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released by the U.S. Government & Military.

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June 11, 2019

MR. JOHN GREENEWALD, JR.
SUITE 1203
27305 WEST LIVE OAK ROAD
CASTAIC, CA 91384

FOIPA Request No.: 1406269-000
Subject: American Psychological Association

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

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

Section 552		Section 552a	
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(1)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(A)	<input type="checkbox"/> (d)(5)	
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(2)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(B)	<input type="checkbox"/> (j)(2)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(3)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(C)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(1)	
<u>Federal Rules of Criminal</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(D)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(2)	
<u>Procedure, Rule 6(e)</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(E)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(3)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(F)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(4)	
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(4)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(8)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(5)	
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(5)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(9)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(6)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(6)		<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(7)	

10 pages were reviewed and 10 pages are being released.

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

- Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning, other Government Agency (ies) [OGA].
- This information has been referred to the OGA(s) for review and direct response to you.
- We are consulting with another agency. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is completed.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. The **“Standard Responses to Requests”** section of the Addendum applies to all requests. If the subject of your request is a person, the **“Standard Responses to Requests for Individuals”** section also applies. The **“General Information”** section includes useful information about FBI records.

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

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

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

See additional information which follows.

Sincerely,



David M. Hardy

Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Information Management Division

The enclosed documents represent the final release of information responsive to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request.

This material is being provided to you at no charge.

Enclosed are 4 cross-references which are identifiable with the subject of your request. Cross-references are defined as mentions of the subject of your request in files to other individuals, organizations, events, or activities. In processing the cross-references, the pages considered for possible release included only those pages which mention the subject of your request and any additional pages showing the context in which the subject of your request was mentioned. The cross-reference pages were processed pursuant to the provisions of the FOIA and are being released to you in redacted form.

For your additional information, a record that may be responsive to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request has been transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). You may desire to direct a request to NARA, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740-6001. Please reference the file number 100-HQ-401777, 100-SD-14742, 100-HQ-3 Sub 65 Serial 81, 100-WF-27838, 100-HQ-41195 Serial 68, 100-HQ-379793 Serial 1, 94-HQ-8-1003-A, and 100-HQ-342704 Serial 2.

Enclosures

FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter, the FBI FOIPA Addendum includes information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. If you submitted a request regarding yourself or another person, Part 2 includes additional standard responses that apply to requests for individuals. If you have questions regarding the standard responses in Parts 1 or 2, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under “Contact Us.” Previously mentioned appeal and dispute resolution services are also available. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful.

Part 1: Standard Responses to All Requests: See Below for all Requests

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). See 5 U.S.C. § 552(c) (2006 & Supp. IV (2010)). FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the fbi.gov website.
- (ii) **National Security/Intelligence Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of national security and foreign intelligence records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1) and (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) as applicable to requests for records about individuals [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2); 50 U.S.C. § 3024(i)(1)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3); 50 USC § 3024(i)(1). This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that national security or foreign intelligence records do or do not exist.

Part 2: Standard Responses to Requests for Individuals: See Below for all Requests for Individuals

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual’s name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records for Incarcerated Individuals.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any incarcerated individual pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(E) and (b)(7)(F) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F), and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching those systems or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. Most requests are satisfied by searching the Central Record System (CRS), an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled and maintained by the FBI in the course of fulfilling its dual law enforcement and intelligence mission as well as the performance of agency administrative and personnel functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization and encompasses the records of FBI Headquarters (“FBIHQ”), FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (“Legats”) worldwide. A CRS search includes Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records.
- (ii) **FBI Records**
Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Requests for Criminal History Records or “Rap Sheets.”** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks –often referred to as a criminal history record or “rap sheets.” These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative “FBI file.” An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks. Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at www.edo.cjis.gov. For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.
- (iv) **The National Name Check Program (NNCP).** The mission of NNCP is to analyze and report information in response to name check requests received from federal agencies, for the purpose of protecting the United States from foreign and domestic threats to national security. Please be advised that this is a service provided to other federal agencies. Private citizens cannot request a name check.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

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

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

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

Memorandum



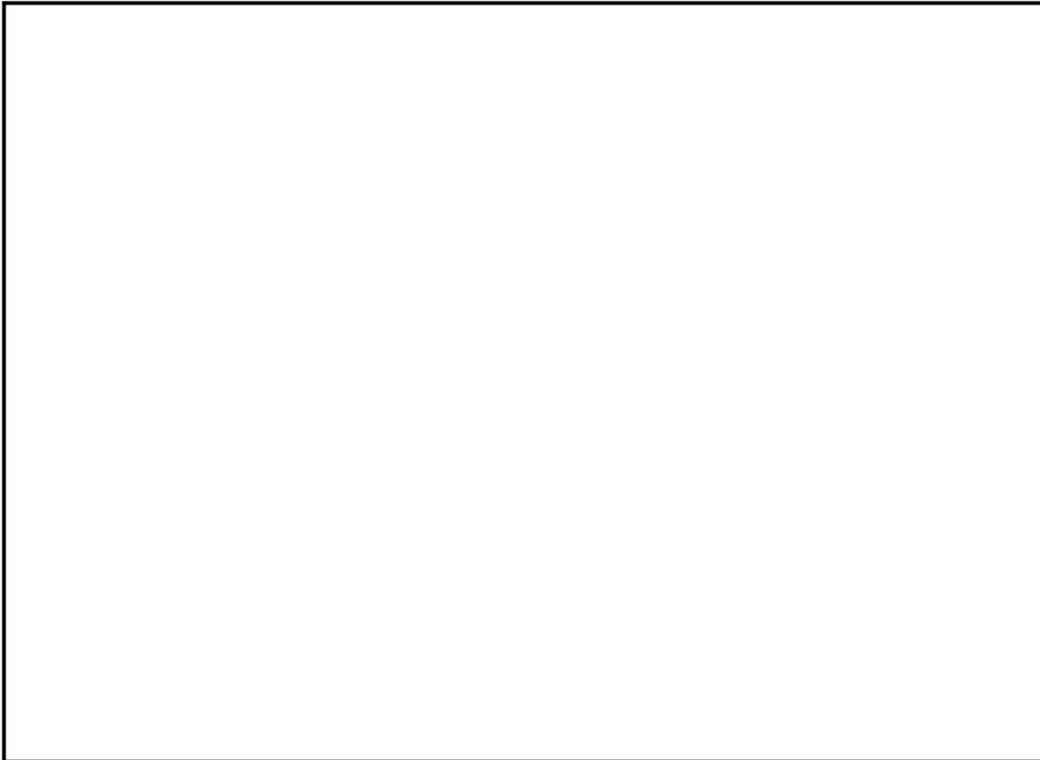
To : SAC (46A-6985 Sub G) (SQ #6) (P) Date 3/14/90

From : SA [redacted]

b6
b7C

Subject : WILLIAM H. GRAY, III
UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE,
2ND DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE;
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT;
OO: PHILADELPHIA

On 3/7/90, Federal Grand Jury (FGJ) subpoenas which were issued by the Clerk of Courts, United States District Court (USDC), Eastern District of Pennsylvania (EDPA), were mailed with the prior consent of the individual addresses to the following organizations:



b3

In addition to the above, a FGJ subpoena was issued for the [redacted] This subpoena was forwarded by airtel on 3/7/90 to San Francisco Division for personal service.

b3
b6
b7C

On 3/14/90, AUSA [redacted] furnished another [redacted] subpoenas, which were issued by the Clerk of Courts on 3/13/90 with a return/appearance date of 3/29/90. Copies of these [redacted] subpoenas are attached to this memorandum. FAC 3/14/90
2- 46A-6985 Sub G

FAC: pac
[Signature]

-1*-

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
46A-6985 Sub G-37	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	
Wetzel <i>[Signature]</i>	
Wentz <i>[Signature]</i>	



HOTEL TRAYMORE

ATLANTIC CITY, N J

letter have coffee &
look into this.

RECORDED

SEP 23 1935

80-5-47

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SEP 19 1935 A.M.

U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LAB

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
September 7, 1935.

Mr. Edwards:

Mr. Hoover asks that Mr. Coffey look into the matter referred to in the attached newspaper clipping.

hwg

(Dr. V. W. Lyon reports results of 100 tests made on juvenile suspects - with lie detector.)

RECORDED

SEP 23 1935

80-5-47	
FILED	SEP 19 1935
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
LAB	S.P.C.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

EPC:ON

September 9, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. EDWARDS.

Re: Experiences with Lie-Detector
by Dr. Verne W. Lyon.

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Baughman	✓
Chief Clerk	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Edwards	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Foxworth	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Joseph	✓
Mr. Keith	✓
Mr. Lester	✓
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Schafelt	✓
Mr. Schilder	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

The Director transmitted the attached newspaper clipping from the Atlantic City Evening Union for Thursday, September 5, 1935, concerning the address before the American Psychological Association at Ann Arbor, Michigan, by Dr. Verne W. Lyon of Chicago. There is also attached another clipping on this address from the New York Sun.

Reporting upon 100 cases in which the Lie-Detector was used on juvenile suspects charged with criminal offenses, Dr. Lyon reaches the conclusion that the "Lie-Detector detects not lies but only painful complexes". In substance Dr. Lyon's experiments indicate that the mechanical Lie-Detector is an indicator of emotional disturbances. Particularly interesting is the quotation from Dr. Lyon's address as follows: "The technique is not infallible and it may never be accurate enough to warrant court room use, but as a means of interrogating suspects and selecting them accurately. It is of particular value in preliminary investigations, where it may help eliminate some individuals. When these limitations are kept in mind and tests properly conducted no harm will be done and much good may accrue".

Our experience so far with the Lie-Detector follows very closely the findings reported by Dr. Lyon. I had not previously heard of Dr. Lyon in connection with this work. His address in Chicago is not given in the newspaper clipping. I am writing the Chicago office herewith requesting that Dr. Lyon be interviewed and that any published material on his tests be obtained and submitted to the Bureau. Following the report by the Chicago office consideration can be given to the desirability of any further contact or collaboration with Dr. Lyon.

Respectfully,

E. P. Coffey
E. P. Coffey.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

SEP 23 1935

80-5-47
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 SEP 19 1935 A.M.
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 NATHAN
 TOLSON
 CLEGG
 EDWARDS
 SCHAFELT
 Tamm
 FAMES
 MOHR
 IDENT UNIT

20
msb

Handwritten notes and initials

80-5-47

POKER FACE IS EASIEST VICTIM

Dr. V. W. Lyon Reports Results of 100 Tests Made on Juvenile Suspects

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 5 (AP). The lie detector detects not lies, but only "painful complexes." The poker face is its easiest victim.

These and other inside workings of the new robot were given to the American Psychological Association here by Dr. Verne W. Lyon, of Chicago. He reported on 100 cases where the detector was used on real suspects, all juveniles.

"Did you steal a car," revealed one "painful complex."

The word car reminded the boy that he once put four gallons of gas into his dad's tank when he had received money for five.

To another boy on a similar question, it was the word "steal" that set off an unsuspected painful complex. It reminded him of something he had never told, that he once stole a quarter from his mother.

Complexes Easy to Find

The complexes are easy to find. Their meaning is often obscure. In the Chicago cases many were cleared by telling the boys and girls that their answers showed something wrong, and giving them a chance to explain why hearts bounded and breathing speeded up.

Afterward reruns were made. If the suspect had told the truth about his complex, it usually disappeared. If he was stalling, it was still there.

Other complications indicating something besides guilt were the fears of the innocent, anger, nervousness, bad hearts and recidivism.

Recidivism was the most interesting. It is the name of the habitual offender, with the police record, the one apt to have the poker face. Dr. Lyon said that the poker faced person is the easiest of all to catch on the lie detector.

His outward feelings are so well concealed that they have to break loose inside. Poker faced adults are just as tumultuous inside as the juveniles.

Of the 100 cases all but 20 showed indications of guilt on the lie detector, but only 33 confessed. Forty-seven stood pat despite the detector. Of the 20 whose lie detector records indicated innocence, Dr. Lyon said the police were able to prove positive innocence for seven.

The lie detector record varies for each person, so that Dr. Lyon said "each record is almost a personality

ATLANTIC CITY EVENING UNION

September 5, 1935.

80-5-47

Poker Face Loses Its Spell

New Lie Detector Calls the Turn Both as to Lies and to Painful Complexes.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 5 (A. P.).—The lie detector detects not lies, but only "painful complexes." The poker face is its easiest victim.

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Only 33 Confessed.

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The lie detector record varies for each person, so that Dr. Lyon said "Each record is almost a personality in itself."

The interpretation is not, as generally supposed, a case of reading big jumps. Nearly every change shows

Under questioning, these normal changes may deviate slightly. The deviations suggest either guilt or innocence.

"The technique," said Dr. Lyon, "is not infallible, and it may never be accurate enough to warrant court room use, but as a means of interrogating suspects and selecting them accurately, it is of particular value in preliminary investigations, where it may help eliminate some individuals. When these limitations are kept in mind and tests properly conducted no harm will be done and much good may accrue."

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

NEW YORK SUN
Forwarded by New York Office

SEP 5 1935

80-5-47

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Post Office Box 812,
Chicago, Illinois.

September 18, 1935

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir,

Reference is made to your letter dated September 10, 1935, requesting this Office to interview Dr. Verne W. Lyon of Chicago, a psychologist, who read a paper before the American Psychological Association Convention at Ann Arbor, Michigan, concerning his experience with 100 test cases on juvenile suspects, using the Lie-Detector.

In this connection I wish to invite the Bureau's attention to its letter of August 17, 1935, directed to Verne W. Lyon at 5315 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, instructing that individual to call at the Chicago Office for interview with respect to his application for a position in the Bureau's Technical Laboratory, and my letter of August 23, 1935 to you reflects the results of this interview. Please be advised that Applicant Lyon is the same individual you refer to in your letter of September 10, 1935, as Dr. Verne W. Lyon, and is employed as a psychologist by the Institute for Juvenile Research, a state institute, with offices at 907 South Linden Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Special Agent B. E. Sackett of this Office again interviewed Dr. Lyon with respect to the Lie-Detector and obtained from him a copy of the Doctor's paper delivered before the American Psychological Association Convention at Ann Arbor, Michigan, as well as a copy of the Police "13-13", March, 1935 issue, which has, beginning on Page 11, an article by Dr. Lyon regarding the use of the Lie-Detector.

The copy of Dr. Lyon's paper, the March issue of Police "13-13", and a booklet regarding tests with deaf persons written by Dr. Lyon, are being transmitted with this letter for your information.

RECORDED & INDEXED 80-5-50
Dr. Lyon, during the interview, stated that the Larsen Lie-Detector has been in development since 1921 and in his opinion has not reached a stage where same can not be improved upon. He believes that all the bad publicity which lie-detecting devices based upon

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EDWARDS LAB. FILE

OCT 2 1935

Enclosure behind [unclear] Red P

See: 62-22723-47X

67-68960

[Handwritten initials]

pressure and respiration have received is the result of inexperienced and untrained operators, inasmuch as it takes a thoroughly trained scientific individual to accurately interpret the readings of the device.

With respect to some of the general conclusions Dr. Lyons has come to in connection with the use of the Larsen Lie-Detector, it may be stated that Dr. Lyon believes from his experience that it is much easier to work with the "poker face" type of hardened criminals than perhaps even a first offender, because the "poker face" individuals, as well as any other person, have to give vent to their emotions in some manner, and by reason of the fact that they remain outwardly calm and unchangeable, their emotions are much stronger internally and consequently it is easier for the Lie-Detector to note the changes.

Dr. Lyon also believes that there are some cardiac disturbances which may be present in individuals which may effect the results of the Lie-Detector device, and unless the operator knows about these disturbances and the compensate therefor, the record may be misinterpreted. For this reason Dr. Lyon has found it very practical to have a physician examine the suspects for any organic disturbances prior to having them submit to the Lie-Detector test.

It is suggested that in the event the Bureau desires any information regarding the background of Dr. Lyon, my letter of August 23, 1935 setting out the results of the interview in connection with his application for a position in this Bureau, as well as the data given in his application to the Bureau, may supply the desired information.

Very truly yours,

D. M. LADD,
Special Agent in Charge

BES:mwc
Encs.
62-2086

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FROM: DIVISION #1 & DIVISION #2

1935.

TO: Director

Mr. Nathan

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Edwards

Mr. Quinn

Mr. Clegg

Division Three *off to J.E.*

~~Division Four~~

Division Five

~~Files Section~~

Identification Division

~~Personnel Files~~

Statistical Section

~~Mechanical Section~~

Technical Laboratory

Chief Clerk's Office

SUPERVISORS

Division One

Mr. Abbaticchio

Mr. Bryan

Mr. McIntire

Mr. Richmond

Mr. Thompson

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Weeks

Mr. Grimsdell

Division Two

Mr. Lord

Mr. Foxworth

Mr. Chambers

Miss Gandy

Miss McCarthy

Miss Conlon

Mr. Ward

MR Tracy
 Correct

Re-write

Re-date

See me

Send file

Note and Return

Please call me concerning this

Search, serialize and route

EPC:ON

September 10, 1935.

Special Agent in Charge,
Chicago, Illinois.

Handwritten marks:
758
7

Dear Sir:

Current newspaper dispatches contain abstracts from a report made by Dr. Verne W. Lyon before the American Psychological Association at Ann Arbor, Michigan, concerning Dr. Lyon's experience with 100 test cases on juvenile suspects, using the Lie-Detector. Newspaper reports indicate that Dr. Lyon's position as a result of these tests is that the "Lie-Detector detects not lies but only painful complexes". Dr. Lyon's address is given as Chicago.

The Bureau is interested in the various results being presently obtained in deception tests and it is desired that you arrange as early as possible to interview Dr. Lyon concerning his experiences with the same. A report is desired as to what Dr. Lyon's connections are, the extent of his work in this field, and if possible any abstracts or published material by him on the subject. It is particularly desired to obtain if possible a copy of his address before the American Psychological Association.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED & INDEXED

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 10 1935
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

80-5-45	
SEP 11 1935	U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE	

Handwritten signature: JES

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