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**THE WORK AND FUNCTIONS
OF THE DIVISION
OF
INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

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**John Edgar Hoover, Director
Washington, D. C.**

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Officials and Agencies July 20, 1934

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

INTRODUCTION

"The administration of the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice is based upon the well understood rule and policy that all Special Agents in the field must work in close cooperation with police officials in their respective jurisdictions."*****
"The Identification Unit is at your service every day of the year. I trust that you will avail yourselves at all times of its desire to be of service to you." These quotations are from addresses made to peace officers by the Director of the Division of Investigation, and disclose a fundamental policy of cooperation and service governing the operations and administration of this organization.

This publication is issued for the purpose of acquainting law-enforcement officials and agencies with the work and functions of the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice. By this means it is hoped that there will be brought to peace officers information which will tend to acquaint them with the types of service which are available, and for the further purpose of encouraging a wider use of the facilities of this Division. There is being presented an outline of the investigative, fingerprint identification, and technical laboratory crime statistics functions of the Division, and it is suggested that this publication be retained for your future reference and guidance whenever an opportunity arises for you to acquaint yourself in greater detail with these functions. In the event any regularly constituted law-enforcement official or agency is not at the present time making use of the facilities of this organization, or in the event there has been a limited participation in these functions, you are invited to make full use of the opportunities in connection with the various functions herein outlined.

It is a pleasure to quote the following statement from an address by the Attorney General of the United States concerning the Department of Justice, of which this Division is an integral part:

"In brief, I aim at a sane, wholesome administration. The Department of Justice belongs to the people of America. It is their servant ministering to their needs and I bespeak for it the support and the good opinion of all law-abiding citizens."

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

INVESTIGATIVE FUNCTIONS

This Division has investigative jurisdiction over all violations of Federal laws and matters in which the United States is or may be a party in interest, except those matters specifically assigned by Congressional enactment or otherwise to other Federal agencies. It does not have investigative jurisdiction over violations of the Counterfeiting, Narcotic, Customs and Smuggling, Postal or Immigration Laws. Among those matters under the primary jurisdiction of this Division which receive the most frequent attention are the following:

Administrative Investigations	Illegal Wearing of Service Uniforms
Admiralty Law Violations	Illegal Use of Government Transportation Requests
Antitrust Laws	Impersonation of Federal Officials
Applicants for Positions	Interstate Transportation of Explosives Violations
Bank Embezzlements in District of Columbia	Interstate Commerce Violations
Bankruptcy Frauds	Interstate Flight to Avoid Prosecution or Testifying in Certain Cases
Bondsmen and Sureties	Intimidation of Witnesses
Bribery	International Claims
Civil Rights and Domestic Violence Statute	Killing or Assaulting Federal Officer
Claims Against the United States	Larceny from Interstate Shipments
Claims by the United States	Location of Escaped Federal Prisoners
Condemnation Proceedings	Location of Missing Witnesses
Conspiracies	Migratory Bird Act
Contempt of Court	National Bank Act
Copyright Violations	National Motor Vehicle Theft Act
Crimes on the High Seas	National Stolen Property Act
Crimes in Alaska	Neutrality Violations
Crimes in Connection with Federal Penal and Correctional Institutions	Obstruction of Justice
Crimes on Indian Reservations	Peonage Statutes
Crimes on Government Reservations	Passports and Visas
Crime Statistics	Patent Violations
Destruction of Government Property	Parole and Probation Violations
Espionage	Perjury
Extortion Cases Involving Interstate Commerce or Communications	Personnel Investigations
Federal Anti-Racketeering Statute	Red Cross Violations
Federal Kidnaping Acts	Robbery of National Banks and Member Banks of Federal Reserve System
Federal Reserve Bank Act	Seed Loan Act
Federal Eight-Hour Law	Theft or Embezzlement of Government Property
Federal Disbarment Proceedings	Treason
Frauds Against the Government	Veterans Bureau Violations
Identification Usages	White Slave Traffic Act

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

The Director of the Division of Investigation has under his jurisdiction thirty field offices located throughout the United States. Each field office is under the immediate administration of a Special Agent in Charge who has supervision in his respective district over the investigations of all offenses against the laws of the United States which are under the jurisdiction of this Division. Any information concerning a violation of a law which is investigated by this Division coming to the attention of a law-enforcement official or peace officer should be sent by letter to the Special Agent in Charge of the district in which such officer is located. In the event the matter is urgent and requires expeditious attention, a telegram may be sent "Government Rate Collect" to the Special Agent in Charge. For your convenience there appears a map of the United States showing the territories covered by each of the field offices, and by reference to this map you will be able, when necessary, to ascertain to which office your communication should be addressed. For your further convenience, the mail and telegraphic address, as well as telephone number, of each of these offices is set forth.

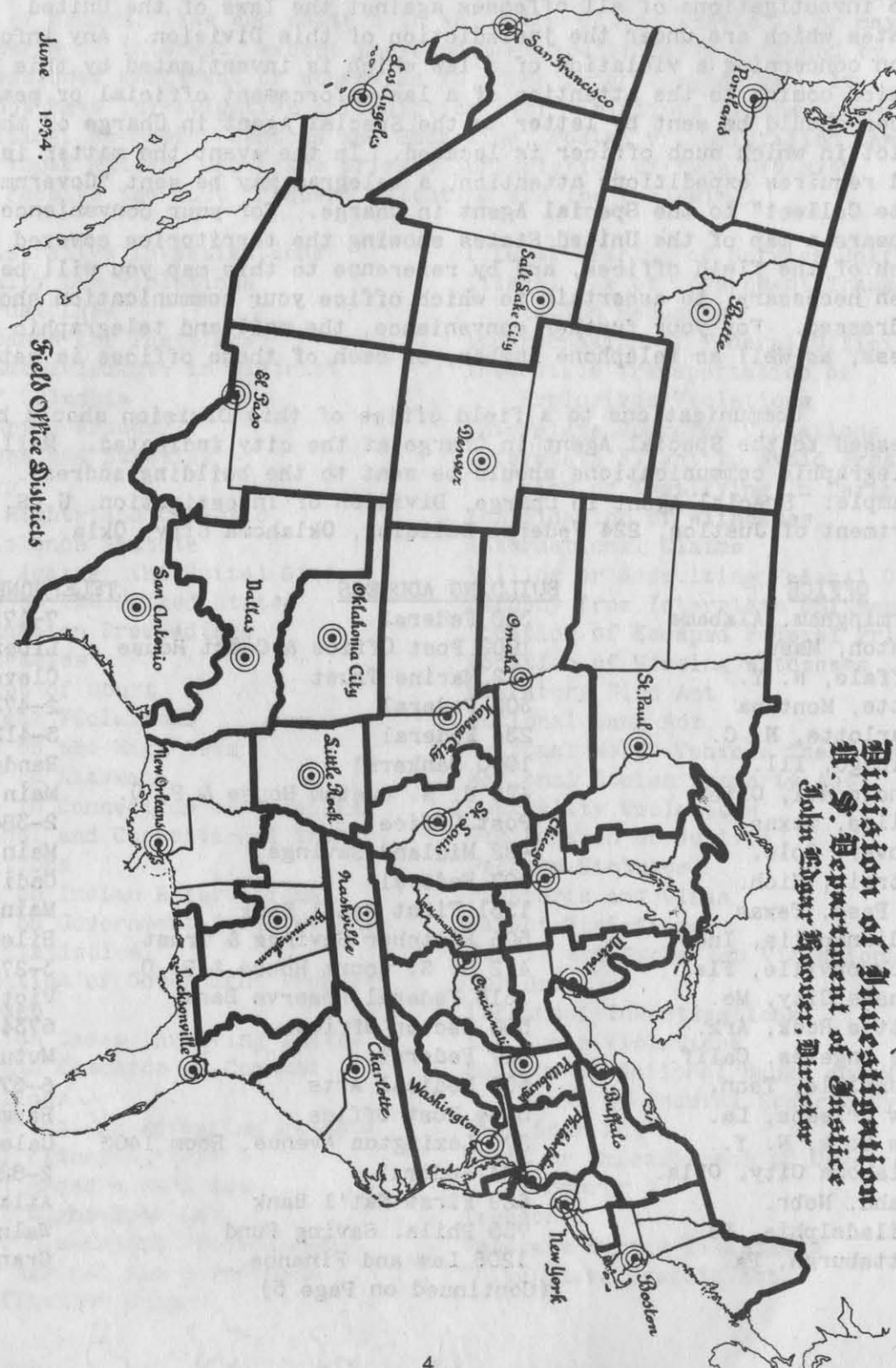
Communications to a field office of this Division should be addressed to the Special Agent in Charge at the city indicated. Mail and telegraphic communications should be sent to the building address. For example: Special Agent in Charge, Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, 224 Federal Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.

<u>OFFICE</u>	<u>BUILDING ADDRESS</u>	<u>TELEPHONE NO.</u>
Birmingham, Alabama	320 Federal	7-1755
Boston, Mass.	1002 Post Office & Court House	Liberty 5600
Buffalo, N. Y.	612 Marine Trust	Cleveland 2030
Butte, Montana	302 Federal	2-4734
Charlotte, N. C.	234 Federal	3-4127
Chicago, Ill.	1900 Bankers'	Randolph 6226
Cincinnati, Ohio	426 U. S. Custom House & P. O.	Main 6720
Dallas, Texas	Post Office	2-3866
Denver, Colo.	422 Midland Savings	Main 6241
Detroit, Mich.	907 Federal	Cadillac 2835
El Paso, Texas	1331 First Nat'l Bank	Main 501
Indianapolis, Ind.	506 Fletcher Savings & Trust	Riley 5416
Jacksonville, Fla.	412 U. S. Court House & P. O.	3-2780
Kansas City, Mo.	1616 Federal Reserve Bank	Victor 3113
Little Rock, Ark.	500 Rector Office	6734
Los Angeles, Calif.	617 Federal	Mutual 2201
Nashville, Tenn.	508 Medical Arts	6-6771
New Orleans, La.	326½ Post Office	Raymond 1965
New York, N. Y.	370 Lexington Avenue, Room 1403	Caledonia 5-8691
Oklahoma City, Okla.	224 Federal	2-8204
Omaha, Nebr.	629 First Nat'l Bank	Atlantic 8644
Philadelphia, Pa.	735 Phila. Saving Fund	Walnut 2213
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1206 Law and Finance	Grant 2727

(Continued on Page 5)

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Birmingham
Boston
Buffalo
Butte
Charlotte
Chicago
Cincinnati
Dallas
Denver
Detroit
El Paso
Indianapolis
Jacksonville
Kansas City
Little Rock
Los Angeles
New Orleans
New York
Oklahoma City
Omaha
Philadelphia
Portland
Salt Lake City
San Antonio
San Francisco
St. Louis
St. Paul
Washington



WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

OFFICE	BUILDING ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NO.
Portland, Oregon	411 U. S. Court House	Atwater 6171
Salt Lake City, Utah	503-A U. S. Court House & P. O.	Wasatch 3980
San Antonio, Texas	1216 Smith-Young Tower	Fannin 8052
San Francisco, Calif.	405 Post Office	Hemlock 4400
St. Louis, Mo.	801 Title Guaranty	Central 1650
St. Paul, Minn.	232 Post Office	Garfield 7509
Washington, D. C.	3951 Navy	National 4238

The Division of Investigation has no prosecutive jurisdiction or control. The prosecution of violations of Federal laws is a function of the United States Attorneys in the various Federal judicial districts throughout the United States. All information obtained by employees of this Division relative to alleged violations of Federal laws is submitted to the United States Attorney for his information and guidance to determine whether prosecutions should be initiated against the individuals involved.

The following summarized information deals with some of the more frequent types of violations of Federal laws over which this Division has investigative jurisdiction. From an examination of this information there will be found an indication of the facts which the Division desires to receive from State or local officials when Federal prosecution is desired in order that an appropriate investigation may be made and the facts submitted to the United States Attorney:

ANTITRUST LAWS

The Division of Investigation is charged with the duty of collecting evidence of violations of the Federal antitrust laws. Violations of these statutes are usually reported by business concerns which have suffered injury through reason of a combination or conspiracy operating in restraint of trade between the States. Any information regarding contracts, combinations, or conspiracies in restraint of interstate trade, or tending toward a monopoly, and any acts of interference with interstate trade or commerce should be reported.

BANKRUPTCY VIOLATIONS

It is the duty of the Division of Investigation to investigate alleged violations which occur in the administration of the National Bankruptcy Act. Violations of this Act are usually reported by referees in bankruptcy, trustees, credit associations, or creditors. However, the Division will appreciate receiving any information which you may obtain relative to violations of this Act, such as concealing money, merchandise, or property either before or after the filing of the bankruptcy petition; concealing, destroying, mutilating, or falsi-

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lying books and records before or after the bankruptcy petition was filed; receiving concealed property, or perjury or false claims.

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

CRIMES ON GOVERNMENT RESERVATIONS

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

ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONERS AND FUGITIVES

The Division of Investigation conducts investigations for the purpose of locating and causing the arrest of persons who are fugitives from Justice by reason of violations of the Federal laws over which the Division has jurisdiction, of escaped Federal prisoners, and parole and probation violators. When the arrest of a Federal fugitive from justice is not brought about within a reasonable time, there is issued what is known as an Identification Order, which is distributed to peace officers in all parts of the country. These Identification Orders contain the name, photograph, fingerprints and description of the fugitive together with all available information which might prove helpful in bringing about his arrest. When the fugitive is apprehended an Apprehension Order is issued so that all efforts to locate the individual may be discontinued. If you do not already receive these orders, the Division will be pleased to place your name on the mailing list.

It is highly important in investigations relating to fugitives from justice that any information secured be forwarded to the nearest field office without delay. The cooperation of State and local officials in this regard will be appreciated.

FEDERAL FUGITIVE ACT

An Act approved on May 18, 1934 makes it a Federal offense for any person to move or travel in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to avoid prosecution for murder, kidnaping, burglary, robbery, mayhem, rape, assault with a dangerous weapon or extortion,

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accompanied by threats of violence or for an attempt to commit any of the foregoing offenses. This Act further makes it a Federal offense for any person to travel in interstate or foreign commerce to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceedings in such place in which the commission of a felony is charged.

The Division of Investigation has jurisdiction in cases of this kind.

FEDERAL RACKETEERING STATUTE

An Act approved on June 18, 1934 makes it a Federal offense for any person to in any way affect interstate trade or commerce by obtaining or attempting to obtain by threat, force, violence or coercion, the payment of money or other valuable considerations for the purchase or rental of property or protective services. This Statute further makes it a Federal offense for any person to obtain the property of another with his consent through the wrongful use of force or fear or under the color of official right when interstate commerce or trade is affected. This Act further penalizes the commission or threats to commit any acts of physical violence or physical injury to a person or property in furtherance of a plan or purpose to interfere with interstate trade or commerce.

The Division of Investigation has jurisdiction in the investigation of cases arising under this Statute.

IMPERSONATION

Whenever information is received by a peace officer or law-enforcement official which indicates that an individual has falsely claimed to be an officer or employee of the United States and that such individual fraudulently acted as if he were a Federal officer, or that he obtained or demanded anything of value, such as loans, credits, money, documents, or the cashing of checks, such information should be transmitted to the Division of Investigation, which will begin an immediate inquiry to determine whether a Federal law has been violated.

KIDNAPING

Under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved by the President on May 18, 1934, whoever transports or aids in transporting in interstate or foreign commerce any person who has been unlawfully seized, confined, inveigled, decoyed, kidnaped, abducted, or carried away by any means whatsoever and held for ransom or reward or otherwise, is guilty of violating a Federal law. Also, if two or more persons enter into an agreement, confederation, or conspiracy to violate the provisions of this Act and do any overt act toward carrying out such unlawful agreement, confederation, or conspiracy, such person

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or persons are guilty of violating the Federal kidnaping law. Cases of this nature are investigated by the Division of Investigation and any information in the possession of law-enforcement officials indicating a violation of this law should be transmitted to the nearest field office.

LARCENY FROM INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS

Any facts which indicate that any person or persons have stolen anything being shipped from one State to another State, from any freight or express shipment or passenger car, or that any person has received anything which was stolen from such shipments should be reported to the proper field office.

NATIONAL BANK AND FEDERAL RESERVE ACTS

These statutes specify criminal offenses on the part of employees or agents of institutions coming under the jurisdiction of the above Acts, such as embezzlement, abstraction, or misapplication of funds, and the making of false entries in the books of a national bank or a member bank of the Federal Reserve System, or in reports to the Comptroller of the Currency. The Division of Investigation has investigative jurisdiction over such offenses and desires to receive any information indicating a violation of the provisions of these Acts.

NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT

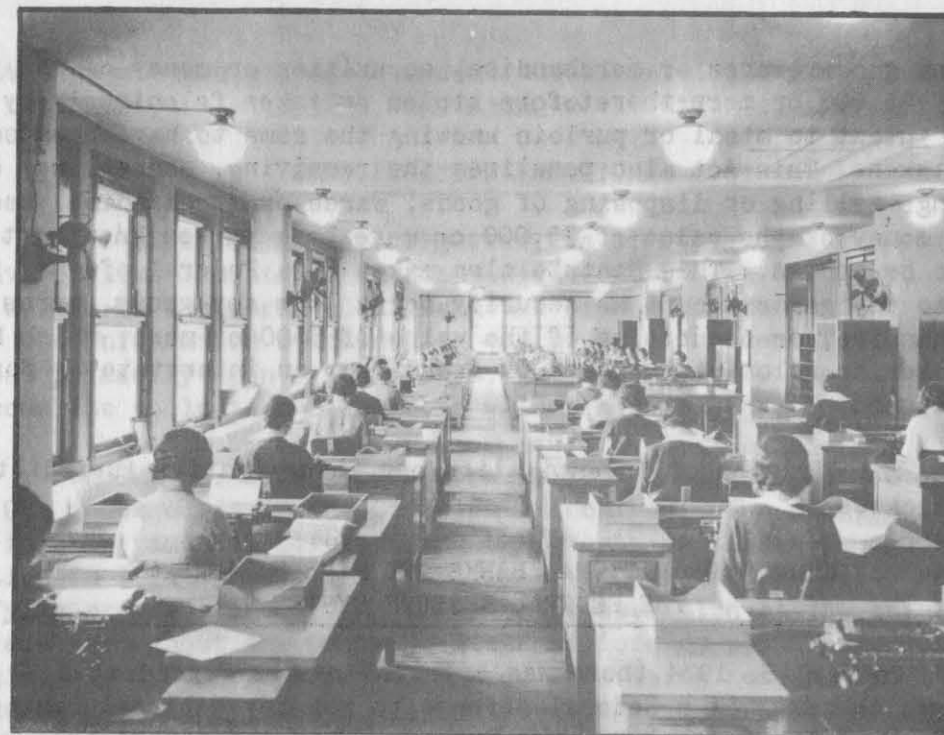
Persons who transport a stolen motor vehicle from one State to another State, knowing the same to have been stolen, may be prosecuted in the United States courts for the transportation of the stolen vehicle. Also, persons who receive, conceal, store, barter, sell, or dispose of any motor vehicle moving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

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

NATIONAL STOLEN PROPERTY ACT

This Act approved on May 22, 1934, makes it a Federal offense to transport or cause to be transported in interstate or foreign com-

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Photograph of the Typing Section - Identification Unit



Photograph of a Portion of the Technical Section of the Identification Unit

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merce any goods, wares or merchandise, securities or money of the value of \$5,000 or more theretofore stolen or taken feloniously by fraud or with intent to steal or purloin knowing the same to have been so stolen or taken. This Act also penalizes the receiving, concealing, storing, bartering, selling or disposing of goods, wares or merchandise, securities or money of the value of \$5,000 or more by a person knowing the goods to be stolen. This Statute also makes it a Federal offense for any person to pledge or accept as security for a loan any goods, wares or merchandise, or securities of the value of \$500 or more, which have been stolen or feloniously taken by fraud from an interstate or foreign shipment.

The Division of Investigation has investigative jurisdiction in these cases.

ROBBERY OF NATIONAL BANKS AND MEMBER BANKS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

On May 18, 1934 there was approved by the President a Statute which makes it a Federal offense to rob any National Bank or Member Bank of the Federal Reserve System. This Act covers the taking by force and violence or by putting in fear of any property in the care, custody, control, management or possession of any Federal Reserve Member Bank or National Bank. This Statute also penalizes the assault of any person or the placing in jeopardy of the life of any person by the perpetrators of the robbery of a National Bank or Member Federal Reserve Bank. The Statute also expressly covers the killing or kidnaping of any person in connection with the robbery of a Federal Reserve Member Bank or a National Bank.

The Division of Investigation has investigative jurisdiction in cases of this kind.

THEFT, EMBEZZLEMENT, OR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

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

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

The White Slave Traffic Act is frequently referred to as the Mann Act. This Act provides that any person who shall knowingly transport or cause to be transported, or aid or assist in obtaining transportation for, or in transporting, in interstate or foreign commerce, any woman or girl for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or to engage in other immoral practices, shall be deemed guilty of a felony.

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The Division of Investigation is desirous of receiving any information which comes to your attention indicating a violation of this Act.

IDENTIFICATION FUNCTIONS

The Division of Investigation, in addition to its field investigative offices, maintains an Identification Unit at Washington, D. C., which serves as a central clearing house of records pertaining to criminals. The information contained in the Division's identification files is based primarily upon fingerprints, which constitute the largest and most complete collection of current value in existence.

On July 1, 1934, there were 4,372,619 fingerprint records and 5,501,084 index cards in the Division's archives. The chart which appears in this pamphlet illustrating the growth of this work since its inception in 1924 through the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934, reflects gratifying progress made possible by the cooperation of law-enforcement officials throughout the United States and foreign countries. On July 1, approximately 2,200 fingerprint records were being received in the Identification Unit daily from 6,774 contributing law-enforcement agencies throughout the world.

All peace officers are invited to avail themselves of the data on file in the Identification Unit of the Division of Investigation. The service is given without cost to all regularly constituted law-enforcement officers and agencies desiring it. Fingerprint cards, franked envelopes, the booklet entitled "Fingerprints", and disposition sheets for the purpose of reporting dispositions to the Division are supplied gratis. The Division also furnishes upon request copies of its pamphlets on the subject of latent fingerprints; court decisions as to the legality of taking fingerprints and the admissibility of fingerprint evidence; and the modification and extension of the Henry System of Identification, devised by the Division's experts and applied to its own technical files.

Upon receipt of a fingerprint card from a contributing law-enforcement agency, a letter giving the criminal record, or informing of the fact that no prior record has been located, is sent to the contributor. An additional copy of the letter citing a prior record is transmitted in arrest cases for the benefit of the prosecutor as an aid in prosecuting the individual who has a previous record of arrest. This record is also of value to the Judge before whom a case is tried, as it is oftentimes studied before determining the length and character of sentence which the court imposes on a convicted person.

The Division places notations in the files of its Identification Unit upon request of peace officers, indicating that the arrest of an individual is desired as a fugitive. Through this procedure, after classifying and searching incoming cards, about 365 persons wanted for various types of offenses ranging from misdemeanor to murder or as es-

caped prisoners or parole violators are identified each month. This service is amplified and its value enhanced by the Division's action in publishing and distributing to contributors of fingerprints, monthly bulletins listing fugitives wanted throughout the country for major crimes. This bulletin also contains articles of current interest to law-enforcement officers, such as treatises on latent fingerprints, ciphers or similar subjects of a scientific character in the field of criminology studied in the Division's research and criminological laboratory.

For the benefit of constituted authorities these fingerprint records are also used on frequent occasions to identify unknown deceased persons as well as individuals, who, because of some malady, have forgotten their identity. Likewise, it proves of value in determining if applicants for positions, under the Civil Service of the Federal, State, county or municipal governments, have a previous record on file which might show the applicant is not of a proper character to receive the appointment.

In maintaining its fingerprint files, The Division of Investigation employs the Henry System with current extensions, which utilizes all 10 fingers considered as a unit for the classification and filing of prints. In addition there is maintained a separate collection of fingerprints of kidnapers and extortionists, which are filed individually or singly. This collection is an auxiliary to the main file and is used primarily for the purpose of identifying latent fingerprints left at the scenes of crimes by kidnapers, bank robbers and extortionists. Unless latent fingerprints of such offenders are those of the individuals whose separate impressions are filed in the single-print collection, it is difficult for the Division to identify the latent prints. However, if the names or aliases of any suspects are furnished the Division together with descriptive information, then the actual prints may be compared with the latent impressions and thus it may be possible to establish an identification.

In conducting its identification work, the Division of Investigation is essentially a cooperative organization and can furnish to contributing law-enforcement agencies only that information which it receives from them. The assistance of the police, sheriffs, wardens, state identification bureaus, and similar agencies has been very gratifying, but despite the splendid results which have been accomplished, it is felt that this Division can render even more effective service when it receives all of the fingerprint records which law-enforcement officials are in a position to furnish. It is obvious that even better service can be given by the Division as its records become more complete. All peace officers are therefore invited to make the fullest possible use of this cooperative project.

A booklet has been prepared and is available entitled

"Fingerprints," which contains instructions concerning a simple and standardized method of taking fingerprints, and which also refers further to the Division's identification activities, including its participation in an international exchange of fingerprints with the identification bureaus of foreign countries for the purpose of identifying criminals who may have records of an international character. The prints of persons arrested in the United States will be sent upon request to any of these foreign identification bureaus. Any law-enforcement officer who is now, or may desire to become a contributor of fingerprints to the Division of Investigation in its identification work, will be supplied with a copy of this pamphlet upon request. The cost of the equipment necessary to take the prints is trivial; in fact it may be improvised locally with but slight expense. This Division will supply the needed cards and envelopes which require no postage, without cost, while the benefits of the information furnished by the Division are manifold and so far outweigh the relatively small amount of work involved, that the service is usually continued after initial fingerprinting activities are started.

CRIME STATISTICS FUNCTIONS

In accordance with an Act of Congress approved June 11, 1930, the Division of Investigation began the compilation of uniform crime statistics. The collection of such crime data had been initiated by the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in January of that year in response to a long-felt need for comparable crime statistics on a nation-wide scale.

The system of uniform crime reporting includes monthly and annual reports of offenses known and offenses cleared by arrest and an annual report of the number of persons charged, i.e., held for prosecution, by the police. This Division provides the necessary return forms and tally sheets, and return envelopes which require no postage. There is also available for distribution to interested law-enforcement agencies the Manual, "Uniform Crime Reporting," which includes detailed instructions with reference to the preparation of the crime reports, and in addition describes and illustrates the police record forms which, if maintained, will make available the data desired in the monthly and annual crime returns submitted to the Division.

In order to supplement the statistics obtained from the records described above, the Division periodically makes tabulations of data from the fingerprint cards currently received from law-enforcement officials throughout the country. The information tabulated from these records pertains particularly to the age and previous criminal history of persons arrested and fingerprinted. This information, together with the data obtained from the uniform crime reports, is published in a quarterly bulletin which is mailed to all interested law-enforcement officials, as well as others having a special interest in statistics of this character.

WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Due in no small measure to the cooperation of police departments and other similar agencies throughout the country the project of collecting uniform crime reports has shown continued progress during the past three years. In 1930 monthly returns were received from 1,127 cities, representing a total population of 45,929,965; in 1931 returns were received from 1,511 cities, representing a total population of 51,145,734; during 1932 there were 1,578 cities, with an aggregate population of 53,212,230, and during the calendar year 1933 there were 1,658 cities, with a total population of 62,357,262, which contributed the crime reports. A majority of the larger cities throughout the country send these reports regularly to the Division. Any law-enforcement officials who are not now contributing such reports are invited to do so, and the necessary blank forms may be obtained without cost from this Division.

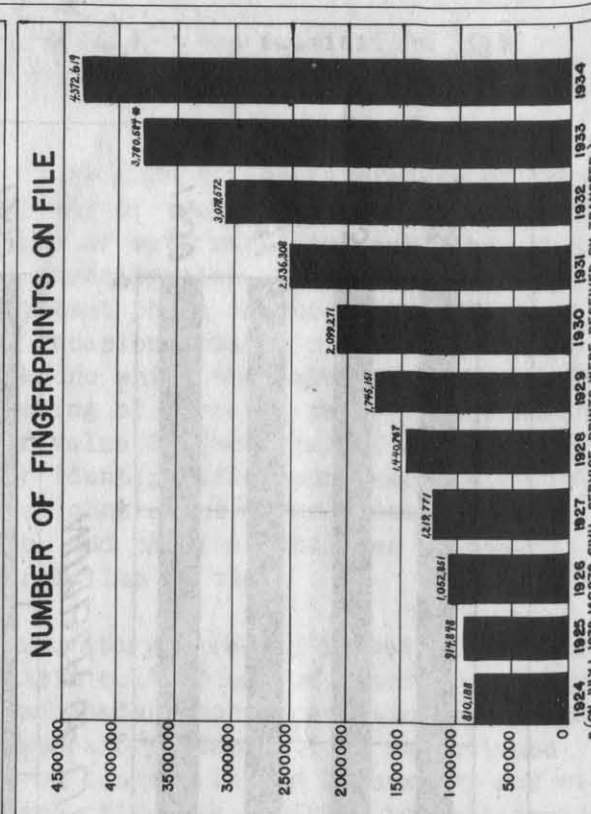
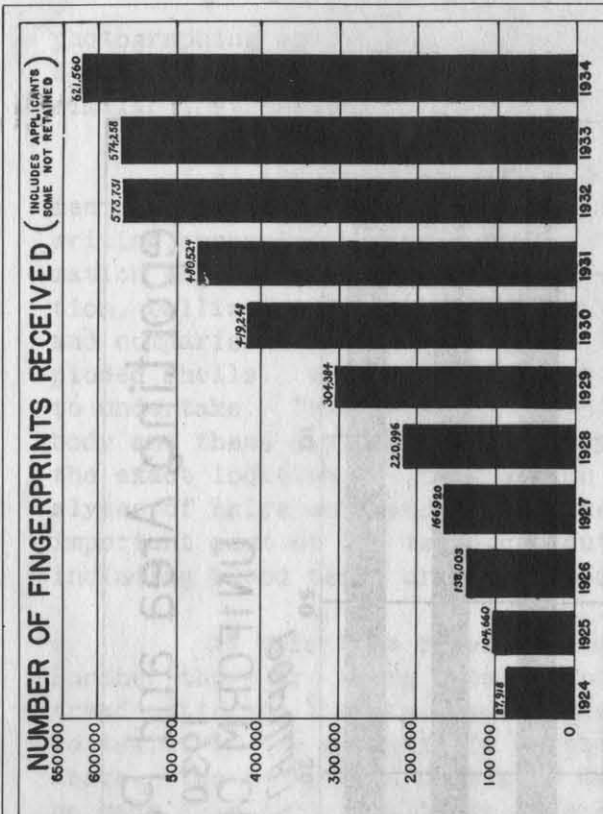
TECHNICAL LABORATORY

In the latter part of the year 1932 the Division of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, established a Technical Laboratory to perform work of a scientific character, which might prove of assistance in its investigative cases. Previously, it had been customary in instances considered desirable for the Division to have technical experts outside its organization to make scientific analyses. The importance and growth of this phase of the Division's investigative activity and the desirability of having the work under its close supervision led to the conclusion that the establishment of a Technical Laboratory was essential.

The development of the Laboratory has been carefully planned by the Division with the assistance and advice of Dr. Wilmer Souder, a well-known and recognized authority in the field of scientific endeavor. Dr. Souder, who is at present acting in an advisory capacity in the further development of the Laboratory, has been engaged as a scientist by the Bureau of Standards for a period of eighteen years and has devoted the principal portion of his time to handwriting, typewriting and ballistics identification. His advice and experience have rendered invaluable service to the Division in the training of the Laboratory personnel and in obtaining equipment which is considered the most desirable and essential for the performance of its work.

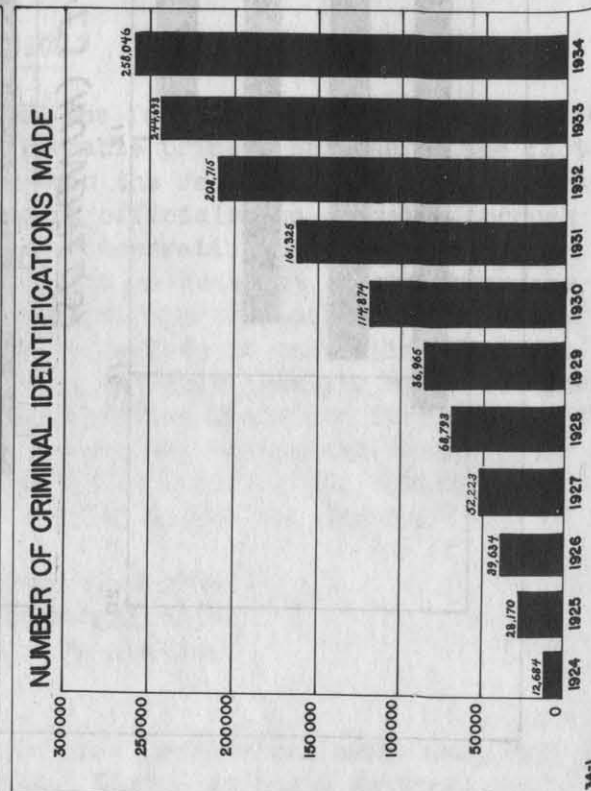
Some of the instruments used in the technical work include the comparison microscope, in which the images of two separate bullets are brought within a single eyepiece for comparison; the binocular microscope which uses low magnification for the examination of handwriting, typewriting and other specimens with which it is an advantage to utilize the stereoscopic principle; the research microscope which enables magnification up to 1400 times to be obtained; the ultra-violet lamp for the examination of the fluorescent and phosphorescent appearances of objects and substances through which they may be identified; special cameras for

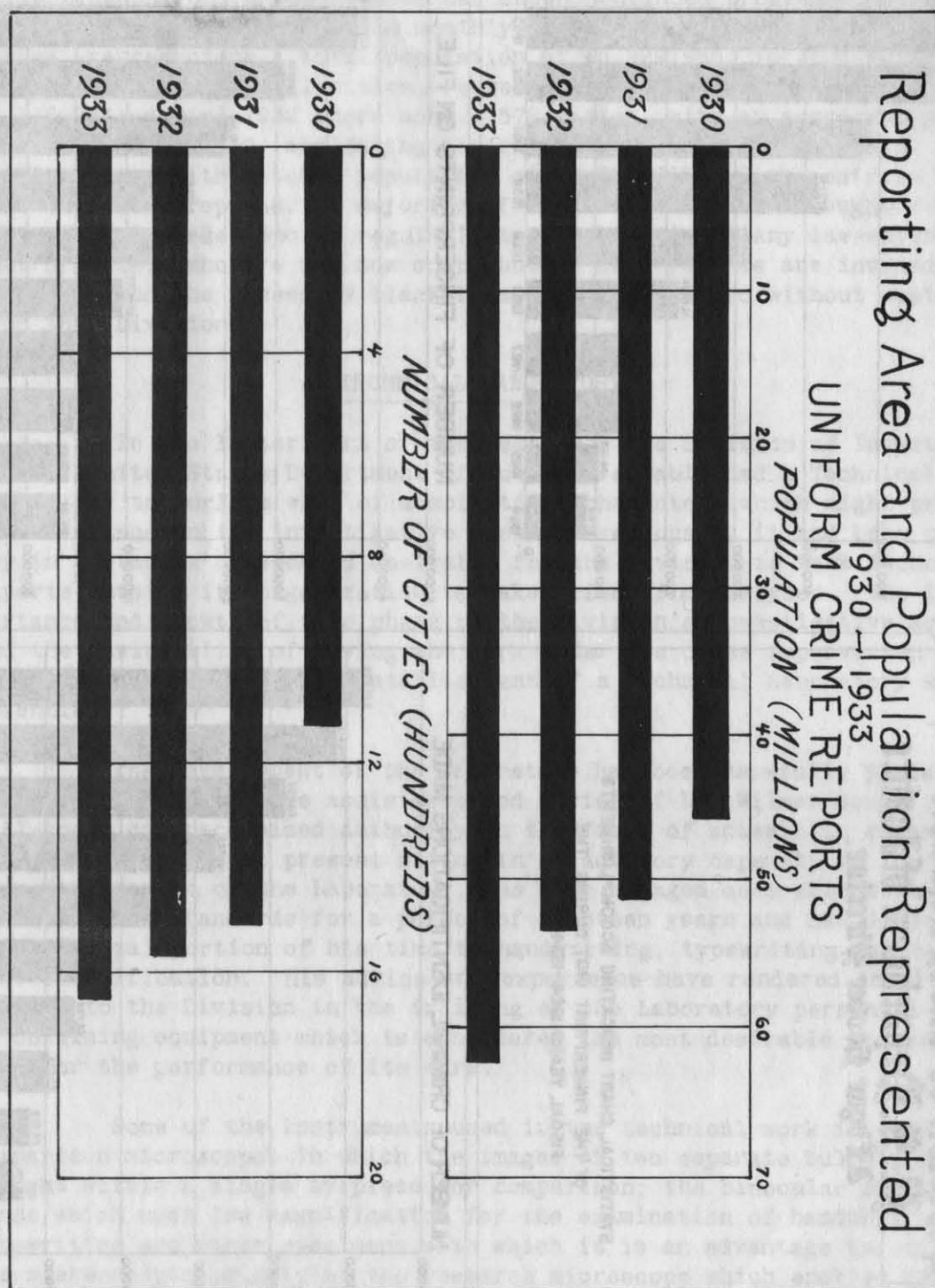
WORK AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION



**Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
J. Edgar Hoover Director.**

**STATISTICAL CHART INDICATING ACCOMPLISHMENTS
OF THE FINGERPRINT UNIT DURING THE
FISCAL YEARS 1924-1934 INCLUSIVE**





photographing specimens; chemical apparatus for the examination of blood stains, qualitative and quantitative analyses; delicate balances, and similar instruments.

At the present, examinations are made in the Laboratory of documents or letters to determine the identity of the typewriting or the handwriting appearing thereon, the existence of watermarks and any other information which may prove helpful in the investigation of the case. In addition, ballistics is considered an important phase of the scientific work and comparisons are made whenever the occasion demands of bullets and exploded shells. Moulage is another feature which the Laboratory is equipped to undertake. This consists of the making of casts of parts of the human body and these casts are frequently of value in the trial of a case to show the exact location of the wound or for identification purposes. Micro-analyses of hairs and fibres are likewise considered as an essential and important part of the technical duties, and chemical analyses of stains including blood tests are performed from time to time.

At this time considerable Laboratory research is being conducted. Further there are being obtained complete collections of watermarks, tire tread patterns, bullets, cartridges and powders and typewriting specimens to assist in the performance of the Laboratory examinations as outlined above. These standard specimens will be located in the Laboratory and will be made available to all law-enforcement officials desiring to utilize them.

CONCLUSION

The growth and development of the functions of this Division are matters in which we all can take considerable pride. Because of the fact that this growth and development have been the result of a united cooperative endeavor and because law-enforcement officials and agencies throughout the Nation have as a result of their cooperation made this progress possible, it is believed that you will find an interest in the accompanying charts which show the accomplishments during the past several years. In the event more detailed information is desired in connection with the work of the Division of Investigation, it is hoped that you will feel free to confer with any Special Agent of the Division who comes into daily contact with law-enforcement officials and agencies throughout the Nation. In the event you desire additional information concerning the identification and crime statistics functions, your inquiry should be addressed to:

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

The office of the Director is open twenty-four hours each day.
Telephone Number: During daytime National 0185. At night National 7117.

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At this time considerable laboratory research is being conducted. Further there are being obtained concrete collections of watermarks, tire tread patterns, bullets, cartridges and powders and photographing specimens to assist in the performance of the laboratory examinations as outlined above. These standard specimens will be located in the laboratory and will be made available to all law-enforcement officials desiring to utilize them.

CONCLUSION

The growth and development of the functions of this Division are matters in which we all can take considerable pride. Because of the fact that this growth and development have been the result of a united cooperative endeavor and because law-enforcement officials and agencies through out the Nation have as a result of their cooperation made this progress possible, it is believed that you will find an interest in the accompanying chapter which show the accomplishments during the past several years. In the event more detailed information is desired in connection with the work of the Division of Investigation, it is hoped that you will feel free to confer with any Special Agent of the Division who comes into daily contact with law-enforcement officials and agencies throughout the Nation. In the event you desire additional information concerning the identification and crime statistics functions, your inquiry should be addressed to:

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

The office of the Director is open twenty-four hours each day.
Telephone Number: During daytime National 0185. At night National 7117.

July 20, 1934.

