. The same tendency appears, however, amongst members of other vocations and professions when criticism is encountered having for its purpose the elimination of the criminally and unethically inclined.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. C. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Candy

It is my opinion that the article in question will do considerable good to the tourist court industry. It will serve, I sincerely hope, to bring about measures that will eliminate the unworthy members of the vocation, build its activities upon a sound foundation, and create an atmosphere of respectability and law observance that will render this type of accommodation more than ever acceptable to the traveling public. Most certainly this was my intention in writing the article in question, and it is a source of very great regret indeed that even a few may have taken exception to it.

I am returning herewith, for your files, the letter addressed to you by Mr. Gies.

With expressions of my best regards and highest esteem,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc under sep. cov. to
C. Ryley Cooper &
Sumner Blossom

Enclosures

ENCLOSURE COPY FILED IN 62-32097-38

JAMES W. MOTT
1ST DISTRICT
OREGON

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

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Lead
Mr. Coddy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

HOME ADDRESS:
SALEM, OREGON
COMMITTEES:
NAVAL AFFAIRS
PUBLIC LANDS
ROADS

February 6, 1940

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Mr. Hoover;

I am inclosing a letter from one of my constituents protesting against your article, "Camps of Crime", which appeared in the February issue of the American magazine.

This is a subject with which I am not familiar, and I have not read the article referred to. I thought, however, that you should see this letter, for it is evident from reading it that Mr. Gies believes the magazine article has injured the business in which he is engaged.

If my constituent is in error in thinking you have harmed him I am sure a personal letter from you would correct that impression. Please return the inclosure when it has served your purpose.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

I am,

Very cordially yours,

JAMES W. MOTT

JWM/f

RECORDED & INDEXED
94-3-4-20-625

I ENCLD

Ans 2/12/40 Hn cc to Cooper & Blossom

TOLSON
FCHR
NICHOLS

62-32097-39

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

C. A. Gies, Sec.-Treas.
2500 Fairground Road
Salem, Oregon.

RELIABLE MOTOR COURT ASSOCIATION

Jan. 29, 1940.

Hon. James W. Mott,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Mr. Mott:

The article - "Camps of Crime" - by J. Edgar Hoover appearing in the February AMERICAN Magazine is causing wide-spread indignation among the operators of Motor Courts and Tourist Camps all along the Pacific Coast and in other Western states.

In this article Mr. Hoover has "smeared" an entire industry - a rather unprecedented thing for one in a high government position to do. He has stated that "the majority of the 35,000 tourist camps throughout the United States threatens the peace and the welfare of the communities upon which these camps have fastened themselves". He has accused "the majority" of tourist camps throughout the nation of about everything under the sun from knowingly harboring criminals and running places of ill fame to leading a sort of a "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" existence.

Some of the facts in the article are, no doubt, true if applied only to "road houses" who operate cabins as a side line and to a certain type of resort camps. These, however, are not tourist camps and the decent tourist does not patronize them. It is also true that some states need more adequate laws with which to regulate their camps and to protect the traveling public. To brand the whole industry, however, with the acts and practices of a few was not only unfair but malicious. The whole article, as applied to the legitimate tourist camp industry of the nation, is filled with mis-statements and insinuations and the wide spread distribution of them is bound to do our business considerable harm.

94-3-4-20-625

The majority of the Motor Courts and Tourist Camps do cooperate with law enforcement officers at all times. Through the many state and regional associations they are constantly working for more and better laws with which to protect the traveling public. Most states have laws of this kind. In Oregon we have laws covering the construction, operation and sanitation of all tourist and resort camps with a full time inspector on the road. The tourist court group in Oregon was one of the groups which worked for the establishment of the Oregon State Police, which now operates so efficiently. Our courts and camps in Oregon, as well as in most other states, keep a very complete guest register. We register not only the name and address of all guests, but also the make, type and state license number of their cars. These registers are open to police authorities at all times. The fact that tourist courts are not constantly reporting to the police indicates that they have nothing to report. Persons wanted by the police do not patronize establishments keeping such a complete check on them.

The figures quoted in the article from the American Automobile Association appear to be deliberately misleading. The AAA does not award an Official Emblem - just like that - for merit. These are given by the American Automobile Association, or it's state affiliates, only to those Courts and Camps who pay them a very sizeable fee for this purpose. The "less than 1000 camps unreservedly recommended" in the Motor Court Directory issued by the American Automobile Association are those who have paid them for an "Official" membership. There are many, many thousands of Courts and Camps, equally as good and reliable, who are not listed in the directory of the American Automobile Association. These are listed in directories and guides issued by the many independent motor clubs throughout the country; by scores of the major oil companies; by the many regional and state associations of Motor Courts, Tourist Camps and Resort Camps; by commercial publishers and in a number of travel books. Yet Mr. Hoover has tried to make it appear to the unknowing tourist that the odds are about 35 to 1 against him finding a clean, respectable place.

The writer has been in this business for more than 13 years. Through an official capacity with several organizations I am acquainted with, or know by reputation, a very large percentage of the Motor Courts and Resort Camps up and down the Pacific Coast. In our three Coast states we have more than 6000 establishments of this kind. I do not know of any that knowingly

harbor criminals. Eliminating the road houses, I know of very few who cater to an immoral class of trade. The large majority are operated by respectable people the same as those in other lines of legitimate business. A great many have formerly been in other lines of business. Others have been doctors, lawyers, teachers and ministers. I personally know five who are, or recently have been, mayors of their towns or cities; three who head their Chambers of Commerce; several that are heads of their local service clubs and many that are leaders in their churches. The majority are upright and moral people themselves and conduct their places of business accordingly. They do not cater to, or harbor, criminals or immoral people. The majority will not rent cottages to drinking or gambling parties or any other "off color" trade. In fact the majority of Motor Courts are far more restrictive in the class of trade they keep, and are run on a higher moral plane, than the hotels.

We are very much concerned with the effect that this article will have on our business. It has already reached many millions of people and there is the danger that it will be re-printed by other publications or by some of the Hotel Associations. There are already rumors out that the American Hotel Association inspired the publication of this article. It is unthinkable that either the American Magazine or Mr. Hoover would be party to such a scheme, but there is a suspicion that some of the material and statements in the article may have been used without Mr. Hoover's consent. We do know that our industry has been the subject of a number of unfair and "dirty" attacks in the past by some of the Hotel Associations.

The tourist industry is fast becoming one of our leading industries here on the Pacific Coast and the other Western states. The Motor Court, Tourist Camp and Resort Camp industry is about the most important branch of the Tourist industry. We take care of the majority of tourists, vacationists and homeseekers who visit and travel through our western states. We are instrumental in placing a large portion of the vast millions of new money into circulation throughout these states. Here in Oregon the State Highway Department has estimated that the total revenue from non-resident tourists in 1939 was $45,000,000, and that more than $25,000,000 of this was spent by those traveling in automobiles. In addition to this we must add the large sums spent by our state vacationists.

Our 1250 Motor Court and Resort establishments in Oregon are continually working to increase the number of visitors to our state. We are proud of the reputation we have built up for our establishments and resent the slander and insinuations that has gone forth in this article. We know that it is bound to hurt our business, our potential trade, the millions of people who have not yet stopped in motor courts and camps.

A great many letters are being sent from all parts of the West addressed to Mr. Hoover and to the Editor of the American Magazine in protest against the article "Camps of Crime"; against the untruths and insinuations therein. We are asking that full apologies and retractions be made in the columns of the American Magazine.

We will be very grateful, Mr. Mott, for any assistance that you can give us in placing responsibility for this article and in having proper retractions made. We hope that you can induce some of the other Congressmen from other Western states to join with you in this. We think that anything which will tend to hurt our industry will also have it's effect on our state, and the West, as a whole. We also feel that Mr. Hoover, by sponsoring this article, has debased his high position and has exceeded his authority.

Yours very truly,

/s/ C. A. GIES
Secretary

RECORDED

DCH:AEK
94-3-4-20-698

March 9, 1940

Mr. L. K. McBreen
President
The Washington Tourist Court
Association
10410 East Marginal Way
Seattle, Washington

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 wes/dcg

Dear Mr. McBreen:

Your letter of February 26, 1940, has been received and I appreciate having your observations concerning the article entitled "Camps of Crime" which was published in the February, 1940, issue of "The American Magazine."

I want to point out that the large number of Motor Camps which are operated in a disreputable manner do constitute a definite and menacing problem to clean community conditions and good law enforcement. It is my belief that law enforcement agencies, working in conjunction with the owners of honest establishments, have the responsibility of improving such conditions.

I believe that to call attention to these conditions, which are not only undesirable but detrimental to law and order in general, is rendering a service to those engaged legitimately as Cabin Camp owners and constitutes a duty that I owe as a law enforcement executive to the Country at large as well as those engaged in your vocation. It would appear that we should not try to hide evil conditions, which do constitute a menace, but our efforts could better be expended in jointly bringing conditions to light and taking corrective steps toward improvement.

I do not see how operators of reputable Motor Courts can feel that they have been damaged by the article in question. As a matter of fact I believe

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Adm. Files
Pers. Files
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 11 1940
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAR 11 2 52 PM '40

time will prove that legitimate Tourist Camps not only have not been damaged but the article has been and will be of benefit to them. A reading of the article, of course, will disclose I specifically pointed out that there are reputable Camps operated efficiently and decently by men of recognized integrity whose cooperation with the FBI and other constituted authorities has been very helpful.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Seattle, Wash.,
Feb. 26, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 SWEB/dlg

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau ofInvestigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In response to the many complaints against your article "Crime Camps" in February issue of American magazine, we the Camp and Court owners and operators of the State of Washington vigorously oppose such sensational writings as detrimental and abusive.

We as court owners in this state handle thousands of tourists, passing through on their trips about the United States and from hundreds, we have the comments that they could not make these trips without the auto courts. Ninety percent of them could not afford Hotel prices, so we feel that we have created a new field and industry of tourist travel, while not interfering with the type of travel that use Hotels.

We feel that we are doing a good service and filling a great need, so that the average man or family can see America or travel at a reasonable figure, thus putting money in circulation, creating better times as we know we all need.

I was instructed to write this letter by the members of this Association, The Washington Tourist Court Assn., at our regular monthly meeting held at Seattle, Tuesday, February 13, Meve's Cafeteria.

We as able, intelligent business man and citizens believe that the percentage of such places as you mentioned in story are so thoroughly outnumbered by good places that we consider our business on a higher plane than many similar businesses, such as hotels, apartments, etc.

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-626
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 MAR 5 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Hoping for a better understanding regarding auto camps, we are

Respectfully,
WASHINGTON TOURIST COURT ASSN.
R. K. McBreen, President
(McBreen's Auto Camp)
10410 East Marginal Way
Seattle, Washington.

b

HN:CSH-vh
94-3-4-20-

February 15, 1940

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Blossom:

For your information I am transmitting herewith copies of additional communications and my replies thereto, relative to the article in the American Magazine concerning tourist camps. These letters are from the following:

California Autocourt Association, dated January 31, 1940, and
Mr. M. O. Lane, Yemassee, South Carolina, dated February 10, 1940.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY JHS WEB/dig

Enclosures

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-32097-40

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-62

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 17 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
FEB 15 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

hn;csh
94-3-4-20-605 February 23, 1940
62-32097934

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dag

Dear Ryley:

For your information I am transmitting herewith a copy of a communication dated February 15th, received from Mr. Albert J. Blaher, General Manager, Coast-to-Coast Division, De Luxe Motor Courts of America, Los Angeles, California, relative to the article in the American Magazine concerning tourist camps. A copy of my reply is also enclosed.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-628
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 FEB 28 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
FEB 23 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-32097-41

HN:CSH
94-3-4-20-615
62-32097-34

February 23, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/[illegible]

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Blossom:

For your information I am transmitting herewith a copy of a communication dated February 15th, received from Mr. Albert J. Blahar, General Manager, Coast-to-Coast Division, De Luxe Motor Courts of America, Los Angeles, California, relative to the article in the American Magazine concerning tourist camps. A copy of my reply is also enclosed.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

[illegible]

Enclosures

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-615
FEDERAL [illegible]
FEB 23 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

62-32097-43

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
☆ FEB 23 1940 ☆
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF [illegible]ESTIGATION

Date 3/11/40 ~~1939~~

TO:

___ Director	___ Chief Clerk's Office
✓ Mr. Tolson	___ Files Section
XXXXX Mr. Nichols	___ Personnel Files
___ Mr. Clegg	___ Ident. Division
___ Mr. E. A. Tamm	___ Mail Room
___ Mr. Egan	___ Mechanical Section
___ Mr. Ladd	___ Supply Division
___ Mr. Q. Tamm	___ Division of Accounts
___ Mr. Coffey	___ Washington Field
___ Miss Gandy	___ Mrs. Henley
___ Mr. Tracy	___ Miss Jackson
___ Mr. Glavin	
___ Mr. Crowl	
___ Mr. Harbo	___ M
___ Mr. Hendon	
___ Mr. Hince	___ See me
___ Mr. Laughlin	___ Phone me
___ Mr. Lester	___ Send file
___ Mr. Naughten	___ Note & return
___ Mr. Renneberger	___ Record & route
___ Miss Sheaffer	___ Please Handle
___ Miss Lurz	

Under date of February 13th the Bureau sent a detailed letter to Congressman Thomason (in reply to his communication of 2/8 transmitting wires recd by him from Rossman). I see nothing to be gained from further correspondence.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

H. NATHAN
5642
Telephone 102

DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 15
SEP 26
3 - AM
1940

~~ALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID~~
~~PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300~~

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
~~Chateau Marmont~~
~~8221 Sunset~~ Boulevard
Hollywood, California

RETURNED TO WRITER
UNCLAIMED
FROM
LOS ANGELES,
CALIF.

UNKNOWN AT ADDRESS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

94-3-4 Sub 20

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WRB/dg

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation,

and the Graduating Class cordially invite you to the

Graduation Exercises of the F B I National Police Academy,

Saturday morning, October Fifth, Nineteen Hundred Forty,

at ten-thirty o'clock in the Great Hall,

Department of Justice Building,

Washington, D. C.

WM. ROSSMAN, OWNER

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Adm. Files
Pers. Files
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

TRIANGLE TOURIST CAMP & CAFE

TRI-ANGLE CAMP

PECOS' FINEST
P. O. BOX 878

PECOS, TEXAS

February 29, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-630

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 MAR 6 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON HENDON MISS GANDY

Honorable R. E. Thomason
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Thomason:

I have hesitated to claim more of your valuable time and courtesy but I feel that you are due some explanation of my wire to you in protest of Mr. Hoover's article in the February issue of the "American" entitled "Camps of Crime." Mr. Thomason, how would you feel if you picked up a magazine and found a similar accusation against your chosen vocation staring at you? Would it appease your anger any that out of some four or five pages there were four or five lines which mildly said, "Of course there are a few honest Representatives who aren't crooked and we thank them for helping us to catch the crooked ones." And after the article has been read by thousands it would be too late to say, "I'm sorry." However, I note that Mr. Hoover didn't say that, he merely insists that perhaps his doing all he can to put this new industry out of business will stop crime.

But there has been crime long before tourist camps were heard of and if my newspaper memory serves me right a great deal of it was in hotels. Before I go further, Mr. Thomason, perhaps I should clarify my position in regard to my knowledge - I have been in the business that Mr. Hoover desires to picture as crime-hiding places for twelve years. I own two large courts, one in New Mexico and one here in Pecos - some $75,000 investment. My spoken word is known as truth to all I know. Any bank, chamber of commerce or mercantile here will vouch for that, and the character of my business, as well as our mutual friends here, Young Bell, etc.

I didn't appreciate the sentence Mr. Hoover added concerning the few that objected to his article. I don't have the eloquent words he has but I caught his veiled hint just the same, and I didn't protest because I didn't want the type of camps he describes cleaned out. I protested because he took it upon himself to try to persuade the readers of "American Magazine" all over America not to stop at tourist courts - and if they did, to be sure that they were endorsed

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-3 2097-44

by A. A. A. If Mr. Hoover had been paid by the A. A. A. and the hotels to boost their trade, he would be justified in writing any such article. Otherwise, what business is it of his to bring any such accusations as he did against this new industry that has millions invested, and I do not believe that he gave a fair percentage in regard to the good and bad. I happened to be in an organization of camps from the California coast to Memphis, Tennessee, some two hundred camps, and not one was of the type he says most of us are. If they later became unregulated they were dropped - And may I add that some, yes, many who had out "A. A. A." were not decent courts, and if you investigate that you will find it true. And as for the hotels, I doubt that there are many who have not had within their walls outlaws and prostitutes by the score.

I fail to see Mr. Hoover's point in calling tourist courts hide-outs. The most of them are in open territory - so much the better for gun battles if the officers care to open up. The cars are in plain sight, whereas, in a hotel an officer would not dare fire on account of crowds. I resent the statement that says "No decent hotel man would permit such." I am as decent as any hotel man and more than some. Mr. Hoover gives a great number of specific cases in connection with crimes in camps, but I fail to read about the case of Irone De Bolt and Arthur Wilson - Yes, they stopped at tourist courts and a tourist camp woman was the means of his capture. If it had not been for her suspicions of the man alone with a woman's coat in the car, he might never have been connected with the crime. Yes, and although it was a year later, we had his registration and car number, and Camp Grande, El Paso, and our camp helped to convict him.

Each and every party in our camp is required to register, name and address, and give his car number, make of car, direction of travel and state. And it is my opinion that this article has done thousands of dollars worth of damage to this new industry, especially for future patrons who don't know the true facts. I am sure that if Mr. Hoover had wanted to, he could have dug up just as many, even more cases of crime in hotels. He says that an unbiased person will say there was nothing to take exception to. It so happens that was how the article came to my attention, and many others have spoken to me about it, with much indignation against Mr. Hoover. It is true that the type of place he describes exists, but anyone over twelve years old could recognize a dine and dance place with a cabin out back, and I see no need for his putting us all under the same name by frightening people all over the country from staying at tourist camps. It seems to me that Mr. Hoover has the wrong slant on how to stop crime - I really doubt that abolishing tourist camps would stop it, and if his men can't catch criminals just because there are a few tourist camps who will harbor them, they aren't much good. If he and his men would come out here and solve the Promo murder (on a bright sunny day - just off the main road) Oh! and by the way, those two lovely women had just checked out of one of the best hotels in El Paso -

and four elderly St. Louis tourists disappeared in New Mexico in 1935 or thereabouts - off the main road - So what? Take up the roads to stop crime? No! Mr. Hoover's business, I thought, was to get the criminals. He says the camps are not regulated. Well, what's he waiting for - start urging laws to be passed to regulate them. If a condition exists that county laws won't enforce, what's the matter with the State and Government? Aren't they capable of seeing that laws are enforced? Or are the dine and dance owners too smart for them? If that is true, and there is no way to control those places, it is a reflection on our law enforcement heads.

I know from experience out of ten illicit parties who call for rooms, nine are respected business men - with women not their wives. The other one may be high school children or a criminal. This does not apply to our town, but it does in the cities. I know this to be a fact, as I was investigator for the camp association mentioned in the first part of this letter. Some of the owners admit their main business is that type of business men - not criminals, as Mr. Hoover seemed to think all the illicit rooms were, but I don't remember reading of that angle. He'd probably get more protests on his head than he could bear, and I doubt if he has heard the last of his article yet, as my fellow camp brothers all over the country are stirred to action by it.

It all sums up to this example. There are two vastly different business houses - tourist camps and honky tonks, just as a church and a gambling house are both buildings - but not the same at all. Neither are we to be classed with those rat dives, and I believe eight out of ten persons who read the article will agree that the slight recognition Mr. Hoover gives us is not enough to cover the damage he did to new travelers. They are probably thinking, as we do, that Mr. Hoover must be sore because he and his men can't get their men, and are taking it out on the tourist camps.

Forgive the length of this, Mr. Thomason, but I felt that you were due to see my side of the case, and I certainly don't feel Mr. Hoover was justified as he says. Nor do I feel it right for him to boost hotels and A. A. A. camps - to the loss of business for the rest of the fine camps.

Thanking you for your courtesy and patience, I am

Respectfully yours,

Wm. Rossman

cc: Honorable Morris Sheppard
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

J. Edgar Hoover
Director, F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

Wm. Rossman

HN:CSH-vh

February 12, 1940

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 414 Sweeney

Dear Ryley:

I am transmitting herewith, for your information, copies of additional communications and my replies thereto, relative to the article in the American Magazine concerning tourist camps. These letters are from the following individuals:

Mr. J. P. Patterson, Bennettsville, South Carolina, dated February 2, 1940 and
Honorable James W. Mott, House of Representatives, dated February 6, 1940, transmitting communication of Mr. C. A. Giles, Salem, Oregon, dated January 29, 1940.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Room

RECORDED
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
FEB 13 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

94-3-4-20-631
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 15 1940

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-32077-117

HN:CSH:DSS

February 12, 1940

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 wrb/dy

Dear Blos:

I am transmitting herewith, for your information, copies of additional communications and my replies thereto, relative to the article in the American Magazine concerning tourist camps. These letters are from the following individuals.

Mr. J. F. Patterson, Bennettsville, South Carolina, dated February 2, 1940, and
Honorable James W. Mott, House of Representatives, dated February 6, 1940, transmitting communication of
Mr. C. A. Dies, Salem, Oregon, dated January 29, 1940

With best wishes,

Cordially,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
☆ FEB 13 1940 ☆
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Soars
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

94-3-4-20-632
FBI
FEB 15 1940

HN:CSH-vh

February 13, 1940

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
433 North Lakeview Drive
Sebring, Florida

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9745 washing

Dear Ryley:

For your information I am transmitting herewith a copy of a communication, dated February 8th, from Representative R. E. Thomason, transmitting a telegram under date of February 7th from Mr. William Glossman, Pecos, Texas, in protest to the article in the American Magazine concerning tourist camps. A copy of my reply to Representative Thomason is also enclosed.

With best wishes, as always,

Cordially,

(S) J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-2-4 20-633

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
☆ Feb 14 1940 ☆
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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HN:CSH-vh

February 13, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/[illegible]

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Blossom:

For your information I am transmitting herewith a copy of a communication, dated February 8th, from Representative R. E. Thomason, transmitting a telegram under date of February 7th from Mr. William Rossman, Pecos, Texas, in protest to the article in the American Magazine concerning tourist camps. A copy of my reply to Respresentative Thomason is also enclosed.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

(S) J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-634

MAR 5 19

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
☆ Feb 14 1940 ☆
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

HN:CSH-vh

March 5, 1940

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York City

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WSB/dmg

Dear Mr. Blossom:

For your information I am transmitting herewith a copy of a communication dated February 27, 1940, received from Sergeant A. F. Forents of the Springfield, Pennsylvania Police. This letter commends the article in the American Magazine concerning tourist camps. A copy of my reply is also enclosed.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

Enclosures

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nendon
Mr. Nelstine
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Your Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 9 1940
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-635

MAR 6 1940

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

SJT:DLS February 26, 1940

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Adm. Files
Pers. Files
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. J. B. Scarborough with the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company and Mr. Albert Benjamin of the American Magazine called at the Director's Office following a telephone call from Mr. Benjamin on February 21, 1940.

They stated they desired to present a matter to Mr. Hoover and that as Mr. Benjamin had indicated in his telephone conversation a letter was being written to Mr. Hoover within the next few days. They indicated that it would be in the nature of a request for Mr. Hoover to make an address. I had previously discussed this with Mr. Benjamin.

In view of the fact that neither of them had been through on a tour, arrangements were made for a special tour. They were extremely commendatory to the Bureau and to the Director and commented upon his genius in organization following the tour.

Respectfully,

S. J. Tracy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145WEB/dlg

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

943-4-20-635X

HENDON NICHOLS

I ENCLOH

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-160

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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

Date February 21, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Pursuant to the instructions of Mr. Tracy Mr. Waters conducted Mr. Albert Benjamin and Mr. J. B. Scarborough both residing at 250 Park Avenue, New York City, New York on a special tour.

The above mentioned gentlemen are associated with the American Magazine. They were very much impressed with the Bureau, and particularily so in the matter of cooperation between local law enforcing agencies and Federal law enforcing agencies, stating that they feel that the Bureau far excels other governmental agencies in this matter. They also stated that they feel that the internal structure of the FBI as organized under your guidance, is far superior to any other governmental agency.

Respectfully,

T. E. Naughten

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

RECORDED

94-3-4-20-635X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 FEB 28 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

cc Mr. Tolson

Signature

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

JEM:TM

March 5, 1940

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Caffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Adm. Files
Pers. Files
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

The April, 1940, issue of "The American Magazine" contains items of interest to the Bureau as follows:

Page 16 - "Rebirth of an American" by Howard Rushmore. This is a personal story of "The confessions of a young revolutionist" in which he tells how the injustices he saw in this country drove him to abandon the democratic faith of his forefathers. He became a Communist and rose high in the ranks of that party in this country. He makes mention of the Communist newspaper, "The Daily Worker," and the activities of Earl Browder. After some time he was disillusioned with this movement and his story as set forth "offers a vital challenge to our educational system."

Page 71 - At the bottom of this page there is a cartoon which is captioned "You can get in trouble with the F.B.I. for that sort of thing, Mrs. McGillicuddy."

Page 79 - "Sightseer." There is a photograph on this page together with a short statement regarding Gloria Jacobs, a 17 year old high school senior of Woodland, California, who "outshot the best of the G-men." She recently broke the world's record for accuracy established two years ago by one of the Director's marksmen.

This magazine may be sent to the Bureau files.

Respectfully,

R. C. Hendon

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

behind file

94-3-4-20-636

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

TOLSON
FOUR
TAMM
CLEGG
NICHOLS
MISS GANDY

9

LBN:JCR

March 14, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

For record purposes, I am attaching hereto a set of the Directories issued by the Shell Oil Company of various tourist and trailer camps in the country. It is significant to note that the statement is made "Your personal inspection is suggested in order to make a selection that will suit your individual tastes."

Respectfully,

L. B. NICHOLS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/kg

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Lord
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hoson
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Adm. Files
Pers. Files
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

For encls see orig 1 HB

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-637

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 19 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson
TOUR
HENDON

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-32077-55

HN:CSH-vh

March 11, 1940

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Blossom:

For your information I am transmitting herewith a copy of a communication dated February 27th, received from Mr. Warner Weseman, Gainesville, Florida. This letter protests the article in the American Magazine concerning tourist camps. A copy of my reply is also enclosed.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 web/dg

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-638

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 MAR 12 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 11 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson
Nathan
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Ladd
Coffey
Egan
Glavin
Harbo
Lester
Nease
McIntire
Nichols
Rosen
Quinn Tamm
Room
Tracy
Gandy

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-32097-5-6

COPY (EEB)

March 11, 1940

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-639

HN:CSH:VH

Mr. Warner Weseman
Hil-top Cottages
Gainesville, Florida

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/[illegible]

Dear Mr. Weseman:

I have your letter of February 27th and have read it carefully.

I regret exceedingly that anything I have said, either in the article entitled "Camps of Crime," or otherwise, should be at any time a source of loss, annoyance, or humiliation to any law abiding citizen of this country. I certainly felt, and still feel that my article concerning tourist courts would enable the legitimate, high-minded operators of such camps to attain a definite degree of success in purging their vocation of the undesirable, unlawful activities of certain unworthy members of said vocation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

COPY (EEB)

Miami, Florida
February 28, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:

RE: WARNER WISEMAN

There is attached hereto a letter addressed to this office for you from Warner Wiseman, Gainesville, Florida, concerning tourist camps. This letter has of course not been acknowledged by this office.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. VINCENT
Special Agent in Charge

JEV:RC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145WEB/dg

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
94-3-4-20-639
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 30 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

61-32097-51

COPY (EEB) ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145WEB/Dy

Gainesville, Florida
Feb. 27, 1940

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have bought a Tourist Camp subject to a large unpaid mortgage and have operated it cleanly for the entire two years. Mr. J. P. Ramsey our Sherriff will verify this.

Here are some direct results of your article "Camps of Crime"
First, my February busine s will be off about one hundred dollars.
Second, I formerly had a good percentage of tourists who wanted de luxe accomodations. Now this class of people go th the hotels and I only get the cheaper class. Do you think the hotels are displeased?

The hotels could not have gotten such results if they had spent a million dollars in advertising on the pages of magazines which are usually used, they are, of course, usually the pages in the latter part of magazines and are recognized as advertisements.

Last fall I spent fifty five hundred dollars to provide first class accomodations at a reasonable price. People who stopped were well pleased. One man said " You are to be congratulated. You are really performing a public sercice." Another wrote on his card the next morning "A fine place to stay." I received many such compliments. These people would never have known of their mistake of stopping at a tourist camp if you had not caused to be published "Camps of Crime."

About a week ago an expensive car with four people stopped and asked the way to the Hotel Thomas. My wife told them and also told them that we had beautiful accomodations. One of the women impolitely told her that she would not stop at a tourist camp. That if she sould not sto at a hotel she would sleep in the car.

My wife is president of the P.T.A. of Gainesville's West Side School and Mrs. F. B. Duncan is secretary. Last Thursday at the meeting Mrs. Duncan very cattily said "Mrs. Weseman, I was very much surprised to learn that you ran a tourist camp." My wife asked what was wrong with that. Mrs. Duncan said "Why a tourist camp is just a place that keeps girls." Yes your article was widely read.

RECORDED

I have a wife and two children. They are just as fine as any man's wife and children. There are no exceptions. Mr. J.Edgar Hoover [illegible] the cloud of suspicion.

You are a public man and you know that the great majority of Americans think in terms of generalities. It is true that you gave a little back handed praise to well operated courts but the impression was left that the great majority were evil.

I refuse to believe as some court owners do, that you were paid by a hotel association to write or cause to be written this article. Instead I think you were used as a toll unintentially, by means of some skillfully executed plan of some hotel owner "friends" of yours. I understand that hotels are distributing copies of Camps of Crime by the thousand. I have no quarrel with the hotel owners. Most of them are trying to make an honest living.

94-3-4-20-639
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 14 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOUR

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-32047-57

Here is a challenge. If your intentions were honest when you wrote "Camps of Crime" please write another article called "Hotels of Crime." Give the well conducted hotels all the praise due but quote facts about others. If there are no illmanaged hotels in your city I invite you to come here as my geust at Hil-top Cottages. I will be glad to hel you investigate for a day or a week. I'm sure that we will find both types operating and about the same percentage of each class as are found in tourist cam s. I also think that you will find crooks in the same percentage among business men, lawyers, law enforcement officers and politicians as well as all other class s of men.

I assure you that the tourist camp owners of the better class are just as anxious as you are to see the undesirable camps abolished.

Please tell me if you intend to rest on your oars or will I have the opportunity to read "Hotels of Crime.".

Very sincerely yours,

Warner Weseman

HN:CSH
94-3-4-20-640
~~62-32097-59~~

RECORDED

March 23, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dmy

Miss LuElla E. Watson
Superintendent
Chippewa County Schools
Montevideo, Minnesota

Dear Miss Watson:

I have your letter of March 18th and was much interested in its contents.

I can appreciate the problems involved in the maintenance of tourist camps and I can assure you that I admire very much indeed the efforts of high-minded, law abiding citizens like yourself, who are intensely interested in placing the tourist camp vocation upon a high plane.

Any future writing of articles by me is dependent upon so many conditions that it is impossible at this time to definitely say just what may be done along that line. In the matter of your specific inquiry, may I point out the difficulty of attempting to offer advice without a knowledge of local conditions. My suggestion at this time would be that you keep in as close touch as possible with the local law enforcement official or organization responsible for conditions in your vicinity. I am sure that with your devotion to the public good, you will be able, to a very great extent at least, to meet any and all requirements in connection with your camp.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 23 1940
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Pers. Files
Adm. Files
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

94-3-4-20-640 - 32097 - 59

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

CHIPPEWA COUNTY SCHOOLS
LUELLA E. WATSON, SUPERINTENDENT
MONTEVIDEO, MINNESOTA

March 18, 1940

J.EDgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigations
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcf

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I read your artcle on Crime in the Tourist Camps in the American Magazine with much interest. I own and operate a tourist camp at Montevideo, Minnesota. I try to keep it a clean place, free from any vice. We live on the place, my father, mother and brother and myself. We believe we run it as clean as we can. But what bothers us is how are we to know if unmarried couples come and rent a cabin if they register as man and wife.

Will you write another article for the American or some other magazine in which you give us from your experience just how we are to detect the criminal and how to handle those situations?

I as one of the operators of a camp would gladly cooperate with the officers in every way if I thought for a minute that I was doing anything to further crime.

Montevideo is atown of less than 5000. Would it be as likely to have the criminal element coming here or do you usually find them nearer the large cities.

Very truly yours,

Lu Ella E. Watson

Ans + Copy to Sumner Blossom 3/23/40 Hy

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-640
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 MAR 20 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FOUR RENDON

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-32097-59

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

March 26, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WRB/dlg

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: Undesirable Aspects of Tourist
Camps in this Area

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith an article entitled "MAN, WOMAN ASPHYXIATED IN CABIN."

This article appears under a Lynchburg date line in the Richmond Times Dispatch dated March 26, 1940.

Very truly yours,

J. E. LAWLER,
Special Agent in Charge

JEL:LH

Enclosure

RECORDED

94-3-4-20-6841

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 27 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-3703-7-62

RCH:NWD

March 21, 1940

94-3-4-20-642

RECORDED

Mr. Albert Benjamin
Associate Editor
The American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

Dear Mr. Benjamin:

I have received your letter of March 15, 1940, and deeply appreciate the invitation to participate in your series of Editorial Luncheons.

It would be a pleasure to appear on one of these programs, but I find that my present commitments and the many things which require my close personal attention make it absolutely impossible for me to indicate any date upon which I might join you. I know you will understand my position in this matter and also how much I appreciate your thinking of me.

I am glad that you so much enjoyed your recent tour through the FBI Headquarters, and am sorry I was not here to personally greet you.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Colley
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Parks
Mr. Lester
Mr. Gordon
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Tour Room
Adm. Files
Pers. Files
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

cc - New York City

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 21 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The American Magazine
THE CROWELL-COLLIER PUBLISHING COMPANY
250 Park Avenue
New York

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tam
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tan
Tour Room
Adm. Files
Pers. Files
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Editorial Rooms

March 15, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Each year THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE gives a series of Editorial Luncheons in Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, Akron, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Louisville, and New York City. As our guests at these luncheons we have the executives of national advertising agencies and the executives of industries that advertise nationally....In other words, the cream of American business men. The luncheons will be held the middle three weeks in May.

At the present time we are planning this year's program. It is customary for us to invite several contributors to our pages to take part in our program by making a two or three minute speech. We would be delighted if you could join us in some of the cities. While I know that you time is pretty well scheduled, it might be possible for you to make the New York dates on May 22 and May 27. The luncheons on these dates will be held in the Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. Detroit, too, is a very important town for us, and we will be there at the Statler on May 15. All expenses that you might incur while taking part in the program will, of course, be paid by us.

I am sure that you would enjoy the tour, and the people you would meet. Past experience has shown us that it would be an excellent thing for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. You might talk with Coop about it as he took part one year, and did an excellent job.

J. B. Scarborough, the Advertising Manager of THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE, and I were in Washington recently and called at your offices to outline the plan to you. You were in Miami, however, but Mr. Tracy was extremely kind to us. I might add that we have never had such an interesting time as we did while making a tour of your department.

No definite commitment is needed at the present time, but I do wish you would write and tell me how you feel about joining our tour.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Sincerely yours

Albert Benjamin
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

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

Albert Benjamin

94-3-4-20-64
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 23 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON HENDON NICHOLS MISS GANDY

3-21-40
rch

Huntington, West Virginia
March 28, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/[illegible]

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith is a small pamphlet bearing the title "Camps of Crime". At the bottom of the cover page on the outside appears "By J. Edgar Hoover with Courtney Ryley Cooper". This pamphlet was picked up at the CHANCELLOR HOTEL, Parkersburg, West Virginia, in a room occupied by Special Agent BIRL WILSON of this office.

Perhaps these pamphlets have come to the attention of the Bureau before, but it is thought that the Bureau would be interested in knowing of the disposition of these pamphlets. It may be added that Mr. JOSEPH M. MURPHY, Manager of the CHANCELLOR HOTEL, is reported to operate the hotel on a very strict basis and is very careful not to allow any improper activities on the part of the guests.

Very truly yours,

J. W. WARNES
Special Agent in Charge

JWW:VHC
Enclosure

ORIGINAL FILED

For encl sec aug

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-643
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 29 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RCH:CH

March 22, 1940

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-644

Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper
The Weylin
54th Street and Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ryley:

I have received your letter of March 18, 1940, with which you enclosed the letter addressed to you by Mr. S. H. Solomon, inquiring concerning the sensitized fingerprint cards which do not require ink.

I have communicated directly with Mr. Solomon, telling him that you called his letter to my attention, and advising that this material can be purchased from the Faurot Protective Identification System, Incorporated, 240 Madison Avenue, New York, New York.

With kindest regards,

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Lester
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible] Tamm
[illegible]
[illegible]
Pers. Files
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 22 1940
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COPY

THE WEYLIN

54th Street and Madison Avenue

New York

Mar. 18

Dear Edgar:

Is it possible to give the name of the manufacturer of this sensitized paper?

~~I am yours~~ Sincerely ever

/s/ Ryley

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nathan	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. McIntire	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tour Room	
Adm. Files	
Pers. Files	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

RECORDED

94-3-4-20-644
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 MAR 28 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
IDENT.
HENDON
NICHOLS

THE WEYLIN
54TH STREET AND MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

Mar 18

Dear Edgar:

Is it possible to give the name of the manufacturer of the sensitized paper?

Sam Gwynn

Bly

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Adm. Files
Pers. Files
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

ack + bite Tolson
2-22-40

LBN:MLJ

March 21, 1940

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York City

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 weblau

Dear Mr. Blossom:

I thought you might be interested in reading the attached copy of a letter I received from Senator James E. Murray, dated March 6, 1940, together with a copy of my reply thereto.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-30867-644X

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nendon
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 22 1940
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-30867-644X

LBN:MLJ

March 21, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/MLJ

Honorable James E. Murray
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-645

My dear Senator:

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

I am in receipt of your letter of March 6, 1940, with further reference to the questions which Mr. Bill S. Holbein has raised with reference to my article, "Camps of Crime," which appeared in the February issue of American Magazine.

Mr. Holbein's assertion that there was some sort of conspiracy on my part to injure the tourist camp owners of the country is absolutely untrue. As a matter of fact, the statements appearing in the article are amply backed up by fact.

As for his insinuations that the article was inspired by the American Hotel Association, designed to injure tourist camps, I would merely like to state that this is unfounded and absolutely untrue. I did receive a wire from the Honorable Carl Donaugh, United States Attorney at Portland, Oregon, on January 7, 1940, which read as follows:

> "The Oregon Hotel Association would like to republish Camps of Crime as published in the American Magazine. They have requested me to ask if you could arrange to release this or a similar article for their use."

Under date of January 8, 1940, I advised Mr. Donaugh as follows:

> "Suggest Oregon Hotel Association communicate with Sumner Blossom, Editor, American Magazine, 250 Park Avenue, New York City, regarding reprinting the article."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Pers. Files
Adm. Files
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 22 1940
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 61-32077-64

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

I do not know whether American Magazine is reprinting this article for circulation by the American Hotel Association. I seriously doubt that this is the case and I am frankly at a loss to see how the article has damaged any legitimate tourist camp operators.

As I have previously advised you, I pointed out in the article in no uncertain terms that there were many tourist camps operated on an ethical, sound basis, the operators of which actively cooperate with law enforcement, but at the same time, as I have pointed out to you in a previous communication, it appears to me that the tourist camp operators, if they are desirous of cleaning up the unethical tourist camps, should recommend my article instead of apparently taking the stand that it hurt all tourist camps, which position I cannot see.

It would be my suggestion that Mr. Holbein communicate directly with the American Magazine on this matter. I appreciate very much the spirit in which you wrote and I understand perfectly well your position. I do want you to know, however, that the contents of my article are amply sustained by evidence and facts.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ELBERT D. THOMAS, UTAH, CHAIRMAN
DAVID I. WALSH, MASS. WILLIAM E. BORAH, IDAHO
JAMES E. MURRAY, MONT. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, JR., WIS.
VIC DONAHEY, OHIO JAMES J. DAVIS, PA.
RUSH D. HOLT, W. VA. ROBERT A. TAFT, OHIO
CLAUDE PEPPER, FLA.
ALLEN J. ELLENDER, LA.
JOSH LEE, OKLA.
LISTER HILL, ALA.

EARL B. WIXCEY, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Tele. Files
Pers. Files
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

March 6, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 914 SWEB

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Upon receipt of your letter of February 3 referring to the criticism by Mr. Will E. Holbein of your article entitled "Camps of Crime", I forwarded a copy to Mr. Holbein. I am now in receipt of another letter from Mr. Holbein, as Executive Secretary of the Montana Cabin Camp Owners Association, in which he persists in his criticism.

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-645

Judging from his present letter, he seems to be of the opinion that the article "Camps of Crime" constitutes the basis of some sort of a conspiracy to injure the tourist camp owners of the country. He now claims that the American Hotel Association has secured full permission to reprint "Camps of Crime" and is using it in the furtherance of this conspiracy. He claims that hotel owners, members of the American Hotel Association, are receiving letters asking them to subscribe for definite numbers of copies of the reprint, in order to effectively circulate them to

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-32097-64

TOLSON
FOUR
TAMM
NICHOLS
HENDON

the detriment and injury of the camp owners. He contends that the American Magazine is a party to this conspiracy and that it apparently knew in advance that the original orticle was suggested by an official of the American Hotel Association.

Mr. Holbein is pressing me to take further action in the matter and feels that it is the duty of the Attorney to make a thorough investigation and require that steps be taken to undo the injury suffered by the tourist camp owners of the country. Before taking the matter up with the Attorney General, I thought I should write you this letter. Perhaps you could tell me whether or not it is true that the American Magazine is reprinting the article for circulation by the American Hotel Association. It would appear to me that if the American Hotel Association is pursuing such a course it is pretty strong evidence that the article was severely damaging to the tourist camp owners.

I would be glad to hear from you again if you have anything to suggest that might enable me to end this controversy.

Yours truly,

James C. Murray

HN:CSH
94-3-4-20-640
62-32097-59

March 23, 1940

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Blossom:

For your information I am transmitting herewith a copy of a communication dated March 18th, from Miss LuElla E. Watson, of Montevideo, Minnesota, relative to the recent article on tourist camps. A copy of my reply is also enclosed.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

Enclosures

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Pers. Files
Adm. Files
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94 3-4-20-646

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 27 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-32097-65

COPY (EEB)
CAH:MKH

94-3-4-20 - 647

March 18, 1940

RECORDED & INDEXED

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/MM

Dear Mr. Blossom:

As of possible interest in connection with the recent article in the American Magazine concerning tourist camps, I am forwarding herewith photostatic copies of a number of newspaper articles and editorials.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Cordially,

Encleenes

"CAMPS OF CRIME " Pontiack Mich, Press. 2-1-40
TOURIST CAMP DEFINITION STUMPS LEGISLATIVE GROUP" Richmond Va. News Leader
Febraary 2, 1940
"THIS BILL MUST NOT DIE" Norfolk, Virgian Pilot, 2-4-40
TOURIST CAMP BILL" Richmond, Va., News Leader 2-5-40
"TOURIST CAMP BILL REPORTED UPON ARRIVAL AT DEFINITION," Richmond Va.
Times Dispatch, 2-6-40
"TOURIST CAMPS" Lynnhburg News, Lynchburg, Va., 2-6-40
"IF THIS BILL IS NOT PASSED " Lynchburg, Va., News, 2-8-40
Escerpt from article in Richmond News Leader, Richmond, Va. 2-8-40
9 "Tourist Camp Bill Has Two Opponents". (subheading)
"TOURIST CAMP REGULATION VOTED BY HOUSE..." Richmond Times Dispatch 2-9-40
TOURIST BILL PROGRESSES" Richmond News Leader, 2-9-40
"THE QUESENBERY BILL" Roanoke, Va., Times 2-11-40
"TOURIST MEAL LICENSE ASKED" Richmond News Leader, 2-20-40

ORIGINAL FILED IN

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
February 5, 1940

SPECIAL DELIVERY
PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 9145 WEB/dig
ON 9-7-84

Re: EDITORIAL, News Leader
Richmond, Virginia
"TOURIST CAMP BILL"

Dear Sir:

In accordance with my conversation with Mr. HAROLD NATHAN, Assistant Director, on February 2, 1940, I am transmitting, herewith, an editorial appearing in the News Leader of Richmond, Virginia, dated February 5, 1940, entitled: "TOURIST CAMP BILL".

I thought you would be particularly interested in this editorial in that it comments upon the undesirable aspects of the tourist camp conditions in the State of Virginia and is rather vigorous in its support of the QUESENBERY Bill, which is designed for the regulation of tourist camps in the State of Virginia.

Very truly yours,

JEL:ES

J. E. LAWLER
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-647
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 22 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
TOUR
HANDON

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-8-238-13X

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-161

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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

LBN:MLJ

Date 4-2-40

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Courtney Ryley Cooper called from New York to advise that Hubert Kelly, the new Managing Editor of American Magazine, will be in Washington on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday this week.

He was very much interested in suggesting that he be given a special tour of the Bureau. I told him that he and his friends would be taken care of and I felt sure the Director would be happy to meet them.

Mr. Kelly will call me before ten o'clock tomorrow morning and arrange to come over.

Respectfully,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-4-84 BY 9145 WRB/MH

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-648

TOLSON

HENDON

L. B. NICHOLS

Signature

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-160

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Date April 5, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Special tour

This is to advise that in accordance with Mr. Nichols instructions, Mr. Noon conducted Mr. Hubert Kelley and son, Thomas, 13 Prospect Avenue, Darien, Conn., on a special tour of the Bureau yesterday morning.

Mr. Kelley is the managing editor of the American Magazine. His son, Thomas, celebrated his ninth birthday April 3, and his dad had planned to bring him to Washington in order to see the G-Men as a part of the boy's training and felt that the prospect of meeting the agents personally was the most coveted object in his son's mind. Mr. Kelley shot the tommy gun while at the range. He is a World War veteran and was somewhat familiar with firearms.

As you no doubt know, the American Magazine has published several articles written by Courtney Ryley Cooper concerning activities of the FBI. Mr. Kelley stated that the American Magazine is chiefly read by the bourgeois and that these readers have an avid interest in the stories written about the FBI.

After the tour was completed, Thomas was fingerprinted and as Mr. Kelley had requested to meet you, we inquired and found that you were unavailable at the time. Mr. Nichols then met these folks, and went to lunch with them.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-2

RECORDED & INDEXED

Respectfully,

T. E. Naughten

Signature

94-3-4-20-649

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 APR 10 1940
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

cc-Mr. Tolson

CAH:VP
94-8-10-47
62-33630-19
94-3-4-20-650

RECORDED

April 20, 1940

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor, American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Blos:

I am enclosing copies of several articles concerning third degree methods, which I thought you might be interested in reading.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/deg

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-8-10-47

Enclosure

"'Third Degree' Is Vicious", Louisville Courier-Journal, 4/7/40
"Police Efficiency," Journal & Star, Lincoln, Nebraska, 4/7/40
"Hoover Decries 'Third Degree'", Beaumont, Texas, Journal, 4/5/40
"Head G-Man Makes Plea for Help To Wipe Out 3rd Degree Methods," Davenport, Iowa, Democrat Ledger, 4/5/40
"The Third Degree Condemned," Enterprise, Beaumont, Texas, 4/7/40
"Hoover Condemns 'Third Degree'", Scranton, Pa., Tribune, 4-5-40.

Louisville, Kentucky

April 9, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith as of possible interest is an article entitled "Third Degree is Vicious" by JAMES POPE, which was published in the Sunday Edition of the Louisville Courier-Journal, dated April 7, 1940, wherein reference is made to an article recently published in the American magazine.

Very truly yours,

J. D. REYNOLDS
Special Agent in Charge

ENCLOSURE

JDR:fw

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-28-650

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 11 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON TAMM TOUR NICHOLS HENDON

April 22, 1940

LBN:LCB

94-3-4-20-651

Mr. Jerome L. Andrus
President
Tepee Trails, Incorporated
Portland, Oregon

RECORDED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145WEB/kg

Dear Mr. Andrus:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of April 10, 1940, and to assure you that I have carefully noted its contents.

I, of course, can appreciate your attitude with reference to the distribution of the reprint designed to attract the public "back to the hotel." However, I wanted you to know that at the time the article was prepared I had no intention in any way of injuring the activities of the legitimate tourist camp operators and I have not given my authorization to the reprinting of the article which appeared in the American Magazine. I did receive one inquiry from the Oregon Hotel Men's Association which was referred to the Editor of American Magazine. Of course, you will appreciate that matters appearing in publications such as the American Magazine are frequently picked up and reproduced often without the authorization of the magazine and there is no way I would be able to exercise any control over the distribution of material of this kind.

I was very happy that you wrote me as you did for as I had previously advised you, my article was intended to be of real service to the tourist camp industry because I am sure that you and the other operators of legitimate tourist camps do

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
APR 25 ... AM '40
JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Pers. Files
Adm. Files
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Sent 5/5

not sanction the activities of those contributing to crime.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

N.A.W.

TEPEE TRAILS INC.

SEE THE WEST AT ITS BEST — TEPEE TRAILS Associated to Serve

Reflects the Preference of Particular People

OREGON-WASHINGTON-IDAHO-MONTANA

Pacific Northwest Wonderland

MAIN OFFICES — PORTLAND, OREGON

April 10, 1940...

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

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-651

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Dear Director Mr. Hoover:

Since receiving your letter of March 1st expressing your appreciation of our commendation of your article "Camps of Crime" which appeared in the February issue of the American Magazine we have received numerous reports from our associates that reprints of this article are being distributed by some hotel associations or associations as a means of fighting the Auto Court Industry as a whole. In interviewing some of these hotel owners and managers they have admitted the distribution of these phamphlets is designed to attract the public "back to the hotel".

Our organization is designed and functions with the sincere aim of establishing more friendly relations between Auto Court operators and Hotel people, with the result that the Auto Court owners are more than willing to recommend the better class of hotels in preference to the auto courts that tolerate abuses and are a discredit to the industry. Several auto court owners have asked that we communicate with you regarding the reprint - stating that this reprint is in such small type and so difficult to read that the first blush of its front and inside cover misleads the reader and discourages further reading. They have noticed that there is no evidence of sponsorship of these reprints. They feel that this should be made public because these phamphlets have been picked up from A. A. A. Travel Bureau counters as well as in hotel lobbies.

The writer has had to take your letter from his files and show it to three or four of the Auto Court operators to get your point over to them, and some of our better class of restaurant operators anticipate reactions detrimental to their service to the public if they send patrons to one or the other with such a "war" going on.

We would appreciate receiving your comments in this regard, and trust that the distribution of the reprints will not retard the volume of the nation's Newest Cash Business - the tourist industry.

Courteously yours,

TEPEE TRAILS, INC.

Jerome L. Andrus, Pres.

"Associated to Serve"

JEROME - L. - ANDRUS

JLA/1

See the West at its Best via Tepee Trails P.O. Box 1224

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-1-84 BY 9154 ...

Card attached in Dir. Office

Ans 4/16/40 Ltr

Ack 4-22-40

MAJ:MM
94-3-4-20-652

May 1, 1940

RECORDED

Mr. Opha Moore
Executive Secretary
The Buckeye State
Sheriffs' Association
Southern Hotel
Columbus, Ohio

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WRB/deg

Dear Mr. Moore:

I have received your letter of April 19, 1940, and I appreciate your comments relative to my article on the Third Degree which appeared in the May, 1940, issue of the American Magazine.

I must advise that this Bureau does not contemplate taking any action along the lines which you suggest. It is thought, however, that you may desire to communicate with Mr. Sumner Blossom, Editor of the American Magazine, 250 Park Avenue, New York, New York, relative to this matter.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Pers. Files
Adm. Files
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
☆ MAY 2 1940 ☆
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
FBI
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE
1940 MAY 1 5 00 PM

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ASST. SEC'Y— MARY JANE FREEMAN

THE BUCKEYE STATE SHERIFFS ASSOCIATION

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★

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
SOUTHERN HOTEL
COLUMBUS, OHIO
TELEPHONE--ADAMS 6840

April 19,1940

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,
F. B. I,
Department of Justice,
Washington D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Somewhat delayed perhaps, I have just read your story in May American on the Third Degree.

For many years I have known more than is pleasant about this subject. You do not over-state it.

However much good the article in The American may do, it will not reach very many people who could be enlisted in this behalf. If any one goes to the trouble of having a reprint edition of the article alone published and made available at the cost of presswork and paper, we will pay for 2,000 copies to be mailed with a letter to our Sheriff members and to our large list of Associate members.

With personal good wishes,

Opha Moore

Executive Secretary

OM:MF

ack
5/1/40
mag

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-652
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 APR 22 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
HENDON

Letter to
Sumner Blossom
5/1/40.
mag

May 10, 1940

LBN:LCB
~~62-32097-67~~
94-3-4-20-653

RECORDED

Mr. Henry Lippincott
Pauly Jail Building Company,
Incorporated
Box 116
Wayne, Pennsylvania

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 SWEB/dlg

Dear Mr. Lippincott:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your communication dated April 23, 1940, and to advise that I do not have available for distribution copies of the booklet "Cancer of Crime."

I was very much interested in your observations regarding the elimination of gunplay. In the event that you happen to be in Washington at any time in the future I shall be glad to discuss this matter with you if I am available and in the event I am not in my office at the time of your call I have made arrangements for you to see one of my assistants.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Nendon
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
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Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-32097-67

Copy - dc

PAULY JAIL BUILDING COMPANY, INC.
2215 De Kalb Street
St. Louis, Missouri

Box 114
Wayne, Pa.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEBB

April 23, 1940

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I wish to congratulate you on the booklet called "Camps of Crime". I picked up one of these in the Bellevue Hotel in Philadelphia, and I think they should be distributed through all hotels and gas stations.

If you would send me a few copies of this booklet I should like to give them to friends of mine, who have families on the road occasionally, especially in summer. I gave the only copy I had to a friend, who wanted his three children to read it.

In my business I have been associated with State and Federal Institutions much of the time. One of the problems in my mind today, is the elimination of gun play in movies. I believe that a lot of the youngsters, you pick up in these camps for instance, have gotten the better part of their education in the movies. I have talked with a number of the prisoners in our Reformatories and Penitentiaries, and I should like to discuss their reactions on this point, with you some time, when I am in Washington.

Yours very truly,

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-653

HENRY LIPPINCOTT

H.S. Lippincott
cs

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-32097-17

500 RectorBuilding
Little Rock, Arkansas
April 26, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For the information of the Bureau, there is being enclosed herewith a pamphlet entitled "Camps of Crime," by J. Edgar Hoover, with Courtney Ryley Cooper.

This pamphlet was secured by Special Agent H. W. SEGURA, of this office, in the lobby of the Noble Hotel, Jonesboro, Arkansas, and, according to the desk clerk, had been furnished to the hotel by the Arkansas State Hotel Association.

Very truly yours,

E. L. RICHMOND
Special Agent in Charge

HWS-jhb

Enclosure

American Magazine

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-32097-65

94-3-4-20-654

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAY 1 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAJ:NWD

April 26, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/leg

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor, American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Bloc:

I am enclosing for your possible interest a photostatic copy of an editorial entitled "Brutality of the Third Degree" which appeared in the April 13, 1940, edition of the Banner-Herald, Athens, Georgia.

The editorial was forwarded to me by Mr. H. J. Rowe, Editor of the paper.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

1 ENCL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Nendon
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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APR 29 1940
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94-3-4-320-65
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 MAY 1 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
APR 29
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-3-4-320

THE BANNER-HERALD
ATHENS, GEORGIA

April 15, 1940

BRUTALITY OF THE THIRD DEGREE

The FBI, of the Justice Department, has had a hard time in its work for the suppression of crime. Even members of Congress have endeavored to obstruct and nullify the actives of this department in its effort for wiping out crime and placing this nation on a law abiding basis.

Sometime ago, a Congressman attempted to embarrass the FBI on alleged charges of wire-tapping. The charges were true in a measure, but when Director Hoover learned of the practice, he immediately ordered it discontinued. Such nagging does not help the cause that is trying to be reached. If the officers of the FBI are "crooked" as is being charged, then the department should be abolished.

During Mr. Hoover's regime, the lawless element in this country has been practically wiped out. In commenting on the situation, especially the practice of holding the "Third Degree", that system of securing confessions and pleas of guilt has passed on and is antiquated. In an interview given out by Mr. Hoover, the following will be of interest to the public:

"The FBI has records of third degree methods from practically every state. Many inefficient police officers throughout the country still rely upon the rubber hose to beat unreliable confessions out of their prisoners. My indignation against the third degree arises from practical as well as humanitarian reasons. No matter how viciously they beat and abuse their suspects, the average third degree officer manages to convict only about one out of every five prisoners whom he takes into court. That is a record of 20 per cent efficiency.

"An alert, well-trained and competent police force, on the other hand, generally has a conviction record of at least 50 per cent, and the FBI proves the value of brains over brawn beyond argument. Ninety-six per cent of the cases which its agents investigate result in convictions.

"That the third degree is inhuman is admitted, but today throughout America we have science, intelligence, efficiency, in one community; while in the very next county, perhaps, brutality and ignorance reign, threatening the safety of every citizen through inept protection, false arrests, and bungling methods which endanger the innocent while the guilty escape.

After citing numerous specific cases of police brutality through use of the third degree, Mr. Hoover concludes with a plea for public assistance:

"You can help to make the third degree extinct by insisting, as a taxpaying citizen, that your police department be given the personnel, equipment, training and freedom from political domination with which they can obtain convictions without confessions.

"In a single year fully 60 per cent of all the police chiefs in the nation lost their jobs, and few indeed of the remainder counted themselves as wholly safe from the inroads of pressure, politics, or reprisals. As long as merit and efficiency go unrewarded on police forces you will continue to have third degree methods and inferior law enforcement."

Director Hoover has done and is now doing a great job. The federal government has from time to time taken notice as to what would take place should his department be interfered with or disrupted, and in every instance Mr. Hoover has been endorsed.

RCH:EAL:JCD

April 25, 1940

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 SWE/blg

Dear Bloss:

I thought you might be interested in the attached copy of an editorial entitled "Thugs in Uniform" based upon my recent article in the American dealing with third degree methods.

This editorial appeared in the April 6, 1940, issue of the Memphis, Tennessee, Press Scimitar.

With best wishes and kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

1 ENCL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Glegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Rosen
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Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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APR 27 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4 20-656
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 MAY 1 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

APR 25 6 39 PM '40
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
DEP. OF JUSTICE

THE PRESS SCIMITAR
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
4/6/40

Thugs in Uniform

As long as "thugs in uniform" are permitted to wring "confessions" from prisoners by beatings and torture, no one is safe, no matter how innocent he is.

In a signed article in The American Magazine, J. Edgar Hoover says:

Despite advances in scientific law enforcement in the past few years, there still remains one vicious blot—the third degree—which all thinking students of crime prevention, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, are trying to rub out by substituting scientific training in place of brutality.

The FBI has records of charges of third degree methods from practically every state. Many inefficient police officers thruout the country still rely upon the rubber hose to beat unreliable confessions out of their prisoners. My indignation against the third degree arises from practical as well as humanitarian reasons. No matter how viciously they beat and abuse their suspects, the average third degree officer manages to convict only about one out of every five prisoners whom he takes into court. That is a record of 20 per cent efficiency.

An alert, well-trained and competent police force, on the other hand, generally has a conviction record of at least 50 per cent, and the FBI proves the value of brains over brawn beyond argument. Ninety-six per cent of the cases which its agents investigate result in convictions.

So let's do away with the brutal third degree.

Let's do away with it not only because it is inhuman and shocks our sensibilities, but because it is inefficient and shocks our taxpaying pocketbook.

LBN:ACS:LCB
94-3-4-20-657 May 16, 1940

RECORDED

Mr. J. Ellis Cole
Johnstown High School
Johnstown, New York

Dear Mr. Cole:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of May 1, 1940, with reference to the book, "Designs in Scarlet," written by Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper.

For your information, I have always found Mr. Cooper a very careful reporter of facts and I am sure that his book presents the facts as he found them.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dmg

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Ciegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
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Mr. Pennington
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Mr. Quinn Tamm
Adm. Files
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Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
☆ MAY 17 1940 ☆
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHNSTOWN HIGH SCHOOL
WILLIAM A. WRIGHT, PRINCIPAL
JOHNSTOWN
NEW YORK

2m

May 1, 1940

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 Webster

Dear sir:

It is with great reluctancy that I trouble such a busy man as I know you are, but I feel the urgency of my request warrants bothering you.

I have recently finished reading a book by Mr. Courtney Riley Cooper DESIGNS IN SCARLET, in which he claims to have cooperated with the FBI and states that much of the factual information presented in his book is on fil with your agency.

I would appreciate greatly your answering the following questions concerning Mr. Cooper's work:

1) Are the conclusions drawn by Mr. Cooper a valid picture of the American scene today? In other words, do these dangers he points out exis

2) Do you consider the book a good one for me to recommend to adul particularly parents?

3) Would you consider it a valid reference book for one preparing a paper on Children's Courts?

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-6
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTI
4 MAY 3 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JU
TOLSON
BENSON

Now these three questions may seem quite trivial to you, but as a patriotic citizen I would like an opinion from you on them.

Kindly answer as soon as possible.

Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Yours truly

J. Ellis Cole
Instructor of Remedial Reading
(Lt. U.S.A. FA-Res.)

ack 5/6/40

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Grand Rapids, Michigan
May 1, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/tlg

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

There are transmitted herewith two pamphlets entitled "Camps of Crime", which were written by the Director, in conjunction with COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER. This article appeared in the February, 1940 issue of the American Magazine, and according to the pamphlet has been reprinted from that magazine with the permission of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company.

These pamphlets were obtained from the desk at the Occidental Hotel in Muskegon, Michigan by Special Agent WAYNE W. KLEMP, where they were available for distribution. The article has obviously been reprinted by the hotel or a hotel association.

It is believed that these pamphlets may be of interest to the Bureau in the event the reprinting of this article and its distribution in this form have not previously been called to the attention of Bureau officials and the Director.

Very truly yours,

J. W. VINCENT
Special Agent in Charge

WWK:RAF
Enclosures

94-3-4-20-658

FEDERAL BUREAU OF ...
2 MAY 4 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUST...

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

2 ENCLOSURES

THE sooner the Crime Camps, Assignation Camps, Hide-out Camps are wiped out, the more restricted will be the field of the criminal. Certainly there is a definite place for the well-conducted, clean, wholesome type of camp which can offer a quiet night's rest to decent people, especially those who cannot afford the higher charges of city hotels.

But, for the sake of public safety, there must be certain definite improvements. Law enforcement, working in conjunction with the owners of honest establishments, has a definite responsibility to outlaw the renegade tourist camp. This can be done by constantly striving for tighter regulations, and for officers who will enforce them.

There are portions of the country where honest tourist camps have developed into big business, with affiliated camps, or courts, as the better type of proprietors often prefer that their places be called. To maintain such establishments, the proprietors often live up to standards far above those required by state statute, regarding sanitation, vigilance, personnel, and the protection of tourists. These standards, however, are as important for the smallest camps as for the largest ones, and every conscientious citizen should work toward the enactment of regulations which will wipe out the abuses described in this article, and fight the political hookups with underworld elements by which existing regulations are often defeated.

I believe the existence of the Crime Camp is due to both loose laws and loose enforcement. Even where county officials sincerely try to enforce regulations, laws are sometimes poorly drawn and are often without teeth. Recently, for example, a Southern state ruled that no one could operate a camp who had ever been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, or had "been convicted within two years prior of application of violating state or federal laws relating to prohibition, liquor control, or prostitution."

This, mind you, is in a country which prides itself upon making a real effort to outlaw the Crime and Assignation Camp. But it merely restricts the number of ex-convicts who may run them. Until our laws are actually aimed at true control of camps, we shall continue to have pestilential conditions along our highways. Certainly no convicted felon is qualified to be a guardian over sleeping tourists, no matter how long he has been away from the cell block.

Litho in U.S.A.

Camps of CRIME



by J. Edgar Hoover

WITH COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

94-3-4-30-1

Camps of CRIME

by J. Edgar Hoover

WITH COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

Behind many alluring roadside signs are dens of vice and corruption, says America's head G-Man... He points out the menace to the public from hundreds of unsupervised tourist camps, 1940-style hideaways for public enemies

Reprinted from The American Magazine, February, 1940, with the permission of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company

WANTED for Kidnapping, Bank Robbery, National Motor Vehicle Theft Act: Benjamin James Dickson, white, 27 years old; is accompanied by 17-year-old wife, Stella Mae, accomplice. This pair is dangerous! Keep close watch on tourist camps!

YOU won't find that notice any longer on police bulletin boards throughout the country. It was torn down some months ago when Benjamin Dickson fell under a fusillade of G-man bullets and his "baby-bandit" wife entered prison.

But the last sentence of the notice still reveals a menace to all of us—a warning that there is today a new home of crime in America, a new home of disease, bribery, corruption, crookedness, rape, sessed, and were hunted down, convicted, and sent to prison.

A more recent case was that of Velma West, degenerate murderess, who escaped, with other prisoners, from Marysville State Reformatory in Ohio. Arrested in Dallas, Texas, she boasted that she had been carried from state to state by truck drivers, and her two companions had worked as prostitutes while living in tourist camps. Apparently they found tourist-camp hide-outs with extreme ease, and in them practiced a profession which would cause any decent hotelkeeper to notify the police. Were "safe" places pointed out to them by truck drivers, or are the majority of tourist camps so badly managed that a guest need not fear arrest, no matter what lawless vocation he is following?

When a "missing girl" complaint is filed these days, the search is complicated by the fact that she may be hidden in any one of thousands of places where either illicit relations are countenanced or supervision is lax enough to permit them secretly. Last March the police of Little Rock, Ark., arrested a man and two girls. Upon being turned over to the FBI, the man confessed that he was taking these girls, via the hitchhike and tourist-camp route, to San Antonio, where he intended to place them in a house of prostitution which camouflaged itself as a drinking bar. And, of course, no report was ever received from the tourist camp near Dyersburg, Tenn., where this man had often taken one of the girls and where he conceived the idea of making a prostitute of her.

In many camps there is a sound reason for this ignorance about guests; business would fall off sharply were there an attempt at identification. Thus a large number of roadside cottage groups appear to be, not tourist camps, but assignation camps. On a survey made by a Southern university near a large city, it was found that over a week end one group of camps was visited by more than 2,000 apparently amorous couples. Here every stratum of life was represented as the patrons drove into the auto-court, quickly shutting off their lights as porters herded them to various cottages.

GENERALLY, such assignation camps are closed to the traveling public on Saturdays and Sundays, when anyone whom the proprietor even suspects of being a tourist is turned away, with the excuse that "the place is full." This is not due to any altruistic attitude of the proprietor; there is more money and a faster turnover in the "couple trade."

However, for the rest of the week, when the "couple trade" slacks off, the assignation camp is ready for tourist business, no matter what type. Thus, men, women, and children of respectability are herded into the same cottage group with those engaging in illicit relations.

With prostitution growing more nomadic and gravitating toward tourist camps, "drunk rolling," pocket-picking, the use of knockout drops for robbery, all of which flourished in the worst days of segregated districts, have now appeared again in suburban retreats. At least one murder of recent record is attributable to such activities. A woman, whose reputation had driven her out of one of the most "wide-open" towns in America, found that she could not get her victim sufficiently intoxicated to rob him of a diamond ring he wore. So she beat him so viciously that he later died, and she was sent to prison—after being arrested in her tourist-camp quarters. Nor is this the end of the assignation camp's influence.

It is haunted by that lowest of parasites upon law enforcement, the divorce detective, who seeks evidence of some indiscretion by which he can either bring about a heavy settlement in divorce actions, or, through a partnership with some unscrupulous attorney, cause divorce suits to be instituted by presenting his evidence to the injured husband or wife.

Marijuana sellers have been found around such places. A big dope raid by the Federal Narcotics Bureau caught the ringleaders in a package whisky store which supplied the occupants of a tourist camp across the road. Gambling, with all its attendant underworld tie-ups, its gangster fights and killings, is often another side line of the vicinity.

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Terror went with them in the knowledge that the FBI was gathering evidence, learning habits and hangouts, wiring word ahead of their possible hiding places. At last their car was stopped in Pensacola, and county officers demanded their surrender. The girl suppressed a scream as her husband started to draw a revolver and muttered, "Stick 'em up, copper!"

"Stick them up yourself!" came a second voice, and Norris threw up his hands before the gun of another member of the sheriff's force. Arrested, the trio denied everything but the interstate transportation of the stolen car in which they had been arrested. However, the FBI proved by fingerprints and other evidence that the men had pulled at least two filling-station robberies in Oklahoma, and they were sent to state's prison for eight years apiece, with federal charges awaiting their release. The girl was freed—freed of everything but the harrowing memories of her tourist-camp honeymoon.

There are hundreds of histories like that of Mary Sue. At least six hitchhiking murderers have carried young girls around with them from tourist camp to tourist camp, hiding there between killings, kidnappings, or robberies. Lester Brockelhurst, executed in 1938 for one of his multiple murders, was one. He ran away from Illinois with the seventeen-year-old daughter of a benefactor, and, during a tourist-camp tour of murder and holdups, trained her as an accomplice. After his capture he bragged that he had been able to elude officers for months by staying at tourist camps.

WITH laxity so prevalent, with often only a porter on duty, with little curiosity about the clientele, it is often the conditions surrounding a camp which attract crime, rather than any actual participation of the owner in a plot to outwit the law or harbor a hunted criminal. That such harboring does exist, however, is proved by the conviction of Mrs. Faye Fulbright, who knowingly hid members of the Spargur gang of bank robbers at her combined dine-and-dance joint and tourist camp in Missouri.

According to at least one witness, Faye Fulbright intended to introduce prostitution when she had started her establishment near a small town. But two bank robbers and a moll came to her place seeking shelter. This they received, and allegedly paid generously and patronized the tavern.

Questioned about it all, Faye, like many other hide-out proprietors of her type, pretended she knew nothing of the background of her visitors. Special agents proved otherwise, however, and she was sentenced to two years in prison.

During a bandit hunt a year or so ago, certain bank robbers were reported to be frequenting tourist camps in the vicinity of a popular tourist city in South Carolina. Local officers received the information grimly, for they knew it would be of little aid.

"Of all the tourist camps which line that particular road," an officer reported, "there are only one or two proprietors who can be depended upon to observe confidences. The rest of them would immediately broadcast the news to any wanted person to hide out, because the law was on his trail!"

Ordinarily, a tourist-camp proprietor offers an excuse for dubious patrons: "How did we know who they were? They came in the middle of the night and left early next morning." Or: "They seemed to be quiet people and we just didn't pay any attention to them."

This is sometimes true, but many tourist-camp proprietors are intentionally deaf, dumb, and blind, especially when their camps cater to truck drivers. One of the contributing factors in the nomadic tendencies of prostitution today is the thoughtless or irresponsible truck driver, who transports women from one part of the country to another, staying with them at tourist camps, or enabling them to "work" out of these camps at their chosen profession.

One such case was the conviction last year of two girl hitchhikers who worked their way about the country via the truck route, depending upon their ability to "roll" or steal money from the men they met. They tried this on an Indiana farmer, but decided they had better kill him. So they shot him to death for the $100 they believed he possessed.

White slavery, thievery, and murder. Hence the terse order that goes out daily to law-enforcement agencies when criminals are on the loose:

"KEEP CLOSE WATCH ON TOURIST CAMPS!"

The facts are simple. A majority of the 35,000 tourist camps throughout the United States threatens the peace and welfare of the communities upon which these camps have fastened themselves and of all of us who form the motoring public. Many of them are not only hide-outs and meeting places, but actual bases of operations from which gangs of desperadoes prey upon the surrounding territory.

Of course, there are hundreds of tourist camps run by honest, alert, civic-minded persons who have made heavy investments in this new business. To these, the Federal Bureau of Investigation extends its gratitude for their wholehearted co-operation in the capture of badly wanted fugitives.

But these reputable camps and owners are, unfortunately, in the minority in this industry which has mushroomed along our highways in recent years. The result is that the public has few safeguards for its lives and property except those erected by the individual proprietors themselves.

The American Automobile Association has recognized this menace to the public and is making a determined effort to assist motorists in distinguishing between safe and unsafe camps. It has sent investigators into the field to inspect camps and has awarded AAA emblems to those which live up to its standards of cleanliness and safety. In its *Directory of Motor Courts and Cottages*, the AAA lists some 4,000 cottage camps which the Association has been able to inspect and to grade from fair to excellent, according to its viewpoint. But, of this number, less than 1,000—not even one in four—are unreservedly recommended.

The files of the FBI are loaded with instances of gangsters who have hidden out in unregulated tourist camps, while officers combed the country for them, revolvers drawn and nerves taut for the expected gun battle. The case history of Dickson and his vicious little consort forms an excellent illustration.

"Bennie" Dickson was twenty-four years old in 1937 when he received commutation of a prison sentence in Jefferson City, Mo., and returned to his home town of Topeka, Kans. At a skating rink one night he met fifteen-year-old Stella Mae Irwin. Soon she was in love with him, thrilled at his ambition to outdo the criminal career of John Dillinger. When he left Topeka after assaulting an automobile license clerk whose questions infuriated him, the girl joined him on the Pacific Coast.

They wandered about as man and wife, spending much of their time in tourist camps, where the incongruity of their ages apparently excited no curiosity whatever. Certainly, no reports were made concerning them to law-enforcement officers, although there was much publicity at the time in one of the states they visited over the attack on an eight-year-old girl in a tourist camp by a married man.

After a year, the couple was married in Pipestone, Minn. Dickson had already schooled Stella as a marksman, so that she could assist him as a bank robber and a gun-woman. The first robbery occurred within three weeks of their marriage, at Elkton, S. Dak., where they celebrated Stella Mae's sixteenth birthday by holding up a bank for more than $2,000.

In two months they had squandered the money—and started looking for another bank. They drove to Brookings, S. Dak., in a stolen car and engaged quarters at a tourist camp. Using this as a base, Dickson then went into town By the next (*Continued on page 130*) morning he had completed all preparations for the robbery, even cutting telephone wires leading into the bank. As soon as the first bank official opened the doors, the pair covered him with their guns and entered, holding up other employees as they appeared and keeping them covered for two hours, until the vault's time lock clicked on the vault at 10:30. Then, with almost $50,000 in cash and securities, they ran for cover—which often means more tourist camps.

After a month of squandering they decided to return to Topeka. Again they took cover in a tourist camp. Police heard rumors of their presence and started on their trail.

The hunt would have been far less difficult if it hadn't been for the tourist camps. Municipal restrictions upon rooming houses and the cheaper hotels are such that the owners often co-operate with law enforcement whether they like it or not. The larger hotels are quick to report suspicious characters. City garage and parking-lot employees assist by reporting suspicious-appearing persons and cars. Thus, a city-wide search is narrowed, but the tourist camps are often situated at the outside fringes of town where police jurisdiction stops and county officers seem unable to exert much authority. There is no regular checking of their registers by detectives—often there are no registers at all, or merely ledgers filled with indiscriminate scrawls, and an endless repetition of "John Smith and wife."

After twenty-four hours the police found the Dicksons' tourist-cabin hide-out, but, as the officers approached, the pair were making a getaway. Dickson leaped into a car, and, although slightly wounded, escaped in the heavy traffic of a through highway. The girl-bandit, gun in hand, ran into a wooded area behind the tourist camp and hid until the next day, when she hitchhiked to a prearranged meeting place with her husband.

A weird existence then began. The Dicksons dodged from state to state in stolen automobiles, even kidnapping three men to steal their cars. Stella Mae was wounded in a gun battle in Michigan as she worked the lever of a rifle to fire on pursuers. Again the Dicksons were lost in tourist camps. The FBI had to trail them by covering roadside hide-outs in such widely separated areas as California, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Louisiana before special agents finally ordered Dickson to surrender as he was leaving a hamburger stand in St. Louis last April. Dickson pawed for the two guns at his belt, but before he could pull a trigger, he was shot dead. His young wife was captured two days later in Kansas City.

If such histories were unusual there would, of course, be no case against the tourist camp as a crime center. But the record is sootblack. There are few major cases in the FBI involving an extended pursuit, in which the roadside crime-nest is not responsible for some form of easy lawlessness, for providing convenient hide-outs, for concealing criminals through loose registration regulations.

When the murderous William Andrew Payne and John Washington Turner escaped from the North Carolina State Prison in 1937 and began an eleven-month tour of robbery, killing, kidnapping, and carnage through the South before being captured by FBI special agents they relied heavily on the easy privacy of tourist camps.

So eager, in fact, was the proprietor of one camp to be of aid, that he informed a moll-member of this crew about the arrest of her man, and warned her "to beat it before they get you, or they may send you up for life." "And let us know where you go," he added helpfully, "so we can keep you informed."

As the details of a notorious gang-chase, with all its tourist-camp hookups, flood into my office by long-distance, teletype, and the reports of special agents, I cannot help wondering about the by-products of it all. For instance, two elderly women started upon a tour of New England last summer and, to save money, decided to stay at tourist camps. But after the third stop, when their night was made hideous by drunken brawls in cabins around them, they gave up the idea.

If they had known just where to look they could undoubtedly have found decent, respectable places, properly run, properly supervised. However, appearances cannot always be counted upon. Some camps which cater to the underworld element do everything possible to achieve an appearance of respectability. Such was one large camp which sought recognition by the AAA. Investigation showed that while it was one of the most beautiful camps in the community, it was actually little more than a depository for the drunken persons from a near-by town.

IF a tourist desires peace and security in tourist camps he should decide well ahead at what place he desires to spend the night, and then make inquiries about available camps at recognized automobile associations, better business bureaus, and law-enforcement agencies along the route.

Many of the places frequented by gangsters are spots of dubious entertainment on municipal outskirts, where boys and girls, often from reputable families, go for a night of thrills. This is particularly true where a "Dine-and-Dance" or night club is run in conjunction with the tourist cabins. There are thousands of these establishments in America, and few indeed could not well be dispensed with. Many of them are little more than camouflaged brothels, with prostitutes in the guise of entertainers, hostesses, or waitresses.

For example, a young prostitute hitchhiked into South Carolina from Florida. She obtained a job at one of these combination camps, where she met a young fellow named Smith. He invited her to go along with him on a trip and she accepted.

A few hours later Smith had killed a highway patrolman who tried to question him, wrecked his car in the getaway, injured the girl, held up the occupants of an automobile, stolen their car, and finally dropped the girl at a hide-out where she became a fugitive from justice. Smith, a bank robber, was hunted down and sent to prison for life for the murder. The girl was finally arrested, and spent many weeks in jail before being freed. She admitted that her job at the tourist camp was merely a blind for her true activities; half of her earnings as a prostitute went to the camp proprietor, she said.

THE story of Mary Sue throws a revealing light on the type of "guests" at some of these lower-type dine-and-dance affiliates of the crime camp.

Mary Sue was seventeen, a member of that unfortunate portion of today's youth which so often wanders aimlessly unless suddenly directed into a channel of crime. Reared in a small settlement in northern Alabama, she had been fatherless for years. When her mother died suddenly the girl turned to the open road, hitchhiking to Fort Worth, where she lived with an aunt.

In a suburban dine-and-dance one night Mary Sue met a man named William Taft Norris. He was ten years older than she and fulfilled her warped picture of a man of the world. He talked of adventures with his pal, Emmett Eugene Cassady, hinting that they were on the wrong side of the law. Within three days Mary Sue was married to Norris and off upon a tourist-camp honeymoon, Cassady along with them. Then she learned her husband's true history as well as that of his pal. Both were vicious criminals.

Norris had spent much of his youth in reformatories and had already served two prison terms. Cassady also was an ex-convict. The pair were engaged in a five-state foray of car-theft and filling-station holdups.

The open-road honeymoon was suddenly blasted by a shotgun in the hands of a filling-station proprietor. Beaten to the ground by Norris and Cassady, this man fought back to his feet, seized a gun, and fired the buckshot load at the desperadoes' fleeing car. Norris was wounded. They had to abandon the bullet-ridden automobile, steal another, and seek frenzied flight. For the first time Mary Sue realized that crime is not glamorous or gainful.

The trio worked their way, tourist camp to tourist camp, from the scene of the shooting in Oklahoma toward Pensacola, Fla., whence Norris and Cassady first had come.

The American Magazine
THE CROWELL-COLLIER PUBLISHING COMPANY
250 Park Avenue
New York

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Editorial Rooms

April 30, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-16-84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for sending us copies of the editorials brought forth by your Third Degree article. We read them with keen interest - and we're glad to have them for our files.

Sincerely yours,

Mabel Harding
MABEL HARDING

MH:G

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&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-659

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 MAY 6 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Copy - dc

JBM:IS

May 4, 1940

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor, American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9-16-84 BY 9145 WEB/[illegible]

Dear Blos:

I am enclosing a copy of an editorial entitled "Third Degree Methods No Good," which I thought you might like to read.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure
with original

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-2[illegible]-660

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 10 19[illegible]
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JBH:NWD

May 7, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEBB/pcg

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor, American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Bloss:

I am enclosing a copy of an article appearing in the Detroit News on April 17, 1940, which I thought you might like to have.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
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MAY 8 1940
P. M.
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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62-31-20-661

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1 MAY 18 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Mr. Ladd
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Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
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Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Wrong AND Inefficient

G-Man Hoover in a [illegible] magazine article argues the case against the police "third degree" on a ground which ought to appeal to the American reader—its sheer inefficiency. It is not so high a ground as considerations of decency and constitutional rights, but possibly a more practical one, Americans being as they are.

We have known that the third degree exists in the cities particularly; that it is brutal; that it is wholly at odds with our professed ideals of justice. Also we have condoned it, by silence if nothing else, except when a flagrant resort to it stirs our indignation for an hour. We are a violent race, in some respects, are being constantly reminded of our frontier heritage of lawlessness, and perhaps slip too easily into the assumption that the hard case calls for hard treatment. The Hoover blast against the rubber hose is based partly on its illegality, but also on the poor quality of police work it signifies.

The ratio of convictions by departments known to resort to it habitually is 1 in 5, he says. Where alert, intelligent police work is substituted, the ratio rises to at least 1 in 2. Juries are more impressed by an array of evidence gathered lawfully by energetic officers than by confessions produced by police with a name for clubbing the "truth" from a suspect. The conviction records of the Hoover bureau is 96 per cent. It does not permit third degree methods. The department whose "brains" reside in a length of hose can offer no showing like that.

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THE DETROIT NEWS
APRIL 17, 1940

cite to Sunny Blossom, Edit American Mag 5-2-40 [illegible]

No card 4-26-40 [illegible]

94-3-4-20-661

W. S. Gilmore, Editor, already on ml 4-26-40 [illegible]

MAJ:MM

May 1, 1940

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DATE 9-6 84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
The American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Bloss:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter dated April 19, 1940, from Mr. Opha Moore together with a copy of my reply which I thought you might like to have.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Lester
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MAY 4 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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94-3-4-20-662
MAY 9 1940

The American Magazine
THE CROWELL-COLLIER PUBLISHING
250 Park Avenue
New York

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
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Mr. Clegg
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Editorial Rooms

May 10, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

2m

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for sending us copies of the letter from Mr. Opha Moore, of Columbus, Ohio, and your reply to him.

We have written him, giving him a price on 2,000 reprints. We'll be very glad to make these up for him for distribution to the members of his Association.

Sincerely yours,

Mabel Harding
MABEL HARDING

MH:G

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94-3-4-20-663
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 MAY 14 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BENDON

April 22, 1940

LBN:LCB

Mr. Sumner Blosson
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/tmg

Dear Blos:

I am attaching hereto a letter from Mr. Jerome L. Andrus, President, Tepee Trails, Incorporated, Portland, Oregon, together with a copy of my reply.

Under date of February 17, 1940, this individual wrote a very commendatory letter on the article which appeared in the February issue of American Magazine and enclosed an Honorary Charter Membership card in the Tepee Trails Hospitality Council.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Mr. Lester
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Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

My dear Mr. Hoover;-

Oakland
California
5/25/40

There is a "vote of thanks" due you from a multitude here for your article in the American - May 1940. Most timely because of daily practices in S. F. and Oakland - attorneys, newspapers, complaints of citizens - have never been able to change any "system", yet the tax-payers - pay heavily -

M. R. Blaine -

Personal

OAKLAND
MAY 25
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1940
CALIF.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



AIR MAIL
SAVE
JEFFERSON

J. Edgar Hoover, F.B.I.,
Washington,
D.C.

MAY 29 1940 PM '40
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M.R. BLAINE

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94-3-4-20-665

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 MAY 31 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

June 25, 1940.

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

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith a pamphlet entitled "Camps of Crime" written by the Director with Courtney Ryley Cooper, reprinted from The American Magazine, February, 1940, with the permission of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company.

Special Agent G.R. BLAIR advised that this pamphlet was being distributed in the lobby of the Necho-Allen Hotel, Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

This is being submitted to the Bureau for its information.

Very truly yours,

J.F. Sears,
J.F. SEARS,
Special Agent in Charge.

Enc.
JFS:AG

1 ENCL. FM

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RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-11-20-666

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 JUN 26 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
HENDON

THE sooner the Crime Camps, Assignation Camps, Hide-out Camps are wiped out, the more restricted will be the field of the criminal. Certainly there is a definite place for the well-conducted, clean, wholesome type of camp which can offer a quiet night's rest to decent people, especially those who cannot afford the higher charges of city hotels.

But, for the sake of public safety, there must be certain definite improvements. Law enforcement, working in conjunction with the owners of honest establishments, has a definite responsibility to outlaw the renegade tourist camp. This can be done by constantly striving for tighter regulations, and for officers who will enforce them.

There are portions of the country where honest tourist camps have developed into big business, with affiliated camps, or courts, as the better type of proprietors often prefer that their places be called. To maintain such establishments, the proprietors often live up to standards far above those required by state statute, regarding sanitation, vigilance, personnel, and the protection of tourists. These standards, however, are as important for the smallest camps as for the largest ones, and every conscientious citizen should work toward the enactment of regulations which will wipe out the abuses described in this article, and fight the political hookups with underworld elements by which existing regulations are often defeated.

I believe the existence of the Crime Camp is due to both loose laws and loose enforcement. Even where county officials sincerely try to enforce regulations, laws are sometimes poorly drawn and are often without teeth. Recently, for example, a Southern state ruled that no one could operate a camp who had ever been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, or had "been convicted within two years prior of application of violating state or federal laws relating to prohibition, liquor control, or prostitution."

This, mind you, is in a country which prides itself upon making a real effort to outlaw the Crime and Assignation Camp. But it merely restricts the number of ex-convicts who may run them. Until our laws are actually aimed at true control of camps, we shall continue to have pestilential conditions along our highways. Certainly no convicted felon is qualified to be a guardian over sleeping tourists, no matter how long he has been away from the cell block.

Litho in U.S.A.

Camps of CRIME



by J. Edgar Hoover

WITH COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

9-1 1-20-66

Camps of CRIME

by J. Edgar Hoover

WITH COURTNEY RYLEY COOPER

Behind many alluring roadside signs are dens of vice and corruption, says America's head G-Man... He points out the menace to the public from hundreds of unsupervised tourist camps, 1940-style hideaways for public enemies

Reprinted from The American Magazine, February, 1940, with the permission of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company

WANTED for Kidnapping, Bank Robbery, National Motor Vehicle Theft Act: Benjamin James Dickson, white, 27 years old; is accompanied by 17-year-old wife, Stella Mae, accomplice. This pair is dangerous! Keep close watch on tourist camps!

YOU won't find that notice any longer on police bulletin boards throughout the country. It was torn down some months ago when Benjamin Dickson fell under a fusillade of G-man bullets and his "baby-bandit" wife entered prison.

But the last sentence of the notice still reveals a menace to all of us—a warning that there is today a new home of crime in America, a new home of disease, bribery, corruption, crookedness, rape, sessed, and were hunted down, convicted, and sent to prison.

A more recent case was that of Velma West, degenerate murderess, who escaped, with other prisoners, from Marysville State Reformatory in Ohio. Arrested in Dallas, Texas, she boasted that she had been carried from state to state by truck drivers, and her two companions had worked as prostitutes while living in tourist camps. Apparently they found tourist-camp hide-outs with extreme ease, and in them practiced a profession which would cause any decent hotelkeeper to notify the police. Were "safe" places pointed out to them by truck drivers, or are the majority of tourist camps so badly managed that a guest need not fear arrest, no matter what lawless vocation he is following?

When a "missing girl" complaint is filed these days, the search is complicated by the fact that she may be hidden in any one of thousands of places where either illicit relations are countenanced or supervision is lax enough to permit them secretly. Last March the police of Little Rock, Ark., arrested a man and two girls. Upon being turned over to the FBI, the man confessed that he was taking these girls, via the hitchhike and tourist-camp route, to San Antonio, where he intended to place them in a house of prostitution which camouflaged itself as a drinking bar. And, of course, no report was ever received from the tourist camp near Dyersburg, Tenn., where this man had often taken one of the girls and where he conceived the idea of making a prostitute of her.

In many camps there is a sound reason for this ignorance about guests; business would fall off sharply were there an attempt at identification. Thus a large number of roadside cottage groups appear to be, not tourist camps, but assignation camps. On a survey made by a Southern university near a large city, it was found that over a week end one group of camps was visited by more than 2,000 apparently amorous couples. Here every stratum of life was represented as the patrons drove into the auto-court, quickly shutting off their lights as porters herded them to various cottages.

GENERALLY, such assignation camps are closed to the traveling public on Saturdays and Sundays, when anyone whom the proprietor even suspects of being a tourist is turned away, with the excuse that "the place is full." This is not due to any altruistic attitude of the proprietor; there is more money and a faster turnover in the "couple trade."

However, for the rest of the week, when the "couple trade" slacks off, the assignation camp is ready for tourist business, no matter what type. Thus, men, women, and children of respectability are herded into the same cottage group with those engaging in illicit relations.

With prostitution growing more nomadic and gravitating toward tourist camps, "drunk rolling," pocket-picking, the use of knockout drops for robbery, all of which flourished in the worst days of segregated districts, have now appeared again in suburban retreats. At least one murder of recent record is attributable to such activities. A woman, whose reputation had driven her out of one of the most "wide-open" towns in America, found that she could not get her victim sufficiently intoxicated to rob him of a diamond ring he wore. So she beat him so viciously that he later died, and she was sent to prison—after being arrested in her tourist-camp quarters. Nor is this the end of the assignation camp's influence.

It is haunted by that lowest of parasites upon law enforcement, the divorce detective, who seeks evidence of some indiscretion by which he can either bring about a heavy settlement in divorce actions, or, through a partnership with some unscrupulous attorney, cause divorce suits to be instituted by presenting his evidence to the injured husband or wife.

Marijuana sellers have been found around such places. A big dope raid by the Federal Narcotics Bureau caught the ringleaders in a package whisky store which supplied the occupants of a tourist camp across the road. Gambling, with all its attendant underworld tie-ups, its gangster fights and killings, is often another side line of the vicinity.

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Terror went with them in the knowledge that the FBI was gathering evidence, learning habits and hangouts, wiring word ahead of their possible hiding places. At last their car was stopped in Pensacola, and county officers demanded their surrender. The girl suppressed a scream as her husband started to draw a revolver and muttered, "Stick 'em up, copper!"

"Stick them up yourself!" came a second voice, and Norris threw up his hands before the gun of another member of the sheriff's force. Arrested, the trio denied everything but the interstate transportation of the stolen car in which they had been arrested. However, the FBI proved by fingerprints and other evidence that the men had pulled at least two filling-station robberies in Oklahoma, and they were sent to state's prison for eight years apiece, with federal charges awaiting their release. The girl was freed—freed of everything but the harrowing memories of her tourist-camp honeymoon.

There are hundreds of histories like that of Mary Sue. At least six hitchhiking murderers have carried young girls around with them from tourist camp to tourist camp, hiding there between killings, kidnappings, or robberies. Lester Brockelhurst, executed in 1938 for one of his multiple murders, was one. He ran away from Illinois with the seventeen-year-old daughter of a benefactor, and, during a tourist-camp tour of murder and holdups, trained her as an accomplice. After his capture he bragged that he had been able to elude officers for months by staying at tourist camps.

WITH laxity so prevalent, with often only a porter on duty, with little curiosity about the clientele, it is often the conditions surrounding a camp which attract crime, rather than any actual participation of the owner in a plot to outwit the law or harbor a hunted criminal. That such harboring does exist, however, is proved by the conviction of Mrs. Faye Fulbright, who knowingly hid members of the Spargur gang of bank robbers at her combined dine-and-dance joint and tourist camp in Missouri.

According to at least one witness, Faye Fulbright intended to introduce prostitution when she had started her establishment near a small town. But two bank robbers and a moll came to her place seeking shelter. This they received, and allegedly paid generously and patronized the tavern.

Questioned about it all, Faye, like many other hide-out proprietors of her type, pretended she knew nothing of the background of her visitors. Special agents proved otherwise, however, and she was sentenced to two years in prison.

During a bandit hunt a year or so ago, certain bank robbers were reported to be frequenting tourist camps in the vicinity of a popular tourist city in South Carolina. Local officers received the information grimly, for they knew it would be of little aid.

"Of all the tourist camps which line that particular road," an officer reported, "there are only one or two proprietors who can be depended upon to observe confidences. The rest of them would immediately broadcast the news to any wanted person to hide out, because the law was on his trail!"

Ordinarily, a tourist-camp proprietor offers an excuse for dubious patrons: "How did we know who they were? They came in the middle of the night and left early next morning." Or: "They seemed to be quiet people and we just didn't pay any attention to them."

This is sometimes true, but many tourist-camp proprietors are intentionally deaf, dumb, and blind, especially when their camps cater to truck drivers. One of the contributing factors in the nomadic tendencies of prostitution today is the thoughtless or irresponsible truck driver, who transports women from one part of the country to another, staying with them at tourist camps, or enabling them to "work" out of these camps at their chosen profession.

One such case was the conviction last year of two girl hitchhikers who worked their way about the country via the truck route, depending upon their ability to "roll" or steal money from the men they met. They tried this on an Indiana farmer, but decided they had better kill him. So they shot him to death for the $100 they believed he possessed.

White slavery, thievery, and murder. Hence the terse order that goes out daily to law-enforcement agencies when criminals are on the loose:

"KEEP CLOSE WATCH ON TOURIST CAMPS!"

The facts are simple. A majority of the 35,000 tourist camps throughout the United States threatens the peace and welfare of the communities upon which these camps have fastened themselves and of all of us who form the motoring public. Many of them are not only hide-outs and meeting places, but actual bases of operations from which gangs of desperadoes prey upon the surrounding territory.

Of course, there are hundreds of tourist camps run by honest, alert, civic-minded persons who have made heavy investments in this new business. To these, the Federal Bureau of Investigation extends its gratitude for their wholehearted co-operation in the capture of badly wanted fugitives.

But these reputable camps and owners are, unfortunately, in the minority in this industry which has mushroomed along our highways in recent years. The result is that the public has few safeguards for its lives and property except those erected by the individual proprietors themselves.

The American Automobile Association has recognized this menace to the public and is making a determined effort to assist motorists in distinguishing between safe and unsafe camps. It has sent investigators into the field to inspect camps and has awarded AAA emblems to those which live up to its standards of cleanliness and safety. In its *Directory of Motor Courts and Cottages*, the AAA lists some 4,000 cottage camps which the Association has been able to inspect and to grade from fair to excellent, according to its viewpoint. But, of this number, less than 1,000—not even one in four—are unreservedly recommended.

The files of the FBI are loaded with instances of gangsters who have hidden out in unregulated tourist camps, while officers combed the country for them, revolvers drawn and nerves taut for the expected gun battle. The case history of Dickson and his vicious little consort forms an excellent illustration.

"Bennie" Dickson was twenty-four years old in 1937 when he received commutation of a prison sentence in Jefferson City, Mo., and returned to his home town of Topeka, Kans. At a skating rink one night he met fifteen-year-old Stella Mae Irwin. Soon she was in love with him, thrilled at his ambition to outdo the criminal career of John Dillinger. When he left Topeka after assaulting an automobile license clerk whose questions infuriated him, the girl joined him on the Pacific Coast.

They wandered about as man and wife, spending much of their time in tourist camps, where the incongruity of their ages apparently excited no curiosity whatever. Certainly, no reports were made concerning them to law-enforcement officers, although there was much publicity at the time in one of the states they visited over the attack on an eight-year-old girl in a tourist camp by a married man.

After a year, the couple was married in Pipestone, Minn. Dickson had already schooled Stella as a marksman, so that she could assist him as a bank robber and a gun-woman. The first robbery occurred within three weeks of their marriage, at Elkton, S. Dak., where they celebrated Stella Mae's sixteenth birthday by holding up a bank for more than $2,000.

In two months they had squandered the money—and started looking for another bank. They drove to Brookings, S. Dak., in a stolen car and engaged quarters at a tourist camp. Using this as a base, Dickson then went into town By the next (*Continued on page 130*) morning he had completed all preparations for the robbery, even cutting telephone wires leading into the bank. As soon as the first bank official opened the doors, the pair covered him with their guns and entered, holding up other employees as they appeared and keeping them covered for two hours, until the vault's time lock clicked on the vault at 10:30. Then, with almost $50,000 in cash and securities, they ran for cover—which often means more tourist camps.

After a month of squandering they decided to return to Topeka. Again they took cover in a tourist camp. Police heard rumors of their presence and started on their trail.

The hunt would have been far less difficult if it hadn't been for the tourist camps. Municipal restrictions upon rooming houses and the cheaper hotels are such that the owners often co-operate with law enforcement whether they like it or not. The larger hotels are quick to report suspicious characters. City garage and parking-lot employees assist by reporting suspicious-appearing persons and cars. Thus, a city-wide search is narrowed, but the tourist camps are often situated at the outside fringes of town where police jurisdiction stops and county officers seem unable to exert much authority. There is no regular checking of their registers by detectives—often there are no registers at all, or merely ledgers filled with indiscriminate scrawls, and an endless repetition of "John Smith and wife."

After twenty-four hours the police found the Dicksons' tourist-cabin hide-out, but, as the officers approached, the pair were making a getaway. Dickson leaped into a car, and, although slightly wounded, escaped in the heavy traffic of a through highway. The girl-bandit, gun in hand, ran into a wooded area behind the tourist camp and hid until the next day, when she hitchhiked to a prearranged meeting place with her husband.

A weird existence then began. The Dicksons dodged from state to state in stolen automobiles, even kidnapping three men to steal their cars. Stella Mae was wounded in a gun battle in Michigan as she worked the lever of a rifle to fire on pursuers. Again the Dicksons were lost in tourist camps. The FBI had to trail them by covering roadside hide-outs in such widely separated areas as California, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Louisiana before special agents finally ordered Dickson to surrender as he was leaving a hamburger stand in St. Louis last April. Dickson pawed for the two guns at his belt, but before he could pull a trigger, he was shot dead. His young wife was captured two days later in Kansas City.

If such histories were unusual there would, of course, be no case against the tourist camp as a crime center. But the record is sootblack. There are few major cases in the FBI involving an extended pursuit, in which the roadside crime-nest is not responsible for some form of easy lawlessness, for providing convenient hide-outs, for concealing criminals through loose registration regulations.

When the murderous William Andrew Payne and John Washington Turner escaped from the North Carolina State Prison in 1937 and began an eleven-month tour of robbery, killing, kidnapping, and carnage through the South before being captured by FBI special agents they relied heavily on the easy privacy of tourist camps.

So eager, in fact, was the proprietor of one camp to be of aid, that he informed a moll-member of this crew about the arrest of her man, and warned her "to beat it before they get you, or they may send you up for life." "And let us know where you go," he added helpfully, "so we can keep you informed."

As the details of a notorious gang-chase, with all its tourist-camp hookups, flood into my office by long-distance, teletype, and the reports of special agents, I cannot help wondering about the by-products of it all. For instance, two elderly women started upon a tour of New England last summer and, to save money, decided to stay at tourist camps. But after the third stop, when their night was made hideous by drunken brawls in cabins around them, they gave up the idea.

If they had known just where to look they could undoubtedly have found decent, respectable places, properly run, properly supervised. However, appearances cannot always be counted upon. Some camps which cater to the underworld element do everything possible to achieve an appearance of respectability. Such was one large camp which sought recognition by the AAA. Investigation showed that while it was one of the most beautiful camps in the community, it was actually little more than a depository for the drunken persons from a near-by town.

IF a tourist desires peace and security in tourist camps he should decide well ahead at what place he desires to spend the night, and then make inquiries about available camps at recognized automobile associations, better business bureaus, and law-enforcement agencies along the route.

Many of the places frequented by gangsters are spots of dubious entertainment on municipal outskirts, where boys and girls, often from reputable families, go for a night of thrills. This is particularly true where a "Dine-and-Dance" or night club is run in conjunction with the tourist cabins. There are thousands of these establishments in America, and few indeed could not well be dispensed with. Many of them are little more than camouflaged brothels, with prostitutes in the guise of entertainers, hostesses, or waitresses.

For example, a young prostitute hitchhiked into South Carolina from Florida. She obtained a job at one of these combination camps, where she met a young fellow named Smith. He invited her to go along with him on a trip and she accepted.

A few hours later Smith had killed a highway patrolman who tried to question him, wrecked his car in the getaway, injured the girl, held up the occupants of an automobile, stolen their car, and finally dropped the girl at a hide-out where she became a fugitive from justice. Smith, a bank robber, was hunted down and sent to prison for life for the murder. The girl was finally arrested, and spent many weeks in jail before being freed. She admitted that her job at the tourist camp was merely a blind for her true activities; half of her earnings as a prostitute went to the camp proprietor, she said.

THE story of Mary Sue throws a revealing light on the type of "guests" at some of these lower-type dine-and-dance affiliates of the crime camp.

Mary Sue was seventeen, a member of that unfortunate portion of today's youth which so often wanders aimlessly unless suddenly directed into a channel of crime. Reared in a small settlement in northern Alabama, she had been fatherless for years. When her mother died suddenly the girl turned to the open road, hitchhiking to Fort Worth, where she lived with an aunt.

In a suburban dine-and-dance one night Mary Sue met a man named William Taft Norris. He was ten years older than she and fulfilled her warped picture of a man of the world. He talked of adventures with his pal, Emmett Eugene Cassady, hinting that they were on the wrong side of the law. Within three days Mary Sue was married to Norris and off upon a tourist-camp honeymoon, Cassady along with them. Then she learned her husband's true history as well as that of his pal. Both were vicious criminals.

Norris had spent much of his youth in reformatories and had already served two prison terms. Cassady also was an ex-convict. The pair were engaged in a five-state foray of car-theft and filling-station holdups.

The open-road honeymoon was suddenly blasted by a shotgun in the hands of a filling-station proprietor. Beaten to the ground by Norris and Cassady, this man fought back to his feet, seized a gun, and fired the buckshot load at the desperadoes' fleeing car. Norris was wounded. They had to abandon the bullet-ridden automobile, steal another, and seek frenzied flight. For the first time Mary Sue realized that crime is not glamorous or gainful.

The trio worked their way, tourist camp to tourist camp, from the scene of the shooting in Oklahoma toward Pensacola, Fla., whence Norris and Cassady first had come.

August 6, 1940

RECORDED

EWT:JB
94-3-4-20-667

Mr. J. S. Hartzell
Retz, Virginia

Dear Mr. Hartzell:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated July 10, 1940.

Your comments have been noted with interest and are being made part of the official files of this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9/45 WBB/kg

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
☆ AUG 6 1940 ☆
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

4

Retz, Va., July 10, 1940.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:— I have read your article in The American magazine with a great deal of interest. Any one caught and convicted in the sabotage business should be shot like any other traitor. Two years (like Drummond's case) is too light.

Yours truly
J.S. HARTZELL
J.S. Hartzell,
Retz,
Va.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dug

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-667

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 JUL 12 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIVE

Ack
E.W.T.
8-6-40

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

June 15, 1940

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Schildecker
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Mr. Thomas of the American Magazine called from room 336 of Washington Hotel on June 14th advising that he desired to make a sketch of Mr. Clegg for the "Interesting People" column in the American Magazine. He referred to a letter from Mr. Adams, Editor, Interesting People Section, New York.

I called Mr. Thomas this morning and advised him of Mr. Hoover's absence from the City and it would not be possible for Mr. Hoover to consider the matter until his return several days from now. That, however, when a decision is reached the letter from Mr. Adams would be acknowledged. Thomas stated he realized how busy Mr. Hoover would be and that he would do nothing further on the matter until he receives word from Mr. Adams.

Thomas is the artist used by the American Magazine for such matters.

st

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-668

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 JUN 26 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1 ENCL. J

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WBR

TOLSON NICHOLS HENDON

The American Magazine
THE CROWELL-COLLIER PUBLISHING COMPANY
250 Park Avenue
New York

Editorial Rooms

June 10, 1940

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathey
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlf

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In view of the increased interest of late in fifth column activities in the United States, it has occurred to us that there may be a possible story for our "Interesting People" section, a short feature devoted to photographs and thumb-nail sketches, in Hugh H. Clegg, the new head of the national defense investigation.

It was our thought to present him as an average, level-headed American going about a serious job without any of the hysteria that is associated with this fifth column alarm.

Before we went ahead with this I wanted to be sure that it would be with your full approval. We should like to secure some colorful material on him and arrange to have him photographed, and I thought perhaps you could tell us the most direct way to get in touch with him.

Sincerely yours,

Theodore Adams.

Theodore Adams, Editor
Interesting People Section

TA:S

Talked to Hugh Nelly about this & he will tell Adams nothing doing.
6/20/40

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-68

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 JUN 26 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
NICHOLS
HENDON

94-3-4-20-669 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING SERIALIZATION.

AUG 23 1985

CONS

CLS

July 27, 1940

LBN:LCB
94-3-4-20-670

RECORDED

Mr. William G. Woolfolk
President
The United Light and Power Company
Suite 2200, 105 West Adams Street
Chicago, Illinois

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/plg

Dear Mr. Woolfolk:

The sentiments expressed in your letter of July 22, 1940, were most appreciated and it is gratifying to know that you thought sufficiently well of my article in the August issue of American Magazine to call it to the attention of the Presidents of your various properties.

In the event we can ever be of assistance to you in your task of protecting your properties from possible acts of violence, we shall be very happy to have you call upon us.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUL 30 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

THE UNITED LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY
SUITE 2200
105 WEST ADAMS STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

WILLIAM G. WOOLFOLK
PRESIDENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Herndon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

DEARBORN 3240

July 22, 1940.

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlr

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I refer to a recent article by you in the American Magazine of the August issue.

As I always take your expressed views seriously, I have requested the Presidents of our various gas and electric properties in Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Texas to read this article, for much depends, as you are aware, on the absolute continuity of the gas and electric service which we render at many vital points.

Very truly yours,

WGW:T.

W. G. WOOLFOLK

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-670

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 JUL 24 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON NICHOLS HERNDON

1107 Illinois Building
Springfield, Illinois
July 18, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dag

Mr. U. E. Williamson
25 East Superior Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Williamson:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated July 16, 1940, which enclosed an article entitled "The Most Useful Person in My Community" which appeared in the November, 1939 issue of the American Magazine.

I want you to know that I appreciate your thoughtfulness in forwarding this article and that it was a pleasure to read it.

Very truly yours

J. E. HOSTON
Special Agent in Charge

JET:HW

cc - Bureau
Chicago

INDEXED

94-3-4-20-670X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 24 19
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JJS:AEK

July 9, 1940

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-671

Mr. Alfred V. Cole
Cannon Building
Troy, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlf

Dear Mr. Cole:

Your communication dated July 1, 1940, has been received, in which you inquire as to the recent book written by Courtney Ryley Cooper entitled "Design in Scarlet."

Mr. Cooper has had a great deal of experience in writing and has the reputation of being an excellent reporter of facts. I am sure that as a result of the careful survey I know he made prior to writing this book he has correctly reported the conditions he found.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Adm. Files
Pers. Files
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
☆ JUL 10 1940 ☆
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LAW OFFICES OF
ALFRED W. GALE
TROY, N.Y.
CANNON BUILDING

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Egan
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Glendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

July 1, 1940.

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have just finished reading a book by Courtney Ryley Cooper entitled "Design In Scarlet".

In the first chapter, Mr. Cooper indicates that he made the investigation set forth in detail in this book as a result of conversation with you. The conditions set forth may not be the worst possible but they certainly are not far from it. From observation, I am perfectly willing to admit that some of our social conditions are pretty bad but I would like to know whether the cases outlined by Mr. Cooper are really a general average of what is going on or whether they are the high spots of the social conditions investigated.

If you feel you may properly give me information as to what you think of the book, I would be greatly obliged. It is not my intention to make public your letter but I do desire this information for my own personal advice.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred W. Gale

AWG/MHH

94-3-4-20-671

RECORDED & INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 JUL 16 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON NICHOLS HENDON

RECORDED CAH:EJ:NWD

672

July 25, 1940

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Mr. Terrell Woosley, Chairman
Fire Prevention Committee
National Association of
Insurance Agents
Lake Charles, Louisiana

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dly

Dear Mr. Woosley:

I have your telegram of July 10, 1940, and I was indeed pleased to learn that you found my latest article of so much interest.

I want you to know we appreciate very much your offer to assist, particularly during the present emergency situation, and I have instructed Mr. A. G. Hutson, Special Agent in Charge of our New Orleans Office, to have an Agent contact you in the near future.

In the meantime, should any information come to the attention of your associates and you indicating a violation of our espionage, sabotage, or related laws, I should appreciate your promptly advising Mr. Hutson at 1300 Masonic Temple Building, New Orleans.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Adm. Files
Pers. Files
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUL 26 1940
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

cc - New Orleans (with copy of incoming telegram)

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

JUL 11 1940

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

3

WH 58 NT 3 EXTRA

HOTSPRINGS ARK JUL 10

J EDGAR HOOVER

HAVE JUST ~~HEAXXXX~~ READ YOUR ARTICLE ENEMIES WITHIN OUR GATES IN THE AUGUST ISSUE OF THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE YOUR FELLOW AMERICANS ARE PROUD OF THE WORK YOU ARE DOING MORE POWER TO YOU. WE WOULD LIKE TO HELP YOU IN MATTER OF FIRE PREVENTION PLEASE TELL US WHAT WE CAN DO FROM YOUR VIEWPOINT TO COOPERATE

TERRELL WOOSLEY CHAIRMAN FIRE PREVENTION COMMITTEE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INSURANCE AGENTS ADDRESS LAKECHARLES LOUISIANA.

809A.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-672

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 JUL 19 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON CLEGG TAMM NICHOLS HENDON

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

7-11- 1940

___The Director	___Mr. Carson
___Mr. Tolson	___Mr. Kramer
___Mr. Nathan	
___Mr. E. A. Tamm	___Mr. Belmont
___Mr. Ladd	___Mr. McIntire
___Mr. Foxworth	___Mr. Pryor
___Mr. Nichols	
___Mr. Glavin	___Mr. Little
___Mr. Tracy	___Mr. Kimball
___Miss Gandy	___Mr. Wolfe
Mr. Hunden	___Mr. Wills
	___Mr. Hinze
___Miss Biles	___Mr. Traynor
___Mrs. Rice	
___Translation Unit	___Mr. Holloman
___Stenographers Rm. 5246	___Mr. Stone
___Stenographers Rm. 5242	___Mr. Cunningham
___Stenographers Rm. 5260	___Mr. Callan
___Correction	___Mr. Smith
___Note and return	___Mr. Humphrey
___See me	
___Call me	___Mr. Fitch
___Appropriate Action	___Mr. Cimperman
	___Mr. Ranstad
___Administrative Files	___Mr. Savage
___Personnel Files	___Mr. Mumford
___Send File - Up to date	
___Search, serialize and route	

Do you want to answer - I suggest he be referred to the field office & have an Agt. see him.

Carson

SUPERVISOR

CAH:NWD
RECORDED 94-3-4-20-673

September 19, 1940

Mr. W. H. Zabriskie
Socony-Vacuum Oil Company,
Incorporated
26 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Zabriskie:

Your letter of September 10, 1940, has been received, and inasmuch as you have secured the permission of the American Magazine to reprint my article which appeared in the August issue, it will be entirely satisfactory with me for you to do so. I hope it will be of interest to your employees.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9/48 WEB/dlg

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 20 1940
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SOCONY VACUUM OIL COMPANY
INCORPORATED
26 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
C. R. DOOLEY, MANAGER

September 10, 1940

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dmg

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In the absence of our Mr. E. E. Wilder, who is presently visiting our plants and subsidiaries throughout the United States, I am taking the liberty of addressing you concerning an article which appeared in the August issue of the American Magazine written by you and Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper. Mr. Wilder indicated that he had received oral permission from you to make reprints of this article for distribution to our employees, provided we secured similar permission from the American Magazine and Mr. Cooper. This permission was secured from the American Magazine under date of August 27, 1940 and from Mr. Cooper under date of September 7,1940.

As we are quite anxious to have the article reprinted and distributed to our employees in the very near future, we should appreciate a statement from you indicating that such reprinting is now in order.

Please accept our thanks for your kind cooperation in this and other matters.

Very truly yours,

W. H. Zabriskie

WHZ:MEC

RECORDED & INDEXED
94-3-4-20-673
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 SEP 11 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LAW OFFICES OF
ALFRED W. GALE
TROY, N.Y.
CANNON BUILDING

July 12, 1940.

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Many thanks for your letter which arrived this morning concerning Mr. Cooper's book. I am sorry to have troubled you about this. The book, however, painted a picture which an ordinary citizen, who is engaged in the usual pursuits of business, does not see.

It was because of my inability to properly value the evidence presented by Mr. Cooper that I wrote to you and I greatly appreciate your answer.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred W. Gale

AWG/MHH

RECORDED & INDEXED
94-3-4-20-674
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 JUL 15 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-160

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

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Adm. Files
Pers. Files
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/duf

Date August 9, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Special tour

Please be advised that Mr. Noon, in accordance with instructions from Mr. Nichols, conducted the following on a special tour of the Bureau yesterday.

Mrs. Courtney Ryley Cooper,
Sebring, Florida

Miss Cornelia E. Smith,
138 South Lakeview Drive,
Sebring, Florida

Mrs. Cooper is the wife of the well-known feature writer. She, of course, was well acquainted with the various facilities of the Bureau.

At the firing range, Mrs. Cooper and Miss Smith shot the tommy gun effecting a well-riddled target.

Since you were unavailable at the time, these folks were unable to meet you. They were taken to Mr. Nichols office at the end of the tour. They were extremely appreciative of the courtesies extended them.

Respectfully,
D. L. Keblinger
D. L. Keblinger

cc-Mr. Tolson

NOT RECORDED
INDEXED
94-3-4-20-674X

Signature

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

Sept. 30,1940.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Tour Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Ed Lockett of INS tele.

Said that the NY papers are "wild" on the Cooper story and the N Y Journal has made inquiry of INS here.

They state that Mr. Cooper had on him when found 2 identification cards; one an FBI identification card and another giving him entre to Mr. Hoover's office in Washington.

Lockett stated that the FBI man in New York has stated that Mr. Cooper had no connection with the FBI; however that Mrs. Cooper had stated ~~stated~~ he killed himself because of an FBI snub.

st

94-3-4-20-675

RECORDED & INDEXED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/lig

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 3 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON TAMM NICHOLS HENDON

Mr. Tolson has read

1. He had no FBI connection. He had a building pass such as is issued to many.
2. There could have been no snub as we didn't know he was back.

T[redacted]

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson	( )
Mr. Clegg	( )
Mr. E. A. Tamm	( )
Mr. Foxworth	( )
Mr. Nathan	( )
Mr. Ladd	( )
Mr. Baughman	( )
Miss Beahm	( )
Mr. Cantlon	( )
Mr. Coffey	( )
Miss DeFoe	( )
Mr. Drussel	( )
Mr. Egan	( )
Miss Gandy	( )
Mr. Gannon	( )
Mr. Glavin	( )
Mr. Harbo	( )
Mr. Hendon	( )
Mr. Hottel	( )
Mr. Kleinkauf	( )
Mr. Laughlin	( )
Mr. McIntire	( )
Mr. Nichols	( )
Mr. Parsons	( )
Mr. Patterson	( )
Mr. Renneberger	( )
Mr. Rosen	( )
Mr. Q. Tamm	( )
Mr. Tracy	( )
Miss Turner	( )
Miss White	( )
Files Section	(✓)
Personnel Files	( )

For your Information	( )
Note and Return	( )
File	(✓)
Return with File	( )
Please Initial	( )

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlf

94-3-4 Sub 20

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

October 4, 1940

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

LBN:LCB

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Courtney Ryley Cooper's fingerprints are being taken out of the Exhibit Room. It is suggested that Walt Disney's be inserted in their place. Likewise Cooper's name is being removed from all booklets, etc.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

62-29707-560
94-4-4667-1

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

#240505
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/16/84 BY 8269 JHE/kreb/dd

Demanded 8-2-54

RECORDED

94-3-4-20-676
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 OCT 8 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON HENDON

GREENBAUM, WOLFF & ERNST
285 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE CALEDONIA 5-1582

LAWRENCE S. GREENBAUM
EDWARD S. GREENBAUM
HERBERT A. WOLFF
MORRIS L. ERNST
JONAS J. SHAPIRO
WALLACE D. JENNINGS
SAMUEL J. SCHUR
ALEXANDER LINDEY

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. F[illegible]
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. F[illegible]
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

October 4, 1940.

(Personal)

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

Dear John:

I received the enclosed letter from Ruth Garner Crooker, who had dinner with Cooper Wednesday night before his death. I think you might want to have someone see her. As to you, let me know if I can ever be helpful.

I understand the communist and nazi positions are as follows: They intend to rush all of their people into our army. Why shouldn't we pay for the training of their men.

You may have a lot of information on the top boys in these movements, but I am convinced that the men at the draft boards have no possibility of finding out affiliations of registrants with nazi and communist movements. There are people in this town who would know how to spot these people, spot them through affiliations in organizations, activities in political movements and particularly Stalinst positions in labor unions. Somehow there ought to be a set-up by which the draft boards are informed as to the background and record of registrants. I know one or two men who could do the job as head of an advisory committee in this City. The men I have in mind don't want jobs with the government. If they did the work at all, they would be glad to do it in a public-spirited, patriotic and non-paying basis.

I mentioned all of this to Bob Jackson at dinner last week in Washington, and also talked it over with Sam Smith and his Department. If you agree with me and have some kind of a program, let me know if you think I can be of assistance in the development of the idea, and in urging ~~this~~ a scheme in case I agree with it.

Best to you,

Yours,

MORRIS L. ERNST

Enc (1)

RECORDED & INDEXED
94-3-4-20-678
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 OCT 19 194[illegible]
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dag

Rec'd. 10-5-40

THE WENTWORTH 59 West 46th Street, New York City

C
O
P
Y

My dear Mr. Ernst:

In regards to my conversation with you this morning I am writing the following:

I had dinner with Mr. Cooper on Wednesday night, I think it was. Due to his general mood, which was genial, and showing a great enthusiasm for life, I felt, and still feel, after reading of his death in the paper on Sunday, that he did not commit suicide.

He first talked of what a beautiful City Mexico City is, and how jolly it was picking up Spanish. "It has just enough difficulties to make it interesting" he said. Later he said he was very tired from having lived with spys for so long a time, and that it was no joke. He then said the boys in California were seething over the facts about Weiderman, but were afraid to break them, and added, "but I went to it but I have no hairs to lose" and he touched his bald head and laughed. As he got up to leave he said: "I am certainly hoping that when my stuff breaks Weiderman will be blasted out of the country." And when I spoke of the difficulties of getting anything started before a Presidential Election, he added that his article was not coming out until after the election, and would be in the November issue of a magazine, altho he did not name the magazine.

It just occurs to me that you might want to know what kind of a person I might be. My relations with Mr. Quincy Howe are only over a publishing matter. But Dick Simon would remember me if he were told I was the person who established Fred Howe's 'Sconset Tavern for him. It was back in 1920 as I remember it. Dick Simon was one of our earliest guests there. My name at that time was Ruth Quick. Fred himself was one of my best friends. I can also refer you to Paul Turner, lawyer for Actors Equity. I would have gone to him immediately about this matter but at present he is out of town.

I am glad to have reached you because I felt it my duty to say something about this.

Sincerely,

(s) RUTH GARNER CROOKER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WSB/dy

94-3-4-20-679

CT:ACS

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-679

October 15, 1940

Mr. Morris L. Ernst
285 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Morris:

I appreciate your letter of October 4th with which you enclosed the letter addressed to you by Mrs. Ruth Garner Crooker, which I am returning herewith.

I was deeply interested in your comments concerning the draft situation. Frankly, I am greatly concerned about some aspects of it but since these matters are in the hands of Mr. Smith, I, of course, have no direct responsibility relative to the policies and procedures.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145WEB/dzy

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ OCT 16 1940 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OCT 15 4 00 PM '40

October 10, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

It is desired that Mr. Gauthier be instructed to remove Courtney Ryley Cooper's name from the Faculty of the FBI Training Chart.

The easel showing the geographical location of the FBI-NPA Graduates and the wall panel containing the photograph of the Fourteenth Session and the number of NPA Graduates is out-of-date and it is desired that Mr. Gauthier bring these up to date.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dmj

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
OCT 16 11 13 AM '40
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECORDED COPY FILED

RECORDED

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
☆ OCT 16 1940 ☆
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 OCT 19 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

74-3-1-24-680

30

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Lester
Mr. Traver
Miss Candy

TOM GILL
1214 SIXTEENTH STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 16, 1940

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It is hardly probable you will remember meeting me at last year's Dutch Treat dinner, where I was a guest of Sumner Blossom, but at the time you were kind enough to suggest my dropping in to see you, and since then I have been turning over in my mind the possibility of using the F.B.I. as a background for my next American Magazine serial.

For some years now I have been doing a yearly serial for Blossom, usually with an industrial background. My last one -- a yarn based on the South American oil industry -- is running currently in the American.

My ideas for an F.B.I. serial are far from crystalized, but there seems to me a grand chance, either for a conflict between some strong political ring and the F.B.I. or -- if it remains timely -- some enemy foreign power and the F.B.I.

With this in mind, I am wondering if you would be good enough to let me make an appointment with you and give me the benefit of your own reactions toward this general idea. I should appreciate it mightily.

Cordially,

Tom Gill

RECORDED & INDEXED

ans. 10/22/40

94-3-4-20-681
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 OCT 25 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON NICHOLS HENDON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dkg

LBN:ACS

October 22, 1940

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-681

Mr. Tom Gill
1214 Sixteenth Street
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Gill:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of October 16, 1940, and I recall very well meeting you at the Dutch Treat Dinner in New York last year.

I am leaving the city this afternoon and inasmuch as my return is somewhat indefinite, I would like to suggest that at your convenience you might wish to call upon Mr. Louis B. Nichols, one of my Assistants, to discuss the matter you have in mind.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dmg

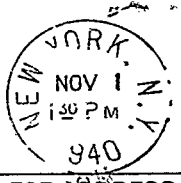
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
OCT 23 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The American Magazine says:

Elmer G. Leterman is making his debut in big time journalism with an article "HOW TO MAKE FRIENDS" which will appear in the December issue of this magazine. It will be on the newsstands November 5th. He should be an expert on the subject as he has been a leader in the insurance field for many years and his customers are all his friends.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145WEB/dcy





THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
NOV 1 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. [illegible]	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

October 28, 1940

LBN:AWN

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

You will recall Tom Gill recently directed a communication to the Director pointing out that he writes a couple fictional serials a year for American Magazine, and he was considering a series with an FBI background, depicting certain phases of the Bureau's work in a fictional way, showing how it combats corrupt politics or depicting our activities in the field of espionage.

A letter was directed to Mr. Gill suggesting that he see the writer. This is to advise that Mr. Gill called at my office today.

You will recall that I met him in May, 1938, at which time he was introduced to me by Courtney Ryley Cooper who later told me that Gill was quite an accomplished writer and had assisted him in some of his stories. Gill informed me that he has offices in the building located at 1214 16th Street, N. W., Telephone District 3258; that he at one time was in the forestry service and started writing stories on the forestry service and wild animals and several years ago he began devoting all of his time to writing. Most of his writing is fiction and is for American Magazine.

Sumner Blossom sent him to South America last Spring to write on Nazi infiltration which is precently appearing in American Magazine. Mr. Gill is visiting Sumner Blossom on Wednesday of this week and will discuss with him another novel which will appear in the Spring issue of American.

He wanted to know if we could give him a FBI background to write either a serial on crime, corrupt politics or on espionage.

94-3-4-20-682

RECORDED & INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 NOV 18 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON NICHOLS HENDON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

The Bureau Agents would be the heroes and he stated that before sending the manuscript to Blossom he would be glad to have it reviewed in the Bureau and that he would certainly abide by any suggestions the Bureau had to make.

Gill impressed me rather favorably, and while I told him that our conversation was of course intended to be considered as tentative and more or less explanatory, it would in no way commit the Bureau.

I told him that I felt that an excellent novel could be written along the lines he suggested to me and felt we might be able to assist him in securing a good working knowledge of the Bureau but that naturally we could make no commitments until after he had conferred with Blossom

I was rather favorably impressed with Gill and after he has had his luncheon with Blossom if he desires to write a novel with the Bureau background, it would be my suggestion that we go along with him. It would not take a great deal of work other than showing him the Bureau; taking him to Quantico or possibly giving him a word picture of the situation which could be done without losing any time.

No action need be taken on this pending further advise from him after his meeting with Sumner Blossom on Wednesday.

Respectfully,

L. B. NICHOLS

TOM GILL
1214 SIXTEENTH STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 6, 1940

Mr. Louis B. Nichols,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nichols:

Thursday, in New York, I lunched with Sumner Blossom, of the American Magazine. I told him of my talk with you, and of my wish to do a fiction serial for him based on the work of the F.B.I.

Blossom was entirely sympathetic with the idea, but in view of swiftly changing conditions both in this country and abroad, which might militate against the timeliness of such a novel, he has asked me not to begin immediately. For this reason we decided that I should first finish for him the serial which he had asked me to do, based on the fur industry of Canada, and when this is done -- probably late next spring -- I shall take up again the F.B.I. story.

In the meantime, please accept my best thanks for your generous cordiality to me last week.

Very sincerely yours,

Tom Gill

TOM GILL

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94-3-4-20-683
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 18 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
NICHOLS
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg.

RECORDED

JJS:AEM
94-3-4-20-684
62-92097-76

December 6, 1940

Mr. Charles R. Page
President
Fireman's Fund Insurance Company
401 California Street
San Francisco, California

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Dear Mr. Page:

Your communication dated November 25, 1940, has been received and I wish to advise that the article referred to by you is entitled "Camps of Crime" and appeared in the February issue of the American Magazine.

I do not have available copies of this article and it is suggested that you might like to communicate with Mr. Sumner Blossom, Editor, American Magazine, 250 Park Avenue, New York, New York, who may be able to assist you.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ORIGINAL FILED IN

59

COPY
hvw

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY
Head Office
401 California Street
San Francisco

November 25th, 1940.

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am under the impression that some time ago you had published in one of the magazines an article on tourist camps and the part which they have played in the lives of some of our most notorious criminals. I should like very much to have a sight of the article, and if you would be good enough to give me the name of the magazine in which it appeared I shall endeavor to secure a copy.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Cordially yours,

/s/ Chas. R. Page,

Chas. R. Page
Member, Insurance Committee for the Protection of American Industrial Plants.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-6 94

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

Mr. Tolson
...ogg
...A. Tamm
...oxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Tour Room
Mr. Kleinkauf
Mr. Tracy
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

December 3, 1940

11:42 AM

Mr. B. E. Clements, 122-22 Nullis Avenue, New York City, came to the Reception Room and asked for Mr. Hoover or Courtney Ryley Cooper. He presented a copy of the article by Mr. Hoover and Courtney Ryley Cooper entitled "Camps of Crime" and stated that he was making a movie of such conditions based on this article.

He was advised that Mr. Hoover was not in the office but Mr. Nichols would be glad to talk with him. He is presently in Mr. Nichols office.

lg

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-685

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 DEC 4 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON NICHOLS HENDON

60

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

November 4, 1940

LBN:LCB

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clay
Mr. Clayton
Mr. Bosworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Clavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Your attention is directed to the December issue of American Magazine on Page 24 of which appears an article entitled "America's No. 1 Nazi" which appears over the name of "Stephen Riley King."

When I was in New York recently Sumner Blossom told me that Courtney Ryley Cooper had written a story on Fritz Wiedemann which was nothing more than a rehash of other items which have appeared. He stated that Mr. Cooper had gone to San Francisco and apparently had gotten most of his material from San Francisco newspaper men. It would thus appear that American Magazine has attributed Cooper's article to Stephen Riley King which apparently is a pseudonym

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

Also note Page 50:

"ELMER the GIANT KILLER"

Refers to Mr. Hoover in 3rd paragraph.

st

I ENCL'D

a copy of this magazine is kept in bureau library

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-686

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 DEC 9 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON TAMM HENDON Miss Gandy

John Hancock
Mutual
Life Insurance Company

GUY W. COX, President

HOME OFFICE
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

HARRY GARDINER, General Agent
ELMER G. LETERMAN
30 Rockefeller Plaza, Suite 1533
Columbus 5-4688—5-4689—5-4690
NEW YORK, N. Y.

December 9, 1940

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Reardon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 SWEB/dcg

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federa l Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I would greatly appreciate your opinion on my first article, "How To Make Friends", which I am enclosing herewith.

Awaiting to hear from you and with my kindest wishes to you for a very happy and merry holiday season, I am

Sincerely yours,

Elmer G. Leterman

1 ENCL. FM

EGL/DG
enc.

John Hancock
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
PRESIDENT'S AWARD
—FOR—
1933-1934-1935
ACHIEVEMENT
presented to
Elmer G. Leterman
of New York
in recognition of his leadership of the field in new business production during 1933 1934 1935

1933	179	policies for 2,035,543
1934	199	policies for 2,281,655
1935	356	policies for 2,507,320

The largest yearly production and the largest production for three consecutive years of any individual agent in the Company's history

Guy W. Cox
President

Above is a replica of a plaque presented to Mr. Leterman

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-687

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 DEC 18 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
BENDON

ANNUITIES HAVE KEPT MANY A HEADLINER FROM BEING A BREADLINER

Seventy-Seventh Annual Statement

John Hancock
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Year Ending December 31, 1939

BUSINESS OF 1939

New Insurance Paid-for	$330,403,402.00
Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries	95,678,234.48
Increase of Assets	61,212,375.62
Increase of Outstanding Insurance	175,121,057.00

STANDING AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1939

Outstanding Insurance	$4,350,678,256.00
Admitted Assets	981,719,964.73
Liabilities (or assets definitely pledged in contractual obligations)	893,758,627.52

Including: The legal reserve on policies in force - - - $806,638,843.00
Dividends to Policyholders Payable in 1940 - 20,643,390.60

Contingency Reserve Held for Asset Fluctuation	25,000,000.00
General Surplus	62,961,337.21
TOTAL SURPLUS RESOURCES	87,961,337.21

SUMMARY OF ASSETS

Bonds	$556,973,969.77
Stocks, all at market value Dec. 31, 1939	21,407,300.46
Real Estate Mortgages	162,954,350.03
Loans on Company's Policies	89,443,618.19
All Other Assets	150,940,726.23
TOTAL ASSETS	981,719,964.73

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 _____ 1940

To:
____ Director
____ Mr. Tolson
____ Mr. Nathan
____ Mr. Clegg
____ Mr. Edward Tamm
____ Mr. Foxworth
____ Mr. Glavin
____ Miss Gandy
____ Mr. Tracy
____ Mr. Ladd
____ Mr. Coffey
____ Mr. Harbo
✓ Mr. Hendon
____ Mr. Noon
____ Mr. Renneberger
____ Mr. Patterson
____ Mr. Rosen
____ Mr. Quinn Tamm
____ Personnel Files Section
____ Files Section
____ Mrs. Brown
____ Mr. Neale
____ _____

Wrote Tolson

4 hours

Mr. Tolson
Wilson

Hung att.
rule

See Me
Send File

For Appropriate Action
Prepare reply

Dickie
Wm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

L. B. Nichols


Matson Line
TO Hawaii · NEW ZEALAND · AUSTRALIA
VIA SAMOA · FIJI
S. S. LURLINE • S. S. MARIPOSA • S. S. MONTEREY • S. S. MATSONIA
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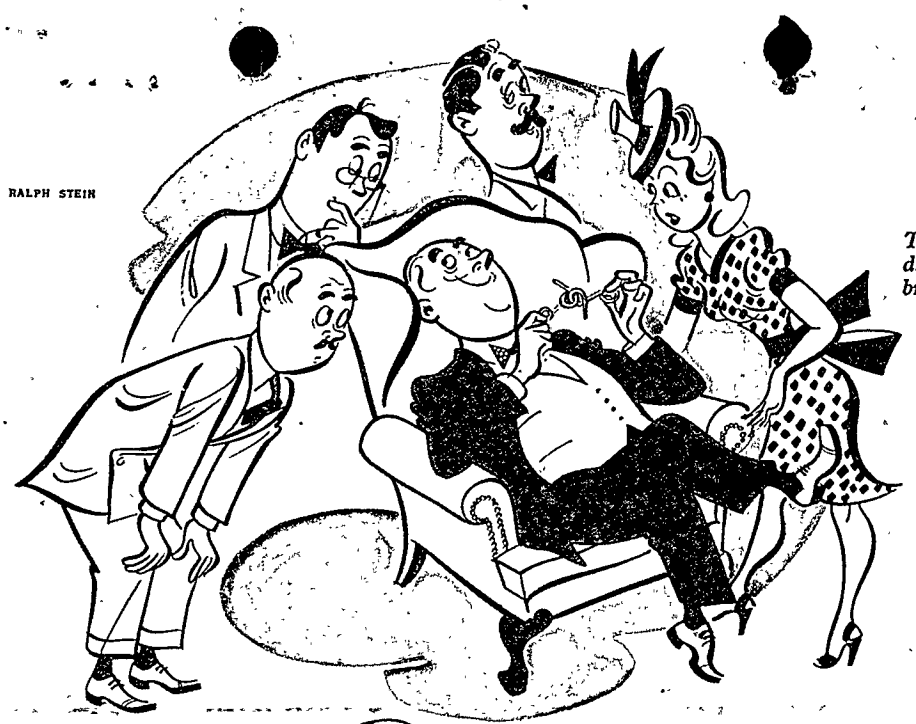
Hawaii . . . In the language of flowers, the lei says, "Welcome" . . . the plumeria pleads, "Remember" . . . the pikaki fragrantly says, "Be happy." . . . You are . . . *in Hawaii; and on the way over* . . . in safe American ships on the placid Pacific. ⋙ Much of her flower-message comes to you in illustrated literature . . . about HAWAII and the SOUTH SEAS, supplied by TRAVEL AGENTS or MATSON LINE offices. MATSON NAVIGATION COMPANY . . . THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

THE American

MAGAZINE

DECEMBER 25¢



RALPH STEIN

There's nothing like fiddling with a gadget to break the ice with strangers

HOW TO MAKE friends

by Elmer G. Leterman

I LIKE people so well that I can never have enough of them as my friends.

Most people, I believe, are hungry for human companionship but many of them—even some who appear to be most popular—don't know how to go about making friends.

Once a famous movie star, a man who was continually mobbed by admiring fans and autograph hunters, confessed to me that he didn't have one real friend in the world. "I know a lot of people," he said, "but they're all phonies or chiselers. They're all after something. None of them really care about me."

"Wait a minute," I challenged him. "Do you really care about any of them?"

He admitted that he did not, and right there, I am convinced, lay his trouble. He failed to attract and keep friends because he didn't try to. If we want people to like us, we must like them! Anyone who will follow that one simple rule can have hundreds, yes, thousands, of friends.

That's all very well, you may say, but how am I going to get acquainted with the people I would like to have as friends? Should I join a church or club, should I take up bridge or golf?

None of these things is necessary, but one thing you must do is to take the initiative in making acquaintances. You can't wait for people to come to you. You must go to them in a friendly spirit, overcome their fear or [illegible] you, and open up their ho[illegible]

Elmer G. Leterman has become an expert at getting acquainted. He is recognized as one of the world's foremost salesmen of life insurance. Although he has thousands of customers, he has many more friends. Writing from his own experience, he tells how you, too, can gain the rich rewards of human companionship.

There are three good ways of getting acquainted with strangers, I have found:

1. Arouse their curiosity.
2. Approach them in terms of their own interests.
3. Build up their self-esteem.

To arouse a person's curiosity you need only do or say something out of the [illegible]t, ordinary. For example, on a cold winter day you won't get much response by merely saying, "It's cold, isn't it?" But if you say, "It's cold and I wish it was ten times colder," the person you are speaking to will raise his eyebrows. He may think you're crazy, but his curiosity will be awakened and you'll have a chance to talk to him.

I know a widely traveled man who has made hundreds of friends all over the country with an unusual little puzzle which he carries in his pocket wherever he goes. When he finds himself among strangers on a train or in a hotel, he takes out the gadget and starts working it. Soon people are watching him. Then someone clears his throat and asks what the dickens he's trying to do. My friend laughs, explains, and before you know it he's acquainted with everybody.

I sometimes use my watch to arouse the curiosity of strangers. The watch has a glass case, which makes its whole inner movement visible, and people invariably are interested in it. I take the

(*Continued on page 142*)

Jeff was a champion who played all the rackets . . . until he discovered that he couldn't be true to others when he wasn't true to himself



Amateur Stooge

HOW TO MAKE friends

(*Continued from page 53*)

examine it critically, or perhaps dangle it casually on the end of its chain. Often as not, someone will ask to look at it more closely. I have made friends of many people who, at first, merely wanted to see the wheels of my watch go round.

Curiosity is one of the strongest of human emotions, and an appeal to it is often an excellent way to break down the natural aloofness which separates us from our fellows.

A STILL better way, however, is to approach a person through some absorbing interest of his own. Forget your own interests and think of his.

If you wish to gain the friendship of the corner druggist, or of the carpenter who is mending your roof, encourage him to talk shop. Ask the carpenter what he thinks of the new prefabricated houses, the druggist how much his ice-cream sales vary between July and January.

You'll find their answers interesting and, since you've shown a friendly interest in things which absorb them, they'll regard you with friendly eyes.

If you are on a train and the man across from you is studying baseball box scores, or reading a volume of poetry, your best cue is to start a conversation on baseball or poetry, as the case may be. You don't need to know much about either subject. You need only listen attentively. Everybody loves to air his views on his favorite subject to an appreciative audience.

But the best of all ways of winning new friends, I am convinced, is that of building up their self-esteem. All of us, even the most self-assured, are starved for approbation and praise. When someone says or does something to make us feel a little happier about what we are, he is on the sure road to our friendship.

When I meet a child I always make it a point to overestimate his age by at least a couple of years. That is because I know all children secretly wish to be considered bigger, stronger, and more grown up than they actually are. And we can hardly blame them. Who among us, child or grownup, wants to be regarded as less important than he actually is?

No one wants insincere flattery, but if you approach a person with a warmhearted attitude you will always find there is something pleasant and true which you can say to him about himself, something which will make him feel bigger. You may admire his sun tan, the suit he is wearing, his posture, his telephone voice, his eyesight, astute- imperturbability. You may say something nice about the view from his window.

Or you may bolster his self-esteem by asking him for advice, or by seeking his opinion on some subject about which he doesn't expect to be consulted. Try this some time on someone who holds a less important position than you do. Ask your taxi driver what he thinks of the international situation, or get the opinion of your office boy on the new car you're planning to buy. You'll be surprised how they'll burgeon out under your implied tribute to their judgment, and you may be surprised, too, by the soundness of their suggestions.

Three years ago I went to Hawaii, where I was quite unknown. When the boat docked at Honolulu a delegation was on hand to greet the celebrities aboard. A band played in their honor and leis were thrown around their necks, but no one threw a lei around my neck or the necks of most of my fellow passengers. I felt hurt, disappointed, and I read similar disappointment on the faces of other passengers—mostly plain people who were spending their hard-earned money on a vacation. I decided to do something about it.

As soon as I got settled in Honolulu I bought leis by the thousands, and every time an incoming steamer docked I would march up the gangplank loaded down with leis and followed by a native boy similarly laden. I would throw a lei around the neck of every passenger, great and small. "Welcome to the island," I would say cordially. *"Aloha!"*

Everybody smiled and blossomed out under the simple gesture of good will, and it was amazing the number of friends I made in this way. Why? Simply because having leis thrown around their necks made the visitors feel like somebodies! This simple scheme of mine is now standard practice in Honolulu.

When you can make a person like himself better than he did before he met you, he's bound to like you. . . .

AFTER you have crashed through the barriers of fear or suspicion or reticence which separate you from another person, and have made that person your friend, how shall you go about keeping his friendship?

The best method, I believe, is to take his interests to heart and try to do things to help him. For years I have made it my creed to try to do more for the other fellow than the other fellow can do for me.

If a friend of mine has gone in for stamp collecting and is eager to obtain some particular stamp, I telephone other philatelist friends of mine and try to get the stamp for him. If he has a son or nephew who needs a job, I see what I can do about it. If he happens to admire my necktie, I send him one like it.

You don't need to do big things for people to keep their friendship. Little favors will do just as well. The important thing is to let your friend know you are keeping his interests in mind. When you see a news item or advertisement in your newspaper or magazine which has a bearing on his business or hobby, clip it out and send it to him. When you hear a story he'd like, call him up and tell it to him. If you meet someone you think he'd like to meet, or might benefit by meeting, be sure to bring the two men together.

Sometimes people tell me they are too busy to make friends. I don't believe it.

The most pleasant thing about this world is that it has so many people in it, and the world's tragedy is that it is torn by war and discord when the vast majority of people really want to be friendly. Ninety-nine per cent of them are eager for closer contacts with their fellow human beings.

THIS truth is proved to me anew every Sunday afternoon when I go for a walk. I usually walk through Central Park or along Fifth Avenue in New York, and I make it a point to talk with everyone I meet—with policemen and doormen, with strollers and window shoppers. I drop into restaurants and hotels. I talk with patrons and guests, owners and managers, clerks and waiters, bus boys and check girls. I pass out sticks of chewing gum, of which I always have a pocketful, I do little favors where I can, but most of all I give out good will. And, because I approach everyone in this spirit of giving rather than of getting, I find that everyone is my friend. To make friends you have only to be friendly.

What does all this gain me? Does it help my business? Sometimes, unexpectedly, it does. Bread thrown upon the waters often has a way of coming back again, but I never think of business when I am making a friend, and I would pursue the same course if it never fetched me a penny.

Making friends is its own reward. It is the only way I know of combating that arch-evil of loneliness, and it always kindles in me a bright, warm glow of satisfaction. It will do the same for you.



Every one of us likes to feel important

He could have been reading his case-history file. He cleared his throat.

Cartright, Senior, smiled. "There you are, Doctor. We pay three thousand, and I suggest that you work for us for more reasons than my own. You know these people and you've got a head start with their individual cases. This isn't a band-wagon petition. I was curious yesterday when it was put on my desk, and I've talked with most of these men separately. You've given these men and their families something. I know the kind of work you've been doing on Vesey Street. These people know, too. You've got our point of view, Doctor."

Cartright didn't wait for Kent's answer. He pointed to a name, in ink, at the bottom of the sheet: John Cartright, Junior. His tone changed: "I'm proud that that name is here, Doctor. My boy told me a pleasing, manly story when I asked him his connection with you. You're young, Doctor, but you've got sound judgment. I'm grateful. How about the job?"

"I'll take it—I'm glad to get it—I'll do good work." That was all he could think to say.

"Fine. . . . Now, one thing more," he said briskly, "and then you'll run your own department. I want an active, not a passive, health program for Cartright Steel. We've got a four-bed hospital-clinic. Requisition everything you need, and go through this plant with a fine-tooth comb. Give every man a periodic examination and keep him well. And get my old men back in shape and on the job." Then, "Sorry to be rushed, Doctor." He got up and walked to the door. "See Miss Cleveland after lunch. She'll get John to show you around. John's on the Labor Board," he said promptly.

Kent walked out on Vesey Street, dazed. He had a job that paid $3,000 a year. And Marge was gone. That was all he had ever wanted money for. Marge. But it didn't mean that he couldn't send her the things she needed. She needed shoes, two or three pairs for a change, and she needed a new hat. She needed a new girdle and some cold cream and some new dresses and a couple of sweaters. She needed a new bathrobe and slippers and a dozen pairs of stockings. She needed some slips and things. She needed a dinner dress. She needed everything. Everything . . . but him.

HE HAD to go back to the flat some time for his clothes, and he decided to go back now and get it over with. He would shave and move his junk to a hotel. He walked slowly up Paul Street and up the stairs.

The old alligator grip was in the middle of the bed, and Marge's old blue robe was on the chair. He couldn't believe it. Then Marge's arms were around him. She was crying against his shoulder and asking all at once was he all right, did he still love her, would he forgive her? She would die if he wouldn't. She'd wanted to die last night.

Would he forgive her! She was back!

Then Marge was crying, and laughing, too. And finally just laughing. "We'll get along all right, darling. Don't worry—no matter what happens."

"I'm not worrying. I'm in charge of the mill hospital. We get three thousand dollars a year. Three thousand dollars."

Marge, who could make herself believe anything, couldn't believe this. She smiled at him gently and said, "Don't worry. You'll get some good patients soon. We can hold on. Aunt Aurelia gave us three jars of blackberry jam and I practically stole everything loose in the icebox. She sent her love."

He shook her. "Three thousand dollars!" he shouted. "It's so!"

When he finally convinced her, her eyes became very bright. "I can tell you, darling. I was so afraid you'd find out last night and be frantic with worry. . . . We're having a baby. Us. You and me, Kent."

"What!" He pushed her gently into the armchair. "Gosh!" he said. "A baby! Think of it! I'll get you the best doctor in the state."

Marge started laughing. He would be her doctor. She would be scared to death without him.

She stopped laughing suddenly, and her face took on that dazed, empty look. "It will happen at *your* hospital, Kent. And I can see the stork blinking his eyes in the mill smoke. He'll make one of those zooming power dives right to my bedside and say, 'Mrs. Robbins, here's your little Kent, and don't drop him—he's precious, like his father. Sign here, please.' Then I'll say, 'You'd better speak to the child's father. He makes three thousand a year and, if I'm not out of my mind with happiness, I think he'll give you a tip.'"

Kent stood there grinning at her, sympathetically. Poor girl, she was crazy. The baby would be crazy, too. He hoped it would. He was pretty sane, and nothing he ever did seemed to make sense.

✣ ✣ ✣ ✣ ✣



"Bon Ami has saved me a lot of hard work!"

Talk to your friends who use Bon Ami. They'll tell you Bon Ami not only cleans fast—but makes bathtubs and sinks *easy to keep clean.*

And there's a very good reason for this: Bon Ami contains no harsh, gritty substances. It doesn't cause scratches to catch and hold dirt. Instead, it leaves porcelain smooth and *really polished,* makes it easier to clean the next time.

Ask your grocer to show you the large De Luxe package—smartly designed in black and gold to decorate the modern bathroom.

Bon Ami keeps things easy to clean



"hasn't scratched yet!"

JEH:mfc

December 14, 1940

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-687

Mr. Elmer G. Leberman
Suite 1533
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Leberman:

Your communication of December 9, 1940, has been received and I want to thank you for sending me a copy of your article "How To Make Friends."

Assistant Director Clyde Tolson brought this article to my attention a short time ago and I want you to know that I have read it with a great deal of interest.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
DEC 14 1940 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The American Magazine
THE CROWELL-COLLIER PUBLISHING COMPANY
250 Park Avenue
New York

Editorial Rooms

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Hendon
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tracy
Miss Candy

January 3rd
1 9 4 1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dcg

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, F. B. I.
Dept. of Justice Building
10th St. & Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Just before his death, Courtney Ryley Cooper wrote an article, "Rubber-Stamp Americans", which appears on page 35 of the attached issue of The American Magazine. (Feb. issue)

In this article, Mr. Cooper tells of our slipshod naturalization methods, and the inadequacy of the appropriation under which the Immigration and Naturalization Service operates.

I believe this article is particularly significant today when thousands of aliens are seeking naturalization, and we would appreciate your taking time to tell us your reaction to it.

Sincerely yours,

Albert Benjamin
Albert Benjamin
Associate Editor

RECORDED & INDEXED

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AB:hga

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 JAN 21 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The American Magazine
THE CROWELL-COLLIER PUBLISHING COMPANY
250 Park Avenue
New York

Editorial Rooms

December 19, 1940

Inspector Louis B. Nichols
Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

Dear Inspector Nichols:

With the increased interest in national defense and sabotage it has occurred to us that there may be a possibility in a timely story on someone connected with the Federal Bureau of Investigation who could be called the country's number one bomb expert. Perhaps there is someone who is called upon as the leading authority when situations arise which demand an explanation of time bombs or of situations resulting from unsolved cases of bomb explosions.

I have not read of any such individual, but there unquestionably is someone who closely answers this description. I realize that many activities along this line are secret, but we feel that perhaps you could suggest someone whose activities could be dramatically described without disclosing any important F. B. I. facts. We shall look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

Theodore Adams, Editor
Interesting People Section

TA:S

94-3-4-20-688
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 13 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LBN:FML January 8, 1941

RECORDED : 94-8-4-20-688

Mr. Theodore Adams, Editor
Interesting People Section
The American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Adams:

Upon my return to the city, Mr. Nichols referred to my attention your letter of December 10, with reference to the possibility of centering a story around someone in the FBI who could be called the country's Number One Bomb Expert.

While, of course, there are many interesting phases of the Bureau's work that are carried on by specialists, many of whom are the country's outstanding, in practically every instance there is more than one specialist which would make it most difficult to single out any one particular individual. For this reason, I regret my inability to be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
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Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JAN 8 1941 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

51

LBN:FML

January 13, 1941

Mr. Albert Benjamin
Associate Editor
The American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Benjamin:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of January 3 and express my appreciation for your thoughtfulness in calling the February issue of the American Magazine to my attention.

I read Courtney Riley Cooper's article with a great deal of interest. In his characteristic manner, he has made a somewhat difficult subject most readable by emphasizing many of the problems currently existing which, as Mr. Cooper has stated, demand correction.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

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Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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JAN 21 19..
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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

RCH:AFS

January 22, 1941

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

On January 18, 1941, by reference from the Director's Office, Mr. B. L. Guffy, in the Solicitor's Office of the Veterans' Administration, telephoned.

He stated that he was of the impression that the Director had an article sometime ago in the Atlantic Monthly dealing with the tourist camp problem. He stated he was interested in getting a copy of this article since in the Veterans' Administration they were faced with difficulties because of bad tourist camp situations involving some of their veterans.

I advised Mr. Guffy that the article to which he referred appeared in the American Magazine rather than the Atlantic Monthly and while we did not have any copies available for distribution, a copy could probably be obtained by communicating with the American Magazine.

Respectfully,

R. C. Hendon

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94-3-4-20-690
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 JAN 31 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON

JJLeFQ

February 18, 1941

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor, The American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Blos:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter from Mr. William J. Lyons, Business Manager of the Vega Employees Recreation Club of the Vega Airplane Company, Burbank, California, in which he requests permission to reprint the article "Enemies Within Our Gates."

I am also enclosing a copy of my reply to Mr. Lyons, which is self-explanatory.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

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STANLEY 7-2711
CHARLESTON 6-7121

VEGA AIRPLANE COMPANY
BURBANK, CALIFORNIA

February 2, 1941

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Vega Employees Recreation Club of the Vega Airplane Company publishes a house organ monthly, entitled "V.E.R.C. Aircaster."

I found one of the articles published in the August, 1940 issue of the American Magazine very interesting and informative. This article was written by you and was entitled "Enemies Within Our Gates." I would appreciate your permission to reprint it in the March issue of our magazine.

We feel that a great protection, both to the company and the employees, lies in acquainting them with the ways and means of sabotage and your article would be a tremendous help.

Enclosed please find a self-addressed envelope for your earliest possible reply.

Very truly yours,

VEGA EMPLOYEES RECREATION CLUB

Wm. J. Lyons

Business Manager

WJL:ew

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94-3-4-20-691
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4 FEB 26 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON HENDON

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DATE 9-6-84 BY 914 SWEB/MG

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2/7/41

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JJS:BR

RECORDED & INDEXED

February 18, 1941

94-3-4-20-691

Mr. William J. Lyons
Business Manager
Vega Employees Recreation Club
Vega Airplane Company
923 East San Fernando Road
Burbank, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

Dear Mr. Lyons:

Your communication dated February 3, 1941, has been received, and I wish to advise that I have no objection to your reprinting the article entitled "Enemies Within Our Gates" in the publication of the Vega Employees Recreation Club of the Vega Airplane Company.

It is suggested, however, that you also obtain the permission of Mr. Sumner Blossom, Editor, The American Magazine, 250 Park Avenue, New York, New York.

I am returning herewith the self-addressed, stamped envelope which you so thoughtfully provided.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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☆ FEB 19 1941 ☆
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Enc.

FEB 18 6 19 PM '41
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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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

HMK:VGG

March 18, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Reference is made to the article appearing in the April, 1941, issue of the American Magazine entitled "Hitler's Slave Spies in America" by Donald E. Keyhoe and John Jay Daly, and to a letter dated March 3, 1941, directed to you by Mr. Albert Benjamin, associate editor of the American Magazine pertaining to this article and your reply thereto dated March 11, 1941.

The article contained in the American Magazine contains information of a very general nature and it is impossible to make a definite identification as to any possibility that certain of the incidents related pertain to any case under investigation by the Bureau.

The Bureau has received numerous reports, some of which are undoubtedly true, that persons leaving Nazi and Russian controlled parts of Europe have been approached by members of the Gestapo and OGPU to engage in espionage and other subversive activities in the United States. The individuals approached have related that they were forced to promise to engage in such activities in fear that if they did not their relatives and loved ones who might have remained in those parts of Europe would be harmed. Similarly, persons in this country who have relatives in the subjugated European countries have been approached.

The Bureau has quite some information concerning the activities of Otto Abetz, who it is mentioned was very active in the downfall of France and Belgium, as well as Baron von Hahn who similarly aided in the downfall of Austria, Czechoslovakia and Holland. Both of these individuals, as well as several others mentioned in the article who are still in Europe, are known to have been Nazi espionage leaders in the various countries prior to their subjugation by the Nazis.

As a result, no comment can be made as to the truth or veracity of any one of the numerous incidents mentioned generally in the article.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Respectfully,

P. E. Foxworth

94-3-4-20-693

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 APR 7 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
[TAMM]
NICHOLS
FILE

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig

The American Magazine

THE CROWELL-COLLIER PUBLISHING COMPANY

250 Park Avenue
New York

Editorial Rooms

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Herndon	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

March 3rd
1 9 4 1

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice Building
Constitution Avenue & 10th St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Is the Nazi government attempting to form a "slave spy" system in this country? Is pressure being put upon residents in this country, who have relatives or interests in Nazi-occupied countries, to form a network of unwilling spies and saboteurs?

John J. Daly, Washington correspondent, and Donald E. Keyhoe, author of "M Day, If War Comes", tell a startling story on page 14 of the attached issue of The American Magazine.

I hope you have the opportunity to read it, and to tell me what steps you believe should be taken to meet this menace.

Cordially yours,

Albert Benjamin
Albert Benjamin
Associate Editor

AB:hga

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DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dmg

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3-28-41, BN

94-3-4-20-693
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 APR 7 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ack 4/4/41

ENCLOSURE

CT:DSS

April 4, 1941

Mr. Albert Benjamin
Associate Editor
The American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York

RECORDED
94-3-4-20-693

Dear Mr. Benjamin:

My absence from Washington has delayed my acknowledgment of your communication dated March 3, 1941, concerning the article entitled "Hitler's Slave-Spies in America," which appeared in the April issue of the American Magazine.

The statements contained in this article do not seem to be sufficiently specific to enable a definite check to be made as to their accuracy. If the writers of this article have any definite information concerning activities of spies or saboteurs throughout the United States, this Bureau would be very glad indeed to receive such information in order that an appropriate study and inquiry with respect thereto might be made concerning them.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
APR 4 1941
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-89 BY 9145 WEB/dmj

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-161

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Harbo
Tele. Room
Tour Room
Mr. Kleinkauf
Mr. Tracy
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

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

LBN:FML

April 21, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

William Berne, Assistant Editor of American Magazine, talked to me the other day following his endeavor to contact you.

He stated that American was doing an article on agents of contractors who were chiseling on defense contracts and wanted to know if the Bureau could in an off the record manner give him some background material.

I told him we could not and referred him to Allen of the Department.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/Aug

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-3-4-20-694

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 APR 25 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON TAMM FOXWORTH HENDON

POLICE

OSCAR G. OLANDER,
COMMISSIONER

CAPT. DONALD S. LEONARD
COMMANDING SECOND DISTRICT
DETROIT

STATE OF MICHIGAN
MICHIGAN STATE POLICE
EAST LANSING

CAPT. LAURENCE A. LYON,
UNIFORM DIVISION

CAPT. IRA H. MARMON,
BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION
AND IDENTIFICATION

CAPT. C. J. SCAVARDA,
SAFETY & TRAFFIC AND RADIO DIVISIONS

ARNOLD C. RENNER,
FIRE MARSHAL DIVISION

JAMES L. ENYART,
CHIEF CLERK
BUREAU OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Dalton Tamm
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Miss Gandy

Grand River and Seven Mile Rd.
Detroit, Michigan
May 20, 1941.

hjh

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/[illegible]

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I thought you might be interested to know that following the publication of "Camps of Crime" written by yourself in collaboration with Courtney Ryley Cooper and which appeared in the February 1940 issue of the American Magazine, I called this evil to the attention of the PERMANENT COMMITTEE, which is a legislative committee representing the Michigan Prosecuting Attorneys' Association, Michigan Sheriffs' Association, Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police, and the Commissioner of the Michigan State Police, and it was unanimously decided to introduce a bill in the legislature for the purpose of regulating tourist homes, camps, and cabins.

RECORDED
INDEXED

94-3-4-20-695

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 JUN 3 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

House Bill No. 154 is enclosed herewith, and your attention is invited to Section 3, relative to the registration of guests, the securing of license numbers, etc., which registration is open for inspection by law enforcement officers. After passing the House and being reported favorably by the Senate Committee on State Affairs, the bill was defeated in the Senate, which action has been severely criticised by our Michigan newspapers. If you care to have any more copies of this bill for file purposes, or in the event you have inquiries concerning legislation which might be aimed to curb the bad conditions at tourist camps, etc., please let me know, and I will send them along to you.

TOLSON
TAMM
NICHOLS
HENDON

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Donald S. Leonard

Captain Donald S. Leonard
Commanding Second District

ENCL
hjh A1
hmd

ack & letter to Sumner Blossom 5/26/41 LBN

DSL:mvr
encl.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
LEGISLATURE OF 1941-42
REGULAR SESSION

REPRINT OF

HOUSE BILL No. 154

February 7, Introduced by Mrs. Stockman and Mr. Nixon, ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Public Health.

March 4, Reported amended, amendments adopted, referred to the Committee of the Whole and placed on the General Orders.

March 6, Considered in Committee of the Whole, amended, ordered reprinted, and made a Special Order on Third Reading for March 10.

A BILL

To require the inspection of all camps, tourist homes, tourist rooms, cabins, house trailer camps, or other sleeping accommodations for transients; to provide for the registration of all persons occupying the same; to provide for the licensing thereof; to provide penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act; and to repeal certain acts and parts of acts.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

Section 1. Definitions.

(a) "Camps" shall mean and include the temporary or permanent buildings, tents, or other structures, together with the appurtenances appertaining thereto, established or maintained as living quarters for

94-3-4-20-695

children or adults, or both, operated continuously for a period of 5 days, or more, for recreation, education, or vacation purposes, on a commercial basis or for charity purposes. The term "camps" shall not be construed to include buildings, tents, or other structures maintained by any individual or company on their own premises and used exclusively to house their own farm labor.

(b) The term "tourist home" shall mean and embrace all buildings or other structures kept, used and maintained as places wherein sleeping accommodations are offered for pay to transient guests, with or without meals, and which are not regularly defined as hotels, inns, or lodging homes.

(c) The term "tourist rooms" shall mean and embrace all rooms offered to transient guests for sleeping accommodations, with or without meals. The buildings or structures in which such rooms are located shall be designated as tourist homes.

~~(d) "Cabins" shall mean and include all buildings, tents or similar~~ structures which are maintained, offered, or used for dwelling or sleeping quarters for transients, with or without provisions for cooking, but shall not include what are commonly designated as hotels, inns, or lodging homes, but shall not include resort cottages kept primarily for use of the owners and incidentally and occasionally leased for hire.

(e) "House trailer camps" shall mean and include any site, lot or tract of land on which a house car, house trailer, trailer home, or similar mobile unit which may be used for dwelling or sleeping quarters, except those house trailer camps operated throughout the year and subject to regulation under the provisions of Act No. 143 of the Public Acts of 1939.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the county or district health officer in counties or districts maintaining a county or district health department, and the duty of the city health officer in cities maintaining a full time city health department, sheriff or state police, to enforce the provisions of this act and the rules and regulations of the Michigan department of health affecting health, sanitation, water supply, sewage, garbage and waste disposal, and said health officer, or his inspectors, shall personally inspect, at least once each year, such camps, tourist homes, tourist rooms, cabins, house trailer camps, or other sleeping accommodations as defined in this act. In counties not under the jurisdiction of a full time county or district health department, the state commissioner of health shall provide the same enforcement and inspection provided in this act: Provided, however, That a full time city health officer enforcing the requirements of a local ordinance of similar purpose or intent shall be exempt from the requirements of this act.

Sec. 3. Each owner, manager, agent, or person keeping lodgers in a tourist home, tourist room, cabin, house trailer camp, or other sleeping accommodation shall register each guest living in said accommodation. The register shall provide for the name, legal residence, make of car, car license, house trailer license, if any, number of accommodations occupied and the date of arrival and departure. Any person furnishing misinformation for purposes of registration shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. The register shall be available at all times for inspection by law enforcement officers for a period of not less than 6 years.

Sec. 4. Any owner, manager, agent, or person in charge of a camp, tourist home, tourist room, cabin, house trailer camp, or other sleeping accommodations who shall fail to comply with any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 5. This act shall not apply to house trailer camps located within the corporate limits of cities and villages where such cities and villages have provided by ordinance for the licensing and regulation of house trailer camps: Provided, Such ordinance requires the registration of guests and vehicles.

Sec. 6. Should any sentence, word, phrase, clause, or provision of this act be held to be invalid for any reason, such holding shall not be construed as affecting the validity of any remaining portion of this act,

it being the legislative intent that this act shall stand notwithstanding the invalidity of any such sentence, word, phrase, clause, or provision.

Sec. 7. All acts or parts of acts, in any way inconsistent with, or repugnant to, the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 154

Introduced by Mrs. Stockman and Mr. Nixon.

A BILL to require the inspection of all camps, tourist homes, tourist rooms, cabins, house trailer camps, or other sleeping accommodations for transients; to provide for the registration of all persons occupying the same; to provide for the licensing thereof; to provide penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act; and to repeal certain acts and parts of acts.

February 7, Introduced, ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Public Health.

March 4, Reported amended, amendments adopted, referred to the Committee of the Whole and placed on the General Orders.

March 6, Considered in Committee of the Whole, amended, ordered reprinted, and made a Special Order on Third Reading for March 10.

Passed the House.....*1941*

.....

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Passed the Senate.....*1941*

.....

Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Tourist Camp Bill Is Beaten

Facetious Senate Votes 'No' on Regulation

From the Lansing Bureau
of THE DETROIT NEWS

LANSING, Mich., May 15.—Repeating the action taken two years ago, the Senate has killed the House bill for the regulation of tourist camps and cottages. The bill received only 13 votes, four short of the number necessary for passage, and when the usual motion to reconsider was made only eight Senators supported it.

Requested by the State Health Department and law enforcement officers as a means of meeting problems of health and morality, the bill was given little serious discussion either in the House, where it was approved, or in the Senate, where it was defeated. Its sponsor was Rep. Dora H. Stockman, of Lansing, only woman member of the Legislature.

When the bill, which would require registration of all guests at tourist cottages, came to a vote Wednesday, Senator Jerry T. Logie, of Bay City, offered an amendment which would have required a record of the hour of arrival and departure of such guests. This tickled the fancy of the Senate and the members merrily approved the amendment. The vote on passage of the bill was taken without further discussion, 13 members voting for it and 13 against it. In the 1939 session the House passed the same bill and the Senate killed it.

Law enforcement officers asked for licensing and regulation of the camps and registration of the guests and their automobile license numbers because, they said, criminals often use the camps for hideouts and the cottages frequently are used for immoral purposes. Health officials charge that many of the camps are unsanitary and a threat to public health.

Before the House passed the bill, it struck out the licensing provision and the $3 licensing fee which was intended to pay for sanitary inspections.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dmg

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-695

LBN:DW May 26, 1941

Captain Donald S. Leonard
Commanding Division Number 2
Michigan State Police
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Don:

I appreciated so much your thoughtfulness in writing me as you did on May 20, with reference to the action which has been taken in the State of Michigan regarding tourist camps.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/[illegible]

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
U. S. DEPT OF JUSTICE
MAY 27 11 36 AM '41

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ MAY 28 1941 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 94-3-4-20-695

LBN:DW May 26, 1941

Mr. Sumner Blossom
Editor
American Magazine
250 Park Avenue
New York, New York

A

Dear Blos:

I thought you might be interested in reading the attached letter which I received from Captain Donald S. Leonard of the Michigan State Police, together with copies of the enclosures to which he refers in his letter.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ MAY 28 1941 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dig.

Court

54

THE EDITOR'S OFFICE
THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE
NEW YORK

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

May 29, 1941

Dear Edgar:

6-2-41 not on recs AG

Thanks for sending me a copy of the letter which you received from Captain Donald S. Leonard of the Michigan State Police, together with enclosures to which he refers in his letter. I found them very interesting.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Blos

Sumner Blossom

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

WR 6-2-41 AG
6-4-41 MJS
Ret 6-5-41 MJS

no ans required 6-5

SB:D

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INDEXED
MJC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

94-3-4-20-696
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 JUN 13 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON NICHOLS HENDON

CH-17

ECK:GDC
94-3-4-20-697

RECORDED

July 16, 1941

Mr. Carl Bode
619 Superior Avenue
Sheboygan, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Bode:

I have received your communication dated July 3, 1941, and deeply appreciate your thoughtfulness in writing to me as you did.

Your expressions of commendation concerning my article in the recent edition of the American Magazine are most gratifying and afford a deep source of encouragement.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy
Miss Candy

Sealed - 7/16/41

CH-18

Rec'd

619 Superior Avenue
Sheboygan, Wisconsin
July 3, 1941

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I want to commend the sane commonsense of your article in the current issue of the American Magazine. It deserves the sympathetic consideration of every intelligently patriotic American.

Sincerely,

Carl Bode

Carl Bode

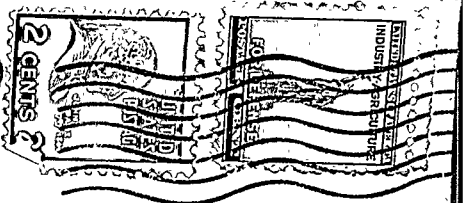
SHEBOYGAN
JUL 4
5[30] AM
1941
WIS.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

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

FORWARDED
JUL 8 3 26 PM '41
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE





J. Edgar Hoover

Federal Bureau of ~~Investigation~~

Washington, D.C.

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APR 29 1955

Amd

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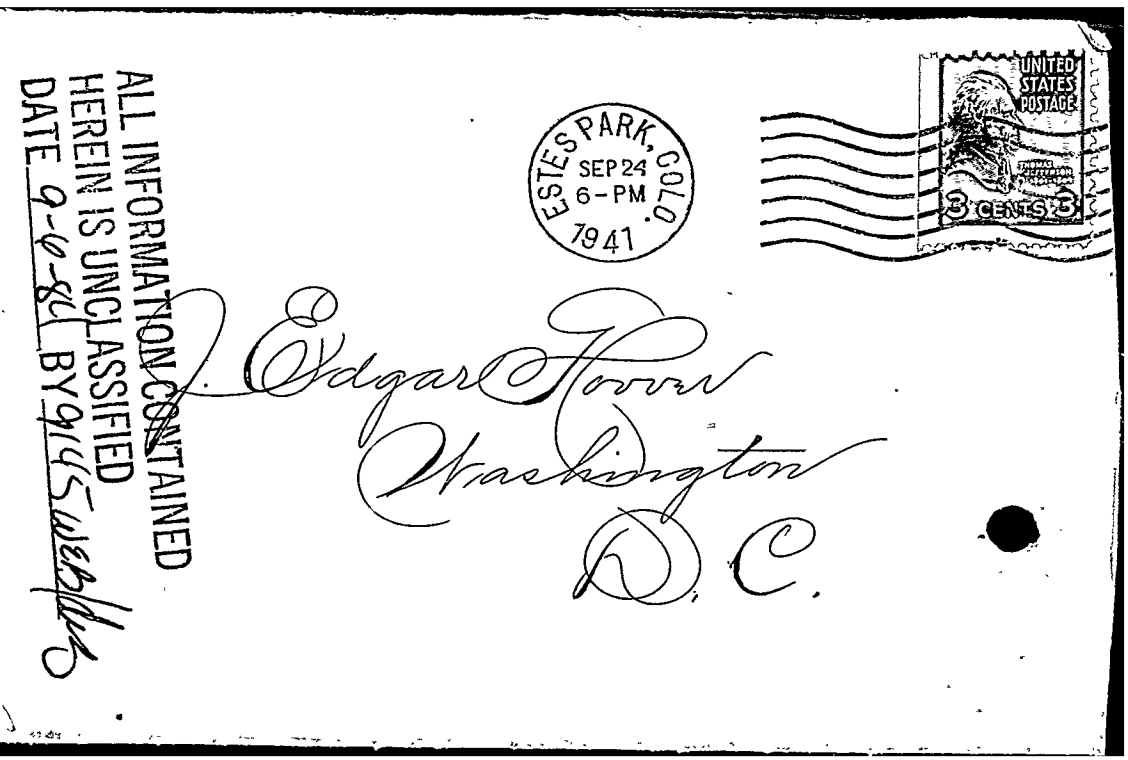
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1941
J. Edgar Hoover
Washington
D.C.
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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dss

Mrs J. B. Sella,
Estes Park,
Colo.

July 29 1941

J. E. Hoover, Esq.

The article "Big Scare" should be reproduced in all magazines and the newspapers. I certainly was glad to read it in the August "American".

Very truly yours

J. J. Kennedy.

Frank J. Kennedy

Patent and Trade Mark

Investigations

219 Allegheny Avenue - Emsworth, Penna.
Telephone, Juniper 5295

◈

FIFTEEN YEARS EXPERIENCE IN PATENT, TRADE MARK AND UNFAIR COMPETITION CAUSES

RECEIVED
U.S. PATENT OFFICE
SEP 6 12 PM

RECORDED [illegible]
94-3-4-30-[illegible]

August 8, 1941

Mr. Frank J. Kennedy
219 Allegheny Avenue
Ensworth, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

I received your communication dated July 29, 1941, and was pleased to learn that you had enjoyed the article entitled "Big Scare", and I do hope the future efforts of the FBI will continue to merit your approval.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Pulled + mailed in Directors Office

11:15 am
8/9/41

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/[illegible]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

141

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

September 8, 1941

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Harbo
Tele. Room
Tour Room
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR *THE DIRECTOR*

Mr. Beverly Smith, of the American Magazine, called to see me today in connection with the desire to Mr. Sumner Blossom, Editor of the American Magazine, to send a man to one of the German internment camps in the United States for the purpose of writing a story concerning such camps. I explained to him that the camps are not under the jurisdiction of the Bureau and that this was a matter which probably would have to be passed upon by the Attorney General.

Clyde Tolson

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dg

RECORDED

INDEXED

94-3-4-20-699X
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 SEP 17 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FOXWORTH NICHOLS

139
CH-18
(168)

Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary
Columbia, South Carolina

HOMILETICS AND EXPOSITION
PROF. JOHN SCHMIDT

January 3, 1942

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

ENCLOSURE
EX-18
INDEXED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
8 JAN 6 19-2
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Dear Mr. Hoover,

My attention has been called to a book DESIGNS IN SCARLET by Courtney R. Cooper. Since he frequently refers to the work of your Bureau, I decided to ask you whether or not the picture which he draws is generally accurate. I should very much appreciate your comment since, if the book is dependable, I should like to use it as collateral reading in one of my courses next semester.

Certainly prospective ministers ought to be made aware of such conditions, if they exist.

In the pressure of new responsibilities caused by the war, I hope it will not be necessary to relax any of the fine work which you have been doing here at home.

Sincerely yours,

John Schmidt

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dmj

ECK:NWD

RECORDED

94-3-4-20-704

January 10, 1942

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Professor John Schmidt
Homiletics and Exposition
Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary
Columbia, South Carolina

My dear Professor:

I have your letter dated January 3, 1942, and while it is not possible of course to give a blanket endorsement to the publication to which you refer I wish to advise that in my contacts with Mr. Cooper I always found him to present his material truthfully and accurately.

In view of your interest in the work of the FBI I am enclosing some material I thought you might like to have.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

4 JAN 16 1942

UCR Vol 12, #3
THE CHALLENGE TO YOUTH
YOUR FUTURE TASK
THE TEST OF CITIZENSHIP
FIFTY YEARS OF CRIME IN AMERICA
THE TECH LAB OF THE FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dag

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JAN 13 1942 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

94-3-4-20-714

RECORDED

INDEXED

June 8, 1942

LBN:DW

Mr. Earl Chaplin May
220 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 wrb/dlg

Dear Mr. May:

I appreciated your letter of June 3, 1942, transmitting a communication which you have received from Mr. James Young. I am returning it with the thought that you will probably want to have it for your files. I do know for a fact that Mr. Young's fears are absolutely baseless as there is no question but that our old friend Courtney Ryley Cooper did commit suicide. For your confidential information, one of my representatives saw him hanging in the closet and at that time eliminated any possibility of murder.

Unfortunately, I did not get to see the circus this year when it was in Washington but I will certainly bear in mind what you had to say regarding Captain Curtis with the hope that I might run into him some time. I also appreciated the information which you made available regarding the individual living at your apartment building.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

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. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 10:20
DATE 6-11-42
BY

8 JUN 25 1942

RECEIVED
FBI
JUN 9 1 56 PM '42
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

EARL CHAPIN MAY
220 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y.

TELEPHONES:
LEXINGTON 2-1445
MURRAY HILL 5-9300

June 3, 1942.

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. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neace
Miss Gandy

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

Dear Mr.Hoover:

At last!

Here is the letter re Courtney Ryley Cooper, referred to last April. "Jimmie" Young, the writer, admits it's an idea, only.

I had hoped to bring it down to Washington, and to you, last week, for Captain Bill Curtis, Superintendent of Canvas on the Ringling-Barnum Circus, knew Courtney well and has quite a different theory.

If you ever run across this Circus in your travels do make yourself known to Captain Curtis, who is very colorfully and definitely a character and one swell person.

For myself, I am still trying to place my argument in favor of universal finger-printing. But, although I have placed more than 200 magazine articles on almost 200 subjects, I can not land this one. But I'll keep on trying.

In the meanwhile, as one of the voluntary wardens in this John Murray House (apartment building), I look down from my Apartment 4-R into an adjoining back yard where a Japanese man and woman industriously make garden.

He seems to be running a little odds-and-ends shop at the front end of the building, facing Thirty-seventh Street. But although Mrs.May (Stella Burke May) and I were among the many writers who toured Japan, Korea, Manchuria and China as guests of the Japan Tourist Agency, I have not tried to make this New York neighbor's acquaintance.

Doubtless some of your people have.

But I am just wondering.

Yours as ever,

Earl Chapin May

RECORDED

94-3-4-20-714

Earl Chapin May

6 JUN 11 1942

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Stricklands

ENCLOS. 6

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

ack 6-8-42 BCH

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-4-5746-5

COPY

COLLIER'S
The Crowell-Collier Publishing Company
250 Park Avenue
New York

October 4th, 1940.

My dear Early:

I am still suffering from the shock of Courtney Cooper's death. I know no more than you do about it, because the little clipping you sent me contains all the essential facts. The body was found, hanging, in the Park-Central Hotel -- Seventh Avenue and 58th Street -- which you no doubt know.

Of one thing I am fairly sure: Coop did not commit suicide -- he was murdered. My guess is that, inasmuch as certain members of the Underworld knew that he had a heck of a lot "on" them, they got hold of him, somehow, and succeeded in luring him into that room -- where he was killed and left hanging. Thus far, the police have not said anything about the murder possibility; but quite naturally, they would not, under the circumstances.

Let's wait, and see what happens...But Courtney Ryley Cooper was not a suicide -- he had too much courage to take his life that way.

About ten days ago, he was right here in my office; and we had a cheerful talk. He did not look quite so strong, perhaps, as I have seen him in the past; still, he was simply swell -- full of jokes and laughter, and the same grand guy he was all his life.

Things like this hurt, don't they? I was not a very close friend of Coop's; still I was awfully fond of him -- and I admired him tremendously..

Do you know his widow (I assume that you do)? If you think it would serve any useful purpose, you might send her this letter, or extracts from it. I am sure that Coop's sudden death must have puzzled her. And maybe she would like to get the answer.

To you -- and your charming wife -- my very best regards, Early. Good luck!

Sincerely,

(signed) Jimmy

James Young
Associate Editor

ENCLOSURE

94-3-4-20-714

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-6-89 BY 9145 WEB/dlg

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-4-5746-5

EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

-287

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. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

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

February 26, 1943

LBN:JM

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Beverly Smith called at the Bureau earlier in the week when he was in Washington. He stated that Blos and Kelley had instructed him to discuss with us the possibility of an article on Youth and Crime. I talked to Smith for approximately an hour and a half about the idea we had. He thought it was an excellent one. He subsequently sent a telegram stating that he would be back in the next couple of weeks and would want to go ahead on it. This was after he had conferred with Blos.

While he was here he raised the possibility of other articles. He referred particularly to the personality sketches on criminals that Cooper did with the Director several years ago. He thought that there was a definite place in American Magazine for a similar series. It so happened that I had a very detailed memorandum on Basil Banghart which he read over and thought would make an excellent story. However, in his recent wire he stated he was not interested in the Banghart case at the present time.

I was very much impressed with Smith. He was very quiet spoken, and extremely above average insofar as intelligence is concerned. He had a remarkable grasp of our problems. As you know, he is a lawyer by profession and went with American magazine several years ago. As a matter of fact, he was the individual who wrote the first article on the Bureau which was not satisfactory which resulted in Cooper's being designated. At that time he talked to the Director for about a half a day. He was very high in his praise of the Bureau and as I said has a very fine understanding of our work and problems. As an individual who would be reasonable I am of the belief that Smith is by far one of the potentially best appearing individuals that we have had any contact with in the writing field.

At the present time I am working on material for the youth and crime article which will be submitted within the next few days.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-6-84 BY 9145 [illegible]

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-3-4-20-732

6 MAR 1 1943

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

265

55 MAR 12 1943

62-21526

changed to

94-3-4-20

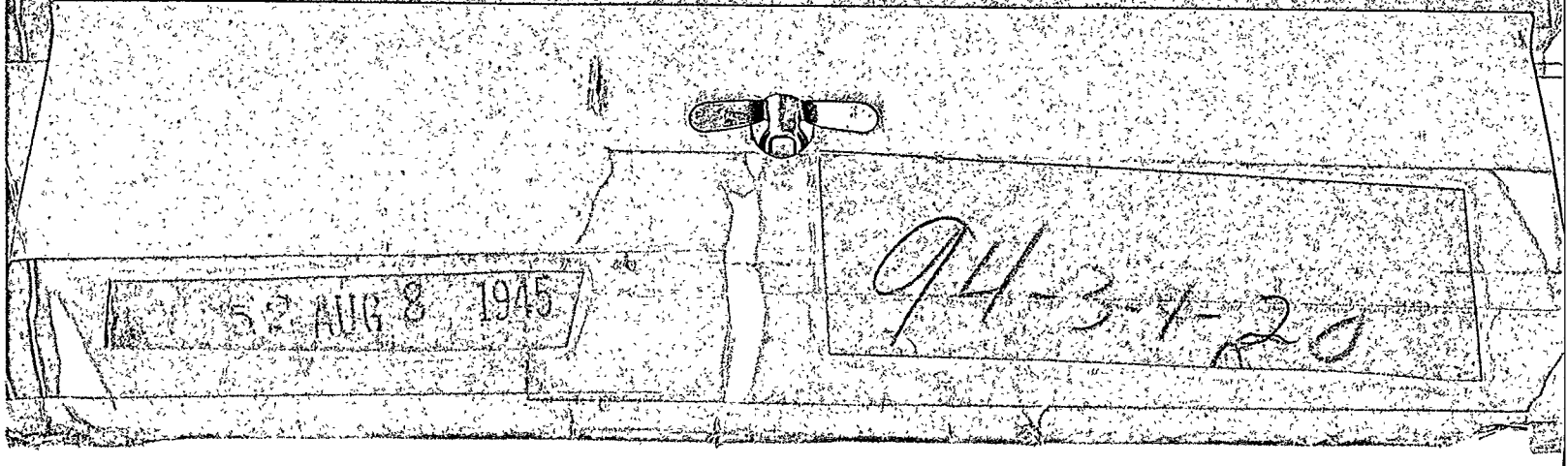
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-24-84 BY 9145/dig

W

94-3-4-20-7661

NOT RECORDED
30 AUG 2 1945

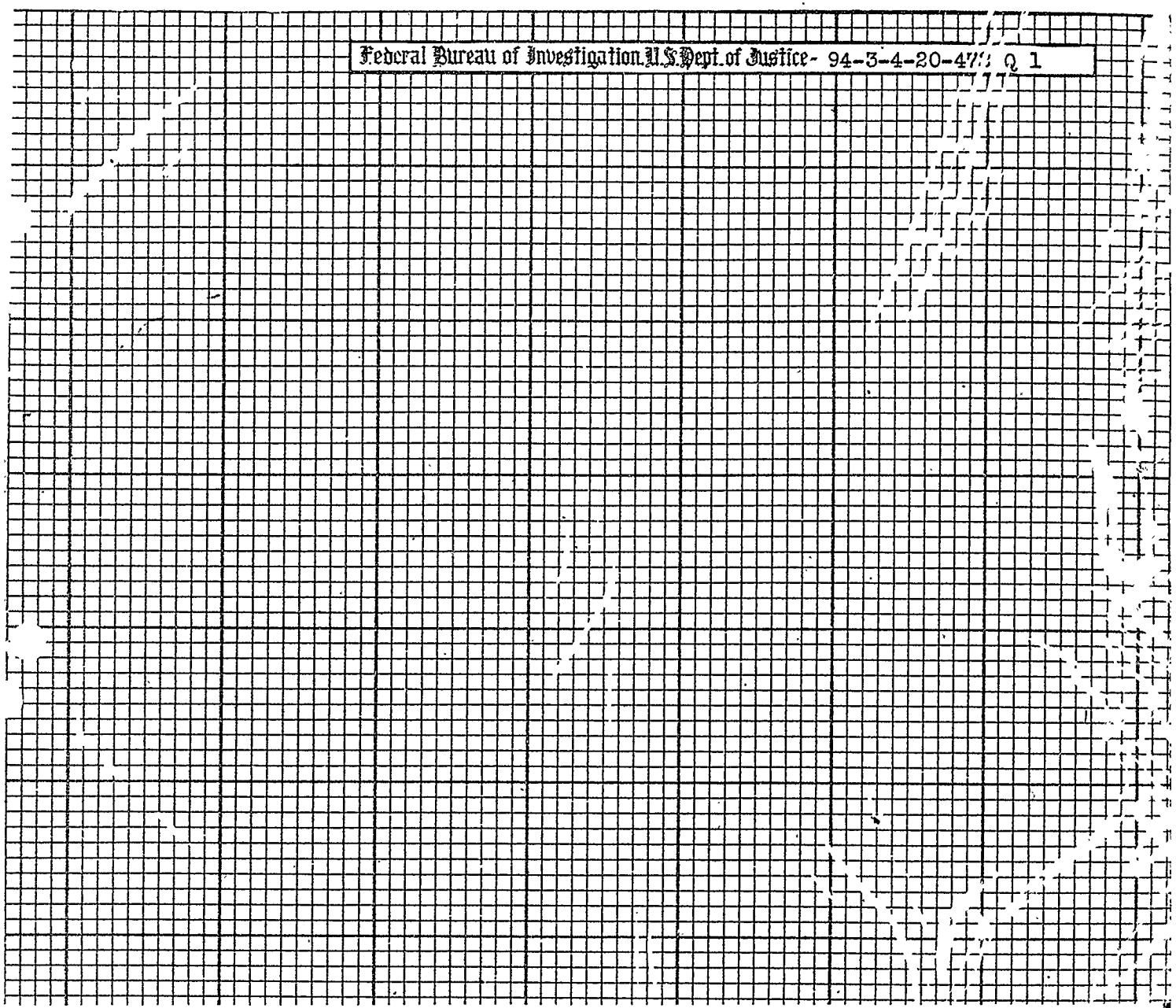
Lab. File destroyed Date 7-25-45
Contains:
Original evidence
Work sheet

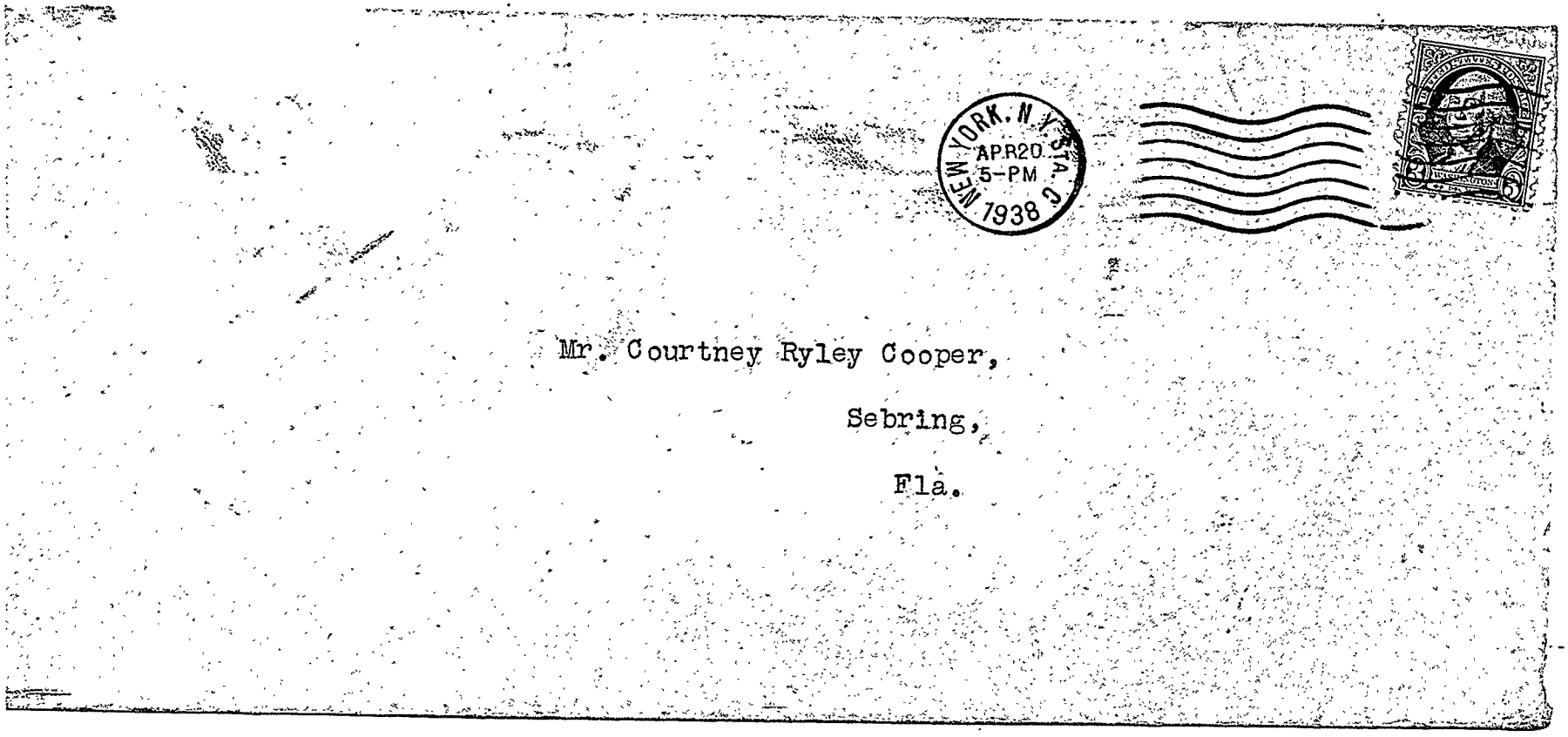


52 AUG 8 1945

94-3-4-20

94-3-4-20-746


Federal Bureau of Investigation U.S. Dept. of Justice- 94-3-4-20-47?: Q 1



Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,

Sebring,

Fla.

Federal Bureau of Investigation U.S. Dept. of Justice - 94-3-4-20-472 Q 2

Dear Mr. Cooper:

I mustn't write MUCH to you until I locate some pictures and make sure I am not merely stark, raving mad.

I'm not - if you were the man on the stairs, for it was something I thought as I glanced into his face which put me on this trail. That - and the hat tantalizing my mind.

For you were associated with a man who connects in my mind with what I thought on the stairs and a hat. Forgive me if I am mistaken.

If I am not, give me time. I know now you must be almost chewing your nails in suspense if what I wrote so unconsciously of the hat was as significant to you as I realize may have been possible. But wait - in tremendous things I am slow but I am also sure.

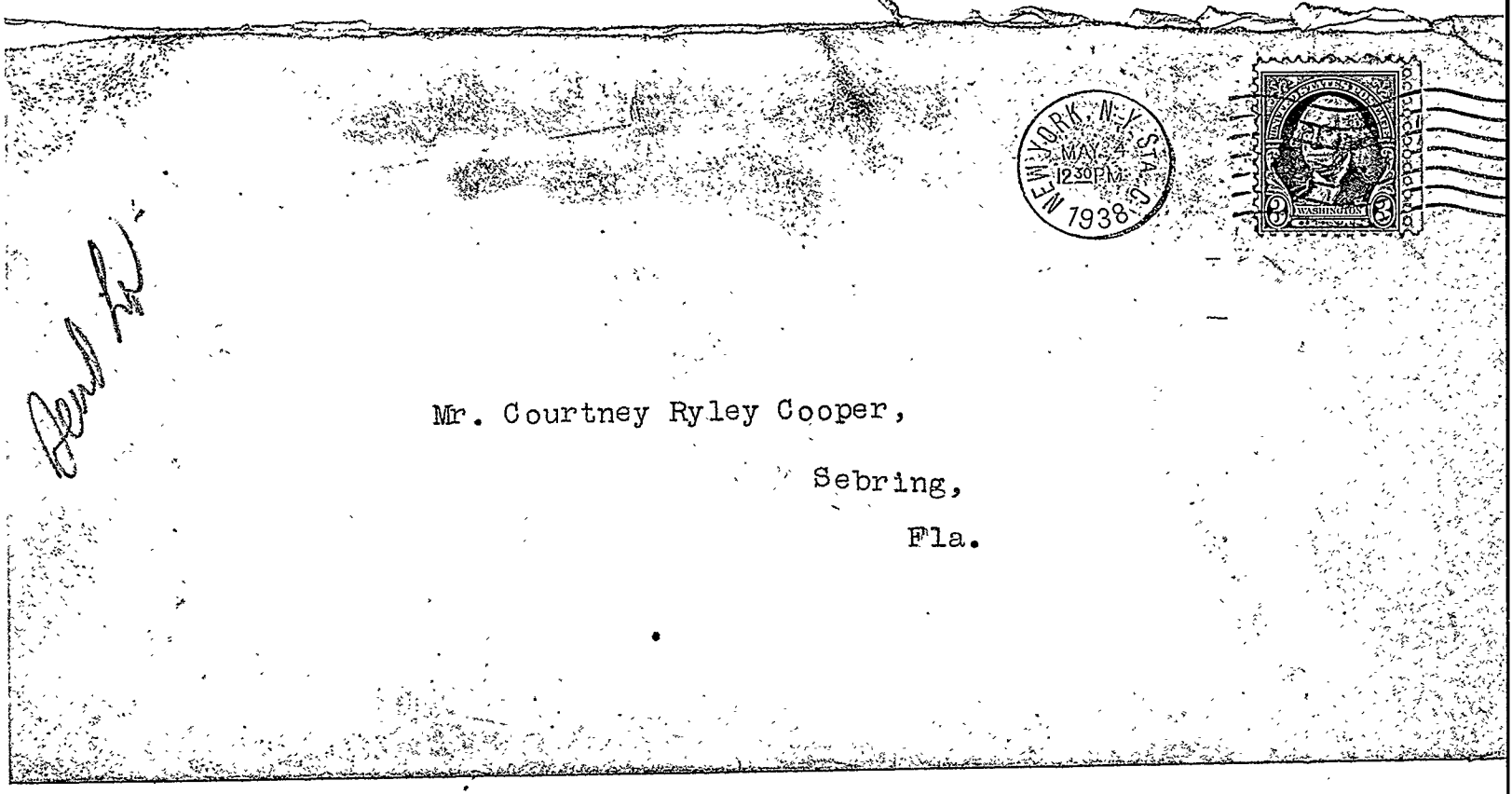
I am so proud that you confided in me. You know I won't lie to you and also I haven't told even Eunice of being in communication with you.

I didn't know you had hated me so much but forget about it. No matter what you did, I'll promise never to be angry with you, if that is any reassurance.

"Victoria Emm"

94-3-4-20-766

Federal Bureau of Investigation U.S. Dept. of Justice- 94-3-4-20 Q 3



Mr. Courtney Ryley Cooper,

Sebring,

Fla.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-29-84 BY 9145/dks

94-3-4-20-76C

Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice- 94-3-4-20 Q 4

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

[illegible]

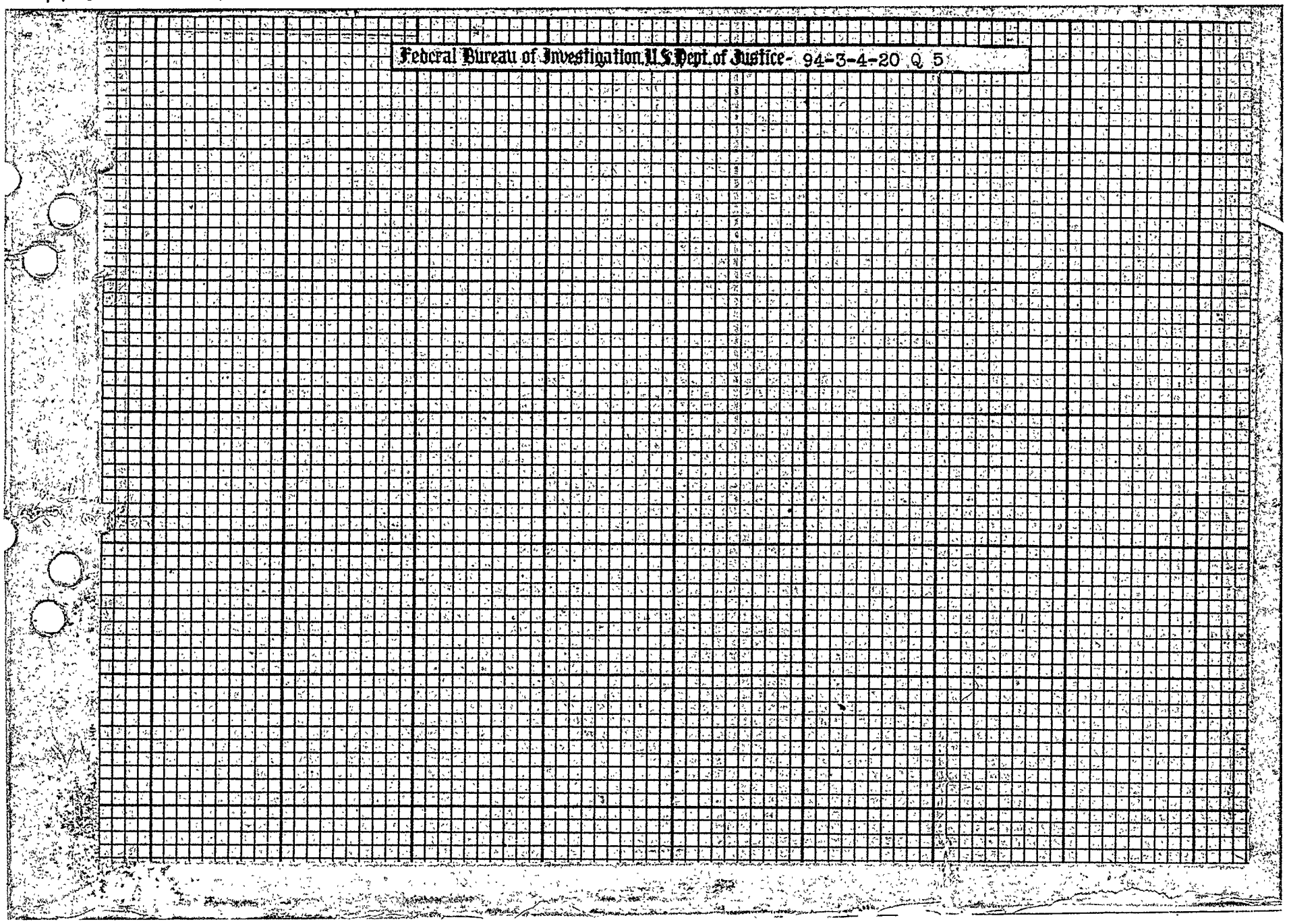
[illegible] years [illegible] picture [illegible] must have fallen [illegible] was thirteen and under conditions conducive to that [illegible] for months I thought of him [illegible] was the long hair and big [illegible] which [illegible] I didn't like him, much, in other [illegible] I daresay few girls did.

Please be assured [illegible] minding my own business about this, strictly. I'd like to [illegible] you not to hate me again but of course you [illegible].

Best of luck! And, thanks again.

Victoria Lim

94-3-4-20 - 766


Federal Bureau of Investigation U.S. Dept. of Justice- 94-3-4-20 Q 5

94-3-4-20 766

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Federal Bureau of Investigation. U.S. Dept. of Justice - 94-3-4-20 Q 6

June 25, 1952

94-3-4-20-891

RECORDED 137

EX-3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-29-84 BY 9125/dg

Mr. Kenton Ross
Paint Lick, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Ross:

Your letter postmarked June 17, 1952, together with enclosure, has been received, and I appreciate the interest which prompted your writing me.

I thought you might like to know that in 1937, the late Courtney Ryley Cooper and I collaborated in the preparation of an article entitled "The Meanest Man I Ever Knew," which appeared in the April, 1937, issue of The American Magazine. This article was concerned with the criminal career of George Barrett who was the first man executed for the murder of a Special Agent of the FBI.

It is a pleasure to enclose a photostatic copy of this article pursuant to your request and the self-addressed, stamped envelope you so thoughtfully forwarded is being returned.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (2)
Self-addressed, stamped envelope
Photostatic copy of the article

NOTE: Bufiles negative re correspondent. Copy of instant article is on file in Crime Records Section and is one in the series of articles written by the Director and Mr. Cooper during the years of 1936 and 1937.

HPL:cdm:mdd

JUN 25 5 23 PM '52
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

33

61 JUL 21 1952

COMM-FBI
JUN 26 1952
MALED 18

June 1, 1952

(y)

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Chief of FBL
Washington, D. C.

NRO Corresp in Rufiles in Ky. pend Butterbaugh 6-20-52

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-29-81 BY 9145/dig

Dear Sir.

This letter is written to ask information from you concerning the late George Barrett, of Jackson County, Kentucky. I have heard from various sources that you wrote an article a few years ago entitled "George Barrett, The Meanest Man I ever Knew."

If you did write such an article, I would appreciate it very much if you would inform me as to where I might secure a copy of it.

I am enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope so it will not be inconvenient for you to reply. Your attention to this matter will be appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

Kenton Ross

Kenton Ross
Paint Lick, Kentucky

INDEXED-137

25
~~24~~
nmc ack 6/~~23~~/52
HPL

RECORDED-137

194-3-4-20-891

13 JUL 1 1952

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: January 11, 1957

FROM : M. A. Jones

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: TEEN-AGE VICE
(DESIGNS IN SCARLET)

b6
b7C

You will recall that [redacted] sent you this pocket size book which has "Written in cooperation with the F. B. I. and other law-enforcement agencies" on its cover beneath the title. [redacted] note stated, "The cover of this may interest you."

This book was authored by Courtney Ryley Cooper and was first published in April, 1939, under the title, "Designs In Scarlet." This book is maintained in the Bureau Library. Bufiles reflect that Courtney Ryley Cooper was a prolific writer and was furnished considerable information by the Bureau. The pocket size edition is almost word for word with the original edition maintained in the Library. The title page of Teen-age Vice (the pocket size edition furnished by [redacted] indicates that the book was revised and edited with the permission of Mrs. Courtney Ryley Cooper. It is not believed that the publishers of the pocket size edition, Pyramid Books; 444 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York, have overstepped their rights in regard to Public Law 670; however, the picture on the cover of this edition is undesirable.

b6
b7C

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

Encl. filed as ex. excl. behind file in 62-26225-22-36

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-30-84 BY 9145 /dcg

ENCLOSURE

FBS:sak
(2)

94-3-4-20-977

RECORDED-46

INDEXED-48

6 JAN 17 1957

EX-120

CRIME REC'D

53 MAR 12 1957

REC- 24

94-3-4-20-983

March 30, 1964

MAR 30 11 17 AM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

b6
b7C

Hartsdale, New York

Dear

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-30-84 BY 9145/dcg

Your letter of March 24, 1964, has been received, and I appreciate your interest in writing.

With reference to your inquiry, the article "Camps of Crime" dealt with violations involving tourist camps, rather than trailer camps, as mentioned in your communication. The situation discussed in the article should not, of course, be construed as one existing at the present time.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 10
MAR 30 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: is not identifiable in Bufiles. Bufiles reflect that Professor is on the Special Correspondents' List and we have had cordial contact with him. has completely misread the article "Camps of Crime" which nowhere mentions mobile homes or trailer camps, dealing only with tourist camps.

JVA:eab
(5)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

68 APR 3 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

b6
b7C

True Copy

March 24, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of F. B. I.
Constitution Ave. and 10th St., N. W.
Washington D. C.

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am a graduate student at the school of public administration, New York University. My advisor is Professor [redacted] and he once had the pleasure of meeting with you concerning a uniform crime study in St. Louis.

I am engaged in thesis research concerning governmental regulations and services for the mobile home.

In American Magazine, Vol. 129 (February, 1940), p. 14 in an article, "Camps of Crime" written with Courtney Ryley Cooper you referred to the trailer camps as, "a new home of crime in America, a new home of disease, bribery, corruption, crookedness, rape, white slavery, thievery, and murder..."

We were wondering what your views would be twenty-five years later regarding the trailer camp.

A comment would be greatly appreciated and would serve as an excellent addition to the thesis. We look foreward to hearing from you as soon as you might find it convenient to give this letter your attention.

Respectfully yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-30-84 BY 9145/deg

/s/ [redacted]

b6
b7C

Hartsdale, N. Y.

REC- 24 94-3-4-20-983

25 MAR 30 1964

8/Jun

nml
Let: Lapp
JVA: ...
3-30-64

b6
b7C

March 27, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of F.B.I.
Constitution Ave. and 10th St., N.W.
Washington D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-30-84 BY 9145/dcs

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Any comment [illegible]
greatly appreci[illegible]

serve as an excellent addition to the thesis. We look forward to hearing from you as soon as you might find it convenient to give this letter your attention.

Respectfully yours,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

HARTSDALE, N.Y.

MR. JONES
MAR 26 3 58 PM '64
RECEIVED
FBI

MAR 25 1 27 PM '64

March 18, 1964

94-3-4-20

Mr. James A. McCracken
Business Manager
Editorial Department
The Reader's Digest
Pleasantville, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-31-84 BY 9145/dcg

Dear Mr. McCracken:

I have received your letter of March 12th relative to an anthology entitled "Crime, Mystery and Detection" which you are contemplating publishing.

In response to your request, there is no objection to granting world anthology rights, including translation rights, for the article, and you may consider this letter as authorization for its use. No payment will be necessary for extending this permission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 19
MAR 19 1964
COMM-FBI

MAR 18 3 20 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-3-4-221-804

1 - Mr. M. A. Jones - Enclosure

NOTE: The article "The Amazing Mr. Means," which was written by the Director with Courtney Ryley Cooper for the December, 1936, issue of "The American Magazine," which is now a defunct publication, pertained to the criminal activities of Gaston B. Means, who was employed by the Bureau of Investigation in the early 1920's. Means, in addition to other swindles, was successful in acquiring over $104,000 from Mrs. Evalyn Walsh McLean based on his alleged information surrounding the Lindberg kidnaping case. This article was subsequently used in the March, 1937, issue of The Reader's Digest. Based on information available, it was not possible to identify Mr. McCracken in Bufiles.

JCF:pcar (7)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy



THE READER'S DIGEST

PLEASANTVILLE • NEW YORK

March 12, 1964

Dear Mr. Hoover: American Magazine

We are considering publishing an anthology entitled Crime, Mystery and Detection. If we should proceed, we would like to use "The Amazing Mr. Means" which was written by you with Courtney Ryley Cooper. This article was originally used in the March 1937 issue of Reader'sDigest.

94-3-4-20

We would want to secure world anthology rights, including translation rights, for which we would be willing to pay $50 per Reader's Digest page.

May we have your permission?

Your prompt reply will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,

Sent to: [signature]
JCF: [illegible]
3-19-64

94-3-4-20
NOT RECORDED
176 MAR 23 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
4936 30th Place N.W.
Washington, D.C.

/mb

4 MAR 23 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-31-84 BY 9145/dep

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-3-4-221-804

CORRESPONDENCE

BUSINESSS MANAGER, EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT: JAMES A. McCRACKEN

October 7, 1968

REC-42

94-3-4-20-984

REC-42

[redacted]

Germantown, Ohio 45327 b6 b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-30-87 BY 9145/dmb

Dear [redacted]

Mr. Hoover received your letter of October 1st and asked me to advise you that a check of our records has been made and it failed to disclose the letter you mentioned.

It is believed you are referring to the magazine article entitled "The Meanest Man I Ever Knew" which was written by Mr. Hoover and Courtney Ryley Cooper. This article appeared in the April, 1937, issue of "The American Magazine" and perhaps you will be able to refer to a copy in your local library.

MAILED 4 OCT 7 - 1968 COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

J. EDGAR HOOVER

NOTE: Check of Bufiles and other logical sources reveal no record of any prior letter from [redacted] "The Meanest Man I Ever Knew" was written by the Director with Courtney Ryley Cooper and is the story of George Barrett, a Kentucky killer, [illegible] responsible for the death of Special Agent Nelson B. Klein. This article appeared in the April, 1937, issue of "The American Magazine" which is now a defunct publication (94-3-4Sub 20).

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

EFT:mk
(3)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OCT 10 1968

TRUE COPY

[redacted]
Germantown, Ohio
October 1, 1968

b6
b7C

J. Edgar Hoover
Head of the F.B.I.
Washington D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-30-84 BY 9145/dsg

Dear Sir:

I wrote you a letter about a month ago trying to find out about a book you wrote on George Barrett. I understand that you are a very busy man and you have a tight schedule., I am sorry for bothering you. But I have been trying so hard to find the book, "The Meanest Man that Ever Lived," without any results. That is why I wrote you, hoping you could help me since you wrote the book. So if you could just let me know how I could get hold of the book or a manuscript of it I would appreciate it. Thank You!

/s/ [redacted]

GERMANTOWN SEP 30 PM 1968 OH 45327

94-3-4-20-984

REC-42
EX 110

22 OCT 8 1968

ENCLOSURE

176/mk
10/3/68

Miss Gandy reply
10/7/68
EFT:mk

①

[redacted]

Germantown, Ohio
October 1, 1968

J. Edgar Hoover
Head of the F.B.I.
Washington D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-30-84 BY 9145/dmb

b6
b7C

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ITC/mk
10/3/68
Miss Go
10/7/68
EFT. mk

CORRESPONDENCE

[redacted]