

The U.S. Department of Justice Museum Exhibit Catalog

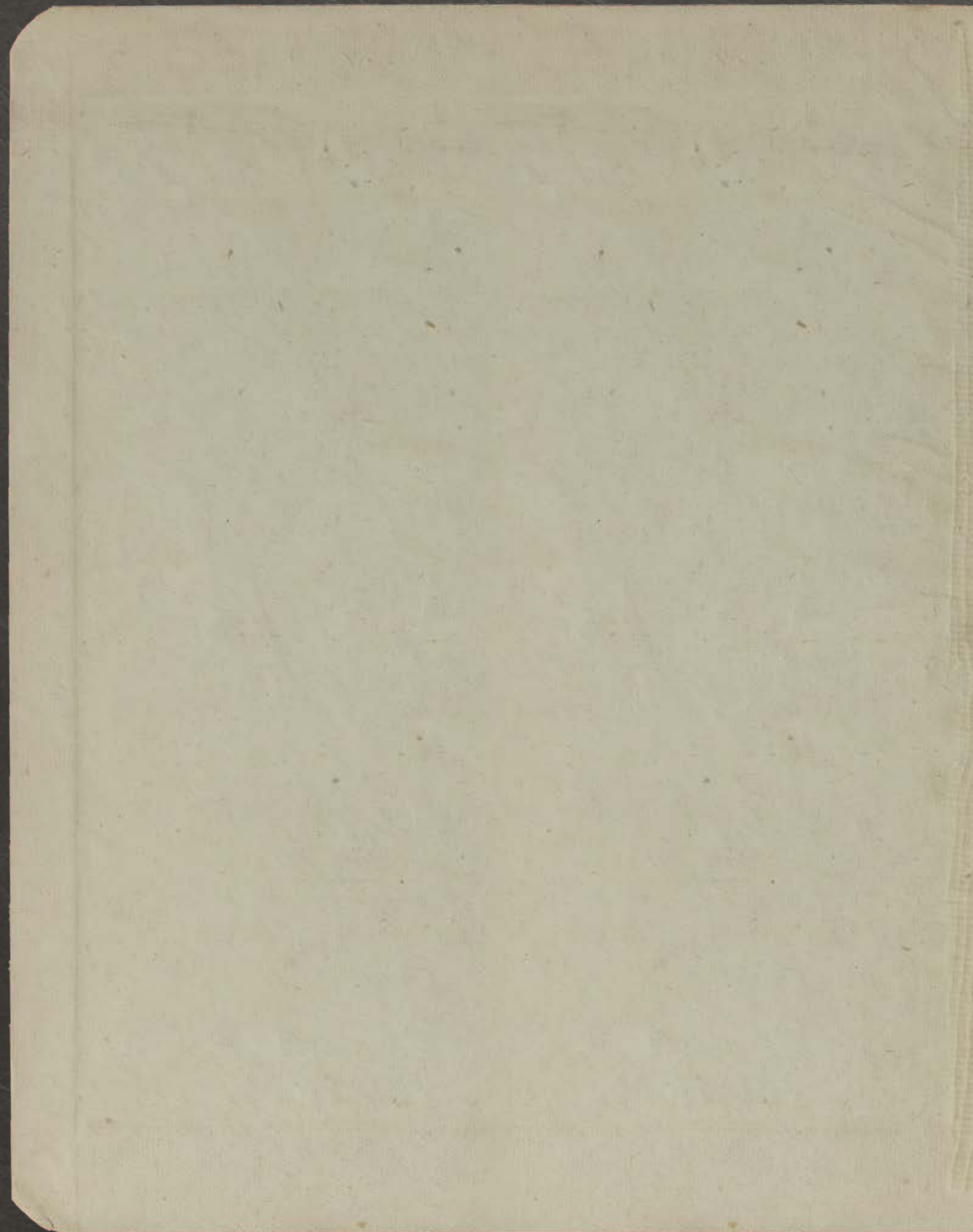
The inaugural exhibit explores the history, mission, and enduring legacy of the United States Department of Justice—the people, cases, and principles that have shaped the pursuit of justice in America.



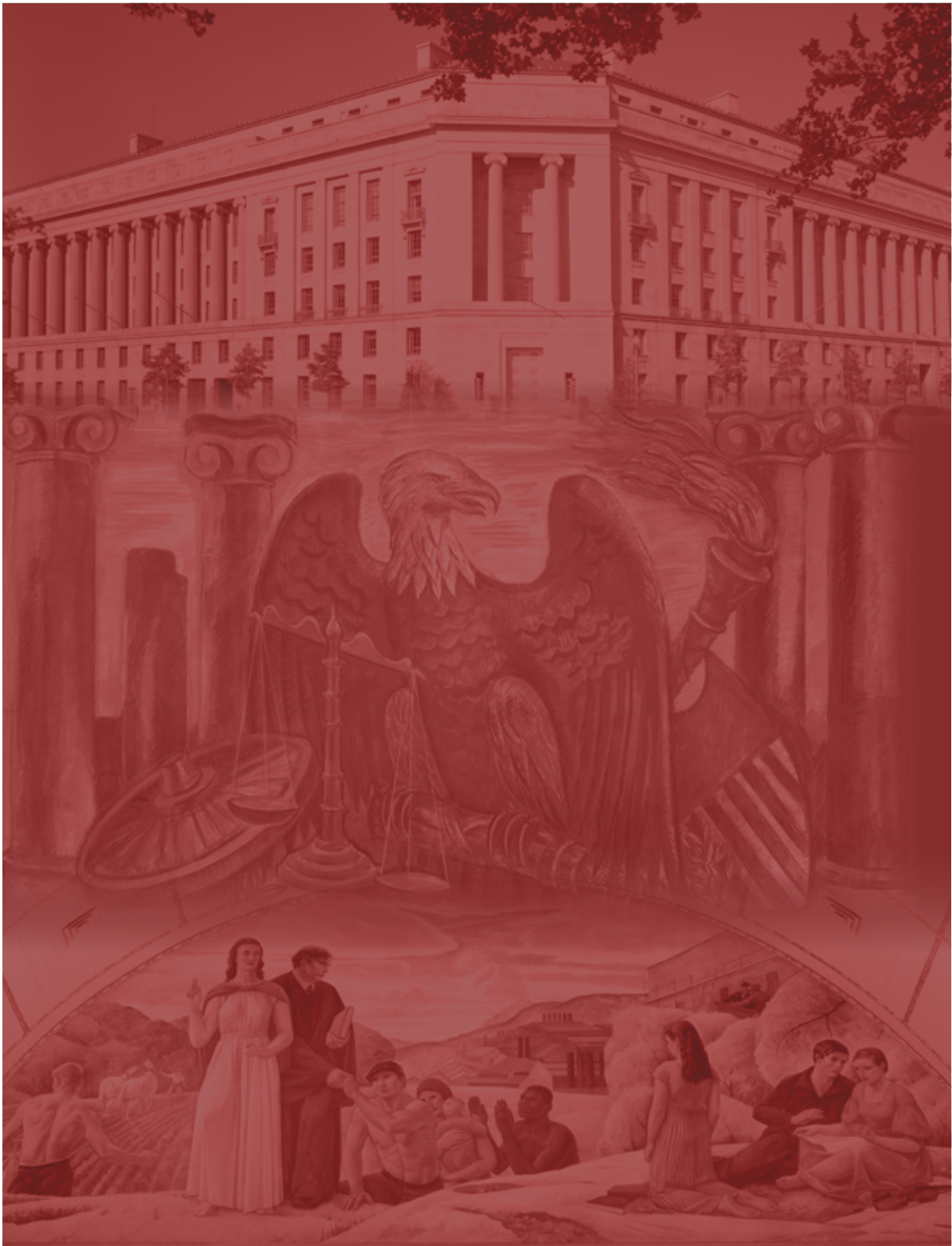
THE U.S.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MUSEUM









July 2026

A LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR



Dear Visitors,

It is with great pride and excitement that I welcome you to The U.S. Department of Justice Museum.

This Museum represents years of thoughtful planning, collaboration, and dedication to preserving the rich and complex history of the Department of Justice. Inside, you will discover a carefully curated journey through more than 150 years of significant history—from the creation of the Office of the Attorney General and the Department’s founding to its ongoing work today.

Through historic artifacts, landmark legal cases, and the stories of Department attorneys, investigators, agents, and employees, the Museum brings to life the people and events that have shaped the pursuit of justice in America. These exhibitions are made possible through partnerships with Department components, other federal agencies, and leading cultural institutions, ensuring a dynamic and engaging experience for all visitors.

This is not only a place to reflect on the past, but also to engage with the present and consider the future. As you move through the Museum, we invite you to explore the complexities of law and justice, and to consider how the Department continues to evolve to face modern challenges while remaining grounded in the Constitution and the rule of law.

Opening during America’s 250th anniversary, this Museum offers a meaningful opportunity to reflect on the role of justice in our nation’s history and its future. We are honored to share this story with you and hope your visit is both enlightening and inspiring.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Dennis Feldt".

Dennis Feldt

Director, DOJ Library Staff and Museum

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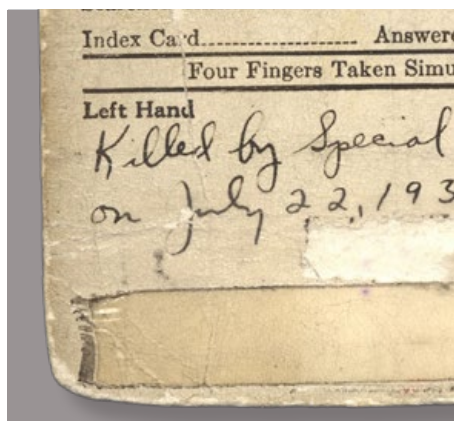
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Attorney General Edmund Randolph was appointed the first Attorney General in 1789. John M. Stanley painted this portrait from a family painting in 1856.

The U.S. Department of Justice Collection, Facilities and Administrative Services Staff

Justice of the Supreme or a Judge of a district Court, or a Judge or Judges with death, shall afterwards become full, and there be no Judge of the United States in the district to take the same, it may be taken by any Judge of the Supreme or Superior Court of any of such States.

And be it further enacted, That the laws of the several States except where the Constitution, treaties or statutes of the United States shall otherwise require or provide, shall be regarded as rules of decision in trials at common law in the Courts of the United States in cases where they apply.

And be it further enacted, That in all the Courts of the United States the parties may plead and manage their own causes personally or by the assistance of such Counsel or Attorneys at law as by the Rules of the said Courts respectively shall be permitted to manage and conduct causes thereon: And there shall be appointed in each district a meet person, learned in the law, to act as Attorney for the United States in such district, who shall be sworn or affirmed to the faithful execution of his office, whose duty it shall be to prosecute in such district all delinquents for crimes and offenses, cognizable under the authority of the United States, and all civil actions in which the United States shall be concerned except before the Supreme Court in the district in which that Court shall be holden: And he shall receive as a compensation for his services such fees as shall be fixed therefor in the respective Courts upon which the suits or prosecutions shall be: And there shall also be appointed a meet person, learned in the law, to act as Attorney General for the United States, who shall be sworn or affirmed to a faithful execution of his office, whose duty it shall be to prosecute and conduct all suits in the Supreme Court in which the United States shall be concerned, and to give his advice and opinion upon questions of law when required by the President of the United States, or when requested by the heads of any of the departments touching any matters that may concern their departments, and shall receive such compensation for his services as shall by law be provided.

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

John Adams, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved September the
Twenty fourth 1789.

G. Washington - President of the United States

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

John Adams, Vice-President of the United States, and

Approved September the
Twenty fourth 1789.

G. Washington - President of the United States

Last page of the Judiciary Act of 1789, with signatures of John Adams and George Washington.

The closing paragraph states:

"And there shall also be appointed a meet person, learned in the law, to act as attorney-general for the United States, who shall be sworn or affirmed to a faithful execution of his office; whose duty it shall be to prosecute and conduct all suits in the Supreme Court in which the United States shall be concerned, and to give his advice and opinion upon questions of law when required by the President of the United States, or when requested by the heads of any of the departments."

H. R. 1328.



McKaye Hick

Congress of the United States, At the Second Session,

Began and held at the CITY OF WASHINGTON, in the DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, on Monday, the sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine.

AN ACT

to establish the Department of Justice.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be, and is hereby, established an executive department of the government of the United States, to be called the Department of Justice, of which the Attorney General shall be the head. His duties, salary, and tenure of office shall remain as now fixed by law, except so far as they may be modified by this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be in said department an officer learned in the law, to assist the Attorney General in the performance of his duties, to be called the Solicitor General, and who, in case of a vacancy in the office of Attorney General, or in his absence or disability, shall have power to exercise all the duties of that office. There shall also be continued in said department the two other officers, learned in the law, called the assistants of the Attorney General, whose duty it shall be to assist the Attorney General and Solicitor General in the performance of their duties, as now required by law.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the time when this act takes effect, the solicitors of the Treasury and his assistants, the solicitors of internal revenue, the solicitor and naval judge advocate general, who shall continue to remain as the naval solicitor, and the clerks, messengers, and law officers employed in the office of the Attorney General, and in the office of the solicitors of the Treasury, naval solicitor, and solicitor of internal revenue, and the law officers in the Department of State, now designated as the examiners of claims in said department, shall be transferred from the departments to which they are now associated to the Department of Justice; and said of-

An Act to establish the Department of Justice, 1870.

This seven-page Act established the Department of Justice with the Attorney General at the head. Among its clauses, the Act established the Office of the Solicitor General, created Assistants of the Attorney General positions, and transferred law offices of other departments to the DOJ.

National Archives & Records Administration, Washington, D.C.

...the ... from ... the ... and ... of the ... of the ... of ...

And the same is further made a third question of the consideration of the ordinary business for the purpose of such questions depending on the condition of the relations of the United States may be by the subject the state of the government may be many more important such as being regular the further the state of the office is to be the more may be a question of the same given by such office as the subject of the ordinary business which depends on the same theme as the same of the same given and subject of the same of the ordinary business.

[illegible]

Sec. 6. One fee is justly incurred. That whenever a question of law
arises in the administration, either of the Loan or Navy Department, the

person is liable to be given by either to some other officer from some branch of either of these departments may require action - some action, the suit to the Attorney General is to be by him against the proper officer in his department provided for in that act. In many instances it may be some other proper officer, each branch of the government may require the opinion of the Attorney General on the question of law arising in the administration of that particular department.

[illegible]

See 2. One has further stated that the Literary Guild
has been organized to make an extensive sale and distribution
in the government of some Department of Justice and for the
management and distribution of its business.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted That the Attorney General shall have possession of the records and proceedings of the various

It is to be expected that the Commission will be able to report to the House of Representatives on the progress of the work of the Commission on the subject of the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

So far as the power involved, that it shall not be long
in the decision of either of the executive departments to employ attorney or
counsel at the expense of the United States, but such appointments, and
aid of counsel or advice, shall call upon the Department of Justice,
and if such shall attend to the same, and as usual attorney gen-
eral thought to be allowed leave from or proem, besides the expense of the
law attorney, and occasional distant attorney, no more is now required
to the United States, or every branch or department of the government,
and shall thereby discharge by the same the duty on the subject
of the Attorney General, that such persons were formerly considered, and
that the same shall not be performed by the Attorney General or other
person, as the expense of the Department of Justice, as by the distant
attorney. And every attorney and counselor who shall be attorney
shall understand the authority of the Department of Justice, to avoid the
the time of any case in which the government is advised, shall be
on a Commission from the head of such department, as a special
counsel to the Attorney General, or to some one of the distant attor-
neys, as the nature of the department may require, and shall attend
and represent by law to be taken by the distant attorney, and shall
be paid for by the Department of Justice, and not by the department

The D. has to it further copies, but the above General
 Hall has sent to him, some to be added into printed editions
 in the said copies, at the Government printing office, & some of
 the copies of the law, & some have been sent to the
 General, for the purpose of being added to the copies
 already in the hands of the General, & some of the copies
 already in the hands of the General, & some of the copies

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

was in, at New York, in connection with the eighth volume of said edition of
Book 1. Class 1 contains the two eighth hundred and fifty and
sixth volume since reaching paper back edition complete and in good
and full order as the Attorney General may require. Each volume
of said 8th edition is now in the Attorney General's
possession for time to time.

Dec. 17. And be it you the married, that the we must take
it would be in your own mind after the first day of early
married, and surely.

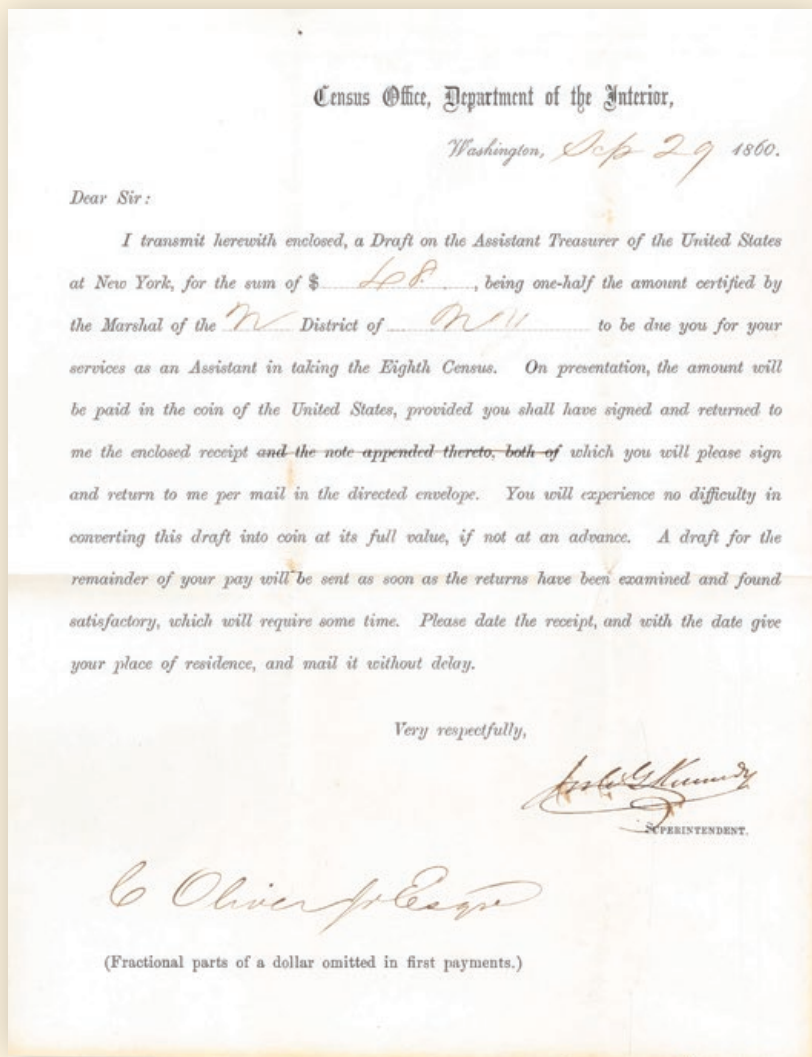
Approved June 22^d 1870
W. L. Bond

LEARNED IN THE LAW

(1789 – 1869)



In the 81 years between the Judiciary Act of 1789 and An Act to establish the Department of Justice, federal litigation and law enforcement were handled by the U.S. Marshals Service and U.S. Attorneys, both established at the same time as the Office of the Attorney General.



This payment letter was sent to an Assistant Marshal for taking the 1860 census.

The U.S. Census Bureau

A veteran of the American Revolution, Scottish-born U.S. Marshal Robert Forsyth was the first Marshal of Georgia. Shot while serving a civil court process in Georgia in 1794, he was the first U.S. Marshal killed in the line of duty.

U.S. Marshals Museum, based on the pendant by Charles Willson Peale

Massachusetts Districts

To all persons who shall see these presents
Greeting

Know ye that I James Prince Marshal
of and for the District of Massachusetts District proposing
special Trust & Confidence in the integrity & Diligence
of Thompson J. Skinner Junr. have appointed him deputy
Marshal of and for the Massachusetts Districts and do
authorize & empower him to fulfill & execute the Duties
of that office according to Law and to have & to hold
the Same so long as I shall continue Marshal of
the Said District, unless the said Thompson J. Skinner
Junr. shall be sooner removed from Office by the
Judge of the District Court of the Massachusetts
District, or by the Circuit Court holden within the
same; or unless I the Said Marshal shall & please
sooner to revoke & determine this Commission.

Given under my Hand & Seal at Boston
this Twenty Eighth of May Anno Domini, 1807

JMP
Marshal
District of
Massachusetts

With this letter, U.S. Marshal James Prince of Massachusetts appointed Thompson J. Skinner, Jr.,
as Deputy U.S. Marshal. Skinner's father also served as a U.S. Marshal.

The United States Marshals Service, United States Marshals Museum

A NEW DEPARTMENT (1870 – 1919)

For decades, government officials had proposed creating a unified law office for the administration of justice. The amount of litigation following the Civil War gave such calls new life. Rather than hiring private attorneys, Congress chose a more unified, cost-efficient approach and passed legislation to establish the Department of Justice in 1870. The new department had control over all legal cases in which the United States had an interest, as well as all federal law enforcement.

Over time, the Department's informal organization evolved. To meet the needs of a growing nation, different divisions, each led by an Assistant Attorney General, were created to handle specific legal issues.

Each U.S. Marshal was in charge of their own district, which included designing the badge. A national badge was not issued until 1941.

The U.S. Census Bureau
The United States Marshals Service, United States Marshals Museum







President Grant appointed Amos Tappan Akerman Attorney General of the United States on June 23, 1870, and he held that office until 1872. This portrait of Attorney General Akerman was painted in 1875 by artist Freeman Thorp.

The U.S. Department of Justice Collection, Facilities and Administrative Services Staff



An expert marksman who knew his territory "like a cook knows her kitchen," Bass Reeves spent 32 years as a Deputy U.S. Marshal in the Western District of Arkansas and Indian Territory.

Collection of the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture

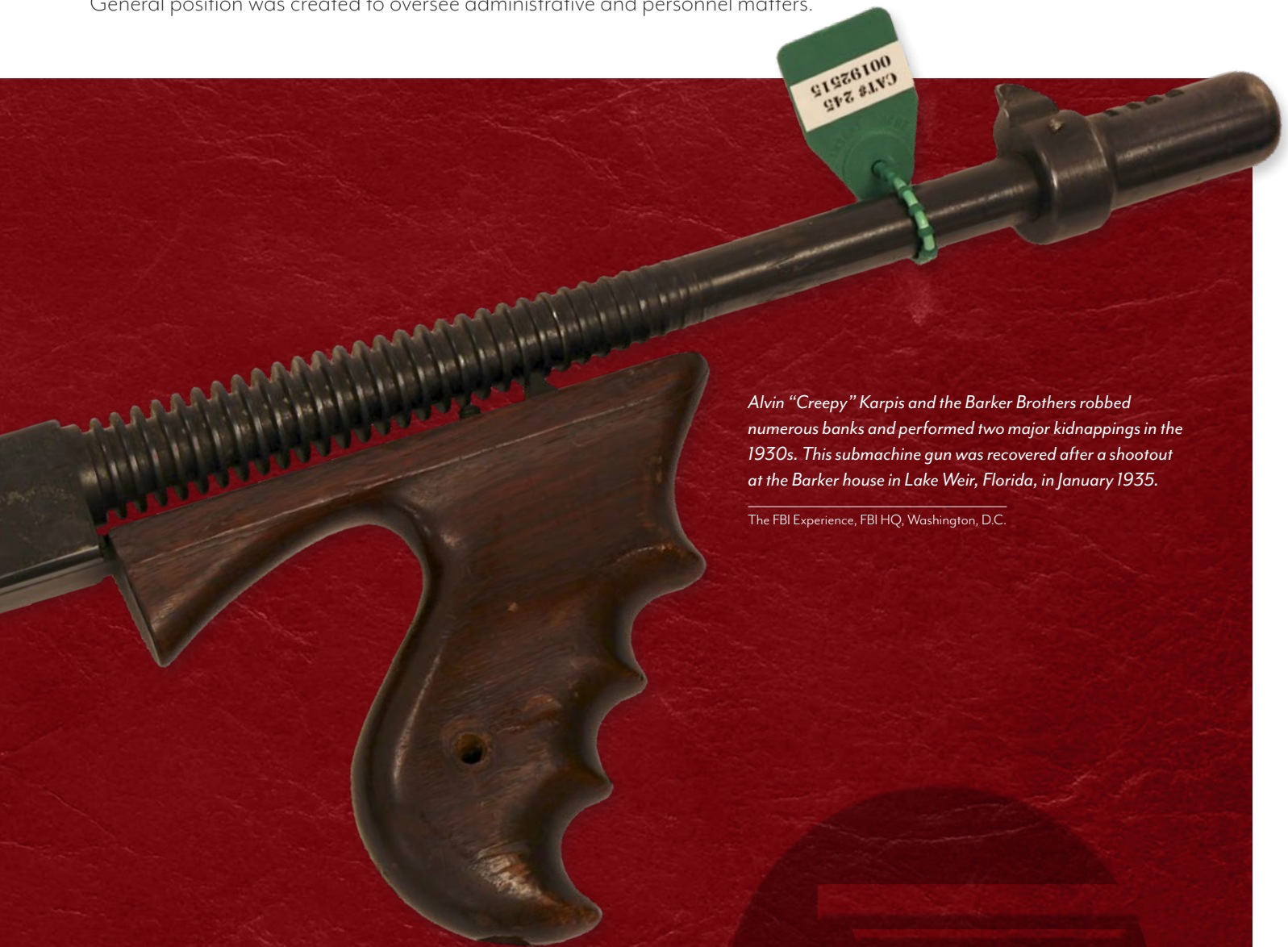
A FEDERAL FORCE (1920 - 1953)



Gangsters favored the "Tommy Gun" because it was fully-automatic, portable, and intimidating.



The Department of Justice emerged as a federal force during Prohibition, the Great Depression, and World War II. As federal regulation increased, the Department took on a more hierarchical structure, with divisions to handle specific types of legislation and law enforcement. In 1934, the Office of Legal Counsel began providing legal advice to the executive branch, easing the workload of the Attorney General's office. Later, in 1950, the Deputy Attorney General position was created to oversee administrative and personnel matters.



Alvin "Creepy" Karpis and the Barker Brothers robbed numerous banks and performed two major kidnappings in the 1930s. This submachine gun was recovered after a shootout at the Barker house in Lake Weir, Florida, in January 1935.

The FBI Experience, FBI HQ, Washington, D.C.



Attorney General Homer S. Cummings dubbed notorious interstate bank robber John Dillinger "Public Enemy Number One." In June 1934, the Department of Justice offered \$10,000 for Dillinger's capture and \$5,000 for information leading to his arrest. It was the first time the DOJ offered reward money. Some 500,000 posters were printed and circulated throughout the country. The reward money convinced an informant to come forward. Dillinger was shot dead while avoiding capture in July 1934.

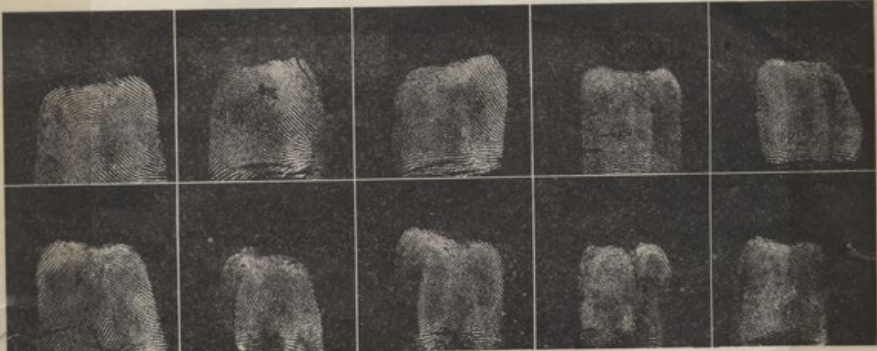
The FBI Experience, FBI HQ, Washington, D.C.

JOHN DILLINGER
ALIAS
JOHN HALL

WANTED

F.P.C. (13) 970
14 U-009

Bank Robbery & Automobile Banditry



Age 30, 5 feet 7 1/2 inches tall, grey eyes, light chestnut hair, medium complexion.



This man wanted with Harry Copeland in connection with the hold-up of the Daleville Bank, and Robbery of Inn in this city July 8th, 1933. They escaped driving a dark blue Chevrolet coupe with rumble seat, red wire wheels, this man on parole from Indiana State Prison. Officers asked to use caution in arresting this man. Wire collect any information concerning their whereabouts as we hold felony warrant for their arrest.

FRED W. PUCKETT, Sheriff
Muncie, Indiana

July 24th 1934

23-18

This "Commission Card #1" was issued to Director J. Edgar Hoover.

Hoover led the Bureau of Investigation, later renamed the Federal Bureau of Investigation, from 1924 to 1972.

The FBI Experience, FBI HQ, Washington, D.C.

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

THIS IS TO CERTIFY

that J. Edgar Hoover
whose signature and photograph appear hereon, is a regularly appointed Director
of the Division of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, and as such is charged with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest.

Director of Investigation.

Space for Photograph

Homer S. Cummings
Attorney General.

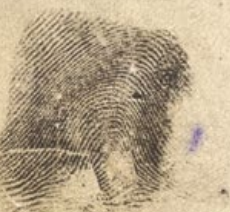
5782

688-382
1934

LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK

Name John Dillinger (Dead) Class. 12M9 R 000
 Alias _____ 514 C 001 10
 No. _____ Color _____ Sex _____ Ref. _____

RIGHT HAND				
1. Thumb	2. Index Finger	3. Middle Finger	4. Ring Finger	5. Little Finger
				

LEFT HAND				
6. Thumb	7. Index Finger	8. Middle Finger	9. Ring Finger	10. Little Finger
				

Classified _____ Assembled _____ Searched _____ Verified _____ Index Card _____ Answered _____	Note Amputations	Prisoner's Signature
Four Fingers Taken Simultaneously		Four Fingers Taken Simultaneously

Left Hand <i>Killed by Special Agents on July 22, 1934</i>	L. Thumb	R. Thumb	Right Hand

In hopes of evading detection, John Dillinger, dubbed "Public Enemy Number One," used acid to burn the tips of his fingers. These fingerprints reflect that self-inflicted damage.

The FBI Experience, FBI HQ, Washington, D.C.

JUSTICE IN SOCIETY (1954 – 1980)

The Department enforced and upheld new legislation during the Civil Rights era, environmental movement, and War on Drugs. President Lyndon B. Johnson's "War on Crime" amplified federal power in local policing, putting the Attorney General in an increasingly prominent role in national law enforcement policy.

In this era of crime control acts, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), then a part of the Department of Treasury, became an independent bureau in 1972. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) was established the following year under Reorganization Plan No. 2.

This riot helmet belonged to U.S. Deputy Marshal Jesse Grider. Grider helped integrate schools in Little Rock and New Orleans, protected Freedom Riders in 1961, and walked every step of the march from Selma to Montgomery in 1965.

The United States Marshals Service





WANTED BY THE FBI

NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT; MATERIAL WITNESS

William Taylor Harris

FBI No. 308,888 L5 **Date photograph taken unknown**
Aliases: Richard Frank Dennis, William Kinder, Jonathan Maris, Jonathan Mark Salamone
Age: 29, born January 22, 1945, Fort Sill, Oklahoma (not supported by birth records)

Height: 5'7"
Weight: 145 pounds
Build: Medium
Hair: Brown, short
Occupation: Postal clerk
Eyes: Hazel
Complexion: Medium
Race: White
Nationality: American

Remarks: Reportedly wears Fu Manchu type mustache, may wear glasses, upper right center tooth may be chipped, reportedly jogs, swims and rides bicycle for exercise, was last seen wearing army type boots and dark jacket

Social Security Numbers Used: 315-46-2467; 553-27-8400; 359-48-5467

Fingerprint Classification: 20 L 1 A1 12
 S 1 U



William Harris, his wife Emily, and other members of a group of radicals from the Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA) kidnapped 19-year-old newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst in 1974.

Hearst allied with her captors, and the three remained on the run for nineteen months.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

Emily Montague Harris

FBI No. 325,804 L2 **Date photograph taken unknown**
Aliases: Mrs. William Taylor Harris, Anna Lindenberg, Cynthia Sue Markins, Emily Montague Schwartz
Age: 27, born February 11, 1947, Baltimore, Maryland (not supported by birth records)

Height: 5'3"
Weight: 115 pounds
Build: Small
Hair: Blonde
Occupations: Secretary, teacher
Eyes: Blue
Complexion: Fair
Race: White
Nationality: American

Remarks: Hair may be worn one inch below ear level, may wear glasses or contact lenses; reportedly has partial upper plate, pierced ears, is a natural food fadist, exercises by jogging, swimming and bicycle riding, usually wears slacks or street length dresses, was last seen wearing jeans and waist length shiny black leather coat

Social Security Numbers Used: 327-42-2356; 429-42-8003



The SLA was able to turn the young heiress into a poster child for their guerilla war against the U.S. government.

Patricia Campbell Hearst

FBI No. 325,805 L10 **Date photograph taken unknown**
Alias: Tania

Age: 20, born February 20, 1954, San Francisco, California

Height: 5'3"
Weight: 110 pounds
Build: Small
Hair: Light brown
Eyes: Brown
Complexion: Fair
Race: White
Nationality: American

Scars and Marks: Mole on lower right corner of mouth, scar near right ankle

Remarks: Hair naturally light brown, straight and worn about three inches below shoulders in length, however, may wear wigs including Afro style, dark brown of medium length; was last seen wearing black sweater, plaid slacks, brown hiking boots and carrying a knife in her belt



CAUTION

THE ABOVE INDIVIDUALS ARE SELF-PROCLAIMED MEMBERS OF THE SYMBIONESE LIBERATION ARMY AND REPORTEDLY HAVE BEEN IN POSSESSION OF NUMEROUS FIREARMS INCLUDING AUTOMATIC WEAPONS. WILLIAM HARRIS AND PATRICIA HEARST ALLEGEDLY HAVE RECENTLY USED GUNS TO AVOID ARREST. ALL THREE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND VERY DANGEROUS.

Federal warrants were issued on May 20, 1974, at Los Angeles, California, charging the Harris' and Hearst with violation of the National Firearms Act. Hearst was also charged in a Federal complaint on April 15, 1974, at San Francisco, California, as a material witness to a bank robbery which occurred April 15, 1974.

IF YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THESE PERSONS, PLEASE NOTIFY ME OR CONTACT YOUR LOCAL FBI OFFICE. TELEPHONE NUMBERS AND ADDRESSES OF ALL FBI OFFICES LISTED ON BACK.

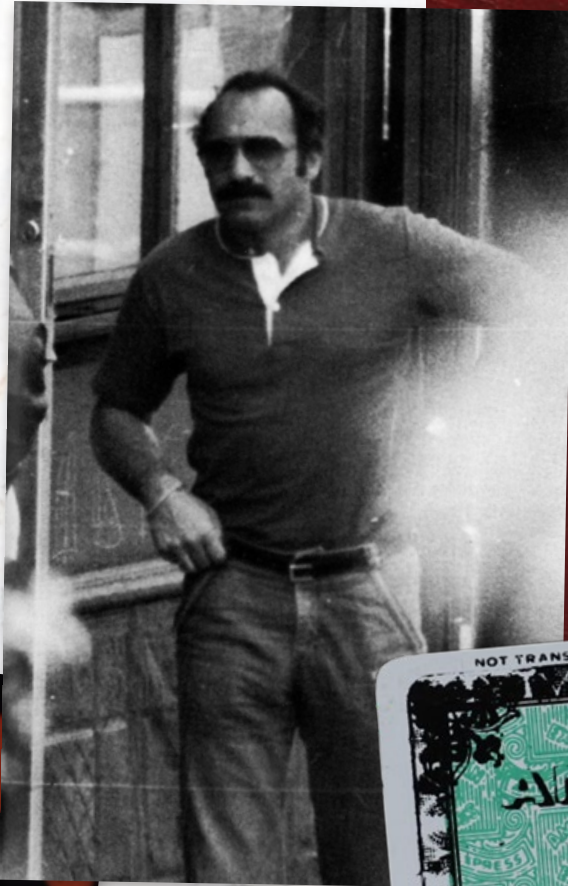
C. M. Kelley

DIRECTOR
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535
 TELEPHONE, NATIONAL 8-7117

Entered NCIC
 Wanted Flyer 475
 May 20, 1974



NEW YORK STATE DRIVER LICENSE		SIGNATURE IN FULL (WIFE USE OWN FIRST NAME) X <i>Donald J. Brasco</i>		NEW YORK STATE		SIGNATURE IN FULL (WIFE USE OWN FIRST NAME) X <i>Donald J. Brasco</i>	
XED 937 CLASS X5		2/03/44 M 4.50 DATE OF BIRTH SEX FEE		DEPT. OF MOTOR VEHICLES		CLASS X5	
MOTORIST IDENTIFICATION NUMBER B18056 87922 541320-44		EXPIRES 2/03/84		PROBATION BEGAN		BRASCO, DONALD, J. 500 PECONIC ST RONKONKOMA NY 11779	
HEIGHT 6 0 EYES BR		BRASCO, DONALD, J.		MOTORIST IDENTIFICATION NUMBER B18056 87922 541320-44		EXPIRES 2/03/84	
CORRECTIVE LENSES		500 PECONIC ST RONKONKOMA NY 11779		VIOLATION DATE		DESCRIPTION OF VIOLATION FEE 4.50 9112899261	
HEARING DEVICE		XED937 NOV 28 1979 RVH DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES 261 JAMES P. MELTON - Commissioner of Motor Vehicles		PENALTY		2007.119.1	
AUTO. TRANSMISSION		MV-1T (2/76) PART 1		ENTER NEW CONVICTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE		RENEWAL - NOT A LICENSE	
FULL-VIEW MIRROR							
FULL HAND CONTROLS							
PROSTHETIC DEVICE							
OTHER - SEE OVER							



For more than five years, FBI agent Joseph D. Pistone worked undercover as Donnie Brasco, infiltrating New York City's Mafia families.

The popular 1997 crime film Donnie Brasco dramatized his actions.

National Law Enforcement Museum





THE WAR ON DRUGS

In 1971, President Richard Nixon declared drug abuse to be “public enemy number one.” Relaxed attitudes towards marijuana, cocaine, and other illegal substances had sent drug use to an all-time high. In 1973, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) was established as a component of the Department of Justice. According to President Nixon, the DEA was to conduct “an all-out global war on the drug menace” and began with 1,470 special agents and a budget of approximately \$75 million. The DEA worked to dismantle powerful drug networks, and in the 1970s, brought down the notorious French Connection heroin smuggling operation as well as Nicky Barnes, the leader of New York City’s drug trade.



Drug traffickers sometimes use booby traps to protect their marijuana crops. This booby trap was found in a field in Thailand.

Courtesy, Drug Enforcement Administration Museum, Arlington, VA

Fentanyl is a synthetic opioid typically used to treat patients with chronic or severe pain following surgery. It is approximately 100 times more potent than morphine and 50 times more potent than heroin. A “brick” is typically comprised of 50 glassine bags of fentanyl.



JUSTICE AND THE NATION'S SECURITY (1981 – TODAY)

The 1980s ushered in a new age of extremism and international crime. As the global economy opened, the Department dealt with criminal organizations that could traffic drugs and weapons on an unprecedented scale. Technologies like the internet also gave criminals new means to target their victims.

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, changed the nation and the Department. ATF became a DOJ component, and the National Security Division was created to coordinate national security efforts. The FBI focused on pursuing foreign scammers, and the Department took action to bolster cybersecurity and prevent scams and money laundering. At home and abroad, the Department worked to keep Americans safe.

On February 28, 1993, ATF special agents went to serve federal warrants at the Branch Davidian compound in Waco, Texas. Alerted to the impending raid by a local postman and cult member, the Davidians responded with gunfire. Four ATF agents were killed in the gunfight.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives







Mexican cartel leader Joaquín "El Chapo" Archivaldo Guzmán Loera was arrested and escaped prison several times in Mexico. He was extradited to the United States in 2017 and sentenced to life in prison in 2019.

Courtesy, Drug Enforcement Administration Museum, Arlington, VA



Courtesy 9/11 Memorial & Museum;
Gift of Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco,
Firearms and Explosives



On September 11, 2001, Building 6, which housed an ATF field office, collapsed due to its proximity to the North Tower. This Browning Hi-Power Pistol was in the office's evidence vault at the time of the building's destruction.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives



This vest belonged to members of the Bandidos Motorcycle Club, an outlaw motorcycle gang involved in drug and weapons trafficking, prostitution, money laundering, and other crimes.

Courtesy, Drug Enforcement Administration Museum, Arlington, VA

THE MODERN PRISON SYSTEM

For decades, the Bureau of Prison's inmate population held steady at roughly 20,000 prisoners. Beginning in the 1980s, this number increased largely due to law enforcement efforts to curb the sale and use of illegal drugs. Within the next 10 years, the BOP was operating 95 institutions.



Robert Hanssen was an FBI agent for 25 years. He was also a spy for the Soviet Union and then the later Russian Federation. Hanssen used these pieces of chalk and push pins to leave messages for his handlers. He was arrested in 2001 and sentenced to life in prison in 2002.

The FBI Experience, FBI HQ, Washington, D.C.

Officers wear key chains like this on their duty belts. Chits, the circular metal pieces, are used to sign in and out of areas and to check out equipment. They are engraved with officers' names.

The U.S. Department of Justice Museum Collection





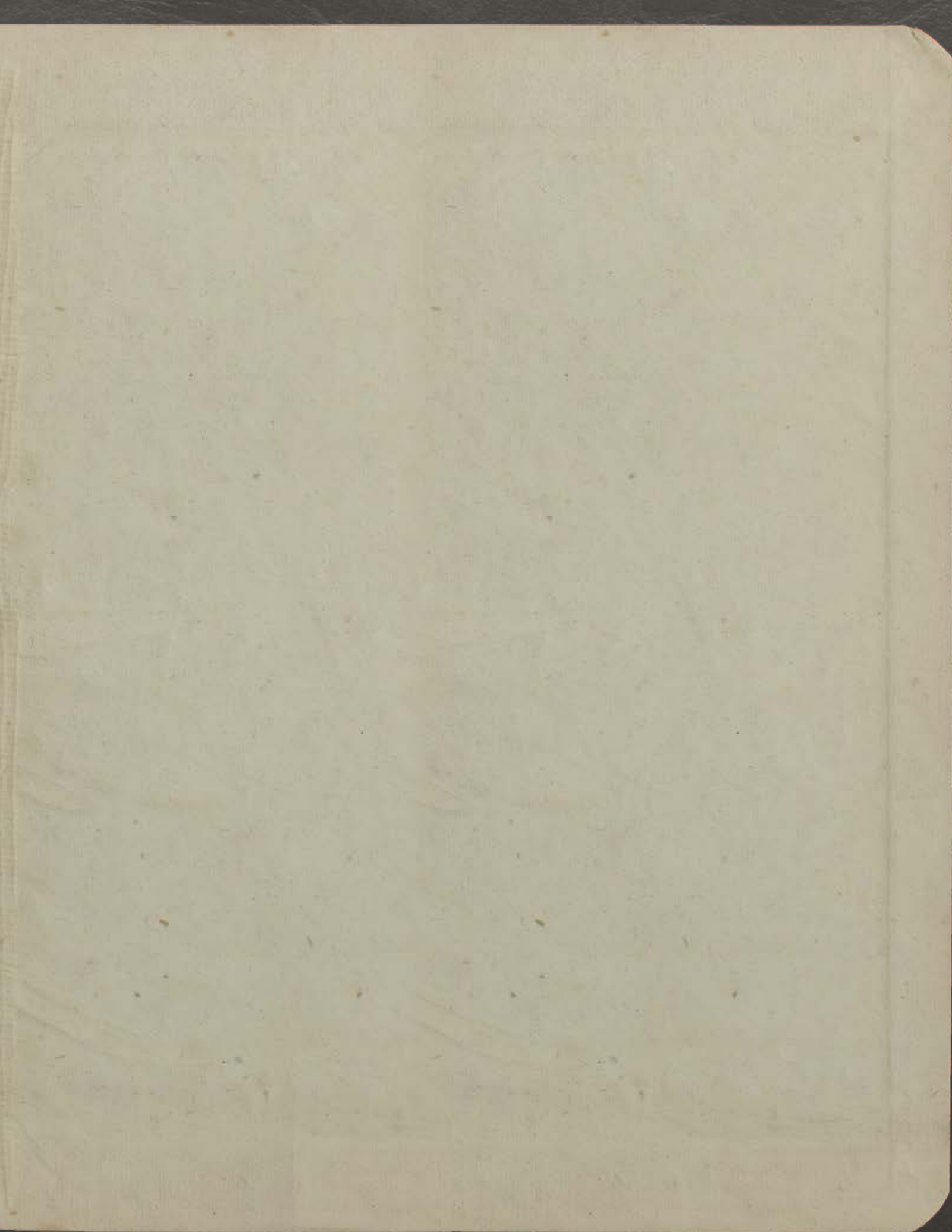
THE U.S.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MUSEUM

950 Pennsylvania Ave NW, Rm 1410
Washington, D.C. 20530



www.justice.gov/history





THE U.S.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MUSEUM

950 Pennsylvania Ave NW, Rm 1410
Washington, D.C. 20530



www.justice.gov/history