

**IDENTIFICATION
ORDER NO. 1317**

October 20, 1935.

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Fingerprint Classification

14 0 29 W 100 22
1 17 U 000

WANTED

JOSEPH R. VATCHER, with aliases:
JOSEPH EDWARD CAMPBELL, J. E. CAMPBELL.

NATIONAL BANK ACT



DESCRIPTION

Photo taken March 14, 1933.

Age, 44 years (born August 15, 1891 at Newfoundland, Canada); Height, 5'6"; Weight, 170 lbs; Build, stout; Eyes, light blue; Hair, medium chestnut; Complexion, medium; Glasses, brown tortoise-shell rim, when working; Moustache, small, medium chestnut; Teeth, bad. Occupation, Bank Cashier and Salesman; Race, white; Nationality, Canadian; Peculiarities, carries right shoulder low; Square faced; always wears smile; wears 32nd degree Masonic ring bearing gold double eagle with diamond in center.



RELATIVES

Mrs. Harriet Campbell Vatcher, wife, 40 Lyman Street, Lynn, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Lillian Gillespie, sister, 122 Adams Street, Saugus, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Alice Squibb, sister, 511 Cabot Street, Beverly, Massachusetts.
Mrs. H. C. Tyler, sister, 601 Butte Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
Eugene Vatcher, brother, 21 Weston Avenue, Saugus, Massachusetts.
Samuel P. Vatcher, brother, 17 Battery Place, New York, New York.

CRIMINAL RECORD

As Joseph Edward Campbell, No. 15380, arrested Police Department, Denver, Colorado, March 14, 1933; charge, investigation, released March 14, 1933.

J E Campbell

On September 20, 1935, a Federal Grand Jury at Boston, Massachusetts, returned an indictment against Joseph R. Vatcher charging him with abstraction of money of a member bank of the Federal Reserve System, in that on or about February 8, 1933, he abstracted \$2,000.00 of the monies of the Manufacturers National Bank of Lynn, Lynn, Massachusetts, from the bank vault and converted the same to his own use.

Law enforcement agencies kindly transmit any additional information or criminal record to the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

If apprehended please notify the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation listed on the back hereof which is nearest your city.

(over)

Issued by: JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR.

Special Agent in Charge,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,

Located at:	Building	Tel. No.
ALBANY, N. Y.	610 Alonzo Ward Hotel	4652
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.	501 Huxley	Walnut 3698
BIRMINGHAM, Alabama	320 Federal	7-1755
BOSTON, Massachusetts	1002	
Post Office & Court House	Liberty 7634	
BUFFALO, N. Y.	612 Marine Trust	Cleveland 2030
BUTTE, Montana	302 Federal	2-4734
CHARLOTTE, N. C.	234 Federal	3-4127
CHICAGO, Ill.	1900 Bankers'	Randolph 6226
CINCINNATI, Ohio	426 U. S.	
Custom House & P. O.	Main 6720	
CLEVELAND, Ohio	1448 Standard	Prospect 2456
DALLAS, Texas	420 Post Office	2-3866
DENVER, Colo.	722 Midland Savings	Main 6241
DETROIT, Mich.	907 Federal	Cadillac 2835
EL PASO, Texas	1331 1st Nat'l Bk.	Main 501
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.	506	
Fletcher Trust	Riley 5416	
JACKSONVILLE, Florida	412 U. S.	
Court House & P. O.	3-2780	
KANSAS CITY, Mo.	1616 Fed. Res. Bk.	Victor 3113
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.	500 Reclot Office	6734
LOS ANGELES, Calif.	617 Fed.	Mutual 2201
LOUISVILLE, Ky.	769 Starks	Jackson 5139
MILWAUKEE, Wisc.	1021 Bankers'	Daly 3431
NASHVILLE, Tenn.	508 Medical Arts	6-6771
NEW ORLEANS, La.	326 1/2 P. O.	Raymond 1965
NEW YORK, N. Y.	370 Lexington	
Avenue, Room 1403	Caledonia 5-8691	
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.	224 Federal	2-8186
OMAHA, Nebr.	629 1st Nat'l Bk.	Atlantic 8644
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania,		
1300 Liberty Trust	Locust 0880	
PHOENIX, Ariz.	318 Security	3-4870
PITTSBURGH, Pa.	620 New Fed.	Grant 0800
PORTLAND, Ore.	411 U.S.Ct. House	Atwater 6171
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah	503-A	
U. S. Court House & P. O.	Wasatch 3980	
SAN ANTONIO, Texas,		
1216 Smith-Young Tower	Fannin 8052	
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.	405 P.O.	Hemlock 4400
ST. LOUIS, Missouri,		
801 Title Guaranty	Central 1650	
ST. PAUL, Minn.,		
232 Uptown Sta. & Fed. Cts.	Garfield 7509	
TRENTON, N. J.	827 Broad St. Nat'l Bk.	3-0881
WASHINGTON, D. C.	5252 Justice National	5303

RECEIVED BY INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Penalty for Private Use to
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**IDENTIFICATION
ORDER NO. 1341**

January 15, 1931.

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

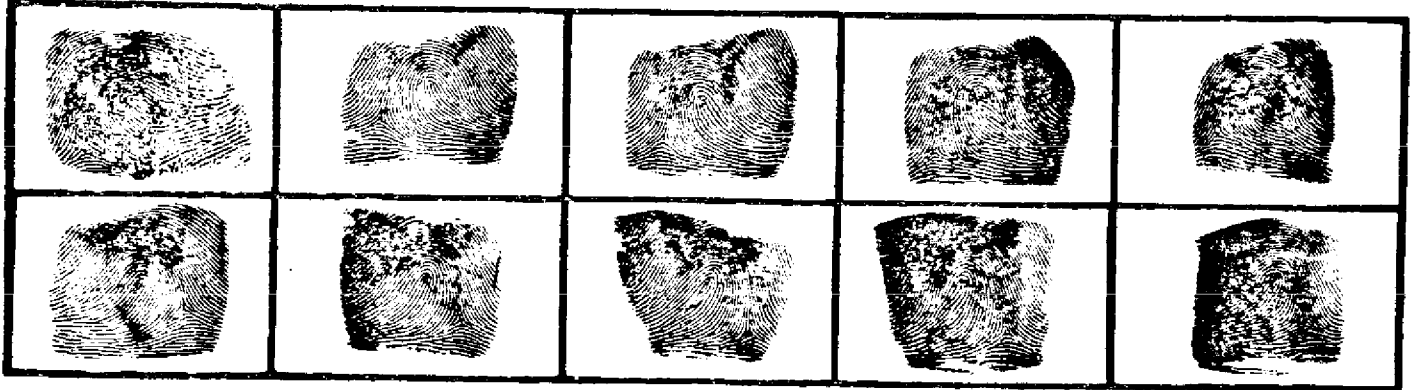
Fingerprint Classification

13 M 1 U 00 Ref: 9, 9, 1
M 5 U 00 14 5 1 1

WANTED

PEDRINO La MANTIA, with aliases: EUGENIO ANGELO La MANTIA, EUGENE LAMANTIO, EUGENE La MANTIA, PETER LAMANTIO, PETER La MANTIA, ANTHONY LAMANTIA, ANGELO LAMANTIA, PIETRO La MANTIA, GINO La MANTIA, JOE MARTINO, GINO ROMANO, THOM RAMON.

EXTRADITION MATTER



DESCRIPTION

Age, 35 years (born Verona, Italy, December 26, 1901); Height, 5'42"; Weight, 177 lbs; Build, medium stout; Hair, black; Eyes, brown; Complexion, medium ruddy; Scars: Vertical scar palm left hand; 4 oblique burn scars on right jaw between ear and corner of mouth; Speech - Italian accent.

Photograph taken June 2, 1931.

CRIMINAL RECORD

As Gino Romano, No. 20184, arrested Police Department, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1929; charge, suspicious person - investigation; discharged June 6, 1929.
As Anthony Lamastia, arrested United States Marshal, New Orleans, Louisiana, May 14, 1930, charge, violation Volstead Act; dismissed September 8, 1931.
As Eugene Lamantio, No. 22605, arrested Police Department, St. Paul, Minnesota, May 31, 1931; charge, investigation - auto theft; turned over to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Police Department, June 3, 1931.
As Eugenio Angelo La Mantia, No. 20881, arrested Police Department, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 2, 1931; charge, vagrancy; turned over to United States Marshal, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for extradition to Italy; escaped June 5, 1931.

RELATIVES

Eva Romano La Mantia, wife, Vineland, New Jersey.
Angelo La Mantia, brother, whereabouts unknown.



Eugenio La Mantia

On July 12, 1928 a complaint was filed before a United States Commissioner at Chicago, Illinois, against Pedrino La Mantia as Pietro La Mantia and Rosario Chiarichirillo based on extradition papers received from Italy, and extradition warrants were issued. These warrants were returned unexecuted June 14, 1929. La Mantia and others were sentenced in the Court of Assize of Palermo, Italy, January 26, 1927, to serve life sentences for the crime of murder committed at Palermo, Italy, January 24, 1926.
Law enforcement agencies kindly transmit any additional information to the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice.

If apprehended, please notify the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation listed on the back hereof which is nearest your city.

(over)

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Special Agent in Charge,
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Post Office & Court House		
BUFFALO, N. Y.	612 Marine Trust	Liberty 7634
CLEVELAND, Ohio	144B Standard	Cleveland 2030
DALLAS, Texas	420 Post Office	2-4734
DENVER, Colo.	722 Midland Savings	3-4127
DETROIT, Mich.	907 Federal	Randolph 6226
CHICAGO, Ill.	1900 Bankers'	
CINCINNATI, Ohio	426 U. S.	
Custom House & P. O.		
CLEVELAND, Ohio	144B Standard	Main 6720*
DALLAS, Texas	420 Post Office	Prospect 2456
DENVER, Colo.	722 Midland Savings	2-3866
DETROIT, Mich.	907 Federal	Main 6241
EL PASO, Texas	1331 1st Nat'l Bk.	Cadillac 2835
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.	506	Main 501
Fletcher Trust		
JACKSONVILLE, Florida	412 U. S.	Riley 5416
Court House & P. O.		
KANSAS CITY, Mo.	1616 Fed. Res. Bk.	3-2780
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.	500 Rector Office	Victor 3113
LOS ANGELES, Calif.	617 Fed.	6734
LOUISVILLE, Ky.	769 Starks	Mutual 2201
MILWAUKEE, Wisc.	1021 Bankers'	Jackson 5139
NASHVILLE, Tenn.	508 Medical Arts	Daly 3431
NEW ORLEANS, La.	326 1/2 P. O.	6-6771
NEW YORK, N. Y.	370 Lexington	Raymond 1965
Avenue, Room 1403		
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.	224 Federal	Caledonia 5-8691
OMAHA, Nebr.	629 1st Nat'l Bk.	2-8186
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania,		Atlantic 8644
1300 Liberty Trust		
PHOENIX, Ariz.	318 Security	Locust 0880
PITTSBURGH, Pa.	620 New Federal	3-4870
PORTLAND, Ore.	411 U. S. Ct. House	Grant 0800
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah	503-A	Atwater 6171
U. S. Court House & P. O.		
SAN ANTONIO, Texas,		Wasatch 1797
1216 Smith-Young Tower		
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.	405 P. O.	Fannin 8052
ST. LOUIS, Missouri	423 U. S. Court House	Hemlock 4400**
& Custom House		
ST. PAUL, Minnesota		Garfield 0360***
232 Uptown Sta. & Fed. Cts.		
TRENTON, N. J.	827 Broad St. Nat'l Bk.	Garfield 7509
WASHINGTON, D. C.	5252 Justice	3-0881
*After 6:00 P. M. and on holidays - Main 6729		National 5303
**After 6:00 P. M. (5:00 P. M. on Saturday) and on holidays - Hemlock 4420.		
***After 5:00 P. M., on Saturday afternoons and holidays - Garfield 2120.		

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

JWV:MC
62-20947

December 16, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

Transmitted herewith are copies of the following Identification Orders to be translated into Spanish for distribution to foreign countries and to be published in the periodical, "International Public Safety":

Identification Order #1360 - Domenico Gangi

Identification Order #1390 - Antoine Zirano

Identification Order #1404 - Albert Leonard Pegram.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosure #1105137

62-20947-34

94-1-2061

94-1-2061-34

37

**IDENTIFICATION
ORDER NO. 1360**

February 21, 1936.

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

WASHINGTON, D. C.

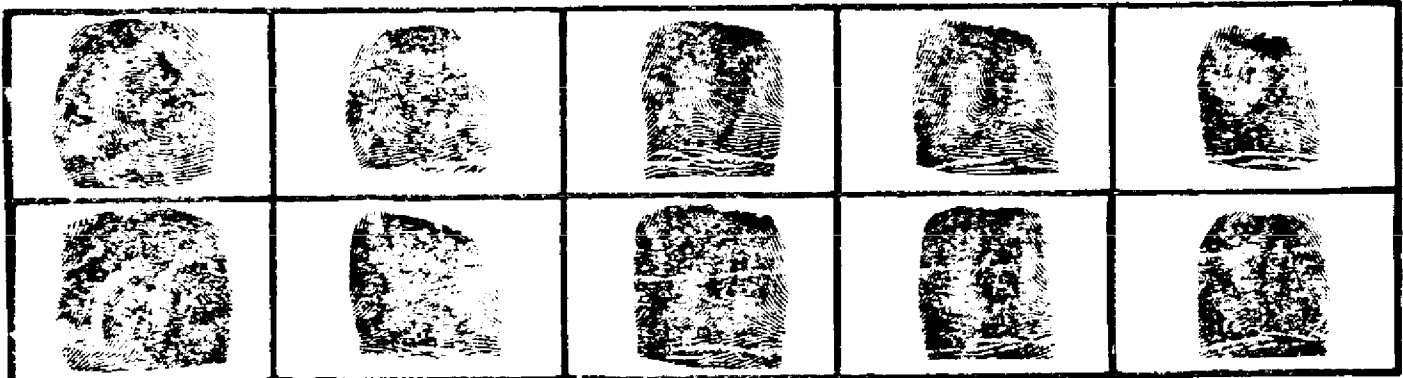
Fingerprint Classification

20 25 W 00 Ref: 25
31 W I 17 32

WANTED

DOMENICO GANGI, with aliases: DOMINIC GANGI, DOMINICO GANGO, DOMINICK SANTO, DOMINIC SANTO, DOMENICK SANTO, DANNY MARINO, DOMINIC DEELL, "COMPARI".

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT



Photograph taken July, 1928.

DESCRIPTION

Age, 41 years; born in Sicily, Italy, October 18, 1894; height, 5'5 1/2"; weight, 175 lbs; Build, slender; Hair, black; Eyes, brown; Complexion, dark; Occupation, procurer; tailor and possibly restaurant keeper; nationality, Italian; entered United States in 1904.

CRIMINAL RECORD

- As Domenico Gangi, No. 9562, arrested Police Department, Syracuse, New York, March 2, 1918; charge, assault, first degree; sentenced March 18, 1918 to 5 to 99 years, State Prison, Auburn, New York; paroled December 28, 1921; discharged by parole board April 21, 1924.
- *As Dominick Santo, arrested Elizabeth, New Jersey, August 25, 1925; charge, concealed weapon; fined \$50.00.
- As Dominick Santo, No. 10921, arrested Police Department, Newark, New Jersey, July 14, 1928, charge, atrocious assault and battery and robbery (pay roll); dismissed December 30, 1928 by Grand Jury.
- As Dominick Santo, No. 12023, arrested State Police, Trenton, New Jersey, October 10, 1929; charge, whorehouse (prostitution); case dismissed.
- *As Dominick Santo, No. 10921, arrested Police Department, Township of Union, New Jersey, October 15, 1929; charge, receiving earnings from prostitute; Union County Grand Jury returned no bill.
- As Dominick Santo, No. 10921, arrested Police Department, Newark, New Jersey, December 10, 1931; charge, investigation; released.



Domenico Gangi

As Dominick Santo, No. 10921, arrested Police Department, Newark, New Jersey, December 18, 1931; charge fugitive from justice; held for United States Marshal; charge, White Slave Traffic Act; released on bond December 21, 1931; ordered removed to Eastern District of New York; posted removal bond August 19, 1932; plead not guilty Eastern District, New York, December 19, 1932; released on bond; defaulted February 1, 1933, and bench warrant issued March 31, 1933.

An indictment was returned by a Federal Grand Jury at Brooklyn, New York, June 18, 1933 charging Gangi as Dominick Santo, together with Thomas White, with transporting two girls, during August 1930, from Springfield, Massachusetts, to Brooklyn, New York, for immoral purposes, in violation of the White Slave Traffic Act.

Law enforcement agencies kindly transmit any additional information or criminal record to the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice.

If apprehended, please notify the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation listed on the back hereof which is nearest your city.

* Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints.

(over)

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BIRMINGHAM, Alabama, 320 Federal		7-1755
BOSTON, Massachusetts, 1002		
Post Office & Court House		Liberty 7634
BUFFALO, N. Y., 612 Marine Trust		Cleveland 2030
BUTTE, Montana, 302 Federal		2-4734
CHARLOTTE, N. C., 234 Federal		3-4127
CHICAGO, Ill., 1900 Bankers'		Randolph 6226
CINCINNATI, Ohio, 426 U. S.		
Custom House & P. O.		Main 6762
CLEVELAND, Ohio, 1448 Standard		Prospect 2456
DALLAS, Texas, 420 Post Office		2-3866
DENVER, Colo., 722 Midland Savings		Main 6241
DETROIT, Mich., 907 Federal		Cadillac 2835
EL PASO, Texas, 1331 1st Nat'l Bk.		Main 501
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., 506		
Fletcher Trust		Riley 5416
JACKSONVILLE, Florida, 412 U. S.		
Court House & P. O.		5-8209
KANSAS CITY, Mo., 1616 Fed. Res. Bk.		Victor 3113
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 500 Rector Office		6734
LOS ANGELES, Calif., 617 Fed.		Mutual 2201
LOUISVILLE, Ky., 769 Starks		Jackson 5139
MILWAUKEE, Wisc., 1021 Bankers'		Daly 3431
NASHVILLE, Tenn., 508 Medical Arts		6-6771
NEW ORLEANS, La., 326 1/2 P. O.		Raymond 1965
NEW YORK, N. Y., 370 Lexington		
Avenue, Room 1403		Caledonia 5-8691
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., 224 Federal		2-8186
OMAHA, Nebr., 629 1st Nat'l Bk.		Atlantic 8644
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania,		
1300 Liberty Trust		Locust 0880
PHOENIX, Ariz., 316 Security		3-4870
PITTSBURGH, Pa., 620 New Federal		Grant 0800
PORTLAND, Ore., 411 U. S. Ct. House		Atwater 6171
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, 503-A		
U. S. Court House & P. O.		Wasatch 1797
SAN ANTONIO, Texas,		
1216 Smith-Young Tower		Fannin 8052
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., 405 P. O.		Hemlock 6115
ST. LOUIS, Missouri, 423 U. S. Court House		
& Custom House		Garfield 0360*
ST. PAUL, Minnesota		
232 Uptown Sta. & Fed. Cts.		Garfield 7509
TRENTON, N. J., 827 Broad St. Nat'l Bk.		3-0881
WASHINGTON, D. C., 5252 Justice		National 5303

*After 5:00 P. M., on Saturday afternoons and
holidays - Garfield 2120.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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**IDENTIFICATION
ORDER NO. 1404**

July 20, 1936.

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

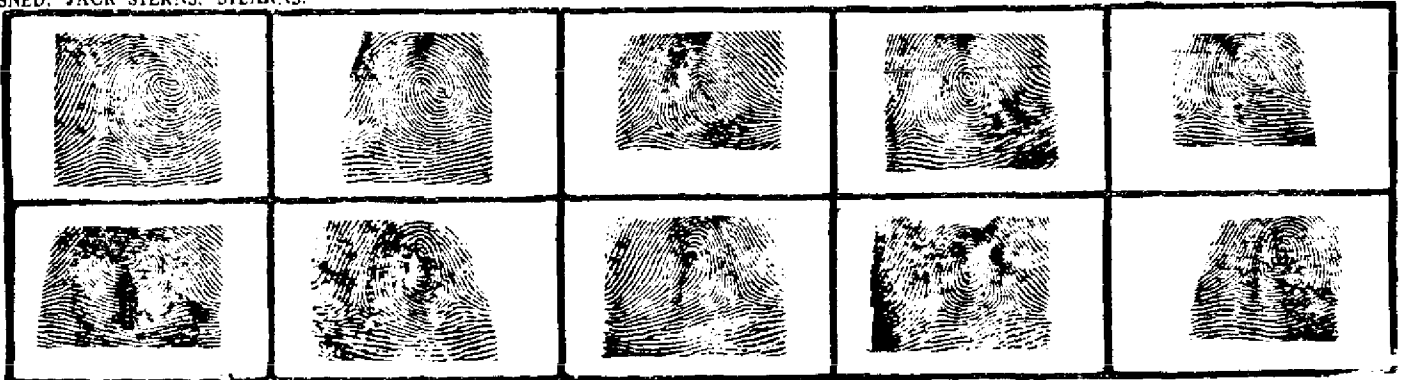
Fingerprint Classification

14 0 30 W 000
I 24 W 001

WANTED

ALBERT LEONARD PEGRAM, with aliases:
ALBERT L. PEGRAM, L. PEGRAM, ALBERT
LEON, JACK SNEED, JACK SNEAD, JACK
SNED, JACK STERNS, STEARNS.

KIDNAPING



DESCRIPTION

Color, white; Age, 35 years (born September 24, 1897, Nashville, Tennessee); Height, 5 feet 11 inches; Weight, 220 pounds; Build, heavy; Hair, light brown; Eyes, brown; Complexion, ruddy; Moustache or beard, may have moustache or be clean shaven.

RELATIVES

Mrs. L. M. Pegram, mother,
300 Eighth Avenue South,
Nashville, Tennessee.
Maurice Pegram, brother,
8625 Central Avenue,
Detroit, Michigan.
Albert Pegram, son,
and Dorothy Pegram, daughter,
230 Lynn Street,
Clarksdale, Mississippi.



Photograph taken about 1928.



Albert L. Pegram

CRIMINAL RECORD

As Albert Pegram, No. 16717, arrested Police Department, Detroit, Michigan, September 3, 1921; charge, armed robbery; discharged.
As Albert Pegram, No.--, arrested Police Department, Dayton, Ohio, March 3, 1922; charge, carrying concealed weapon; held to Grand Jury under \$500 bond; fined \$100 and costs and 30 days; fine suspended, costs paid.

Albert Leonard Pegram is wanted by Ontario Provincial Police, Toronto, Canada, and by Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the kidnaping of John S. Labatt in the County of Lambton, Province of Ontario, Canada, on August 22, 1934.

Law enforcement agencies kindly transmit any additional information or criminal record to the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

If apprehended please notify the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation listed on the back hereof which is nearest your city.

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Issued by: JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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BIRMINGHAM, Alabama, 320 Federal		7-1755
BOSTON, Massachusetts, 10 Post		
Office Square, Room 950		
BUFFALO, N. Y., 612 Marine Trust		Liberty 7634
BUTTE, Montana, 302 Federal		Cleveland 2030
CHARLOTTE, N. C., 234 Federal		2-4734
CHICAGO, Ill., 1900 Bankers'		3-4127
CINCINNATI, Ohio, 1150 Engle		Randolph 6226
CLEVELAND, Ohio, 1448 Standard		Cherry 7127
DALLAS, Texas, 1506 Tractor Ict. Bldg.		Prospect 2456
DENVER, Colo., 722 Midland Savings		2-3866
DETROIT, Mich., 911 Federal		Main 6241
EL PASO, Texas, 202 U. S. Court House		Cadillac 2635
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.,		Main 501
506 Fletcher Trust		
JACKSONVILLE, Florida, 412 U. S.		Riley 5416
Court House & P. O.		
KANSAS CITY, Mo., 1616 Fed. Res. Bk.		5-8209
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 500 Rector Office		Victor 3113
LOS ANGELES, Calif., 617 Federal		6734
LOUISVILLE, Ky., 775 Starks		Mutual 2201
MILWAUKEE, Wis., 1021 Bankers'		Jackson 5139
NASHVILLE, Tenn., 508 Medical Arts		Daly 3431
NEW ORLEANS, La.,		6-6771
1308 Marquette Temple		
NEW YORK, N. Y., 607 U. S. Ct.		Raymond 1965
House, Foley Square		
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., 224 Federal		Rector 2-3520
OMAHA, Nebr., 629 1st Nat'l Bk.		2-8186
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania,		Atlantic 8644
1300 Liberty Trust		
PHOENIX, Ariz., 316 Security		Locust 0880
PITTSBURGH, Pa., 620 New Federal		3-4870
PORTLAND, Ore., 411 U.S. Ct. House		Grant 0800
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,		Atwater 6171
301 Continental Bank		
SAN ANTONIO, Texas,		Wasatch 1797
1216 Smith-Young Tower		
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., 405 P.O.		Fannin 8052
ST. LOUIS, Missouri, 423 U.S. Court House		Hemlock 4400**
& Custom House		
ST. PAUL, Minnesota		Garfield 0360*
404 New York		
TRENTON, N.J., 424 Federal		Garfield 7509
WASHINGTON, D.C., 4244 Justice		3-0881
*After 5:00 P.M., on Saturday afternoons and		National 5303
holidays - Garfield 2120.		
**After 6:00 P.M., on Sundays and holidays -		
Hemlock 4420.		

IDENTIFICATION
ORDER NO. 1390

June 17, 1936.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

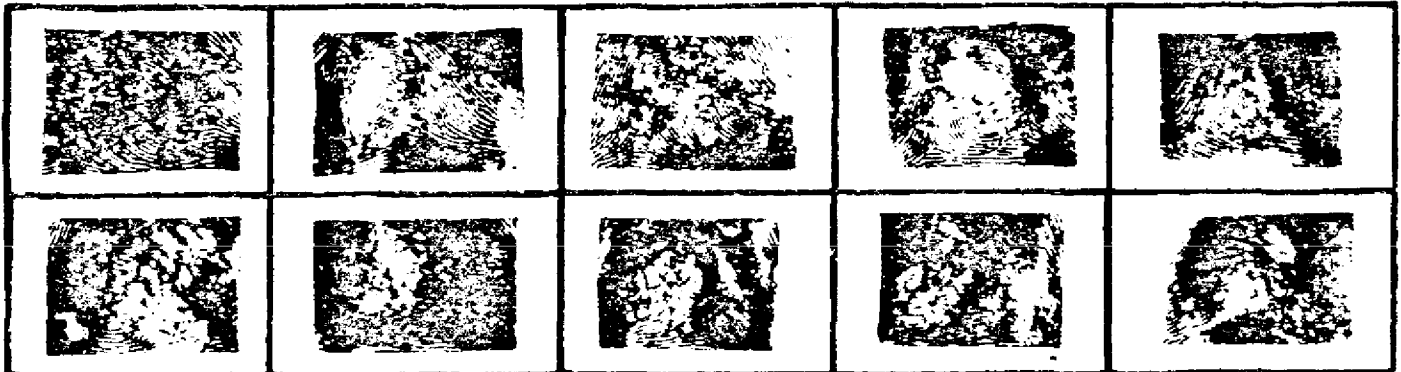
Fingerprint Classification

7 9 R IO
21 U 00 14

WANTED

ANTOINE ZIRANO, with aliases: ANTOINE JOSEPH ZIRANO, ANTONY ZIRANO, ANTHONY ZIRANO, ANTHONY DURANTE, TONY DURAND, TONY DUMAS, JOSEPH DUMAS, ANTOINE DUMAS.

KIDNAPING



DESCRIPTION

Age, 33 years (born January 17, 1903, at Ajaccio, Corsica, France); height, 5' 6" or 7"; weight, about 150 pounds; Build, medium; hair, black; eyes, black; Complexion, medium; Appearance, Italian, pointed face; Language, speaks Italian and French fluently.

RELATIVES

Wife, Zirano, wife, and a year old daughter, Anne Pesch, Ajaccio, Corsica, France.

Photograph taken about 1934



CRIMINAL RECORD

- *As Antony Zirano, recorded at Marseille, France, July 2, 1920 for carrying a weapon.
- *As Antoine Joseph Zirano, Marseille, France, July 30, 1920; charge, theft, disposition unknown.
- *As Antoine Zirano, No. 4531, arrested Philadelphia Police Department, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1932; charge, 1st disorderly person; discharged.

Antoine Zirano

An indictment in seven counts was returned by a Federal Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York at New York City charging Antoine Zirano, and others, with conspiracy to kidnap and hold for ransom and transport in interstate commerce Guillaume Yves Kozen, in violation of the Federal Kidnaping Act.

Law enforcement agencies kindly transmit any additional information or criminal record to the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice.

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*Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints.

(over)

Issued by: J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR.

Special Agent in Charge,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,

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BIRMINGHAM, Alabama	320 Federal	7-1755
BOSTON, Massachusetts	1002	
Post Office & Court House		Liberty 7634
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BUTTE, Montana	302 Federal	2-4734
CHARLOTTE, N. C.	234 Federal	3-4127
CHICAGO, Ill.	1909 Bankers'	Randolph 6226
CINCINNATI, Ohio	426 U. S.	
Custom House & P. O.		Main 6762
CLEVELAND, Ohio	1448 Standard	Prospect 2456
DALLAS, Texas	420 Post Office	2-3866
DENVER, Colo.	722 Midland Savings	Main 6241
DETROIT, Mich.	911 Federal	Cadilla 2835
EL PASO, Texas	402 U. S. Court House	Main 501
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.	506	
Fletcher Trust		Riley 5416
JACKSONVILLE, Florida	412 U. S.	
Court House & P. O.		5-8209
KANSAS CITY, Mo.	1616 Fed. Res. Bk.	Victor 3113
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.	500 Hector Office	6734
LOS ANGELES, Calif.	617 Fed.	Mutual 2201
LOUISVILLE, Ky.	709 Starks	Jackson 5139
MILWAUKEE, Wis.	1021 Bankers'	Daly 3431
NASHVILLE, Tenn.	508 Medical Arts	6-6771
NEW ORLEANS, La.	524 P. O.	Raymond 1965
NEW YORK, N. Y.	607 U. S. Ct.	
Houses, Foley Square		Reaton 2-3520
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.	224 Federal	2-8186
OMAHA, Nebr.	629 1st Nat'l Bk.	Atlantic 8644
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania		
1300 Liberty Trust		Locust 0880
PHOENIX, Ariz.	316 Security	3-4870
PITTSBURGH, Pa.	620 New Federal	Grant 0800
PORTLAND, Ore.	411 U.S.Ct. House	Atwater 6171
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah		
501 Continental Bank		Wasatch 1797
SAN ANTONIO, Texas		
1216 Smith-Young Tower		Famlin 6052
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.	405 P.O.	Hemlock 1461**
ST. LOUIS, Missouri	423 U.S. Court House	
& Custom House		Garfield 0360*
ST. PAUL, Minnesota		
232 Uptown Sta. & Fed. Cts.		Garfield 7509
TRENTON, N. J.	827 Broad St. Nat'l Bk.	3-0881
WASHINGTON, D. C.	5252 Justice	National 5303

*After 5:00 P.M., on Saturday afternoons and holidays - Garfield 2120.

**After 6:00 P.M., on Sundays and holidays Hemlock 4420.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Official Business

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JWV:JW

January 19, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR THE IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

Transmitted herewith are copies of the following Identification orders to be translated into Spanish for distribution to foreign countries and to be published in the periodical, "International Public Safety":

Identification Order #1416 - Herle Vanlenbush

Identification Order #1410 - Charles Monazyn

Identification Order #1407 - Hiko Norcia.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

RECORDED
&

INDEXED

Enclosure #1020956

94-1-2061-36

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JAN 21 1937 A.M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

JAN 19 1937

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

**IDENTIFICATION
ORDER NO. 1416**

October 21, 1936.

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

WASHINGTON, D. C.

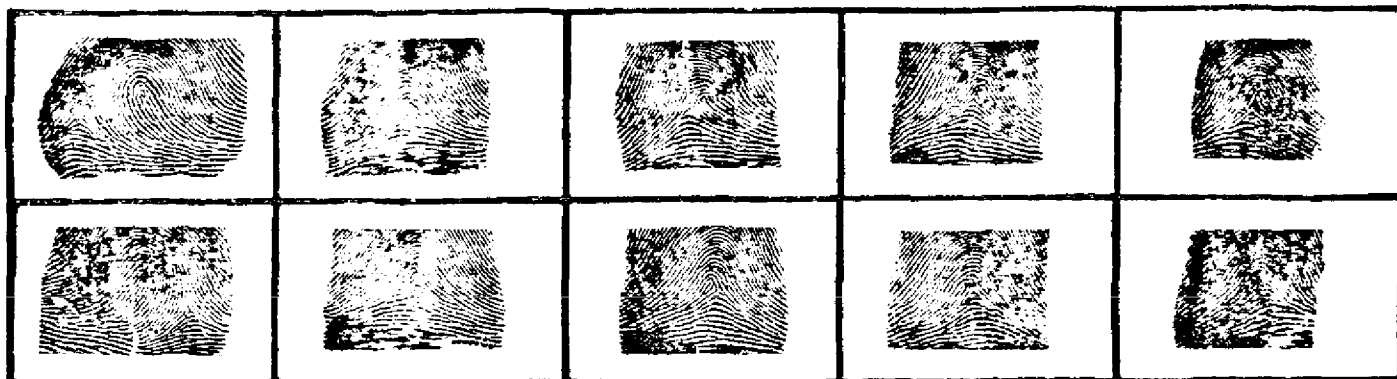
Fingerprint Classification

16 M 1 U 3 REF: T
M 1 Tt 2 T

WANTED

MERLE VANDENBUSH, with aliases: MURILE VANDEN BUSCH, MURILE VANDERBUSCH, MURIEL PETER VANDEN BUSCH, MERYLE VANDEN BUSCH, PETER VANDEN, MERLE BUSH, WALTER KEMP, MERILE VANDENBUSCH, MEARLE VANDERBUSCH, MURILE PETER VANDEN BUSCH, MURILE VANDENBUSCH, MURILE VANDERBUSH, MURIEL VANDEN BUSCH, MERLE VANDEN BUSCH

BANK ROBBERY



DESCRIPTION

Photograph taken June 4, 1931.

Age, 26 years (born Green Bay, Wisconsin, June 11, 1907); Height, 5' 4"; Weight, 140 pounds; Build, medium; Hair, light red; Eyes, gray; Complexion, fair; Occupation, painter; Nationality, German-American; Marks and Scars: Tattoos, oblique scar below elbow (front), red and blue cross (another) lower arm (outer); vertical scar left phalanx middle finger (front); oblique scar phalanx index finger (outer); small red circle above temple; face, back of neck freckled, red, blue and green; bust of cougird at forehead lower arm (front); oblique scar above root of nose; irregular purple birthmark back of neck.

RELATIVES

Aston Vandebush, father,
Fox Vandebush, brother,
Dorale Vandebush, brother,
Lettie Vandebush, sister,
1118 Cedar Street, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Ferry Vandebush, brother,
520 Kinzie Avenue, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Margaret Vandebush, sister,
c/o Ed Vandebush, Oconto, Wisconsin.



ARREST NUMBERS

#7724 Boys Industrial School, Waukesha, Wisconsin.
#17343 Police Department, Toledo, Ohio.
#6009 State Reformatory, Green Bay, Wisconsin.
#1053 Police Department, Green Bay, Wisconsin.
#43879 State Penitentiary, Columbus, Ohio.

Murile Vandebush

A complaint was filed before the United States Commissioner at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, August 27, 1936, charging Merle Vandebush, and another, with the Seymour State Bank, Seymour, Wisconsin, on August 26, 1936, in violation of the National Bank Robbery Act. Law enforcement agencies kindly transmit any additional information or criminal record to the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

If apprehended, please notify the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation listed on the back hereof which is nearest your city.

(over)

Issued by: JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR.

Special Agent in Charge,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice, Tel. No.
Located at: Building

ABERDEN, S. Dak., 610 Alonzo Ward Hotel	4652
ATLANTA, Georgia, 501 Healey	Walnut 3698
BIRMINGHAM, Alabama, 320 Federal	7-1755
BOSTON, Massachusetts, 10 Post	
Office Square, Room 950	Liberty 8470
BUFFALO, N. Y., 612 Marine Trust	Cleveland 2030
BUTTE, Montana, 302 Federal	2-4734
CHARLOTTE, N. C., 234 Federal	3-4127
CHICAGO, Ill., 1900 Bankers'	Randolph 6226
CINCINNATI, Ohio, 1130 Enquirer	Cherry 7127
CLEVELAND, Ohio, 1448 Standard	Prospect 2456
DALLAS, Texas, 1206 Tower Petroleum	2-3866
DENVER, Colo., 722 Midland Savings	Main 6241
DETROIT, Mich., 911 Federal	Cadillac 2835
EL PASO, Texas, 202 U. S. Court House	Main 501
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., 506 Fletcher Trust	Riley 5416
JACKSONVILLE, Florida, 412 U. S.	
Court House & P. O.	5-8209
KANSAS CITY, Mo., 1616 Fed. Res. Bk.	Victor 3113
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 500 Rector	6734
LOS ANGELES, Calif.,	
903 Pacific Commerce	Mutual 2201
LOUISVILLE, Ky., 775 Starks	Jackson 5139
MILWAUKEE, Wisc., 1021 Bankers'	Daly 3431
NASHVILLE, Tenn., 508 Medical Arts	6-6771
NEW ORLEANS, La.,	
1308 Masonic Temple	Raymond 1965
NEW YORK, N. Y., 607 U. S. Court	
House, Foley Square	Rector 2-3520
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., 224 Federal	2-8186
OMAHA, Nebr., 629 1st Nat'l Bank	Atlantic 8644
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania,	
1300 Liberty Trust	Locust 0880
PHOENIX, Ariz., 316 Security	3-4870
PITTSBURGH, Pa., 620 New Federal	Grant 0800
PORTLAND, Ore., 411 U. S. Ct. House	Atwater 6171
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,	
301 Continental Bank	Wasatch 1797
SAN ANTONIO, Texas,	
1216 Smith-Young Tower	Fannin 8052
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Suite 1105,	
Mills Tower	Exbrook 2679
ST. LOUIS, Missouri, 423 U. S. Court House	
& Custom House	Garfield 0360*
ST. PAUL, Minnesota,	
404 New York	Garfield 7509
TRENTON, N. J., 424 Federal	3-0891
WASHINGTON, D. C., 4244 Justice	National 5303

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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**IDENTIFICATION
ORDER NO. 1410**

August 15, 1936.

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Fingerprint Classification

17 32 W IO

16 W OI

WANTED

**CHARLES MONAZYM, with aliases:
CHARLIE MONAZYM, CHARLES MONAZYN.**

BANK ROBBERY



DESCRIPTION

Photograph taken August, 1932.

CRIMINAL RECORD

Color, white; Age, 24 years (born January 20, 1912, Pottsville, Pennsylvania); height, 5' 0"; weight, 128 pounds; Build, medium slender; Hair, black; Eyes, brown; Complexion, dark; Nationality, American - Syrian descent.

RELATIVES

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Monazym, parents,
1240 Canton Street,
Detroit, Michigan.

John Monazym, brother,
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

Leo Monazym, brother,
Inmate U. S. Detention Farm,
Milan, Michigan.



Charles Monazym

As Charles Monazym, #34001, received State Prison, Jefferson City, Missouri, October 24, 1928, from Boone County, crime, grand larceny; sentence, 2 years; served 10 months - discharged.
*As Charles Monazym, #39344, arrested Police Department, Detroit, Michigan, June 24, 1930, charge, speeding; sentence \$5.00 fine or 2 days.
*As Charles Monazym, #39344, arrested Police Department, Detroit, Michigan, August 21, 1930; charge, investigation of breaking and entering; discharged.
*As Charles Monazym, #39344, arrested Police Department, Detroit, Michigan, August 25, 1930, charge, investigation of racketeer; discharged.
As Charles Monazym, #39344, arrested Police Department, Detroit, Michigan, August 29, 1930, charge, robbery armed; dismissed November 5, 1930.
*As Charles Monazym, #39344, arrested Police Department, Detroit, Michigan, October 12, 1930; charge, investigation of racketeer; discharged.
*As Charles Monazym, #39344, arrested Police Department, Detroit, Michigan, March 9, 1931; charge, investigation of gambling place; discharged.

*As Charles Monazym, #39344, arrested Police Department, Detroit, Michigan, July 24, 1931; charge, investigation - pickup; discharged.
*As Charles Monazym, #39344, arrested Police Department, Detroit, Michigan, October 20, 1931; charge, investigation - pickup; discharged.
*As Charles Monazym, #39344, arrested Police Department, Detroit, Michigan, March 5, 1932; charge, investigation of breaking and entering; discharged.
*As Charles Monazym, #39344, arrested Police Department, Detroit, Michigan, May 25, 1932; charge, robbery - armed; discharged and re-registered.
*As Charles Monazym, #39344, arrested Police Department, Detroit, Michigan, May 27, 1932; charge, robbery from the person; sentence 31 to 10 years State Prison.
As Charles Monazym, #32333, received State Prison, Jackson, Michigan, August 5, 1932; crime, larceny from the person; sentence, 31 to 10 years; escaped from probation gang December 24, 1934.

An indictment was returned by a Federal Grand Jury at Detroit, Michigan, June 30, 1936, charging Charles Monazym, and others, with robbery of The Detroit Bank, Oakland and Woodland Branch, Detroit, Michigan, of \$44,740.00 on or about May 1, 1935, in violation of the Federal Bank Robbery Act. Law enforcement agencies kindly furnish any additional information or criminal record to the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

If apprehended, please notify the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation listed on the back hereof which is nearest your city.

*Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints.

(over)

Issued by: JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR.

Special Agent in Charge.
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice.

Located at: Building Tel. No.

ABERDEEN, S. Dak., 610 Alonzo Ward Hotel 4652
ATLANTA, Georgia, 501 Healey Walnut 3698
BIRMINGHAM, Alabama, 320 Federal 7-1755
BOSTON, Massachusetts, 10 Post
Office Square, Room 950 Liberty 8470
BUFFALO, N. Y., 612 Marine Trust Cleveland 2030
BUTTE, Montana, 302 Federal 2-4734
CHARLOTTE, N. C., 234 Federal 3-4127
CHICAGO, Ill., 1900 Bankers' Randolph 6226
CINCINNATI, Ohio, 1130 Enquirer Cherry 7127
CLEVELAND, Ohio, 1448 Standard Prospect 2456
DALLAS, Texas, 1206 Tower Petroleum 2-3866
DENVER, Colo., 722 Midland Savings Main 6241
DETROIT, Mich., 911 Federal Cadillac 2835
EL PASO, Texas, 202 U. S. Court House Main 501
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.,
506 Fletcher Trust Riley 5416
JACKSONVILLE, Florida, 412 U. S.
Court House & P. O. 5-8209
KANSAS CITY, Mo., 1616 Fed. Res. Bk. Victor 3113
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 500 Rector 6734
LOS ANGELES, Calif., 617 Federal Mutual 2201
LOUISVILLE, Ky., 775 Starks Jackson 5139
MILWAUKEE, Wisc., 1021 Bankers' Daly 3431
NASHVILLE, Tenn., 508 Medical Arts 6-6771
NEW ORLEANS, La.,
1308 Masonic Temple Raymond 1965
NEW YORK, N. Y., 607 U. S. Court
House, Foley Square Rector 2-3520
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., 224 Federal 2-8186
OMAHA, Nebr., 629 1st Nat'l Bank Atlantic 8644
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania,
1300 Liberty Trust Locust 0880
PHOENIX, Ariz., 316 Security 3-4870
PITTSBURGH, Pa., 620 New Federal Grant 0800
PORTLAND, Ore., 411 U.S. Ct. House Atwater 6171
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,
301 Continental Bank Wasatch 1797
SAN ANTONIO, Texas,
1216 Smith-Young Tower Fannin 8052
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., 405 P. O. Hemlock 4400**
ST. LOUIS, Missouri, 423 U.S. Court House
& Custom House Garfield 0360*
ST. PAUL, Minnesota,
404 New York Garfield 7509
TRENTON, N.J., 424 Federal 3-0881
WASHINGTON, D. C., 4244 Justice National 5303
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Hemlock 4420.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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**IDENTIFICATION
ORDER NO. 1407**

July 30, 1936.

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

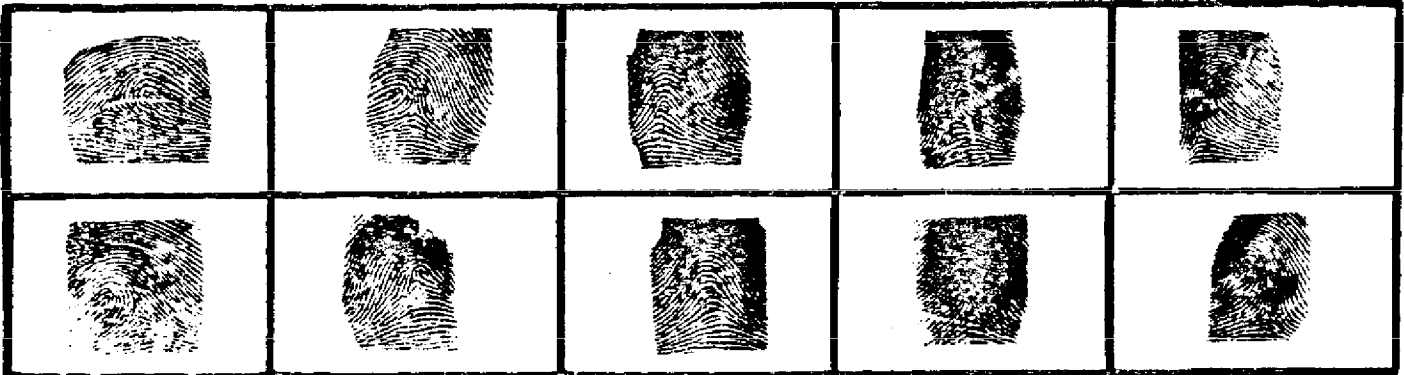
Fingerprint Classification

9 S 1 Rt 9 Ra
S 1 Ra 11 Ref: Ra

WANTED

**MIKE NORCIA, with aliases: MICHAEL
NORCIA, MIKE NORCIS, JAMES MILONE**

NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT



DESCRIPTION

Age, 35 years (born December 12, 1901 in St. Joseph lato, Italy); Height, 5' 8 1/2"; Weight, 140 pounds; Build, medium; Hair, black mixed with gray; Complexion, dark; Eyes, brown; Marital Status, married; Occupation, salesman; Nationality, Italian; Peculiarities, thick lips.

RELATIVES

Rose Norcia, wife, address unknown.
Louie and Nettie Norcia, children, (twins), age in 1936, 4 years, address unknown.
Prudence, child, age in 1936, 7 years, address unknown.
Mrs. Vito Schero, sister, 236 East 10th Street, New York, New York.
Mrs. Anthony Sunsetto, alias Sunseri, sister, 236 East 10th Street, New York, New York.

Photograph taken April 24, 1933.



CRIMINAL RECORD

*As James Milone, No. 1348, arrested Police Department, New Britain, Connecticut, January 24, 1933; charge, defective brakes and passing stop sign; fined \$5.00 and costs on first charge, suspended on second charge.
As Michael Norcia, No. 1348, arrested Police Department, New Britain, Connecticut, April 24, 1933; charge, breach of peace and no operator's license; non-prosecuted April 26, 1933; turned over to United States Marshal, New Haven, Connecticut, April 26, 1933 as member of auto theft ring of New Jersey; turned over to United States Marshal, Trenton, New Jersey, April 28, 1933; released on \$5,000.00 bail May 1, 1933 by United States Commissioner, Trenton, New Jersey, and failed to appear for trial.

Mike Norcia

Indictment was returned January 5, 1932, in sixteen counts by a Federal Grand Jury at Trenton, New Jersey, charging Mike Norcia with violating the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. Count #4 alleges that on or about June 16, 1930, Mike Norcia and others, sold a Packard coupe, Motor No. 181363, which had been stolen in Brooklyn, New York, and transported to East Orange, New Jersey, Mike Norcia knowing the car to have been stolen.

Law enforcement agencies kindly transmit any additional information to the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice.

If apprehended please notify the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation listed on the back hereof which is nearest your city.

*Represents notation unsupported by fingerprints.

(over)

Issued by: JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR.

Special Agent in Charge,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice.

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BOSTON, Massachusetts	10 Post	
	Office Square, Room 950	Liberty 8470
BUFFALO, N. Y.	612 Marine Trust	Cleveland 2030
BUTTE, Montana	302 Federal	2-4734
CHARLOTTE, N. C.	234 Federal	3-4127
CHICAGO, Ill.	1900 Bankers'	Randolph 6226
CINCINNATI, Ohio	1130 Enquirer	Cherry 7127
CLEVELAND, Ohio	1448 Standard	Prospect 2456
DALLAS, Texas	1206 Tower Petroleum	2-3866
DENVER, Colo.	722 Midland Savings	Main 6241
DETROIT, Mich.	911 Federal	Cadillac 2835
EL PASO, Texas	202 U. S. Court House	Main 501
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.		
	506 Fletcher Trust	Riley 5410
JACKSONVILLE, Florida	412 U. S.	
	Court House & P. O.	5-8209
KANSAS CITY, Mo.	1616 Fed. Res. Bk.	Victor 3113
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.	500 Rector Office	6734
LOS ANGELES, Calif.	617 Federal	Mutual 2201
LOUISVILLE, Ky.	775 Starks	Jackson 5139
MILWAUKEE, Wisc.	1021 Bankers'	Daly 3431
NASHVILLE, Tenn.	508 Medical Arts	6-6771
NEW ORLEANS, La.		
	1308 Masonic Temple	Raymond 1965
NEW YORK, N. Y.	607 U. S. Ct.	
	House, Foley Square	Rector 2-3520
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.	224 Federal	2-8186
OMAHA, Nebr.	629 1st Nat'l Bk.	Atlantic 8644
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania		
	1300 Liberty Trust	Locust 0880
PHOENIX, Ariz.	316 Security	3-4870
PITTSBURGH, Pa.	620 New Federal	Grant 0800
PORTLAND, Ore.	411 U. S. Ct. House	Atwater 6171
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah		
	301 Continental Bank	Wasatch 1797
SAN ANTONIO, Texas		
	1216 Smith-Young Tower	Pannin 8052
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.	405 P. O.	Hemlock 4400**
ST. LOUIS, Missouri	423 U. S. Court House	
	& Custom House	Garfield 0360*
ST. PAUL, Minnesota		
	404 New York	Garfield 7509
TRENTON, N. J.	424 Federal	3-0881
WASHINGTON, D. C.	4244 Justice	National 5303

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING UNION
Technical Commission and Control
Center

Document No. 366 ter
Brussels

Brussels, February 8, 1937.
128, Avenue de la Floride

Dear Sir:

I have the honor of sending you herewith amended Document No. 366, which contains the UIR proposals for the Cairo Conference.

This text has been approved by the members of the Bureau and by the members of the Cairo Committee. It was drafted on the basis of instructions from the Council and of recommendations made by the Paris Inter-continental Meeting. Finally, it also takes account of conversations which were had in America with both our associate members there and the Federal Communications Commission, at Washington.

This document will be printed in the book of proposals which is to be prepared by the Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union, at Bern.

Please accept, dear sir,

THE PRESIDENT OF THE TECHNICAL
COMMITTEE
DIRECTOR OF THE CONTROL CENTER
OF THE UIR

(sgd) BRAILLARD

NOT RECORDED

INDEXED

94-1-2061

35

Int.Krim.Pol.1/7/1936.

Vienna, December 10 th 1936.

XIII.Meeting of International
Criminal Police Commission.

Dear Mister Hoover,

I have the honour to inform you that the next meeting of the International Criminal Police Commission will be held in London from 7.to 10.June 1937. I shall not fail to keep you informed of the more important preliminary labours for that conference.

But at this juncture already I beg leave, by order of the President of the International Criminal Commission, Dr. S k u b l Police President of Vienna and Director of Public Security, to ask you that you will obtain your official delegation to the said meeting as the representative of America. In this connexion I beg to state, ^{that} according to information received from Assistant Commissioner Norman Kennedy, the representative in the International Criminal Police Commission of Great Britain, Scotland Yard, London, the British Government will through diplomatic channels approach the American Government, to obtain the delegation to the Conference of an official representative of the United States. We should attach special value to your being designated representative and would welcome it, if that designation would at the same time involve your joining the Inter-

lucky
Mister John Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation, Department of
Justice, Vice-Chairman, Advisory
Committee, I.W.C.
Washington D.C.

94-1-2061-39

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JAN 27 1937 A.M.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

national Criminal Police Commission. For in this way practical cooperation of the American police authorities with the police authorities of the more than 30 States united in the International Criminal Police Commission, would here greatly be promoted.

I must, in particular, lay stress on the fact that thanks to your masterful conduct of the business of the Federal Bureau of Investigation this cooperation has already been effectively strengthened. The informations received from your Bureau have considerably increased our registers of international criminals and that material is of great value in the struggle against international criminals. For obvious reasons it would therefore be most welcome, if you were to be a member of the International Criminal Police Commission as the representative of America, were to attend the London meeting in that capacity, and thus mutual cooperation would become still closer already by the fact that a continuous and personal exchange of views would be possible.

Hoping to receive from you an answer in the affirmative, I remain, with the assurance of my highest consideration,

yours very sincerely,



Wirkl. Hofrat of the Federal Police
Directorate, Vienna,
Secretary General, International
Criminal Police Commission.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUL 30 1934

RECEIVED

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUL 30 1934

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JUL 30 1934

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUL 30 1934

RECEIVED January 21, 1937.

RECORDED
&

INDEXED

94-1-2061-37

Dr. Oskar Dressler,
Secretary Generale,
International Criminal Police
Commission,
Federal Police Office,
Vienna, Austria.

Dear Doctor Dressler:

I have received your letter dated
December 10, 1936, in which you extend an invi-
tation for me to attend the meeting of the
International Criminal Police Commission to be
held in London, England, from June 7 to 10.

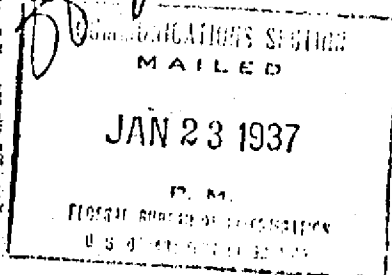
It would be a pleasure for me to at-
tend the meeting and I know that much valuable
information could be obtained from the discussion
of mutual problems. I find, however, that the
pressure of my official duties requires my constant
presence in the United States, so that it will be
impossible for me to attend.

If this Bureau can be of any assistance
to the Members of the Commission at any time I
hope they will feel free to call upon me.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



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

NJLP/AEK

January 5, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JOSEPH

Re: International Criminal Police Commission

Prior to the Great War it was felt that some sort of cooperation between law enforcement agencies of different foreign countries would bring about a repression in the activities of international criminals and with these ends in view various international conferences were held, notably at Buenos Aires in 1905, Madrid in 1909, San Paulo in 1912, and in Washington in 1913.

These conferences aimed at facilitation of international arrest, identification, information, and extradition in the case of criminals acting internationally.

The progress in forming the Commission was slow, but in 1923 the Viennese Police President, Dr. Schober, a former Austrian Chancellor, brought representatives of European police agencies to Vienna, who dealt with the insuring of direct contact between national police authorities, simplification of extradition processes, the introduction of an international police communication code, the repression of the drug traffic, the furtherance of criminalistic studies, and the "International Criminal Police Commission" came into being, with headquarters at Vienna. Ever since the foundation of the Commission it has had its headquarters in Vienna, Austria.

The Commission consists of a President, who is always the President of the Vienna Police, Vice Presidents, permanent reporters, ordinary reporters, ordinary members, and honorary members (individuals with special personal qualifications). The expenses of the Commission, which are stated to be small, are taken care of by contributions from the countries' representatives on the basis of one Swiss Franc (about 25¢) for every 10,000 inhabitants of the country represented.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-1-2061-37

JAN 27 1937

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FILE

Mr. Joseph

- 2 -

1/5/37

Two International Police Congresses were sponsored by the Commission, the first in Berlin in 1926 and the second in Antwerp in 1930. Ten additional meetings have been held, as follows: Vienna, 1924, 1926, 1930; Berlin, 1926; Amsterdam, 1927; Berne, Switzerland, 1928; Antwerp, Belgium, 1930; Paris, 1931; Rome, 1932; Vienna, 1934; Copenhagen, 1935.

A number of prominent criminalistic experts of the member countries participate in the work of the Commission as Extraordinary Members, and these experts are supposed to work with the officers of the International World Police, who have headquarters in New York. The Commission claims to have enjoyed success in the suppression of counterfeiting.

The Commission has stated that many of the countries belonging to the Commission have established offices which are in close relation with the International Central Offices in Vienna at the seat of the Federal Police Directorate of Vienna, which is apparently maintained as a Federal clearing house of criminal data by the Austrian Federal Police. Some of the branches of the Federal Police Directorate include the International Central Office for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currencies, Checques, and Papers of Monetary Value; the Information Service Concerning International Criminals; the Service of International Research; the International Register of Persons Detrimental to Society; the International Bureau for the Transmission of Fingerprints and Photographs of International Criminals; and the International Central Office for the Suppression of Forging Passports. It is claimed that this Central Office is very useful.

The Commission has also stated that the League of Nations is interested in its work, but makes no claim that the International Commission has any connections with the League.

It might be stated in closing that the main forms of international criminality are drug traffic, white slave traffic, falsification of passports, falsification of checques, banknotes, and other documents of monetary value.

A fortnightly magazine concerning the working of the organization, activities of international malefactors, and so on, is issued by the Commission.

The Bureau files reflect that we have received copies of the proceedings of the Commission in recent years.

Respectfully,

H. J. L. Pieper
H. J. L. Pieper

32

94-1-2061-42

RECORDED

April 13, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Reference is made to the letter addressed to you by Honorable Wilbur Carr, Assistant Secretary, Department of State, on April 2, 1937, enclosing a copy of a note dated March 25, 1937, from the Minister of Austria conveying an invitation on behalf of the Federal Police Directorate of Vienna for this Government to participate in the thirteenth meeting of the International Criminal Police Commission to be held in London from June 7 to June 10, 1937.

Please be advised that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been in close touch with this group by correspondence from time to time and many of its members have visited this Bureau. I should very much like to be able to personally attend the London meeting but, unfortunately, cannot do so because of other commitments here. However, I would like to suggest the designation of Assistant Director W. R. Irane Lester of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to attend the meeting. I feel that it will be most helpful from the standpoint of cooperation and future relations with police officials in Europe to form a closer informal contact with the members of the International Criminal Police Commission.

Mr. Lester has had extensive investigative experience in this Bureau. He is presently assigned to the instruction, training, and inspection work of the Bureau. He is a graduate of the University of Mississippi (B.A., M.A., LL.B.) and of Oxford University (Bachelor of Civil Law) which he attended as a Rhodes Scholar. Prior to his appointment as a Special Agent in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he was Professor of Latin at the University of Mississippi and Professor of Law at Memphis, Tennessee, where he engaged in the practice of law for five and one-half years. In view of the fact that Assistant Director Lester has studied in England, I believe he would be exceptionally well qualified to capably represent the Department at the London meeting.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

*original signed
& left with
Mr. Cavanaugh
4/12*

*letter signed by a 4
& mailed on 4-12*

*Recorded
4/12*

EW

CT:ACS

RECORDED 94-1-2061-42

April 13, 1937.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:-

I have your communication dated April 2, 1937 (your symbols - FC 510.5 FLA/20) enclosing a note dated March 25, 1937, from the Minister of Austria extending an invitation on behalf of the Federal Police Directorate of Vienna for the United States Government to participate in the thirteenth meeting of the International Criminal Police Commission, to be held in London from June 7 to June 10, 1937.

I am pleased to advise you of the designation of Assistant Director E. H. Drane Lester of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, to represent this Department at the London meeting.

Sincerely yours,

(signed 4-12)

Attorney General.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

[Handwritten signature]

10



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
PC 510.5 E 1A/30

April 2, 1937

My dear Mr. Attorney General:

I enclose a copy of a note dated March 25, 1937, from the Minister of Austria, conveying an invitation on behalf of the Federal Police Directorate of Vienna for this Government to participate in the thirteenth meeting of the International Criminal Police Commission, which will be held at London from June 7 to June 10, 1937.

I should appreciate receiving your advice as to the desirability of accepting the invitation and, in the event of a favorable reply, suggestions as to suitable persons who would be prepared to represent the United States at the meeting without expense to the Department of State.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

Malvina C. ...

Assistant Secretary.

The Honorable

RECORDED

Hugh S. Cummings

&
INDEXED.

Attorney General.

ENCLOSURE

94-1-2061-42
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 5 1937
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
COLSON
RES. DIV.
FILE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E.A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Pennington ✓
Mr. Quinn ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Winterrowd ✓
Tele. Rm. ✓
Mr. Holloman ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

4-13
4-13
4-13

412

COPY

AUSTRIAN LEGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Austrian Minister presents his compliments to His Excellency, the Secretary of State, and at the instance of the Federal Police Directorate of Vienna has the honor to state that the thirteenth meeting of the International Criminal Police Commission will take place at London, from the 7th to the 10th of June, 1937.

In conformity with instructions received the Austrian Minister has the honor to request His Excellency, the Secretary of State, to kindly have this meeting brought to the attention of the appropriate authorities of the United States Government with the invitation to designate delegates to the forthcoming meeting of said Commission.

The Austrian Minister begs to express in advance his best thanks to His Excellency, the Secretary of State, for his kind intermediary in this matter.

Washington, March 25, 1937.

No. 563/67

94-1-2061-42

Mr. Nathan _____
 Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Baughman _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Dawsey _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Foxworth _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Joseph _____
 Mr. Lester _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Quinn _____
 Mr. Schilder _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Date 4/11/37

Time 12:10 PM

Name Miss McDonald

State Department

Interviewing Official Mr. Lester's office

Summary: Stated that Mr. Lester had been recommended by the Attorney General as this country's delegate to the conference in London of the International Criminal Police Commission and that, in presenting Mr. Lester's name to the President, it was necessary to indicate how his expenses would be borne. I informed her this information could be secured from the Director's office and the call was transferred.

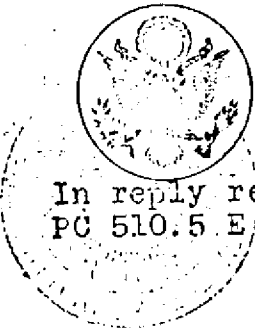
B. Griggs.

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-1-2061-43
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 APR 16 1937
 U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
 TOLSON

Signature.

43



In reply refer to
PC 510.5 E 1 A/31

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

April 14, 1937

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. R. B. Bates _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

My dear Mr. Attorney General:

There is transmitted herewith a copy of a note from the British Ambassador inviting this Government to participate in the Thirteenth Meeting of the International Criminal Police Commission, which is to be held at London from June 7 to June 10, 1937.

A copy of a note from the Minister of Austria conveying a similar invitation on behalf of the Federal Police Directorate of Vienna was sent to you on April 2 with a request for your recommendations concerning participation in the meeting.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

Assistant Secretary.

Enclosure:

From British Embassy,
No. 121, April 9, 1937

The Honorable

Homer S. Cummings,

Attorney General.

100-2661-49
43,337
4-14-37

No. 121

BRITISH EMBASSY,

WASHINGTON, D.C.

April 9th, 1937

Sir,

Under instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs I have the honour to inform you that the Thirteenth Meeting of the International Criminal Police Commission is to be held in London from the 7th June next and that the Governments of those countries which are members of the Commission are being invited to send official representatives. It is expected that the meeting will last three or four days.

Although the United States Government are not formally represented on the Commission both the British Delegate and the members of the Commission generally feel that this need not necessarily debar them from formal participation on this occasion; and indeed they would welcome the co-operation of the American police in the prosecution of their work.

I have therefore been instructed to extend to the United States Government on behalf

of/

The Honourable

Cordell Hull,

Secretary of State of the United States,

Washington, D.C.

94-1-2061-44

of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom
an invitation to appoint a delegate or delegates
to represent them at the forthcoming meeting.
In so doing I have the honour to draw your
attention to the following considerations which
are being brought to the notice of all participants:-

"At previous meetings of the Commission
there has been a tendency to give undue pro-
minence to the social side of these gatherings,
and also for some countries to send to the
conference an unduly large number of delegates.
In order to preserve the practical utility of
the meetings, His Majesty's Government
consider that an effort should be made to
remedy this state of affairs, and that, in
particular, the scale of entertainment of
the delegates should be substantially reduced.
With this object in view, the Secretary of
State for the Home Department is preparing
a programme of entertainment on the present
occasion which represents a very considerable
reduction on that accorded to the delegates
on previous occasions. For the same reason
it is proposed that invitations for the
official dinner which is to be given for
members of the Commission shall be extended

1/1

to not more than two delegates from each country, exclusive of the Vice-President and other officers of the Commission.

While it will no doubt be necessary for the delegates to be accompanied at the meeting by expert advisers, the visitors in the latter category and the wives of the delegates will not be invited to the official dinner or to other formal official functions. It is hoped, however, that it may be possible to include the wives of the delegates in any less formal entertainment which may be arranged.

Further, His Majesty's Government consider that it is inappropriate that uniforms should be worn at a meeting of this character, and it is consequently their desire that uniforms shall not be worn either at the various sessions of the meeting or at the official dinner."

I have further been informed that the President of the International Commission has been notified of the intention of His Majesty's Government to extend the above

invitation/

invitation to the Government of the United States, and I understand that the Secretariat of the Commission in Vienna have been in semi-official communication with Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the matter.

I have the honour to be

with the highest consideration,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble servant,

(SOD) R.C. LINDSAY

ENH:JDLF

May 13, 1937.

RECORDED

94-1-2061-45

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I have your communication of April 26, 1937,
PC 510.5 E 11/ concerning the appointment of Assistant
Director S. H. Irene Lester of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation as a delegate of the United States to the
Thirteenth Meeting of the International Criminal Police
Commission, which is to be held at London, England, from
June 7 to June 10, 1937.

The letter of appointment and certificate of
designation have been delivered to Mr. Lester.

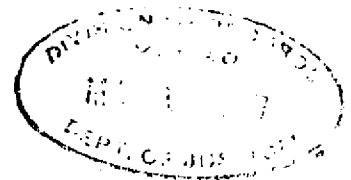
Sincerely yours,

(signed) Robert H. Jackson

Attorney General.

CC-Mr. Lester

Bureau file



Proctor

[Handwritten mark]

[Handwritten mark]

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45

17H:11K

24-1-2061-44

April 26, 1937.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I have your communication of April 16, 1937, (your reference PC 510.5 E 1 A/31) transmitting a copy of a note from the British Ambassador, dated April 9, inviting this Government to participate in the Thirteenth Meeting of the International Criminal Police Commission to be held in London, England, from June 7 to 10, 1937.

As I stated to you in my letter of April 13, 1937, I am glad to designate Assistant Director W. H. Drane Lester of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, to represent this Government at the London meeting.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Holmes Cummings

Attorney General.



944 Bureau

Int.Krim.Pol. 1/7/1937

Vienna, February 18th, 1937.

Meeting of the Commission
in London.

Mr. Hoover	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Mumford	✓
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Lester	✓
Mr. Gandy	✓

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am very sorry to learn from your letter dated January, 21, 1937, you will be unable to attend the meeting of the International Criminal Police Commission to be held in London, from June 7 to 10.

I can understand that your official duties preventing you from going to London are important ones, but we would be happy if you could see any way to trip to Europe and meet us for discussing, during a few days, problems of mutual interest.

With kind regards, I am

sincerely Yours

D. Dressler
D. DRESSLER

Secretary general, I.C.P.C.

Mr. J. Edgar HOOVER,
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation,
United States Department
of Justice, Washington, D.C. -

RECORDED
&
INDEXED.

91-1-2061-41
MAR 11 1937
A. C.

C

O

P

Y

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington

(SEAL)

April 26, 1937

In reply, refer to
PC 510.5 E 1A/

My dear Mr. Attorney General:

With reference to previous correspondence concerning the Thirteenth Meeting of the International Criminal Police Commission, which is to be held at London from June 7 to June 10, 1937, you are informed that the invitations of the British Government and of the Federal Police Directorate of Vienna have been accepted and that the President has approved the appointment of Mr. W. H. Drane Lester, Assistant Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, as a delegate on the part of the United States.

There are enclosed for delivery to Mr. Lester a letter of appointment and certificate of designation.

The American Embassy in London has been requested to apprise the appropriate British authorities of the composition of the American delegation.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

Enclosures:

Letter of appointment and certificate of designation.

/s/ Wilbur J. Carr

The Honorable
Homer S. Cummings,
Attorney General.

Assistant Secretary.

ackd 5-13-37

RECORDED

94-1-2061-115

MAY 15 1937

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

Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Baughman _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Dawsey _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Joseph _____
Mr. Lester _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Quinn _____
Mr. Schilder _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

Date 5/17/37

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Re: International Criminal
Police Commission.

You will recall that Inspector Lester has been instructed to proceed to London to attend the next meeting of the International Criminal Police Commission.

Mr. Lester advised in one of his conversations with me on this subject that the expenses of the Commission are usually taken care of by contribution of the countries represented on the basis of one Swiss franc for every 10,000 inhabitants of the country represented.

Inasmuch as the value of the Swiss franc in current exchange is approximately 25¢, this would mean that the United States would be expected to pay approximately \$3,000. Mr. Lester stated that he had no intention of making any payment whatsoever.

I brought this to your attention last week at which time you advised me to instruct Mr. Lester in this regard. I spoke to him Saturday on this and he stated that he would mention it to the Director when he spoke to him concerning this matter.

Respectfully,

RECORDED

W. R. Glavin.

Signature

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5230 5/24 1937.
Phone 49.

To: Director
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Egan
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Renneberger
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Joseph
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Files Section
Mr. Hince
Miss Phillips
Mr.
Secretary

As per my telephone call to Miss
Shaeffer this morning, the Director
gave Mr. Lester his instructions
re the attached memo concerning the
International Criminal Police

Commission. E. Griggs.
W. H. D. Lester

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

May 25, 1937

Mr. Lester advised his reservation
is Room 484 A on the SS Normandie
leaving England on June 9, 1937

st

*W. J. Lester
London - Eng -
Normandie*

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Baughman	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Dawsey	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Joseph	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

RECORDED

MAY 25 1937

TOLSON

DEPT. OF JUSTICE

clerk

OK

2/2

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

May 24, 1937.

REMINDER:

Mr. Lester would like to see the Director
this morning about his London speech. He is leaving
tomorrow.

cbs.

CONVENTION

Saw him.

RECORDED

14-1-2061-47
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 25 1937
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE
FOY
TRACE
Miss Gandy

Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Baughman	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Dawsey	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Joseph	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	112

2/7 HC

REJ:MWC

June 7, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT M. GATES,
DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

51
I am attaching hereto twelve copies of an address entitled "Modern Trends in Criminology in the United States of America" to be delivered by Major W. H. Drane Lester of this Bureau before the Thirteenth Meeting of the International Criminal Police Commission at London, England, on June 8, 1937, which you may desire to release to the press.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

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

Enclosure 1023714

By Special Messenger

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 7 1937
JUN 7 1937
F. B. I.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED
1746
94-1-2061-44
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 8 1937 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

49

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

Address of

Major W. H. Drane Lester, 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 Investigation, 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 addressing 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 United 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 abbreviation of "Government Men," and since you are law enforcement officials yourselves, you probably would not be surprised at some of the names the criminals 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 Urschel Kidnaping Case. However, the term is much older than that.

94-1-2001-49

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, on 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 84% of our men are lawyers or expert accountants or both, while the remaining 16% 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,

49

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.

49

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 86 extortion cases, in 484 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 95% 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 8 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,

21

foremen, fur workers, heating contractors, laborers, machinists, mechanics, painters, photostat operators, plate cutters, plumbers, printers, stevedores, 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, "Fudd'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 4800 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

49

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 DeAutremont case. The notorious DeAutremont 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 them 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

419

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, 1928, 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

415

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 him 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 88 cities, of over 100,000 population, throughout the United States. We divided those 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 88.5 robberies per 100,000. In the case of petty thefts, those 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 80,358, 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; 1239 for rape; 3538 for robbery; 3012 for assault; 11,599 for burglary; 14,952 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 "detanking" 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 maudlin 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.

4/9

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 expert 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 kidnaper-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 "Jafsie" 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 those 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.

CITY OF NEW YORK
CITY MAGISTRATES' COURTS

ANNA M. KROSS
CITY MAGISTRATE

June 22, 1937

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The New York Times of June 8, 1937, carried a small newspaper reference to the 13th annual conference of the International Police Commission. We were pleased to learn that an official representative of the United States was to attend, Major W. H. Drane Lester, Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice.

We are particularly interested in the outcome of this conference and would like very much to secure a copy of the conference report. Can you suggest how we might be able to secure such information?

With best personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

DMR:OD

David M. Rosser
David M. Rosser, Supervisor for
Judge Anna M. Kross.

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June 30, 1937.

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Mr. David M. Rosser,
Supervisor,
City Magistrates' Courts,
New York, New York.

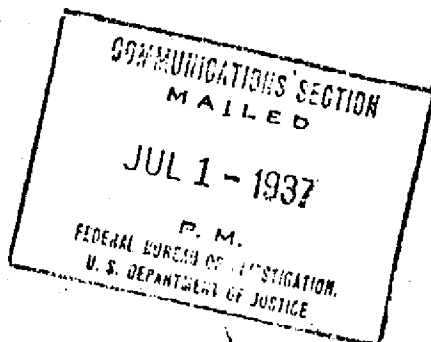
Dear Mr. Rosser:

Upon my return to Washington recently
your letter dated June 22, 1937, in which you
inquire concerning a copy of the conference
report of the International Police Commission,
was brought to my attention.

In view of the fact that much of the
conference was taken up with confidential
matters, this report has not been made avail-
able for general distribution.

Sincerely yours,

CC*Mr. Lester



463,679/8.

24th June, 1937.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

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✓
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I had one or two very interesting talks with Mr. Drane Lester when he was over here for the Meeting of the International Criminal Police Commission and was only sorry that his duties called him back to the United States so soon; there are many questions on which I would have welcomed an opportunity of further discussion.

Mr. Lester showed us when he was here a number of your recent publications; some of these you have already been kind enough to send me but I should be most grateful if you could let me have three or four copies of the pamphlet of the 7th April on the Technical Laboratory of the Bureau and also of the pamphlet on Criminal Investigation and the Functions of the Identification Division.

Yours sincerely,

RECORDED & INDEXED

Mr. Edgar Hoover.

I should also be very interested to have particulars of the Sulzberger case classification system to compare with one which we have devised

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ack. (cc - Mr. Lester)
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July 12, 1937.

A. L. Dixon, Esquire,
Home Office,
Whitehall,
London, S. W. 1, England.

Dear Mr. Dixon:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated June 14, 1937, and in compliance with your request, it gives me pleasure to send you, under separate cover, four copies each of the following publications:

Criminal Investigation and the Functions of the Identification Division

Scientific Methods of Crime Detection in the Judicial Process
Development and Admissibility of Ballistics and Firearms Evidence

The Chemical Development of Latent Fingerprints on Paper
The Technical Laboratory

If you desire additional copies of any of the above, it will be a pleasure to make them available to you.

In addition to the above, and in compliance with the longhand notation on your letter, I have had prepared, for your confidential use and information, a summary showing our method of recording the examinations, analyses, etc., made by our Technical Laboratory. This summary is attached herewith.

I am also sending you a copy of my address, entitled "Adventures in Scientific Law Enforcement," delivered on June 14, 1937, at the Commencement Exercises of Kalamazoo College at Kalamazoo, Michigan, dealing with the development of scientific crime detection methods in this country, in which I thought you might be interested.

cc - Mr. Lester

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION MAILED JUL 14 1937 P. M. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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Permit me to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation to you for the many courtesies which you and your whole staff extended to Assistant Director W. H. Evans Lester of this Bureau upon the occasion of his recent attendance at the Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the International Criminal Police Commission in London.

Mr. Lester joins me in sending kind personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

General Classifications of Laboratory
Work to be Used for Recording,
Assignment, and Statistical Purposes.

1. Examinations of Questioned Documents

In this group will be included all examinations of a documentary nature including handwritings, examinations of paper, restorations of erased or obliterated writings, altered writings, et cetera.

2. Cryptographic Analysis

In this group will be included all matters involving deciphering of unknown codes.

3. Microscopic Analysis

In this group will be included the examination of hairs, fibers, ropes, cords, fabrics, miscellaneous dust debris, et cetera.

4. Chemical

a. Toxicological

b. Bio-Chemical (including blood stains, spermatozoa examinations, et cetera).

c. Chemical Development of Latent Fingerprints.

(In this group will be recorded only that chemical development of latent fingerprints which is not done in connection with a general document examination.

If the document is being subjected to other examinations it will be recorded in the first group and no specific reference made to the chemical development of latent fingerprints.)

d. General Chemical Analyses

5. Firearm Evidence Examinations

6. Patrographic and Geologic Examinations

7. Metallurgical Analyses

8. Bomb Analyses

This group shall include parts of bombs.

9. Footprint Comparisons

This group shall include photographs, drawings, or moulds of footprints.

10. Glass Fracture Examinations

11. Photographic Examinations

In this group will be included those miscellaneous cases in which police authorities furnish photographs of certain subject matters to the Bureau asking for opinions thereon and interpretations thereof.

12. Spectrographic Analysis

13. Tire Tread Comparisons

This group will include both direct comparisons and searches through the tire tread file.

14. Moulage and Plaster Work

This group will include all matters involving the making of moulage in plaster moulds or casts by laboratory technicians either in the laboratory or outside.

15. Lock Examinations

This group will include all requests for assistance in matters concerning locks. However, tool markings on locks and safes in which identification of the tool is sought shall not be included herein but under metallurgical analysis.

16. X-Ray Examinations and Analysis

17. Electrical Studies

In this group will be included any problems requiring the examination or opinion of an electrical engineer.

18. Miscellaneous

In this group shall be included any requests which do not properly fit into the groups listed above. In all miscellaneous items a brief explanation of the nature of the examination must be included.

(Copy of miscellaneous examinations furnished to the Bureau for the purpose of covering with a certificate of examination)

Wm. C. Clegg

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

WHDL:BG

July 7, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Special report by Monsieur F. E. Louwage,
13th Meeting, International Criminal
Police Commission.

There is attached a copy of a report entitled "The Exchange of International Information concerning Criminal History of Convicted Persons," (my free translation), which is written entirely in French.

This report was prepared by Monsieur F. E. Louwage, Le Commissaire en Chef aux Delegations Judiciaires, Bruxelles, Belgium, and I told him I would call it to your attention.

In view of the fact that he is apparently such a good friend and admirer of you and the Bureau, I suggest that you have a translation made of the attached report, and after it has been read, that you send to Monsieur Louwage a short letter of thanks for his courtesies to me as a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at the 13th Meeting of the International Criminal Police Commission, and compliment him upon the attached report.

Respectfully,

W. H. D. Lester

W. H. D. Lester. B.S.

RECORDED

INDEXED

ENCLOSURE
Inclosure.

*Translation
7/14/37*

Letter Louwage 7/24/37

TOLESON

AT. OLS

REC. DIV. 6/27/37

LABORATORY

IDENT. DIV.

30X

JHM:JDMF

July 23, 1937.

RECORDED

94-1-2061-52X

Honorable F. E. Louwage,
Le Commissaire en Chef aux
Delegations Judiciaires,
Bruxelles, Belgium.

Dear Commissioner Louwage:

I have been informed by Assistant Director
W. H. Drane Lester of this Bureau of his visit with
you at the recent International Criminal Police
Commission Meeting held in London, England, and he has
advised me of the many courtesies extended to him.

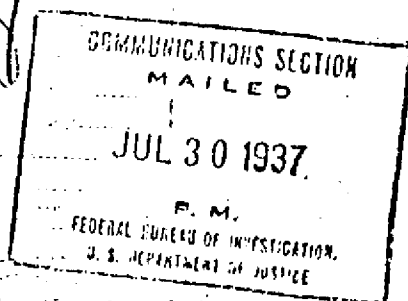
I deeply appreciate your kindness to Mr. Lester
and feel I should be remiss if I failed to advise you of
my gratitude. Mr. Lester also supplied me with a copy of
your report, "The International Exchange of Information
Pertaining to the Prior Records of Accused Persons." I
enjoyed reading your discussion of this subject.

Please be assured that it is our desire to
cooperate in all matters of mutual interest.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

CC-Mr. Lester



my K

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5230 7/22 1937.
Phone 49.

To: Director
Mr. Nathan
XXXX Mr. Tolson
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Egan
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Renneberger
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Joseph
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Files Section
Mr. Hince
Miss Phillips
Mr. _____
Secretary

Do you wish someone else to prepare
the suggested letter to Monsieur
Louwage or should Mr. Lester do this
when he returns to Washington sometime
after the middle of August?

B GRIGGS

W. H. D. Lester

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

WHDL:EG

June 29, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Your attendance at the next Conference of the
International Criminal Police Commission to
be held at Bucharest, Roumania.

As indicated to you during my conference with you immediately
after my return from England, I believe it highly desirable for you personally
to attend the next conference of the International Criminal Police Commission
to be held at Bucharest, Roumania.

The Chief of Police of Roumania is a great admirer of you and
the Bureau and would be delighted to have you as his guest. Practically
all of the delegates to the 13th Conference at London specifically requested
me to extend you their individual invitations to attend the next conference
of the Commission.

The exact date of this meeting has not yet been definitely set,
but it might be possible to have it set late enough in the Fall so as not
to interfere with any plans that you might have for June of the year 1938.

It should be borne in mind that one of the set rules of the
Commission is that any matter to be discussed must be presented to the
proper officials of the Commission at least three months prior to the meeting
at which the matter is to come up. Therefore, you should notify the proper
officials of the Commission within ample time that you would like the
privilege of addressing the Commission. In this connection, it would be my
idea that your address should be of a scientific nature.

My specific recommendations as to the desirability of joining the
Commission permanently are being made the subject of a separate memorandum.

Respectfully,

W. H. D. Lester

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

JUL 1 1937

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

62-12188-1294

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

WHDL:BG

June 30, 1937.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Actual sessions, discussions and activities
of Thirteenth Meeting, International Criminal
Police Commission.

I am setting out in detail the above mentioned data in the exact order in which they occurred, with my confidential comments, ideas and suggestions in regard thereto.

A report for the State Department, as requested by it, is being prepared but does not include much of the data set out below.

Copies of the program of the meeting of the Commission, of the entertainment afforded and of the resolutions and reports considered are attached hereto and will be commented on in detail hereinafter. Several copies of the list of delegates and the countries they represent are also attached hereto. You will observe that there were in attendance at the meeting forty-eight delegates representing thirty-one countries.

My contacts and work prior to the opening of the Commission conference will be made the subjects of several appropriate memoranda.

94-1-2061-53X

53X

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

WHDL:BG

June 29, 1937.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: United States permanently joining the
International Criminal Police Commission.

Confirming my oral discussion with you relative to the above styled matter, I am of the opinion that the United States should become permanently connected with the International Criminal Police Commission.

While I do not think that we could derive so much practical benefit from the Commission, I am strongly of the opinion that the contacts with outstanding law enforcement officials throughout the world would prove stimulating and helpful to any of our representatives who attended the annual conferences of the Commission and I feel also that our delegate could invariably learn of some new scientific development or method which would prove both interesting and helpful to the Bureau and to law enforcement officials generally throughout the United States.

As indicated to you, I believe that the Federal Bureau of Investigation, if the United States enters the Commission permanently, should control the appointment of the official United States delegate designated to attend the annual conferences of the Commission.

The first consideration is that of expense and, as I told you personally, the officials of the Commission assured me that no charge of any kind would be assessed to the United States as a result of my official attendance at the past conference and that no country would ever be called upon to pay more than seven thousand Swiss Marks per year, regardless of the population of that particular country.

RECORDED & INDEXED

As indicated to you, I pointed out to the officials of the Commission that the United States obviously could not receive as much practical benefit from the activities of the Commission as the smaller European countries closer to the scene of the activities of the Commission would receive; especially in view of the fact that most of the Commission's work emanates from Vienna.

Handwritten: I think we should ask as a part of our appropriation the necessary sum for membership in it unless our funds now permit. - 24.

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01 01
Memo. for Director.

-2-

6-29-37.

I am definitely of the opinion that the officials of the Commission would accept any contribution which you suggested that the United States should make annually to assist in bearing the expenses of the Commission, and this matter should be threshed out with the officials of the Commission before the United States accepts permanent membership in the Commission.

As indicated to you also, the officials of the Commission are willing to have an American branch of the Commission, composed of the United States, Canada, Mexico, and of the South and Central American countries, which would hold its annual conference in the United States or on the North American Continent as distinguished from the European conferences held annually in different countries throughout Europe. This matter could be amicably worked out and should prove beneficial to North, South and Central America.

The greatest draw-back to membership in the Commission is the fact that the Austrians dominate the entire Commission, probably due to the fact that an Austrian police official originally conceived the idea of creating the Commission. You will recollect in this connection that the Permanent President who is the present Secretary of State of Austria, Dr. Michael Skubl; the present Permanent Secretary, Dr. Oskar Dressler; and one of the present Permanent Reporters, Dr. Bruno Schulte, all are from Vienna.

I noted in this connection that the French, Italian and Belgian delegates also seemed to be outstanding and very successful in getting through matters in which they were particularly interested.

Sir Norman
Mendal, Assistant Commissioner of Scotland Yard and the present English representative on the Commission was successful in being elected First Vice President of the Commission.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] I should also point out that they were extremely courteous to me as a representative of the United States.

34

Memo. for Director.

-3-

6-29-37.

You will note that, in my report to the State Department, I suggested permanent membership in the Commission and suggested further that the Attorney General of the United States should appoint the delegates to attend each annual conference.

While matters of interest to the State Department, Treasury Department generally, Narcotic Bureau, Secret Service and other Federal law enforcement agencies are considered in great detail at the Commission's conferences, the bulk of the matters discussed are of particular interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and as stated above, I believe that the Bureau should control absolutely the membership in the Commission and the appointment of official United States representatives to attend the annual conferences of the Commission, our delegate, upon his return, making available to the various other Federal investigative agencies the data concerning those matters discussed by the Commission in which these other Federal agencies might be interested.

This matter should be given fairly prompt attention and I shall be glad to consult with the Bureau official designated to handle it, but I do not think I should be designated to handle this correspondence in view of the fact that I am out of the city considerably and matters arising in connection therewith should, as a rule, be handled ~~more~~ expeditiously.

Respectfully,

J. S. H. D. Lester
H. D. Lester

54

CT:ACS

July 13, 1937.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-1-2061-54

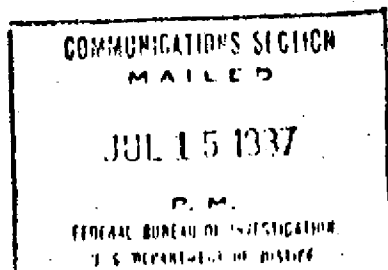
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

As you know, a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation recently attended a meeting of the International Criminal Police Commission in London, England. During the course of the meeting, this Bureau was invited to become a permanent member of the Commission.

I feel it is desirable to accept this invitation since contacts with outstanding law-enforcement officials throughout the world through the medium of membership in the Commission would prove helpful to us in our work. An assessment for membership in the Commission is made which I am advised will not exceed \$1,500. It is my understanding that the present appropriation of the Bureau is not available for use in payment of such membership and, accordingly, I wanted to submit this matter to you so that if you approved of such action, appropriate phraseology might be included in the appropriation estimate for the fiscal year 1939, which will permit the Bureau to accept the membership in question.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



JED:TD

July 22, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR THE IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

Transmitted herewith are copies of the following Identification Orders for distribution to foreign countries and to be published in the periodical "International Public Safety."

Identification Order #1283-A
Manuel Fernandes

Identification Order #1212
Clarence Vernon Stevens

97704

Identification Order #1394
Gus Bill Lee

Identification Order #1418
Clarence Leo Shaffer, Jr.

Identification Order #1419
Alfred Brady

Identification Order #1420
James Dalhove

Identification Order #1428
Sebastian G. Tarantino

RECORDED

Identification Order #1441
Anthony Peracchini

INDEXED

Identification Order #1442
Clair Ralph Gibson

Identification Order #1443
James Sweeney

It is not necessary that all of these Identification Orders be transmitted at the same time, but may be sent out on different dates.

Very truly yours,

Inclosure #A-16719

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

55

JH:JDIF

July 23, 1937.

Mr. W. H. Brane Lester,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
300 Joseph Vance Building,
Seattle, Washington.

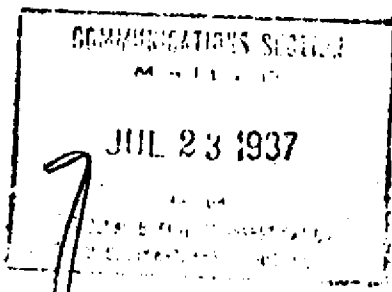
Dear Mr. Lester:

You are requested to prepare an article
suitable for publication in the FBI Law Enforce-
ment Bulletin concerning an interesting subject
discussed at the Thirteenth Meeting of the Inter-
national Criminal Police Commission at London,
England, submitting the same not later than
August 10, 1937.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

CC-Mr. Lester
AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY



94-1-2061-56

JUL 23 1937

WV

94-1-2061-56

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REPORT ON
THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION
prepared by
MAJOR W. H. DRANE LESTER, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

- I. NAME OF CONFERENCE OR CONGRESS - Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the International Criminal Police Commission.
- A. Place held: Civil Service Commission, 6, Burlington Gardens, W. 1, London, England.
- B. Opening date: June 7, 1937, 10:30 A.M.
- C. Closing date: June 11, 1937, 5:00 P.M.
- II. AGENDA
- A. Copy of program attached hereto.
- B. Action on resolutions and matters discussed.
- III. REPRESENTATION
- A. List of countries represented by official delegates: The following is a copy of the list, attached, which shows the countries represented together with the names of the delegates:

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

LONDON, 7th to 11th JUNE 1937

<u>Egypt</u>	- Monsieur Abdel Rahman HAKKI BEY. Conseiller de l'Ambassade Royale d'Egypt. Londres.
<u>Albanie</u>	- Lervish Duma. Secrétaire de la Légation d'Albanie. Londres.
<u>Belgien</u>	- F. E. Louwage. Commissaire General aux Delegations Judiciaires, Rapporteur permanent de la I.C.P.C.

- Bulgarien - Yanaki KISSOFF, Chef der Kriminalpolizei Bulgariens. Sofia.
- China - Herr CHAO LUNG WEN. Polizeidirektor der Provinz Chekiang.
- Danemark - J. P. H. STAMM. Chefen for Staatspolizei. Kopenhagen.
- Ecuador - Hernan Z. PALLARES. Acting Consul General of Ecuador.
- Finnland - M. E. KOSKIMIES. Ministerialrat. Chef der Polizeiabteilung des Innenministeriums. Mitglied des Verwaltungsausschusses der I.K.P.K. Helsinki.
- Frankreich - Pierre MONDANEL. Inspecteur General des Services de Police Criminelle. Vicepresident de la I.C.P.C.

CORBY, H. Commissaire de Police Mobile. Surete Nationale.
- Grossbritannien - Sir Norman KENDAL. Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police. Vice President of the I.C.P.C.
- Iran - Abdollah ACHRAFI. Officier de l'Administration de la Police de Teheran et son secretaire Monsieur HAMZAVI.
- Irland - Colonel Edward BROX. Commissioner of the Civic Guard. Member of the Administrative Committee of the I.C.P.C.

A/Chief Sup. P. SHERIDAN, Dublin.
- Italien - Dott. Antonio PIZUTTO. Commissario di Polizia. Roma. Ministero dell'Interno. Ufficio Centrale Italiano di Polizia Internazionale.
- Jugoslavien - Mons: Milan ACISOVIC. Polizeiprafekt. Beograd.

KERSOVAN, Vjekoslav. Sektionschef fur die offentliche Sicherheit. Beograd.

Lettland

- Jekabs SILARAJŠ. Chef der Kriminalpolizeiverwaltung Lettlands. Riga.
SCHABERT. F.

Litauen

- Mons: Petras PAHATAITIS. Vorstand der Kriminalpolizei Litauens. Vizepräsident der I.K.P.K. Kaunas.

Mons. Augustinas POVILAITIS.
Polizeidirektor. Kaunas.

Niederlande

- M. C. VAN HOUTEN. Kolonel der Koninklijke Marechaussee b.d. Commissaris van het Rijkspolitie. h.c. der I.K.P.K., Doorn.

Niederländische
Indien

- D. H. MELJER. Controleur bei het Binnenlandsche Bestuur. Java.

Norwegen

- WELHAVEN Christian, Polizeipräsident, Mitglied des Verwaltungsausschusses der I.K.P.K., Oslo.

SVEEN Reidar Dr., Polizeidirektor, Leiter der Kriminalpolizei, Oslo.

Osterreich

- SKUBEL Michael, Dr., Polizeipräsident, Staatssekretar für das Sicherheitswesen, Generalinspizierender der osterr. Bundespolizei, Präsident der I.K.P.K., Wien.

SCHULTZ Bruno Dr. Polizeivizepräsident i.R. ständiger Berichterstatter der I.K.P.K.

ADLER Hans, Sachverst. Beirat der I.K.P.K.

WITRHLIK, Dr. Josef, Bundespolizeidirektion, Wien.

Hofrat Dr. DRESSLER, Generalsekretar.

Polen

- NAGLER Leon, Dr. Chef du Controle de la Police d'Etat, Haut Commandement de la Police d'Etat, Membre du Comité administratif de la C.I.P.C., Warschau.

ZOLTASZEK, Dr. J. Commandant en Chef de la Police en Silesie, Katowich.

Portugal

- LOURENCO Agostinho, Capitan, Directeur de la Policia Internacional Portuguesa, Membre du Comite administratif de la C.I.P.C.

Rumanien

- BIANU Eugene, Dr. Directeur General de la Police de Surete publique, Bucarest.

POTICIU Trajan, Dr. Prefet de Police, e.r.

Schweden

- ZETTERQUIST Dr. jur. Alvar Chef der Stockholmer Kriminalpolizei, Stockholm.

SODERMAN Dr. Vorstand des Krim Institutes, Stockholm.

ROSS Dr. Erich, Polizeipräsident Stockholm.

Spanien

- del VAL Martin, Ministerio de Justicia, Valencia.

Schweiz

- MULLER Werner, Polizeihauptmann, Chef der Stadtpolizei in Bern.

Tschechoslovakei

- VANASEK Josef, Regierungsrat, Vorstand des Sicherheitsburos der Polizeidirektion Prag, Mitglied des Verwaltungsausschusses der I.K.P.K.

Turkei

- BORNAN, Chukru Saib, Directeur du Bureau Central Turc a la Direction Generale de la Surete Publique a Ankara, membre du Comite administratif de la C.I.P.C., Ankara.

GUNDERDEN, Dr. Medjit au Laboratoire de la Direction Generale de la Surete Publique, Ankara.

Ungarn

- Min. Rat. Dr. DENES v. SZEMERJAY-KOVACS, Chef der Oberabteilung fur Polizei, Gendarmerie u. Stromwache im kgl. ung. Ministerium des Innern.

Dr. Emerich VLADAR, Legationssekretar d. kgl. ung. Min. d. Aeusseren.

U.S.A.

- W. H. DRANE LESTER, Assistant Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Indian Police

- BAMFORD P.C. Deputy Director,
Intelligence Bureau, Government of India.

League of
Nations

- M. PODESTA COSTA, Sous Secrétaire
General, Conseiller juridique, S.D.N.

1. Total number of delegates present: 48.

B. Name of American delegate present: W. H. DRANE LESTER,
Assistant Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

IV. ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE

A. List of principal committees: The names of the chairmen
of the committees appointed to prepare the various
reports are shown on the reports.

B. Officers of the Commission:

President - Dr. Michael Skubl, Secretary of State
and Police President, Vienna, Austria.

Permanent - Dr. Bruno Schultz, Vice-President of
Rapporteurs Police, ret., Vienna, Austria.

Monsieur F. E. Louwage, Commissaire
general aux delegations judiciaires,
Brussels, Belgium.

Secretary - Dr. Oskar Dressler, Wirkl. Hofrat,
Federal Police Directorate, Vienna,
Austria.

Vice-Presidents - Monsieur Nikola Manoloff, Chef der
Kriminalpolizei Bulgariens, Sofia,
Bulgaria.

Monsieur Pierre Mondanel, Inspecteur
General des Services de Police
Criminelle, Paris, France.

General Daluge, Germany.

Vice-Presidents
(continued)

- Sir Norman Kendal, Assistant
Commissioner of the Metropolitan
Police, London, England.

Colonel M. C. van Houten, Kolonel
der Koninklijke Marechaussee b.d.
Commissaris van het Rijkspolitie,
Doorn, Holland.

Monsieur Petras Panataitis, Chief
of the Criminal Police of Lithuania,
Kaunas, Lithuania.

V. RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE

A. Resolutions adopted, giving texts: Resolutions adopted are
discussed in detail hereinafter.

Report No. 1, attached, entitled "Report on the work
performed by the 'International Criminal Police Commission'
during the period from 1st of April, 1936, to 30th of April,
1937." This report, prepared by Dr. Michael Skubl, Dr.
Oskar Dressler, Monsieur P. E. Louwage and Dr. Bruno Schultz,
officers of the Commission, shows the work of the Commission
in detail, including receipts and expenditures and the various
resolutions and reports considered separately hereinafter,
and outlines the general activities of the Commission during
the period indicated. Unanimously adopted, 4:00 P.M.,
June 7, 1937.

Report No. 2, attached, entitled "Measures for the Suppression
of Counterfeiting Securities (Shares, Bonds, Lottery Tickets,
etc. and Coupons). This report, prepared by Dr. Oskar Dressler
of the Vienna Federal Police Directorate, was discussed at
the morning session, June 8, 1937, and the motion at Page 9
of this report was to come up for final action on June 11, 1937,
together with an amendment suggesting the inclusion of private
securities, as well as State or Government issued securities.
The United States delegate had to depart for this country on
official business and was not present on the last day of the
conference but feels quite sure that the motion, together with
the above noted amendment, was adopted.

The Italian delegate, Dr. Antonio Pizutto, Commissario di
Polizia, Rome, objected very strenuously to the adoption of
this particular report.

This report should prove of especial interest to the Secret
Service, as well as to the Treasury Department generally.

Report No. 3, attached, entitled "The international Convention of 1936 for the suppression of the illicit traffic in dangerous drugs." This report, prepared by Dr. Bruno Schultz, was discussed on the morning of June 10, 1937, and was passed over to the final day of the conference, June 11, 1937, at which time the motion at Page 6 of the report was to be adopted as written.

This particular report should prove of especial interest to the Narcotic Bureau of the Treasury Department.

Report No. 4, attached, entitled "Denial of Issuance, Annulment, Withdrawal, of Passports, for Reasons of the Public Safety," prepared by Dr. Bruno Schultz.

This particular report was not considered by the Commission unless taken up on the last day of the conference, June 11, 1937.

This report and the motion at Pages 5 and 6 thereof should prove particularly interesting to the State Department.

Report No. 5, attached, entitled "Eventual Introduction of a Uniform Arrangement of the Personal Description in the Police Journals," prepared by Dr. Bruno Schultz.

This report was discussed on the afternoon of June 10, 1937. No final action was taken on it but the same committee mentioned in the report was instructed to make further study of the matter and submit an additional report at the 1938 conference of the Commission.

The forms "A," "B," and "C", included in the supplement at the back of this report, should prove of particular interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, and a copy of this particular report has been furnished to that Bureau by the United States delegate.

Report No. 6, attached, entitled "The Control of Journeys of Illicit Traffickers in Narcotic Drugs," prepared by Dr. Bruno Schultz, was not passed upon unless considered on June 11, 1937.

This particular report and the motion at Pages 6 and 7 thereof, as well as the annex thereto showing the systems of control of illicit traffickers, should prove of especial interest to the Narcotic Bureau of the Treasury Department.

Report No. 7, attached, entitled "The Question of the Adoption of a Uniform Reduction or Simplification of the 'Portrait Parle'," prepared by Monsieur F. E. Louwage. This report did not come up for discussion unless considered on the last day of the conference, June 11, 1937.

It will be noted from the resolution at Page 3 of this report that further study is to be made by an appropriate committee which is to report to the 1938 conference of the Commission.

This particular report should be of especial interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, and a copy thereof has been furnished to that Bureau, for its information, by the United States delegate.

Report No. 8, attached, entitled "The Question of accepting some System for the Telegraphic Transmission of the Fingerprint-Formula," and Report No. 8 bis, attached, entitled "Potential Adoption of a System of Telegraphic Transmission of Fingerprint Formulas," both prepared by Monsieur F. E. Louwage.

These reports were considered together on the morning of June 8, 1937, and it was pointed out by various delegates that at present what are known as the Austrian, Danish, French and English systems of telegraphic transmission of fingerprint formulae were in use, with the result that there was no universal international system which might be used by one country in communicating such data to some other foreign country.

It was also pointed out that since the preparation of Report No. 8, the French authorities have developed a system which they believe to be an ideal one.

Both of these reports were referred to the sub-committee for further study and additional report to be made at the next annual conference of the Commission in 1938.

Report No. 9, attached, entitled "Requests for Preliminary Arrests by Foreign Police Departments," prepared by Monsieur F. E. Louwage, was considered with Report No. 17 during the afternoon of June 8, 1937, and was adopted on this date.

This report should be of especial interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, and a copy thereof has been furnished by the United States delegate to that Bureau for its information.

Report No. 10, attached, entitled "Proposal concerning the alteration to the statutes," submitted by a sub-committee as shown on the report, was adopted on the afternoon of June 10, 1937.

Report No. 11, attached, entitled "Suppression of the Preparation for a Crime or Any Other Dangerous Conduct Revealing Criminal Intentions," prepared by Dr. Bruno Schultz. There was considerable acrimonious discussion among the various delegates concerning this particular report, with the Italian, Austrian, Hungarian, French and Belgian delegates leading the discussion.

Upon the insistence of certain of the delegates, motion 1 at Page 11 of the report was not considered and it was agreed that only motion 2 was to be voted upon, together with the suggested amendment by the President of the Commission to the effect that "individual members in their own countries may use their influence in having the above idea adopted and mention the discussion had thereon at the Thirteenth Meeting of the International Criminal Police Commission." The friction between the Austrian and French delegates was particularly noticeable and a sub-committee was appointed to reconsider motion 1 and to report individually thereon to the officials of the Commission within four months.

Motion 2 of this report was not adopted unless considered on the last day of the conference, June 11, 1937.

This particular report should prove of especial interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, and a copy thereof has been furnished that Bureau, for its information, by the United States delegate.

Report No. 12, attached, entitled "Popularising of the Suppression of Crime in Lithuania," prepared by Monsieur Petras Pamataitis, Chief of the Criminal Police of Lithuania, Kaunas, Lithuania, was a "courtesy report" and was not taken up for report by the Commission unless considered on June 11, 1937.

Report No. 13, attached, entitled "Exchange of Information in the Suppression of Crime," prepared by Monsieur Petras Pamataitis, was read and adopted on the afternoon of June 10, 1937. This report should prove of interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, and a copy thereof has been furnished that Bureau for its information by the United States delegate.

Report No. 14, attached, entitled "Interesting Criminal Cases," prepared by Dr. Oskar Brissler, was read and discussed on the morning of June 8, 1937, and the delegates agreed that additional interesting cases should be submitted by delegates to the Secretary of the Commission, to be included in the reports at the next meeting of the Commission in 1938.

Report No. 15, attached, entitled "An Expose on the Passports," prepared by Monsieur F. E. Louage, was discussed on the morning of June 9, 1937. Interesting discussions on this matter were given by Professor Sodermann, Vorstand des Krim Institutes, Stockholm, Sweden, and a demonstration of the ease with which passports might be altered was given by Herr Adler, Sachverst, Beirat der International Criminal Police Commission. Several specimens of passports of various countries were exhibited and examined by the delegates, and it was agreed that safety paper should be used in all passports in an attempt to prevent forgeries of passports.

A resolution was adopted that this report be referred to the appropriate sub-committee for further study, together with the additional suggestion that the photographs of all dependents or individuals traveling on a passport, as well as the photograph of the person to whom it is issued, should be included on that passport.

This particular report should prove of especial interest to the Passport Division of the State Department.

Report No. 16, attached, which was a motion proposed by Colonel E. C. van Houten, having to do with the alteration of statutes of the Commission, was considered with Report No. 10 on the afternoon of June 10, 1937, and adopted.

Report No. 17, attached, entitled "Proposal concerning the Provisional Arrest of Criminals, wanted in 'International Public Safety'," prepared by Monsieur Pierre Mondanel, Controleur general des Services de police criminelle, Paris, France, was considered with Report No. 9 during the afternoon of June 8, 1937, and was adopted on this date.

This report should prove of particular interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, and a copy thereof has been furnished that Bureau, for its information, by the United States delegate.

- B. Conventions or treaties concluded, giving texts: No conventions or treaties concluded, the conference merely suggesting to the various delegates that they, in turn, suggest to their respective governments the adoption of certain matters discussed in the resolutions set out above.
- C. Important points on which no agreement was reached: Important points on which no agreement was reached have been specifically discussed above in connection with the particular resolutions out of which they arose.
1. Germany sent no official representative to the conference and the United States delegate noted that there was more or less animosity between the several representatives of Austria and Hungary and those of Italy, France and Belgium.
- D. Publications:
1. The official publication of the Commission is "International Public Safety." It will be furnished to this country regularly as issued. A special edition of "International Public Safety," outlining the proceedings of the Thirteenth Meeting of the International Criminal Police Commission, is attached.
 2. Other publications and reports will also be furnished this country from time to time, and the publications issued, resolutions made, etc. at the Commission's conference in London are all attached hereto, being mainly in the nature of resolutions and suggestions.
 3. Additional copies may be had by communicating directly with Dr. Oskar Dressler, Secretary General of the International Criminal Police Commission, Erkennungsamt der Bundespolizeidirektion, Rossauerlaende 7, Wien, IX, Oesterreich.
 4. At the present time the above publications will be furnished to this country gratis.
- E. Part taken by United States delegate: Attended all sessions and social functions of the Conference and met all of the delegates personally. Addressed the conference at 3:00 P.M., June 9, 1937, on the subject, "Modern Trends in Criminology in the United States of America," a copy of which address is attached. This was the only formal address delivered at

the conference, with the exception of the address of welcome given by the Right Honorable Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary of the British Government, and the response thereto by Dr. Michael Skubl, Secretary of State and Police President of Vienna, and President of the Commission.

The address of the United States delegate is to be printed by the Commission in four languages and furnished to all members of the Commission by the Commission itself.

The United States delegate conferred upon several occasions with various foreign delegates on matters of mutual interest and took an active part in the discussions of the matters under consideration.

- F. Action taken by the Conference with regard to future meetings: The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the International Criminal Police Commission is to be held in Bucharest, Roumania, with no date as yet fixed. This information will be furnished this country by the officials of the Commission as soon as the next meeting date is settled upon.

VI. GENERAL COMMENT

- A. Importance of the Conference: The conference was of great practical importance to European countries generally and of lesser importance to Great Britain and the United States.

The conference and the Commission are dominated by the Austrians, as evidenced by the fact that the Permanent President, the Permanent Secretary and one of the Permanent Reporters are all Austrians.

The French, Belgian, Italian and English delegates also took an active and important part.

England apparently is actively engaged in the work of the Commission, mainly as a "good-will" gesture rather than for any immediate practical benefits that might be expected and the United States delegate noted that the British representatives went out of their way to be nice to the Austrian and Italian representatives. The United States delegate was also shown every courtesy by the British delegates and representatives.

Within the next decade, it is very probable that the organization will play an increasingly important part in the detection and apprehension of criminals in Europe and in cooperating with the British Isles and Possessions, as well as with the United States of America, in criminological matters generally.

At the present time, while it cannot be definitely stated that the United States would receive any immediate practical value from membership in the Commission, it is equally certain that the opportunity afforded American delegates to meet outstanding foreign law enforcement officials would redound to the general benefit of law enforcement throughout the United States and that at each such conference of the Commission a wide-awake United States delegate could undoubtedly obtain data, particularly of a scientific nature, which would prove helpful to the advancement of modern criminology in this country.

The work done and suggestions made by the Commission relative to certain scientific developments in criminology having to do with the control of narcotic traffic, the suppression of counterfeiting and the illegal forging of passports (all of which have been set out in detail above) should prove very helpful to the Department of Justice, the Treasury Department and the State Department.

- B. Recommendations regarding American participation in future conferences of this series: In a formal discussion had by the United States delegate with the officials of the Commission, it was agreed that no charge or assessment of any kind was to be made against the United States for its participation in the last or Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Commission.

The Commission indicated definitely that it was very desirous of having the United States become permanently identified with the Commission and of having an official representative of the United States attend all subsequent conferences of the Commission.

In this connection, it was pointed out to the officials of the Commission by the United States delegate that the cost to the United States, should the United States decide to become a member of the Commission, would be entirely

disproportionate, in view of the fact that the Commission apparently based various countries' contributions on population rather than proximity to the seat of activities of the Commission, to wit, Vienna, Austria, and that it was obvious that the smaller European countries with much smaller populations than the United States would receive far greater practical benefits from the activities of the Commission than the United States could possibly hope for.

The officials of the Commission agreed that this was true and pointed out that no country would be called on annually to contribute more than seven thousand Swiss Marks, and that the Commission was desirous of having the United States become a member regardless of any amount contributed. They indicated strongly that the Commission would be willing to accept any reasonable amount annually, suggested by the United States, and should it be deemed advisable for the United States to join the Commission, this particular matter could be definitely settled before the United States agreed to become a permanent member.

The United States delegate recommends permanent membership in the Commission and recommends further that the Attorney General of the United States be permitted to select a delegate every year to attend the conferences of the Commission.

It is the understanding of the United States delegate that specific recommendations will be made to the State Department in the near future by the Attorney General of the United States.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

July 23, 1937.

Re: Necessity for report of Mr. Lester to
the Department of State.

Attached to the letter from the State
Department to Mr. Lester containing his
appointment and certification designating
him as official representative of the United
States to the International Police Conference
was the attached form to be followed in sub-
mitting a report to the State Department.

It is understood that his letter of appoint-
ment included instruction that the report should
be made - but this letter has been sent by
Mr. Lester to his Mother and a copy was
apparently not made for the Bureau files.

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. Hendon	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

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INDEXED

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JUL 27 1937

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PERSONNEL

Criminality and Police in the United States

(Annotations upon the five address of Director Hoover)

From No. 2 (Feb. 25, 1937) of the Vienna Periodical "International Public Security", official organ of the International Commission of Criminal Police.

John Edgar Hoover, the indefatigable and praiseworthy pioneer in the development and improvement of the American police, made last autumn five memorable addresses, so notable and important, that they are absolutely worthy of the attention of the international sphere of readers. The addresses in question not only were made in five

- * "The Cost of Crime" (before the Annual Convention of the Holy Name Societies of N.Y.); "Police Problems of Today" (before the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Kansas City); "Application of Science in the Police Service" (before the International Association, Identification Service in Dallas); "Youth and Delinquency" (before Chicago Boys Club); "Collaboration Against Delinquency" (before Convention of Mayors of the United States).

different cities, before audiences just as diverse, but differed also in title and content. The addresses as a whole - one notices this at once - although diverse in tenor and material, aim all at the same goal, namely, how can one effectively and successfully repress criminality in the United States, which has assumed a gigantic form in that country. Naturally, the points of view as presented by the speaker in the treatment of the respective problems and their respective conclusions vary according to the audience. But the final end to which they aim - as stated above - is always the same, and for this reason it is but proper to consider these addresses in their entirety inasmuch as some concrete noteworthy data are repeated.

We shall now explain below the particular importance of the addresses in question.

(Then follows a review of the addresses, comprising the following topics.)

- I. American delinquency
- II. Criminogenic factors of special importance

Let us pass now to the most extensive field of the great general depravation

- III. The Police
(The author then concludes:)

With this I believe I have accentuated the most important and most interesting points in the five addresses. I am convinced that

the brief description of American delinquency and of the causes of its origin will not fail to make a deep impression on the mind of the reader; but I am no less convinced that the reader will gain the impressions that the Police are so well aware of the grave danger that issues for society from a wicked life that they are doing everything in their power to eliminate this plague and especially that the Federal Bureau performs in this respect a marvellous work.

Page 45

Practical Questions

The arrest of the Contravener of admonition is not permitted by law

Landlord - Forced Removals

Reviews of Periodicals.

1. Penitentiary Justice
2. Royal Gendarmes
3. Administrative publications

Page 46

Official Acts

The Institution of the "Theatrical Sabbath" R. D. L. 28, December 1936 XV, n. 2470 (Text of the law)

Page 47

Appeal - Stamp-Tax Exemption by appeal-acts of poor people

R. D. L. 15. February 1937 n. 211

Modification of the law of March 26, 1936 - XIV, n. 526, pertaining to the publicity of prices of hotels, boarding houses, and inns
R. D. L. November 23, 1936 - XV, n. 2469.

Page 48

Rules for the regulation of prices of hotels, boarding houses, and inns for the years 1927-1938 and of Hotel-service bills.

Circulars

Taxes on governmental concessions.

Modifications of Dispositions pertaining to governmental concessions

Services rendered upon pledge

Regulations pertaining to the solicitation of guests for hotels, boarding-houses, etc.