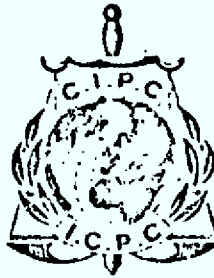


JH/OL

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE  
DE POLICE CRIMINELLE

SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL

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



INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL  
POLICE COMMISSION

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

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

voire  
Your reference :

PARIS, 1er Décembre 1950.

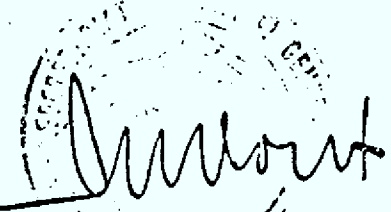
notre  
our reference : C.I.P.C. USAM/5

Objet a/s des relations avec  
Subject le F.B.I.

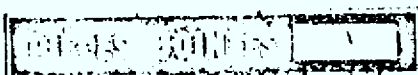
Cher Monsieur HOOVER,

J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser sous ce pli, pour information, la copie de la lettre circulaire du 26 Novembre 1950 adressée à Messieurs les Chefs des Bureaux Centraux Nationaux membres de la Commission Internationale de Police criminelle.

Veuillez croire, Cher Monsieur HOOVER, à l'assurance de mes sentiments distingués.

  
L. DUCLOUX  
Secrétaire Général.

Monsieur J.E. HOOVER,  
Director of the Federal Bureau  
of Investigation,  
WASHINGTON 25 D.C.



I.C.P.C. USAM/5

Paris, November 26th, 1950.

Subject : Relations with the  
Federal Bureau of Investigations  
in WASHINGTON (U.S.A.).

The Secretary General of the International Criminal Police Commission,

to The Chief of the National Central  
Bureau/

Mr. J. Edgar HOOVER, Director of the F.B.I. at the Department of Justice in WASHINGTON, has made known that his Department ceases to belong to the International Criminal Police Commission.

During a recent journey made at the invitation of the State Department of the U.S.A., the President vainly urged Mr. HOOVER to reconsider his decision. Mr. HOOVER, informed him that his decision based on special reasons, was irrevocable, but that he will continue to maintain former relations with the National Central Bureau. Consequently, he resigns as Vice-President of the I.C.P.C.

Moreover, he asks that in future, the National Central Bureau and the Chiefs of Police of the various States, address to him directly their enquiries. These dispositions are applicable as from January 1st, 1951.

The Secretary General of the I.C.P.C., Chief of the International Bureau, recalls, relative to this subject, that with regard to investigations of an International character and of a nature to interest the International Bureau, the information obtained should be communicated to our International Bureau for documentation purposes, in particular relative to the identity, modus operandi or antecedents of individuals who operate on an international scale.

The Secretary General :

L. DUCLOUX

7-1-2001-797

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE  
DE POLICE CRIMINELLE

SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL

11, Rue des Saussaies - PARIS (8<sup>e</sup>)  
Tél. GALVANI 96-60



INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL  
POLICE COMMISSION

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

11, Rue des Saussaies - PARIS (8<sup>e</sup>)  
Tél. Nr. GALVANI 96-60

PARIS,

Paris le 26 Novembre 1950.

C.I.P.C. USAM/5

Objet : Relations avec le  
Federal Bureau of Investiga-  
tions à WASHINGTON (U.S.A.).

Le Secrétaire Général de la Commission  
Internationale de Police Criminelle,

à Messieurs les Chefs des Bureaux Cen-  
traux Nationaux.

Monsieur J. Edgar HOOVER, Directeur du F.B.I. au Département  
de Justice à WASHINGTON, a fait connaître que son service cesse de  
faire partie de la Commission Internationale de Police Criminelle.

Au cours d'un voyage effectué récemment sur invitation du "Dé-  
partement d'Etat" des E.U.A., le Président a vainement insisté au-  
près de M. HOOVER pour qu'il revienne sur sa décision. M. le Di-  
recteur HOOVER lui a fait savoir que sa décision, basée sur des  
raisons spéciales, est irrévocable, mais qu'il continuera à entre-  
tenir les relations antérieures avec les Bureaux Centraux Nationaux.  
Il offre en conséquence sa démission en qualité de Vice-Président  
de la C.I.P.C.

Il demande, en outre, que dans l'avenir, les Bureaux Centraux  
Nationaux et les Chefs de Police des différents Etats lui adresser  
directement leurs demandes de renseignements.

Ces dispositions prendront leur effet à partir du 1er Janvier  
1951.

Le Secrétaire Général de la C.I.P.C., Chef du Bureau Interna-  
tional, rappelle à ce sujet que, pour les enquêtes à caractère in-  
ternational et de nature à intéresser le Bureau International, les  
renseignements recueillis soient communiqués à notre Bureau Inter-  
national pour information spécialement lorsqu'il s'agit de l'iden-  
tité, du modus operandi ou des antécédents d'individus qui opèrent  
sur le plan international.

Le Secrétaire Général :

L. DUCLOUX



THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

45-1

Date: December 6, 1950

To: Director, FBI

From: Jack West, Local Attache, Paris

Subject: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

~~SECRET~~

There is attached a Circular letter dated November 29, 1950, issued by the Secretariat General of the ICPC on the subject "Relations with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington (U.S.A.)"

It is noted that by letter dated November 29, 1950, to Mr. F. W. LOUWAGE, the Bureau notified members of the ICPC of the Bureau's termination of membership.

*[Handwritten signature]*

Enclosure

JW:W

EX-122

DEC 10 1950 10 30 PM '50

RECORDED - 110

24-1-2061-798

DEC 16 1950

EX-122

14 28

DEC 16 1950

*[Handwritten signature]*

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: December 14, 1950

FROM : W. R. GLAVIN *V/m*SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION  
OF CRIMINAL POLICE

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

This Bureau has advised the Department of State and the International Commission of Criminal Police that it is terminating its membership, effective December 31, 1950; however, the payment for our membership through that date has not been made.

There is attached a letter addressed to the Honorable Dean G. Acheson, Secretary of State, requesting that the usual arrangements be made to effect this payment. This is done by having the State Department make the payment and then for that agency to bill us for repayment as soon as the funds have been certified as having been deposited in the account of the International Commission of Criminal Police in the Credit Lyonnais, Geneva, Switzerland. As soon as this advice is received, the State Department will be reimbursed.

Attachment

WCJ:mff

61 JAN 8 1951

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74-1-2061-799  
DEC 22 1950  
3  
*[Signature]*

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. GLAVIN *gl*

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

DATE: December 14, 1950

Re our conversation, the Director wants it made clear in the attached letter that as we have already informed the State Department (better check and see that this is a fact) the Bureau is withdrawing from the International Commission of Criminal Police as of the end of this year.

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

LBN:LH

Attachment

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 yellow of outgoing  
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 Criminal  
 100*

*82-74*

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DEC 22 1950

*3*

*3/1/51*

*1/1/51*

December 15, 1950

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800

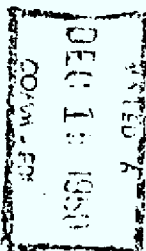
Honorable Dean G. Lcheson  
Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

EX-73

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Under date of July 18, 1950, a letter was addressed to Mr. Jack D. Neal, Associate Chief, Division of Security in the Department of State, advising that this Bureau is terminating its membership, effective December 31, 1950, in the International Commission of Criminal Police, giving the background data as to events leading up to this decision. At the same time, Mr. F. E. Louwage, President of the Commission, was advised by letter of this Bureau's action in terminating its membership.

This Bureau still owes a membership fee of \$3,000 for the calendar year ending December 31, 1950. In line with previous practices covering the payment of this fee, it is requested that your certifying officer, who has been designated a certifying officer of the Department of Justice, outside the United States, its territories and possessions, be authorized to pay a draft in the amount of \$3,000 to the International Commission of Criminal Police drawn against the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This draft should be charged against appropriation 1510200.008, Salaries and Expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1951, and deposited in Swiss francs in account No. [REDACTED] in the Credit Lyonnais, Geneva, Switzerland.



DEC 15 1950  
Sincerely yours,

attd - [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Note: Letter to Mr. Jack D. Neal, Associate Chief of Division of Security, Department of State, sent out under date of July 18, 1950. (See Serial 733 in File No. 94-I-2001) Letter to Mr. Louwage went out under the same date and is Serial No. 713 in the same file.

61 JAN 8 1951

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



THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Date: December 6, 1950  
To: Director, FBI  
From: *JS* Consul Attache, Paris  
Subject: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

ReBulet July 25, 1950.

For the Bureau's information, by memorandum dated November 13, 1950, Mr. LOUIS BUCHART, Secretary General of the ICPC, advised that he was sending the attached letter and a sample copy of the International Criminal Police Review for October, 1950, to the Chiefs of Police of all cities in the United States having a population of 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants. These cities were listed on pages 453 to 453 of the World Almanac for 1950.

*NIF*  
~~DEC 16 1950~~

Enclosure

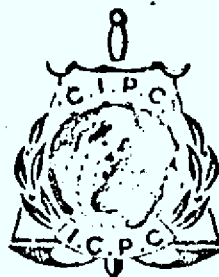
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EX-35

74-1-108-801  
DEC 16 1950  
14 29

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE  
DE POLICE CRIMINELLE

SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL

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



INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL  
POLICE COMMISSION

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

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

voire  
Your reference :

PARIS,

notre  
our reference : I. C. P. C. RIN/501

Objet  
Subject :

Sir,

The International Criminal Police Commission publishes at the rate of 10 numbers per year, "The International Criminal Police Review", a specimen of which you will find enclosed herewith.

I beg to suggest that you take out a subscription to this Review (English Edition) and to invite the officials of your Force to do the same.

The price of the subscription is six dollars per year which should be paid to account n° 31.899, Crédit Lyonnais, GENEVA (Switzerland).

Hoping that this suggestion will meet with your approval,

Yours sincerely,

L. DUCLOUX  
General Secretary.

ENCLOSURE

## Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: February 27, 1951

FROM : V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

FACTS:

The public announcements made by the Bureau regarding termination of membership in the ICPC have been limited to the statement that we terminated our membership because it had been found that the benefits which we derived were not commensurate with the expenditure of time and money involved in participating in the Commission's activities.

The State Department, however, has been advised of the full reasons for which the Bureau terminated its membership and the Legal Attache in Paris has been authorized to advise anyone inquiring of him that the Bureau left the ICPC for the reasons which were given to the ICPC itself: (1) The benefits derived by the Bureau were not commensurate with the expenditure of time and money involved in belonging to the organization; (2) The ICPC did not need the Bureau's membership inasmuch as they apparently had adequate close contacts with other American agencies and citizens; (3) The organization had issued 10 wanted notices for the alleged Czechoslovakian fugitives which the Bureau considered to be a contravention of the organization's statutes prohibiting the involvement in matters of a political, racial, or religious nature.

Item 2 is, of course, of no interest to outside agencies but it is felt that the South African Police should be advised of items 1 and 3. It is also felt that all of the Legal Attaches should be advised that they might discuss the Bureau's termination of membership with their various contacts who might be interested and they should, upon inquiry, advise those contacts of reasons 1 and 3.

RECORDED - 92

4-6-7561-817

Interpol  
Sept 19

25 pp

File



FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy  
2 Avenue Gabriel  
Paris 8, France

~~SECRET~~ AIR COUNCIL

Date: November 15, 1951

To: Director, FBI

From: Legal Attache, Paris (94-4)

Subject: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION  
FOURTH DISCUSSIONS

On November 14, 1951, Mr. JENNISON, U. S. Treasury representative in London, England, appeared at the office of the Legal Attache in Paris in the company of Mr. DAVID B. STUBBINS, Assistant Commissioner of Customs Bureau of Customs, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Mr. STUBBINS said that in connection with his inquiries, he is also considering the possibility of his Bureau becoming a member of the INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION. In this connection, he inquired whether previous information received by him to the effect that the FBI paid \$3,000.00 per year in connection with its former membership in the ICPC was correct. This figure was confirmed for him.

Mr. JENNISON said that he was also considering the possibility of his Bureau becoming a member of the ICPC, and as to the amount of the fee that had withdrawn from the organization.

UNRECORDED

EX-103

W. J. Bellmont

to Judd SJS-11/27/51

WJL

Director, FBI

Re: ICPC

NOT RECORDED

He was advised that it had been our experience that the results obtained from membership had not justified the financial outlay involved.

Mr. STUBBINGE stated that he had not yet contacted the ICPC, but that he definitely planned to do so. He said that he had heard that the ICPC distributes lists of international smugglers, and identifies individuals involved in smuggling operations for its members. He had likewise heard that whenever contraband is found on an airplane moving in international commerce the ICPC records the airplane and the identities of all crew members. He was of the opinion that information of this type would be of value to the Bureau of Customs, and he indicated that his Bureau might be able to make contributions of value to an information pool of this type.

Mr. STUBBINGE indicated that he is not yet decided as to what final action he will recommend upon his return to Washington relative to membership in the ICPC on the part of his Bureau, but he appeared to be somewhat partial to a trial membership for a year. He indicated that in the event the Bureau of Customs decides to take membership in the ICPC, he would be glad to keep this office advised as to their experiences.

It is suggested that the Legal Attache in London follow this matter with Mr. KENNEDY in order that this office and the Bureau may be apprised of any final decision taken by the Bureau of Customs in connection with ICPC membership.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd  
FROM : A. H. Belmont  
SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE  
COMMISSION (ICPC)

DATE: November 29, 1951

PURPOSE:

To advise that an official of the U. S. Bureau of Customs is giving consideration to the possibility of his agency becoming a member of the ICPC. It is being recommended that the Bureau of Customs be informed regarding the Bureau's reasons for leaving the ICPC, and it will be ascertained if that agency definitely plans to join the captioned organization.

BACKGROUND:

The Legal Attache at Paris, by letter dated November 15, 1951, advised that he had met Mr. David B. Strubinger, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Bureau of Customs, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., who was in Europe on an inspection trip.

During the course of his conversation with the Legal Attache, Strubinger stated that he was also considering the possibility of his Bureau becoming a member of the ICPC. He requested information of the Legal Attache relative to the experiences of the FBI with the ICPC, and as to the reason why the Bureau had withdrawn from the organization. The Legal Attache advised him that it had been the experience of the Bureau that the results obtained from the membership had not justified the financial outlay involved.

Strubinger stated that he had not yet contacted the ICPC but he definitely planned to do so. He commented that he had heard that the ICPC distributes lists of international smugglers. He had also heard that whenever contraband was found on an airplane moving

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Attachment

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EX-140

174-1-2061-597  
NOV 29 1951

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in international commerce the ICPC recorded the identities of the plane and of all the crew members. He was of the opinion that information of this type would be of value to the Bureau of Customs. He indicated that he had not yet decided as to what final action he would recommend upon his return to Washington relative to membership in the ICPC, but he appeared to be somewhat partial to a trial membership for a year.

COMMENTS:

Although the Legal Attache pointed out that the benefits derived from the Bureau's membership in the ICPC were not commensurate with the expenses involved, it is nevertheless believed advisable that the Bureau of Customs be made cognizant of the Bureau's experience with the ICPC which involved the request of that organization by the Czech Government to place wanted notices concerning ten individuals who had escaped from Czechoslovakia. You will recall that these persons reportedly had fled from Czechoslovakia on board aircraft which were commandeered and landed in the western zone of Germany. The ICPC issued ten circular wanted notices indicating that the persons involved were being sought by the Czech Government for "having acted or not having acted in particularly dangerous circumstances, and for having abducted persons and impeded the liberty of individuals." It was felt that the circularization of these wanted notices was an abuse of the functions of the ICPC because it opened the door to possible further use of that organization by Russian satellite members for political ends.

As you know, the Bureau avoided the issuance of public statements with respect to the reasons for the withdrawal from the ICPC which became effective December 31, 1950. After the June 27, 1951, issue of the "Pathfinder" news magazine misrepresented the Bureau's reasons for leaving the ICPC, a letter dated July 6, 1951, was directed to Mr. Wheeler McMillen, the Editor in Chief of the afore-mentioned publication. In this letter it was explained that there were a number of factors compelling the Bureau to withdraw from the ICPC which could be summed up in the conclusion that the benefits derived had not been commensurate with the time and expense involved. It was also explained in this letter that one of the important considerations made by the Bureau in connection with its separation from the ICPC had to do with a request of that organization for the placing of wanted notices on the ten individuals who had escaped from Czechoslovakia. In the same letter to Mr. McMillen it was stated that circularization of those wanted notices was considered to be an abuse of the functions of the ICPC.

On July 9, 1951, the Honorable Homer D. Angell of Oregon included in his remarks before the House of Representatives which appeared in the July 9, 1951, issue of the Congressional Record, a letter received by him from the Director dated July 6, 1951, and the Director's letter dated July 6, 1951, sent to Mr. McMillen of the "Pathfinder" magazine. The afore-mentioned communications clarified the Bureau's position relative to its leaving the ICPC. The referred information which appeared in the Congressional Record was furnished to all Legal Attaches by letter dated July 18, 1951, for their information and future guidance.

Although the Bureau of Customs may decide not to join the ICPC after receiving the above information, there is the possibility that the agency may not attach serious significance to the Bureau's experience with the captioned organization. If such is the case, it is believed that the Attorney General and the State Department should be advised if the Bureau of Customs definitely plans to join the ICPC. In view of the Bureau's experience it is very probable that the Attorney General and the State Department would desire to take steps to prevent the Bureau of Customs from becoming a member of the captioned organization. In this regard, it is to be noted that the State Department was informed in detail by letter dated July 18, 1950, directed to Mr. Jack D. Neal concerning the Bureau's reasons for leaving the ICPC.

Inasmuch as Strubinger may have been expressing only his personal views to the Legal Attache at Paris, and since the official attitude of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Customs in this matter is not known, it is believed advisable to withhold informing the Attorney General and the State Department until it is ascertained if the Bureau of Customs definitely plans to join the ICPC.

RECOMMENDATION:

That through liaison channels the Bureau of Customs be informed regarding the Bureau's reasons for leaving the ICPC. In this connection the liaison agent can utilize the attached remarks of Congressman Homer D. Angell which appeared in the Congressional Record on July 9, 1951. The liaison agent can predicate his interview on Strubinger's conversation with the Legal Attache in Paris.

After furnishing the above information to the Bureau of Customs, it should be ascertained if that agency definitely plans

to join the ICPC and if so, the matter should then be referred to the Foreign Liaison Desk in order that it can be presented to the Attorney General and the State Department bearing in mind that they may find it appropriate to prevent the Bureau of Customs from joining the ICPC.

OK 11-29  
J

Mr. Emerich, Deputy  
Commissioner of Customs  
advised as to our reasons  
for leaving ICPC - was not  
fully aware - will relay info.  
to Mr. Mahan, and satisfy them  
& advise as to action they wished  
to take. - favorably considering joining  
W & W - 12/5/51

AIR COURIER

Date: December 12, 1951

To: Legal Attache  
Paris, France

RECORDED - 75

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

EX-140

Subject: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE  
CONFERENCE 1951 (ICPC)  
FOR ICH-N SCILLABOUS

Reference is made to your letter dated November 15, 1951, wherein you set forth the results of your conversation with Mr. David B. Strubinger, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Bureau of Customs, United States Treasury Department, who indicated that his agency might give consideration to joining the ICPC.

This matter was discussed with the Bureau by Mr. John C. Graham, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who was informed regarding the Bureau's past experiences with the mentioned organization and concerning the Bureau's reasons for withdrawing from the ICPC. In this connection it was pointed out that Iron Curtain countries are members of the organization which had circulated for the Czech Government wanted notices on Czech political refugees.

Mr. Graham has advised that the Treasury Department was not interested in representing the U. S. Government in dealings with the ICPC, but his agency did want to take

cc - Legal Attache  
London, England

cc - Legal Attache  
Madrid, Spain

cc - Mr. George T. Van Hoy  
Chief of Staff, J-2  
Director of Intelligence

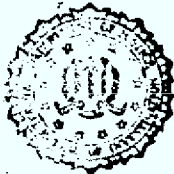
cc - Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Washington

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DEC 13 1951  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
RECEIVED  
JAN 12 1952  
JAN 17 1952



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

December 10, 1951

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON  
MR. NICHOLS  
MR. CLEGG

11:53

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Jones  
Mr. Mumford  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Nease

Mr. John S. Graham, Assistant Secretary in Charge of Customs, Tax Advisory Staff, and Division of Savings Bonds of the Treasury Department, called me with reference to INTERPOL, the International Criminal Police Chiefs. Mr. Graham was desirous of discussing this matter with me on an informal basis, and he indicated there has been quite an upsurge in diamond smuggling and that the Bureau had sent them some very helpful information. He stated they were now interested in trying to establish a closer working relationship in Paris with INTERPOL and we had pointed out to them the statutory language is that we used to represent the United States Government but had found it expedient to withdraw. Mr. Graham stated they were not interested in representing the U. S. Government but were interested in a closer working relationship because of the smuggling angle. I told Mr. Graham that we had had a very sorry experience with this organization and that this was a matter entirely for his own judgment. I said I personally felt the organization was a most unstable one and during our years of membership we had not found it productive in anyway but, to the contrary, were being used in many ways which I felt could be embarrassing to our Government if we continued in it.

Mr. Graham stated if it would be convenient with me, he would like to come over and tell me the plan they would like to operate under so that the Bureau would know what they were doing. I told Mr. Graham I would be very glad to talk to him, but as far as I am concerned I was not in a position to either object to what he proposed to do or to approve it because it is something entirely within the Treasury Department's jurisdiction, and was entirely up to them and I could give them no advice on it. I stated I felt the organization was thoroughly unreliable and from the FBI point of view, we would never be a party to joining it again by reason of our experiences with it. Mr. Graham stated they were developing a good deal of information on smuggling by aircraft, a favorite means of smuggling for diamond smugglers, and they thought they could get some information from INTERPOL which would be particularly beneficial. I stated so far as the Bureau was concerned, whatever they wanted to do would be entirely their responsibility, that we would not be interested in it in any way, shape or form except that we did feel that we were under obligation to advise the Customs as to what our experience was so they would know what they were going into. Mr. Graham said they were not at all interested in representing the U. S. Government since he could see from what I had said that there were some overtones that were ~~not~~ <sup>very</sup> ~~not~~ <sup>clear</sup>. I pointed out to Mr. Graham the fact that the Iron Curtain countries were members and certain phases of INTERPOL in regard to subversive activities and added that it could have been very embar-

12-13-51 JAN 11 1952

EX-140

DEC 28 1951

13

WAT

sing if this Bureau acted as the representative for the U. S. Government as a member of this type of organization. Mr. Graham stressed the fact that where they are dealing with the criminal element smuggling diamonds and narcotics around the world, any information which pinpoints how the traffic is moving is valuable to them. I stated that, of course, was a matter entirely within their jurisdiction and I would not presume to give any advice or counsel on that as I didn't feel it was any of my business.

Mr. Graham stated he just wanted to assure me they were not trying to move into any field over there. I told Mr. Graham I felt they should know the kind of group they were going into but as to their intruding into any so-called jurisdiction of ours, that it had never entered my mind because I preferred and have continued, since we left that group, to deal directly with the individual countries and we have been able therefore to carry on our same responsibilities and get the same information by dealing with the official authorities of the individual countries.

Mr. Graham stated that under their proposed plan, they would have a Customs man in Paris who would represent the Secret Service and Narcotics Bureau and anything that came up in the criminal smuggling field. He stated that if this did come to pass, they would be glad to do anything they could and he assumed it would be agreeable with me for their man to talk to our man in Paris so that they could get mutual support and aid. I stated our Legal Attache in Paris is limited entirely to liaison on matters of criminal violations within our jurisdiction; that we didn't go into narcotics or customs or anything of that sort. I stated we confined ourselves solely with matters like subversive activities or fugitives from justice, white slavery, motor vehicle theft cases and the like. I stated we had had a man at the Embassy in Paris for quite some years now and he is under very strict orders not to go into any of these other aspects or to accept any information concerning such matters but to refer the French authorities to the appropriate officer of the Embassy there, and in the event Treasury has a man there, that would be the procedure we would follow. Mr. Graham thanked me for this information,

Very truly yours,

*Carlton D. Allen*

*J. E. H.*  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

4.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE  
COMMISSION (ICPC)  
INQUIRY OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
REGARDING ORGANIZATION

DATE: December 6, 1951

On December 5, 1951, Mr. John Moody, employed in the Legislative Section of the Office of the General Counsel, Secretary of the Treasury, Extension 2594, Code 172, telephonically contacted Supervisor Sam J. Kapich and inquired why the FBI withdrew from the captioned Organization. Mr. Moody explained that his superior, Mr. John Carlocks, had received a request from Mr. Graham, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to ascertain how an American agency could become affiliated with the ICPC. It was Moody's impression that the Treasury Department undoubtedly was giving consideration to the possibility of joining the referenced Organization. He stated that he had done some research on his own and had ascertained that by statute the Attorney General had been authorized to become a member of the ICPC and as a result, the FBI became connected with the Organization. Moody understood that the FBI had withdrawn but he was not familiar with the reasons thereof.

In connection with this inquiry, Moody was referred to the Congressional Record of July 9, 1951, under the caption of "Extension of Remarks" of the Honorable Homer D. Angell. These remarks included the quoted letters of the Director dated July 6, 1951, to Representative Angell and to Mr. Wheeler McMillen of the "Pathfinder" magazine. These letters summarized the Bureau's reasons for leaving the Organization.

COMMENTS:

It is very likely that the interest of the Treasury Department in joining the ICPC may be predicated on the visit at Paris made by Mr. David E. Strubinger, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Bureau of Customs. While in Paris, Strubinger indicated to the Legal Attache that his Organization might give consideration to joining the ICPC. This information was set forth in my memorandum dated November 29, 1951, captioned "International Criminal Police Commission" wherein it was recommended that through Liaison channels the Bureau of Customs be contacted in order that that agency might be fully informed regarding the Bureau's reasons for leaving the referenced Organization.

SJP:ack

5 JAN 22 1952

RECORDED - 123

INDEXED - 123

EX-101

DEC 11 1951

ACTION:

Mr. Chester A. Emerick, Deputy Commissioner, Bureau of Customs, advised on December 5, 1951, that the Bureau of Customs was definitely giving serious consideration to joining the ICPC. However, after being informed regarding the Bureau's experience with the ICPC, he stated that he would discuss the matter with Mr. John S. Graham, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. This matter will be followed through Liaison channels in order to establish if the Bureau of Customs definitely plans to join the ICPC.

*OK*

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON ✓

DATE: 3/17/52

FROM : J. P. MOHR

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

Mr. Walter Sohl of the State Department called for you today and in your absence I spoke to him. Mr. Sohl stated that the 21st Session of the International Criminal Police Commission was to be held in Stockholm, Sweden and the Swedish Government has sent an invitation to the United States Government to participate in this meeting.

Mr. Sohl stated he was familiar with the background of the Bureau's withdrawal from the ICPC; however, he wondered whether there had been any change in our views and whether we were desirous of being represented at this session.

I told him we had no desire to participate in connection with the ICPC activities.

He then asked if the Bureau had any objection to the Embassy sitting in on the session as an onlooker and I told him that we had no views to express with respect to the Embassy participating in the session. I told him it would be entirely up to the State Department and the Embassy as to whether they desired to have a representative present at this session.

The foregoing is submitted for record purposes only.

JPM:DW

MAR 18 5 42 PM '52

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

EX-25

RECORDED - 24

CHD

MAR 26 1952

31

F-113  
63 APR 7 1952

T-12

THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
American Embassy  
2 Avenue Gabriel  
Paris 8, France

~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER

Date: May 8, 1952  
To: Director, FBI  
From: Legal Attache (94-4)  
Subject: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION  
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

ReBulet 12/13/51 in which the Bureau reported that Mr. JOHN S. GRAHAM, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, had advised that the Treasury Department was not interested in representing the United States Government in dealings with the ICPC.

On 5/7/52 HENRI COUTURIER, Surete Nationale, advised that as of 4/15/52 the Treasury Department has agreed to become an official member of the International Criminal Police Commission. This agreement was signed by JOHN S. GRAHAM, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department.

Whereas it is not known whether the Treasury Department is now interested in representing the United States government in dealings with the ICPC, it does appear that the Treasury Department desires to take advantage of information regarding smuggling and narcotics which might be available through the ICPC. It is believed entirely possible that the Treasury Department may send a representative to the forthcoming meeting of the ICPC in Stockholm, Sweden, June 9 - 12, 1952.

This office will continue to maintain a friendly and cooperative relationship with the Bureau of Customs representative at Paris, Mr. A. A. CHRISTIDES, but will not, however, become involved in any dealings between the ICPC and the Bureau of Customs.

ROL:CM

RECORDED - 42

EX-164

174-12546-1  
MAY 16 1952

65 JUN 17 1952

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*  
 FROM : V. P. Red *VPR*  
 SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

DATE: May 21, 1952

BACKGROUND:

Reference is made to the Director's memorandum dated December 10, 1951, to Mr. Tolson, Mr. Nichols, and Mr. Clegg setting forth the substance of a telephone conversation concerning the International Criminal Police Commission he had with Mr. John S. Graham, Assistant Secretary in charge of Customs, Tax Advisory Staff, and Division of Savings Bonds of the Treasury Department. The Director stated that Mr. Graham was desirous of discussing the matter with him on an informal basis and stated that they were interested in trying to establish a cooperative working relationship in Paris with the International Criminal Police Commission. Mr. Graham stated that the Customs Bureau was not interested in representing the United States Government, but was interested in a cooperative working relationship because of the smuggling angle. The Director pointed out to Mr. Graham that the Bureau's experience with the International Criminal Police Commission had not been satisfactory with the result that the Bureau withdrew from the organization. Mr. Graham stated that under the proposed Bureau of Customs plan they would have a Customs man in Paris who would represent the Secret Service and Narcotics Bureau, and would handle anything that came up in the criminal smuggling field.

DETAILS:

By letter of May 8, 1952, the Legal Attache in Paris stated he was advised on April 7, 1952, by Henri Couturier of the Surete Nationale that on April 15, 1952, Mr. John S. Graham, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, signed an agreement whereby the Treasury Department had agreed to become an official member of the International Criminal Police Commission. The

JVM:lng

RECORDED-12

EX-163

JUN 4 1952

65 JUN 17 1952

Legal Attache said it is not known whether the Treasury Department is now interested in representing the United States Government in dealings with the International Criminal Police Commission, but it does appear that the Department desires to take advantage of information regarding smuggling and narcotics which might be made available through the International Criminal Police Commission. He also commented that it is entirely possible that the Treasury Department may send a representative to the forthcoming meeting of the International Criminal Police Commission in Stockholm, Sweden, from June 9 - 12, 1952. The Legal Attache also commented that he enjoys a friendly and cooperative relationship with the Bureau of Customs representative in Paris, and that he does not intend to become involved in any dealings between the International Criminal Police Commission and the Bureau of Customs.

ACTION:

None.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: DEROGATORY REMARKS CONCERNING THE BUREAU  
ALLEGEDLY MADE BY TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
REPRESENTATIVES WHO WERE IN ATTENDANCE  
AT INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION  
ASSEMBLY AT STOCKHOLM, JUNE, 1952

DATE: September 16, 1952

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated September 5, 1952, in the above-captioned matter. You will recall that the ~~Mr. [redacted]~~ had advised that he had picked up some information to the effect that two United States Treasury men criticized the Bureau while attending the Assembly of the International Criminal Police Commission at Stockholm in June, 1952. According to the source the criticism aimed at the Bureau reflected that the Bureau was publicity hungry and that there was intra-Bureau squabbling.

Pursuant to instructions, Mr. Bartlett of the Liaison Section contacted Mr. M. L. Harney, Technical Assistant to the Secretary for Enforcement, U. S. Treasury Department. Mr. Harney advised that he hates to hear of this sort of thing, whether true or not, in view of the fact that the FBI and the various Treasury enforcement agencies have had such excellent liaison and cooperation during the past few years.

Mr. Harney stated that the two United States Treasury men who are assigned to posts in Europe attended the Stockholm meeting in June, 1952, of the Assembly of the International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC). Mr. Harney advised that these men were Mr. A. A. Christides, a Bureau of Customs representative attached to the American Embassy in Paris, and Mr. Charles Siragusa, representing the Bureau of Narcotics, attached to the United States Embassy in Rome. Mr. Harney advised that he has known Mr. Siragusa for many years and he described him as being extremely capable and a man of "tact and diplomacy." Mr. Harney advised that he is positive that Mr. Siragusa would never make a remark such as the one which was alleged to have been made by a Treasury representative.

Mr. Harney advised that he does not know Mr. Christides personally; however, he doubts very seriously that this individual would make an open remark detrimental to the FBI.

AHB:lw

RECORDED - 94

INDEXED - 94

OCT 10 1952

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-1-1-21-3-1

OK  
BARTLETT  
LADD  
BOSTON  
FILES

Memo to Mr. Ladd from  
A. H. Belmont, 9-16-52

Mr. Harney advised that he attended the 1951 meeting at Lisbon of the International Criminal Police Commission. He stated that the ICPC officials spent a great deal of time during the four-day meeting explaining why the FBI withdrew its membership from the ICPC. According to Mr. Harney, the ICPC officials were somewhat chagrined by the Bureau's pulling out of the organization and that they explained to the Assembly that the Bureau's withdrawal came about by the ICPC's mistake of attempting to locate Czechoslovakian political refugees, which was outside of its jurisdiction. According to Mr. Harney, the ICPC officials felt that they lost a lot of prestige by the Bureau's withdrawal from the Commission.

Mr. Harney stated that he believes the derogatory remarks attributed to Treasury representatives came about by a complete misunderstanding, possibly due to language difficulties, as an outgrowth of a Treasury representative's attempt to explain that the U. S. Government has several investigative agencies rather than one over-all agency such as the FBI, which receives more newspaper publicity than the others.

Mr. Harney advised Mr. Bartlett that he will make an attempt to run this rumor down. He stated that he knows this sort of a rumor hurts the relationship between the organizations such as the Treasury enforcement agencies and the FBI and that he will do everything he can to straighten out the situation because he personally has the highest regard possible for the Director and the FBI, and that he wants the cooperation between the several enforcement agencies of the Treasury Department and the Bureau to continue. This matter will be followed with Mr. Harney through Liaison, and you will be advised of the outcome.

ACTION:

For your information.

Harney's answer  
on Oct. 3, 1952  
Adm. Ladd

AIR COURIER

Date: September 24, 1952  
To: Legal Attache  
Paris, France  
From: Director, FBI  
Subject: DEROGATORY REMARKS CONCERNING THE BUREAU  
ALLEGEDLY MADE BY TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
REPRESENTATIVES WHO WERE IN ATTENDANCE  
AT INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION  
ASSEMBLY IN STOCKHOLM, JUNE, 1952

Reurlet September 5, 1952.

The captioned matter has been discussed with Mr. H. L. Harney, Technical Assistant to the Secretary for Enforcement, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Mr. Harney stated that the two United States Treasury men who are assigned to posts in Europe attended the Stockholm meeting in June, 1952, and he identified these men as Mr. A. A. Christides, a Bureau of Customs representative attached to the American Embassy in Paris, and Mr. Charles Siragusa, representing the Bureau of Narcotics, attached to the United States Embassy in Rome, Italy. Mr. Harney advised he has known Mr. Siragusa for many years, and is certain Siragusa would never make a remark such as was alleged to have been made by a Treasury representative concerning the Bureau. Mr. Harney states he does not know Mr. Christides personally, but he doubts very seriously that this individual would make an open remark critical of the Bureau.

Mr. Harney advised he would make an effort to determine whether or not Treasury Department representatives did make remarks critical of the Bureau for he desires that the existing cooperation between the Treasury enforcement agencies and the Bureau continue.

The above is submitted for your information, and as identification of the second Treasury Department representative at the Stockholm meeting of the ICPC.

RECORDED-130

1 - Foreign Service Desk (Detached)

JJM:mxf

MAAT

8 - SEP 29

SEP 20 1952  
137

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD *DL*

FROM : A. H. Belmont *AB*

SUBJECT: DEROGATORY REMARKS CONCERNING THE BUREAU  
ALLEGEDLY MADE BY TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
REPRESENTATIVES WHO WERE IN ATTENDANCE AT  
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION  
ASSEMBLY AT STOCKHOLM, JUNE, 1952.

DATE: October 3, 1952

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated September 16, 1952, in the above-captioned matter. You will recall that the ~~Source~~ *Source* had advised that he had picked up some information to the effect that two ~~United States Treasury men~~ *United States Treasury men* criticized the Bureau while attending the Assembly of the International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC) at Stockholm in June, 1952. According to the source the criticism aimed at the Bureau reflected that the FBI was publicity hungry and that there was intra-Bureau squabbling.

You will further recall that Mr. Bartlett of the Liaison Section discussed this matter with Mr. M. L. Harney, Technical Assistant to the Secretary for Enforcement, U. S. Treasury Department. Mr. Harney advised that the Treasury Department did have two men attending the ICPC meeting at Stockholm in June, 1952. These men were Mr. A. A. Christides, a Bureau of Customs representative attached to the American Embassy in Paris, and Mr. Charles Siragusa, representing the Bureau of Narcotics, attached to the U. S. Embassy in Rome. At that time Mr. Harney advised that he felt that this was erroneous information possibly based on language difficulties but that he would attempt to run the rumor down.

Mr. Harney advised Mr. Bartlett on October 2, 1952, that he had checked this matter and that there is absolutely no basis for the statements attributed to the Treasury representatives. Mr. Harney again stated that he was sorry this matter came up in view of the fact that the spirit of cooperation between the various agencies of Treasury and the FBI has been running so smoothly for a long time. Mr. Harney again expressed his willingness to cooperate in any way that he can be of assistance to the Director and the Bureau.

## ACTION:

For your information.

OH3:lw

RECORDED - 76  
INDEXED - 76

OCT 12 1952

FBI FILMS

51 OCT 22 1952



THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
American Embassy  
2 Avenue Gabriel  
Paris 8, France

Mr. Tolson	/
Mr. Ladd	/
Mr. Nichols	/
Mr. Belmont	/
Mr. Clegg	/
Mr. Glavin	/
Mr. Harbo	/
Mr. Rosen	/
Mr. Tracy	/
Mr. Egan	/
Mr. Gurnea	/
Mr. Hendon	/
Mr. Pennington	/
Mr. Quinn Tamm	/
Mr. Nease	/
Miss Gandy	/

Date: October 2, 1952  
To: Director, FBI  
From: Legal Attache, Paris (94-4)

Subject: MEMORANDUM RETURNS CONCERNING THE 1 REAU  
BRIEFING MADE BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT  
OF JUSTICE TO THE U.S. DEPARTMENT  
OF JUSTICE IN ATTENDANCE AT  
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION  
ASSEMBLY IN STOCKHOLM, JUNE, 1952.

DeBulet September 5, 1952.

UNRRA COUNTRIES, Carate Nationale, advised on September 26, 1952, that the two Treasury Department representatives who attended the 21st General Assembly of the E.C.E.C. at Stockholm, Sweden, between June 9-12, 1952, were J. J. BENTLEY and CH. C. CROOKS.

The Paris office is acquainted with both of the Treasury Department representatives. CHRISTIAN is a Bureau of Customs representative attached to the American Embassy at Paris. DIRIGES represents the Narcotics Bureau. He is now attached to the U. S. Embassy at Rome. He used to be assigned at the U. S. Embassy in Brussels. As the Bureau was advised by letter dated May 8, 1952, the Treasury Department as of April 15, 1952, agreed to become an official member of the I.C.E.S.

Very discreet inquiries among contacts known in Paris who attended the last assembly of the I.C.P.C. have as yet developed no information as to whether or not the two Treasury Department representatives described herein made any derogatory remarks concerning the Bureau while they were in attendance at Stockholm.

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001-2 RECORDED-143

INDEXED - 143

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94-1-2061-

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1. 1. 1.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
American Embassy  
2 Avenue Gabriel  
Paris 8, France

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Gandy	

Date: November 17, 1952

To: Director, FBI

From: Legat, Paris (94-4)

Subject: DEROGATORY REMARKS CONCERNING THE BUREAU  
ALLEGEDLY MADE BY TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
REPRESENTATIVES WHO WERE IN ATTENDANCE AT  
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION  
ASSEMBLY IN STOCKHOLM, JUNE, 1952

ReBulet 9/5/52 and ourlet 10/2/52.

Discreet inquiries among contacts here in Paris who attended the last assembly of the ICPC have developed no information as to whether or not the two Treasury Department representatives, MR. CHRISTIDES and CHURLES SINGUSA, made any derogatory remarks concerning the Bureau while they were in attendance at Stockholm attending the 21st General Assembly of the ICPC.

If such information is secured in the future, the Bureau will be promptly notified.

RUC.

LCL:CM

EXPEDITE PROCESSING.

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NOV 18 1952

RECORDED - 40

NOV 19 1952

NOV 19 1952

REC'D REGIONAL

67 DEC 10 1952

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

DATE: 3/6/53

FROM : H. H. Clegg ✓

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL  
POLICE COMMISSION

You will recall that the Bureau is not a member of this organization.

SA Onin Bartlett handles liai on with Treasury. Bartlett was advised March 6 by M. L. Harney, Technical Assistant to the Secretary for Enforcement, Treasury, that the Treasury is a "contributor for services rendered" to the International Criminal Police Commission.

Harney said that Treasury makes a contribution for services. He also said that if the ICPC is asked about Treasury status it will be stated undoubtedly that Treasury is a member.

Harney points out that it sounds like double talk for him to say that Treasury is in a limited special category whereas ICPC will state that Treasury is a member.

Regardless of the language employed, it appears that Treasury is a member of the ICPC and that Treasury joined in April 1952 and Treasury representatives have attended the last two conventions.

EDM:EHW

RECORDED-50

94-1-2061-875

MAR 20 1953

12

MAR 10 1953

Tolson  
Ladd  
Nichols  
Belmont  
Clegg  
Glavin  
Harbo  
Rosen  
Tracy  
Gearty  
Mohr  
Winterrowd  
Tele. Room  
Holloman  
Sergeant  
Miss Gandy



THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
The American Embassy  
Rome, Italy

Handwritten routing slip with names and initials, including "Mr. Tolson", "Mr. Boardman", "Mr. Nichols", "Mr. Belmont", "Mr. Ladd", "Mr. Clegg", "Mr. Glavin", "Mr. Harbo", "Mr. Rosen", "Mr. Tracy", "Mr. Egan", "Mr. Gurnea", "Mr. Hendon", "Mr. Jones", "Mr. Mumford", "Mr. Quinn", "Mr. Nease", "Mr. Gandy".

Date: June 5, 1956  
To: Director, FBI (94-1-2061)  
From: Legal Attache (64-2)  
Rome, Italy

AIR COURIER

Subject: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE  
COMMISSION (ICPC), aka INTERPOL  
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

CHARLES SIRAGUSA, U. S. Bureau of Narcotics representative at Rome, attends the yearly general assemblies of the ICPC as a member of the United States Treasury Department Special Membership Delegation. He leaves tomorrow to attend the 1956 assembly at Vienna.

SIRAGUSA, who is familiar with the reasons given by the FBI for its withdrawal from the ICPC at the end of 1950, said that he has heard a supplementary explanation in Interpol circles on several occasions as to why the FBI dropped its ICPC membership. According to this rumor, Mr. Hoover would have liked to become president of the ICPC but saw that President F. E. LOUWAGE was in office for a five-year term and was likely to succeed himself for another five years. As a result, Mr. Hoover withdrew the FBI for the reasons stated in his letter to LOUWAGE (dated 7/18/50). LOUWAGE was pleased at this turn of events as he had foreseen the possibility of Mr. Hoover and the FBI taking over control of the ICPC.

SIRAGUSA said he had again heard this story only some three weeks ago. Mr. SIRAGUSA said that Mr. Hoover was too busy a man to have had any such idea. He stated so to SIRAGUSA was advised that there is absolutely no

23 JUN 22 1956

Let to Legat, Paris EX-109

RECORDED-10  
1016

Memo to Director from  
Legat Rome, 6/5/56  
Re: ICPC, aka Interpol

basis for questioning the Bureau's reasons for withdrawing from the ICPC and that if he should again hear the allegation detailed above, he would do well to deny it categorically as being without any foundation whatsoever. SIRAGUSA mentioned in this connection that because of one of the Bureau's reasons for withdrawing, namely, the issuance of ten ICPC wanted notices for obviously political charges, the ICPC has since been very careful to avoid accepting any member inquiries that appear to have any political character.

Interpol

Sect 20

32pp

File

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 14, 1957

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roach

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION  
(INTERPOL)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

John D. Latham, technical assistant to the Secretary for Enforcement, Treasury Department, advised our Liaison representative on 3/11/57 that the Treasury Enforcement Agency heads had met to reconsider their affiliation with captioned organization. Since we dropped out of Interpol on 12/31/50, Treasury Department, through the Bureau of Narcotics, Secret Service and Bureau of Customs, has maintained a quasi official membership with Interpol. Treasury has paid Interpol \$3,000 yearly since that time and they justify this as a payment for information.

Latham pointed out that Interpol is now under reorganization. The French are going to withdraw their heavy financial support and place this burden on the individual members, of which there are now 52 countries represented, according to the size of each nation. The United States share has been set at \$11,000.

According to Latham, it was the consensus of the Treasury Enforcement Agency heads that such a sum could not justify the information received through Interpol. It was their opinion that the best possible solution would be for the FBI to renew its membership with Treasury as an observer and the membership cost would be shared equally by the FBI and three or possibly four of the Treasury Enforcement Agencies. It was their opinion that Treasury should not seek the United States membership since the membership would have to be in the name of one of the enforcement agencies such as the Bureau of Narcotics, or the Secret Service, neither of which would carry the prestige of the FBI.

There is considerable disagreement within the Treasury Enforcement agencies as to the merit of its relationship with Interpol. Some feel that the Bureau of Narcotics and Secret Service have gained valuable assistance in the disruption of narcotic and counterfeit gangs abroad, which might become sources of U. S. traffic. Others, even in the Bureau of Narcotics, feel that what has been accomplished through Interpol could also have been accomplished independent of Interpol. We have received annual requests from various officials

JJD:bjt  
(5)

RECORDED - 54

EX-117

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Egan
- 1 - Section Tickler
- 1 - Mr. Baum

Memorandum Mr. Roach to Mr. Belmont  
RE: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION  
(INTERPOL)

of Interpol to renew our membership and it is very probable that this new reorganization will result in another official invitation for the FBI to become the U. S. member to Interpol.

ACTION:

None. For your information. If we are asked to renew our membership, we will continue to stay out unless some compelling reason to the contrary develops.

yes  
D  
JRM

Right.  
we want  
no part  
of it

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL  
POLICE ORGANIZATION  
(INTERPOL)

DATE: April 17, 1957

GIRTY

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Nease  
Mr. Winterrowd  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Holloman  
Miss Gandy

According to information furnished to the Bureau Liaison representative on 4/12/57 by John D. Lathem, Technical Assistant to the Secretary for Enforcement, Treasury Department, the main purpose of Nepote's visit to the U.S. is to again invite the FBI to become the U.S. member to Interpol. It is Lathem's understanding that Nepote will request to see the Director in this regard.

Lathem states that Treasury Department intends to advise Nepote that it can only maintain its present relationship as an observer with Interpol and will pay \$3,000 to the Interpol treasury annually. According to Lathem, Nepote will be advised that Treasury will not raise the amount to \$11,000 which has been requested by

- 1 - Mr. Boardman
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Trotter
- 1 - Mr. Holloman
- 1 - Mr. H. A. Jones
- 1 - Mr. Daunt
- 1 - Tour Room
- 1 - Mr. McNihan
- 1 - Section

INDEXED - 54

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EX 105

17 MAY 15 1957

66 MAY 17 1957 F 10

FOOTNOTES  
ONE - 10

Memorandum Roach to Belmont  
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL  
POLICE ORGANIZATION  
(INTERPOL)

Interpol and cannot consider representing the U.S. in Interpol even if the FBI declines. Kepote will further be advised, according to Latham, that Treasury personnel will not accept any official positions of responsibility within Interpol and that U. E.—Baughman, Chief of Secret Service, who is now a vice president of Interpol, will resign that position.

*John Q.*

*✓  
etc*

*right*

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN *for 9-17-57*

DATE: September 16, 1957

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT *Miss*SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF  
CRIMINAL POLICE (INTERPOL)

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

Reference is made to my memorandum of September 13, 1957, advising you that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury David Kendall intended to call the Director in the next few days to advise him that Treasury was reconsidering formal membership in Interpol and to seek the Director's informal advice concerning this matter. It was recommended that in the meantime Liaison advise Kendall that membership in Interpol was purely a Treasury decision; however, Liaison furnish Kendall with the background concerning Interpol. *Ref. 1*

Kendall was advised by Liaison of the Bureau's reasons for withdrawing from Interpol in 1950, the Bureau's experience with that organization, particularly some of its high-ranking officers and the recent observations of Jacques Belot, Surete Nationale Delegate to the 1957 General Assembly of Interpol. Kendall was advised that this matter had been discussed with the Director and it was the Director's opinion that our reasons for withdrawing from Interpol remained unchanged and that any decision as to membership was purely up to the Treasury Department.

Kendall stated he was most appreciative for this information; however, he felt that as a matter of courtesy, in view of the Bureau's prior membership in Interpol and the Director's unique position in the law enforcement field, he wanted to personally contact the Director.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

JED: jlk *W*  
(6)

- 1 - Mr. Nichols
- 1 - Mr. Boardman
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Daunt

RECORDED 76

94-1-2861-925  
6 SEP 18 1957

51 SEP 19 1957

*Liaison*

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN *LB*

DATE: September 13, 1957

FROM : A. H. BELMONT *AHB*SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF  
CRIMINAL POLICE (INTERPOL)

David Kendall, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, advised our Liaison Representative on September 12, 1957, that Treasury was reconsidering accepting formal membership in Interpol. Kendall pointed out Interpol was insisting on full U.S. membership and in order to maintain their relationship with that organization, they now feel they must accept formal membership. Kendall stated that he intended to call the Director in the next few days to advise him of this development and seek his informal advice. *Daunt*

On September 10, 1957, Myles J. Ambrose, Assistant to the Secretary for Law Enforcement, advised our Liaison Representative that Treasury was reconsidering formal membership in Interpol. Ambrose stated that due to the reorganization of Interpol (withdrawal of French financial support and as a result French control), Interpol is insisting on full American representation. Treasury since we withdrew from Interpol in 1950 has been paying the \$3,000 membership fee on the basis that it is paying for information and not as the U.S. member to Interpol, although they attend each annual assembly as an observer. The reorganization of Interpol sets the new U.S. cost at approximately \$11,000 per year. The Treasury proposal that they maintain their present relationship and cost has been declined by Interpol.

1957

JJD:ake (6)

1-Mr. Boardman

1-Mr. Nichols

1-Mr. Daunt

1-Liaison Section

51 SEP 14 1957

Memorandum from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Boardman

RE: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF  
CRIMINAL POLICE (INTERPOL)

RECOMMENDATION:

In the event Kendall calls the Director, it is recommended that the Director advise Kendall that the acceptance of formal membership in Interpol is strictly

Memorandum from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Boardman

RE: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF  
CRIMINAL POLICE (INTERPOL)

a Treasury decision, that our experience with Interpol had been furnished to him, and that we notified the State Department of our reasons for withdrawal in 1950 which remain unchanged.

In the meantime, if you approve, Liaison will advise Kendall that this has been discussed with the Director and our position remains unchanged and that any decision as to membership is purely up to Treasury.

*Handwritten notes:*  
R30  
JPR  
Must give him the background.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: September 19, 1957

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

For record purposes, Dave Kendall of the Treasury Department called 9-19-57 and asked that I advise the Director that they are very much aware of the internal foreign and political intrigues in connection with the International Criminal Police Commission, that the further they study the matter the more convinced they are that it would be to the best interests of Narcotics, Customs, and some phases of Secret Service work, that there had been a lot of counterfeiting in France, that the more they got into it the more they thought they would get good out of it than they would encounter objectionable points, and that he would be glad to sit down and discuss the matter with the Director.

I told Dave that this was not necessary, that our position of course was well known, and they could associate with whom they wished and do what they wished.

LBN:jmr  
(2)

174-1-11-1  
NOT RECORDED  
191 SEP 23 1957

14 SEP 20 1957

58 SEP 26 1957

CRIME REG.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-14422-117

Mr. Belmont 2-01 duplicate  
Mr. Tamm 1-ye  
Mr. Nichols 1-Lt tion  
1-Mr. ...

Mr. William P. Rogers  
Deputy Attorney General

October 25, 1957

Director, FBI

GIR 16

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF  
CRIMINAL POLICE (INTERPOL)

In recent weeks, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury David R. Kendall and Assistant to the Secretary for Law Enforcement Hyles J. Ambrose have advised this Bureau of their intention to seek official United States membership in Interpol.

On October 22, 1957, Ambrose advised my Liaison Agent that the Treasury Department is initially confronted with a legislative problem in seeking this membership. Ambrose pointed out that the current statute (22 USC 263a) authorizes the Attorney General to accept and maintain on behalf of the United States membership in Interpol and to incur the necessary expenses, not to exceed \$1500 per year. Ambrose pointed out that the current membership fee is closer to \$12,000 and that they hope to secure this sum by changing the present statute. Ambrose advised that Assistant Secretary David Kendall would, at some time in the near future, discuss this matter with you, particularly to determine whether the statute should be changed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary of State to maintain the membership rather than the Attorney General or whether the present language is adequate in that the Attorney General could delegate the Treasury Department as the official United States member to Interpol.

RECORDED  
26/65

Tolson  
Belmont  
Mohr  
DeLoach  
Casper  
Callahan  
Conrad  
Felt  
Gale  
Rosen  
Sullivan  
Tamm  
Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Holmes  
Gandy

JJD:ncj (8)

EX-137

RECORDED - 28

See memo 10-23-57, Forcl. to Belmont,  
Re: International Organization of Criminal  
Police (Interpol). ATTENTION

28 OCT 27 1957

g/kv

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: October 23, 1957

FROM : R. R. Roach

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF  
CRIMINAL POLICE (INTERPOL)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mason \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Reference is made to my recent memoranda advising you of the Treasury Department's intention of becoming the U. S. official member to Interpol.

Wiles Ambrose, Assistant to the Secretary for Law Enforcement, Treasury Department, advised Liaison 10/22/57 that the Treasury Department is initially confronted with a legislative problem in seeking the U. S. official membership in Interpol. Ambrose pointed out that the current statute (22 USC 263 A) authorizes the Attorney General to accept and maintain on behalf of the U. S., membership in Interpol and to incur the necessary expenses not to exceed \$1,500 per year. Ambrose pointed out that the current membership fee is closer to \$12,000 and that they hope to secure this sum by changing the present statute. Ambrose advised that Assistant Secretary David Kendall would some time in the near future discuss this matter with Deputy Attorney General Rogers particularly to determine whether the statute should be changed to authorize the Secretary of Treasury or the Secretary of State to maintain the membership rather than the Attorney General, or whether the present language is adequate in that the Attorney General could delegate the Treasury Department as the official U. S. member to Interpol.

ACTION:

For information.

JJD:mje (6)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Tamm
- 1 - Mr. Nichols
- 1 - Section Tickler
- 1 - Mr. Daunt

Suggest memo to Rogers

yes & also point out  
our views for getting  
out of it

61 JAN 6 1958

EX-137

RECORDED-18

3 OCT 29 1957

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-10073

October 30, 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON  
MR. BOARDMAN  
MR. BELMONT  
MR. ROSEN  
MR. NICHOLS

On Monday, October 23, 1967, I saw Mr. Myles J. Ambrose, Assistant to the Secretary for Law Enforcement, Treasury Department. Mr. Ambrose has recently assumed these duties and called to pay his respects and to extend the fullest cooperation of the Treasury agencies.

I told Mr. Ambrose that our present relationship with the Treasury agencies was quite satisfactory and that it was gratifying indeed to feel that both departments of the Executive Branch of the Government could work together on the investigative level, as I believed that better results were thereby obtained all-around. Mr. Ambrose said it was his desire to have this policy continue and, if possible, to strengthen it.

We discussed some general matters affecting investigative procedures and experiences, Mr. Ambrose having been an Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern Judicial District of New York where he had come in contact with many of our Agents.

Mr. Ambrose brought up two specific matters which he said he wanted to discuss with me. One was whether I would understand the attention should the Treasury Department decide to join Interpol (International Organization of Criminal Police). He said he understood what our position in the Bureau was and that we had withdrawn from the same and the reason for it. He said the Treasury Department, however, from an operational and functional standpoint through its work in the field of narcotics and counterfeiting had found Interpol to be of value and that the Treasury Department was contemplating working out some procedure whereby the Attorney General could designate the Treasury Department to represent the United States Government at such meetings of the Treasury Department could procure legislation for the same.

I told Mr. Ambrose that I was thoroughly familiar with the aspects of this matter and frankly that I had a strong feeling for Interpol.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Class \_\_\_\_\_  
Index \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

JEB:TLG

SENT 11:45 PM  
TIME 11:45 PM  
DATE 10-30-67

Messrs. Tolson, Boardman, Belmont, Rosen, Nichols

October 24, 1957

and for that reason had withdrawn the Bureau from it. I stated, however, I could well understand any agency having operations and functions in Europe finding it to be of some value and that whatever the Treasury Department decided to do, I would thoroughly understand the matter and there would be no feeling of concern or displeasure upon the part of the FBI. He thanked me for taking this position.

Very truly yours,

(S) J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

From

THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

to

Official indicated below by check mark

Mr. Tolson ☒  
Mr. Boardman ☒  
Mr. Nichols ☒  
Mr. Belmont ☒  
Mr. Ladd ☒  
Mr. Clegg ☒  
Mr. Glavin ☒  
Mr. Harbo ☒  
Mr. Rosen ☒  
Mr. Tracy ☒  
Mr. Egan ☒  
Mr. Gurnea ☒  
Mr. Hendon ☒  
Mr. Pennington ☒  
Mr. Quinn ☒  
Mr. Nease ☒  
Mr. Gandy ☒

The Attorney General

The Solicitor General

Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust

Assistant Attorney General, Tax

Assistant Attorney General, Civil

Assistant Attorney General, Lands

Assistant Attorney General, Criminal

Assistant Attorney General, Legal Counsel

Assistant Attorney General, Alien Property

Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security

Administrative Assistant Attorney General

Director, F.B.I.

Director, Bureau of Prisons

Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization

Pardon Attorney

Parole Board

Board of Immigration Appeals

Executive Assistant to the Attorney General

Director, Public Information

Records Administration Branch

MEMORANDUM

December 17, 1957

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation

Attached is a copy of a letter of October 28, 1957, from Mr. David W. Kendall, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, proposing legislation to amend the statute relating to membership in the International Criminal Police Commission.

Will you please furnish us a memorandum of your views concerning this proposal.

Frank Chambers

memo to Chambers  
12/20/57

RECORDED - 91-74-1-012061-945

EX-11

DEC 17 1957

DEC 17 1957

ENCLOSURE

COPY

TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
Washington

Assistant Secretary

October 28, 1957

Dear Bill:

Treasury enforcement agencies have maintained a useful informal relationship with the International Criminal Police Commission (Interpol) for the past several years, primarily because of some very real assistance given in the fields of narcotics and counterfeiting.

As you know, the Federal Bureau of Investigation previously held such membership but discontinued it some years ago and I learned from Mr. Hoover and Mr. Nichols that it was partially because they did not feel that the small use to that agency justified the expenditure.

We have discussed Treasury enforcement participation informally with your bureau and they say they have no objection to membership by other U. S. agencies.

When formal membership is considered one must pursue the provisions of Title 22, U.S.C., section 263(a), 52 Stat. 640, which states that membership on behalf of the United States may be maintained by the Attorney General and that he is authorized to spend a sum not to exceed \$1500.00 per annum for dues.

I am sure that it is proper that the Attorney General should have supervision over the fact of membership or nonmembership, but inflation seems to have gotten into international police work. In any event, the dues are now \$11,000.00.

The State Department is familiar with all of this and hopes that the arrangement can be made, as do our enforcement people for the reasons outlined. Even our informal association over the past few years has meant a good deal to Siragusa's operations in Europe and the Middle East generally, and quite a lot to the Secret Service counterfeiting problems.

If we are to formalize the membership, and I suggest that we should, I believe that in view of the changed times measured against the statute, there should be an amendment to the effect that membership should be under the direction of and with the consent of the Attorney General but that the department or agency affected should obtain the appropriation; the amount of the latter, of course, to be in such sum as is necessary to maintain regular membership.

94-1-2061-945

ENCLOSURE

- 2 -

I would appreciate your views.

Sincerely yours,

s/ Dave  
t/ David W. Kendall  
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury

Honorable William P. Rogers  
Deputy Attorney General  
Department of Justice  
Washington 25, D. C.

Mr. Frank Chambers  
Chief, Legislative and  
Legal Section

Director, FBI

RECORDED - 35

EX - 140

44-1-2061-946  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF  
CRIMINAL POLICE (INTERPOL)

Reference is made to your memorandum of January 14, 1958, requesting my views on the alternative legislative draft proposals which would permit the Treasury Department to seek official U. S. membership in Interpol.

My position concerning the Treasury Department decision to seek official Interpol membership was made known to you by memorandum dated October 25, 1957, to the Deputy Attorney General. With respect to the proposed legislative changes, it is my view that alternative "A" referred to in your memorandum would be preferable since it would retain in the Attorney General a measure of control over American participation in this international law enforcement body.

JJD:jlkk  
(8)

Cover memo Roach to Belmont, same caption, dated 1-16-58.

JJD:jlkk

JAN 17 2 34 PM '58  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

SENT DIRECTOR  
FOR APPROVAL

Memo Roach to Belmont

RE: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF  
CRIMINAL POLICE (INTERPOL)

ACTION:

If you approve, there is enclosed a letter to the Department reflecting our view that retention of control of membership by the Attorney General is the more desirable alternative draft proposal.

auto gm  
Mr. [unclear]  
V. [unclear]  
11/17  
OK  
d

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: January 16, 1958

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF  
CRIMINAL POLICE (INTERPOL)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Attached memorandum from Frank Chambers of the Department requests the Director's views concerning two alternative legislative drafts which would permit the Treasury Department to seek official U. S. membership in Interpol. On October 25, 1957, by memorandum to the Deputy Attorney General, we advised the Department of Treasury's intention to seek official membership in Interpol, their proposal to amend the current statute to permit this, our reasons for withdrawing from Interpol in 1950, and our position that any decision as to U. S. membership by the U. S. Treasury Department was purely up to them.

The current statute (Title 22, USC, Section 263a) authorizes the Attorney General to accept and maintain, on behalf of the U. S., membership in Interpol. Of the two drafts proposed by the Treasury Department, alternative "A" would retain authority in the Attorney General but would permit him to designate another agency as the official U. S. member to Interpol. Alternative "B" would place all of the authority and membership in the Secretary of the Treasury. The Treasury Department prefers the first alternative which would retain control by the Attorney General.

The Treasury Department, in its initial letter to the Attorney General concerning this subject, October 28, 1957, recognized that it was proper that the Attorney General should retain supervision over the fact of membership or nonmembership. Since all Federal law enforcement agencies and many local American police departments utilize Interpol to some degree, it would seem proper that the Attorney General, as the titular head of law enforcement, retain some measure of control over American participation in this international law enforcement body. For our own purposes, although our experience with Interpol in the past proved unsatisfactory, we may at some future time desire to participate in that organization to a greater degree. In such an event, retention of control of U. S. membership by the Attorney General would be desirable.

- Enclosures - 2  
 60-11111 (6)  
 1 - Mr. Nease  
 1 - Mr. Rosen  
 1 - Mr. Belmont  
 1 - Liaison Section  
 1 - Mr. Dount

RECORDED - 93

EX - 140

SENT DIRECTOR  
 FOR APPROVAL

16 JAN 23 1958

31 JAN 23 1958  
 31 JAN 23 1958

From

THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Official indicated below by check mark

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM

January 14, 1958

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Re: Treasury Department proposal to  
provide for United States  
membership in the International  
Organization of Criminal Police  
(Interpol).

Reference is made to your memo-  
randum of December 20, 1957 on this  
subject matter.

The Treasury Department has now  
submitted two alternative drafts to  
accomplish its purpose, and has ex-  
pressed the view that Alternative A  
is more likely to be enacted than is  
Alternative B.

We would appreciate your views  
with respect to the draft language, a  
copy of which is attached. The  
Treasury Department has requested that  
we expedite the submission of our  
views. Therefore, we would appreciate  
your memorandum as soon as possible.

10 JAN 22 1958

Frank Chambers

RECORDED - 95  
EX - 140

ENCLOSURE

**Proposed Amendments 23 U. S. C. 263a**

**Alternative A**

The Attorney General or the head of any Department or agency designated by him is authorized to accept and maintain, on behalf of the United States, membership in the International Criminal Police Organization, and to incur the necessary expenses therefor.

**Alternative B**

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to accept and maintain, on behalf of the United States, membership in the International Criminal Police Organization, and to incur the necessary expenses therefor.

94-1-2061-947  
1-2061-947

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: February 12, 1958

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION  
(INTERPOL)

Reference is made to my previous memoranda which advised you of Treasury Department efforts to obtain official U. S. membership in Interpol. Enclosed letter from Hyles J. Ambrose, Assistant to the Secretary for Law Enforcement, Department of the Treasury, dated February 11, 1958, and which was received through Liaison, assures the Director that Treasury formal membership in Interpol will in no way interfere with the direct liaison relationships which now exist between the Bureau and various foreign police agencies. Ambrose points out that it is their intention to advise the appropriate officials of Interpol that even though Treasury becomes the official U. S. member to that organization, the other member countries should continue to deal directly with the FBI in all matters in which the Bureau is interested.

This confirmation is the result of oral discussions between Ambrose and our Liaison Representative concerning our bilateral liaison relations with foreign countries which we have found to be very successful.

ACTION:

None. For your information. The letter from Treasury requires no acknowledgement.

Enclosure

JJC:jlh (6)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Tamm
- 1 - Mr. Moynihan
- 1 - Mr. Dault
- 1 - Liaison Section

84 MAR 6 1958

ENCLOSURE

31 3-4-5-8

We must maintain this  
there is no interference with  
our direct liaison with  
foreign countries  
any transmission of info for

Tolson  
Belmont  
Mohr  
DeLoach  
Casper  
Callahan  
Conrad  
Felt  
Gale  
Rosen  
Sullivan  
Tavel  
Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Holloman  
Gandy

ons

material from foreign police  
agencies & res.

REC-31

74-1-200-6 9/11

MAR 3 1958



TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY  
FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 11, 1958

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

With further reference to the possible formalization of the Treasury Department's membership in the International Criminal Police Organization, I thought you would be interested in knowing that such membership, if approved, will in no way interfere with the direct liaison relationships which now exist between your Bureau and various foreign police agencies. It is our intention to inform the appropriate officials of Interpol at the proper time that other member agencies should continue to deal directly with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in all matters in which your Bureau is interested. As previously expressed to you, Treasury's concern is solely in the matters within our investigative jurisdiction.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

Myles J. Ambrose  
Assistant to the Secretary  
for Law Enforcement

1 copy auto.  
3-4-58

REC-31  
EL 110

missed per letter  
Belmont 2-12-58

94-1-2611-911

ED MAR 3 1958

ENCLOSURE  
MAY 10 1958

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-100000

FEB 26 1958

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Winterrowd	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Gandy	✓

Honorable David W. Kendall  
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury  
Department of the Treasury  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kendall:

This will refer to your letter of last October 23 to the former Deputy Attorney General suggesting the amendment of 22 U.S.C. 263(a) with respect to United States membership in the International Police Commission (Interpol).

By letter of January 10, from Mr. Ambrose of your Department to Mr. Hoffman of this office, we received alternative drafts "A" and "B" for consideration. Having examined both, we are inclined to agree with Mr. Ambrose that alternative "A" is preferable. However, in line with your suggestion that the agency affected should obtain the appropriation, it might be desirable to change the word "incure" to "assure".

As for the general question, the Department of Justice would have no objection to the submission of legislation which would permit the formalizing of the Treasury Department association with Interpol.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence E. Walsh  
Deputy Attorney General

EXP-PROC

FEB 28 1958

REC-31  
EX-126

24-1-3061-951

65 MAR 13 1958

F277

LEWIS

MAR 14 1958

Honorable A. Gilmore Flues  
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury  
Department of the Treasury  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Flues:

In my letter of February 26, 1958, to your predecessor, Mr. Kendall, commenting on a suggested amendment of 22 U.S.C. 263a with respect to United States membership in Interpol, I expressed a preference for Alternative Draft "A" of the two which Mr. Ambrose had submitted for our consideration.

As has been indicated by telephone by Mr. Hoffman to Mr. Ambrose, we have given further consideration to this matter and would like to suggest that in place of the drafts previously examined you consider accomplishing your purpose with the following language:

The Attorney General is authorized to accept and maintain, on behalf of the United States, membership in the International Criminal Police Organization, and to designate any Departments and agencies which may participate in the United States representation with that Organization. Each participating Department and agency is authorized to pay its pro rata share, as determined by the Attorney General, of the expenses of such membership.

It may be noted from the language of the draft that Section 263a as proposed to be amended would contain the amended name of the International Criminal Police Organization, would remove the present \$1500 limitation on the amount of expenses which may be incurred, would continue the present function of the Attorney General with respect to United States membership in Interpol, and would permit of participation by additional departments and agencies of Government in the United States representation with Interpol.

It is my understanding that this draft language, which has been cleared within this Department, has likewise been favorably cleared within the Treasury Department as an acceptable substitute for the language previously commented upon.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence E. Walsh  
Deputy Attorney General

RECEIVED AND MAIL  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAR 14 1958 CJR

65 MAR 24 1958

EXP-PROO  
MAR 17 1958

EX-135

3 MAR 17 1958

TELETYPE  
MAR 17 1958

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *ap*

DATE: July 23, 1958

FROM : R. R. ROACH *R*SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF  
CRIMINAL POLICE (INTERPOL)

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

Russell Daniel, Assistant Chief, Secret Service, advised our Liaison Representative that Commissioner Kelly W. C. Sullivan of Customs, Anslinger of Narcotics, and Daniel are scheduled to attend informal hearing before Congressman Celler today, July 23, 1958, concerning a bill which will permit the Attorney General to designate Treasury as the U.S. representative to Interpol. Eastland has introduced this bill in the Senate.

Treasury is trying to push this legislation through this term of Congress in view of the annual meeting of Interpol which is scheduled for London in September. Treasury has kept us advised of their efforts and reasons for seeking membership in Interpol. We were afforded an opportunity to comment concerning the bill that has now been introduced into Congress, and you will recall this permits the Attorney General to designate any Federal enforcement agency as U.S. official representative to Interpol.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

*Appl. Kelly*  
(6)  
1-Mr. Belmont  
1-Mr. Rosen  
1-Mr. Nease  
1-Mr. Daunt  
1-Liaison Section

EX-124  
REC-1194-1-61-958  
18 JUL 29 1958

60 AUG 1 1958

Liaison

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *ABW 8-12-58*

DATE: August 8, 1958

FROM : R. R. ROACH *(R)*

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION (INTERPOL)

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

As you know, the annual assembly of Interpol is scheduled for the first two weeks of September to be held in London, England. Treasury will represent the U.S., and the attendants from Treasury will be Myles Ambrose, Assistant to the Secretary for Law Enforcement, Ralph Kelly, Commissioner of Customs, and U.F. Baughman, Chief of Secret Service. Treasury hopes that legislation on the Hill, which will permit the Attorney General to officially designate Treasury as the U.S. representative will be passed prior to their departure.

It is interesting to note that the Bureau of Narcotics does not plan to send anyone from Washington to this London meeting of Interpol, although they may send up one of their representatives from Rome. Narcotics, of all Treasury enforcement agencies, has benefited most from the Interpol relationship and Treasury justifies its need for Interpol primarily on the international traffic in narcotics. Although Anslinger did testify in support of the present bill on the Hill and the usefulness of an Interpol relationship, he has always been cautious to distinguish between Interpol representatives in various countries and Interpol Headquarters, Paris, France.

Recently, Interpol Headquarters, Paris, has been writing to the Bureau of Narcotics to obtain background and fingerprints on U.S. subjects that have no international ramification. Interpol Headquarters is apparently securing these names from articles on crime appearing in American papers in Paris. Narcotics is refusing to forward background and fingerprints on these individuals to Interpol Headquarters since they are strictly matters of national interest.

JGR:hke

53 AUG 18 1958

1-Mr. Belmont 1-Liaison Section

1-Mr. Rosen 1-Mr. Daunt

REC-25

94-1-2061-960

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *Min*

DATE: August 19, 1958

FROM : R. R. ROACH *RR*

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

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF  
CRIMINAL POLICE (INTERPOL)

Nyles Ambrose, Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury for Law Enforcement, telephoned on August 19 and advised that both Houses of Congress have now passed the bill which will permit the Attorney General to designate Treasury as the U.S. Representative to Interpol. Ambrose said that there was some talk of having a ceremony at the White House on the occasion of the President's signing this bill. He asked whether it would be possible to obtain an "informal expression" from us as to whether FBI would object to such a ceremony.

## ACTION:

If you approve, we will inform Ambrose that this is a matter in which we are not involved at all and that we have no comment to make concerning it one way or the other.

- Handwritten: (6) kept*
- 1-Mr. Belmont
  - 1-Mr. Rosen
  - 1-Mr. Nease
  - 1-Mr. Daunt
  - 1-Liaison Section

REC-73

94-1-3-6-961

18 AUG 21 1958

EX-135

30 AUG 20 1958

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: 2-19-58

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 16809-16870, the Holt pressed, with amendment, an attempt to amend H. R. 13754, to authorize the United States to participate in the International Criminal Police Organization. Congressman Keating, (N. York), pointed out that during World War II the activities of the International Criminal Police Organization were given impetus in 1945 the Inspector General of the Criminals Ministry of Justice reported the organization and its headquarters were transferred to Paris. At that time the United States participated in the reactivation of what came to be known as Interpol. In 1950 the United States, through the FBI, withdrew its members from Interpol. It has apparently received little benefit from the organization due to the nature of the FBI's investigative jurisdiction.

Original filed in: 100-1751-

REC 104

NOT RECORDED

43 SEP 10 1958

INITIALS ONLY FINAL

57 SEP 10 1958

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for [redacted] was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

Legal Attache, Paris

- 2 - Original & copy
- 1 - yellow file copy
- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - W. F. Estill

September 15, 1958

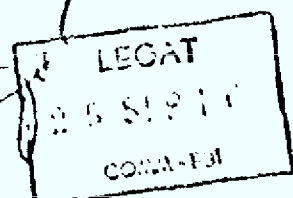
137  
Director, FBI  
REC-1  
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL  
POLICE ORGANIZATION (INTERPOL)

On February 11, 1958, Myles J. Ambrose, Assistant to the Secretary for Law Enforcement, Treasury Department, by letter to the Director stated that if membership in INTERPOL is approved, it will in no way interfere with the direct liaison relationships which now exist between the FBI and various foreign police agencies. He states that it is the intention of the Treasury Department to inform the appropriate officials of INTERPOL at the proper time that other member agencies should continue to deal directly with the FBI in all matters in which the FBI is interested. A copy of Ambrose's letter is enclosed for your information and for the information of other offices receiving copies of this letter.

Enclosure

- 53 SEP 24 1958
- 1 - Bonn (With Enclosure)
  - 1 - Havana (With Enclosure)
  - 1 - London (With Enclosure)
  - 1 - Madrid (With Enclosure)
  - 1 - Mexico 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Detached)
  - 1 - Ottawa (With Enclosure)
  - 1 - Rio de Janeiro (With Enclosure)
  - 1 - Rome (With Enclosure)
  - 1 - Tokyo (With Enclosure)

WFE:aml (15)



Orig

Members 1-Mr. Daunt  
1-Mr. Boardman  
1-Mr. Belmont

Mr. Frank Chambers  
Chief, Legislative and  
Legal Section

December 20, 1957

Director, FBI

POLICE ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF  
CRIMINAL POLICE (INTERPOL)

RECORDED - 9124-1-2051-945

Reference is made to your memorandum of December 17, 1957, requesting my views on the Treasury Department proposal to amend the statute relating to U.S. membership in the above organization.

In reply you are referred to my memorandum to the Deputy Attorney General dated October 25, 1957, advising of the Treasury Department intention to seek official membership in Interpol, their proposal to amend the current statute to permit this, our reasons for withdrawing from Interpol in 1950, and our position that any decision as to U.S. membership by the Treasury Department was purely up to them.

NOTE ON YELLOW: October 25, 1957, memorandum to Rogers is attached.

DEC 20 11 05 AM '57

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DEC 20 1957

RECEIVED

DEC 20 1957

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

7 JAN 3 1958

COMM-FBI  
DEC 20 1957  
MAILED 12

DEC 20 1957

Q153 file

Interpol

Sect 21

+

EBFs

Sect 21 - 7pp

EBF - 20pp

total 27pp



THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
American Embassy  
Paris 8, France

Date: September 16, 1958  
To: Director, FBI (94-1-2061)  
From: Legal Attache, Paris (94-4)  
Subject: RELATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL  
CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION (ICPO)

On September 11, 1958, ANDREW TARTAGLINO, Narcotics Bureau, Treasury Department, Rome, advised that he was on his way to attend the ICPO Convention in London September 15-20, 1958.

In connection with the U. S. Treasury Department's participation at the ICPO Convention, TARTAGLINO volunteered that the President of the United States had recently signed into law a bill making the United States a full member of the ICPO. TARTAGLINO stated that the Attorney General being the senior law enforcement official in the United States is actually the U. S. delegate to the ICPO, but has delegated his responsibilities to the Treasury Department.

For the guidance of this office, it would be appreciated if the Bureau would furnish this office with any information concerning the bill making the United States a full member of the ICPO.

2 - Bureau  
1 - Paris  
ROL:AM  
(3)

REC-46

REC-46

SEP 17 1958

LIAISON

85TH CONGRESS }  
2d Session }

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES {

REPORT  
No. 2577

## PARTICIPATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION

August 13, 1938. Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the  
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. WILLIS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the  
following

### REPORT

(To accompany H. R. 13354)

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill  
(H. R. 13354) to amend the act of June 10, 1938, relating to partici-  
pation by the United States in the International Criminal Police  
Organization, having considered the same, report favorably thereon  
with amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 1, line 12, add the following sentence before the quotation  
marks:

The total dues to be paid for the membership of the United  
States may not exceed \$25,000 per annum.

#### EXPLANATION OF AMENDMENT

It was decided to put a limitation on the amount of money which  
may be expended for membership in this organization. The com-  
mittee feels that \$25,000 yearly is a nominal amount for the services  
rendered by the International Criminal Police Organization.

#### PURPOSE

The purpose of this legislation is to enable the Treasury Department  
and other agencies of the Government to participate in United States  
representation in the International Criminal Police Organization.  
This legislation is the result of an executive communication from the  
Department of the Treasury. The Department of Justice is in com-  
plete accord with its purpose and upon its enactment it is the intention  
of the Attorney General to designate initially the Treasury Depart-  
ment to participate in the work of this organization.

23006

94-1-2011-376  
ENCLOSURE

4 THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION

The Attorney General has been consulted in connection with this amendment and has agreed that he will designate the Treasury Department to participate.

It is respectfully requested that you lay the proposed bill before the House of Representatives. A similar proposed bill has been sent to the President of the Senate.

The Department has been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation to the Congress.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) FRED C. SCHIRMER, JR.,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

JULY 30, 1938.

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,  
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reference to the bill H. R. 13354 to amend the act of June 10, 1938, relating to participation by the United States in the International Criminal Police Organization, which was introduced by you on July 10 and referred to your committee for consideration.

This legislation, as you know, was proposed by the Treasury Department and was drafted as a result of the joint efforts of representative of that Department and representative of the Department of Justice. The purpose of the legislation is to enable the Treasury Department and other agencies of the Government to participate in United States representation in the International Criminal Police Organization.

The Department of Justice is in complete accord with the purpose of this legislation, and upon its enactment it is the intention of the Attorney General to designate initially the Treasury Department to participate in the work of this Organization.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN R. SHENEMAN,  
Assistant Deputy Attorney General.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, there is printed below in roman existing law in which no change is proposed, with matter proposed to be stricken out enclosed in black brackets, and new matter proposed to be added shown in italic. The last sentence sets forth the committee amendment.

THE INTERNATIONAL

Act of June 10, 1938, c

That the Attorney General maintain, on behalf of the national Criminal Police [the necessary expenses thereof and to designate any Department of the United States representing Department and agencies determined by the Attorney General. The total dues to be paid for exceed \$25,000 per annum.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION

5

Act of June 10, 1938, c. 335, 52 Stat. 640 (22 U. S. C. 263a)

That the Attorney General is hereby authorized to accept and maintain, on behalf of the United States, membership in the International Criminal Police [Commission] Organization, [and to incur the necessary expenses, therefor not to exceed \$1,500 per annum,] and to designate any Departments and agencies which may participate in the United States representation with that Organization. Each participating Department and agency is authorized to pay its pro rata share, as determined by the Attorney General, of the expenses of the membership. The total dues to be paid for the membership of the United States may not exceed \$25,000 per annum.

○

*Handwritten signature*  
94-1-2011-9  
ENCLOSURE

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: 9/24/58

FROM : R. R. Roach *R*SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION  
(INTERPOL)

Myles Ambrose, Treasury Department, returned today from London where he attended the annual General Assembly meeting of Interpol from 9-15 through 19, 1958. Ambrose acted as chairman for the American delegation which was represented by Ralph Kelly, Commissioner of Customs, U. E. Baughman, Secret Service, and observers from the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Ambrose advised Jean Nepote of Interpol headquarters in spite of Treasury being the official representative to Interpol, all requests of the FBI on the part of member nations or Interpol headquarters should be made directly to the FBI. He pointed out that some of the smaller nations may not understand this at first and send requests of the Bureau to Treasury. If this occurs, the request will be forwarded to the Bureau for handling and Treasury will reply to the country sending the request advising them that in the future they should communicate directly with the FBI.

*We must watch this.*

31p:sa1 (6)  
1-Mr. Belmont  
1-Mr. Rosen  
1-Mission Section  
1-Mr. Estill  
1-Mr. Daunt

52 OCT 22 1958

REC-4

OCT 3 1958

This pamphlet is the Official Journal of the International Criminal Police Commission, printed in German, French, Italian and English. The English version is to be found on pages 12-15 inclusive.

Pages 17 + 20 contain a bibliography of recent books about criminal matters. This is written in French and German.

Pages 21 to 35 contain notices of wanted criminals, of others that have been apprehended, descriptions of missing persons, and also descriptions of property that is sought as stolen property. These notices are in French and German.

The accompanying sheet of photographs and single-fingerprints refers to persons described in pages 21 to 35.

L. Dumier - translator.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR

**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.**

Address of  
Major W. F. Drake-Dexter, Assistant Director, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, before  
the Thirteenth Meeting of the International Criminal Police  
Commission at London, England, June 7-10, 1937.

**MODERN TRENDS IN CRIMINOLOGY  
IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

Mr. President and my fellow law enforcement officers:

I bring you the best wishes and greetings of the Honorable  
Homer S. Cummings, the Attorney General of the United States of America,  
of the Honorable John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of In-  
vestigation, United States Department of Justice, and of all law enforcement  
representatives throughout the United States. It is especially gratifying  
to me personally to have been accorded the privilege of attending and ad-  
dressing this meeting of the Commission in London, in view of the fact that  
three very happy years of my life were spent as a student of law at Oxford  
University, a little more than a decade ago.

My address is called "Modern Trends in Criminology in the Unit-  
ed States of America," and I shall confine myself mainly to a discussion  
of those types of crimes over which my organization, the Federal Bureau  
of Investigation, has primary investigative jurisdiction.

My subject quite naturally divides itself into three parts:

- (1) The selection and training of law enforcement officers,  
particularly how we train the investigators in our  
organization
- (2) Our identification activities
- (3) The increased use of criminological laboratories in  
modern scientific crime detection.

As you are probably aware, we in the United States are very  
fond of nicknames. Our operatives have been called "Feds.," "D. J. Men,"  
"Department of Justice Agents," "G-Men," which is, itself, an abbrevia-  
tion of "Government Men," and since you are law enforcement officials your-  
selves, you probably would not be surprised at some of the names the crimi-  
nals sometimes call us behind our backs.

The name "G-Man" was popularized at the time we effected the  
capture of "Machine Gun" Kelly, wanted in connection with the Unscheel  
Kidnaping Case. However, the term is much older than that.

We like the name "Men of the F.B.I." because the initials "F.B.I." stand not only for Federal Bureau of Investigation but also typify our ideals as expressed in our slogan, "Fidelity - Bravery - Integrity."

We probably have a crime problem in the United States differing somewhat from those existing in your respective countries, particularly from a geographic standpoint. Contrary to popular belief, we do not place one of our Special Agents, which is the title of our operatives, on the trail of a criminal to chase that criminal all over the United States. Theoretically, that is fine, but practically it is impossible. We have today only 630 Special Agents who are responsible for the welfare of approximately 130 millions of people in connection with the Federal crimes we investigate, and who must cover a total geographic area in excess of 3,619,000 square miles. To be able to handle our 22,000 investigations every year, it is obviously necessary to have a highly mobile force operating through a thoroughly organized and carefully coordinated system of investigation. To accomplish this, we have 47 field divisions, located at strategic points throughout the United States and in Alaska, Puerto Rico and Hawaii. If the work is comparatively light in the district covered by our Miami, Florida, office, in the extreme southern portion of the United States, and comparatively heavy in the New York area, we shift our agents from the South to the East, as the occasion demands. Or if our work is particularly heavy in the Seattle, Washington, district, or our West Coast as it is today because of the Mattson Kidnaping Case, and comparatively light in one of our Mid-West districts, we shift our agents from the Mid-West to the Far West.

Neither the Attorney General of the United States nor the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation feels for one minute that the fact a man is a college graduate is necessarily any guarantee that he will make a good Investigator. It positively is not. However, both of these gentlemen firmly hold and have put into practice the belief that the fact a man has a college trained mind is certainly no detriment to him in law enforcement work, provided he possesses the other qualifications necessary to a good law enforcement officer.

When Mr. Hoover became Director of the Bureau in 1924, approximately 30% of our Special Agents had had legal or accounting training prior to entering the Bureau, while the remaining 70% had had neither legal nor accounting training. Today approximately 54% of our men are lawyers or expert accountants or both, while the remaining 46% have had neither legal nor accounting training prior to entering the Bureau. Our men average two university degrees for every man in the service.

To become a Special Agent of our organization today, an applicant must be between 25 and 35 years of age, of unimpeachable character, since he is investigated almost from the cradle up, and must have a law degree from a recognized law school or be an expert accountant. In addition to these qualifications, we prefer men with at least two years' experience in the business world. There is a third alternative, however. Regardless of the fact that an applicant is not a lawyer or an expert accountant, he will be given serious consideration for appointment as a Special Agent if he has had outstanding practical investigative experience. As indicated,

16% of our Special Agents today fall within this category and this number includes some of our best men.

Modern crime detection methods are developing so rapidly that we consider it imperative to bring all of our old Special Agents back to Washington every eighteen months for an intensive retraining course. Our new Agents are given a very thorough three and one-half months' training course at Washington before being assigned to active field work in the respective field divisions to which they become attached.

In July, 1935, Director Hoover instituted the FBI National Police Academy, designed to train in Washington carefully selected, outstanding local law enforcement officers from all over the United States. These specially selected officers are trained by our experts in Washington very intensively for a three months' period, their training course including not only the general subject matter taught our investigators, but embracing also courses by outstanding experts from all over the United States in traffic problems and other similar local law enforcement matters over which our organization obviously has no jurisdiction.

To date, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has conducted five such training classes for local officers, totaling 151. These representatives of local law enforcement organizations come from the smallest hamlets and the largest cities and are intentionally selected to cover the entire area of the United States. These training classes for local officers have been eminently successful and almost without exception the men attending these classes have, upon their return to their local jurisdictions, been given promotions and many of them placed in active charge of the training school operations of their respective organizations.

It is my understanding that most of the countries which you represent do not have to contend, as a general thing, with the desperate type of armed criminal we are sometimes called upon to combat. However, I believe you will be interested in the firearms training afforded our men. We have had the legal authority to carry weapons only since it was granted to us by the Congress of the United States on May 18, 1934. Every one of our men is qualified in the use of every weapon from the machine gun on down. Every official and every man in our organization is required to requalify with every type of weapon once every ninety days. During the first two years, following the passage of the above mentioned Act, all of us were required to requalify with every type of weapon once every thirty days. As a result, today 88% of our men are expert shots, while the other 12% are sharpshooters or marksmen, based on the Army marksmanship qualifications. Our firearms training includes the use of the deadly Colt Monitor machine gun that fires at the rate of 475 times a minute and will kill you at three miles' distance. This particular weapon will take the motor-block out of an automobile at a thousand yards. The so-called "Tommy Gun" or Thompson sub-machine gun is probably the favorite weapon of the gangster. We use the Thompson sub-machine gun also. It fires at the rate of 600 times a minute and will literally cut your body in two in about two seconds' time. We also use the .351 automatic rifle, the Springfield army rifle on a Sporter model with a short barrel for use from automobiles, the sawed-off automatic and repeating shotguns, sometimes called riot guns, and the gas gun.

We give our men their choice of three types of pistols or revolvers, the .38 special, the .38 super-automatic on a .45 frame, or the .45 automatic.

However, I would not have you believe that we spend all of our time shooting it out with desperate criminals. As a matter of fact, we have had to kill only 9 criminals out of the 12,000 taken into custody during the last three years. The fact that we are well trained in the use of firearms has proved to be a rather good investment in safety, since the criminal, knowing that we are capable of protecting our own lives, and will do so when necessary, rarely chooses to shoot it out with us.

I would also like to take this opportunity of dispelling the erroneous idea that we spend most of our time in the United States chasing kidnapers or bank robbers, in solving the more spectacular front-page types of crimes. The investigation of these types of crimes forms a necessary and dangerous part of our work but a comparatively small part. By way of illustration, last year - that is during the fiscal year 1936 - we obtained convictions in 31 kidnaping cases, in 66 extortion cases, in 464 cases involving thefts from inter-state shipments, and in 1570 cases involving the theft and inter-state transportation of an automobile. Incidentally, that is the only federal crime the notorious John Dillinger ever committed. During this same year we sent up 298 White Slave Traffic Act violators and 209 individuals for stealing or embezzling money from National, Federal Reserve or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation member banks. You may be surprised to learn that we sent up almost three times as many bankers and bank employees last year as we did bank robbers. We sent up 94 Anti-Trust law violators, 124 bankruptcy law violators, 73 bank robbers and so on down the list.

We obtained convictions in almost 96% of all the cases we investigated last year, brought to trial during that year. These convictions totaled almost 4,000 and included 2 death sentences, 9 life sentences, 7,000 years in actual sentences, 11,000 years in suspended sentences and nearly 3,000 years in probationary sentences. We also saved the Government of the United States last year in fines, recoveries and War Risk Insurance cases defeated, more than 35 millions of dollars, compared with our total appropriation of a little more than 5 million dollars. We feel that that is a sound economic investment.

I am often asked what the typical man of our organization looks like. There is literally "no such animal." However, you will probably be interested in learning what some of our men did prior to entering the Bureau. To begin with, 190 of our 630 Special Agents speak one or more of 25 different foreign languages, some of them speaking as many as 6 different foreign languages. Our Special Agents have earned their livings in 79 different professions, businesses and lines of work. Twenty of our Special Agents were aviators; thirteen, mining engineers; and nine, civil engineers. We do our own undercover work. One of our Special Agents may be working in a National bank under cover on an alleged embezzlement, while another may be living in a kidnaper's or bank robber's hideout. Our Special Agents include: bakers, blacksmiths, boiler makers, carpenters, chauffeurs, commissary workers, construction engineers, cooks, divers, draftsmen, electricians,

foremen, fur workers, heating contractors, laborers, machinists, mechanics, printers, photostat operators, plate cutters, plumbers, printers, stavedores, stewards, storekeepers, trappers, telegraph, telephone and teletype operators, truck drivers, woodcraft workers - one sculptor, one artist's model and one hypnotist.

One hundred and sixty-one of our Special Agents have had active service in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps.

Sixty-one of our Special Agents are experienced musicians; seventeen of that number have had professional experience and seven - may the Lord have mercy on their souls - have been orchestra leaders. I wish I had time to tell you how one of our Agents, a few years ago, saved his life in a mountain cabin in one of the Southern States by his ability to play the violin.

Seventy-two of our men have taught practically every subject in high schools and colleges. Six have studied medicine; five are first aid experts; six have studied pharmacy; one, veterinary medicine; and one has studied dentistry.

Several of our men have distinguished themselves in athletic careers. We have more than three good football teams; we could form more than two good baseball teams from those listed among our Special Agents; several good basketball teams, and many of our men have been inter-collegiate champions in various lines of sport.

You gentlemen know better than any other group that from time immemorial one of the greatest tasks confronting law enforcement officers all over the world has been to hit upon some absolutely infallible method of identification. You know also that the first and most obvious method used was that of photographs and that this method proved fallible in many respects. The Bertillon System was a considerable improvement over that of identification by photographs alone, but it was not, unfortunately, infallible, and as you know, was open to many objections.

Mark Twain, a distinguished novelist of my country, was a half century ahead of the criminologists. His exposition of fingerprint evidence in his book, "Pudd'n' Head Wilson," is comparatively accurate and his knowledge of fingerprints was possibly gained from a physician of Southern Italy who had made a study of the science from the standpoint of a physician rather than from the standpoint of a criminologist.

We are rather fortunate in the United States in that officers representing the Federal Government and the various State Governments throughout the United States have the right to fingerprint any person they arrest. We have today in our fingerprint files in Washington, collected through the voluntary cooperation of thousands of law enforcement agencies throughout our country and in all parts of the world, more than seven million sets of fingerprints, the largest fingerprint bureau in the world. Although we receive an average of 4900 sets of fingerprints every day, we are able to identify these incoming sets of fingerprints with prints already filed in our more than seven million sets, in less than five minutes' time. During the calendar year 1936

we found that 52.7% of all persons arrested in the United States, whose fingerprints were sent to us, had criminal records on file with us, and that during the first quarter of the calendar year 1937, 57% of all such criminals arrested on all charges throughout the United States had criminal records on file in our fingerprint bureau.

That the fingerprints of twins are not identical nor necessarily similar is amply illustrated by the famous DeAtrement case. The notorious DeAtrement twins, Ray and Roy, held up a mail train in Oregon in 1923 and murdered three of the train crew. They escaped and were captured in 1927 in Ohio by a Special Agent in Charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. At the time of their capture, they had attempted to change their appearances in many ways. By a strange coincidence, the marks and scars on the bodies of these particular twins were practically identical and the Special Agent in Charge at the time of their capture thought that Ray was Roy and Roy was Ray. However, their fingerprint records on file in our Bureau at Washington were entirely dissimilar.

The fallibility of the Bertillon System is well illustrated by the famous so-called "West Brothers" case. In 1903, when fingerprints were in their infancy in the United States, a colored man named Will West was received at the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, and brought to the office of the record clerk to be measured and photographed. He denied having been in the penitentiary before, but the clerk doubted his statement, ran his measuring instruments over him and from the Bertillon measurements obtained, went to his files and returned with the card the measurements called for, properly filled out, accompanied by the photograph and bearing the name of "William West," which was identical with the prisoner, Will West. Will West, the new prisoner, continued to deny that the card was his, whereupon the record clerk turned the card over and, much to his astonishment, found that William West was already a prisoner in Leavenworth Penitentiary, who was serving a life sentence there at the same time Will West was admitted to the institution.

The Bertillon measurements of these two men, Will West and William West were nearly identical. They had practically the same names and their photographs were apparently exactly identical, but their fingerprint classifications were entirely different.

The following fingerprint case comes close to the miraculous, but we have then almost as interesting every day in the year:

In 1928 four bank bandits swooped down on the First National Bank at Lamar, Colorado, and perpetrated a robbery of more than \$200,000. The president and cashier of the bank were killed in cold blood. Two other bank employees were taken along as hostages and the dead body of one of them dumped from the get-away car of the murderers as they fled across the Kansas State line. One of the bank robbers had been wounded in the robbery and his companions decoyed a doctor from his home in Kansas to treat their companion under the pretext that he had been hurt in an automobile accident. They showed their appreciation by murdering the doctor and pushing his car, together with his dead body, into a deep canyon. Here is where fingerprints

enter the picture for the first time. A shrewd, local Kansas law enforcement officer went over the doctor's car looking for fingerprints. The criminals were equally shrewd and knew that fingerprints can hang you, as fingerprints often do. They thought they had obliterated all fingerprints from the car of the murdered doctor. However, the Kansas law enforcement officer found a latent fingerprint impression on a window of the car, photographed it and sent a copy of it to the Bureau where it was received July 19, 1926, and given to the Bureau's fingerprint experts with instructions that the print, which was a very unusual one, should be fixed clearly in their minds.

In the meantime, four individuals were arrested in various sections of the country, returned to Lamar, Colorado, and identified as the bank robber-murderers by numerous individuals. While they were awaiting trial in the state courts and thirteen months after the bank robbery and murders, a set of fingerprints was received from Stockton, California, on a man who had been arrested on the rather trivial charge of vagrancy and released. One of our fingerprint experts was searching this incoming set of fingerprints when suddenly his memory clicked - where had he seen the peculiar pattern of one of the fingerprint impressions on the incoming card? Then he remembered - the print on the murder car. He went to the cabinet where the murder car print was filed. It matched perfectly with one of the prints on the incoming fingerprint card. To make a long story short, the incoming prints were those of the notorious Jake Fleagle who had been arrested under another name and released. Jake Fleagle was subsequently shot to death resisting arrest and his brother, Ralph, and the two other bank robber-murderers were captured, returned to Lamar, Colorado, tried, convicted and hanged for the murders. Four guilty men killed as the result of one accidental fingerprint left on the window of the murder car and carried in the mind of one of our fingerprint experts in Washington for more than thirteen months! But what about the four men positively identified as the bank robber-murderers? They were innocent of those particular crimes. The charges against them were dropped, but they were found to be involved in other offenses and subsequently committed to penitentiaries in other jurisdictions to serve varying terms for felonies. This particular case, which is a matter of record, illustrates an important point in connection with fingerprint identification - that fingerprints serve to acquit the innocent as well as to convict the guilty.

In August, 1926 a man walked into the Farmers National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, grasping the handle of a small black bag firmly in his right hand. He pushed a scrawled note through the teller's cage, in which he demanded \$2,000 under threat of blowing up the bank if his demand was refused. The teller summoned a bank guard who cautiously approached the bandit. The bandit made good his threat and in the resulting explosion thirty individuals were seriously injured, and the bank building damaged to the extent of \$150,000. The brave bank officer was killed and the unknown bandit blown literally into a thousand bits. The force of the explosion had blown his right hand, still grasped firmly around the handle of the little black bag, upward and caused it to stick to the ceiling of the bank. The fingerprints of a dead man, or as in this case, of the hand of a dead man, can be taken as well as the fingerprints of a living man. This was done and a photograph of the fingerprints of the one hand of the dead bandit was forwarded to our Fingerprint Bureau in Washington. It happens that a fingerprint expert, if he has the fingerprints of one hand

of an individual, can estimate pretty accurately the fingerprint patterns of the other hand of that same individual. Our experts did this and the Bureau was able to inform the Pittsburgh authorities that the unknown and unidentified bomber was William Chowick, an escaped criminal lunatic.

Several notorious criminals in the United States have made unsuccessful attempts to alter their fingerprint patterns. We don't have a single case in our more than seven million sets of fingerprint patterns in which there has been the successful alteration of a single fingerprint pattern.

An interesting identification in which fingerprints proved of no aid arose in connection with our investigation of the Dillinger gang. John Hamilton, sometimes called the "brains" of the Dillinger gang, died as the result of wounds received either in a gun battle with our men or with local officers in the State of Minnesota. He was secretly buried by members of the Dillinger gang. We dug him up thirteen months later from a gravel pit in the State of Illinois, where he had been buried by his gang members. They had poured lye all over his body and face in an effort to prevent identification. Both of his hands were off at the wrists. He would have been easily identified by that method, as two of his fingers were missing in life. He was known as "Three-Finger John." We identified him by half a dozen different methods, the most important clue being his teeth.

We exchange fingerprints with 75 foreign countries, and 6 United States territories and possessions, including most of the countries represented at this meeting. This international exchange has proved very practical. In 1910 a life prisoner escaped from Leavenworth Penitentiary by commandeering a railroad engine and driving it to freedom through the penitentiary gates. One of our jobs is to catch escaped federal prisoners. We never close a case on an escaped federal prisoner until we catch a man or until we can prove definitely that he is dead, preferably by his fingerprints. Twenty-five years went by. In the Fall of 1935, a man was arrested in Alberta Province, Canada, for shooting game out of season. Canada is one of the 75 countries which exchanges fingerprints with us. The Canadian officials sent his fingerprints to us at Washington and there, a quarter of a century later, we found our escaped federal prisoner through his fingerprints.

We don't pick up fugitives every day who have been sought for twenty-five years, but we do identify, through their fingerprints, more than 500 wanted fugitives every month, that is in excess of 6,000 wanted fugitives a year, for local law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries.

There is a man today serving time in the Wisconsin State Penitentiary in my country. We sent his fingerprints to several foreign countries and, as a result, there are several foreign countries represented here today that seek him for similar crimes. It will be quite interesting to note which country will extradite him when he completes his sentence in the United States.

As you can easily surmise, it is quite a job to search an incoming fingerprint card through our more than seven million fingerprint cards on file. When all ten of the fingerprints on the incoming card fall within the all loop

pattern, a search of several hundred and even a thousand fingerprint cards might be necessitated. To circumvent this apparent necessity, we use a fingerprint card searching machine that makes such a search through several hundred or a thousand fingerprint cards in a few minutes' time, enabling a fingerprint expert to make an identification sometimes within a few seconds that would ordinarily require but forty-five minutes to three hours to make without the aid of this machine.

Fingerprints are coming to play a large part in other than criminal identifications in my country. The Federal Bureau of Investigation instituted in the latter part of 1933 a personal identification file. Local law enforcement officers throughout the entire United States take fingerprints of citizens who desire to have their fingerprints on file for purely personal identification purposes. These particular fingerprints are not searched through our criminal files and are not filed in our criminal files but are filed in our personal identification files. We are receiving these fingerprints from public spirited citizens all over my country at the rate of several hundred such personal identification fingerprints every day. We have on file at the present time approximately 375,000 such fingerprints and make many interesting identifications of citizens who otherwise would be buried as unidentified dead in potters' fields.

During the past few years we have made a study of local crime throughout the United States in an effort to assist local law enforcement agencies throughout the country in determining exactly what their particular crime problems may be. During the calendar year 1935, we examined the police protection rate and the crime rate of 85 cities, of over 100,000 population, throughout the United States. We divided these cities into four classes or groups. In Class I we placed those cities having 2.3 policemen per 1,000; in Class II we placed those cities having 1.6 policemen per 1,000, in Class III we placed those cities having 1.2 policemen per 1,000, and in Class IV those cities having an average of .9 of one policeman per 1,000 inhabitants.

Our study revealed that in those cities in Class I, having an average of 2.3 policemen per 1,000, the murder rate averaged 3.9 murders per 100,000. Going down to Class II, with only 1.6 policemen per 1,000, the murder rate in those cities increased more than 200% to 8.8 murders per 100,000. In the case of robbery, the cities in Class I, with 2.3 policemen per 1,000, had a robbery rate of 50.9 per 100,000, while those cities in Class III, with an average of 1.2 policemen per 1,000, had a robbery rate of 86.5 robberies per 100,000. In the case of petty thefts, these cities in Class I, with 2.3 policemen per 1,000 protection, had an average of 591.3 petty thefts per 100,000 inhabitants, while those cities in Class IV, with only .9 of one policeman per 1,000, had an average of 952.7 robberies per 100,000, and so it went through the entire field of crime. In short, our study showed rather definitely that it is false economy for a city to decrease the number of its policemen and that, in the long run, a municipality, county or state with inadequate police protection will pay through the nose in an increased crime rate.

From this study we have made of local crime throughout the United States, we can tell the crime that is going to head the list, the one that will be second, third, fourth, fifth and so on down the list, in any city throughout

the United States. We can tell the day and the month that burglaries will reach their peak in any city and we can tell the same thing about robberies.

Our study revealed further that women are no problem in crime in our country since only 7.3% of all persons arrested in the United States last year were women. However, our study revealed also, in this connection, that 50% more women proportionately were arrested for criminal homicides last year in the United States than were men.

Possibly the greatest single crime problem in the United States today is that of the juvenile criminal. During the calendar year 1936, we examined all of the arrest records sent in to us from all over the United States for every type of crime from murder on down. We examined 461,589 such arrest records and found that of that number 80,359, a percentage of 17.4, or in round numbers, that more than one out of six persons arrested in the United States during 1936 for every crime from murder on down were boys and girls under twenty-one years of age. This is an absolutely disproportionate percentage and, as I say, probably the biggest single crime problem in America today. The majority of these youngsters were not arrested for childish pranks or petty misdemeanors, for our study shows that 743 were arrested for criminal homicide; 1279 for rape; 3535 for robbery; 3012 for assault; 11,599 for burglary; 14,932 for larceny; and 5472 for the specific crime of stealing automobiles. In short, more than 60% of the youngsters arrested in my country last year were arrested for the more serious types of crime.

We tell the good citizens of the United States that the responsibility for steering these youngsters away from crime is theirs and suggest that they should be good parents, pointing out that our study has convinced us that the child brought up in the proper home environment, given the proper parental care and control, doesn't ordinarily turn to a life of crime.

We point out, second, that these same good citizens should see to it that their children are properly educated, explaining that by proper education we mean more than teaching the youngsters pages one to three in a certain textbook. We suggest instilling in young students a respect for law and order.

And last of all we suggest to our citizens that they can assist us in "de-bunking" the criminal by taking the halo of romance from his head, where it has been allowed to stay too long because of the "I-don't-care" attitude of a gaudy public, pointing out that if this is done, few youngsters will want to follow in the criminal's footsteps.

The pardon and parole problem has become quite a serious one in the United States. A study has shown that during the past several years there are approximately 12,000 criminal homicides in the United States every year. In these 12,000 cases of criminal homicide, practically all of which are local and not Federal crimes over which we have jurisdiction, there are only 9,000 arrests made each year. Of these 9,000 persons arrested every year for criminal homicide, that is, for murders and manslaughters, only 4,500 are convicted every year. Of the 4,500 convicted every year, not for petty crimes, but for murders and manslaughters, those persons convicted for these

two crimes serve an average of only slightly more than three years and six months each in a penitentiary before they are turned loose to prey upon society again.

It may be a coincidence but all six of our Special Agents killed in line of duty within the last four years have been killed by paroled or pardoned convicts.

Whenever I discuss modern scientific crime detection methods, there comes to mind the story of a well-known police chief of the West Coast in my country, concerning an experience he had during the early days of his criminological laboratory. A lady came into his department one day greatly perturbed. She brought with her a package which she stated contained a bomb someone had sent her. The chief, after taking the necessary precautions, had the suspect package examined by means of his photographic X-Ray equipment and informed the lady that the package contained nothing more harmful than a box of chocolates. She then conceived the idea that someone was trying to poison her. The police chief thereupon stated to her, "Very well, Madam. I will have the chocolates analyzed by one of our chemists and report to you tomorrow whether or not they contain poison."

This proposal did not altogether satisfy the good lady and after considering the matter for a few minutes, she said to the police chief, "Why you great big coward, why don't you eat some of them and find out!"

Unfortunately, some of our good citizens expect too much of their law enforcement agencies and have equally as erroneous ideas concerning the operation of modern scientific laboratories, particularly in connection with criminological work.

The value of scientific laboratory study of certain types of physical evidence obtained in criminal investigations has been recognized and has been amply demonstrated by the results accomplished since the establishment of the Technical Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington in the Fall of 1932. Prior to that time, it had been customary, when considered desirable, for the Bureau to have technical experts outside its organization make scientific examinations of evidence. It has been found, since the establishment of the Bureau's Laboratory, that in addition to the practical value obtained in the individual case, a greater appreciation of the possibilities of such examinations leading to the solution of particular crimes has developed in the Special Agents who investigate criminal cases in the field.

The personnel in our Technical Laboratory, the most complete in the world, has been most carefully selected and trained in the particular lines of scientific endeavor in which they are engaged. Practically all sciences and their respective branches find their way sooner or later into the modern laboratory of police science. Our Technical or Criminological Laboratory is used not only to aid in the solution of Federal crimes, over which we have jurisdiction, but its services are made available gratis to all local law enforcement organizations throughout the United States, and a good part of our laboratory experts' time is taken up in assisting in the solution of local or state crimes and in testifying in these cases.

I think you will be interested in a recent ballistics case that came to our attention. Sometime ago the Chief of Police of a southern city came into our Laboratory, located in the Bureau at Washington. There had been a murder committed in his town. He had under arrest a murder suspect and brought with him the bullet taken from the brain of the murdered man. Our expert ballisticians examined this bullet and told him it was fired from a .25 calibre, foreign make, automatic pistol. The Chief of Police went back to his city, searched the home of the murder suspect, whom he had under arrest, and found a .25 calibre, foreign make, automatic pistol, which he brought to our Laboratory. He was positive he had the murder weapon. Our ballisticians fired test bullets from this pistol, compared them with the bullet taken from the brain of the murdered man, and told him positively that it was not the murder weapon. He immediately conceived the idea that the science of ballistics was just a lot of "bunk."

In the meantime, our Laboratory had obtained specimens of foreign pistols and we were able to tell him the name and make of the foreign pistol that fired the murder bullet. He went home deeply disappointed. However, he returned to Washington a few weeks later and brought with him this time another .25 calibre, foreign make, automatic pistol which he had found in a pawn shop, where it had been pawned the day after the murder by a close friend of the murder suspect.

Our ballisticians fired test bullets from this pistol, compared them with the bullet taken from the brain of the murdered man and told him positively that this second pistol was the murder weapon. When he went home the last time, he believed in the science of ballistics which, as you know, is a very exact science today.

There is still another case that turned upon a point of scientific evidence, in which I think you will be interested. You may have read how two members of our organization were shot to death near Chicago more than two years ago by "Baby Face" Nelson, whose real name was Lester Gillis, and John Paul Chase, both members of the Dillinger gang. "Baby Face" Nelson was shot seventeen times and that removed him rather permanently from the crime picture! John Paul Chase escaped temporarily, was caught upon the West Coast a few weeks later and returned to Chicago where he was tried in Federal Court for the murder of one of our men.

This case turned on one point of scientific evidence. Chase's sole defense was that he didn't know our men were Federal men. That they fired at him first and that he thought he was being hi-jacked or "bumped off" by members of some rival gang. That all the bullet holes found in the windshield of his car and in the back window were made by being fired from outside the automobile.

That was not true but we had to convince the jury that it was not true. We sent one of our experts from our Laboratory in Washington to Chicago where he took the witness stand in Federal Court and convinced the jury in a few minutes that all of the bullet holes in the windshield of the murder car—and in the back window were made by shots fired from inside the automobile!

He did this by the science of fractured glass. As you know, if I were to fire a pistol through a window-pane or through the windshield of an automobile, our experts can reassemble the broken glass and, through the science of fractured glass, convince you or any other sane-minded person which side of the glass the bullets entered. That's what our experts did in this case. John Paul Chase was convicted and is today serving a life sentence for murder at the Federal Penitentiary at Alcatraz, off the West Coast of the United States.

We use the teletype system very extensively in our criminal investigation work. We have seven teletype machines in our administrative headquarters in Washington. One of our clerks writes a message on one of these machines and instantaneously and simultaneously that message is reproduced on a similar teletype machine in all forty-seven of our field offices from coast to coast, or they can communicate with us and with one another.

I think you gentlemen will be interested in one scientific angle of the Lindbergh Kidnaping Case, about which all of you have no doubt heard. I wish to make it clear that the Federal Bureau of Investigation officially, and I, personally, have no opinion about anybody's innocence or guilt in a state or local crime as opposed to a Federal or National crime over which we do have jurisdiction. The Lindbergh Kidnaping Case was purely and simply a state or local crime. At the time the Lindbergh baby was kidnaped in the State of New Jersey, it was not a Federal crime. Later on we did go into that case by Presidential proclamation, by instructions from the President of the United States, authorizing us to assist the local or New Jersey State authorities in the solution of that heinous crime.

I want to talk to you about one phase of our investigation in that famous case. Three months before Hauptmann, who was eventually executed as the kidnap-murderer of the Lindbergh baby by the New Jersey State authorities, was ever heard of or suspected in connection with the Lindbergh Kidnaping Case, Mr. Hoover, as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, sent a cartoonist for a Washington newspaper to New York City to work with Dr. Condon or "Jaffie" who paid over \$50,000 ransom money to somebody in a cemetery one night. Dr. Condon described and redescribed that individual. The cartoonist drew and redrew his features from Dr. Condon's oral description, hundreds of times, the eyes, the nose, the ears, the mouth, the teeth, the forehead, then two composite pictures, for more than two days, until Dr. Condon said, "That's the man to whom I paid the ransom money." We exhibited those two drawn photographs to merchants and others in New York City who had received ransom bills and when they could remember, invariably they said, "That's the man who paid us the ransom money." Here on the left are those two drawn photographs, as we had them in our possession more than three months before Hauptmann was ever heard of or suspected in connection with the Lindbergh Kidnaping Case. Here on the right is a picture of Bruno Richard Hauptmann taken the day our Agents arrested him in New York City, more than three months later. Those two drawn photographs are correct in every detail. They could literally have been drawn from life. In a nut shell, we knew exactly what the man we were looking for looked like, three months before we knew who he was and three months before we arrested him and when we did arrest him more than three months later, he looked exactly like these two drawn photographs that we

had of him. That is a modern application of modern scientific crime detection methods.

I am not, of course, personally familiar with the crime situation in your respective countries, but I surmise that it may be somewhat the same as in my country. We think that the best picture of the possible solution of the crime problem in the United States of America is a triangle. One side of the triangle should represent the local law enforcement authorities, municipal, county and state. The second side of the triangle should represent the Federal law enforcement authorities throughout the country, but there would still be missing the third side, the base side, and the all-important side of that triangle. That side, we feel, should represent the good citizens of our country and until they weld the third side of this triangle into place, we do not feel that we can get anywhere in the solution of the crime problem in the United States.

In conclusion, I want to extend to all of you a most cordial invitation on behalf of my superiors, the Honorable John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Honorable Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General of the United States, to visit us in the new Department of Justice Building in Washington, D. C., whenever you happen to be in our country, and to assure you that we will deem it a privilege and an honor to serve any of you whenever we may be of help in matters of mutual interest.

I thank you for your most kind and considerate attention.



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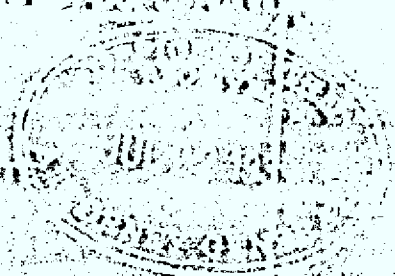
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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
OF THE ARMY

WASHINGTON, D.C.  
JANUARY 1918

NO. 1000

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
SUBJECT: [Illegible]  
[The following text is mirrored and illegible due to the quality of the scan.]

Very respectfully,  
[Illegible Signature]  
[Illegible Title]

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20315

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20315

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20315

SECRET

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

2. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities. The [redacted] has been observed in the [redacted] area, and it is believed that it is engaged in [redacted] activities.

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