

Office Memorandum

172 • UNITED

GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: 9/19/50

FROM : H. H. CLEGG

SUBJECT: FLORENT E. LOUWAGE
PRESIDENT, ICPC

Tolson ☒
Ladd ☒
Clegg ☒
Glavin ☒
Nichols ☒
Rosen ☒
Tracy ☒
Harbo ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Nease ☒
Gandy ☒

President Florent E. Louwage of the ICPC, an Inspector General of the Minister of Justice of Brussels, Belgium called. He is a small, wizened-looking individual with a dissipated countenance who speaks very poor English. He took up one by one, in the following order, his explanations of the action of the ICPC, and his statements on each of the points coincide with what he had placed in his letter previously. The additional information or added emphasis given is listed as follows:

1. That the ICPC membership was of no benefit to the Bureau. He indicated that the organization was young and growing. He felt that it was advantageous. I told him it had been in operation four years, had 20 employees, its record was unimpressive and we had found absolutely no advantage or no benefit which could not have been obtained directly.

2. As to the high membership fee, he said if the Bureau could not pay any fee or only \$30.00 or \$300.00 it would be o.k., that they wanted the Bureau's membership. I explained that a chart had been shown to a Bureau representative showing that we should pay \$7,000.00 and that Soderman had mentioned to me the question of the Bureau's contribution when he was here; that perhaps they had need for the funds, but it seemed strange that their executives were meeting at various expensive spas in Europe instead of conserving the funds. Also, the FBI did not benefit and could not justify the appropriation any longer.

3. Concerning direct dealings with other American agencies, he had nothing new to add, and I explained how embarrassing it was for the FBI to be the liaison agency and not to know what is going on in America. He agreed that it was bad, and that it would stop in the future.

4. Concerning the appointment of Goddard and Manning as technical advisors, I told him that although we would not put it in writing, due to our long friendly relationship with him I could tell him that one of these technical experts had a bad standing in professional law enforcement circles in America, and the other had no national standing; that they had annoyed the Bureau two months in advance, and the first time it was called to the Bureau's attention was when Soderman brusquely informed Agent West of their intention to elect these individuals, and that the Bureau's office had objected to the principle of such appointments. I told him there was no chance for Soderman to have misunderstood anything that Agent West said or any message from the Bureau. I told him that further, as a personal statement to him only, we had reliable information that Soderman had

Attachment

maligned the Bureau and had criticized some of the Director's personnel policies in private conversations during the Assembly meetings.

5. Concerning the circularization of the Czech wanted notices, he stated that Ducloux had informed him that Special Agent West had definitely approved the circularization of these wanted notices after seeing them, and that Agent West had indicated that the circularization of such wanted notices would be of advantage to the ICPC and to Mr. Hoover as an official of such organization. I informed him that Agent West had stated he had given no approval for this whatsoever, and he was strongly of the belief that Ducloux was reporting truthfully his conversations with West. I accordingly, strongly expressed my confidence in West. I further informed him that Ducloux stated he feared criticism of the Czechs, thus he apparently was more interested in wooing the Czechs than in following the by-laws of the association; that Ducloux had stated that the ICPC was trying to be a "factor of equilibrium between East and West," and that we did not want to participate in any appeasement program of this sort; that Ducloux's assistant, Nepote, had expressed the view that it would be embarrassing to turn down the request of the Czechs, but they didn't consider the effect it might have on some free nations, that their circularization violated the spirit of their own by-laws, and that our State Department had contended that the individuals about whom the circulars were issued were political refugees and not subject to extradition, and that we adhered strongly to this view. *wire to West attached*

6. I also advised him, in addition to the matters he did not mention, that contacts with the United Nations had proven valueless from a law enforcement standpoint in the United States of America, they were time-consuming, that the ICPC did not have the status of independence that such an association should have, that we had no criticism of the French Government but that government was supporting the Commission largely, and that we were, therefore, satisfied with our membership in the International Association of Chiefs of Police which served our needs, together with our direct relationships with individual law enforcement agencies in various parts of the world.

The basis of the discussion was first a repetition by Louwage of all of the arguments he had used in his letter concerning all of the points raised, and then I answered each one of them separately as above shown. Our conversation lasted for one hour.

Louwage felt that our refusal to continue to cooperate would make a bad impression because it would seem that the great U.S.A. was not willing to join hands with other nations in this cooperative enterprise, and there would be propaganda usage made of this fact by some of our enemies. I pointed out that Russia was not a member, yet its satellites obtained certain benefits of a political type; that we had enjoyed a friendly international relationship with individual police departments of free countries, and would continue to do so. He asked if Mr. Hoover would reconsider his decision. I told him it

was irrevocable. He stated that it was no use to prolong the discussion for two hours more if the decision was irrevocable, and I assured him that that was the status.

During the discussion, Louwage informed me that Soderman would not be an officer in the future, that the election would take place at the next meeting, and that he and Mr. Ducloux and Mr. Howe of Scotland Yard would see to it that Soderman was not re-elected to any position in the ICPC. I told him that this was his decision to make. He said Soderman was a brainy man but he was given to talking too much and saying regrettable things, and that this was his own personal decision that Soderman would not hold a position in the future.

Louwage then inquired if he could obtain a movie about FBI training which his Chief of Gendarmerie of Belgium could purchase. I told him I would inquire to see if there was such a film available that we might loan, and I would let him know or that we would write him at a later date. He then inquired about our fingerprint division, and I asked him if he would be interested in a tour. Mr. Suttler then escorted him on a tour.

I explained at the beginning to Mr. Louwage that since he had been frank that I, in turn, would be frank and use frank language rather than diplomatic language; that we could best understand each other that way. He agreed, and our discussion was at all times on a friendly basis. I told him that we appreciated the opportunities of cooperating with him personally and officially in the past, and that we hoped this relationship would continue in the future, and he assured me that it would.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

OK. 1. That the attached wire be sent to Agent West inquiring concerning Louwage's statement that he had approved the circularization on the political refugees from Czechoslovakia. West has denied it.

2. That if there is available an extra copy of the sound movie entitled "The FBI" which was for public consumption, that a copy be loaned to Louwage with a request that it be returned within sixty days. Louwage will attend the IACP Convention at Colorado Springs, and is stopping at the Fairfax Hotel in Washington now.

OK. 3. That the Director continue to adhere to the position of no reconsideration of his resignation as an officer of the ICPC and of the discontinuance of membership at the close of the present year.

2 copies
1/2/50

no

all well handled
by [signature]

3-21-50

RECORDED - 55

TO: SAC, NEW YORK (100-1-1000)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-1-1000)

100-1-1000-757

Re New York letter to Bureau dated 10/1/49, captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated 10/1/49, captioned as above.

The LHM is being prepared by the New York Office and is being submitted to the Bureau for information.

Very truly yours,
Special Agent in Charge

cc: New York (Sent with file)
cc: Mr. Jones - Sent USC - File "The FBI".

100-1-1000-757, 1050.

WJ:hew

SEP 27 9 57 AM '50

SEP 27 1950

FBI

SEP 26 7 43 PM '50

Handwritten signature

Handwritten initials

August 2, 1950

RETURNED - 3

Dear Mr. President:

I have received your letter of August 8, 1950, File No. C.I.P.C./P/1462, and I was very glad to learn that you expect to visit the United States in the near future.

I trust that the pressure of official business will permit me to be in Washington during your stay here, but if I am unable to be in this city at that time one of my assistants will be available and will be very glad to discuss International Criminal Police Commission matters with you.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

... 27: 27 4'

cc: Foreign Service Desk. (Detached)

Detailed memorandum regarding relations with lounge and reasons for severance of relations with the ICIC will be submitted as soon as files are available.

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1991-1992

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Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

DATED SEPTEMBER 1, 1950 AT PARIS, FRANCE. RECEIVED VIA T
STATE DEPARTMENT.

I.C.P.C. REFERENCE YOUR CABLEGRAM AUGUST 31 LAST. COPY OF LOUWAGE-S LETTER OF AUGUST 8 WAS AVAILABLE TO ME ONLY FOR HURRIED SCANNING BUT THESE ARE HIS MAJOR ALLEGATIONS: THAT I LEFT CONFERENCE BEFORE OPENING SESSION; THAT I APPROVED I.C.P.C. CIRCULARIZING CZECH POLITICAL REFUGEES; THAT BUREAU OBJECTED TO NAMING OF GODDARD AND MANNING AS TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS AFTER NAMES HAD BEEN CLEARED WITH ME; THAT NATURE OF COUNTERFEITING CONFERENCE WHICH PRECEDED I.C.P.C. GENERAL ASSEMBLY MIGHT HAVE BEEN MISREPRESENTED TO BUREAU. FACTS ARE AS FOLLOWS. ONE, I ATTENDED FIRST SESSION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY AS REFLECTED IN MINUTES. TWO, AT NO TIME DID DUCLOUX SUBMIT TO ME DRAFT OF WANTED CIRCULARS ON CZECHS REQUESTING PERMISSION TO CIRCULARIZE. WHEN MATTER WAS DISCUSSED DUCLOUX WAS INFORMED THAT U.S. GOVERNMENT REGARDED MEN AS POLITICAL REFUGEES AND THAT DECISION AS TO WHETHER TO ISSUE WANTED NOTICES WAS ONE TO BE MADE EXCLUSIVELY BY I.C.P.C., BUT THAT IF CIRCULARIZING DECIDED UPON I WOULD FURNISH BUREAU NAMES OF CZECHS INVOLVED SO THAT WANTED NOTICES WOULD NOT BE PLACED AGAINST THEM. FOR REASONS STATED IN MY LETTERS JULY 5 AND AUGUST 4 LAST, DUCLOUX DECIDED TO ABIDE BY REQUEST OF CZECH POLICE FOR CIRCULARIZING. NEPOTE-S SECRETARY THEN PREPARED LIST OF NAMES, COPY OF WHICH WAS FORWARDED WITH MY LETTER JULY 5 LAST. NO OTHER WRITTEN MATERIAL OF DUCLOUX HAS BEEN FURNISHED TO ME BY I.C.P.C. IN THIS CONNECTION AND I WAS NOT AWARE CIRCULARIZING HAD ACTUALLY BEEN MADE UNTIL RECEIPT OF BUREAU LETTER JULY 18 CITING THEM. THREE, AT THE REQUEST OF SODERMAN I ADVISED BUREAU BY CABLEGRAM JUNE 19 OF INTENTION OF I.C.P.C. TO NAME GODDARD AND MANNING ON JUNE 21. SODERMAN WANTED BUREAU TO HAVE OPPORTUNITY TO OBJECT IF IT SO DESIRED. ON JULY 28 I TOLD DUCLOUX THAT BUREAU WAS DISAPPOINTED IT HAD NOT BEEN CONSULTED SUFFICIENTLY IN ADVANCE TO BE ENABLED TO FURNISH ITS OPINION REGARDING THESE APPOINTMENTS. MANNER IN WHICH GODDARD AND MANNING NAMED BY COMMISSION WITHOUT PREVIOUS NOTICE TO BUREAU WAS DISCUSSED, NOT MERITS OF NOMINEES THEMSELVES. COMMISSION-S PRECIPITATE ACTION IN NAMING THESE MEN DIRECTLY VIOLATED I.C.P.C. STATUTE. FOUR, BUREAU LETTER APRIL 20 LAST INDICATED IT WAS AWARE OF NATURE OF COUNTERFEITING CONFERENCE.

RECEIVED
CORRECTED

9-1-50
9-2-50

3-23 PM
6-29 AM

MET

J. FERRIS
C. BELMONT

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: September 1, 1950

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SECRETSUBJECT: PRESIDENT F. E. LOUWAGE OF THE
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

Tolson	_____
Ladd	_____
Clegg	_____
Glavin	_____
Nichols	_____
Rosen	_____
Tracy	_____
Harbo	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

PURPOSE:

To analyze President Louwage's letter regarding the termination of the Bureau's membership in the International Criminal Police Commission and to set forth information regarding Louwage and the reasons for the termination of the Bureau membership for use in interviewing President Louwage when he visits the Bureau.

BACKGROUND:

As you will recall, under date of July 18, 1950, a letter was directed to President Louwage advising him that the Bureau was terminating its membership in the ICPC as of December 31, 1950, the end of the present paid-up membership year.

President Louwage has now written the Bureau setting forth what he considers to be his answers to the reasons why the Bureau is terminating its membership and expressing his hope that the Director will change his decision or at least hold it in abeyance until Louwage has a chance to talk to him.

Louwage further advised that he would be in Washington about September 15 on the invitation of "Mr. Morison." It is not known who invited Louwage to Washington, but it is noted that the only Morisons listed in the Congressional Directory are the Honorable H. Graham Morison, the Assistant Attorney General, and Samuel E. Morison, a trustee of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.

FACTS:

Analysis of Louwage's Letter

A.

No Advantage to Membership

"You said that experience shows that the FBI has little advantage by continuing the membership. You know that the ICPC was recreated only in 1946, by 18

HFP:lac:lw

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Classified by 9/2/94
Declassify on: OADR
#244608

REFERRAL DOCUMENT
FOI/PA # 94-1-2061-758
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT.

E.O. # 12356
DATE 9/2/94
INITIALS

RECORDED - 95

ENCLOSURE

94-1-2061-758

OCT 24 1950

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delegates and that, nowadays, 36 States joined it....
the Commission is still growing and ... police
collaboration becomes also extended. When you
consider... the short time during which you experimented
this collaboration...and...the difficulties which can
arise during this rebuilding stage, you will excuse me
(if) I presume that your...decision is based...probably
on the points you mentioned afterward in your...letter."

--Louwage.

In connection with this point regarding the difficulties faced in re-organizing the Commission, it is noted that actually the organization is small. Although the Commission claims membership in 36 states, only 27 sent delegates to the recent conference. The 1950 annual report of the Secretary General states that the ICPC had "intervened" in 950 cases, made 207 international circularizations and indexed the names of 92 notorious international criminals. About 20 of the latter individuals were arrested "owing to ICPC interventions" and 7 others were identified through the fingerprint club. In the drug category, 52 cases of drug were reported and descriptions of 26 habitual defenders were circularized. These statistics are not impressive particularly in view of the fact that the Commission has 20 employees. It would appear that the Commission was merely struggling to justify its existence.

B. Direct Contacts with U. S. Agencies

"The relations between the USA Police forces and the
ICPC, in my own opinion, ought to pass...through your
bureau. Several times I expressed this opinion to
Mr. DUCLOUX....I am ready to intervene in order to give
you plain satisfaction. If you desire to be more broadly
consulted so far as our cooperation with the U.N. is
concerned, I am also ready to examine with you new rules
according to this object."

--Louwage.

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The Bureau's representatives in Paris frequently found it necessary to advise Ducloux and his assistant, Monsieur Nepote, that the Bureau desired to have contacts with American police agencies made through the Bureau which was the legally designated ICPC member for the United States. Ducloux and Nepote, however, continued contacting other agencies when they felt it was to their advantage. This was particularly due to the desire of the ICPC officers to remain in the good graces of the Secret Service and to establish close relations with the Narcotics Bureau. Many of these difficulties arose, of course, in connection with the fact that the ICPC tended to emphasize counterfeiting and narcotic violations which, of course, in the United States are not under the jurisdiction of the Bureau.

As far as Mr. Louwage's offer to consult the Bureau regarding ICPC cooperation with the United Nations is concerned, it is felt that this point is irrelevant as the Bureau raised no question concerning this matter since our arrangement was purely that of liaison between ICPC and the United Nations.

C. June, 1950 Conventions

"I should not be surprised to hear that you were not faithfully informed concerning the organization of the first of the two Conferences which took place in The Hague. Perhaps it was not made clear to you that the first meeting was held on delegation of the U.N. in accordance with the international Convention of the 7th April 1929, concerning false money and to which we had the obligation to invite the delegates of the issuing institutions, of the central bureau's for repression of counterfeiting money and of police chiefs concerned in such matter. That is the reason why other American delegates were present on this first meeting in The Hague. Only the second meeting was the convention of the I.C.P.C. ... to which only the members of the I.C.P.C. officially assisted."

--Louwage.

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The Bureau was aware that negotiations were under way for the ICPC to hold a counterfeiting conference in connection with the United Nations. It is to be noted, however, that Ducloux and Nepote explained to West that invitations were sent directly to the Chief of the Secret Service to attend the conference because Mr. Guy Spanan, the United States Treasury representative in Paris, requested them to extend the invitation to Mr. Baughman. Nepote confidentially advised West that the ICPC had been given to understand, probably by Spanan, that Baughman preferred to have the invitation sent to him directly by the ICPC. (94-1-2061-697)

With regard to Louwage's indication that Baughman and Spanan did not attend the Annual Assembly, it is noted that according to information received from West, Baughman and Spanan attended the Assembly at the opening session on June 19, 1950, and their names were listed as United States delegates. In this particular instance, West's name was listed last and he was given the explanation that the listings were alphabetic. When West pointed out to Nepote that the other countries' delegates were not listed alphabetically, Nepote advised that he would correct this "error of protocol" when the delegates were listed in the formal report of the conference.

D. West's Attendance at Assembly

"...the convention of the I.C.P.C., before which opening session your delegate left us...."

--Louwage.

West attended the first session of the conference on June 19th. It was at this time that Soderman raised the question of the appointment of two honorary consultants to the Commission. West, however, was under instructions from the Bureau to leave the conference in time to meet Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Taylor, who were due to arrive in Le Havre, France, on June 21, the last day of the conference. In view of these instructions, West made arrangements to have a telegram sent calling him back to Paris on official business so that he could tactfully leave the conference.

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E. Wanted Notices for Political Offenses

"... (re: Czechoslovakian wanted notices) I thank you for having put my attention on this topic. Mr. DUCLOUX told me that, after receiving the request for publishing, he previously sent a (copy) to a representative of the American authorities, asking if they had no objection to communicate the (notice) in such a form that not the slightest doubt could exist concerning the reality of the matter.... Mr. DUCLOUX feared to upset the delegates of certain states you know, who insisted... (on publishing a notice) concerning what they called crimes of common law and which as such formulated are in the frames of extradition Convention. The American authority answered that he had no objection (to) publishing the (notice) in this form, though all authorities of police could see which is the real nature of the facts and every national authority... can always allow or decline demands of extradition.... (Thus) the requiring authority (gets) satisfaction and (on) the other side no danger could occur (from) a misappreciation of the so-called crime.... It is very difficult for the International Bureau to censor (notices) and to (decide) if or not political impulses influenced the authors whose extradition is required, when the requiring authorities take care to mention only the crimes which belong to the list of those which are admitted by the extradition convention."

--Louvage.

In connection with the above statements, it is noted that the Bureau has no information regarding the identity of the "American authorities" whom Ducloux consulted regarding the issuance of these circulars. He may have consulted the American occupation authorities in Germany inasmuch as the circulars pertained to the Czechoslovakian refugees who escaped to Allied Occupied Germany aboard Czechoslovakian aircraft. The Bureau, which is the official American member of the ICPC, however, was not consulted.

Nepote advised West in connection with the issuance of these notices that while it was true that the American

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Government regarded these subjects as political refugees and not criminals, the ICPC could do nothing but issue the wanted notices. Ducloux and Nepote stated that they feared that some criticism would be leveled at the Commission by the Czechs at the then pending annual assembly if they did not comply with the request to issue the notices.

In this connection it is of interest to note further that there were no Czechoslovakian delegates present at the subsequent annual assembly.

When West interviewed Ducloux on July 28, 1950, Ducloux mentioned in connection with the issuance of these notices that the Commission liked to feel that it is a "factor of equilibrium between East and West." He pointed out that the Commission had been satisfied to see that Yugoslavia had sent delegates to the June assembly of the ICPC. He stated that the Commission was desirous of "fostering greater understanding" among all law enforcement agencies and if the ICPC had refused to issue the wanted notices, the Commission, by its refusal, would have been guilty of political activities in censoring wanted notices by various member agencies. Ducloux further said that if the Commission had refused to issue the notices, the Czechoslovakians would have caused trouble for the Commission and the upshot of the affair probably would have been termination of membership by Czechoslovakia and the other Russian satellite countries; Bulgaria, Hungary, and Poland. Mr. Nepote expressed the opinion that the Czechoslovakian police requested the issuance of these notices for the sole purpose of embarrassing the Commission. According to Ducloux, this was a difficult decision for the Commission to make and criticism on their action by one Government or another seemed inevitable. Ducloux did not mention having consulted any "American authorities" prior to the issuance of these notices as indicated by Louwage.

The issuance of these notices was a violation of the spirit if not the letter of the Statutes of the ICPC and

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might well open the door to the use of the Commission for purposes other than those provided for in the Statutes. It will be further recalled that the possibility that ICPC channels might be used by satellite members for political purposes was one of the considerations which determined the Bureau's decision not to continue participating in the ICPC radio circuit sometime ago.

F. Naming of Goddard and Manning as Consultants

"Mr. DUCLOUX tells me that he learned you did not approve the designation as technical advisors of Mr. MANNING and GODDARD. During the meeting ... Soderman ... told me that he would introduce a demand, at the end of the session, for the designation of 5 other scientists, but that, before doing so, he asked Mr. WEST if you would agree this proposal. At the end of the meeting, on the moment that ... Soderman introduced his demand, he told me that you had answered that you give your agreement. It seems to Mr. DUCLOUX that ... SODERMAN would have misunderstood your answer, and I sincerely regret it....A "technical advisor" is not a member of the I.C.P.C. and cannot be kept in function, when his national authorities are opposed...; he is only authorized to give...advice when...requested...."

-- Louwage.

In the Bureau's letter to Louwage, no specific mention was made of the two individuals appointed as technical consultants without the Bureau's approval but it was stated that the ICPC appears to have little need of the Bureau's membership "inasmuch as the Commission's contacts in the United States seem to be well established on a sufficiently close basis, that it has not been necessary for the Commission to consult this Bureau regarding the participation of United States agencies and citizens in the Commissions' activities sufficiently in advance to afford a real opportunity for this Bureau to furnish its opinions regarding such questions." It was further added "I am sure that you will appreciate my position in this matter." With regard

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to the statement that Soderman claimed that he had received the Director's approval before recommending the appointment of Manning and Goddard, it will be recalled that during the session of the assembly on June 19th, the first day of the meetings, Soderman approached West and brusquely informed that it was the intention of the Commission to name Goddard and Manning as technical counselors. Soderman requested West to cable the Director advising him of the Commission's contemplated action. West told Soderman that if the Commission intended to do this, the Bureau would not step it and he questioned the need for sending a cable merely to present the Bureau with an accomplished fact. Soderman insisted, however, that the cable be sent so that the Director would be advised of the Commission's intention prior to its formal action on Wednesday, June 21. He asked that if the Director had any objection to the Commission's proposed action that he (Soderman) be advised prior to Wednesday. West told Soderman that he would send a cable, but that the matter was being brought to the attention of the Bureau entirely too late for appropriate action. No further "answer" was given to Soderman which he could have misunderstood since the Bureau's cablegram to West advising that the request had been received too late to indicate that the Bureau's opinion had been requested, was not sent until the evening of June 20, prior to which West had left the conference for Le Havre.

Subsequent to the transmission of the Bureau's letter to Louwage which also carried a copy for Ducloux, West conferred with Ducloux and Nepote. He advised them of the manner in which the two "honorary consultants" had been named and stated that it was obvious that both Ducloux and Nepote were deeply chagrined. Ducloux, at that time, apparently did not recall the facts too clearly and West, therefore, briefly reviewed them for him. Nepote then reminded Ducloux that the naming of these men was exclusively Soderman's idea and Ducloux expressed profound regret over the manner in which this matter had been handled by the Commission. He further stated that he knew President Louwage would feel the same way about it.

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II. BACKGROUND OF FLORENT E. LOUWAGE

A. Career

Mr. Louwage was prominent in the development of the Police Judiciaire in Belgium following its inception about 1920. By 1935 his title was "General-Commissioner of the Police Judiciaire." This organization was described in 1937 as the "FBI of Belgium" and as being engaged only in criminal investigations. (62-49658-3)

Inspector Louwage was also one of the two Special Reporters of the old International Criminal Police Commission which had headquarters in Vienna, Austria, and he was very active in this organization. (64-29833-254-X14, X13; 65-47826-262)

A few days before hostilities began in Belgium during World War II, Louwage was named Inspector General of the Surete de l'Etat (Security of the State).

After Belgium was overrun by the Nazis, the Security of the State was dissolved and Louwage's services were terminated. Mr. Firmin Dubois had assumed Louwage's former duties with the Judiciary Police and with the Central Bureau of Records of the National and International Criminal Police in Brussels. The Belgian Government appointed Louwage, however, to his former position at the International Criminal Police Commission where he had formerly been a Permanent Reporter. Louwage announced his intention of continuing to publish regularly in the official organ of the ICPC articles of professional interest and reviews. (64-29833-254-X21)

After the liberation of Belgium, the Security of State was apparently reorganized with Louwage as Inspector General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

[REDACTED] 67C
(64-31701-1)

While still Inspector General of the Belgian Security of State, Louwage was appointed by the Belgian Minister of

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Justice to continue as the Belgian Delegate in the International Criminal Police Commission which was about to be reorganized. In a letter to the Director, Louwage advised that in agreement with some of the members of the Commission and the Belgian Minister of Justice he was taking it upon himself in his capacity as Permanent Reporter to propose a meeting of the delegates of these countries which were in a position to appoint representatives to consider reactivating the organization. (64-29833-254-8)

Louwage has since severed his connections with the Security of State and has resumed his position as Inspector General in the Belgian Ministry of Justice.

B. Characterizations

In 1937, when Inspector E. P. Coffey visited Belgium, he met Louwage and described him as a very likeable gentleman whom he believed to be able. Coffey further described him: "In many respects, however, he is a little man endeavoring to be a big shot." Louwage was admittedly, however, a hard worker. The Judiciary Police was handicapped with a shortage of funds and, according to Coffey, Louwage did much of his own typewriting although he had a secretary. Coffey further stated that Louwage seemed to be gradually extending the powers of the Judiciary Police and at times appeared to have conflicts with some of the other national bureaus in Belgium and with various local police organizations.

During the time former Legal Attache Horton R. Telford in Paris was in contact with Louwage he had no occasion to doubt Louwage's integrity. West has also characterized him as a sincere high-type career law enforcement officer.

Louwage is said to speak quite a bit of English and many of his letters to the Bureau have been written in English showing that Louwage has an extensive, although imperfect, command of the English language.

C. FBI Relations with Louwage

The Bureau's files show that Louwage has been particularly friendly to the FBI and that he is an admirer of the Director.

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He visited the United States in 1933 on one of Barron Collier's Tours, at which time he met the Director. (62-49658-3)

Friendly relations and correspondence have been maintained with Louwage since 1935. (62-10552-3144-32,57,58)

In 1935, when Attorney General Homer S. Cummings visited Belgium on his tour of Europe, the Bureau wrote Louwage advising him of the Attorney General's pending visit to Belgium and his interest in obtaining information about law enforcement activities in Europe. (62-28354-1; 62-28354-194)

In September 1937, a letter was sent to Louwage advising him of Inspector Coffey's proposed visit to Europe and stating that Mr. Coffey would call upon him. Louwage sent a very cordial reply and was very helpful to Mr. Coffey during the latter's stay in Belgium. Louwage took advantage of his visit with Coffey to point out that he was most anxious for the FBI to become a member of the International Criminal Police Commission and that, if the Bureau should become a member, he would, with the Director's consent, propose his name for a Vice-Presidency of the Commission.

D. Information Exchanged with Louwage

Since 1935, with the exception of the time when communications were severed due to the war, the Bureau has exchanged information of mutual interest with Louwage.

This exchange of information has pertained not only to specific criminal activities but also to general law enforcement methods and problems.

In 1938, in connection with another matter, Louwage expressed to the Director his affirmation of the Director's book, "Persons in Hiding," which he believed that all law-abiding people in the United States should read. (64-29833-254-X)

In May 1945, Louwage, who was the Inspector General of the Security of State, furnished former Special Agent Donald L. Daughters, who was then assigned to Paris, with a copy of a chart of the German Police Service as it had been operating

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in Germany, Belgium, and Northern France. This chart was prepared by Louwage's organization, and he furnished it to Daughters as of possible interest and use to the Bureau. (65-47826-336)

E. Derogatory Allegations

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[REDACTED]

Mr. Telford further states, as Inspector General of the Belgian Security Police, Louwage undoubtedly and of necessity had "contact" with the occupying German Police, but Telford stated that he had never heard it even suggested that Louwage was a pro-German willing collaborator, or did he know of any anti-American or anti-British feelings on Louwage's part. Telford pointed out, however, that Louwage did not get along well with his Paris representative, Captain Van Steeger, but that this was a personal matter and was no reflection on Louwage's integrity.

Telford further stated that he could not agree with the above comments regarding Louwage and, therefore, had some

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doubt as to the reliability of the entire report received
from [REDACTED] (61-3499-288)

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III. REASONS FOR WITHDRAWAL FROM THE ICPC

A. Reasons Furnished Officially to Louage

- (1) Results obtained from membership by FBI do not justify financial outlay involved. 3,000⁰⁰ (now over 11,000)
(See Page 22)
- (2) Failure to consult Bureau regarding participation of other United States agencies and citizens of the Commission's activities. Pg 14 & Pg 20
- (3) Issuance of wanted notices for Czechoslovakian Government regarding obviously political charges in contravention of ICPC statutes. Pg 24

B. Reasons Given to the State Department When Notified of the Bureau's Intention to Withdraw

- (1) Benefits of membership to the Bureau or American Government as a whole not commensurate with annual cost involved.

For Distribution
Page 27

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(2) Organization small and composed principally of European countries; little achieved as far as the United States is concerned which could not have been accomplished by direct dealing with foreign law enforcement agencies.

(3) Some conscientious officers connected with the organization, but the officers principally responsible motivated by ambition to further their own ends with little interest in law enforcement problems for the benefit of member countries. p 26 also serial 297

(4) Appointment by Commission of two American consultants without duly consulting the Bureau; one consultant being without recognized standing as a technical expert.

(5) Issuance of wanted notices for the Czechoslovakian Government on ostensibly political matters.

C. Factors Entering Into Bureau's Decision to Terminate Membership

(1) Appointment of Goddard and Manning

At the June Annual Assembly, the ICPC appointed Calvin Goddard and Dr. James Manning as technical consultants without checking with the Bureau in time as to their desirability or as to the desirability of the practice of appointing honorary consultants.

The Bureau files contain no derogatory information regarding Manning, who is a physicist with the New York Police Department. Calvin Goddard, however, is of bad repute in professional police circles. The only recent information concerning Goddard available in the Bureau files was received in connection with the case "Ruth Farnsworth, Victim; Murder - Rape; Guam." According to this information the November, 1949, issue of "Fingerprints and Identification Magazine" published by the Institute of Applied Science contains an article on the United States Army Scientific Detectives in Tokyo. This Army laboratory is headed by Lieutenant Colonel Goddard and the Document Section is headed by Samuel F. Pickering, formerly of the Bureau. The article gave a build-up to the laboratory and as one of its principal claims to fame described a case which is apparently the

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Ruth Farnsworth murder in Guam. According to the article, the work done by the chief chemist of that laboratory played a big part in bringing the killers to justice. This claim was erroneous since the testimony at the trial was furnished by a Special Agent of the Bureau's Laboratory. (95-29057-44)

In 1930, Goddard made a ballistic examination in the murder case of Mary Baker in Virginia, and took the stand in connection with the trial of one Campbell. Campbell subsequently brought suit against Goddard for libel and consequential damage in the amount of \$500,000. The suit was allegedly based on an answer made by Goddard to a reporter the day before the trial in which Goddard said his analysis had identified the fatal bullet with the pistol and, if the pistol had never left the hands of Campbell, then Campbell would be the guilty person. This suit was withdrawn in October, 1932. Campbell was never convicted and the Baker case is still unsolved. (70-1056-24)

In 1931, Goddard testified in another trial as to the identification of a fatal bullet with a recovered gun and used photographic charts to illustrate his identification. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty". Subsequently, another suspect was tried for the murder and convicted. The convicted subject signed a confession and identified the gun with which he had committed the murder. The Chicago Office of the Bureau afterwards obtained the charts used by Goddard and a study of them by the Bureau firearms experts brought the conclusion that the photographs contradicted rather than substantiated the identification. (80-89-33-6)

In March, 1938, information was received that in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, Goddard had made an examination of an automatic pistol supposedly taken from Sacco and informed the prosecuting attorney that while the bullet found in the deceased person was of the same calibre, he would not testify that it came from Sacco's gun. At the insistence of the prosecuting official, however, Goddard did take the stand and testified that, due to the calibre of the slug taken from the body of the dead person, it was possible that it could have been fired from such a gun as that taken from Sacco. When the case came up for

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appeal, Goddard submitted adverse testimony reversing his former opinion and indicating that there was no doubt that the bullet had not been fired by the automatic pistol belonging to Sacco. (80-98-33-12)

In September, 1934, in connection with the Attorney General's Crime Conference, Goddard was listed as one of the speakers on the suggested subject "Investigation, Detection and Apprehension". The Bureau advised the Attorney General that Goddard had been thoroughly discredited in the field of ballistics. It was pointed out that he was then running a private detective agency in Chicago and had ceased his former connection with Northwestern University Crime Laboratory.

In June, 1934, Goddard requested a copy of the Bureau's confidential bulletin "Scientific Aids in Criminal Investigations". The Bureau declined to furnish this as it was part of the confidential manual of instructions issued to Special Agents, and Goddard replied "I can get along very well without your booklet...since my recollection of its contents indicates that it contains nothing which your Bureau did not copy from the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory of Northwestern University. In this connection, don't you think that an introductory note of credit to said Laboratory would be appropriate?" Goddard subsequently tried to soft pedal his first remarks by saying he did not mean the material in the booklet was a direct transcript from printed matter issued by the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory. (62-297-99-18,19,20)

In October, 1935, Captain E. C. Crossman, then considered one of the three pioneers in this country in firearms identification who made a study of the subject in the early days at the same time as Goddard, advised that although he had originally started out with Goddard, they soon had a parting of the ways in that he was afraid of Goddard's flare for publicity and his constant boasting as well as his tendency to overstate the possibilities of firearms identification. He further stated that Goddard had gotten into a lot of trouble because of his bragging disposition in this regard. (62-38591-1)

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In 1940, Goddard was interviewed in connection with a Bureau case, at which time he stated that he held a Lieutenant Colonel's Commission in the Ordnance Division of the U. S. Army Reserve. He further stated that he was devoting his time to writing articles for "The National Rifleman", the publication of the National Rifle Association; that he was writing syndicated articles for Kings Features Syndicate; that he was also writing an article on firearms for the Encyclopedia Britannica and that he was Editor of the Department Army Ordnance Journal, published by the Army Ordnance Association. (52-10986-5)

The appointment of Goddard and Manning as consultants to the Commission was apparently at the insistence of Dr. Harry Soderman of Sweden who is a member of the Executive Committee of the ICPC. On June 19th, the first day of ICPC Assembly, during one of the sessions, Soderman approached West and brusquely informed him that it was the intention of the Commission to name Lieutenant Colonel Goddard and Dr. James Manning as Honorary Technical Consultants. Soderman requested West to cable the Director advising him of the Commission's contemplated action. West told Soderman that if the Commission intended to do this, the Bureau would not stop them and he questioned the need for sending a cable merely to present the Bureau with an accomplished fact. Soderman insisted, however, that the cable be sent so that the Director would be advised of the Commission's intention prior to its formal action on Wednesday, June 21st. Soderman asked that if the Director had any objection to the proposed action, he be so advised prior to Wednesday. West told Soderman that he would send the cable, but that the matter was being brought to the attention of the Bureau entirely too late for appropriate consideration. (94-1-2061-727)

West claimed that Soderman's action in advancing the candidacies of Goddard and Manning at the meeting after the conference had already begun was a violation of the ICPC statutes. Article 3 of the statutes provides for the selection for "extraordinary members" who must always be approved by their respective governments.

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"Extraordinary members" are persons who have rendered services to the Commission or who because of their technical and scientific knowledge or because of their office are able to aid the activities of the Commission. Such individuals however must be proposed as candidates two months before the Assembly meetings and must besides be approved previously by the Government concerned.

According to the Assembly minutes for June 21st, President Louwage proposed that Professor Sannic of France and Professor Grassberger of Austria be made technical advisers since they had already been of service to the Commission. He also proposed that two members of the United States be added to the list of technical advisers - "Lieutenant Colonel C. Goddard, one of the technical creators of expert appraisalment of firearms, and Dr. J. Manning, technical head of the Police Laboratory of New York, renowned above all for the application of the methods of modern physics to the Scientific Police". No indication was given that these two Americans had previously assisted the ICPC.

In connection with West's claim that the appointment of the two Americans did not conform to the ICPC constitution, it is noted that the provisions cited apply to "extraordinary members", while the two Americans were appointed as "Technical Consultants". From the information available to the Bureau, it is not possible to determine whether or not the provisions for the "extraordinary members" are also supposed to apply to "technical advisers". The constitution contains no provisions for "technical advisers" but some special advisers were previously appointed by the Commission at the Assembly at Berne, Switzerland, in 1949. Regardless of whether or not technical advisers are appointed under the provisions applying to extraordinary members, it is self-evident that clearance should be obtained from the agency representing the country involved before the appointments are made. Failure to make inquiry of the Bureau concerning this matter prior to the actual opening of the conference was obviously a breach of good faith on the part of Soderman who Nepote admits sponsored the appointments.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that in July, 1950, a few weeks after the conference,

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President Louwage wrote to the Director concerning one George H. L. Defarve, an individual in Belgium who, according to Belgian newspapers, claimed to be an "expert graduate" of the International Association for Identification and "President for Belgium" and who was calling for experts in identification to attend the IAI Congress to be held in Ottawa, Canada, in July 24th. Louwage advised that the individual in question was not considered by Belgian officials as an expert and that he "does not know the ABC of identification". President Louwage requested that the officials of International Association of Identification be advised of this individual's status as "expert". This incident is an indication of Louwage's realization that foreign agencies may not be aware of the technical qualifications of so-called "experts", and of the need for checking their qualifications with the authorities in their own countries. It is of interest in view of the derogatory information available to the Bureau concerning Goddard.

Louwage, Ducloux and Nepote have all disclaimed any responsibility for the appointment of these individuals without the Bureau's approval. When apprised of the facts by West, Ducloux indicated his chagrin but apparently Louwage has endeavored to smooth the matter over, indicating that Soderman must have "misunderstood" the reply given to him. It will be noted that he received no reply after the cable he requested was sent to the Bureau, inasmuch as it was not possible to reply to West's cable advising him that it did not appear that the Bureau's opinion had been requested and that honorary positions are undesirable in police associations and commissions prior to the time West had to leave the conference on other business.

At the time the decision was reached to terminate membership in the ICPC, West was advised of the fact that Goddard has been thoroughly discredited in the field of ballistics. He was told that it was not desired for him to furnish that information to ICPC officials, however, in view of the fact that the Bureau's advice was not sought in sufficient time to indicate an honest opinion regarding Goddard was desired. It was felt that any concrete information regarding Goddard which might be furnished to Ducloux and Nepote would be promptly passed on to Soderman and Goddard which would probably result in fruitless charges and counter-charges. West did let Ducloux understand, however, that the Bureau was very dissatisfied with the way the Commission had handled these appointments. It further appears that this information has been passed on to Louwage by Ducloux.

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(2) ICPC Direct Dealings with Other Agencies

The ICPC has repeatedly ignored the Bureau's status as liaison representative and dealt directly with other agencies in the United States. The Legal Attaches in Paris have repeatedly brought this to the attention of ICPC but those officials have continued to deal directly with other American agencies particularly Secret Service and Narcotics Bureau in an effort to establish closer relations with those organizations and apparently to influence Anslinger and bring him into closer affiliation with the ICPC. The most recent instance of this tendency on the part of ICPC was the conference held in The Hague regarding counterfeit matters at which time Mr. Baughman, the Head of the Secret Service, was invited directly by the ICPC. It is noted that Nepote at ICPC headquarters advised West confidentially that the invitation was so extended because Mr. Guy Spaman, the Treasury representative in Paris, indicated that Baughman preferred to receive the invitation in that manner.

It is noted that in his reply to the Director, President Louwage claimed that the invitation had been sent to Baughman directly because the counterfeiting convention was organized by the ICPC on the "delegation" of the United Nations. He indicated that Baughman and Spaman did not attend the subsequent Annual Assembly of the ICPC. The first draft minutes of the Annual Assembly, however, listed both Baughman and Spaman as delegates along with West, whose name appeared at the bottom of the list. The explanation given for this by Nepote was that the listings were alphabetical. When West pointed out that the other country delegates were not listed alphabetically, Nepote agreed to correct the listings in the final minutes of the Assembly. This refutes Louwage's claim that Baughman and Spaman were invited only to the counterfeiting conference and did not attend the Annual Assembly of ICPC.

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(3) High Membership Fee

At present the Bureau is paying \$3,000 a year membership fee to the ICPC. This expense is in addition to the cost of maintaining the liaison and spending time in fruitless unprofitable activities with no material or valuable returns from this investment. In this connection, it is pertinent to note that Ducloux apparently contends that the Bureau is not paying the full quota. Although he has not recently made an official protest to the Bureau, it was mentioned by Soderman during his interview with Mr. Clegg in December, 1949.

Ducloux apparently believes that the United States should pay approximately \$6,500 annually on the thesis that the rules of the ICPC stipulate that countries having more than 50,000,000 inhabitants will pay 5 Swiss francs for every 25,000 inhabitants; and since the 1940 census placed the population of the United States at 131,669,275, this would amount to approximately \$6,500.

In this connection it is to be noted further that in 1946 when the Bureau again affiliated with ICPC, President Louwage wrote to the Director under date of July 9, 1946, stating that he was quite aware that the Bureau would find the prescribed membership a little too high for a State of considerable population and that "the financial contribution of States of high population as in USA and USSR is rather symbolic and the amount may be left to the discretion of their governments." President Louwage therefore suggested that if our contribution equals that of a State with a population of 60,000,000 inhabitants, the Secretary General would be only too glad to receive it. He added, "But I must add immediately

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that the financial contribution is of minor interest to us. The major fact is your active cooperation with our Commission." (94-1-2061-246)

On the basis of President Louwage's statement, therefore, Ducloux' objections that we should pay more than \$3,000 annually are groundless. It is further noted that in the financial report prepared by Ducloux for the June, 1950, Annual Assembly, he submitted a chart listing the comparative contributions made by certain countries to various international organizations. That chart sets forth the contributions made by the United States, France, Belgium, and Cuba to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Bureau of Weights and Measures, International Health Organization; etc., contrasting them with the amount calculated for the International Criminal Police Commission. This chart indicated that the United States should be paying 28,000 Swiss francs (approximately \$7,000) to the ICPC. This amount is even more than that previously mentioned by Ducloux and is probably based on the increased population of the United States since 1940.

Of the total 113,500 Swiss francs spent by the Commission in 1949 the largest single item was for "Expenses of mission and representation abroad of the Executive Committee, the General Assembly and the General Secretariat." A detailed account of this sum has never been made to the Annual Assembly delegates and it appears that the ICPC wastes a considerable amount of money in holding Executive Committee meetings in various spas of Europe.

(4) No Advantage to Bureau

No material advantage has accrued to the Bureau because of its membership and no valuable information

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has been obtained. In this connection it might be noted that the Bureau has received no information or assistance which would not have been available through direct contact with the law enforcement agencies in the individual countries.

(5) U. N. Contacts Valueless

As you know, the Director was requested to act as liaison between the International Criminal Police Commission and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. One of the Assistant Special Agents in Charge of the New York Office has acted for the Director in this capacity, attending meetings held at United Nations Headquarters as liaison representative of the ICPC. These meetings and contacts at U. N. Headquarters made at the request of the ICPC have consumed considerable time, and ASAC Whelan has advised that no information of any value to the Bureau was developed. These meetings, as far as the Bureau is concerned, have been a complete waste of time since it appears that the United Nations staff members were more interested in protecting their jobs than in reaching concrete decisions concerning law enforcement problems. These meetings so far resulted in no action being taken which would be of any value to the Bureau.

(6) Possible Saving of Time and Money

The Bureau will continue to serve as a clearing house for individual foreign police departments which request information within the United States without being a member of the ICPC; but if some other agency becomes a member of the ICPC and takes over these duties, time, effort, and money will be saved by the Bureau.

(7) Bureau Member of IACP

The Bureau is already affiliated actively with IACP, an international police organization, and the ICPC appears to exist solely to provide jobs for those in the organization.

(8) Unsatisfactory Relations with Soderman

Soderman, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the Commission, has apparently turned very much against the Bureau. When West first met him on April 5, 1950, in Paris, Soderman was directly or inferentially critical of the Bureau

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and he slyly observed that the Director expected his Agents to be paragons of virtue or downright "goody-goodies." He implied that the FBI is a political police and hinted that there was rivalry between the Bureau and the New York Police Department. West's efforts to correct Soderman's erroneous impressions were apparently unsuccessful and West advises that Soderman is "irrevocably committed" to the New York Police Department. In this connection it is pointed out that Soderman received considerable assistance from that Department in the preparation of his book and it is possible that through his connections with the New York Police he may have developed false ideas concerning the Bureau. In view of Soderman's new antagonism toward the Bureau and his important position with the International Criminal Police, it is difficult to see how harmonious and effective relations could be maintained through the Bureau's continued membership in the Commission.

(9) Use of ICPC by Satellite Countries

It will be recalled that at the ICPC Assembly in Prague in 1948 the Constitution of the ICPC was amended specifically to limit the Commission's activities to matters of a criminal nature prohibiting matters of a political, racial, or religious nature.

In spite of that fact in June, 1950, the Commission issued 10 wanted notices relative to persons who had fled from Czechoslovakia aboard Czechoslovakian airplanes on March 24, 1950, arriving in American occupied Germany. This case received considerable publicity when the individuals involved took over control of the commercial aircraft in which they were flying and escaped from Czechoslovakia to the Western Zone of Germany. The planes were later returned to the Czechoslovakian Government and West advises that the Czechoslovakian protests were met by the United States State Department with the contention that these individuals were political refugees and not subject to extradition.

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At the request of Czechoslovakian police the ICPC issued wanted notices citing laws which were allegedly violated and stated that the warrant for arrest and extradition had been issued for "having acted or not having acted in particularly dangerous circumstances and for having abducted persons and impeded the liberties of individuals."

West has discussed the issuance of these notices with Nepote of the ICPC which were obviously a violation of the spirit, if not the letter of the ICPC Statutes. Both Ducloux and Nepote admitted that they had complied with the Czech request to issue these wanted notices because they feared that some criticism would be leveled at the Commission by the Czechs at the June Annual Assembly if they did not comply. Ducloux subsequently advised West that the Commission liked to feel that it is a "factor of equilibrium" between the East and the West. He pointed out that the Commission is desirous of fostering "greater understanding" among all law enforcement agencies and claimed that if the ICPC had refused to issue the wanted notices, the Commission would, by its refusal, be guilty of political activities. He said if the Commission refused to publish these notices for the Czech police, the Czech Government would probably have caused trouble for the Commission with the resultant termination of membership by Czechoslovakia, and the other satellite countries, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Poland. Nepote expressed the opinion that the Czech police requested the issuance of these wanted notices solely to embarrass the Commission. Ducloux stated that this had been a difficult decision and that criticism by one government or another was inevitable.

It would appear that by issuing these wanted notices the Commission opened itself to abuse by member agencies for political purposes. This opinion seems to be further substantiated by the attitude taken by Ducloux in giving his reasons for having granted the Czech request.

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(10) Personal Ambitions of ICPC Officials.

Apparently the ICPC is staffed principally by officials interested in furthering their own ambitions.

West and every other Bureau representative who has been in contact with Louwage has described him as a sincere high-type career law enforcement officer. West indicated, however, that Louwage will resist any move that weakens his hold on the Commission. Louwage, of course, was very active in the old ICPC and was one of the instigators of its reactivation following the war. He apparently takes great pride in the Commission, and his position in it.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NON-FOIPA Informa-tion

Ducloix and Nepote do the actual work of the Commission in Paris.

[REDACTED]

He seems to be interested principally in maintaining his job with the Commission.

Nepote is also ambitious and apparently expects to become Secretary General, if and when Ducloix goes into full retirement. He is active, hardworking and generally cooperative.

[REDACTED]

Soderman, of course, appears to be using the ICPC to bolster his own position in the law enforcement field.

An example of the manner in which the officials attempt to increase their own prestige by making the organization seem more important than it actually is, appeared in its publication "International Criminal Police Review" for July, 1950.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LAUD

DATE: September 1950

FROM : A. H. EELMONT

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT F. E. LOUWAGE OF THE
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

Tolson	_____
Ladd	_____
Clegg	_____
Glavin	_____
Nichols	_____
Rosen	_____
Tracy	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Nease	_____
Gandy	_____

PURPOSE:

To transmit a detailed memorandum concerning President F. E. Louwage of the ICPC for use in connection with his pending visit to the Bureau.

FACTS:

As you know, President Louwage has written to the Bureau setting forth what he believes to be his answers to the Bureau's letter of July 18 advising of the termination of the Bureau's membership in the ICPC. In his letter, Mr. Louwage endeavored to smooth over the matter of the appointment of Carroll Goddard and James Manning as technical advisors, stating that he believed that Soderman "misunderstood" the Bureau's reply to his inquiry regarding possible objections by the Bureau to the appointment of these men. He also tried to excuse the issuance of wanted notices for the Czechoslovakian Police for political fugitives, and indicated that the ICPC had not been reactivated long enough since the war to determine its full value to the Bureau.

Louwage will be in Washington about September 15 on the invitation of "Mr. Morison," not further identified, and expressed his hope that the Director would delay his final decision regarding membership in the ICPC until Louwage has an opportunity to talk to him. *and a.g.*

Louwage is a sincere conscientious career law enforcement officer who is an Inspector General in the Belgian Ministry of Justice. He has been active with the ICPC since its original formation and was a permanent reporter in the old ICPC which had its headquarters in Vienna, Austria. *74-1-2161-758*

Louwage has always maintained very friendly relations with the Bureau and has frequently indicated his admiration for the Director whom he met in 1933. *RECORDED 95*

INDEXED 95

OCT 24 1950

The reasons for the Bureau's termination of membership were: the appointment of Goddard and Manning as technical advisors without consulting the Bureau's advice; direct dealings by the ICPC with other American agencies; high membership fee; membership no advantage to the Bureau; United Nations contacts valueless; possible saving of time and money; Bureau already member of International Association of Chiefs of Police;

Attachment

Alfshis

Memo to the Director
9/14/50; Cable to Royal
Police Paris, 9/20/50 del

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unsatisfactory relations with Soderman; use of ICPC by satellite nations; personal ambitions of ICPC officials; and domination by French Government.

ACTION:

The attached detailed memorandum is submitted for use in interviewing President Louwage when he visits the Bureau.

ADDENDUM:

By cablegram dated September 1, 1950, which is attached to the enclosed detailed memorandum, West furnished his comments on what he considered to be the erroneous statements in Louwage's letter to the Bureau. Some of West's comments are irrelevant since they are based upon the mistaken impression which West received when he was given only a hasty look at the letter by Ducloux.

West's comments add nothing to the situation as set forth in the attached memorandum except that prior to the issuance of the Czechoslovakian wanted circulars, the ICPC officials promised to give him a list of the names so that he could call them to the Bureau's attention in order that wanted notices would not be posted in the Bureau's files. This was not necessary as we place wanted notices for the ICPC only at their specific request and not on the basis of wanted circulars alone.

It is recommended that Mr. Clegg interview President Louwage of the ICPC.

DML

I agree ✓
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I agree. Jk
Jk

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL
POLICE COMMISSION

General Secretariat

Paris, September 8, 1950

Our Ref: C.I.P.C./USAM/10

The Secretary General of the
International Criminal Police

Subject: Exchange of Publications Commission to:
and Periodicals

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor of requesting you kindly to intervene with the professional Police Reviews of the different states of the United States so that a permanent exchange, beginning January 1, 1950, may be established between them and the English edition of our Review.

I take the liberty of pointing out to you that a similar exchange only exists with the States of New York, Virginia and Indiana. It goes without saying that it is up to you to designate which of these many Reviews are of such interest that they may constitute a documentation of a general nature.

Yours very truly,

s/ L. RUCLOUX

Secretary General

RECORDED - 108

TRANSLATED BY
JIMMY BRUCE MACALUSO
9/19/50

90-1-501-759

GA/3P

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE
DE POLICE CRIMINELLE

SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL

60, Boulevard Gouvion Saint-Cyr PARIS (17°)
Tél. GALVani 94-40



INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL
POLICE COMMISSION

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

60, Boulevard Gouvion Saint-Cyr PARIS (17°)
Tél. GALVani 94-40

voire
Your reference :

PARIS, le 8 Septembre 1950

notre C.I.P.C./USAM/10
our reference :

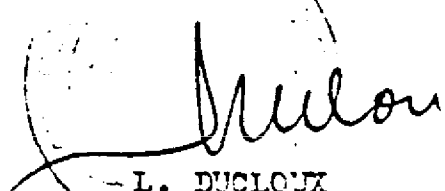
Le Secrétaire Général de la Commission
Internationale de Police Criminelle
à PARIS

Objet Echanges publications
Subject périodiques.

à Monsieur le Director of the Federal
Bureau of Investigation
WASHINGTON

J'ai l'honneur de vous prier de bien vouloir
intervenir auprès des Revues professionnelles de Police des
différents Etats membres des Etats-Unis afin que l'échange
permanent à partir du 1er Janvier 1950 s'établisse entre cell
ci et l'édition anglaise de notre Revue.

Je me permets de vous signaler qu'un tel échange
n'existe seulement que pour les états de New-York, Virginie e
de l'Indiana. Il va de soi que c'est vous qui désignerez les-
quelles de ces multiples Revues présentent un intérêt tel qu'
elles puissent constituer une documentation d'ordre général.


L. DUCLOUX
Secrétaire Général

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INDEXED - 103

October 3, 1950

94-1-206-757

Mr. L. Ducloux
General Secretariat
International Criminal Police Commission
60, Boulevard Gouvion Saint-Cyr
Paris 17, France

Dear Mr. Ducloux:

Your letter dated September 8, 1950, regarding professional police reviews of various states in the United States has been received.

While it is impossible for me to make contact with the various law enforcement publications as expressed in your letter, I am enclosing a list of representative publications which you might desire to contact for the purpose of exchanging publications.

Sincerely yours,

1950

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

CC - Foreign Liaison Desk

CC - Legal Attache, Paris, France

NOTE: List prepared from police journals maintained in Bureau's Library in Crime Records Section. This list contains some of the principal law enforcement publications in the United States. Address obtained from letterhead of incoming letter, upper right hand corner.

FMS:cht:cls

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON *Wm*

FROM : MR. H. H. CLEGG *HHC*

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT F. E. LOUWAGE
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

DATE: 10-24-50

Tolson *✓*
Ladd *✓*
Clegg *✓*
Glavin *✓*
Nichols *✓*
Rosen *✓*
Tracy *✓*
Harbo *✓*
Belmont *✓*
Mohr *✓*
Winterrowd *✓*
Tele. Room *✓*
Holloman *✓*
Gandy *✓*

I saw Louwage at the IACP Convention at Colorado Springs. As per plans, I informed him that I had heard from Jack West and that he had not in any way approved the Wanted Notices which the ICPC had sent out for the Czechoslovakians, but that, to the contrary, West had called at Ducloux's office at which time Ducloux exhibited to him the Wanted Notices and stated they were about to be dispatched and West requested the names so that he could advise the Bureau not to file Wanted Notices due to the fact that they were "political refugees" and not criminal fugitives, that Mr. West was of the opinion he would never have had an opportunity to see them before their circularization except for the circumstances of his having business there on that day and Mr. West stated that he did not give any approval, actual or implied, for their distribution in any way.

Louwage believed Ducloux's version that West had approved them and I told him I believed West's story because West knew better than to give any approval of that sort and he had no authority to give such approval, which he knew well and understood, and, thus, he would not have done so.

He stated that he had also heard from Soderman of Sweden who had made critical, caustic comments concerning the Bureau during the ICPC meeting last summer and Soderman affirmed that West had stated that the Bureau would have no objection to the designation of the 2 scientific consultants and I told Louwage that this was ridiculous because West cabled immediately and stated that Soderman had informed him that they were going to be approved anyway and he would not have sent the cable if he had approved them or had authority to approve them for these individuals and that the procedure which was followed in the ICPC's approving them without advance notice was irregular. He stated that Soderman professed that West had given his consent to these designations and he indicated he was inclined to believe Soderman and I indicated I was definitely convinced that West's version was true and the circumstances verified that and Soderman's activities made him, to me, "beyond belief." Louwage was personally cordial and I left him rubbing his brow and shaking his head dejectedly.

HHC:DMG

I am glad we are free from connection with this outfit.

DECLASSIFIED 112

and understand.

President Louwage stated that he had also heard from Mr. Soderman of Sweden, who, as you know, has criticized the Bureau, and that Soderman affirmed that you had stated that the Bureau would have no objection to the designation of the two scientific consultants elected by the ICPC at the June, 1950, convention. Assistant Director Clegg pointed out to President Louwage that this was ridiculous because you cabled immediately and stated that Soderman had informed you that the nominees were going to be approved anyway and that you would not have sent the cable if you had approved them or had authority to approve them. It was again pointed out to President Louwage that the procedure which was followed in the ICPC's approving these individuals without advance notice was irregular.

President Louwage stated that Soderman professed that you had given your consent to these designations and Louwage indicated that he was inclined to believe Soderman. Assistant Director Clegg, however, indicated that the Bureau is definitely convinced that your version is true and the circumstances verified that.

At the time Assistant Director Clegg met President Louwage at Colorado Springs Mr. Louwage was personally cordial but apparently confused over the developments.

The above is furnished for your information and guidance in your future contacts with officials of the ICPC.

30 JUN 1950

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: October 26, 1950

To: Honorable H. J. Anslinger
Commissioner
Bureau of Narcotics
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

Enclosed herewith are two copies each of circulars 570/50, 571/50 and 571 a/50, issued by the International Criminal Police Commission in Paris, France. These circulars are being furnished to you as of possible interest in view of the fact that the subjects involved have been engaged in narcotics trade.

NLF:rlk

Enclosures

RECORDED - 125

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____

OCT 30 1950

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

F.B.I.

RECEIVED - DIVISION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

67-1-201-761

RECORDED

INDEXED

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

F.B.I.

RECEIVED

OCT 26 1950

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

F.B.I.

RECEIVED

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: October 16, 1950

FROM : The Executives Conference

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

Tolson ☒
 Ladd ☒
 Clegg ☒
 Glavin ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tracy ☒
 Harbo ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Sizoo ☒
 Gandy ☒

The Executives Conference consisting of Messrs. Tolson, Ladd, Nichols, Glavin, Posen, Harbo, F. McIntire, Mohr, Sizoo, and Tracy considered the matter of future service to the International Criminal Police Commission at Paris, France.

The Identification Division suggested that a review be made of service presently being rendered to the ICPC in view of the termination of the Bureau's membership in that organization as of December 31, 1950. For the Director's information, the Bureau presently makes name searches and fingerprint searches in the Identification Division, and, in addition, places wanted notices and stop notices in the fingerprint files when such requests are made by letter. No stops or wants are placed upon the receipt of bulletins or flyers. In addition, upon special request, the Liaison Section of the Security Division searches the Bureau files and makes inquiries and investigations through Bureau field divisions.

The entire Executive Conference was in favor of discontinuing service to the ICPC and in lieu thereof service be rendered to the individual law enforcement agency or country having an interest rather than through the ICPC as a clearing house.

The Conference with the exception of Messrs. Harbo, Sizoo, and Tracy recommend that service to the ICPC be discontinued immediately and let a notice be sent to each individual country (members of the International Exchange which has been operated by the Bureau for many years) advising them of the fact that the Bureau will no longer be a member of the ICPC as of December 31, 1950, and in the future, requests for information, wanted notices, or stop notices should be placed directly through the facilities of the International Exchange.

Messrs. Harbo, Sizoo, and Tracy recommend that service to the ICPC be stopped immediately, that, however, the ICPC be notified directly by letter that hereafter service will be rendered directly to the interested country through the facilities of the International Exchange. *say may want to advise members to communicate directly with us*

Examples of typical requests from the ICPC are attached hereto for the Director's information.

Respectfully,
 For the Conference, 1950

Attachments

cc - Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Mohr

Clyde Tolson

Approved

4-1

764

October 18, 1950

AIR MAIL

Honorable P. E. Louwage
President
International Criminal Police Commission
Ministry of Justice
Brussels, Belgium

My dear President:

Further reference is made to my communication of July 18, 1950. In view of the fact that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has terminated membership in the International Criminal Police Commission, the procedure of handling investigations, fingerprint searches, and wanted notices for foreign law enforcement agencies has been changed.

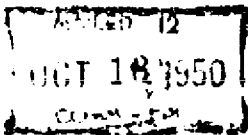
In the future the Federal Bureau of Investigation will handle such matters upon receipt of a direct request from the International Exchange representative in the interested country. This is the procedure formerly followed by this Bureau.

In view of this change you may desire to advise members of the Commission that they should communicate directly with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the above types of cases.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

cc - Monsieur Louis Puckoux,
Secretary General
International Criminal Police Commission
11 Rue des Minimes
Paris 8, France

cc - Legal Attache
Paris, France

cc - Foreign Service Desk

cc - Mr. Clegg

SJT:do

OCT 18 6 53 PM '50
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

OCT 18 6 19 PM '50
RECEIVED - ATTORNEY GENERAL
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TRACY

DATE: August 2, 1950

FROM : W. W. Brownell

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

Reference is made to the memorandum forwarded to Mr. Jack D. Neal, Associate Chief, Division of Security, Department of State, 515 Twenty-Second Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. of July 18, 1950, regarding the ICPC.

In this memorandum to Mr. Neal it is pointed out that the Bureau is discontinuing its membership in the ICPC effective December 31, 1950. In view of the Bureau's withdrawal from this organization, it is recommended that the Identification Division discontinue the placing of wanted and stop notices for them. The ICPC submits to the Bureau a considerable volume of fliers containing fingerprints and information regarding individuals wanted by them or member nations. I feel that since we are no longer going to participate in this organization, our dealings in this respect should be with the individual nation.

RECOMMENDATION: The Identification Division discontinue placing wanted and stop notices for the ICPC.

W.B./JL

RECORDED - 47

NOV 8 1950

765

Interpol
Sect 18

File

63 pp

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

November 1, 1950

DIRECTOR, FBI

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION
POLICE COOPERATION
POLISH MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to the Bureau's letter dated January 10, 1950, and your reply, dated January 19, 1950, relative to arrangements made for the exchange of publications between the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the International Criminal Police Commission in Paris, France.

It is requested that you recontact the International Association of Chiefs of Police and make arrangements so that beginning with the next issue of "Police Chiefs News", those copies destined for the International Criminal Police Commission will be sent directly to that organization. They should be addressed to Mr. L. Ducloux, The Secretary General, International Criminal Police Commission, 11 Rue des Saussaies, Paris 8, France.

It is requested that you advise the Bureau when the above-described arrangements have been completed.

RECORDED - 60

NOV 4 1950
49

MLP:rlkack

Note: Before transmittal, please route to Mr. Clegg

NOV 1 7 23 PM '50
RECEIVED READING ROOM
F.B.I.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Car TPK
DLC
11/15

NOV 14 1950

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL
POLICE COMMISSION

General Secretariat

Paris, September 22, 1950

No. CIPC / USAM/10

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I take pleasure in acknowledging receipt of the January, February, April and May issues of the magazine, "Police Chiefs News". I wish to thank you sincerely for them.

However, I wish to ask you to intervene with the administration of this publication so that we may receive the issue of March 1950, as well as all the issues after May 1950.

Thanking you in advance, dear Mr. Hoover, I send my most cordial regards,

RECORDED

INDEXED

Sincerely,

91-1-2061-768

s/ L. BUCLOUX
Secretary General

TRANSLATED BY
MARIE GRACE MACALUSO
9/29/50

NLF-11/1/50

COMMISSION INTER. ALE
DE POLICE CRIMI LLE

SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL

60, Boulevard Gouvion Saint-Cyr PARIS (17°)
Tél. GALVad 96-69



ATIONAL CRIMINAL
POLICE COMMISSION

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

60, Boulevard Gouvion Saint-Cyr PARIS (17°)
Tél. GALVad 96-69

voire
Your reference :

PARIS, le 22 Septembre 1950

notre C.I.P.C./USAM/10⁷
our reference :

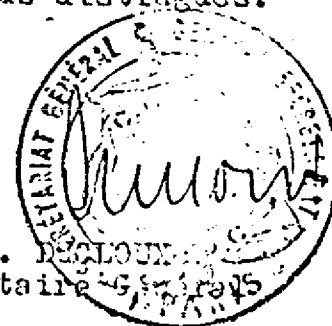
Objet
Subject

Cher Monsieur HOOVER,

J'ai le plaisir de vous accuser réception des numéros de janvier, février, avril et mai de la Revue "Police Chiefs News"; je vous en remercie vivement.

Je me permets toutefois de vous prier de bien vouloir intervenir auprès de la rédaction de cette publication afin que me soit expédié l'exemplaire de mars 1950 ainsi que les numéros postérieurs à celui de mai 1950.

Avec mes remerciements, veuillez croire, cher Monsieur HOOVER, à mes sentiments les plus distingués.


L. DELOUX
Secrétaire Général

Monsieur le Director of the Federal Bureau
of Investigation
WASHINGTON 25 D.C.

RECORDED

November 1, 1950

61-1-2061-768

Mr. L. Ducloux
The Secretary General
International Criminal Police Commission
11, Rue des Saussaies
Paris 8, France

Dear Mr. Ducloux:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated September 22, 1950, requesting a copy of the March, 1950 issue of the "Police Chiefs News", published by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, together with copies of issues subsequent to May, 1950.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police does not have an extra copy available of either the March, 1950, or June, 1950, issues of this publication, and I regret that I also do not have extra copies available of those issues. In accordance with your request, however, I am enclosing one copy each of the July, August and September issues of the "Police Chiefs News".

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Work 102

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FEB 1 1951
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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100-1-2061-768

18340.

VIA ~~REDACTED~~ AIR FOUCH

Date: November 1, 1950

To: Legal Attache, Paris, France

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

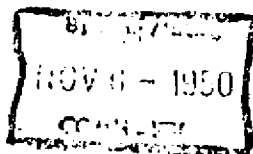
Subject: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

It is requested that you furnish the enclosed letter and copies of the "Police Chiefs News" to M. Ducloux of the International Criminal Police Commission.

Enclosures

NLF:rlk

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Egan _____
Gurnea _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Nease _____



56 MAY 10 1950

Nov 1 6 10 PM '50
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: FLORENT E. LOUWAGE
 Inspector General of the Minister of Justice of Brussels
 President, International Criminal Police Commission



DATE: Nov. 10, 1950

ReBulet dated 9/26/50 advising that the above-mentioned Belgian police official would call for the film "The FBI" at the New York office.

This is to advise that on November 8, 1950 a copy of the film, "The FBI" which had been received by this office from the Bureau, was delivered to Inspector General LOUWAGE in New York City. Inspector General LOUWAGE stated that he would return this film to the Bureau within 60 days after November 8, 1950.

Pursuant to Bureau instructions, a receipt for this film signed by Inspector General LOUWAGE is being enclosed herewith.

Enc 1

CJM:AND

RECORDED - 7

NOV 15 1950

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

3

59 NOV 25 1950

TWO

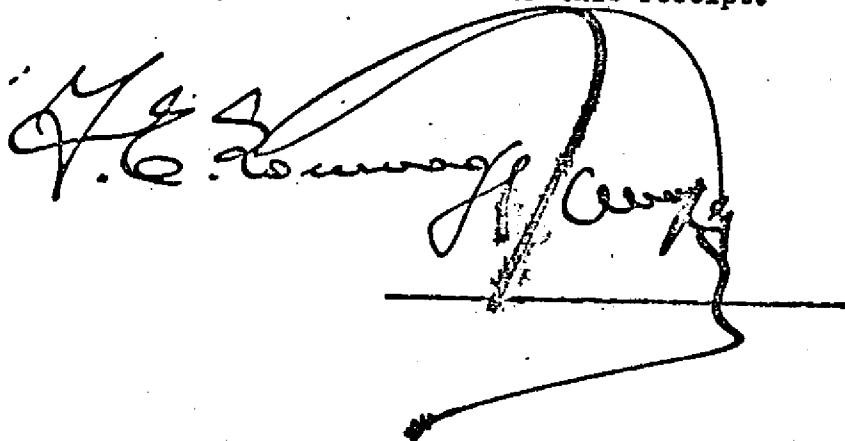
✓ J. M. H.
 Preston
 3 RR

New York, New York

November 8, 1950

Received this date one copy of the film,
"The FBI" from the New York office of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

This film is being loaned for a period of
sixty days and will be returned to the Director, Federal
Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice,
Washington 25, D.C. sixty days after the date of this receipt.

H. E. Sawyer




THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Date: October 27, 1950

To: Director, FBI

From: Legal Attache
Paris, France

Subject: ICPC

It is contemplated that in my contacts with other representatives of governments still members of the ICPC, inquiries will be made as to why the United States terminated ICPC membership. The Bureau is requested to advise whether it desires me to discuss the reasons prompting the Bureau to drop its membership or whether it prefers that I refer the interested official to the General Secretariat of the ICPC for his answers.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~
-m

JW:LL
94-4

*Legation Paris
10-15-50
NLF*

RECORDED - 24

NOV 22 1950

24

Date: November 15, 1950

AIR POUCH

To: Legal Attache
Paris, France

From: John Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

Reference is made to your letter dated October 27, 1950, in which you request to be advised whether you should discuss the reasons for the termination of the Bureau's membership in the International Criminal Police Commission with your contacts in the event they make inquiries relative to that matter or whether you should refer them to the ICPC for information.

The Bureau has no objection to your explaining to your contacts the reasons for the Bureau's withdrawal from the ICPC. You should confine yourself, however, to the reasons set forth in the Bureau's letter of July 18, 1950, to President F. E. Louwage, a copy of which was furnished to you.

CC: Foreign Service Desk (Detached)

NLF:eb

EDH

STANDARD

NOV 20 1950

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NOV 16 5 05 PM '50
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
AB

NOV 20 1950
COMM-FBI

NOV 30 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AK*

DATE: November 8, 1950

FROM : V. P. Keay *PK*

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

By letter dated October 18, 1950, the International Criminal Police Commission was advised that the Bureau would handle investigations, fingerprint searches, and wanted notices for foreign law enforcement agencies only upon receipt of a direct request for such from the appropriate International Exchange representative in the interested country.

The Bureau is in receipt of a cable from the Central Office of the ICPC under date of November 4, 1950, requesting that investigation be conducted in Detroit, Michigan. In keeping with Bureau policy there is attached hereto a cable reply drawing the ICPC's attention to a letter of October 18, 1950, and suggesting that the ~~local~~ authorities communicate directly with the Bureau in the event they desire investigation conducted. The attached cablegram is submitted for your approval.

Attachment

CAM:pjb *Jaguer*

RECORDED - 26

194-7-11-771
NOV 24 1950

14

NOV 30 1950

100-1-5000-772

Date: November 22, 1950

AIR FOUCH

To: Legal Attache
Paris, France

From: John Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

As you are aware under the arrangements previously made the Bureau has assisted in the exchange of publications between the International Criminal Police Commission and the New York City Police Department which publishes the magazine "Spring 3100".

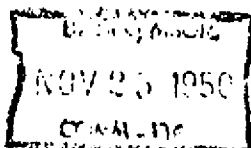
Enclosed herewith are copies of "Spring 3100" for July-August, September, October, and November, 1950, which have been received from the New York Police Department. It is requested that you furnish the enclosed magazines to the International Criminal Police Commission.

Arrangements have now been made whereby the New York Police Department will in the future forward copies of "Spring 3100" directly to the International Criminal Police Commission in Paris. It is requested that you advise the appropriate officials of the ICPC of this fact.

Enclosure

EIF:el

RECEIVED
NOV 23 1950



Date: November 22, 1950

~~REDACTED~~
AIR FOUCH

To: Legal Attache
Paris, France

From: John Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

RECORDED - 57

Subject: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

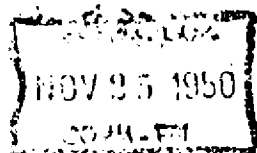
44-1-541-773

As you are aware the arrangements were made some time ago for the Bureau to assist in the exchange of publications between the International Criminal Police Commission and the New York State Police which published the "New York State Police Bulletin".

Mr. William Firmin, Director of the Scientific Laboratory of the New York State Police has advised the Albany Office of the Bureau that there have been no issues of "New York State Police Bulletin" published since May, 1950. In the future when the "New York State Police Bulletin" is published copies will be sent directly to the International Criminal Police Commission in Paris by the New York State Police.

It is requested that you advise the appropriate officials of ICPC of the new arrangements.

NLF:eb



U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F.B.I.

NOV 25 5 37 PM '50

REC'D-10620H2 OFFICE

52 DEC 8 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

FROM : EXECUTIVES CONFERENCE

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

DATE: 11-16-50

On 11-16-50, the Executives Conference, with Messrs. Glavin, Tracy, Harbo, Mohr, Ladd, J. A. Sizoo, J. J. McGuire, L. E. Laughlin and H. H. Clegg present, considered the cablegram from Legal Attache West, Paris, France, concerning the International Criminal Police Commission.

The cablegram advises that President Louwage of the ICPC has not notified other countries that the FBI has terminated membership in that organization and does not plan to do so until after the meeting of the Executive Committee next month. The ICPC requested that the Bureau continue to handle requests transmitted through the ICPC until the other countries have been advised of the change in procedure. Mr. West was assured by the Assistant Secretary General of the Commission that such notification would be sent to the other members prior to December 31, 1950, when our membership ceases. Mr. West recommended that the Bureau handle the investigation transmitted through the ICPC concerning [REDACTED] as requested by the [REDACTED], authorities since the Bureau is still technically a member of the ICPC and he further requested that the Bureau inform the ICPC headquarters they should immediately notify other countries of the procedure whereby the Bureau will in the future deal directly with the interested authorities in each country.

You will recall that the Bureau has terminated its membership in the ICPC upon the termination of the effective dues date, which dues have been paid through December 31, 1950. The Bureau has also informed the ICPC by letter dated October 18, 1950, that we will in the future handle inquiries and requests from law enforcement agencies of other countries on a direct basis and it was suggested that a letter be sent out by the Commission advising the members that they should communicate directly with the FBI.

On November 4, 1950, the ICPC headquarters at Paris transmitted a request from the police authorities of [REDACTED], requesting some inquiries concerning [REDACTED]. On the cablegram from Mr. West, the Director inquired "Shouldn't we consider notifying all members direct?"

EXECUTIVES CONFERENCE CONSIDERATION:

The Executives Conference recommended that a letter be sent to the appropriate police authorities of each of the countries

Attachments
cc-Mr. Mohr
Mr. Clegg
HHC:DMG
DEC 19 1950

RECORDED 75

NOV 30 1950

Tolson ✓
Ladd ✓
Clegg ✓
Glavin ✓
Nichols ✓
Rosen ✓
Tracy ✓
Harbo ✓
Belmont ✓
Mohr ✓
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

774

that are members of the ICPC, except those within the Iron Curtain regions, advising that in the future they should deal directly with the FBI. The phraseology for such a letter for approval or modification is attached and, after approval, it will be dispatched to the various members of the ICPC, except those within the Iron Curtain. There is also attached a letter to Louwage, advising that the action of notifying the other members has taken place. It was the recommendation of the members of the Executives Conference that the letter to Louwage be sent one week after the other individual letters have gone out. Therefore, the letter to Louwage is undated and, if approved and it is agreeable, it will be transmitted one week after the individual letters have been transmitted.

It was also recommended that the inquiries concerning ~~the matter~~, which had been requested through the ICPC by the ~~authorities~~ authorities, be made by the Bureau and the reply sent directly back to the authorities in ~~the~~ rather than to the ICPC.

Respectfully,
FOR THE CONFERENCE

✓
Clyde Tolson

GM.
H.

SAMPLE LETTER TO ALL MEMBERS OF ICPC

Dear Sir:

In view of the fact that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is terminating its membership in the International Criminal Police Commission, the procedure of handling investigations, fingerprint searches and wanted notices for foreign law enforcement agencies has been changed.

Effective immediately, the Federal Bureau of Investigation will handle such matters only upon receipt of a direct request from the appropriate law enforcement representative in the interested country. We shall be very glad to continue the cooperative relationship with the proper police agencies in each country on the same basis which has existed for many years previously.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

94-1-211-111
ENCLOSURE

November 22, 1950

RECORDED 28

44-1-2861-774

AIR MAIL
PERSONAL

Zonal Crime Records Bureau
609 HQ C.C.G. (B.E.)
Hamburg B.A.O.R. 3, Germany

Dear Sir:

In view of the fact that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is terminating its membership in the International Criminal Police Commission, the procedure of handling investigations, fingerprint searches and wanted notices for foreign law enforcement agencies has been changed.

Effective immediately, the Federal Bureau of Investigation will handle such matters only upon receipt of a direct request from the appropriate law enforcement representative in the interested country. We shall be very glad to continue the cooperative relationship with the proper police agencies in each country on the same basis which has existed for many years previously.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOV 24 1950

cc: Foreign Service Desk

FJH:atp

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

61 DEC 12 1950

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NOV 22 6 22 AM '50
FBI
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

NOV 22 7 35 PM '50
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 11/16/50

FROM : H. H. CLEGG

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

Reference is made to the cablegram dated 11/13/50, from Mr. Jack West, Legal Attache, Paris, France, captioned ~~Special Inquiry ICPC~~. This cable advised that pursuant to instructions of President Louwage, ICPC has not notified other countries that the FBI has terminated membership in the organization and does not plan to do so until after the Executive Committee meeting next month. It was also indicated that pursuant to the rules of the Commission, ICPC member countries now route requests for investigations in the United States through ICPC headquarters, and the ICPC desires that the Bureau continue to handle such requests until other countries have been advised of the change in procedure. Mr. West has been assured by Jean Nepote, Assistant Secretary General of the Commission, that such notification would be given prior to December 31, 1950, when our membership ceases. Mr. West recommended in this cablegram that the Bureau handle the investigation concerning ~~which was~~ made through ICPC headquarters by the ~~authorities~~, since the Bureau is still technically a member of ICPC. He also recommended that ICPC headquarters be requested to immediately notify member countries of the procedure whereby in the future requests for investigations should be sent direct to the Bureau by the interested country. The Director commented "Shouldn't we consider notifying all members direct. H."

Background

You will recall that under date of July 18, 1950, a letter was directed to Mr. F. E. Louwage, President of ICPC, advising him that the Federal Bureau of Investigation will not renew its membership in the Commission after December 31, 1950, when our present paid-up membership expires.

The Executives Conference on October 16, 1950, considered the matter of future service to the ICPC in view of the termination of membership as of December 31, 1950. A majority of the Conference recommended that service to the ICPC be discontinued immediately and that a notice be sent to each individual country (members of the International Exchange which has been operated by the Bureau for many years) advising them of the fact that the Bureau will not be a member of the ICPC as of December 31, 1950, and in the future requests for information, wanted notices or stop notices should be placed directly through the facilities of the International Exchange. 775

The minority recommended that service to the ICPC be stopped immediately but that the ICPC be notified by letter that hereafter

FJH:dgh
Attachments

service will be rendered directly to the interested country through the International Exchange and that they may want to advise members to communicate directly with us. The Director approved the minority view.

By letter dated October 18, 1950, President Louwage was advised that since the FBI had terminated its membership in the ICPC, we would in the future handle investigations, fingerprint searches, and wanted notices upon receipt of a direct request from the International Exchange representative in the interested foreign country. It was suggested in this letter that the Commission might desire to advise members that they should communicate directly with the Bureau in the cases mentioned.

Under date of November 4, 1950, ICPC headquarters at Paris forwarded a request for investigation concerning [REDACTED], which request originated with the [REDACTED] authorities.

ICPC headquarters was advised by wire dated November 8, 1950, that in view of the change in procedure indicated in our letter of October 18, 1950, they might desire to request the [REDACTED] authorities to communicate directly with us.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That all member countries of the ICPC be notified direct that the Bureau is terminating membership in the ICPC as of December 31, 1950, and that in the future all requests for investigations, fingerprint searches and wanted notices should be handled by direct contact with the Bureau through the International Exchange representative in their respective countries.

If approved, there is a sample letter attached which will be sent to all members.

2. That the ICPC headquarters at Paris be advised that we are notifying all members of the termination of our membership and the change in the procedure for requesting assistance from the Bureau.

If approved, the attached letter will be sent.

3. That the investigation concerning [REDACTED] requested by the [REDACTED] authorities through ICPC headquarters be handled in this instance since the [REDACTED] authorities had no knowledge of any change in the procedure for handling such requests.

November 29, 1950

AIR MAIL

Honorable F., E. Louwage
President
International Criminal Police Commission
Ministry of Justice
Brussels, Belgium

74-1-2061-775

My dear President:

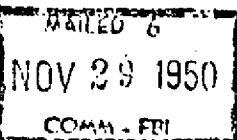
Reference is made to my letter of October 18, 1950, advising that since the Federal Bureau of Investigation has terminated its membership in the International Criminal Police Commission, the procedure for handling requests from foreign countries was being changed. As indicated in my letter, the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the future will handle investigations, fingerprint searches and wanted notices upon receipt of a direct request from the International Exchange representative in the interested country.

I wish to advise you that I am notifying the members of the International Criminal Police Commission, except those within the Iron Curtain, of the Bureau's termination of membership in the International Criminal Police Commission and the change in the procedure of handling requests received by the FBI from foreign law enforcement agencies.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



cc-Monsieur L. Ducloux AIR MAIL
Secretary General
International Criminal Police Commission
11 Rue des Saussaies
Paris 8, France

cc-Legal Attache AIR POUCH
Paris, France

cc-Foreign Service Desk

FJH: DGH/HHC: dmj

RECORDED - 73

INDEXED - 73

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____

NOV 1 DEC 1

RECEIVED
NOV 29 1950
DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

NOVEMBER 13, 1950 AT PARIS, FRANCE. RECEIVED VIA THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

[REDACTED], SPECIAL INQUIRY ICPC** RE ICPC CABLE TO BUREAU NOVEMBER 4 AND BUREAU'S REPLY NOVEMBER 10. NEPOTE ADVISED THAT PURSUANT TO INSTRUCTIONS OF PRESIDENT LOUWAGE, NOT YET BACK FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, ICPC HAS NOT NOTIFIED OTHER COUNTRIES THAT F.B.I. HAS TERMINATED MEMBERSHIP AND DOES NOT PLAN TO DO SO UNTIL AFTER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING NEXT MONTH. ICPC MEMBER COUNTRIES NOW ROUTE REQUESTS FOR INVESTIGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH ICPC HEADQUARTERS PURSUANT TO RULES OF COMMISSION AND ICPC WOULD GREATLY APPRECIATE BUREAU'S CONTINUING TO HANDLE SUCH REQUESTS UNTIL OTHER COUNTRIES ADVISED OF CHANGE OF PROCEDURE. NEPOTE ASSURED ME THIS NOTIFICATION WOULD BE GIVEN PRIOR TO DECEMBER 31, 1950, WHEN F.B.I. MEMBERSHIP IN ICPC CEASES. SINCE F.B.I. IS STILL TECHNICALLY MEMBER OF ICPC, RECOMMEND INVESTIGATION REQUESTED BY INTERPOLE BE CONDUCTED IN THIS INSTANCE BUT THAT ICPC HEADQUARTERS BE REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY MEMBER COUNTRIES OF CHANGE OF PROCEDURE OUTLINED BUREAU LETTER OCTOBER 18, SO THERE WILL BE NO FUTURE MISUNDERSTANDING.

RECORDED - 73

94-1-2111-774

RECEIVED: 11-13-50

7:06 PM '50
INDEXED: 75

MW ECL 2 1950

International Criminal Police Commission

Shouldn't we consider notifying all members direct?

H-1

Two
Mr Belmont
cc Mr Ladd

*Memo to Mr. Tolson, 11/16/50;
Let. to Pres. Louwage
11-16-50*

Ala

64-29113-231-1

I.C.P.C. TCCOM/505

Paris, November 3rd, 1950.

Subject : Application of regulations of International Police Radiocommunications.

The Secretary General of the International Criminal Police Commission,

to The Chiefs of the National Central Bureaus.

At the 19th General Assembly which was held in THE HAGUE, the I.C.P.C. definitively approved the General Regulations of International Police Radiocommunications.

Please find enclosed herewith some copies of these regulations.

Moreover, I beg to inform you that these regulations will come into effect as from January 1st, 1951. The provisions are of considerable interest with regard to the efficacy of the struggle against international criminals. They interest in different ways, the countries in the network at the present time and those not yet included in it.

a) Countries at present included in the radio network.

It is recommended to the Countries having at their disposal at present a radioelectric station operating within the International network to strictly apply, as far as they can, the entirety of the provisions specified in these regulations concerning the traffic of radiotelegrams.

I draw more particularly their attention to Article 8, Section I (paragraphs 31 to 33, page 8) relative to the hours of operation. It would indeed be of the greatest advantage if all the stations on the radio network could operate from 7 h. to 21 h. G.M.T. - The stations should also furnish, as modifications are made, all the necessary information in order that appendix 2 of the General Regulations be strictly kept up to date.

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

RECORDED - 24

EX-46

EX-46
24
NOV 13 1950

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SEVEN

Finally, I take the liberty of drawing the attention of the different stations of the radio network to the necessity of having their transmitters piloted by Quartz on all the frequencies they have to use. In the case where there is no such equipment at present, I should appreciate if you would let me know when you are likely to have same.

Indeed, this question has a direct influence on the work of the personnel at the directing station in PARIS.

b) Countries not at present included in the radio network.

Unquestionably, radio liaisons constitute a fundamental element in the efficacy of the struggle against international criminals and I beg to invite all Member Countries of the Commission who are not already included in this network, to equip themselves for this purpose.

The General Regulations enclosed herewith contain in the preamble and in chapters I to 3, pages I to 14, the principles of the general organisation and operating of the International radio network. They will enable the different Countries wishing to be included in this international network to determine the equipment they will require.

Regarding the above matter, it will be noticed that the international network has been organized in such a way that the equipment required by the different Countries is reduced to the minimum. May I add that I am entirely at your disposal should you require any further technical particulars.

The Secretary General :

L. DUCLOUX

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE
DE POLICE CRIMINELLE

SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL

11, Rue des Saussaies - PARIS (8*)
Tél. GALVANI 96-60



INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL
POLICE COMMISSION

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

11, Rue des Saussaies - PARIS (8*)
Tél. Nr. + GALVANI 96-60

PARIS,

C.I.P.C. TECOM/500

Paris, le 3 Novembre 1950.

Objet : Application du règlement
général des radiocommunications
internationales de Police.

Le Secrétaire Général de la Commission
Internationale de Police Criminelle,

À Messieurs les Chefs des Bureaux Cen-
traux Nationaux.

Lors de sa 19ème Assemblée Générale à LA HAYE, la C.I.P.C. a
approuvé définitivement le règlement général des radiocommunications
internationales de Police.

Vous voudrez bien trouver sous ce pli quelques exemplaires de
ce règlement.

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître que ce règlement en-
trera en vigueur à partir du 1er Janvier 1951. Les dispositions
qu'il contient présentent un très grand intérêt quant à l'efficaci-
té de la lutte contre les malfaiteurs internationaux. Il intéresse
de façon différente les pays qui sont actuellement dans le réseau
radio électrique et ceux qui n'en font pas encore partie.

a) Pays actuellement inclus dans la réseau radio-électrique.

Les pays qui disposent à l'heure actuelle d'une station radio-
électrique fonctionnant dans le réseau international voudront
bien faire tout ce qui leur sera possible pour appliquer scru-
puleusement dans le trafic des radiotélégrammes l'ensemble des
dispositions prévues par ce règlement.

J'appelle tout particulièrement leur attention sur l'article 8,
section I, (paragraphes 31 à 33), page 8, relatif aux horaires
d'ouverture. Il y a, en effet, le plus grand intérêt à ce que
toutes les stations du réseau radioélectrique puissent fonc-
tionner de 7 h. à 21 h. G.M.T. Les stations voudront bien éga-
lement fournir au fur et à mesure des modifications tous ren-
seignements permettant de tenir rigoureusement à jour l'appen-
dix 2 du règlement général.

ENCL.

Je ne permets enfin d'attirer l'attention des diverses Stations du réseau radioélectrique sur la nécessité d'avoir leurs émetteurs pilotés par Quartz sur toutes les fréquences qu'ils doivent utiliser. Au cas où un tel équipement ne serait pas réalisé actuellement, je vous serais reconnaissant de vouloir bien ne faire connaître la date à laquelle il le sera.

En effet, cette question a une incidence directe sur l'emploi du personnel de la station directrice de PARIS.

b) Pays actuellement non inclus dans le réseau radioélectrique.

Il est incontestable que les liaisons radioélectriques constituent un élément fondamental dans l'efficacité de la lutte contre les malfaiteurs internationaux et j'ai l'honneur d'inviter tous les Pays adhérant à la Commission qui ne sont pas encore intégrés à ce réseau, à s'équiper à cette fin.

Le règlement général ci-joint contient dans son préambule et dans ses chapitres I à 3, pages I à 14, les principes de l'organisation générale et du fonctionnement du réseau international radioélectrique. Ils permettront aux divers Pays qui désirent entrer dans le réseau international de déterminer le matériel qui leur est nécessaire.

A ce propos, on remarquera que le réseau international a été organisé de telle sorte que l'équipement à réaliser par les divers Pays est réduit au minimum.

J'ajoute que je reste à votre entière disposition pour fournir tout détail technique complémentaire que vous désireriez obtenir.

Le Secrétaire Général :

L. DUCLOUX

I.C.P.C. EXTRA/300

Paris, 17th October 1950.

Subject : International draft
Convention on Extradition.

The Secretary General of the International Criminal Police Commission,

to The Chiefs of the National Central Bureaus.

In accordance with the Resolution adopted at the 19th General Assembly by the I.C.P.C., please find enclosed herewith, for the purpose of information, 2 copies of a report submitted to the General Assembly which was held in 1948, which includes, both in English and French, the International draft Convention relative to Extradition, drawn up by the I.C.P.C.

This draft is, at present, being examined by the United Nations Organisation.

I also take the liberty of reminding you that the 19th General Assembly of the I.C.P.C. recommended the various Member States of the I.C.P.C. who wish to contract new bilateral or multilateral extradition treaties, or when reconsidering those already in force, to be inspired by this draft Convention.

The Secretary General :

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

L. DUCLOUX

EX-73

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194-1-2061-779
DEC 1950
14

[Handwritten signature]

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE
DE POLICE CRIMINELLE

SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL

11, Rue des Saussaies - PARIS (8^e)
Tél. GALVANI 96-60



INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL
POLICE COMMISSION

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

11, Rue des Saussaies - PARIS (8^e)
Tél. Nr. GALVANI 96-60

PARIS,

C.I.P.C. EXTRA/300

Paris le 17 Octobre 1950.

Objet : Projet de convention internationale sur l'extradition.

Le Secrétaire Général de la Commission Internationale de Police Criminelle,

à Messieurs les Chefs des Bureaux Centraux Nationaux.

Conformément à la Résolution votée au cours de sa 19^{ème} Assemblée Générale par la C.I.P.C., j'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre sous ce pli, à titre d'information, 2 exemplaires d'un rapport présenté à l'Assemblée Générale de 1948 et qui contient en langues française et anglaise, le projet de Convention internationale en matière d'extradition établi par la C.I.P.C.

Ce projet est actuellement à l'étude au sein de l'Organisation des Nations Unies.

Je me permets également de vous rappeler que la 19^{ème} Assemblée Générale de la C.I.P.C. a recommandé aux divers Etats membres de la C.I.P.C. de s'inspirer de ce projet type lorsqu'ils sont amenés à conclure de nouveaux traités bilatéraux ou multilatéraux en matière d'extradition, ou à reconsidérer ceux déjà existants.

Le Secrétaire Général :

L. DUCLOUX

November 28, 1950

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FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

A copy of the extradition proposal submitted at the Seventeenth Session - Prague, Czechoslovakia, September 6 - 10, 1948, is attached.

For your ready reference, on January 10, 1949, we submitted to the Attorney General copies of the proposed extradition draft, and you replied February 25, 1949, enclosing a memorandum from the Criminal Division, February 15, 1949, (AEC:HDX:grf2HC80832), commenting on the International Criminal Police Commission proposal. On December 2, 1949, we furnished to the Criminal Division a copy of the report on the same subject made at the Eighteenth Meeting of the International Criminal Police Commission, held at Bern, Switzerland, on December 15, 1949.

cc: Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney
Criminal Division

CJM/mma

Office Memorandum

• UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: 11/28/50

FROM : EXECUTIVES CONFERENCE

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

Tolson ☒
 Ladd ☒
 Clegg ☒
 Glavin ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tracy ☒
 Harbo ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Nease ☒
 Gandy ☒

The Executives Conference on 11/28/50, Messrs. Tolson, Ladd, Glavin, Tracy, Parsons, McGuire, Rosen, Sizoo, Laughlin, Nease and Clegg being present, considered the advisability of notifying the member of the ICPC at Vienna, Austria that the Bureau has terminated its membership in the ICPC and that in the future the FBI will handle requests direct from the individual police departments in the same manner as they were handled prior to the reorganization of the ICPC.

The Director previously approved notifying all the membership of the ICPC of this fact when such members were not located behind the Iron Curtain. All the letters have gone out to such members except the one to the Chief of the Criminal Police Section, Ministry of the Interior, Vienna, Austria.

Mr. Belmont advises that at Vienna there is a divided jurisdiction between the Four Great Powers and that the primary authority shifts from month to month from the United States, to England, to France, to Russia, each serving in charge of the commission for one month.

The Executives Conference unanimously agreed that it would be undesirable to correspond with this Vienna agency which is a member of the ICPC or in any way to indicate that their requests would be welcomed and, if the Director agrees, such a communication will not be sent.

Respectfully,
 FOR THE CONFERENCE

C. Tolson

HHC:HD

CC - Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Clegg

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 171-1-5061-780
 DEC 4 1950
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EX-122

DEC 14 1950

I.C.P.C./ARMAF.

November 4th, 1950.

The Secretary General of the International Criminal Police Commission,

to The Chiefs of the National Central
bureaus.

REFER.: Fire-arms.

The 19th General Assembly of the I.C.P.C. which was held in THE HAGUE on June 19th 1950, examined the important problem of the identification of fire-arms. By a resolution which was unanimously adopted (see International Review n° 40, Page 230), I was requested to collect full particulars of the steps taken in the member States in order to identify arms and ammunitions used by criminals and so be able at a later date to undertake a general study.

Under these conditions and so as to furnish me with the basis of future work, I should appreciate if you would be good enough :

- 1°) to forward to me before January 15th 1951, the list of manufacturers of short fire-arms in your Country,
- 2°) to forward to me the type of practical documentation which your departments possess, in particular the Scientific Police Department, for the identification of fire-arms.

I should like to receive, if possible, an original specimen or a photocopy of the type of card, register, etc. you might have established.

May I add, in order to avoid any difficulty of interpretation, that war weapons should be eliminated from the study of this question.

The Secretary-General :

L. V. PUCLOUA.

RECORDED - 23
INDEXED - 28

1-24-1-2011-792
DEC 5 1950

*ack - (F) 12/1/50
JH: pac*

2- [signature]

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE
DE POLICE CRIMINELLE

SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL

11, Rue des Saussaies - PARIS (8*)
Tél. GALVANI 96-60



INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL
POLICE COMMISSION

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

11, Rue des Saussaies - PARIS (8*)
Tél. Nr. GALVANI 96-60

PARIS,

C.I.P.C./ARMAF.

le 4 Novembre 1950.

Le Secrétaire Général de la Commission
Internationale de Police Criminelle,

a messieurs les Chefs des bureaux Cen-
traux Nationaux.

OBJET : A/s. des armes à feu.

La 19ème Assemblée Générale de la C.I.P.C. réunie à LA
HAYE le 19 Juin 1950 a examiné l'important problème de l'identi-
fication des armes à feu. Par une résolution unanimement votée (voir
revue Internationale n° 40, page 250), elle m'a demandé de recueillir
tous renseignements concernant les mesures prises dans les Etats
membres pour identifier les armes et les munitions utilisées par les
criminels, de façon à entreprendre ultérieurement une étude d'ensem-
ble.

Dans ces conditions et pour me fournir les bases des tra-
vaux ultérieurs, je vous serais reconnaissant de vouloir bien :

- 1°) me faire parvenir avant le 15 Janvier 1951 la liste des
fabricants d'armes à feu courtes de votre pays.
- 2°) me faire connaître le genre de documentation pratique que
possèdent vos Services, en particulier les Services de Po-
lice Scientifique, pour l'identification des armes à feu.

Il me serait agréable de recevoir dans toute la mesure du
possible un spécimen en original ou en photocopie du type de fiche,
registre ou autre, qui a pu être établi.

J'ajoute que pour couper court à toute difficulté d'inter-
prétation, il y a lieu d'éliminer de l'étude de cette question les
armes de guerre.

Le Secrétaire Général :

L. DUCLOUX.

December 1, 1950

AIR MAIL

Mr. L. Ducloux
Secretary General
International Criminal Police Commission
11, Rue des Saussaies
Paris, France

RECORDED - 28

100-1-2061-782

Dear Mr. Ducloux:

Reference is made to your letter of November 4, 1950 (your reference "Firearms") requesting a list of the manufacturers of short firearms in this country.

You are advised that the commercial production of hand guns in the United States at the present time is confined to the following companies:

1. Colt's Manufacturing Company
Hartford, Connecticut
2. Harrington and Richardson Arms Company
Worcester, Massachusetts
3. High Standard Manufacturing Company
New Haven, Connecticut
4. Iver Johnson's Arms and Cycle Works
Fitchburg, Massachusetts
5. Smith and Wesson, Inc.
Springfield, Massachusetts
6. Strun, Ruger and Company, Inc.
Southport, Connecticut

MAILED 12
DEC 1 - 1950

In connection with your request for a copy of the documentation required for the identification of firearms, you are advised that there is no requirement for registration of hand guns at the Federal level. Inasmuch as the procedures and requirements for registration of such firearms differ in various states, it will not be possible to comply with your request.

cc-Legal Attache, Paris, France

Confidential Air Pouch

cc-Foreign Service Desk

FJH:pac

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover

List of companies obtained from Mr. Williams in Lab. Director

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED
DEC 1 1950
100-1-2061-782

SAC, Washington Field

December 7, 1950

Director, FBI

0 INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION
POLICE COOPERATION
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

By letter dated November 1, 1950, you were instructed to contact the International Association of Chiefs of Police and make arrangements so that, in the future, the exchange of publications between that organization and the International Criminal Police Commission would be handled directly, instead of through the Bureau.

No reply was received from you, and under date of November 27, 1950, you were instructed to advise immediately of the action taken in this matter.

There is no record of your reply having been received by the Bureau, and the Bureau fails to understand why instructions in this matter were disregarded. You are to submit at once your reply relative to the action taken, and advise the Bureau when contact was made with the International Association of Chiefs of Police in accordance with the instructions contained in the Bureau's letter of November 1, 1950. Further delay in this matter will not be tolerated.

RECORDED - 89

NLF:pjb *mb*

94-1-2061-783

DEC 9 1950

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DEC 8 1950



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Date: November 22, 1950.

To: Director, FBI

From: Legal Attache, Paris

Subject: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION
(International Criminal Police Review)

There are being forwarded herewith two copies of the above publication, No. 41 for October, 1950, and No. 42 for November, 1950.

The remainder of the 150 copies for October and November, furnished for the Bureau by the Commission, are being forwarded via surface pouch.

Attachments (4)

JH:AM

DEFERRED RECORDING
DEC 11 1950

EX-113

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FIVE

DEC 6 11 50 AM '50

RECORDED - 78

94-1-2061-784

EX-113



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Date: November 29, 1950
To: Director, FBI
From: Legal Attache, Paris
Subject: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION
Request of Munich, Germany, Police for investigation
of RUDOLF CEFIN at Cleveland, Ohio

Mr. ROGER RAVARD, of the ICPC, called on November 29, 1950, concerning the attached telegram received at ICPC headquarters from the [redacted] police requesting certain investigation in the United States. Mr. RAVARD requested that this office forward a cable to FBI headquarters, Washington, so that the necessary investigation could be ordered.

I suggested that the ICPC headquarters request the [redacted] police to forward their inquiry directly to our headquarters in Washington, inasmuch as that is the procedure now recommended by the Bureau in matters of this nature. It was also pointed out that this would expedite the handling of foreign country's requests for investigation by the FBI.

The above is for the Bureau's information.

Enclosure

JH:AM

DEFERRED RECORDING
DEC 7 1950

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DEC 8 10 38 AM '50
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

94-1-2061-715
DEC 11 1950
J. Edgar Hoover
50

BY SPECIAL DELIVERY

Date: December 9, 1950
RECORDED - 78
To: Commissioner
Bureau of Narcotics
Department of the Treasury
1300 E Street
Washington 25, D. C.
EX-113
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Subject: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL
POLICE COMMISSION

Enclosed herewith is a copy of circular letter, ICPC Stupe/200, dated October 23, 1950, captioned "Origin of Opium - Comparative Determination of 'Porphyroxine-Meconidine' (communication of the U.N.C.)"

Inasmuch as this communication pertains to narcotics matters, it is being furnished to you for whatever action you may deem desirable.

Enclosure

NLF:lw

Tolson _____
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Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

52 JAN 18 1951

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FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE
DE POLICE CRIMINELLE

SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL

60, Boulevard Gouvion Saint-Cyr PARIS (17°)
Tél. GALVani 94-69



INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL
POLICE COMMISSION

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

60, Boulevard Gouvion Saint-Cyr PARIS (17°)
Tél. GALVani 94-69

voire
Your reference :

notre
our reference : USAM-10

Objet : Police Chiefs News
Subject

PARIS, November 14, 1950

Mr. Clegg
(M)

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated November 1, 1950 - I thank you for the copies of the July, August and September issues of the "Police Chiefs News".

I am enclosing one copy of the letter I am sending to the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Sincerely yours,

M. Lacroix
Louis Lacroix
Secretary General

Enclosure

RECORDED - 2
INDEXED - 2

DEC 21 1950
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94-1-2111-789

5, 7/11/50

W. J. Smith

EX-12
1 a
24

November 14, 1950

USAM-10

The acting director
POLICE CHIEFS NEWS
International Association of Chiefs of Police
1424 K Street, N.W.
WASHINGTON 5, D.C.

Sir,

I received so far your publication through the care of the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation but I think he will highly appreciate a direct exchange as it would reduce to a certain amount his overwhelming task.

Therefor I should be very pleased if you accept, from date of receipt onwards, to exchange directly issues subsequent to September 1950 of the Police Chiefs News for the International Criminal Police Review.

I regret that you have not an extra copy available either the March or June 1950 issues of your review.

One copy of this letter will be sent for information to the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation

Yours faithfully,

L. D U C L O U X.
Secretary General

11

0 97-1-2461-789

82-13400-117

You are instructed to advise immediately of action you have taken in this matter.

Handwritten signature: *W. F.*

[illegible]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 8, 1950

FROM : SAC GUY HOTTEL, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION
POLICE COOPERATION
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

Robulet November 1, 1950

In accordance therewith Mr. EDWARD J. KELLY, Executive Secretary of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, was contacted and agreed henceforth to mail copies of the "Police Chiefs News" direct to the International Criminal Police Commission, at Paris, France. C.

KTD:dm
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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10/14/50
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I.C.P.C./AUTOM.

November 3rd, 1950.

The Secretary General of the International Criminal Police Commission,

to The Chiefs of the National Central
bureaus.

REFER.: Identification plates of automobile vehicles.

Owing to the constant increase in International automobile traffic, the Police Services, in the course of enquiries are sometimes faced with difficult problems relative to the identification of nationality of vehicles.

In order to palliate to a certain extent these difficulties, I intend publishing in a booklet, the characteristics of registration plates of vehicles of the various Countries.

Consequently, I should appreciate if you would be good enough to furnish me with the following information.

1°) National letter of identification which vehicles should have in your Country for international circulation.

example : Great Britain = G.B.

2°) Composition of the registration plate :

example for France :

The registration plate of French vehicles is made up of :

figures (running numbers from 1 to 999, or for the Seine from 1 to 9999);

a series of 1 or 2 letters, combined in alphabetical order : A-B-C-D etc.... then AB, AC, etc...;

2 figures representing the department of France in which the vehicle is registered.

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[Signature]

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE
DE POLICE CRIMINELLE

SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL

11, Rue des Saussaies - PARIS (8*)
Tél. GALVANI 96-60



INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL
POLICE COMMISSION

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

11, Rue des Saussaies - PARIS (8*)
Tel. Nr. GALVANI 96-60

PARIS,

le 5 Novembre 1950.

C.I.P.C./AUTOM. 7

Le Secrétaire Général de la Commission
Internationale de Police Criminelle,

à Messieurs les Chefs des Bureaux Cen-
traux Nationaux.

OBJET : Plaques d'identification des véhicules automobiles.

Le développement constant de la circulation automobile internationale pose parfois aux services de police, à l'occasion d'enquêtes, des difficiles problèmes d'identification de nationalité de véhicules.

Pour pallier dans une certaine mesure ces difficultés, j'ai l'intention de publier, dans une brochure, les caractéristiques des plaques d'immatriculation des véhicules des divers pays.

En conséquence, je vous serais reconnaissant de vouloir bien me fournir les renseignements ci-après :

1°) lettre nationale d'identification dont doivent être munis les véhicules de votre pays, pour la circulation internationale :

exemple : Grande-Bretagne = G.B.

2°) composition de la plaque d'immatriculation :

exemple pour la France :

La plaque d'immatriculation des véhicules français se compose de :

chiffres (dans la suite numérique de 1 à 999) ou, pour la Seine 1 à 9999;
1 ou 2 lettres de série, combinées dans l'ordre de

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CORRELATION-LIAISON

Sam

- 2 -
728 m 75 : car n° 728, series A, in the department
of the Seine (75).

- 3°) when, in the composition of the number plate, a letter or figure or a series of letters or figures correspond to a territorial division, it will be necessary to furnish a table giving the complete nomenclature for the whole of the Country concerned.

example for France :

the last group of figures on the number plate corresponds to a department of France in the following order : Aisne = 1,

lin = 2,
etc.....

- 4°) regulation sizes and colours of the plates, letters or figures.
5°) A reproduction of the plate (if possible to scale and in regulation colours).

The Secretary-General :

J. DUCLOUX.

l'alphabet : A-B-C-D etc... puis AB, AC, etc...;
2 chiffres (représentant le département dans lequel
le véhicule est immatriculé.

728 A 75 : voiture n° 728 de la série A dans le
département de la Seine (75).

- 3°) Lorsque, dans la composition de la plaque une lettre ou un chiffre, ou bien une série de lettres ou de chiffres correspondent à une circonscription territoriale, il conviendra de fournir un tableau en donnant la nomenclature complète pour l'ensemble du pays considéré.

exemple pour la France :

le dernier groupe de chiffres de la plaque correspond
à un département dans l'ordre suivant : Aisne = 1
Ain = 2
etc.....

- 4°) dimensions et couleurs réglementaires des plaques, lettres ou chiffres.
5°) une reproduction (si possible à l'échelle et en couleurs réglementaires) d'une plaque.

Le Secrétaire Général :

L. DUCLOUX.

December 13, 1950

44-1-2061-791

Mr. J. Ducloux
The Secretary General
International Criminal Police Commission
11, Rue des Saussaies
Paris 8, France

Dear Mr. Ducloux:

Reference is made to your letter dated November 6, 1950, your file I.S.P.C./A.P.P., wherein you indicate that owing to the constant increase in international automobile traffic and the difficult problems sometimes encountered as a result thereof, you intend to publish a booklet which will alleviate some of the difficulties facing the various member agencies.

As you are aware, license plates for cars owned in the United States and its territorial possessions are issued by the individual states, the District of Columbia and the territorial possessions, not by the United States Government per se. Accordingly, there is no national letter of identification for vehicles owned and operated in any of the aforementioned areas.

However, there is published each year in the United States, by a privately owned organization, a manual for the identification of automobiles. Contained therein are reproductions of license plates issued in the forty-eight states, District of Columbia, Alaska, and nine Canadian provinces. This manual also contains a summary of regulations issued by the various states and the District of Columbia. It includes the administrative agencies which possess jurisdiction for action concerning the registration of cars owned and operated in each area.

6413 5336

I am forwarding to you as an enclosure with this letter a copy of the 1951 manual for your information.

Very truly yours,

6413 5336

John Edgar Hoover
Director

DEC 13 1950

CC - Foreign Service Desk (detached)

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Mr. Ducloux
Paris, France

98

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 12, 1950

FROM : CUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION
POLICE COOPERATION - FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

Rebulet December 7, 1950, requesting advice as to the action taken in this matter and as to when contact was made with the IACP, in accord with instructions in Bureau letter of November 1, 1950.

Bureau letter of November 1, 1950, was received ~~RECORDED~~ office on November 3, 1950. Five days later, namely November 8, 1950, Mr. EDWARD J. KELLY, Executive Secretary of the IACP, was contacted and the Bureau was advised of the results of this contact by letter from this office dated December 6, 1950.

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TWO

VIA AIR POUCH

Date: December 14, 1950

To: Legal Attache
Paris, France

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

As you are aware, under previous arrangements the Bureau assisted the ICPC in the exchange of publications with the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Washington, D. C.

Inasmuch as the Bureau is terminating its membership in the ICPC, arrangements were made with the International Association of Chiefs of Police to forward their publication directly to the ICPC in Paris, rather than to the Bureau for transmittal.

The Bureau has also received a letter from Monsieur Ducloux, Secretary General of the ICPC, transmitting a copy of the communication addressed by him to the Acting Director of the "Police Chiefs News" in Washington, D. C., proposing that a direct exchange be established between the ICPC and the IACP. It is suggested that the next time you see Monsieur Ducloux, you advise him that the Bureau has received his communication and that arrangements have been made so that in the future he will receive copies of the "Police Chiefs News" directly from IACP.

END

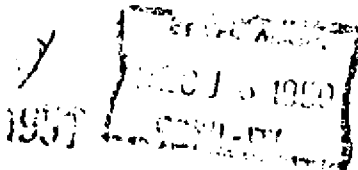
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CC-Foreign Service Desk (Detached)

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Date: October 30, 1950

To: Director, FBI

From: Legal Attache
Paris, France

Subject: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

On October 26, 1950, Secretary General LOUIS DUCLOUX referred to Bulet 10/18/50 to ICPC President F. E. LOUWAGE regarding the procedure to be followed in the future in connection with handling investigations, conducting fingerprint searches and placing wanted notices for foreign law enforcement agencies.

Specifically, he inquired as to whether the FBI will continue to place wanted notices on individuals circularized by the General Secretariat of the ICPC. He pointed out that member agencies of the ICPC prepare the wanted notice forms and the Commission prints and distributes these notices. Briefly, will the Bureau continue as in the past to place wanted notices issued through the ICPC on individuals wanted by the various governments where fingerprints are furnished, process is outstanding and extradition will be requested?

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I told DUCLOUX that I was of the opinion that in the future police agencies desiring to have a wanted notice placed in our files will have to direct a special communication to the FBI rather than having it handled for them by the ICPC; that, in other words, the placing of wanted notices issued by the Commission is being discontinued. DUCLOUX was advised, however, that I would query my headquarters to ascertain whether my interpretation of the Director's letter to LOUWAGE of October 18, 1950, is correct.

Apropos of other matters, DUCLOUX mentioned that the Bureau requirement that ICPC correspondence with law enforcement agencies in the United States be cleared through it had handicapped the Commission to a certain extent. I assured Mr. DUCLOUX that inasmuch as the FBI is no longer the clearing house for ICPC correspondence with United States law enforcement agencies, he was free to correspond with them directly.

JW:IL
94-4

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DEC 15 1950

Director, FBI

October 30, 1950

Re: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

I also reminded Mr. DUCLOUX that after December 31, 1950, printed material to ICPC correspondents in the United States should be sent to them directly rather than transmitted to the Bureau for mailing. I told him that effective January 1, 1951, it will not be necessary to send to the FBI 150 copies of the International Criminal Police Review, which copies the Bureau has in the past forwarded to various law enforcement agencies in the United States.

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AIR POUCH

RECORDED - 23

2 Tamm
W. Brownell
C. O'Connor

Date: November 20, 1950
To: Legal Attache
Paris, France
From: John Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Subject: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

Reference is made to your letter dated October 30, 1950, in which you advised that Secretary General Louis Ducloux of the International Criminal Police Commission inquired whether the Bureau will continue to place wanted notices on individuals circularized by the General Secretariat of the ICPC as in the past.

Your interpretation of the Bureau's letter of October 18, 1950 to President Louwage is correct in that wanted notices will be placed in the Bureau's files for member agencies of the ICPC only when requests for the placement of such notices are received direct from the interested agency. Wanted notices will, therefore, not be placed in the Bureau's files at the request of the General Secretariat of the ICPC.

NLF:11W

cc: Foreign Service Desk (Detached) E. B. I.

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN EMBASSY
PARIS 8, FRANCE

August 31, 1950

To: Director, FBI
From: Legal Attache, Paris
Subject: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
I.C.P.C. WANTED NOTICE

On behalf of the International Criminal Police Commission kindly place a Wanted Notice in the Identification files of the Bureau against the fingerprints of the above criminal, provided the fingerprints submitted herewith are classifiable.

The Bureau will be promptly advised if this criminal is apprehended or if for any other reason the Wanted Notice should be withdrawn.

Enclosure

JW:AM

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11 No want posted

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99 JAN 8 1951



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN EMBASSY
PARIS 8, FRANCE

September 13, 1950

To: Director, FBI
From: *gwl* Legal Attache, Paris
Subject: *[REDACTED]*
I.C.P.C. WANTED NOTICE

On behalf of the International Criminal Police Commission kindly place a Wanted Notice in the Identification files of the Bureau against the fingerprints of the above criminal, provided the fingerprints submitted herewith are classifiable.

The Bureau will be promptly advised if this criminal is apprehended or if for any other reason the Wanted Notice should be withdrawn.

Enclosure

JW:LL

*Letter to Legal Attache, Paris
1/8/51
MZF*

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

F.B.I.

COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

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*94-1-2061-4951
E. J. R. H. S.*



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN EMBASSY
PARIS 8, FRANCE

September 13, 1950

To: Director, FBI
From: Legal Attache, Paris
Subject: ~~REDACTED~~
I.C.P.C. WANTED NOTICE

10/2 H/3

10-4 H/3

On behalf of the International Criminal Police Commission kindly place a Wanted Notice in the Identification files of the Bureau against the fingerprints of the above criminal, provided the fingerprints submitted herewith are classifiable.

The Bureau will be promptly advised if this criminal is apprehended or if for any other reason the Wanted Notice should be withdrawn.

Enclosure

JH:LL

Letter to Legal Attache, Paris
1/5/51
n & z

no want pcc
B/168

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

F.B.I.

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BY

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TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

JN/OL

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

60 Boulevard Courville Saint-Cyr, Paris 17

Paris, December 1, 1950

Our Reference:
C.I.P.C. USAM/5

Re: Relations with the FBI

John Holman

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have the honor to enclose herewith, for your information, copy of the November 26, 1950 circular letter addressed to the Chiefs of the National Central Bureaus, members of the International Criminal Police Commission.

I remain, dear Mr. Hoover

Very truly yours

L. DUCLOUX
Secretary General

Mr. J. E. HOOVER
Director of the Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Washington 25 D. C.

Enclosure 1

Translated by
DOLores F. CRAWFORD
12/9/50

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52 JAN 7 1951