

Cloud Over The State



DAVID LAWRENCE SAYS:

SAN DIEGO

Pat Brown Plans Drive on Crime

By CLINT MOSHER

Examiner Political Editor

PALM SPRINGS, Nov. 9.—Governor-elect Edmund G. Brown tonight announced a tough anti-crime program he will put into effect when he takes office in January.

The Democratic victor in last Tuesday's election spoke his piece after conferring during the afternoon, at his desert hideaway, with Superior Judge Stanley Mosk of Los Angeles, the State Attorney General elect, and District Attorney Thomas Lynch of San Francisco.

HIGH POINTS.

High points in the incoming Governor's program are these:

1—He will crack down on the Adult Authority, part of the State Department of Corrections, to see that many time losers, particularly sex offenders, serve longer terms.

2—Brown is working on a plan tentatively calling for a one day conference of all district attorneys, sheriffs and chiefs of police, at which he will introduce them to the new Attorney General, state his overall feeling about means to reduce crime and then let Mosk and the local officials set up a liaison arrangement and a uniform system for crime reduction.

INTER-STATE PLAN.

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table talk with the other Democratic, elected State officials to impress upon them the necessity of avoiding any conflict of interest or other slip which would not make integrity in office the order of the administration which comes into power with a sweep for only the second time since the turn of the century.

TOUGHER POLICY.

Speaking with some vehemence, Brown announced that under his administration the Adult Authority will follow a "much tougher policy."

The Governor-elect indicated he was particularly outraged about the case of Jack Rainsberger, Los Angeles handyman, who is held in Las Vegas in the "sacrifice" slaying of 23 year old Erlene Folker. Rainsberger said he killed the woman in a secret ritual because "my voices told me to."

Brown, whom Mosk replaces in January as Attorney General, said:

"I'm going to see that there is a closer relationship between the peace officers who handle arrests and prosecution of criminals, and the Department of Corrections, which is under the jurisdiction of the Governor.

"Too often, in my opinion," the police have arrested people who have committed crimes of violence and then seen them turned loose for reasons that are difficult to understand.

"I have in mind the Adult Authority."

"In the recent case of the 'sacrifice' murder in Nevada, that man committed three assaults with knives on women and served three terms in the reformatory.

TWO ROBBERIES.

"Then he came to California and committed two armed robberies with a knife and was released after three years.

"Those are things on which I will demand a much tougher policy.

"On crimes against property, we can take a greater chance, but not on this sort of thing."

Brown said he will rely on

3—The new governor and Mosk propose to establish a working arrangement with law enforcement officials in Oregon and Washington for constant interchange of information on the movements and activities of known criminals along the Pacific seaboard.

4—Mosk said that in agreement with Brown, he will "maintain constant surveillance over known gangsters and racketeers" in California no matter how well behaved they may be at any particular time since they will be regarded by the Brown Administration as "potential enemies of our State."

The Governor, Mosk and Lynch discussed crime after Brown had flown to Los Angeles for a coast question and answer telecast.

After the television show, Brown dropped into a nearby church, then flew back to Palm Springs.

It is known that Brown also intends to have a round

Mosk "very much for all of my legal advice."

He explained various State departments have their own lawyers, too, and that he will work with them, but "in the last analysis the Attorney General will be my lawyer—there must be one final legal authority as a matter of policy."

Brown, his staff and his family will fly back to San Francisco tomorrow afternoon.

He will be at his desk in the Attorney General's office Tuesday.

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Scofield Drummond Reports

Gov. Brown to Have Voice On Democrats' Nominee

SAN FRANCISCO.

California's seventy-four votes are going to have a lot to say about who will be the 1960 Democratic Presidential nominee.

And because these seventy-four delegates will be firmly pledged to him as "favorite son," Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown is going to have a lot to say about it, too.

No wonder the leading prospective candidates are making the pilgrimage to Sacramento. They always end up in the Governor's office or join him on the golf course to talk politics where they can't be overheard.

Sen. Kennedy has been here—to get better acquainted and to be got better acquainted with—and so has Sen. Symington. The reluctant Adlai Stevenson has turned up at the same fountain proclaiming that he is not looking for another drink. So has the unreluctant Hubert Humphrey, and Gov. Meyner and Gov. Williams. Gov. Abraham Ribicoff, of Connecticut, was on hand a few days ago aggressively courting the field for Kennedy. And Sen. Lyndon Johnson has been invited to come just as soon as he can safely leave Washington.

These 1960-minded Democrats are not coming here just to breathe the California air. They are coming here to test the political climate, to find out, if possible, what Gov. Brown is likely to do with his seventy-four California votes after the first two ballots (or earlier) and to see if there is anything they can do to help him make up his mind their way.

The Governor is remaining uncommitted to anybody but Pat Brown. It is clear that he has no intention of showing his hand. From my talk with him, I would say that the hard political facts are these:

1—Gov. Brown is not going to permit any of the Democratic Presidential aspirants to get his hands on the California delegation—if he can prevent it. He probably can. He is openly warning them that it would be better not to challenge him in the primary here next



Drummond

year. If, for example, Jack Kennedy should choose such an imprudent course, two things would happen. First, Pat Brown would probably win; secondly, whatever the outcome, Mr. Kennedy would have alienated a man whose active, all-out support would be essential to carry the state in the November election. Brown is now running the Democratic party in California and is going to as long as he is Governor.

2—I do not believe that Gov. Brown is confused by the over-anxious suggestions that he should and can by next year become a serious contender for the top place on the ticket himself. I don't mean that some unexpected turn of events couldn't give him the nomination, but I doubt if he is going to put himself in the position of being an avowed contender so early in his Gov-

ernorship and without any participation in national and foreign affairs. Perhaps because the most influential news media are in the East, it takes longer for a Governor of California to become a national figure than it does the Governor of New York.

3—Brown is already emerging as a formidable figure in the Democratic party. The reason all the 1960 Democratic hopefuls are trekking to California is that Pat Brown's influence at the convention will be great; conceivably it may be decisive. Each is pretty certain that "as goes Brown, so goes California"—both at the convention and in the election.

4—All of these factors mean that Gov. Brown just can't help being a leading Vice-Presidential prospect. This would be agreeable to the Governor. If the Democrats win, the Vice-Presidency is no longer political exile; it is a ladder to higher things. If the Democrats lose, Mr. Brown would not be blamed and he would have had the opportunity to get himself better known outside California.

Gov. Brown would be a comfortable running-mate with almost any of the most-mentioned prospects—Stevenson, Lyndon Johnson, Humphrey, Symington. His Vice-Presidential ambitions would be least attainable only with the nomination of Sen. Kennedy since it is unlikely that the party would put two Catholics on the ticket.

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As Pegler Sees It: 21

Gov. Brown Likes Job—And Pension

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

PAT BROWN, the Governor of California, informs me on the Governor's official stationery that he certainly will insist on the pension of \$16,000 which preceding waves of similar politicians have provided for every one of their kind who hits the jackpot in the election returns. California's ex-Governors become



PEGLER

eligible at the age of 63. Brown's eligibility begins in 1968. Two ex-Governors now are eligible, Earl Warren, the Chief Justice, and Goodwin Knight, Republican, who lost out in the last election.

Brown is now flaring his nostrils, arching his neck and tossing his mane for the Democratic Presidential nomination at this year's convention. That, however, is just futurity matter, looking toward 1964. He will not really go to the post in 1960 except to the extent of complimentary mention in gaseous amenities preceding the practical rites of the smoke-filled room.

Brown is an old-style political roughneck, reminiscent of Ed Kelly of Chicago and Frank Hague of New Jersey. Like Warren before him, he runs with the labor union machines and gets the allegiance of a problematical element of union serfs who think of themselves in warm endearment as "labor" while beating their wives and throwing acid on new automobiles in parking lots which have been declared unfair.

Unlike the old age Social Security benefits, available to the common man, the California ex-Governors' pension is an unconditional vested financial lien on the people's taxes. Lesser pensions to statesmen in descending array down to civil service lavatory man, are equally secure and payable in the sweat of those who toil.

Pay at Lifetime High

Brown sets forth a belief that a year's time which he put in campaigning for the job in his own interest and at no popular insistence constituted a precious public service. The specific value and nature of the public benefit thus conferred by a man seeking a job at \$40,000 a year, Brown's highest pay in all his life, and a \$16,000 pension for life, are not examined in the Governor's letter. He is, by formal certificate, a lawyer, but he set forth this claim with no probative material.

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A portion of that year was spent travelling with Mrs. Brown to Israel and Rome which do not appear on any available map of the State of California. They have no treaties or declared political relations with California. He does not set forth the cost of such travel or who paid it. Neither, for that matter, does Governor Brown reconcile his sacrifice by absence from his family with the fact that Mrs. Brown was with him on this luxurious voluntary journey and on many forays within the State, all at his own initiative in his own interest.

"So there will be no misunderstanding," the letter says, "when I attain the age of 63, nine years from now, I certainly will accept the pension. Before running for Governor, I was offered a position at a greater salary and a greater pension in private business."

He submits no evidence on either of these points. Notwithstanding his certification as a lawyer, Mr. Brown assumes that the State of California was competing with an unidentified rival for the intelligence and morality of a man who could base his claim on this ground.

Doesn't Think He's Overpaid

California did not seek Mr. Brown for Governor on any terms. And unlike most employers in private commerce, California did not legally require as much as a letter from his pastor. I raise no doubt that he could have met this condition. But he did not have to. The public is much less exacting in such things than say a bonding company underwriting a chain store cashier.

"I live in a goldfish bowl and every move I make is criticized by someone who doesn't know anything about the problems with which I have to contend," the Governor continues. "With all of this, I like the job or I wouldn't be here. But I don't think I am overpaid and, actually, the pension is a part of the consideration that induced me to stay in public life."

"You are all wrong on this, both Warren and Knight are entitled to the pension. Any fair reappraisal must necessarily lead you to the same conclusion. If this does not give you a platform to denounce me, I am not entitled to the Governorship nor to the pension."

Governor Brown closed with a courteous invitation to his office in Sacramento for further discussion.

Parker, Brown Feud Gets Hotter

Chief in Blast at Law Enforcement Attack

More fuel was heaped on the bitter feud between Police Chief Parker and Governor Edmund G. Brown today when Parker accused the Governor of "unwarranted attacks" on law enforcement in Los Angeles City and County.

In his blistering counterblast, Parker said the state's chief executive was "motivated by some ulterior purpose" in criticizing local law enforcement, and scored Brown for "misuse of statistics."

Parker, in a 19-page letter to Brown, part of which he used in a speech yesterday before the Downtown Optimists Club at the Baltimore Hotel, charged the governor had made "gratuitous and vituperative comments" concerning Parker's performance of his duties.

It is difficult to understand the reason for your unwarranted attack upon me in view of my public statements concerning your role in the legislative process and your action in the Erwin 'Machine Gun' Walker case," Parker wrote.

CITES CRITICISM

The police official pointed out "others were far more critical of you than I, and yet Sheriff (Peter J.) Pitchess and I are singled out for attack, being:

"We must conclude you are motivated by some ulterior purpose."

With the exception of the state of Nevada, Parker asserted, California has the highest crime rate in the nation, but a breakdown of statistics show the rate of increase in Los Angeles city and county has lagged behind the state as a whole over a six-year period.

"Crime in California con-

stitutes a clear and present danger to the state itself," Parker asserted, "and the so-called improvements in the administration of criminal justice seem to have aggravated the problem."

"I respectfully submit it is time the voices and opinions of dedicated, experienced and qualified law enforcement officers are heeded in the halls of decision."

Parker included a breakdown of statistics in his letter, showing that in the six years between 1954 and 1960 the crime rate in the state in major felony cases increased 90.2 per cent as compared with a county increase of 88.6 per cent and a city increase of 70.8 per cent.

Parker said he believed a statement he filed with the Senate Judiciary Committee on March 27, in which he used the word "patronage," had "apparently provoked" the Governor's anger. He quoted that statement as saying:

"The position of the Governor, as it is conveyed through his staff to the legislators, carries great weight in terms of patronage."

NOT ACCUSATION

This statement, Parker declared, "does not charge you with the use of patronage, but merely reflects a factual situation that can be applied to each Governor of every state."

The police chief did remind the Governor, however, of a dinner conversation in the Governor's Sacramento mansion last February, writing:

"You openly stated that when the governor sought the favor of the Legislature he was required to grant some favor in return."

"You said it was a case quid pro quo, that you had to 'give a judgeship or something' and thus could not afford to go to the Legislature too often."

Parker cited a newspaper article which reported that Alexander Pope, former Los Angeles attorney now Brown's legislative secretary, must keep track of 79 bills, in addition to which he "has to ride hard on individual legislators and committee chairmen, encouraging, cajoling, sometimes threatening them..."

The police chief cited the piece as an illustration of the "difficulty reconciling your attack upon me with my innocuous statement concerning patronage."

Parker pointed out he apparently incurred further gubernatorial anger with a statement concerning the commu-

tation of the death sentence of Erwin Walker, who shot and killed a California Highway patrolman and shot two Los Angeles policemen, one of whom is still paralyzed as a result.

The governor's action in commuting the sentence, Parker charged, "illustrates his lack of concern for the problems of the police."

OTHER SITUATIONS

This conclusion, the police chief said, "was not based upon the Walker case alone but has its genesis in a series of situations in which Brown was involved while district attorney of San Francisco and attorney general of California."

The governor's "first conflict with the police" came during trial of three defendants accused of murder in connection with the slaying of Nick DeJohn in San Francisco on May 7, 1947, according to Parker, who charged:

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"During the trial of three of the defendants charged with his (DeJohn's) murder, and while the jury was deliberating, you, as the District Attorney of San Francisco, moved for a dismissal of the jury although defendant Leonard Calamia was suspected of having been involved in a previous killing of one Caramussa in Chicago and although Calamia had not testified in the trial."

BOOKIE DECISION

Parker said the next "situation that caused me some concern" arose in a case in which Brown, as attorney general, was asked by the Los Angeles district attorney for an opinion in a case involving use of listening devices by Long Beach police investigating a bookie ring, charging:

"The uncertainty as to the propriety of police action raised by your opinion, and the Cahan decision that followed, caused a retrenchment in enforcement action even in areas that might have been met with subsequent approval and despite the fact that the practice was approved by a penal code section."

Parker cited a long list of discrepancies between statements the Governor had made in speeches while he was a "potential candidate for governor" in 1957 and his actions following his election in 1958.

The police chief reminded Brown that during the 1960 budget session of the Legislature he (Parker) met with the Governor "as an official spokesman for the City of Los Angeles in support of a special session on narcotics legislation," adding:

"Not only did you refuse to call a special session on narcotics but during the second meeting you strongly indicated that you believed the responsibility for our inability to contain the illicit narcotics trade rested largely with the Los Angeles Police Department and particularly me."

"Nevertheless, you did call a special session on capital punishment and you sponsored a bill to repeal it in California."

"With other law enforcement representatives, I spoke in opposition to the bill and it failed in committee by one vote."

"Some believe the failure of this bill determined the final disposition of the Chessman case."

TOO INDEFINITE

In meetings of a legislative liaison committee, which had representatives of the governor's office, the attorney general, peace officers' associations, sheriffs and district attorneys, Parker said, there was "a free exchange of ideas and proposals with the exception of your representative," pointing out:

"We are unable to determine your position on narcotics legislation which was not made known until Feb. 27, 1961, and by that time our program had been approved and our bills introduced."

"In the light of this history, it is difficult to understand what you intend to convey when you say in your April 2, 1961, letter to me, '... I stand ready to meet with you at any mutually convenient time to discuss further improvements in the administration of criminal justice.'"

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Brown Gets Pointers From JFK

By Drew Pearson

President Kennedy, an expert on debating the former President, gave Gov. Brown of California some first-hand advice on debate technique when they talked at the White House the other day. "Brown has a technique you want to watch out for," the President told Brown.

When the debate began, the camera trained on Brown. He came on to you, put his finger under your chin, and looks as if he was talking to you. "How's your father? Are you going to spend any time at Hyannis Port?" The people who see the debate are being very bold in giving you a lecture about the last report for the benefit of the press.

Mr. Kennedy also warned Gov. Brown not to debate with Nixon long distance.

"Don't let him talk from Los Angeles while you talk from a TV studio in San Francisco," the President advised. "Make him be right in the same studio with you. He can be very brave

when you're some distance away, but he'll chicken out when it comes to lying in front of your face."

JFK Woes Business

There's been an interesting reaction to President Kennedy's luncheons, letters and conciliatory gestures to woo back business. In general the business community is laughing.

They partake of the White House hospitality, listen to the overtures for more cooperation, then go back to New York to tell friends along Wall Street and Madison Avenue about it all as a big joke.

Two months ago after the steel price increase they pointed out Mr. Kennedy was calling them SOB's and wailing news-papernotes up at 3 a.m. to get them indicted. Now he's eating out of their hand. They are openly jubilant and believe they have the President on the run.

This is not true of the entire business community. Such leaders as William Rockefeller, Henry Ford II, and more recently Roger Blough of U. S. Steel have written Mr. Kennedy conciliatory letters expressing their sincere desire for cooperation, and the President has replied in kind. But these are exceptions to the rule.

To understand what's been going on between the business

community and the White House you have to go back to the period immediately after the steel price boost and know what happened. You also have to know that there are conflicting schools of advisers around the President.

The Hate-Kennedy Era

Immediately after Mr. Kennedy had his bitter showdown with Blough over the \$6 price boost by U. S. Steel, business was in a state of shock. The leading hotels of Europe and the steamship and air lines received cancellations from Wall Streeters by the thousands. Businessmen had a sense of their fat expense accounts cut

off their income tax shelter, and some of them, making all business sectors expected Bobby Kennedy to ride down Wall Street on a white horse with a sword. There was talk that Teddy Kennedy would be President in 1969. Some felt that the Kennedy administration was intense during the New Deal. One business letter even circulated a straight-faced report that Roosevelt was out of his mind and had to be chained to a bedpost at night. But after the steel hassle, the jokes, lairne rumors, cracks about the President's private life reached a crescendo more intense, more vicious, that

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against Roosevelt in his bitterest heyday.

Coupled with this stream of oral abuse was the economic sitdown previously reported in this column—the closing of marginal plants in order to get tax-loss carry-backs, the investment of dollars in European factories. All this contributed to the stock market toboggan.

Today, following the woo business policy started by the White House, the boys along Wall Street are singing a different tune. They are jubilant in the belief that they have the President where they want him. Their sitdown strategy has worked. They have a new accelerated tax schedule for depreciating new equipment, plus an early tax concession on new equipment, plus probably an across-the-board tax cut ~~later~~.

This isn't all they wanted, but it's a lot. That's why some of those now being wooed by the President are saying "He who laughs last laughs best."

NOTE: Though they feel better personally toward the President, business leaders are still screaming against Bobby. From their conversation you would think that the Attorney General had indicted everyone along Wall Street and was prying the income taxes of every advertising mogul along Madison Avenue.

Assemblyman Raps Brown's FBI Statement

Gov. Brown was challenged Tuesday to identify the FBI man who informed the governor the FBI could "put their hands" on every Communist in California in 15 minutes.

Assemblyman Howard Thelin, Glendale Republican, said, "It's shocking to hear that any responsible official of the FBI would have made any such statement to the governor."

Thelin said, "This is not to say that the FBI is not doing the best job humanly possible in keeping track of the Communists. But for a responsible FBI official to make the complacent statement attributed to him by Brown just doesn't make sense."

He charged that Brown's statement obviously seeks to discount the significance of

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The Los Angeles Times

October 10, 1962

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Phony Photograph Used in Campaign

By Richard Bergholz

Special to The Washington Post
From The Los Angeles Times

LOS ANGELES—You might call it the Case of the Phony Photograph. And it might remind you of a case in point during the days of the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.).

It has to do with the current bickering over the controversial booklet "California Dynasty of Communism," a title that in capital letters spells out "CDC," which just happens to stand for California Democratic Council.

The booklet, written by Karl Prussion, roundly attacks Democratic Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Attorney General Stanley Mosk and Controller Alan Cranston on the issue of communists and internal subversion.

Richard M. Nixon, GOP candidate for Governor, has repudiated the booklet and its allegations. He said he knew nothing about it when it was distributed at a Republican State Central Committee meeting here.

On Page 24 here is a picture that conveys the impression that Brown is praying in the direction of Communist boss Nikita S. Khrushchev, whose picture appears alongside but on the adjoining page.

And in case the reader misses the implication, the page carries the line "Brown Is a Red Appeaser."

The catch is that Brown was not praying. What happened was this.

Earlier this year, a delegation from Laos visited California and met among others, the Governor. Pictures were taken, and the Laotians were shown in the traditional Buddhist gesture of greeting called "sambai"—hands palm to palm beneath the chin.

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UPI-208

(BIRCH)
 LOS ANGELES--A LEADING SPOKESMAN FOR THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY TONIGHT SAID CHARGES BY CALIFORNIA GOV. EDMUND G. BROWN WERE FALSE, AND IN TURN DESCRIBED THE CALIFORNIA CHIEF EXECUTIVE AS "AN APOSTLE OF INDECISION AND A TOWER OF JELLY."

JOHN ROUSSELOT, DISTRICT GOVERNOR OF THE SOCIETY FOR SIX WESTERN STATES, REFERRED TO BROWN'S STATEMENTS AT A DEMOCRATIC PARTY FUNCTION IN SALT LAKE, IN WHICH BROWN WAS QUOTED AS CALLING THE JOHN BIRCH MEMBERS "RACISTS, WARMONGERS AND APOSTLES OF NON-THINK."

"GOVERNOR BROWN FULL-WELL KNOWS THESE STATEMENTS ARE FALSE," RUSSELOT SAID. "APPARENTLY HE HAS NOT READ A REPORT RELEASED BY THE DEMOCRAT (SIC) CONTROLLED CALIFORNIA STATE SENATE FACT FINDING COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES WHICH CLEARLY STATES THAT THE SOCIETY IS NONE OF THOSE WHICH THE GOVERNOR PERSISTS IN CALLING IT. "THE REPORT DESCRIBES THE SOCIETY AS A FUNDAMENTALIST, AMERICAN ORGANIZATION."

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UPI-206

(DEMOCRATS)

SALT LAKE CITY--CALIFORNIA GOV. EDMUND G. BROWN TONIGHT ASKED WESTERN DEMOCRATS TO "TAKE OFF THE GLOVES" AND FORCE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TO COME TO TERMS WITH THE "RADICAL RIGHT."

HE SPOKE AT A DINNER SESSION OF THE 13-STATE WESTERN DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE, ALTERNATELY ATTACKING THE GOP AND PRAISING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

BROWN SAID THEREPUBLICANS CAN'T "PAY LIP SERVICE TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN, WHILE THEY EMBRACE RABBLE-ROUSING BIRCHERS WHO WOULD LEAVE THE FATE OF AMERICAN NEGROES IN THE TENDER HANDS OF (ALABAMA GOV. GEORGE WALLACE).

"THEY CAN'T PREACH LAW AND ORDER WHILE THEY SWING INTO LINE BESIDE THOSE WHO CALL FOR THE IMPEACHMENT OF (CHIEF JUSTICE) EARL WARREN--AND THOSE WHO CRY 'BOMB CUBA NO.'"

THE CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR SAID REPUBLICANS NEED TO DRAW A "CLEAR LINE BETWEEN THE GOALS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND THE OBJECTIVES OF ROBERT WELCH." WELCH HEADS THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY.

"I CALL ON DEMOCRATS TO GET IN THE FIGHT TO SHOW THE BIRCHERS FOR WHAT THEY ARE--RACISTS, WARMONGERS, HATEMONGERS AND POSTLES OF NONTHINK," BROWN TOLD THE DEMOCRATS.

EARLIER, THE CONFERENCE ERUPTED INTO DISPUTE BETWEEN THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION'S FARM CHIEF AND THE LEADER OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS UNION.

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 ... D. Roosevelt inau- ... President's sleep? True he's a
 ... the New Deal; or ... frugal sleeper. True he's
 ... John F. Kennedy debating ... sometimes awakes at night,
 ... the Day of Pigs ... with cables from Viet-Nam,
 ... A committee has been ... anyway. But imagine having
 ... appointed to consider Miss ... the voice of John F. Kennedy
 ... sound-and-light ... discussing outside coffee and
 ... for the White ... interrupting your evening, or
 ... for the Lee Mansion ... the sonorous voice of F.D.R.
 ... for the Capitol. ... addressing "my friends." The
 ... the President ... later might be disagree-
 ... He never, neither Miss ... looking. But if LBJ had to
 ... Hattie nor the committee ... listen to the nasal twang of
 ... have considered the ... Calvin Coolidge it would!
 ... consequences to President ... drive him back to Texas.
 ... Again, what does "sound
 ... and light" do to the Pres-
 ... instance, ... dent's last shaking pro-
 ... He has set such an ... gram? He is a very hope-
 ... example of turning our lights ... able gentleman. He is
 ... that Oliver Robert Wagner of ... tempted by the crowds out-
 ... New York is emulating him, ... side the White House fence.
 ... and expects to save \$2600 a ... The huge throng waiting ev-
 ... month on the Manhattan ... ery evening to see the lights
 ... light bill. Even I have been ... on Harry Truman's "back
 ... to get the electricity ... porch" and hear the voice of
 ... to turn off a ... Abe Lincoln rehearsing his
 ... of few lights in our home. ... education of tourists is im-
 ... White House while lights; ... portant. The tourist business
 ... the beautiful build-White House ... is important. But supply some
 ... a loud-speaker tells; ...
 ... the story of John Adams, the ...

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

ORIGINAL FILED IN

66 JAN 1965

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SEPT. 1975

consideration must be given to the President's light tan, his sore hand, and his sleep.

Merry-Go-Round

One of the most accurate pollsters used by President Johnson, Oliver Quayle, has made a survey of the United Steelworkers line-up in the election battle between President Dave McDonald and Secretary J. W. Abel. It shows McDonald leading with a substantial margin of 58 per cent. Abel has only 41 per cent, with 1 per cent undecided. The poll, a thorough one, included locals in basic steel, aluminum, nonferrous metals and miscellaneous industries. . . . California Republicans having elected actor George Murphy to the U.S. Senate, now are talking about running Ronald Reagan, right wing General Electric TV commentator, for governor against Pat Brown. If so, Pat's slogan will be: "One movie actor is enough." —The slogan that hurt Pierre Salinger most in the California Senate race was coined after Bobby Kennedy had entered the race for the Senate in New York. The slogan was: "Vote for the candidate of your choice in the state of his choice."

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Drew Pearson will report on how bigotry affects Christmas in Mississippi over Radio WTOP at 6:40 tonight.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

UPI-25C

(PEARSON)

LOS ANGELES--GEORGE CHRISTOPHER, REPUBLICAN GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE, SUED DREW PEARSON FOR \$6 MILLION YESTERDAY, CLAIMING THE COLUMNIST'S EARLIER LIBEL SUIT AGAINST HIM WAS A "SMEAR PLOTTED AND INSPIRED" BY GOV. EDMUND G. (PAT) BROWN.

PEARSON SUED CHRISTOPHER, THE FORMER MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO, FOR \$2,625,000 LAST MONDAY. PEARSON SUED FOR "LIBEL" AND CLAIMED "INTERFERENCE WITH BUSINESS RELATIONSHIPS."

IN HIS CROSS-COMPLAINT, CHRISTOPHER CHARGED THAT PEARSON'S STATEMENTS WERE "UNQUESTIONABLY MOTIVATED BY PAT BROWN" AND THAT THE COLUMNIST'S SUIT WAS "INTENDED TO PREVENT MY NOMINATION, AS EVERY POLL SHOWS THAT I AM THE ONLY REPUBLICAN WHO CAN DEFEAT EVERY DEMOCRATIC PARTY NOMINEE, INCLUDING THE INCUMBENT GOVERNOR."

BROWN CAMPAIGN AIDES MEANTIME DISCLOSED THAT DEMOCRATIC INVESTIGATORS HAVE BEEN LOOKING INTO THE PERSONAL AND POLITICAL LIFE OF CHRISTOPHER AND TWO OTHER BROWN OPPONENTS IN THE JUNE 7 PRIMARY, RONALD REAGAN AND SAMUEL YORTY, MAYOR OF LOS ANGELES.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. MOHR

DATE: 7/31/58

FROM :

SUBJECT: TIME MAGAZINE

Tolson ✓
Boardman ✓
Belmont ✓
Mohr ✓
Nease ✓
Parsons ✓
Rosen ✓
Tamm ✓
Trotter ✓
Clayton ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Holloman ✓
Gandy ✓

I received today a copy of a letter that Stanley R. Schrotel, Chief of Police at Cincinnati, wrote to Pat Brown, Attorney General of California dated July 28, 1958. b7C

Mr. Schrotel takes issue with the Attorney General for his use of the word "unjustifiably" in their annual report in commenting upon the use by the FBI of 1950 census figures. Recd M.M. 6221-1B

Enclosure

AEL:fmb
(3)

We certainly led with
our "hins" in using
1950 census figures.

ENCLOSURE

REC-91

EX-101

53 AUG 14 1958

SENT DIRECTOR
8-1-58

REC-91

RECEIVED

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1 auto copy
8-12-58

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July 28, 1958

①
The Honorable Edmund G. Brown
Attorney General
State of California
600 State Building
San Francisco 2, California

Dear Mr. Brown:

In reviewing your publication, "Crime in California - 1957", I have observed your statement on page 13 concerning the use by the FBI in the Uniform Crime Reports of 1950 census figures in calculating crime rates, and that this places California in an unjustifiably unfavorable light. There can be little question that the use of 1950 census figures places California in an unfavorable light, although this may not be said for all states, but I take strong exception to your characterization of that procedure as unjustified.

In the latest Uniform Crime Reports the crime rates tables are clearly noted for all to see that the 1950 census figures were used and the reasons for their use is nationally compiled figures, as well as cautionary comments as to their value, are presented on page 91.

It does seem to me that before charging in your publication that the FBI procedure was without justification you would have communicated your suggestions to the International Association of Chiefs of Police, or the FBI.

Very truly yours,

Stanley E. Schrotel
STANLEY E. SCHROTEL, Chairman
Committee on Uniform Crime
Reporting
International Association of
Chiefs of Police

SES:2

*Handwritten copy
8-12-58*

ENCLOSURE

ND G. BROWN
ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATE OF CALIFORNIA



WILLIAM
Chief Deputy

T. A. W
Chief Assistant
Division

HAROLD
Deputy
Division
Criminal Law on

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of the Attorney General

STATE BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO
HENRY A. DIETZ, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

July 31, 1958

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

May I thank you for your letter on our 1957 Report on Crime Statistics in California, and the copy of the letter to the Time Magazine on its interpretation of your statistics in the FBI Uniform Crime Report.

You may note in The Examiner story on our report that this office is not quoted as giving out the figure of 35 per cent, but that the statement is used unquoted at the end of paragraph 4 without the source being qualified.

The heading of The Examiner story was a matter of editorial selection within the newspaper office, and was picked for the "lead" from a paragraph on the second page of our release. (Enclosed)

In the matter of the 35 per cent mentioned by The Examiner, this might have been a conservative estimate based on a May 12 statement by Senator Knowland of California before the United Press editors in convention in Ojai. The Los Angeles Times quotes the Senator as saying that FBI statistics show an increase crime rate of 77 per cent in California from 1950 to 1957. Of course, for this increase I am blamed. As a chief law enforcement officer yourself, I believe that such a statement is as unfair as if you were held responsible for the national crime increase. (Copy enclosed) The San Francisco Call-Bulletin also quotes the figure of 77 per cent, as did most California newspapers. (Copy enclosed)

REC-55

THREE

44

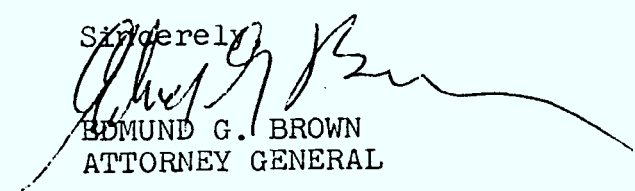
Honorable J. Edgar Hoover

2.

You may wish to clarify the quoted figures of the Senator, in view of his statement in the Call-Bulletin that he got the figures from the FBI.

I will endeavor to bring to public attention this discrepancy in crime statistics, to the end that such errors are not, through repetition, given the semblance of facts.

Sincerely,



EDMUND G. BROWN
ATTORNEY GENERAL

EGB:MC
Encs.

The rates are based on the number of occurrences for each 100,000 persons in the State based on the 1957 population.

Exception is taken in the report to the figures of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its Uniform Crime Reports in using the decennial United States Census. This presents California's crime in "an unjustifiable unfavorable light as the State is one-third greater in population over 1957 than it was in 1950."

California's 1957 population, on estimates of the State Department of Finance, was 14,160,000.

The seven major crimes in 1957 in comparison with 1956 are listed as follows:

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total	165,250	194,038
Willful homicide	474	497
Robbery	10,182	11,582
Assault	13,620	15,349
Burglary	84,771	101,060
Theft, except auto	15,384	17,767
Auto theft	38,530	45,178
Forcible rape	2,289	2,605

These seven major crimes show an increase of 12.8 per cent in 1957 over 1956.

Arrests for adult felony are up 10.6 per cent.

Felony complaints increased 11.6 per cent.

Number of defendants prosecuted rose 13.7 per cent.

"This means that serious crime has increased in California between 10 per cent and 13 per cent faster than the rise in population," says the report to the Attorney General.

Rises in rates are general in all counties, but San Francisco and Alameda Counties are listed as still relatively low, with the average for the Bay Area and seven other counties being 7.1 per cent.

Los Angeles County had a rise of 14.9, and nine other Southern California counties had an average of 17.8 per cent.

It is pointed out that the increase in population from 1950 to 1957 is estimated at 54.6 per cent in the nine Southern

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESS

FOR RELEASE: JULY 16, 1958

The number of major criminal matters handled by law enforcement agencies and courts in California rose 12.8% during 1957, Attorney General Edmund G. Brown reported today in a summary entitled "Crime in California, 1957."

"The data, compiled by the Bureau of Criminal Statistics in my Department, are the result of the best criminal reporting system in the country. It is a compilation in which dedicated civil servants of the State Department of Justice and local police agencies in California are working together as equal partners.

"A large part of the statistical increase in crime is due to better reporting, better procedures for obtaining data, and better law enforcement methods.

"But beyond those factors, there is still an underlying increase in unlawful conduct in our communities. That increase is one of the disturbing symptoms of our times both in California and across the nation.

"For that problem, the blame can no more be put on law enforcement officials, sheriffs, and district attorneys than placing blame for a rising divorce rate," Brown said.

Comparison of the California situation with that reported by the FBI for the entire country, shows that while police and criminal court work in California rose 10 to 13% faster than the State's population increase, crime last year rose four times faster than the population increase for the nation as a whole.

The information on California's crime trends was based on four separate series of data:

1. Seven major felony offenses;
2. The number of adults arrested and booked on all felony charges;
3. The number of adults arrested who have appeared in court on felony complaints;

Ten Sacramento Valley counties increased 14.9 per cent in crime, with seven San Joaquin Valley counties showing a 3.5 per cent rise.

In adult felony arrests there was a total of 75,802 (18 years of age and over), for a rate of 535.3 persons per 100,000 population. Highest increase in arrests was for forgery, with 19.3 per cent. Numerically, burglary in 1957 accounted for the highest number of arrests: 16,509, followed by narcotics arrests of 10,353, and checks 9,120.

There was an increase in the number of felony complaints, with burglary complaints up 16.5 per cent, grand theft 16.7, auto theft 16.8, checks 17.8.

In 1957 there were 23,969 defendants filed on in superior court on felony charges, compared with 20,252 in 1956. All offenses brought to court showed rate increase, with the exception of homicide which had a 7.2 decrease (1956 - 494; 1957 - 477).

The Crime in California Report, 1957, was compiled by the staff of Ronald H. Beattie, Chief of the Bureau of Criminal Statistics, and has been sent to all peace officers and press media.

Brown Rips Knowland

... And Vice Versa

San Francisco Call-Bulletin

By JACK S. McDOWELL
Call-Bulletin Political Editor

OJAI, May 12 — The two men who are fighting to become California's next governor went back to their own camps today after throwing political jabs and punches at each other in their only face-to-face battle of the primary election campaign.

It was a heavyweight bout. Republican Bill Knowland and Democrat Pat Brown are big men — in their parties, in the public offices they held, and in physical size. Both have big, strong voices.

They squared off and had at it in the Ojai Valley Inn this week end while nearly 250 southern California newspaper editors, their wives and opposing campaign officials watched from ringside.

There was no official scoring. Informally, the spectators consensus seemed to be that both candidates drew blood. Neither scored a knockout, but it ended in a draw.

Knowland and Attorney General Brown debated for the first time in a public hearing.

Knowland asked questions of the audience.

Knowland asked a question of the audience. He asked a question of the audience. He asked a question of the audience. He asked a question of the audience. He asked a question of the audience.

Knowland said it is a great tragedy that this era of good feeling between labor and management in our state could be shattered by belittling accusations and shabby political maneuvering.

Knowland turned to Brown and said statistics of California's growth then he shot this straight at Brown. "One statistic of growth in which Californians will not take pride is the fact Califor-



FAT BROWN (LEFT) AND WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND

Calm Before The Storm

Associated Press Wirephoto

the question period. Brown said he didn't know where the senator got his statistics, that crime is up in all states and he didn't feel any criticism of law enforcement was justified.

"I got the figures from the FBI and I believe they're accurate," Knowland retorted.

"They're not as good as ours," Brown shot back. He also said he might call attention to the conditions that existed in California under the Republican attorney general's rule.

Knowland said he would bring a question to the audience. He asked a question of the audience. He asked a question of the audience. He asked a question of the audience. He asked a question of the audience.

Brown said he would bring a question to the audience. He asked a question of the audience. He asked a question of the audience. He asked a question of the audience. He asked a question of the audience.

Question: Has Knowland's advocacy of a right-to-work law fostered the labor-management situation in California?

Yes, Knowland replied. "It would attract additional industry to the state."

Brown interjected.

big farmers because they're supporting right-to-work. I will oppose that, too."

Knowland and Brown agreed on most "union democracy" proposals to protect the rights of rank and file members.

The critical difference between the senator and the attorney general is on the right-to-work law. Brown said it is essential for work. Even though it is essential for work, it is essential for work.

I have not advocated a national right-to-work law. Knowland shot back. The attorney general is right. Taft did not favor a national right-to-work law. Senator Taft was in favor of the legislation in the Taft-Hartley act, providing that the courts could decide this for themselves.

BROWN said he would bring a question to the audience. He asked a question of the audience. He asked a question of the audience. He asked a question of the audience. He asked a question of the audience.

KNOWLAND said he would bring a question to the audience. He asked a question of the audience. He asked a question of the audience. He asked a question of the audience. He asked a question of the audience.

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Senator
D.C.
Calif.

Calif.

William F. Knowland

The Report

Crime, Brown Says

Major crime rose 12.8 per cent in California during 1957, Attorney General Edmund G. Brown reported yesterday in taking exception to the FBI's higher crime statistics for the State.

Brown, noting a general increase in all counties, said San Francisco and Alameda Counties had "relatively low" overall crime rates.

San Francisco's increase was 5.9 per cent and Alameda County's was 11.9 per cent, Brown said.

OBJECTIVITY HIT

He charged that the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports on California presented California crime in an "unfairly unfavorable light." The FBI set the figures "high per cent."

The FBI in basing the number of crime occurrences for each 100,000 persons in the State "did so on California's population figures under the 1950 census," Brown said.

He said his statistics were based on the population as of 1957. And the State's population was one-third greater in 1957 than in 1950, Brown declared.

A large part of the (California) statistical increase in crime is due to better reporting, better procedures for obtaining data, and better law enforcement methods," he continued.

But, beyond these factors, there is still an underlying increase in criminal activity in California.

The increase in crime in California during 1957 compared to 1956, showing a 12.8 per cent increase.

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The increase in crime in California during 1957 compared to 1956, showing a 12.8 per cent increase.

Noting that arrests for adult felonies were up 10.8 per cent, felony complaints increased 6 per cent, and the number of

increased from 80 per cent to 69 per cent.

Regarding juveniles, 238,376 arrests were reported in California last year. Burglary and theft accounted for over three quarters of all juvenile violation arrests.

Brown noted that the lowest rate of juvenile arrests was shown for Santa Barbara County, which ranked much higher in arrests classified under "juvenile delinquency," Brown said.

San Francisco County was reported to have the lowest rate of juvenile arrests, but for violent crimes, San Francisco County was reported to have the highest rate.

Meanwhile, San Francisco County yesterday, J. Edgar Hoover, chairman of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said that the increase in crime in California during 1957 compared to 1956, showing a 12.8 per cent increase.

The increase in crime in California during 1957 compared to 1956, showing a 12.8 per cent increase.

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SAN FRANCISCO

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Knowland Flays Brown Performance in Office

BY THE WATCHMAN in urging those Democrats U.S. Sen. Knowland yesterday fired a broadside at his Democratic opponent for Governor, Atty. Gen. Brown, for his "grave failure" to meet his responsibilities as chief law enforcement officer of the State.

In a statement issued from his Southern California campaign headquarters, Knowland called attention to Brown's recent proposal that a crime committee be created to advise the governor on crime patterns in California.

Senator's Charge

"This much belated recognition of the alarming crime increase in the State," Knowland declared, "reveals the grave failure of the Attorney General to meet his responsibilities. He has been charged with during the last eight years."

Citing statistics of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Knowland said that California's crime rate had increased 50 per cent in the last eight years.

in urging those Democrats who voted for me to now give you their support.

Trenham Plans Two Talks Here Today

Bradford Trenham, Republican candidate for State Senator, has scheduled two talks in Los Angeles County today.

He will address the Republican Home Guard in Washington, D. C., at 10:30 a. m. and the Los Angeles County Republican Association at 8:00 p. m.

Republicans Landed on Alaska

Senators from Alaska landed on the state today. They are expected to meet with the governor and other officials.

The Democratic Party of the State of California, the State of California, the City of San Francisco, and the County of San Francisco, all of which are proud to welcome our sister State, know the nation will benefit from the economic, military and

62-76249-441

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: August 6, 1958

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING - CALIFORNIA

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Nease	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Under date of July 21, 1958, the Director wrote a letter to Attorney General Edmund G. Brown of California as a result of an article which appeared in the San Francisco Examiner of July 16, 1958, captioned, "FBI Crime Report Unfair, Brown Says." A tickler copy of our memorandum dated July 18 and the letter to Brown are enclosed. Our letter to Attorney General Brown was also based on a letter to the editor of Time Magazine by Bern M. Jacobson of the Law Enforcement Section of the Attorney General's Office, which letter Chief William H. Parker of the Los Angeles Police Department made public. Jacobson took issue with Time Magazine and was critical of our uniform crime reporting program as well as law enforcement agencies outside of California. We sent a cursory letter to Jacobson enclosing a copy of the Director's letter to Time Magazine and Jacobson sent in a bare acknowledgement.

There is enclosed a communication from Attorney General Brown dated July 31, 1958, in answer to the Director's letter to him of July 21, 1958. Brown's letter indicates he knows little about crime reporting or he is deliberately attempting to distort the issue. He cites the fact that Senator Knowland has been quoted in California papers as saying that FBI statistics show an increased crime rate of 77% in California from 1950 to 1957. He then says, "Of course for this increase I am blamed. As a chief law enforcement officer yourself, I believe that such a statement is as unfair as if you are held responsible for the national crime increase." Brown enclosed a copy of his press release dated July 16, 1958, which precipitated the headline story in the San Francisco Examiner to the effect that "FBI Crime Reporting Unfair." He also encloses copies of three newspaper clippings.

On page 2 of his letter, Brown states, "You may wish to clarify the quoted figures of the Senator (Knowland), in view of his statement in the Call-Bulletin that he got the figures from the FBI." REC- 59 62-701-145

b7C [redacted] and I strongly feel that we should not allow this statement of Brown's to go unchallenged. We feel that the attached letter should go forward to Brown, which clearly and simply cites the facts and leaves the only source that Brown can attack, law enforcement agencies in California.

SENT DIRECTOR
FOR APPROVAL
8 C- 58

Enclosures

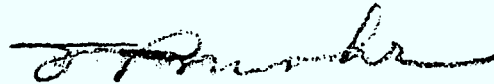
JPM:akc (4) 1 - Mr. Nease

1 [redacted] b7C

Memo to Mr. Tolson
Re: Uniform Crime Reporting - California

RECOMMENDATION:

I recommend the attached letter go forward to Attorney General
Brown.



REC- 59

August 7, 1958

Honorable Edmund G. Brown
Attorney General
State of California
800 State Building
San Francisco 2, California

My dear Mr. Attorney General:

I received your letter of July 31, 1958, concerning crime in California. In your letter you seem to question the accuracy of the data which has appeared in the press in California concerning the comparison of crime in 1957 with that of 1950.

So that you will understand how the figure of 77 per cent was derived, a computation was made of the total number of crimes reported to us in 1950 by cities in California and that figure compared with the total crimes reported by the same cities in 1957. This reflected a 76.7 per cent increase. The data which was used in computing this percentage was submitted to this Bureau by law enforcement agencies in California. Consequently, the per cent change indicated is based not upon any FBI data but is based entirely upon data submitted by California law enforcement agencies. I am not unmindful of the fact that population estimates of the U. S. Census Bureau reflect that there was a population increase in California from 1950 to 1957 of 32 per cent.

Since receiving your letter we have reviewed your publication, "Crime in California, 1957" and compared the figures therein relating to felony crimes reported to your Bureau with similar data presented in your first publication for 1952 and this reflects an increase of approximately 70 per cent for this five-year period.

I hope that the foregoing clarifies our position for you and assures you of the accuracy of the data which has been compiled from statistics submitted by California law enforcement agencies.

Sincerely yours,

57 AUG 27 1958
3-2-58

Tolson	1 - SAC, San Francisco (Enclosures-5)
Belmont	1 - SAC, Los Angeles (Enclosures-5)
Mohr	1 - SAC, San Diego (Enclosures-5)
Nease	1 - Mr. Nease (sent direct)
Parsons	1 - [redacted] (sent direct)
Rosen	
Tamm	
Trotter	
W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Holloman	
Gandy	

JPM:akc
(8) MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

John Edgar Hoover
Director

SENT DIRECTOR
FOR APPROVAL
8-6-58

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EDMUND G. BROWN
ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATE OF CALIFORNIA



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of the Attorney General

STATE BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO
HENRY A. DIETZ, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

WILLIAM V. O'CONNOR
Chief Deputy Attorney General

T. A. WESTPHAL, JR.
Chief Assistant Attorney General
Division of Civil Law

HAROLD G. ROBINSON
Deputy Director
Division of
Criminal Law and Enforcement

August 15, 1958

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Del Charro Hotel
La Jolla, California

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed find copy of letter sent to Stanley Schrotel in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Ronald Beattie, Chief of the Bureau of Criminal Statistics, Department of Justice, I believe makes very clear our position. If there is anything you can do to resolve the situation, I am sure it will be appreciated by all law enforcement officers in this state.

Sincerely


EDMUND G. BROWN, Attorney General

ENCLOSURE

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REC PEH

~~CRIME REC.~~

ENCLOSURE

1 ENCLOSURE

*Memo to Tolson
8/26/58 Cal. Inst.*

STATE OF CALIFORNIA



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of the Attorney General

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS

RONALD W. MARTIN, Chief
August 13, 1958

WILLIAM F. L. ...
Chief Deputy Attorney General
THOMAS W. MARTIN
Chief Assistant Attorney General
Division of
Criminal Law and Enforcement

Mr. Stanley A. Schrotel, Director
Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting
International Association of Chiefs of Police
Department of Safety, Division of Police
Cincinnati 16, Ohio

Dear Chief Schrotel:

Your letter of July 28 directed to Attorney General Ronald G. Brown
was acknowledged by him and referred to me for reply.

I am sure that we are in complete agreement with your state-
ment that none of us feel there is any intent on the part of the publication,
Uniform Crime Reports, to place California in any unfavorable
light. The particular statement you referred to in your letter
may give the impression in 1957 that California had a higher crime
rate than other states. This is an incorrect impression. In 1956,
California had a crime rate of 10.0 per 100 population, which was
the same as the national average.

The Uniform Crime Reports are published annually by the
FBI and are based on data furnished by the states.

The Uniform Crime Reports are published annually by the
FBI and are based on data furnished by the states.

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FBI and are based on data furnished by the states.

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This is the only point we attempted to make, and this general
criticism, I am sure, has been brought to the attention of your Committee
more than once during the past several years. It is one firmly held by many
chiefs of police in the State of California, and by others who would like to