

**POLF50-6-118/V5**

LIAISON AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION  
WITH THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION -  
GENERAL.

**POLF50-6-118/V5**

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**SEE ALSO LIST INSIDE COVER**

Serial No	Star Designation	Date	Serial No	Star Designation	Date	Serial No	Star Designation	Date
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S. 960 Edn2

**POLF50-6-118/V5**

THIS FILE HAS BEEN

- RECONSTITUTED

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AND SOME OF THE

- PAPERS ARE OF POOR

QUALITY

**POL. F. 50 - 6 - 118**  
**FILE CLOSED**  
**VOLUME 5**

**LIAMSON AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION WITH THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION - GENERAL.**

List 1

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S Form 8754 • POL F50-6-118/V5 •

See Also

Officer or Serial No.	Section	Date	Officer or Serial No.	Section	Date	Officer or Serial No.	Section	Date
<i>MM</i>	PA	12 JAN 1960		<i>ESD</i>	20 JUL 1995			
	<i>SL</i>	6961 NCR O.S		<i>WAT</i>				
	PA	2 JUL 1969		<i>WAT</i>	30 JUL 1993			
<i>RHM</i>	<del>PA</del>	9 DEC 1970		<del>ESD</del>				
	R			<i>RSM</i>	05 AUG 1993			
	PA	13 DEC 197						
	ES	23 MAY 1973						
NS	OS	11 JUN 1973						
	<i>KLAZ</i>	10 DEC 1973						
	PA	13 DEC 1973						
	<i>U/S</i>	19 JUN 1974						
	PA	21.6.74						
	<i>OS</i>	7 JAN 1975						
<i>PR</i>	PA	26 FEB 1975						
	<i>OS</i>	9 AUG 1978						
<i>BR</i>	PA	F 3 1978						
	<i>OS</i>	1 MAR 1978						
<i>PR</i>	PA	25 MAR 1978						
	<i>OS</i>	1 MAR 1978						
	PA	25 MAR 1978						
	<i>OS</i>	1 MAR 1978						
	<i>OS</i>	7 JAN 1984						
	PA							
	<i>KRES</i>	8 OCT 1985						
	<i>OS</i>	1985						
	<i>OS</i>	21 MAY 1993						

**POL. F. 50 - 6 - 118**  
**FILE CLOSED**  
**VOLUME 5**

MINUTE SHEET

Reference SF.50/6/118.

290.

13.5.52.

From S.L.O. Hong Kong in reply to 189a.

290a.

291.

9.6.52.

From S.L.O. Washington re the 'resignation' of the Attorney-General in USA, and swearing in of the new one.

291a

292.

*O.S.*  
*J.B.*  
*D.G.W.*  
*17/6*  
*11/1. 19/6.*  
To see 291a.

*A.S. Roger.*

O.S.2.  
11.6.52.

293.

29.7.52.

From the British Embassy, Washington.

293y

30.7.52. Telegram sent to the Director of F.B.I. with congratulations

293z

2.8.52.

To American Embassy attaching a copy of the Hong Kong Dollar Directory.

293a

294.

5.8.52.

From the United States Dept. of Justice in reply to Telegram at 293z

294a

295.

20.10.52

Copy of letter from SLO Washington re appointment of new Ambassador mentioning liaison with FBI.

295a

	296	
20.11.52.	Ext. from Annual Conference of SLOs. in Africa.	296z
25.11.52.	Copy of letter from British Embassy, Washington re appointment of John Foster Dulles to the Dept. of State.	296a.
	297.	
27.11.52.	Copy of letter to British Embassy, Washington in reply to 296a.	297a.
	298.	
10.12.52.	Copy of minutes re ROTBIAT.	298a.
	299.	
13.2.53.	Copy of B.I.G. report on SPIKES, John Alexander, B.O.A.C. steward who was arrested in New York for having illegal travellers cheques in his possession.	299a.
	300.	
17.2.53.	Copy of D.B. minute to B.1. and B.1.G. re talk with Cimperman about 299a.	300a.
	301.	
18.2.53.	Ext. from telegram to S.L.O. Washington re D.G.'s visit to Canada.	301a.
	302.	
19.2.53.	Copy of letter from the Home Office re D.G.'s visit to Canada.	302a.
	303.	
24.2.53.	Ext. from letter to S.L.O. Washington re D.G.'s visit to Canada.	303a.

MINUTE SHEET

304.

10.4.53.

From the American Embassy re the FBI

304a

*As 16/4*  
D/S to see 304 a. on his return.

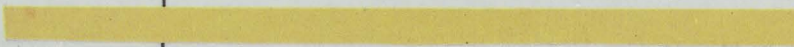
*AW 13/4.*

305.

23.4.53.

To S. L. O. Washington re providing information for F. B. I.

305a



307.

*0.8. / Now for Broadway's reaction!*

To see 295a and 306a.

*11/7-27/4. J. A. H.*

*0. S. 2.*  
27.4.53.

*J. A. H.*  
J. A. Harrison.

308

11.5.53.

From British Embassy, Washington

308a

**THIS IS A COPY  
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED  
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION  
3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS  
ACT 1958**  
July 2021

311

18.5.53. from H/SIFE re FBI queries.

311a

*J* An achievement indeed! 312.  
*J.S.* 4/7/20/53 *J.S.M.*  
Please see 310a - 311a. All points covered are covered -

*J.S.M.*  
19/5

313

20.5.53. From SLO Hong Kong in reply to 305a

313a

*J.S.* 4/7/21/53  
Please see 313a which, as addressed, is for S.I.F.E. to answer.

✓ I do not think that we would have any objection to his assignment.  
Heavy papers.

*J.S.M.*  
21/5

315.

*J.S.* 22/5/53  
D.O.S.

THIS IS A COPY  
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED  
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION  
3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS  
ACT 1958  
MARCH 2023

You may care to see serial 301a et seq. which deal with a request by the F.B.I. for a closer liaison with S.I.F.E., and with S.L.O. Hong Kong in particular, on matters of Chinese communist activity.

*A.J. Keylar.*  
A.J. Keylar.

*J.S.*  
24/5/53

MINUTE SHEET

Reference SF. 50/6/118  
Vol. 5.

316

26.5.53. From S.L.O. Washington re. 308a and 311a. 316a

317

28.5.53. To SIFE copy to Washington enclosing copy of 316a sent to us in error. 317a

318.

22.7.53. To Director, F.B.I., re retirement of D.G. and appointment of successor. 318a.

319.

26.10.53. ~~Copy of telegram from G.T.D. Patterson re pending visit of DREW to Washington and arrangements for talks with F.B.I.~~ *Transferred to SF 55/13/4. Copy/7* 319a

320.

~~26.10.53. Copy of telegram to S.L.O. Washington re presence of Patterson at meeting between DREW & officers of F.B.I. espionage division.~~ 320a.

2.11.53. X/ref. to correspondence with DFP & SLO Washington re visit of former to Washington, incl. FBI. 320b.

321.

3.11.53. To American Embassy re the reorganisation within the Security Service. 321a.

~~5.11.53. From S.L.O. Washington.~~ *Transferred to SF 55/13/4. Copy/7* 321a.  
12.11.53

322.

23.2.54. Copy of letter from ALO Scotland re American enquiries in UK. 322x

Jan/Feb. 54 Papers re retirement of Mr.Ladd and replacement by Mr.Boardman in F.B.I. 322y

27.1.54. From Washington re obtaining book for Mr.Ladd. 322z

1.2.54. From Foreign Office enclosing minutes forwarded by British Information Services, New York. 322a.



323.

~~D.G.~~ on return.  
~~D.D.G.~~ Recd. 5/2  
~~B. G. 8.2~~  
B. Oct. 9/2.

Please see serial 322a which C. has already seen. This is a copy of a memorandum from the British Information Services in New York, in the second part of which a Mr. Russell alleges that McCarthy may have made some sort of a deal with J. Edgar Hoover as a result of which the McCarthy campaign is better aimed, and the F.B.I. is excluded from the target list.

Malcolm at the Foreign Office suggests that Russell is a man whose opinion deserves attention.

*J.A. Harrison*  
J.A. Harrison.

Secretariat.  
4.2.54.

324.

~~D.D.G.~~ *I do not think there is any need to comment* Recd. 26/2  
Secretariat *J.A.* 1/3

In my opinion Mr. Russell's suggestion that some kind of understanding may have been reached between J. Edgar Hoover and Senator McCarthy is only too likely to be true. I have myself been in Mr. Ladd's room when the Senator has been on the telephone to him and Mr. Ladd has made no bones about supplying him with information. There has also been correspondence from Mr. Patterson when S.L.O. Washington indicating that he felt that there was some kind of 'unholy alliance' in existence.

The points made by Mr. Russell are also fair ones, viz: the improved aiming of McCarthy and Hoover's public appearances on the Harry Dexter White case.

I should not, however, like to put my above opinions on paper to the Foreign Office in any comments we may send them on 322a. If we need to comment I think it should be sufficient to say that, while we have no direct evidence of an understanding between McCarthy and Hoover we cannot dismiss that possibility and consider that Mr. Russell has argued his case effectively enough. We might go on to say that it is in fact a point we have been bearing in mind in our dealings with the F.B.I. If, on the other hand, there is no need to comment, I would just as soon say nothing.

D.G. *D.G. White*

24.2.54.

MINUTE SHEET

Reference... SF. 50/6/118

. 325.

25. 2. 54.

To SIO Washington re despatch of book for Mr. Ladd.

. 325a

326.

Copy of minute 42 on PF.74737.

Copies on SF.50/6/168(5)  
SF.50/6/175(2)

D.D.G.

With reference to 322x, I have since had a word with Mr.Mann regarding the query raised by the Scottish Home Department at X of that letter. As advised by Mr.Pelling he informed the S.H.D. only yesterday that it was not until 1951 that the Security Service reached any formal agreement with the Americans regarding "background enquiries" of the type mentioned. I told Mr.Mann that I thought Mr.Pelling had confused the general issue with the specific agreement reached with O.S.I. (U.S.A.A.F.) - see your letter at 38a in SF.50/6/175(2) which I note is dated 1950. So far as American intelligence agencies proper were concerned, there had in fact existed a long-standing arrangement with the F.B.I. and C.I.A. that their local representatives should not make independent investigation in the U.K. but should enlist the assistance of the Security Service. And when they did so they were quite well aware that we would not lend ourselves to enquiries which were not based on solid security grounds. Mr.Mann said that he would make this clear to the S.H.D. when he saw them on Friday and would keep us informed of further developments.

I hope my advice to Mr.Mann was correct and I shall be grateful if you will confirm it.

F.  
3.3.54.

(Sgd) A.J.Kellar.

327.

Copy of minute 43 on PF.74737

Copies on SF.50/6/168(5)  
SF.50/6/175(2)

F.

I spoke to D.G. about this case as it might well have been raised with him during his recent visit to Scotland. I told him that so far as I had been able to establish, Mr.Cimperman and the U.S. Consul in Glasgow interviewed Mrs.PARRY. We do not appear to have been in any way concerned in this visit. ....

With reference to your minute 42 (326), your advice is correct and represents our policy. We have not always followed it in the past (see minutes 153 and 192 and 193a and 196a in PF.119507 for Owen LATTIMORE), but any exception to the general rule should be specially cleared.

D.D.G.  
9.3.54.

(Sgd) R.H.Hollis.

1083; Wt10505/4796  
4/52 1,000,000 JCS  
Ltd. Gp736/209  
(REGIMINT)  
CODE S-14-2

1. 54.

Extract from Washington letter mentioning F.B.I.

327b  
[OVER

328.

Apr. 1954 April issue of F.B.I. Bulletin mentioning Mr. Clegg, FBI.  
21.4.54. From Washington re D.G.'s proposed visit and re Mr. Hoover's anniversary.

328z

26.4.55. From J.I.C./974/54 re visit by Chairman J.I.C. to Canada & U.S.A.  
329.

328a.  
328b

28.4.54. To J.I.C. Secretary - Security Service liaison with U.S. Intelligence Departments, ref JIC/974/54.

329a.

330.

1.5.54. To Mr. Hoover - congratulations on 30th anniversary.

330a.

331.

3.5.54. To Major Stone forwarding 330a.  
3.5.54. Copy of Note from Sect. to E.2. re conversation with D.D.G.

331a.  
331b

332.

4.5.54. Note by Secretariat re "Visit by the Chairman J.I.C. to Canada and the United States."

332a.

333.

7.5.54. Minute from E.1. enclosing memo. on work and organisation of the F.B.I.

333a.

334.

*D.D.G. 31/1*  
*B. 3.ii*  
*B. 11/6*  
*F. 29/6*  
*See by D.V.S.*  
*to see 4.6*  
*4.6*  
*4.17.*  
*4/17.*

Please see at 333a a memorandum on the work and organisation of the F.B.I.

Assistant Directors will probably wish to give this memorandum some circulation within their branches.

Secretariat.  
11. 5. 54.

*F.J. Venn.*  
F. J. Venn.

13.5.54. From Washington enc. cutting about Mr. HOOVER.

334b.

335.

D.G. <sup>Dud</sup> 26/5

You may like to see 333a. It is interesting that the F.B.I. state in their report that it was only in September 1939 that the President issued a directive charging the F.B.I. with the investigative work in matters relating to espionage, sabotage and subversive activities.

D.D.G.  
21.5.54.

*R.H. Hollis*  
R.H.Hollis.

336

28.5.54.

From FBI re. HOOVER's 30th anniversary

336a

337

28.5.54.

Extractre visit of D.of I. U.S.Air Force to U.k.

337a

338.

4.6.54.

Note of D.G.'s talk with Mr.Brown of F.B.I.

338a.

4.6.54.

Extract from F.B.I. Law Enforcement bulletin re Mr.Ladd.

339a.

*1 copy filed Volume 6.*

340.

340.

9.7.54.

From Mr. Hoover expressing appreciation of co-operation extended to Inspector Brown, and referring to D.G.'s proposed visit to USA.

340a.

20.7.54.

Note on F.B.I. sent to Home Secretary.  
To Mr.Hoover in reply to 340a.

341z  
341a.

342.

21.7.54

To SLO Washington forwarding 341a.

342a.

343.

23.7.54. Letter to American Embassy.

*Transferred to Volume 6  
- C/R7. 30.7.54.*

343a.

344.

23.7.54. Letter to British Embassy, Washington.

344a.

334b.



SF.1/3

To: Head Office.

I enclose for your information and interest the first of three stories of Mr. Hoover and the F.B.I.

*H.C.M. Stone*  
H.C.M. Stone.

10 May 1954.

ENCL. As stated  
13 MAY 1954  
TO: SECT  
REF: 8: 22/USA/H.O.

513/54.

*we/R7*  
*30.1.54*  
*13/5/54*

334b

ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE

30 Years With the FBI

# J. Edgar Hoover Sums It Up: 'We're Fair and We Are Hard'

## Nation's Top Law Enforcer Looks Back Over Career Marked by Stern Code

(Copyright 1954 By The Associated Press)  
By Don Whitehead  
Associated Press Staff Writer

Thirty years ago—on May 10, 1924—Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone summoned a dark-haired young lawyer into his office, peered at him over his glasses and said gruffly:

"Young man, I want you to be acting director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

Thus began the remarkable partnership between J. Edgar

This is the first of three stories on J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI written by a Pulitzer prize-winning reporter.

Hoover and the FBI, a partnership that has endured through and into the administrations of five Presidents and 11 Attorneys General. A partnership that has brought recognition and fame, brickbats and attacks—but no sign of interruption.

The graying FBI chief looked back over those 30 years the other day as he sat still long enough for a rare and surprisingly long interview in his office tucked away in the gray-stone Department of Justice Building on Pennsylvania avenue.

It's a quiet, comfortable office. Outside the main door are two American flags and

above the entrance is the department seal. A small flag flanked by vases of flowers, stands on his desk.

On a radio cabinet is a bronze head of Dante, the philosopher and poet. On the walls are framed landscapes of mountains and desert. The only portrait is an oil painting of Mr. Stone, who left the department to become a Supreme Court justice. You sense that Justice Stone was a man who meant much to Mr. Hoover.

A mounted sailfish adorns one wall, a 60-pound prize from a 45-minute fight with rod and reel off Miami Beach 18 years ago. As for the desk, it might be the desk of any business executive who keeps a tidy workshop.

Except for an intercommunications box, there is nothing to indicate that from this point J. Edgar Hoover controls and directs a huge law enforcement agency touching the safety, the freedoms and the security of a nation.

Mr. Hoover recalled the 1924 Stone interview and grinned. "Mr Stone was scowling when I came in. He always scowled. He was a rugged, gruff, but fair man. The scowl was a manner-

(Continued on Page A-21, Col. 1.)

ECONOMY  
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CODE No. 57-12

# Hoover, 30 Years With FBI, Sums It Up: 'We Are Fair and We Are Hard'

(Continued from First Page.)

ism, and not something in his personality.

"I told him I would take the job only on two conditions.

"He said: 'What are they?'  
"I said the bureau had to be divorced from politics, with appointments made solely on merit. Second, promotions would be made on proved ability, the FBI would not be a catch-all for political hacks, and would be responsible only to the Attorney General.

"Mr. Stone scowled again and said: 'I wouldn't give it to you under any other conditions. That's all. Good day.'"

**Saw Job As Temporary.**

Then Mr. Hoover added: "I never thought in those days the bureau would be the size it is today—or that I would be sitting in this chair as director.

At the time, I was thinking of going into private practice of law and I considered the job as a temporary responsibility.

"The other day I gave one of our agents his 20-year key, something that always gives me a thrill. He said: 'Mr. Hoover, I'll start my next 20 years with the FBI if you'll start your next 30. And that made me realize I have been around here a long time. Now I'm beginning to see the sons and grandsons of FBI men apply for jobs with the FBI. That gives me a lot of satisfaction.'"

Mr. Hoover's 59 years rest lightly on him. His dark hair has grayed at the temples. He's heavier than the 29-year-old he was when he took the job. But he still talks rapidly and he's quick in his movements. His eyes are black. He is 5 feet 11 inches tall and weighs 180. His broken nose—smashed by a baseball as a youngster—gives his face a look of bulldog tenacity.

In the course of the talk, I put to Mr. Hoover a question that has cropped up intermittently from the day the FBI was first formed in 1938.

"Is there a danger of the FBI becoming a Gestapo? What is to prevent the FBI from using police-state methods?"

**No Danger of Gestapo.**

Mr. Hoover's reply was quick and emphatic:

"No, there is no danger of the FBI becoming a Gestapo—not if we have men of character in the organization and an alert public opinion.

"We must continue to have men of good moral character such as we have today. We may make some mistakes in our choices, but if we get the right type of men they will refuse to



THEN AND NOW—Thirty years and a climb from obscurity to world fame mark the difference between these two pictures of J. Edgar Hoover. At left, Mr. Hoover in 1924 when he became acting head of the FBI. At right, as he appears after 30 years. —AP Photos.

in us by the people, and the country's security will be in peril."

Various people with various motives throughout the years have pictured J. Edgar Hoover as a mysterious and sinister threat to the liberties of the people—and as a super-patriot guarding the civil rights guaranteed under the Constitution.

"I guess I've grown a little callous of criticism," he said. "I'm not as sensitive as I once was. But I'm not so callous I won't fight back if I think the criticism is unjust."

On the political side, Mr. Hoover created a flurry when he appeared as a witness last November to testify in the case of the late Harry Dexter White after Attorney General Brownell charged former President Truman promoted White despite FBI reports of espionage activities.

Some Democrats said privately they regarded Mr. Hoover's testimony as political—and pro-Republican. There was some questioning of Mr. Hoover's motives. Why did Mr. Hoover testify in the White case?

"I always have resisted appearances before any congressional committee except those dealing with appropriations," Mr. Hoover said. "The only exceptions I have made have been on orders of the Attorney

General. Mr. Hoover rarely steps into the limelight but when he does he is outspoken—particularly in cases where he thinks there has been a slur against himself or the FBI.

**Strong Religious Streak.**

His speeches crackle with outbursts against Communists and Fascists; "pseudo-liberals"; parents who fail their children; "sob sisters" and "moo-cow" sentimentalists who pamper criminals; lawbreakers; and "midget politicians."

His sense of what is right and what is wrong leaves few gray areas in his own standards of conduct. There is a strong religious streak in Mr. Hoover's character and to him God, home and country are sacred things which must be protected from evil forces.

"I find my own rules of conduct laid down in the 6th chapter, 8th verse of Micah," he said. "This says . . . and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"

"That is a philosophy all of us should have—a philosophy that brings a deep sense of humility. We need it in the country as well as the FBI."

And this philosophy encompasses also a stern code for the wrongdoer. Mr. Hoover said: "We must pay the penalty for the

shortest possible time. He took a job as clerk—and seven years later was on his way to becoming one of the best known names in the United States.

**Weeded Out Hacks.**

Before Mr. Hoover took over, the FBI was an inept, politics-ridden agency tainted by past Government scandals. There was no requirement—as there is today—that FBI agents must be lawyers or accountants with a background of good moral character. They got their jobs by political pull. They had no authority to carry weapons (that authority was not given until 1934). There was no fingerprint files, no crime detection laboratory, no training program—and no prestige.

As FBI chief, Mr. Hoover tossed out the political hangers-on, the incompetents, and some with criminal backgrounds.

"I started weeding out the hacks," he chuckled, "and it so happened that the great bulk were Republicans because it happened to be a Republican administration in office. This brought down on my head the outraged cries of politicians and appeals over my head to the Attorney General.

"I remember there was one agent who was a heel—type. I transferred him to the

accept the transfer and I told him why. The Senator said he would take it up with the Attorney General. Fifteen minutes later I got a call to come to Mr. Stone's office.

**Brought Prestige to Law.**

"He said: 'Hoover, what are the facts in this case?'"

"I told him and Stone said: 'I think you are not on entirely sound grounds.'"

"I said to myself, 'well, here's where you resign, Hoover.'"

"Then Mr. Stone said: 'I'm surprised you didn't fire the fellow at once.'"

"In all cases, Mr. Stone supported me. I think of him as the mentor and sparkplug of the FBI. After he became a justice on the Supreme Court, Mr. Stone often would stop by to chat and, as he said, to 'get an accounting' from me."

Mr. Hoover and his FBI zoomed to national prominence in the gun-blazing gangster era of the early '30s, and with the solution of the Lindbergh kidnap case. He made the FBI a center for scientific crime investigation and brought a prestige to law enforcement that never had been attained before in this country.

Today, Mr. Hoover lives quietly in a modest home in Northwest Washington. His mother and father are dead and a housekeeper looks after the home. His companions are two silver-blue cairn terriers, Butch and G-boy.

When the day's work is done, Mr. Hoover usually dines at the well-known restaurant, Harvey's. He's partial to steaks, Florida stone crabs, green turtle soup, popovers, charcoal crisped hamburgers, and angel food cake.

**Likes a Practical Joke.**

The former proprietor of Harvey's, the late Julius Lulley, was an old friend of Mr. Hoover's—and the FBI chief used to turn some of his practical jokes against Mr. Lulley.

Once Mr. Hoover sent Mr. Lulley a letter, purporting to be from a renowned New York chef, accusing Mr. Lulley of stealing a recipe.

Mr. Lulley brooded over the letter for several days then showed it to Mr. Hoover who chuckled his disapproval. Mr. Lulley exploded: "why I wouldn't steal a recipe from that bum. Actually, I stole it from a chef in New Orleans."

Mr. Hoover's friends tell of the time in 1939 when he flew to Minnesota in a hunt for the body of Charles S. Ross, a kidnap victim, and for the kidnapper's hideout. Winter snows were on the ground and Mr. Hoover, with other agents had to step in a small store to buy warm

President, but we got to admit he is a great investigator."

A bachelor, Mr. Hoover's name never has been linked romantically with any of the women he is seen with occasionally at night clubs and social events. A close friend says: "John never married because he just didn't have the time for anything but the FBI—and not having the time, he never found the right girl. He's often on the move night and day and he works all hours. He never thought it was fair to ask a girl to share this kind of life."

**Likes to Watch Horses.**

A good many years ago, Mr. Hoover told a girl reporter: "I'm not criticizing the so-called glamor girls. They are attractive in their way, but the don't appear to me to be real or sincere, and they don't measure up to my ideas of what a girl should be. I have always held girls and women on a pedestal. They are something men should live up to, to honor and to worship. If men would remember this and keep them there, married life would be better. I have had that idea about women all my life."

In Washington, Mr. Hoover could cut a wide swath in the social world if he chose—but he rarely accepts invitations. His name has never been touched by personal scandal, although he is by no means a recluse.

Mr. Hoover turns up at the ringside of big fights. He's an occasional night club and theater goer. He likes to see the horses run. He is an antique buff—haunting the auctions around Washington. He likes jade, bronzes and old furniture. Like President Eisenhower, he's a Western pulp reader—but he enjoys history and inspirational books more than any other reading.

But for the most of Mr. Hoover's waking hours—the FBI comes first—even after 30 years. Tomorrow: The FBI behind the scenes.



his face a look of bulldog tenacity.

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Mr. Hoover's reply was quick and emphatic:

"No, there is no danger of the FBI becoming a Gestapo—not if we have men of character in the organization and an alert public opinion.

"We must continue to have men of good moral character such as we have today. We may make some mistakes in our choices, but if we get the right type of men they will refuse to stoop to Gestapo-type methods. I couldn't order my men to ignore fairness, make false promises, use brutality, or engage in third-degree methods. They simply wouldn't do it because they're not that kind.

"Public opinion is a great force, too. The inquiring attitude of the American press is a magnificent factor in keeping an organization honorable and clean. We couldn't get the approval of the press with unethical and improper methods.

"Then, too, there are the checks and restraints under which we operate, and properly so. The FBI is not an independent entity. It's under the Attorney General, and he is the first check against us. We must go before the Bureau of the Budget and justify the funds to carry on our work.

"Then there is the greatest check of all—Congress. I must give reasons for the funds I request, and report on our stewardship. The questions fired at me in congressional committees are without regard to partisan politics. They are incisive and searching. We must have the support of Congress to exist, and the FBI could not become a Gestapo so long as there is a searching attitude by Congress.

**"We Are Fair and Hard."**

"Finally, there are the courts with their check against our procedures. The courts soon would expose the use of improper searches and seizures—and so would public opinion.

"I must explain every item in our budget and how the money is used. I never want any secret fund, a lump-sum appropriation for which I don't have to account. I want to account for every cent, because an unexplained fund can lead to abuses.

"As it stands, we don't have to apologize for being in the FBI. This standard we live by has paid off. There never has been a scandal involving the FBI in the past 30 years. We are fair and we are hard. But that's the way it should be."

I asked about reports and instructions that FBI files are opened to some congressional investigators—and that the FBI "tips off" members of Congress to subversive cases where its own agents can't get evidence for a court case.

Mr. Hoover snapped: "I can say unambiguously that is an absolute lie."

"I'm pretty sensitive to the matter of our files. There's nothing more important than the

But I'm not so callous I won't fight back if I think the criticism is unjust."

On the political side, Mr. Hoover created a flurry when he appeared as a witness last November to testify in the case of the late Harry Dexter White after Attorney General Brownell charged former President Truman promoted White despite FBI reports of espionage activities.

Some Democrats said privately they regarded Mr. Hoover's testimony as political—and pro-Republican. There was some questioning of Mr. Hoover's motives. Why did Mr. Hoover testify in the White case?

"I always have resisted appearances before any congressional committee except those dealing with appropriations," Mr. Hoover said. "The only exceptions I have made have been on orders from the Attorney General or on the insistence of the committees."

"Congressional Committees can require an appearance—I never have gone so far as to demand that I be subpoenaed. I don't think I should."

**Explains White Case.**

"After the Attorney General made his speech on the White Case, stories and rumors were widely circulated that I had been a party to an agreement to promote White and retain him in government.

"That story was absolutely untrue. The Jenner committee (the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee headed by Senator Jenner of Indiana) called me twice and asked me to testify on the White case and twice I refused.

"I agreed to testify on the third request rather than face a subpoena. I agreed because I wished to avoid a subpoena and because the story which was going around reflected on me and on the FBI. It was an absolute lie.

"Fortunately, at the time (in 1946) I had written memoranda to refresh my memory of conversations I had with Judge Vinson and Justice Clark (at that time, the late Fred Vinson was Secretary of the Treasury and Tom Clark was Attorney General).

"At that time it was the view of Clark, Vinson and myself that it was unwise to retain White. They agreed they would talk to the President about the situation. I never saw Mr. Truman myself. I had no reason to see him. Later I was informed a decision had been made to keep White on.

"I testified in the White case solely to clarify the role I had played in the situation. I never could have been a party to any agreement about White. The President has a cabinet to advise him and it's not my place to do it. My relations with Mr. Truman, while friendly, were not such that I ran in and out of his office."

**Spoke With Vigor.**

"What else could I have done except set the record straight? Some said that I spoke with such vigor I left an impression of criticism. By nature, I express myself vigorously at all times. I'm not a soft, easy-going individual. I play tennis hard. I walk fast. And in my testimony I spoke as I usually do—with vigor."

"Most people overlooked a statement made by Senator Jenner. I testified about the

"midwest politicians."

His sense of what is right and what is wrong leaves few gray areas in his own standards of conduct. There is a strong religious streak in Mr. Hoover's character and to him God, home and country are sacred things which must be protected from evil forces.

"I find my own rules of conduct laid down in the 6th chapter, 8th verse of Micah," he said. "This says: '...and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?'"

"That is a philosophy all of us should have—a philosophy that brings a deep sense of humility. We need it in the country as well as the FBI."

And this philosophy encompasses also a stern code for the wrongdoer. Mr. Hoover said: "We must pay the penalty for the wrongs we do."

The ministry almost won young Hoover to its ranks before the FBI claimed him, partly because of the religious atmosphere of his home and the influence of a young Presbyterian minister.

**Born in Washington.**

Mr. Hoover was born January 1, 1895, only a few blocks from the Capitol, the youngest of four children. His father worked with the Coast and Geodetic Survey. His mother was a grand-niece of a one-time Swiss consul general to the United States. The family was a tightly-knit group, and the warm home life left its mark on Mr. Hoover.

"I strongly believe the molding of character begins at home," the FBI chief said. "There's the place to reverse the trend in juvenile delinquency."

"In my own home, I never remember having a meal that wasn't opened by some one saying grace. I just grew up that way.

"We didn't have much—but we had everything we needed. I always had to go to Sunday school. I was given a little testament for attendance on 52 consecutive Sundays—and it was one of my treasures. I still have it."

"In those days, we always read from the Bible so that our home environment developed a deep religious belief and faith.

"As a youngster, I transferred to the First Presbyterian Church where the pastor was Dr. Donald Campbell MacLeod. He was a virile, wide-awake man with a lot of punch. He'd come out and referee our ball games. If a 'damn' popped out he'd ignore it. He was interested in us and he wasn't sanctimonious. He almost induced me to go into the ministry. He was the kind of man I wanted to be."

**Father Strong Influence.**

"And my father was a strong influence, too. I used to look forward to Saturday afternoons. That's when I'd go to my father's office and wait for him to get through work—then we'd come home together. He was close to me as a pal."

In Central High School, young Hoover was known as "Speed"—not because he was particularly fleet on foot, but because he always wanted to get things done in a hurry. He reported for football but Coach Biff Jones—later to become a big name in American football—looked one look at the 98-pound youth and told him:

acter. They got their jobs by political pull. They had no authority to carry weapons (that authority was not given until 1934). There was no fingerprint files, no crime detection laboratory, no training program—and no prestige.

As FBI chief, Mr. Hoover tossed out the political hangers-on, the incompetents and some with criminal backgrounds.

"I started weeding out the hacks," he chuckled, "and it so happened that the real bulk were Republicans because it happened to be a Republican administration in office. This brought down on my head the outraged cries of politicians and appeals over my head to the Attorney General."

"I remember there was one agent who was a red-heeler type. I transferred him to the Southwest to get him as far away from his political ties as possible. A very powerful Senator came to me to protest.

"I told the Senator I was sorry, but that the agent had to

an old friend of Mr. Hoover's—and the FBI chief used to burn some of his practical jokes against Mr. Lulley.

Once Mr. Hoover sent Mr. Lulley a letter, purporting to be from a renowned New York chef, accusing Mr. Lulley of stealing a recipe.

Mr. Lulley brooded over the letter for several days then showed it to Mr. Hoover who chuckled his disapproval. Mr. Lulley exploded: "Why I wouldn't steal a recipe from that bum. Actually, I stole it from a chef in New Orleans."

Mr. Hoover's friends tell of the time in 1939 when he flew to Minnesota in a hunt for the body of Charles S. Ross, a kidnap victim, and for the kidnaper's hideout. Winter snows were on the ground and Mr. Hoover, with other agents, had to stop in a small store to buy warm clothing.

Sometime later the storekeeper wrote Mr. Hoover that one of the old timers around the cracker barrel finally had remarked: "Hoover wasn't much as a

joys history and inspirational books more than any other reading.

But for the most of Mr. Hoover's waking hours—the FBI comes first—even after 30 years. Tomorrow: The FBI behind the scenes.



### Legion Auxiliary Plans Dinner

The Department of the District of Columbia, American Legion Auxiliary, will hold a dinner meeting on Saturday, at the Kennedy-Warren at 7 p.m., honoring the national president, Mrs. Hafold S. Burdett of Brooklyn, N. Y. She will make her official visit to this department at that time. Mrs. Merle W. Cerulla, department president, will preside.

For reservations call Mrs. Lois Hampton, Republic 7-4037 or Mrs. Margaret Greenburg, Lawrence 6-7758.

The department and unit colors will participate in the Mother's Day services, held under the auspices of the American War Mothers, in the amphitheater at Arlington National Cemetery today at 1:30 p.m.

Mrs. Mabel Puzlose, national executive committee-woman will place flowers at the Tomb of

the Unknown Soldier for the national president. The department president will place flowers in the name of this department.

The department and unit colors will participate in the Armed Forces Day parade on Saturday at 9:30 a.m. For further particulars call auxiliary headquarters, Executive 3-4742.

Mrs. Pearl Heagerty, department rehabilitation chairman, announces members of the auxiliary will participate in the national hospital day observance Wednesday at Mount Alto Hospital from 2 to 4 p.m. Refreshments will be served following the tour of hospital.

Department of Agriculture unit will meet Friday at the Raleigh Hotel at 8 p.m. Mrs. Cecilia Hansen presiding.

### 52 in Area Ordered To Report in Draft

District Selective Service has ordered 52 men to report Wednesday at the Armed Forces Examining and Induction Center, 814 North St. Assaph street, Alexandria, Va., for induction. They are:

Louis N. Spodisch, John L. Lettich, William A. Mills, Robert E. Thibe, Anthony M. Scott, William O. Smith, Robert D. Folia, Eric D. Friedrich, Gerry L. Cook, Richard N. Jans, James F. Coleman, Robert L. Morra, William L. Garvin, Walter Braxton, William N. Brown, James A. Bowman, Benjamin A. Foman, Morris T. Carter, Martin T. Williams, Carl C. Mirza, John A. Reaser, Joseph Allen, Lee P. Jeter, Jr., Richard W. Leonard, Jr., Dale V. K., Richard W. Braxton, John R. Hunter, Curtis W. Parker, Aldo A. Berti, Ronald L. Bone, Harvey Kathin, Ronald L. Wustina, James E. Bay, Thomas N. Bush, Alton Moore, Edward D. Bartolotti, Willie M. Warren, Charles A. Young, Libron LaMoore, Walter F. Fiedler, George A. Carter, L. Robert W. Hester, Clarence W. Neisome, Edward C. Ezzard, Donald A. Tamm, Harry J. Zarawo, Andrew E. Erward, Joseph L. Jones, Monte E. Jones, Wiley B. Markham, Eugene Harris, Reed E. Mance.

### Model Plane Show Scheduled July 18 at Andrews; 29 Events

The ninth annual National Capital Model Airplane Show will be held on Sunday, July 18, at Andrews Air Force Base, it was announced yesterday.

The all-day meet, one of the largest on the East Coast, will consist of 29 events. Every kind of model airplane will be demonstrated from the radio-controlled gas-powered models to the hand-launched rubber band type.

Several sponsors already have backed trophies for the meet. The first three winners in each event will win trophies, as well as the junior and senior overall winners.

The show, which last year was hampered by cold winds and temperatures in the low 60s, has

drawn entries from as far away as Canada and Texas. Air Force personnel who compete in the meet have been flown in from duty stations in other countries.

Dr. Walter Good, Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory physicist, said he may try for the world record for sustained flight with a radio-controlled model. The high winds and some radio interference last year postponed Dr. Good's attempt. He formerly held the record, which now is held by a Russian.

The meet is sponsored by The Star in association with the Exchange Clubs of Washington and the District Department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

### Maj. Gen. Ira Swift Of 5th Corps Will Retire

By the Associated Press

FRANKFURT, Germany, May 8.—The United States Army announced today that Maj. Gen. Ira P. Swift, who has commanded the 5th Corps since March, 1953, will retire at the end of this month.

Gen. Swift was assistant commander of the 82d Airborne Division in Europe during World War II. After the war he became commanding general of the headquarters command in Vienna. Later he commanded the 25th Infantry Division in Korea. Gen. Swift is a native of Chicago, Miss. His home is in Washington, D.C.

### Law Tactics Is Bar Topic

The District Bar Association will discuss tactics in administrative law at 8 p.m. Tuesday in the Mayflower Hotel.

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REETS N.W. ★ NATIONAL 8-9800

**BIG BIRTHDAY SALE!**

**Monday is Last Day! Sorry no mail or phone orders!**

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#### Shirts or Drapes

check spreads or shirts on white. Twin \$1.99

#### Longies

99 WASHABLE summer rayon and acetate. Zip \$1

#### Apparel

to 3.99 Beautiful assortment of shirts, crazy-pants, etc. \$1

#### Toddlers' Cotton Shirts

Regular 1.99 short sleeves with convertible collar! Cotton, broadcloth, chambray, plisse; sizes 2 to 4. 69c

#### Tot's Rayon Longies

Regular 2.99 elastic back, adjustable suspender longies with reinforced seams. Checks and plaids; sizes 3 to 6x. 69c

#### Tot-Boys' Knit Briefs

Regular 39c to 49c elastic waist combed cotton knit briefs with fly front and striped plisse front panel, 2 to 5. 5 for \$1



and plaids, sizes 3 to 6x.

ful assort-  
bants, etc. **\$1**

### Te-Boys' Knit Briefs

Regular 39c to 49c elastic waist combed  
cotton knit briefs with fly front and striped  
plie front panel, 2 to 3. **5 for \$1**

### Play Shirts

cotton knit or terry  
crew neck. Short **2 for \$1**

### Shorts

boxer waist shorts in  
lighter-weight for sum-  
in group. **49c**

### Nipper Bras

waist nipper style bras  
us maker! Broadcloth.  
and C cups 34 to 42. **1<sup>97</sup>**

### Summer Slips

on plisse shadow panel  
batiste shadow panel **1<sup>44</sup>**

### Tricot Slips

40 denier nylon tricot  
White only. Limited  
up. **1<sup>28</sup>**

### Jersey Gowns

stripe rayon jersey gowns in  
er! Tailored style! 5 summer **\$1**

### Rayon Slacks

2.99-3.99 choose fitted waist  
cotton denim or rayon gab-  
group. **\$1**

### Nylon Hose

5 famous-make full-  
n 15/51 or 12/60 **59c**  
0 1/2.

### Rubber Scuffs

red scuffs with sequin trim **\$1**  
soles, S. M. L.

### Nylon Gloves

neer 40 denier nylon  
pink, black; sizes 6 **59c**

### Cotton Dusters

etty solid colors,  
-purpose no-iron **2 for \$3**  
izes 14 to 20.



Regular 14.95 to 16.95  
Taffeta Lined Linen-Look Rayon

## MISSES' DUSTERS

### 3<sup>99</sup>

Choose popular boxy or smart fitted styles in dust-  
ers that lead the fashion parade! The low price  
brings even the latest jewel trim styles in pretty  
beige, lilac, gold, pink; 7-15, 8-16.

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Regularly 3.99! Many Colors!  
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## GIRLS' DRESSES

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All first quality dresses at an amazing Sale saving  
for summer! Many new styles in the value-packed  
group! See solid colors and prints in cool short  
sleeve dresses with full skirts. Sizes 7 to 14.

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Memorandum on work and  
Organization of the F. B. I.

## WORK AND ORGANIZATION OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

### I. FOUNDATION AND GROWTH

The FBI, the representative of the United States of America to the NATO Special Committee, had its origin in 1908 when Attorney General Charles Bonaparte issued instructions that Department of Justice investigations be conducted by a small group of special investigators. In 1908 the name "Bureau of Investigation" was assigned the group.

Passage of the White Slave Traffic Act in 1910, the Espionage Act in 1917, the Sabotage Statute in 1918 and the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act in 1919 increased the responsibilities of the FBI both in the security and in the general criminal fields.

In 1924 J. Edgar Hoover, then twenty-nine years of age, was appointed Director of the Bureau. He accepted the appointment with the understanding that henceforth the organization was to be a career service in which ability and good character were to be the requirements for appointment and performance and achievement the only grounds for promotion.

With the advent of the 1930's, crime in the United States expanded into big business. Kidnaping, murder, bank robbery and major crimes of every type and description were committed daily. The Congress passed a number of statutes which greatly increased the jurisdiction of the FBI and placed the FBI in the forefront of the battle against organized crime. In 1932 the passage of the Federal Kidnaping Statute gave the FBI authority to investigate all kidnaping cases in which the victim is transported interstate. Other statutes expanding the FBI's investigative responsibility in the criminal field were passed in swift succession. In 1934 Bureau Agents were authorized to carry firearms and make arrests. In 1935 Congress changed the Bureau's name to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Although during World War I the FBI was one of twenty different agencies investigating wartime violations, in September, 1939, a few days after the Nazis invaded Poland, the President of the United States issued a directive as a result of which the FBI

has taken charge of the investigative work in matters relating to espionage, sabotage, subversive activities and related matters involving civilians in the United States and its possessions. Military personnel are under the jurisdiction of the respective branches of the Armed Forces. By that and subsequent directives, the FBI was also charged with correlating all security information and referring it to the proper agency or taking other action as indicated.

The internal security of the Nation was protected by the FBI in cooperation with other agencies during the emergency of World War II. The subversive activities of the Communist Party, Atomic Energy Act violations and applicant investigations, investigation of certain employees in the Executive Branch of the Government as a result of the institution of the Federal Employees Loyalty Program in 1947 and the Security of Government Employees Program in 1953, violations of Selective Service and other security statutes--all of these factors in 1954, plus the enforcement of over one hundred other Federal laws, add up to a heavy burden for the FBI.

## II. ORGANIZATION

The FBI operates through 52 field offices located throughout the various states, the District of Columbia, and the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. The Special Agent in Charge of each of the field offices is directly responsible to the FBI's Director and its seven administrative and supervisory Divisions, located in Washington, D. C. Frequent unannounced inspections at Headquarters and in the field offices aid in insuring unified adherence to progressive and current policies.

There is attached a chart reflecting the position of the FBI within the Executive Branch of the Government of the United States of America. There is also attached a chart which reflects the internal organization of the FBI.

## III. SECURITY FUNCTIONS

The FBI is the general investigative arm of the Department of Justice and, as such, has been entrusted with certain specific and general investigative responsibilities by the President, the Congress and the Attorney General of the United States of America. Many of these responsibilities play a direct part in the security of the Nation. The security functions of the FBI stem from its domestic intelligence operations and general investigations. In addition, the FBI has various coordinating and cooperative responsibilities which concern the security of the Nation.

## A. Investigative Responsibilities

### 1. Domestic Intelligence

The FBI's responsibilities in the domestic intelligence field, as the result of legislative enactments, Presidential directives, and instructions of the Attorney General, include the general responsibilities of investigating matters relating to espionage, counterespionage, sabotage, treason, sedition, failure of agents of foreign principals to register, subversive activities and related domestic intelligence matters. The various laws of the United States, including the Internal Security Act of 1950, bring within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI the activities of the Communist Party, U.S.A., its leaders and members, Communist front organizations, other totalitarian organizations, as well as other subversive individuals and groups ranging from the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico to the Ku Klux Klan which are alleged either to seek the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence or to conspire against the rights of citizens. The FBI has the responsibility for investigating these matters in the continental United States and in the Territories of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Alaska, except the Aleutian Islands area and a portion of the Alaskan Peninsula. Any information reflecting a violation of Federal law is referred to the Department of Justice for an opinion as to prosecution.

Another group of operations by the FBI in the domestic intelligence field concerns applicant and employee investigations arising from legislative enactments and Presidential directives requiring the FBI to ascertain facts pertinent to the security and loyalty of employees and applicants for positions in the Government's service or in activities in which the Government has a specific interest. Examples of this group of operations are:

The Atomic Energy Act of 1946 requires the FBI to investigate all violations of the criminal provisions of the Act, as well as applicants for sensitive positions in connection with the Atomic Energy Program.

The Security of Government Employees Program requires the FBI to check applicants' and employees' names against its files for any information which might reflect that an individual might be a security risk. Preliminary or complete investigations are conducted in those instances where disloyal data are uncovered.

The FBI conducts investigations of many appointees of the President and of applicants for positions in the Department of Justice, in the FBI itself and in certain other Government agencies. The Congress has required by statute that before many persons can be employed in certain positions, they must be investigated by the FBI.

## 2. General Investigations

In addition to the FBI's responsibilities in the domestic intelligence field, there are many general criminal investigations which are important to the Nation's security. Since the FBI is charged with the investigation of violations of Federal criminal statutes, except those specifically assigned to another agency of the Government, the responsibilities are many and varied. Included in this group are various statutes concerned with Fraud Against the Government, Bribery, Theft and Embezzlement of Government Property, Crimes on Government Reservations, Impersonation, and Illegal Wearing of the Uniform. Investigations in this group frequently result in saving large sums of money for the Government as a result of detection of fraud or theft in connection with matters of great concern to the Nation's security. In addition, under the Selective Service Acts, many thousands of individuals have been made available for induction into the Armed Services. Investigations to locate deserter fugitives from the Armed Services are also conducted by the FBI upon the request of the respective branches of the Armed Forces.

## B. Coordinating and Cooperative Responsibilities

In order to coordinate domestic intelligence matters with world-wide intelligence as relating to our national security, the FBI is represented on various committees operating with specific objectives, such as the coordination of the investigation of domestic espionage, counterespionage, sabotage and related intelligence matters, the coordination of domestic intelligence with foreign intelligence and other purposes. During World War II the FBI served on wartime screening panels for the control of foreign travel.

The FBI as a domestic intelligence agency has participated as a representative of the United States of America in international intelligence bodies, including the NATO Special Committee meetings in March and September of 1953 and other international groups.

In connection with the FBI's cooperative responsibilities, the FBI receives and checks its files against fingerprint cards of individuals for other Government agencies which have security



responsibilities. The value of the fingerprint identification work is demonstrated by the fact that many undesirable persons are eliminated from the Federal Government, either at the time they apply for positions or when the fingerprints are taken after their employment. The Identification Division of the FBI also renders aid in the control of aliens, such as the work of checking fingerprints of displaced persons, of immigrants arriving in this country, and of applicants for citizenship. In addition, the facilities of the FBI Laboratory are available to the intelligence agencies of the United States Government and to other Government agencies.

#### C. General Responsibilities

As a result of various Presidential directives, the FBI has the responsibility of correlating information regarding espionage, sabotage, subversive activities and related matters on a national basis, of taking appropriate action, and of referring information of interest to, or under the jurisdiction of, other Federal agencies in these fields to the appropriate agency. These Presidential directives requested law enforcement officers, both Federal and state, in the United States and all patriotic organizations and citizens to turn over promptly to the nearest representative of the FBI any information obtained by them relating to such matters. Under these directives the FBI has coordinated activities of police agencies in these matters.

As the central depository of security-type data as provided under the Presidential directives, the FBI has grave responsibility to make available the information in its files to the appropriate agency of the Executive Branch of the Government which is in a position to take any needed action.

In addition to the large volume of information furnished to other interested agencies upon receipt, the FBI, when requested, reviews its files and furnishes information located therein to the various agencies in the Executive Branch of the Government. Over 1,000,000 names were checked for other agencies in the twelve months ending with June, 1953, in addition to the names checked under the Security of Government Employees

Program. These inquiries from the other agencies concern, among others, persons being considered for access to confidential information or for access to restricted areas; persons and organizations doing business with or otherwise of interest to other Government agencies; persons being considered for deportation and applicants for naturalization; persons considered under a program relating to the security of the Nation's ports and harbors; and persons of interest to or being considered by the President or other high Government officials.

In addition to information exchanged through the NATO Special Committee, the FBI collaborates with and exchanges information with friendly foreign governments in matters of mutual interest.

#### IV. JURISDICTION IN CRIMINAL MATTERS

The increase in general crime throughout the United States of America following World War II has been reflected in greater demands on the FBI during the same period. The FBI is called upon to investigate the various violations of over 120 Federally enacted statutes. Typical of the statutes violations of which the FBI now investigates are: Bank Robbery, Extortion, Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property, Kidnaping, Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicles and Aircraft, and Interstate Flight to Avoid Prosecution.

#### V. COOPERATIVE FUNCTIONS OF FBI

##### Identification Division

In addition to the use of the files of this Division for strictly security purposes, they are utilized extensively in general criminal investigations. The Identification Division was established in 1924 when the records of the National Bureau

of Criminal Identification and the Leavenworth Penitentiary Bureau were consolidated in Washington, D. C. The original collection of only 810,000 fingerprint cards has expanded many times and now numbers over 130,000,000.

The establishment of the FBI Identification Division resulted from the fact that local law enforcement officers of the Nation saw the need for a centralized pooling of all fingerprint cards and all arrest records. Information in the Division's files is available to even the most remote village by mail or telegraph. Since June, 1950, twenty-six metropolitan and state law enforcement agencies throughout the Nation have used a system which utilizes a telephonic wire to transmit to Washington, D. C., an image of the fingerprint card. This system facilitates the almost instantaneous comparison and identification of individuals by fingerprint impressions.

In addition to fingerprint cards of criminals, the Identification Division files contain cards of those not guilty of crime, such as members of the Armed Forces of the Nation, Government employees, aliens and those recorded for identification purposes only.

#### FBI Laboratory

The FBI Laboratory was established in 1932 to make available to law enforcement the assistance of the natural sciences. The facilities of the Laboratory are open not only to the FBI but to other Government agencies and to local officers all over the country. The Laboratory conducts examinations involving blood, casts of shoeprints, heelprints and automobile tire treads; comparisons of handwriting, hand printing, typewriting, printed matter and papers; bullets, cartridge cases and firearms; fraudulent checks; glass fractures; hairs and fibers; examination of tools, wires, parts of vehicles and other metal fragments; paint particles; poison identification; soil analyses; wood examinations; and marks on tools. In addition to making these examinations and testifying in FBI matters, the experts in the Laboratory testify in local courts located anywhere in the country concerning the results of work for local law enforcement agencies.

#### FBI Law Enforcement Officers Training Programs

##### A. FBI National Academy

The FBI National Academy was established in 1935. Its purposes--to reduce crime through dissemination of the most effective methods of combating it and to acquaint law enforcement with new and improved techniques developed within the profession.

These purposes are accomplished by training and preparing police officers to serve as instructors and administrators in their own departments. Over 2700 local law enforcement officers have been trained at the National Academy.

The National Academy Course is an intensive twelve-week program of instruction. FBI facilities, including the FBI Laboratory, gymnasiums, identification facilities, classrooms, firearms ranges and training equipment, are shared with National Academy students.

The curriculum is fluid in order to meet the needs of local agencies. Among others, the following courses are taught: Police Organization and Administration; Scientific and Technical Matters; Records, Report Writing, Statistics; Traffic Control; Firearms Training; Investigations; Photography; Physical Training and Defensive Tactics; and Organization and Operation of Police Schools and Training Methods.

#### B. Field Training Schools

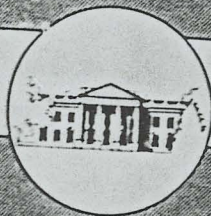
As a matter of cooperation with law enforcement agencies on a local level, the FBI, upon request, will assist in training programs for the local agency. The cooperation includes surveying for the need of training and making instructors available. Instruction under these circumstances includes firearms training, crime-scene searches, testifying in court, fingerprinting and classification of fingerprints, report writing and other subjects required by the agency. During 1953 over 2700 schools and conferences were conducted as cooperative ventures between law enforcement agencies and the FBI.

#### VI. QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING OF INVESTIGATIVE PERSONNEL

Investigative personnel of the FBI are required to be male citizens of the United States who are graduates of resident law schools, or accounting school graduates with three years of accounting or auditing experience, and who are capable of strenuous physical exertion.

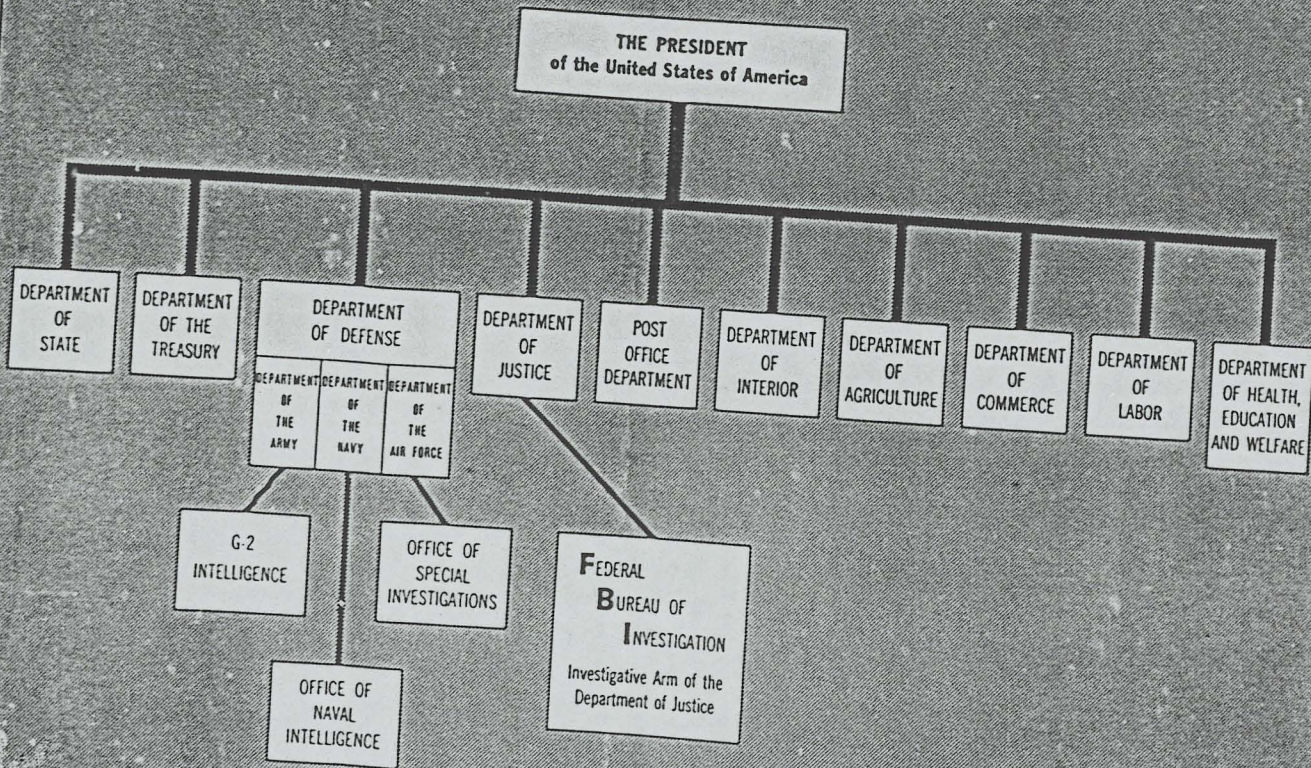
Before appointment, the applicant is thoroughly investigated for background, character and loyalty. Following his appointment, he must complete an extended course of training at the FBI's Headquarters in Washington, D. C., and at the FBI's Academy and ranges on the United States Marine Corps base at Quantico, Virginia. The training covers all phases of the FBI's activities and responsibilities. Instruction is provided in the interviewing of criminal suspects and witnesses, the searching of crime scenes and the collection and preservation of evidence. Laws governing all matters within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI are analyzed and discussed.

Attachments (3)



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

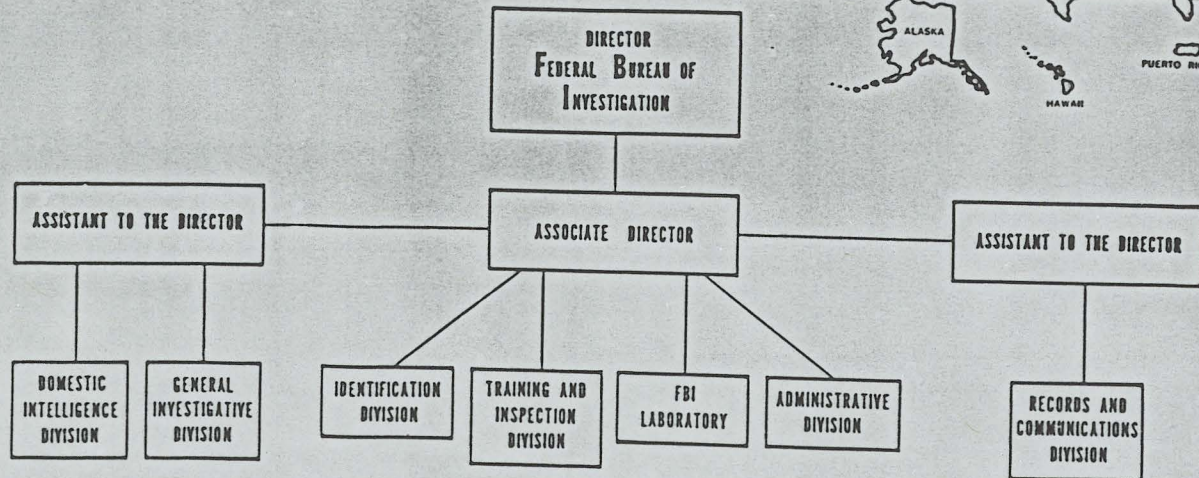
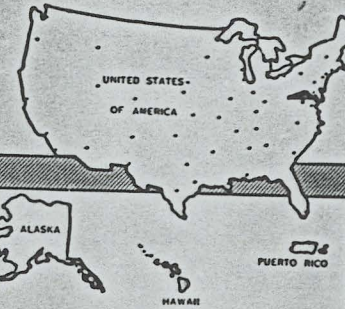
# FBI AS PART OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT





FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

# INTERNAL ORGANIZATION OF THE FBI



## 52 FIELD OFFICES

- |                   |                 |              |               |                |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| ALBANY            | CHARLOTTE       | HOUSTON      | MILWAUKEE     | OMAHA          | SAN ANTONIO           |
| ALBUQUERQUE       | CHICAGO         | INDIANAPOLIS | MINNEAPOLIS   | PHILADELPHIA   | SAN DIEGO             |
| ANCHORAGE, ALASKA | CINCINNATI      | KANSAS CITY  | MOBILE        | PHOENIX        | SAN FRANCISCO         |
| ATLANTA           | CLEVELAND       | KNOXVILLE    | NEWARK        | PITTSBURGH     | SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO |
| BALTIMORE         | DALLAS          | LITTLE ROCK  | NEW HAVEN     | PORTLAND       | SAVANNAH              |
| BIRMINGHAM        | DENVER          | LOS ANGELES  | NEW ORLEANS   | RICHMOND       | SEATTLE               |
| BOSTON            | DETROIT         | LOUISVILLE   | NEW YORK      | ST. LOUIS      | SPRINGFIELD           |
| BUFFALO           | EL PASO         | MEMPHIS      | NORFOLK       | SALT LAKE CITY | WASHINGTON, D. C.     |
| BUTTE             | HONOLULU, T. H. | MIAMI        | OKLAHOMA CITY |                |                       |



## SECURITY FUNCTIONS OF THE FBI CORRELATION AND UTILIZATION OF SECURITY DATA

THE FBI IS THE CENTRAL REPOSITORY OF ALL SUBVERSIVE AND DISLOYAL  
INFORMATION FOR THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

### ACCUMULATION:

Investigations by the FBI

Information received from  
other U. S. Intelligence and  
Investigative Agencies

Informant Coverage

Liaison with Intelligence  
Agencies in Friendly Foreign  
Countries

Fingerprint Files

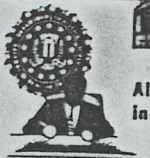
Continuous Research and  
Review of Publications and  
Periodicals

Local, State, County, and  
City Officers

Organizations

Citizens

### CORRELATION:



All Information is exam-  
ined for action.



If information is  
such that a security  
investigation should  
be initiated, immedi-  
ate action is taken  
to do so.

Information filed  
with complete cross-  
index and abstracts  
for quick availability.



Continuous research and  
correlation of information  
on file takes place so that  
better use may be made of  
this information.



### UTILIZATION:

Information relating to inter-  
ests and responsibilities of  
another government agency  
is immediately forwarded to  
that agency.

Derogatory data regarding a  
government employee are im-  
mediately forwarded to the  
interested agency.

Information of interest to  
friendly foreign governments  
is furnished to them.

Information is available for  
checking by other govern-  
ment agencies.

The FBI makes plans and rec-  
ommendations to bodies of  
the National Security Council  
on aspects relating to the in-  
ternal security of the United  
States.

- 7 MAY 1954

SF. 295/11 Supp. A

Reference.....

LOOSE MINUTE.

3336

~~7/15~~  
Secretariat.

I attach a memorandum on the work and organisation of the F.B.I., copies of which were circulated to all delegations by the U.S. delegate at the meeting of the NATO Special Committee on 27th-29th April.

You may wish to circulate this to certain sections of this office.

I should be grateful if you would let me know in due course on what file the F.B.I. memo has been p.a.'d.

*D.L. Stewart*

D.L. Stewart.

E.1.  
6.5.54.

E.N/PBR to see.

*line 187*  
30.1.54.

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Note for file S.F. 50/6/118.

Copy for S.F. 50/6/175(2)

4.5.54

332a

Visit by the Chairman J.I.C. to Canada and the  
United States.

Further to the details of our liaison with U.S. Intelligence Departments passed to the J.I.C. at 329a. I told Colonel Pigot, J.I.C. Secretariat, on the phone that we also have direct liaison in the U.K. with the U.S.A.F. Office of Special Investigation. I apologized for having omitted this in my letter at 329a, and explained that the existence of this link had only just been brought to my notice. Colonel Pigot said that the final brief had already been passed to Mr Dean, but that he would pass on this information for inclusion in it.

Secretariat.  
4.5.54.

THIS IS A COPY  
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED  
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION  
3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS  
ACT 1958  
July 2021

626

Original on PF.732330.  
✓ Copy for SF.50/6/118. — PA

331b

11.

E.2.

Reference minute 10 and our conversation. D.D.G. agrees that as the informant is a British subject and has been given an undertaking that his identity will not be revealed by F.B.I., you should ask Cimperman to approach the informant on the lines that his information would be of interest to the British authorities and requesting the informant's agreement to their being notified. If the informant agrees, and agrees also to the disclosure of his identity, then we should subsequently interview him to establish the reliability of his report. Mr. Cimperman may also be informed that in the event of the informant not agreeing we have no objection to Cimperman himself questioning him.

Secretariat.  
3.5.54.

JH.  
J.A. Harrison.

Lmc 187  
10.5.54.

33/4  
S.F. 50/6/118/D.G. Sec.  
SF.1/3(1) 3rd May, 1954.

Dear Major Stone,

With reference to your letter of 16th April, the D.G. has written to Mr. Hoover for the occasion of his 30th anniversary as Director of the F.B.I. and would be grateful if you would forward the enclosed letter at the right moment.

Yours sincerely,

*M.P.S.*

*[Handwritten signature]*

Major H. C. M. Stone,  
c/o British Embassy,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

330

PERSONAL.

1st May, 1954.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

May 10th marks your thirtieth anniversary as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This must surely be a record of long service in such a responsible position and represents a wonderful personal achievement. May I offer most sincere congratulations both on my own behalf and from my Service, together with our good wishes for the future.

Yours sincerely,

M. S. WHITE,

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

---

Keep

RESTRICTED.

Copy also in SF 50/6/168(5)

329

SF50/6/118 (Sect FJV)

The Secretary,  
Joint Intelligence Committee.

Visit by the Chairman J.I.C. to Canada and the United States.

Would you please refer to <sup>3260</sup>JIC/974/54 of 26th April 1954.

The Security Service have the following liaison with  
U.S. Intelligence Departments.

- (a) London: Liaison with F.B.I. and C.I.A. officers attached to the U.S. Embassy.
- (b) Washington: A Security Service Officer, attached to the British Embassy, liaises with the F.B.I.

7.

for Director General, Security Service.

28.4.54.

6/15

RESTRICTED

J.I.C./974/54.

3286

COPY NO. 11

D.N.I.  
D.M.I.  
A.C.A.S.(I)  
MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN SINCLAIR  
DIRECTOR GENERAL, SECURITY SERVICE  
DIRECTOR, J.I.B.  
S.I.  
E.M. JONES

Copy to : - Mr. P.H. Dean.

VISIT BY THE CHAIRMAN, J.I.C., TO CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

(Previous reference : JIC(54)34th Meeting, Minute 5, *Sf 205/Canada/22 No need to extract file.*)

Mr. Dean wishes to have in his mind for his forthcoming visit to Canada and the United States of America a clear picture of the machinery for liaison and interchange of information between London Intelligence Departments and corresponding Departments in Washington.

2. I would be grateful if you would inform me BY NOON FRIDAY, 30TH APRIL, 1954 :-

- (a) What American Officers are either integrated into, or liaise regularly and directly with, your Department;
- (b) What British officers carry out a similar function on your behalf in Washington.

(Signed) R.A.FIGOT.

26th April, 1954.

*1017  
19.12.54*

RESTRICTED

PRIVATE & PERSONAL



BRITISH EMBASSY  
WASHINGTON

SF.1/3(1)

16th April 1954.

21 APR 1954

Dear DG,

I have recently mentioned to Mr. Hoover and Sir Roger Makins your hope to fit in a visit to Washington later in the year. Both will of course be delighted to see you. If it would fit in with your plans, I think the latter half of October would be a good time to come. Mr. Hoover will have had his leave by then and H.E. should also be in Washington. Sir Roger suggested that you would probably like to note that the Queen Mother arrives on the 2nd of November and that you would no doubt wish to have your visit completed before then. From the point of view of climate, late October should be just right. It seems a long time ahead, but time flies.

You may like to know that Mr. Hoover will celebrate his 30th anniversary as Director of the F.B.I. on May 10th. I think you will probably agree I should send him a note of congratulations; indeed you might like to consider dropping him a line yourself.

I have seen Mickey Ladd in the Bureau a couple of times recently. The old fire-horse returning to the scene! He has returned from Florida to sell his house and wind up his affairs here. He was as irrepressible as ever and looking extremely well and the best possible advertisement for retirement. I have no doubt he was getting some pleasure of a sadistic sort by visiting his over-worked successor who is snowed under with papers. His successor, Boardman, is quite charming and most helpful.

Our relations with the Bureau are continuing to be most satisfactory.

Yours / *hm*

*Harry*

H.C.M. Stone.

3282

# FBI

*Law Enforcement*

# BULLETIN



1954

APRIL

Vol. 23 No. 4

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
J. Edgar Hoover, Director



# FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

Restricted to the Use of Law Enforcement Officials

APRIL 1954

Vol. 23 No. 4

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☆

The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin is issued monthly to law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Much of the data appearing herein is of a confidential nature and its circulation should be restricted to law-enforcement officers; therefore, material contained in this Bulletin may not be reprinted without prior authorization by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

☆



United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington 25, D. C.

April 1, 1954

### TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

There has never been a time when the confirmed robber, burglar, rapist, etc., stood a poorer chance of continued success in his criminal specialty than he does today. He has the choice of either abandoning crime entirely or running a gauntlet of identification procedures which make eventual detection and apprehension virtually certain. I believe this is one of the principal reasons why the nation has gone for almost two decades unmolested by prolonged and violent criminal careers of the Dillinger, Nelson and Brady type which flourished during the middle nineteen-thirties.

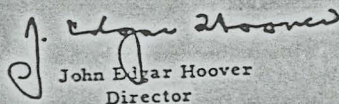
If a confirmed criminal becomes a fugitive from justice and the police and sheriff are unable to locate him promptly, the next step is to place a wanted notice with the Identification Division of the FBI. The notice is placed in the offender's identification record and from that moment forward the search for him becomes, in effect, both national and international. No matter how many aliases or disguises the fugitive assumes, he will be identified by fingerprints immediately upon receipt of his fingerprint card from one of the thousands of contributing agencies in this nation or the approximately 80 foreign countries with which we exchange criminal fingerprints. During the fiscal year 1953 a total of 12,112 fugitives - more than one thousand per month - were identified and located by this procedure. Even a lapse of time does not operate to the fugitive's advantage. There are cases on record in which the fugitive was identified and located through a fingerprint card submitted more than 20 years after the wanted notice was placed in his file.

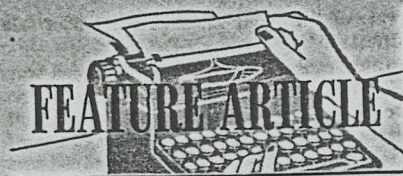
If the fugitive is charged in a state court with murder, assault, mayhem, burglary, rape, kidnaping, extortion, robbery or an attempt to commit any of these crimes, and the evidence indicates that he has fled the state in which prosecution is pending, the search is intensified by charging him with the Federal offense of unlawful flight to avoid prosecution. He becomes the subject of active investigation by the FBI and his photographs, fingerprints, description and other data appear in an Identification Order distributed on a nationwide basis. When the fugitive is located the Federal charge against him is usually dismissed and he is returned to the local authorities for prosecution. During the fiscal year 1953, a total of 539 fugitives were located in this manner, counting a small number who had fled interstate to avoid giving testimony on certain crimes named in the Federal statute.

The final stage of the procedure initiates a manhunt more intensive and extensive than would have been possible under any circumstances until recent years. The most badly wanted subjects are placed on the list of the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives." Newspapers and magazines, radio and television stations provide free space and time as a public service for publicizing the data necessary to identification and apprehension. The effect of this action is to enlist the aid of hundreds of thousands, or even millions, of private citizens in the search. The effectiveness of this phase of the program can be judged by the fact that of the 62 "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" apprehended since the program began on March 14, 1950, nearly half were located as a direct result of information provided by private citizens who had been alerted by the articles, broadcasts and telecasts on these fugitives.

The entire system is a splendid example of how to merge public and private interests in the fight against crime. It facilitates the work of law enforcement, affords a greater measure of public safety and weighs the odds heavily against many types of professional criminal careers.

Very truly yours,

  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director



The cowman is wholly dependent on brands for identification of his livestock at the markets or wherever they may be found. The livestock markets have been and still are the final points at which most of the livestock is sold, and the great bulk of our western cattle have been finally disposed of through these centers. Hence the necessity of maintaining a corps of competent inspectors for the protection of producers. Unless such protection is afforded, the way is opened for the disposal of thousands of stray or stolen cattle at markets without the knowledge of the owners.

The purpose of brand inspection is to determine the proper ownership of cattle, horses and mules from the brands or flesh marks appearing on them, and to make certain the proceeds of strays or any animals to which the shipper cannot show title reach the hands of the rightful owner.

#### Buyer Responsibility

It is the duty of the buyer, for his own protection, first, to secure a bill of sale from the rightful owner of the cattle, and, second, to ascertain whether or not the cattle are under mortgage, and, if so, to secure the proper clearance from the bank and see to it that the purchase price is paid to the bank for the account of the mortgagor. Otherwise, the shipper is liable to prosecution for having mortgaged cattle in his possession should the mortgagor fail to apply the money on his note; the commission firm handling mortgaged cattle is subject to prosecution even though it may have no knowledge such a mortgage is in existence.

#### Shipper

It is the duty of the shipper or claimant to procure proper title to the livestock when the proceeds have been marked "hold" by the inspector. It is not the duty, nor is it required, of the inspectors or the inspection agency to run down and clear title on cattle which may be in the possession of a shipper or a claimant. When an inspection is made,

## Brand Inspection Polices the Range Cattle Business

by RUSSELL THORP and DAVID O. APPLETON

whether local (that is, within the State of origin) or at the big central markets, it is not a guarantee of title.

#### Sixty-Day Rule

It is agreed and recognized that a reasonable time should be allowed for the shipper to produce his title or satisfactory clearance to the proceeds of cattle which have been ordered held by the inspector. Therefore, what is known as the 60-day rule has been adopted, so that, if the shipper or claimant is unable to produce title within 60 days, the proceeds must be sent to the office of the inspection agency for proper disposition under provisions of the laws of the State of origin.

#### Inspection

Inspection can be divided roughly into two classes: (1) Inspection at the big central markets, and (2) inspection locally or within the state.

Local inspection in most range states is required by law upon certain movement of livestock such as when they leave a county or brand district and often at local auction sales and before slaughter. A duly authorized inspector makes, to the best of his ability, a record of the brands as found on the livestock and such record is filed with the proper authorities.

Under provision of the Packers and Stock Yards Act a State cattlemen's association or other brand inspection agency may be recognized as a marketing agency and authorized to make reasonable charges for inspection at certain central markets like Denver, Omaha, or Chicago. Only one agency from a State may have this authority. Quite a number of the range States are so registered today.

#### Uniformity

In order to avoid confusion and to maintain a uniform system of inspection identical at all markets, representatives of livestock exchanges, together with representatives of several brand inspection agencies, have agreed on a uniform system of



David O. Appleton, editor, *American Cattle Producer*.

rules and regulations applicable to the markets. At most markets, definite contracts to that effect have been made between exchanges and livestock associations or inspection agencies.

At a meeting some 20 years ago of officials of the Wyoming, South Dakota, and Nebraska stock growers associations there was approved a set of instructions to market inspectors, which were accepted by livestock exchanges and filed with the Packers and Stock Yards Administration at Washington:

Recorded brands shall be the basis for the payment of proceeds of all cattle.

When cattle bearing a recorded brand are claimed by other than the recorded owner of the brand, the proceeds must be held unless proper bill of sale is presented. If acceptable bill of sale is not presented within 60 days, the proceeds must be remitted to the proper inspection agency.

Market inspectors are not authorized to pay, or grant authority to pay, the proceeds for cattle bearing a recorded brand to any other than the

ABOUT THE AUTHORS: Russell Thorp, secretary and chief inspector for the Wyoming Stock Growers Association for 19 years and now field representative for the American National Cattlemen's Association, was the first chairman of the American National Stock Growers Association's Brand and Theft Committee. At the request of the British Government, he prepared the brand setup for Kenya, Africa.

David O. Appleton is editor of the *American Cattle Producer*, the official organ of the American National Cattlemen's Association headquartered at Denver, Colo.

owner of the brand unless proper bill of sale is furnished.

In the case of cattle bearing unrecorded brands, the proceeds must be remitted to the proper agency for distribution. In many States it is illegal to use an unrecorded brand or a brand of record to others.

In the case of freshly branded cattle bearing old brands, the proceeds must be sent to the proper agency unless acceptable bills of sale covering the old brands are presented.

All original bills of sale must be taken up by inspectors and submitted with shipment report. If any cattle are held back, inspectors must issue inspector's bill of sale for each shipment until total number of cattle are accounted for under the original bill of sale.

In case of unbranded cattle, proceeds will be paid on the shipper's tally, except that in the case of unbranded cattle shipped by buyers, bills of sale must be presented, otherwise proceeds must be forwarded to the proper agency.

Inspectors shall inspect through cattle and report same as "through" cattle on usual inspection report form.

Commission firms are requested to send proceeds which are returned because of wrong address to the proper agency unless the inspector can furnish a correct address.

The brand inspector today is just as much a livestock detective as was his predecessor, the man who rode the range and trailed the rustler back in the seventies. His first duty is to be on watch for stolen cattle, for worked-over brands, for fake bills of sale, for intentional or unintentional diversion of valuable property from its rightful owner. His method of working has changed somewhat, but his responsibilities are the same.

Accustomed to working with cattle, the inspector knows many things about brands and cattle characteristics which the average person would not recognize. Even in the case of identical brands used by different owners (as in the case of recording by counties in Texas where identical brands may be used by different owners in two or more counties), the inspector knows to whom the animal belongs. Size, earmarks, appearance and other things tell him this.

Where the inspector finds discrepancies, the animal itself is not held but only the proceeds, except in cases where theft is suspected, in which event the matter may be turned over to the law enforcement agencies.

States generally report good cooperation from sheriffs and State patrols, but some State brand officials believe that more stopping and checking of vehicles carrying cattle would be a help in reducing thefts.

In many cases the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been helpful in securing convictions of cattle thieves under the National Cattle Theft Act which makes it a felony to transport in interstate or foreign commerce any cattle, knowing them to have been stolen or receive, conceal, store, barter, buy, sell, or dispose of such cattle.

At the central markets the day's work of the inspector starts with going over the waybills of shipments arriving the night before to get a list of the shipments from the State or area which his inspection work involves. Equipped with this information, he goes to the alley where the cattle are yarded and makes a record of the animals, jotting down in his yard book the number, sexes, brands, and other description.

Sometimes he clips the animal for a better check on the brand. Sometimes he photographs the brand, and even the hide after slaughter to try better to establish the brand. The inside of the hide gives convincing evidence of ownership. It will tell the story of the time the brand was put on the animal.

He checks this information with the brand records and makes out a tally sheet, copies of which go to the commission company selling the animals and to his employer—the association or other brand-inspection agency.

The inspector also sends information to the owner of the cattle after each inspection. If the inspector finds an animal in the shipment with a brand not accounted for by a bill of sale, he will try to learn from the owner if it was sold and to whom. Until ownership is established the commission company withholds proceeds.

Few people realize the expert work of brand inspectors and the great area covered by the principal markets. This is well illustrated by the following inspectors' reports (names and other identifying data deleted) which have accompanied proceeds of stray cattle remitted to the office of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association.

#### Sample Reports

Chicago—1 cow. Did not take photograph as day was bad. Cow carefully clipped. Brand not of record. Not listed on shipper's certificate. Hold proceeds, \$101.06.



Chief Inspector Russell Thorp (right) of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association confers with Inspector Earl Carpenter, Inspector-in-Charge for Wyoming, at the Denver Stockyard.

Omaha----- brand recorded to ----- Worland. Heifer was an estray and not shown on certificate. No evidence of ownership or bills of sale. Whoever sold this animal to shipper did so evidently in error. Proceeds to brand owner . . . Heifer. Clipped. Brand found to be recorded to ----- of Burlington. Estray in the shipment and was sold by someone to the shipper. This brand not included in any bills of sale. Proceeds \$40.75 to recorded owner . . . Brand recorded to -----, Ranchester. Steer clipped and brand carefully noted. Not shown on certificate. Steer was an estray and the property of recorded owner. It is suggested to forward proceeds \$64.25 to recorded owner without further investigation. Shipper claimed he did not know this steer was in shipment. Mr. -----'s ranch is in Sheridan County on the east slope of the Big Horn Mountains. You will note this steer was loaded at Basin, considerable distance west of the west slope of the Big Horn Mountains.

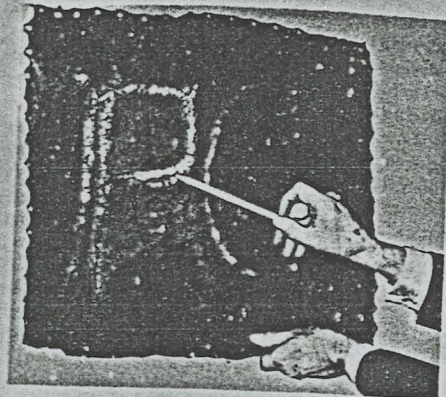
Idaho Falls—White-faced steer. Branded ----- left ribs, recorded to -----, Big Sandy. This steer had drifted over the mountains and was loaded out of Jackson Hole as an estray, proceeds \$67.40.

Denver—Steer calf. This calf was sold to ----- by a young man, but the brand was owned by his father and the father would not release proceeds. There was a letter and bill of sale that I would not release on. This morning I had a letter from the father refusing to recognize the bill of sale signed by his son. (Note: Father got the proceeds.)

Crawford—Cow was the property of -----, of Douglas. It was trucked to Crawford out of South Dakota over a year ago where Mr. ----- had been



This animal and another bore the 7PC brand, recorded in Wyoming. Inspector Earl Carpenter suspected that the original brand was different and that it had been "worked over" to convert it to a 7PC. The hair was clipped, but the original brand could not be determined. (See next photo.)



Careful examination of the brand after the animals were slaughtered disclosed the burned-over part of the original brand. (See next photo.)

Investigated and found statement of shipper to be true. Proceeds were released by recorded owner, with a warning.

Belle Fourche—1 steer, 1 heifer. Can find no record of brand. Am told it has been used by shipper for years. May be Montana record.

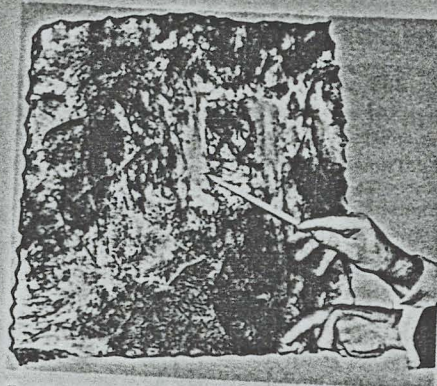
Most good cattlemen know the value of a good brand. A cow thief seldom takes a well-branded bunch of cattle. He much prefers to pick up odd head of poorly branded cattle or those not branded at all. Then if he gets caught, he has the out that he could not make out the brand and thought it was one of his own.

Most cattlemen have at one time or another known an honest cattleman to ship or sell unknown estrays, in many instances not knowing the estrays were in the shipment. This could not happen if all cattle were well branded—not with an acid brand which brand inspectors complain about constantly, but with a good iron.

A good cattleman knows that a registered brand is the same as a deed to his land; that a brand on a steer is like a lock on a door; that the brand claims the brute and indistinct brands lead to disputes, ill-feeling and sometimes fighting and killing; that a recorded brand is the only method by which a cowman can protect his property.

#### Recording of Brands

Most cattle States recognize the necessity of protection of cattle producers by providing for the recording of brands, usually in the State department of agriculture or the State land commis-



Examination of the flesh side of the hide disclosed the "Square Flag" which is recorded in Nebraska, proving the original brand and the rightful owner. When the cattle were ordered held, the shipper did not call for the money and left Wyoming.

sion, and provide by law that recorded brands are prima facie evidence of ownership by the owner of the brand—and these laws have been repeatedly upheld by the courts.

Recording of brands is usually on a statewide basis and the cattleman is ordinarily required to re-record his brand every 5 or 10 years. The number of brands in a State runs from 4,000 (registered in Alabama) to as many as 250,000 (in Texas, where the recording is on a countywide basis). Total of all the brands in the cattle country is close to 700,000.

There is no central office at which all these brands are recorded. There are, however, a number of setups in which brand inspectors at central markets may work together for several States, and in such cases the records of several States may be in one office.

#### Brand Records

Complete records are kept by each State, available to interested persons and officials, and may be found as listed below.

Alabama: State office building, Montgomery.  
Arizona: Office of the Livestock Sanitary Board, Capitol Annex, Phoenix.

California: Bureau of Livestock Identification, California Department of Agriculture, Sacramento.

Colorado: 201 Livestock Exchange Building, Denver.



Brand inspectors use trained horses. This horse holds the animal in place and prevents it from kicking the inspector.

Idaho: State brand office, Broadbent Building, Boise.

Kansas: Office of the Brand Commissioner, Topeka.

Louisiana: Livestock Brand Commission, Baton Rouge.

Montana: Livestock Commission Office.

Nebraska: Lincoln.  
New Mexico: Cattle Sanitary Board Office, 211 Second Street NW., Albuquerque.

North Dakota: Department of Agriculture and Labor, State capitol, Bismarck.

Oklahoma: Brand Recording Division, Department of Agriculture, Oklahoma City.

Oregon: Salem.  
South Dakota: State Brand Board Office, Pierre.

Texas: In the counties and Texas & Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association.

Utah: State capitol.  
Washington: Records Office, State Department of Agriculture, Olympia.

Wyoming: Livestock Sanitary Board, Cheyenne.

☆

#### PROBATION, CONDITIONAL RELEASE, AND PAROLE VIOLATORS

The FBI conducts investigations to locate Federal probation violator, conditional release violator, and parole violator fugitives, providing the fugitives were originally convicted for offenses investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The investigations are aimed solely at locating the fugitives.



## Important Factors in Traffic Control and Enforcement

by THOMAS R. JONES, Superintendent, Police  
Department, Minneapolis, Minn.

Traffic control has become the number 1 problem for all police departments. The stupendous increase in car registrations over the past 20 years has caught almost all communities unprepared to cope with this problem either from an engineering, educational or enforcement standpoint.

### Too Few Officers

Police departments in almost every instance are undermanned and increasingly large numbers of officers are being necessarily detailed to traffic duties. In many cases, this results in the lowering of enforcement standards in the other fields of police work, because the personnel is unavailable to cover properly the many demands put upon the department.

Minneapolis is the victim of a good traffic record. For 4 years it has led cities its size or larger with the lowest traffic death rate in the country. Minneapolis is the victim of its own good record because it's pretty hard to convince anyone that the community really has a half-strength police force while plaques, scrolls and congratulatory telegrams keep attesting to a job well done.

To quote from the analysis of the Annual Inventory of Traffic Safety Activities: "The Minneapolis standing (winner of International Association of Chiefs of Police first-place award in population group for traffic law enforcement) was achieved in spite of an apparent critical shortage of police manpower. In 1952, Minneapolis was 75 police officers, including 104 traffic officers, part of what it needed to rank among leading cities in personnel strength per population."

Four hundred seventy-eight short in a department with a total strength of 645!

The shortage of personnel has also created an extremely dangerous situation as far as the driving public is concerned. Many traffic laws cannot be rigidly enforced as they should be and, because of this lack of enforcement, drivers have gotten into the habit of consistent violation. A few examples of this type of violation involve the

driver's license law, laning ordinances, turning ordinances and many others which could be named. Some communities strictly enforce some of these. In every case there are some traffic ordinances which should be enforced but are not because the public has gotten into the habit of disregarding them due to inconsistent enforcement. To carry the example further: How many cities consistently and strictly enforce ordinances on (1) requiring drivers to signal for a left or right turn, (2) turning from the wrong lane, (3) lane straddling, (4) jaywalking? How many consistently check driver's licenses? Every one of these violations contributes (in either a small or large part) to the terrific traffic toll in accidents on our streets and highways.

### No Substitute for Enforcement

It is admittedly a tough job to reeducate the public to the point where the majority of the drivers are conforming to the majority of our traffic ordinances. I strongly believe that enforcement is the best education. Every law enforcement official knows, however, that it is a practical impossibility to "crack down" all of a sudden on all ordinances, many of which have been ignored for years.

The public is our employer, after all, and a great deal of diplomacy must be used in instituting a "conditioning" program so that the driving public will accept the strict enforcement necessary to educate them into safe-driving habits. It is my claim, however, that in the final analysis strict enforcement is the only answer.

Safety talks before civic groups, radio and television programs, press stories and all similar methods are wonderful and do serve a very useful purpose. All this, however, is of little benefit unless backed by a strict enforcement policy. People listening to safety talks, reading stories on safety and seeing object lessons on safety are impressed at the moment, but 9 times out of 10 will immediately climb behind the wheel of their car and violate every law in the book. On the other hand, a

traffic summons resulting in a fine hits the offending driver where it hurts most, in his pocketbook, and it is a lesson he remembers for some time to come.

In spite of deficiencies in manpower and equipment, we do have some of the tools needed to do a traffic-policing job—some that many cities do not enjoy. Then, too, perhaps our very shortcomings have forced us into rigid application of selective techniques to the end that we have made significant accomplishments.

### Chemical Test for Intoxication

One important factor in our comparatively successful work on drunken drivers is the use of chemical tests and the provision for such tests in our ordinance.

In 1948 Minneapolis wrote the standard chemical test law into the ordinances, the first such city legislation in the country. With this law on the books, and helped by the fact that in Minnesota the municipal court does not have to try drunken driving cases before a jury, the conviction rate is high. The number of "Driving While Intoxicated" arrests keeps going higher, but we are convinced that the number of drunks behind the wheel on our streets is going down. A steady "bag" of drunken drivers, a high conviction rate, and the excellent publicity given by press and radio, all work to convince people that driving while drunk is a losing proposition. In 1952, out of 1,918 arrests for drunken driving, 1,886 convictions were obtained.

### Special Events

Another terrific strain on the manpower of police departments the country over is the necessary coverage of special events. In Minneapolis there are five football games played at home every fall by the Minnesota Gophers. The attendance at these games ranges from 40,000 to 60,000. The traffic congestion before and after the game is accentuated by the fact that the football stadium practically straddles two of the main traffic arteries between the Twin Cities—Minneapolis and St. Paul. The policing on the inside of the stadium is handled to a great extent by the University Police Department which consists of some 30 officers. They are assisted of course by the Minneapolis police and other organizations. The traffic problem and other police duties outside the stadium are completely handled by the Minneapolis depart-



Supt. Thomas R. Jones.

ment. It takes a detail of approximately 125 men every Saturday to handle this problem both at the stadium and other points affected by the flow of traffic to and from the game.

The extreme personnel shortage in Minneapolis makes it necessary to use off-duty officers in handling these games. Approximately 75 percent of the officers are from the 4 p. m. to 12 midnight shift. They are required to report for duty at 12 noon and go to their regular posts after the game congestion has been relieved. In Minneapolis officers are compensated for overtime on an hour-to-hour time basis. This means that for every game some 400 man-hours are accumulated which must be paid back to the men during some future period.

Every summer the Minneapolis Aquatennial holds sway for a 10-day period. This summer festival has grown to such proportions that it now compares with the Tournament of Roses and the Mardi Gras in size and prominence. One day parade and one night parade attract from 500,000

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: Superintendent Jones has spent most of his 37 years in Minneapolis. He has been a member of the police department since 1936, and came up from the ranks—patrolman, sergeant, lieutenant, detective, captain, deputy inspector, inspector, and acting superintendent of police July 1, 1949. From 1928-36 he had a varied business experience. He was in the naval service from 1923-27 and 1942-45.

to 750,000 spectators and are approximately 4 hours in length. Besides the parades there are many other crowd-attracting events during the entire 10-day period such as the daily Aqua Follies shows, boat races, lake festivals, and many other events too numerous to detail here.

The two parades present the largest policing problems as they are approximately 3 miles in length and wend their way through the very center of the downtown area. To give some idea of the size of these parades, the 1952 parade consisted of 32 floats, 35 marching units, and 49 bands and drum corps units. Here again the facilities of the police department are strained to the utmost. Many hours of overtime are accumulated which necessarily curtail normal police coverage for the rest of the year. Fourteen years of experience with this event have taught us the value of laying plans based on previous experience. Assembly areas, dispersal areas and routes are carefully planned so as to cause the least possible interference with regular traffic patterns. It has been found, for example, that strict control of spectators in the assembly area and along the parade route is essential to prevent unnecessary delays and congestions. Street intersections are barricaded and critical corners roped off to reduce the number of police personnel which would otherwise be needed. Studies were made of the traffic flow after the parade and dispersal routes planned to facilitate the heavy post-parade traffic. It had been found that the majority of the driving public does not object too strenuously to being retarded as long as they keep moving. It is only when they become involved in traffic jams and stopped for long periods that criticisms are made. It is also extremely necessary to keep mass transportation facilities free from congestion because of the great number of people they are capable of removing from the congested areas.

#### Pays To Advertise

The officials should not fail to appreciate how the public information media can do to multiply the value of traffic enforcement. Suppose the department does a moderately good job of enforcing traffic laws and the courts back up your enforcement. If that's as far as it goes—if the papers and radio stations ignore traffic congestions, or give only the most flagrant ones a headline—back with the want ads—the educa-

tional value of your arrests reaches only as far as the individual violator and his friends. But, if traffic violators and their convictions get plenty of public attention, your arrests and the courts' convictions will serve a purpose far more important than punishing the individual violator; their experience will keep others from making the same mistakes. The cooperation of newspapers, radio and TV is especially important in another phase of policing. This occurs when a community has the experience of suddenly realizing that a particular driving ordinance is being ignored because it has not been enforced.

For the past 3 or 4 years we have worked on a program which we hope will ultimately result in the driving public's being educated to the point where they will conform to the majority of traffic ordinances as a matter of habit. This program consists mainly of first publicizing a particular law in every way possible for a period of at least 30 days and then instituting a strict enforcement policy on that law. During the 30-day educational campaign it is emphasized that strict enforcement will be started on a certain date. In this way the violators have no excuse when a summons and consistent enforcement complete the education. It is recognized, of course, that it will take a long time to cover the many laws now disregarded because they have not been enforced consistently. It is believed, however, that the end results will more than pay for the effort expended.

In the summer of 1951 this procedure was used on a laning ordinance passed by the Minneapolis City Council. The results were extremely satisfactory and even though our streets are snow-bound to some extent all through the winter months, the driving public is still conforming to the ordinance to a remarkable degree. There was a very noticeable lack of griping on the part of the public, too, when strict enforcement followed the 30-day educational program.

As further proof of the soundness of this procedure, Minneapolis was the recipient of the first place I. A. C. P. award for the best traffic law enforcement during the years of 1949 and 1950 and was tied with Toronto for first place in 1952. In those same years the city also won the first place National Safety Council Award in the National Traffic Safety Contest. Both these awards were in group III, our population class (500,000 to 750,000), of course. Final statistics for 1951 show that Minneapolis topped group III cities in death

record for the third straight year and won second place for 1952.

#### Other Factors

Court support in Minneapolis has been exceptionally good in recent years. Close collaboration between the city traffic engineer and the police has resulted in the elimination of many dangerous physical conditions in Minneapolis. Plans developed together have greatly facilitated movement of traffic, especially during peak hours.

In the police department an extensive program aimed at coping with the increasing number of traffic problems has been growing from year to year. A strong effort has been made to enlist the support of the entire department in traffic law enforcement and accident investigation. This effort has been encouraged through enforcement bulletins and educational material, instructional talks at the various precincts by traffic personnel, increased hours on traffic subjects in the regular departmental training program and stepped-up supervision.

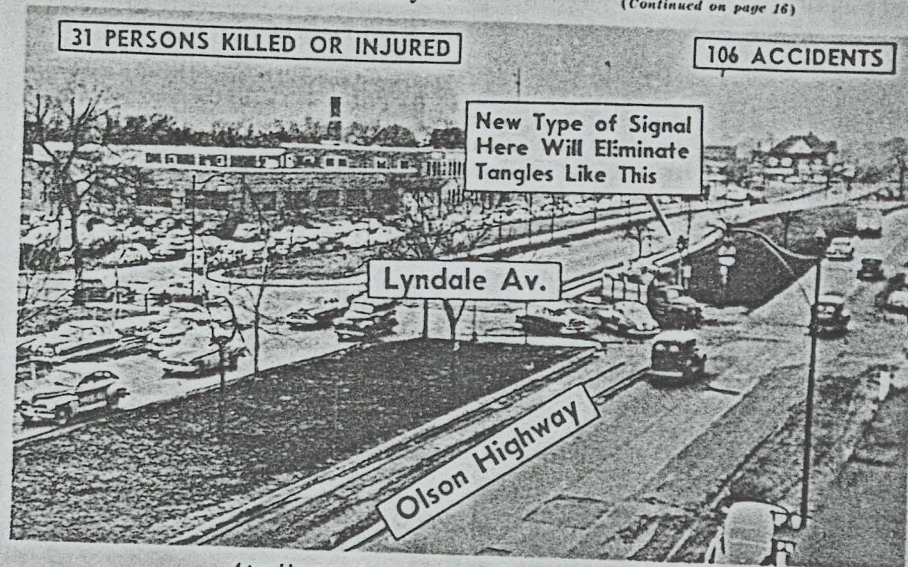
The School Safety Division has carried on a very effective pedestrian protection program and one designed to develop safe cycling, in addition to supervising the work of the School Safety Pa-

trols. The four men who comprise this division are trained and experienced speakers and are equipped with a movie camera, projector, and film library. An important part of their activity is carried on with parent groups and the Parent-Teacher Association. The Minneapolis high schools are expanding a driver education program initially sponsored by this division.

The Minneapolis Police Department has recently installed an expanded punchcard system which enables us to record and sort a more detailed breakdown of factors involved in accidents. This system, plus a complete jacket file on the accident experience of each intersection in the city, makes it possible to further refine the selective enforcement technique.

The most elaborate filing and record system would be a terrible waste of time, however, if it went unused. Sometimes the files can be used in unusual but effective ways. They furnished valuable data when the *Minneapolis Star* recently did a picture-story series on high-accident intersections. A photodiagram went along with a story of how the accidents at each location happened, what techniques were applied to correct the condition, and information about what drivers should watch for at these trouble spots.

(Continued on page 16)



A troublesome city intersection. (Minneapolis Star photo.)

## POLICE PERSONALITIES

Assistant Director Hugh H. Clegg, head of the Training and Inspection Division, retired from the Federal Bureau of Investigation on January 29, 1954, after completing more than 27 years' service.

Mr. Clegg, a native of Mathiston, Miss., attended Millsaps College in Mississippi, where he later taught Latin and chemistry under a teaching fellowship. Thereafter he returned to his home town to teach at the Wood Junior College.

Following his entry on duty as a special agent of the FBI on August 12, 1926, Mr. Clegg's outstanding work brought him rapid advancement. Within a short while he was named a special agent in charge, an inspector, and in 1932, his academic background made him a logical choice to head the Training and Inspection Division. Among his responsibilities were the training of not only FBI personnel, but also police officers attending the FBI National Academy and officers attending the



Hugh H. Clegg.

### Assistant Director Hugh H. Clegg Has Retired

many training schools held in the field. Mr. Clegg's intimate knowledge and acquaintanceship with leading police officials, not only in this country but throughout the world, has been of inestimable value to law enforcement and he has played a major role in perfecting the close and efficient liaison which today exists between the FBI and other law enforcement agencies. Often referred to as the dean of the FBI's National Academy, Mr. Clegg has guided that institution to its position in the field of law enforcement.

During his more than a quarter century of service, Mr. Clegg has handled a number of special and vital assignments. He led a special mission to England to study law enforcement and intelligence problems in that country during World War II. Following this assignment in heavily bombed London, he returned to the United States and drafted civil defense procedures for use in this country and prepared manuals of instructions for police executives and officials to guide them in handling wartime emergencies.

Mr. Clegg has built up an impressive and enviable record and will be missed by all his associates in the FBI as well as by the many police officers throughout the country who have had occasion to know him through the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the FBI National Academy, and his wide range of work in the field of law enforcement.

Following his retirement, Mr. Clegg became associated with the University of Mississippi, located in University, Miss., where he will devote his time to public relations work and administrative duties, as well as teaching.

Mr. Clegg's former position of Assistant Director in charge of Training and Inspection is now occupied by Mr. Rolf T. Harbo, a native of Minnesota, who was formerly Assistant Director in charge of the FBI Laboratory. The latter position has been assigned to Mr. Quinn Tamm, a native of the State of Washington who until recently was an inspector in the Identification Division.

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

### Wike Elected Executive Secretary of IACP

On January 5, 1954, Chief of Police Leroy E. Wike, of the Endicott, N. Y., Police Department, a veteran police officer with 34 years' service, was elected to the post of executive secretary of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Mr. Wike entered upon his law enforcement career as a special officer for the Endicott, N. Y., Police Department and served with that department continually since his entrance on duty April 1, 1920. On April 15, 1927, he was made a full-time patrolman and on December 1, 1935, received his appointment as chief of the Endicott Police Department.

Immediately upon his appointment as chief of police, Mr. Wike began a reorganization of his department, inaugurating a record system since complimented by many local officials and starting a training program conducted under his direct supervision. In addition, the Endicott Police Department was the first within a radius of 50 miles to have 2-way radio and the use of special emergency equipment, in which all members of the department have been highly trained.

As an adjunct to his own career in law enforcement, Chief Wike attended New York State Police Zone Schools, 1930-35, and the New York City Police Academy in 1935, as well as the FBI National Academy in 1941.

In addition to his duties as chief of the Endicott Police Department, Mr. Wike has participated in numerous police organizations. Active in the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police for the past 10 years, Mr. Wike was, in 1947, elected to the board of governors of that association and was subsequently named chairman of the law and legislative committee. Elected third vice president of the association in 1949, he thereafter became second vice president in 1950, first vice president in 1951, and in 1952 was elevated to the presidency. On October 21, 1952, Chief Wike was honored at a testimonial dinner attended by 350 persons, marking the expiration of his term as president of the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police.

Not confining his activities to the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police, Chief Wike served as president of the Police Benevolent Association of the Endicott Police Department in 1950. During World War II, Mr. Wike organized,



Leroy E. Wike.

trained and supervised the Endicott Auxiliary Police Civilian Defense, which he reactivated in 1950 under the New York State Civil Defense setup.

In 1953 Mr. Wike served as a member of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's Crime Commission Committee. Chief Wike received the Mission, Tex., Chamber of Commerce's Gold Seal of Progress award as outstanding police chief of New York State in 1953.

Although he has been active in the International Association of Chiefs of Police affairs for many years, Chief Wike's appointment as executive secretary of the IACP represents his first elective office in that association and the culmination of a goal toward which he has worked for more than 30 years.

#### STOWAWAYS ON VESSELS OR AIRCRAFT

Stowing away on a vessel or aircraft entering or leaving the United States or stowing away on any aircraft owned or operated by the United States or on any commercial scheduled airline flying interstate is a criminal violation within the jurisdiction of the FBI.

## CRIME PREVENTION



### **Solving Juvenile Problems With a Junior Safety Patrol**

by **GEARLD G. SINNETT**, Chief of Police,  
Vienna, W. Va.

Less than 2 years ago we decided to organize a junior police safety patrol for boys and girls between the ages of 8 and 15. The basic purpose was crime prevention, an attempt to prevent juvenile problems through a constructive and interesting program in which the children in our community of 8,000 could find an outlet for their energies. Our experience thus far has been quite encouraging.

Each applicant for membership in the junior police safety patrol must secure the written consent of his parents. All members are fingerprinted and receive an identification card in the honorary junior police safety patrol. The aim of the boys' organization, as stated on the application, is as follows: (1) To form a closer association between the members of the Vienna Police Department, citizens of Vienna and boys of juvenile age; (2)

to build character, health and promote good conduct among juveniles, so as to make the boys of today the leaders of tomorrow, and to do all things necessary and proper to carry out the foregoing purposes. The corps will attempt to instill respect for law and the obligations of citizenship in its members, and eliminate fear of law enforcement officers by teaching its members to properly discharge some of the delegated responsibilities of adults. Other purposes are to promote safety, loyalty to the American institution, loyalty to the community and to develop clean minds and healthy bodies.

The first meeting was held on June 2, 1952, at which time approximately 32 boys submitted their applications and attended the meeting. The police department challenged them with the responsibility of maintaining their identification cards on their persons at all times and advised that if the identification card were lost by a member the card could not be replaced. The cards were issued for a 3-month period and members were warned if they became involved in any trouble or proved unworthy of the organization that the identification card, arm bands, badge and any other meritorious award or emblem would be forfeited.

Following a probationary period of 3 months each member was awarded his Junior Police badge, arm band and T-shirt with stenciled inscription "Junior Police." By September 1952, a junior girls' police safety patrol was organized with the same requirements as set out above for the boys.

#### **Rules of Conduct**

The rules of the Vienna, W. Va., junior police are: (1) I agree to be zealous in promoting safety, therefore I will not steal rides on buses, trucks, automobiles, or trains, nor will I ride a bicycle, drive a car, or any other vehicle in such a manner as to be dangerous to others or to myself. I will respect all traffic regulations at all times. (2) I agree not to smoke cigarettes or use liquor or to-

bacco in any form without the permission of my parents. I recognize my responsibility to society for maintaining my own health. (3) I agree to keep my language clean and free from profanity, and to use my influence to help others to do likewise. (4) I pledge that I will never ring false alarms for fire or permit others to do it if I can prevent it. (5) I agree to refrain from malicious and foolish destruction of property. (6) I pledge myself to honesty, therefore I will not steal the property of another, nor steal his reputation by repeating gossip. (7) I agree to practice kindness to dumb animals always. (8) I promise to be courteous at all times, to be respectful to my elders and my superiors, to be kind to those about me, to help the aged or crippled and in all ways to endeavor to merit the title of "Gentleman." (9) I pledge obedience to my superior officers, to all rules and regulations of the Vienna Junior Police, to the ordinances of my city and the laws of the State and Nation. (10) I promise faithfully to perform the duties and discharge the obligations which membership in the Vienna Junior Police places upon me, and to surrender my membership and insignia of membership upon demand of my superior officers.

#### **Expansion**

As of October 1, 1953, there were 126 members in both the Boys' and Girls' Junior Police Safety Patrol, and 55 new applications were received during the first months of school. The boys' junior police group meets each Monday after school and the girls hold their meetings after school on Friday.

Each patrol has a president, vice president, treasurer, and master of arms. These officers operate and control the meeting. The master of arms is very seldom called on to take action. Besides these officers for the meeting the various sections of the city have captains who are in charge of the patrol work in their particular areas.

#### **Coaching**

The training and coaching of the junior patrol are done entirely by the police department with the exception of speakers for the meetings which usually consist of law-enforcement men such as troopers of the West Virginia State Police, deputy sheriffs, constables and patrolmen from the city

of Parkersburg, W. Va. The members of the patrol are unusually well behaved at the meetings, are very attentive and show a great interest especially when instructions are given regarding violations which have occurred in their presence and violations which might pertain to themselves such as bicycles and cars.

#### **Activities**

It was determined that both the boys and girls needed the most supervision during the summer months when they were not attending school and there were no organized recreation facilities available for them.

A softball league was organized together with an assortment of entertainment consisting of weiner roasts, hikes, and fishing parties. At a fishing trip held in July 1953, the girls caught the most fish and also had the largest fish for the day.

During the first week in September 1953, members of the junior police passed out courtesy blotters to all car operators passing the school. These blotters were inscribed with the words, "Blot out your driving mistakes."

The Vienna Police Department has also used members of the patrol to direct parking at Parent Teacher Association meetings at the grade schools; they have on several occasions reported the license numbers of cars which speed through the main street of town and of cars which have run through stop signs.

#### **Results**

During the 1952 Halloween season when membership of both the boys' and girls' junior police totaled 120 members, vandalism was negligible. In addition, a large number of cases dealing with the destruction of property during this season of the year was averted because the members of the junior police would not participate in the Halloween raids and kept their friends and acquaintances from participating.

Both junior organizations have been helping in keeping peace in the area and preventing destruction of property and have been of great help to the police department. They aid in traffic control at the grade schools and have helped the department solve several cases involving juveniles.

The police department believes the meetings of the junior patrol have also given the members a better understanding of policemen and their work.



Chief Gearld G. Sinnett.



## A Dog of His Own

Residents of Lexington, Ky., listening to an early morning radio program over Station WYLK the day before Thanksgiving heard a touching letter from Albert Edward "Mike" Hathaway expressing a longing for a dog "all his own." Among the many people who heard the story of the little 3-year-old boy who had been sick for a long time and unable to leave his home in search of his heart's desire was Officer William B. Foster of the Lexington Police Department. Convinced that "Mike" wanted a dog "more than anything on earth," Officer Foster decided to do something about it.

Contacting the radio station, Officer Foster offered to give "Mike" a pup. The offer was accepted and very soon thereafter a police cruiser arrived at "Mike's" home carrying Chief of Police E. C. Hale, Lt. Joseph Modica, Officer Hobert Carey, and Officer Foster, and a 6-week-old Ger-

man Shepherd pup. "Mike," paying little attention to the flashing cameras while the pup snuggled up close to his chin, did look up long enough to announce that the pup's name was "Dandelion." Although "Mike" may not be interested in details, Dandelion is registered. His mother, imported from Germany, was a four-time dog show winner.

## TRAFFIC CONTROL

(Continued from page 11)

Of great value to police morale and traffic enforcement has been an extremely strict "no-fix" ticket policy. Instituting and maintaining a policy of this kind was extremely difficult, as all police administrators will recognize. It can be done, however, and the "fix" is 100 percent out in Minneapolis as far as the police department is concerned.

Minneapolis does not intend to rest on its laurels by any means. We know there is always room for improvement. Traffic control has many phases and the increasing number of problems every year present a major challenge to any community. The close cooperation of all concerned is absolutely necessary if the challenge is to be met with any degree of success. By fostering this cooperation, Minneapolis hopes to maintain its position as one of the safest cities in the United States. (Reprinted from the *Texas Police Journal*).

## UNLAWFUL FLIGHT

Law enforcement officers can call upon the FBI to locate certain types of fugitives who have fled across state lines. These fugitives when located are turned over to local authorities for prosecution.

Title 18, U. S. Code, section 1073, enables the FBI to institute investigations to locate individuals who have fled interstate to avoid prosecution, or custody or confinement after conviction, in cases where certain types of offenses have been committed.

The offenses enumerated under this statute are murder, kidnaping, burglary, robbery, mayhem, rape, assault with a dangerous weapon, or extortion accompanied by threats of violence, or attempts to commit any of these offenses.

Individuals who have fled from a State to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceeding involving an offense punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary can also be sought by the FBI under this statute.

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

## OTHER TOPICS

The present Arizona Highway Patrol has little resemblance to the organization established in June of 1931, when it was comprised solely of 7 patrolmen, 1 chief clerk and the superintendent, under the administration of Gov. George W. P. Hunt. The patrolman's pay in those days was only \$160 per month compared with the starting pay today of \$325 per month with increases up to \$362.50 together with a uniform allowance.

A patrolman's duty had little to do with traffic law enforcement; he was a traveling motor vehicle inspector collecting revenue from license fees. In 1933 the patrol took over the 6 motor vehicle border checking stations, and the personnel was increased to 1 captain and 45 men, receiving the same rate of pay and still doing mostly collection work.

It was not until about 1946 that the Arizona Highway Patrol went into traffic law enforcement work as one of its major functions, trying to keep accidents at a minimum and enforce traffic laws and investigate accidents with a meager crew.

The patrol grew slowly until July 1, 1949, when, as a result of efforts of the patrolmen, an initiative measure was passed by the people which took the men out of politics and placed them under a merit system. After the adoption of the merit system program, the highway patrol for the first time was able to hold competitive examinations to select the highest type of men for its force. With the motto of "Courteous Vigilance," the patrol in recent years has made great progress in efficiency and morale, and the rate and quality of enforcement have been stepped up. In 1952 the patrol received honorable mention along with the Washington State Patrol for efficiency and enforcement activity.

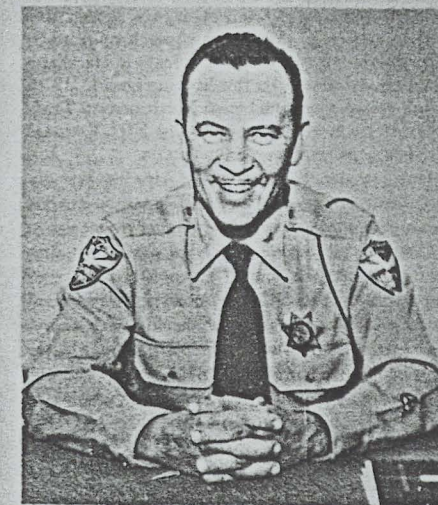
At the present time, the Arizona Highway Patrol has 77 uniformed officers, 16 supervisory officers, not including the radio personnel, as well as dispatchers, technicians, and clerks and secretarial help. Uniformed personnel investigate accidents, enforce motor vehicle laws, assist motorists and carry out their many other duties over some 4,500

## A Brief Review of the Arizona Highway Patrol

by GREGORY O. HATHAWAY, Superintendent

miles of State and Federal highways. They can rightfully take pride in their work and the reputation they are building. We have included a courtesy program worked out for the benefit of tourists and State motorists alike. Many times patrolmen and supervisory officers are able to lend a helping hand to motorists who are stranded many miles from a town with a flat tire, out of gas, etc.

The men do not perform these public services only when on duty. In their spare time they have established a "Hot-rod" program in which the motor-minded youths of the State are given help and advice with drag racing on abandoned air strips secured from the Air Force. With patrol assistance, 8 clubs were organized in 1952 with approximately 600 members. This has materially reduced the accidents and traffic violations among the teen-agers. Instead of racing on the highways as they did in the past, they get together and race under controlled conditions. Some members of the patrol are interested in scouting and are scout



Supt. Gregory O. Hathaway.



Mike and Dandelion.

and cub scout masters of various troops throughout the State. Others serve with various other public service organizations.

The Arizona Highway Patrol has also developed a radio program entitled "Death Rides the Highways." This public service program, made with a tape recorder at the scene of arrests, accidents and other events which take place in Arizona, is used to focus public attention and interest on the traffic accident problem. The program is used by the Western Training Command of the Air Force for a training program and also in many high schools in the State of Arizona. Various service clubs make special requests for these recordings which are both educational and amusing.

The highway patrol also assists the superior court with a juvenile traffic attitude school for the teen-age offenders of our traffic laws by furnishing officer instructors for this worthwhile project.

Recently the Arizona Highway Patrol moved into its own new building built this past year by the Arizona Highway Commission. For the first time the patrol headquarters is housed in large offices especially designed for patrol functions. The new building provides the most modern radio facilities, a large squad room in which the patrolmen can make out reports or just relax with a cup of coffee and "shoot the breeze" when off duty. Although adequate for our present needs, if expansion continues at the present rate, more space will be required. Tentative plans for an additional laboratory and identification facilities building are already on the drawing board. With a staff recently returned from Northwestern Traffic Institute and a graduate of the FBI National Academy, progress seems inevitable.

Our organization and other Arizona law enforcement agencies have made big improvements in our communications system during recent years.

Communications in 1940 were extremely limited, with little or none at all outside the larger population centers. The Arizona Highway Patrol had a power radio station at Phoenix with a daytime range of 70 miles which could be heard over most of the State at night providing the static was not too strong. Prescott, Yuma, and Tucson had police broadcast stations which also helped in those areas.

Cocoonino County (second largest county in the United States) had two incorporated municipalities, 7 paid deputy sheriffs and 2 highway patrol

men. If the sheriff in Flagstaff desired to telephone his deputy in Fredonia (130 miles airline—196 by road), the call passed through 2 other States before contact could be made.

Mohave County did not have a single incorporated town within its more than 13,000 square mile area and relied chiefly on the United States mail, which had to travel through 2 adjoining States before it could be delivered to approximately one-third of the county lying north of the Colorado River. In fact, most of the law enforcing agencies outside the central portion of the State depended on the mail and newspapers (1 to 3 days late) to keep them informed.

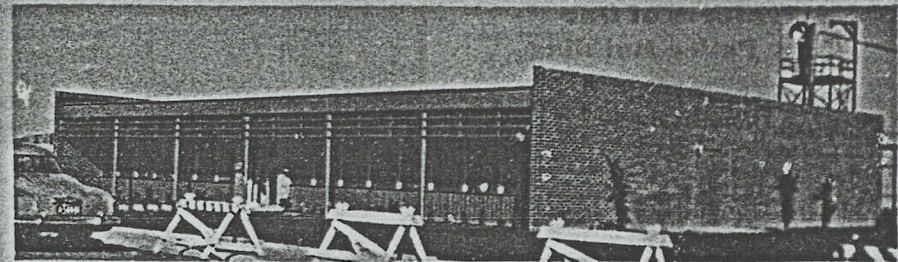
Today, communications by public service (telephone, teletype, and telegraph) have been extended and improved. All sheriff and Arizona Highway Patrol cars are equipped with the latest in FM 2- and 3-way radio, and Kingman, the county seat of Mohave County, is now an incorporated municipality.

Through the coordinated efforts of State and county officials, during this period, base stations were installed in each county seat, in towns isolated or separate from the county seat, and at each of the motor vehicle or port of entry stations located on highways entering the State. In addition, several mountain top repeater and relay stations were installed. These stations, State, county or municipal owned, all operated on the same frequency (39.18 mc.) and in some cases are jointly operated by the city and county, county and patrol or city and patrol.

Phoenix, our State Capital, is now in direct radio communication with all but 2 of the 14 county seats. Each county is in constant contact with one or more neighboring counties, thus providing a statewide police radio system which is proving quite detrimental to criminal activity within the State.

Federal agencies such as the FBI, Army CIC, Air Police, and Immigration Service were invited to participate and are now using cars equipped for operation in our statewide system. A State, county or Federal car, after leaving the headquarters area, can travel throughout the State and yet be within a minute's contact of the home office.

Most of what we have today has been accomplished during the past 6 years. Our plan, which was divided into two parts, first provided that each county seat had radio facilities adequate for the needs of the sheriff and highway patrol cars



Headquarters building in Phoenix. Microwave antenna at right.

operating in that county. In the mountainous areas requiring snow removal or areas where highway travel might be hazardous due to climatic conditions, this also included highway maintenance equipment, to make sure the equipment installed was capable of contacting the adjoining county or State station.

The second part of the plan was to set up separate systems for the Arizona Highway Patrol and the State Highway Maintenance Division, beginning in the more congested areas and providing crossover or interstation facilities so as not to disrupt the operation of the completed system. This was to be accomplished by setting up microwave terminals at each county seat and its associated mountain top base and repeater station; by installing local and base stations operating on different frequencies for the patrol and the highway department; and then by interconnecting the mountain top stations by microwave with provision for telephone and teletype between each and every office.

Installation of the Greenlee County Station at Clifton in 1951 marked completion of the first phase of our program. That same year saw the start of the second part by the change in operating frequency of the district patrol station and cars in Tucson, and the addition of a separate local patrol station in Phoenix.

Microwave—a new word, just becoming known in 1940—offered almost unlimited possibilities as a communication medium for a State such as Arizona. Operating in the ultra-high frequency part of the radio spectrum, it is beamed from one point to another, very similar to a narrow searchlight beam, and cannot be intercepted except by being directly in its path. On this beam can be superimposed as many as 24 talking circuits, each of which may be subdivided into 16 control, telemetering or telegraph channels.

Our first microwave installation has just been completed between Phoenix and Mount Suappoa on the Salt River Mountains south of Phoenix. This circuit has 4 channels with provision for adding up to 20 additional at any time in the future. One channel operates the original base station on Mount Suappoa, jointly used by the sheriff and patrol (39.18 mc). The second channel operates the new patrol station (44.66 mc). The third will operate the highway department station (47.06 mc).

The fourth is a telephone circuit, used by the technicians while making adjustments on the various equipments. The Phoenix terminal is located in the new shop building at the Patrol Office, 20th Avenue and Encanto Boulevard, with dispatch lines leased from the telephone company connecting each office to its channel.

A similar circuit is nearing completion between Phoenix and Towers Mountain, located approximately 58 miles north of Phoenix. The station on Towers Mountain (elevation 7,600 feet above sea level) was first installed in 1941 and has provided the offices in Phoenix with direct contact with Yuma, Kingman, Flagstaff, Holbrook, Prescott, Globe, Florence, Tucson, and Nogales.

We hope to extend the microwave from Towers Mountain to Bill Williams Mountain, then Mount Eldon, terminating in Flagstaff and from Mount Suappoa to Mount Lemmon, terminating in Tucson. This will provide a separate telephone circuit for each office in Tucson, Phoenix, and Flagstaff and greatly extend the patrol and highway department systems.

The Arizona Highway Patrol enjoys a fine spirit of cooperation with city, county, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies, a major contributing factor to any success we may achieve. We extend a hearty welcome to any of you who read this article to drop in for a friendly visit.

## Features of Our New Police Building

by HARRY BARROWS, Chief of Police, Hamden, Conn.

After being cramped up in the basement of the Town Hall for the past 17 years, the Hamden Police Department moved on January 1, 1953, into their new headquarters on Dixwell Ave., Hamden, Conn. The personnel of our department as well as the citizens of the town are justifiably proud of this new office which is a colonial style building, 70 by 40 feet, two-story brick, which was erected at a cost of \$115,000.

The headquarters is located on one of the main arteries through the town of Hamden, and is easily accessible to all parts of the town. The personnel of the department consists of chief of police, deputy chief, 4 lieutenants, 8 sergeants, 36 patrolmen, and 1 policewoman. The personnel includes 2 detectives, who are permanently assigned to the detective bureau, 1 detective sergeant and the deputy chief of police, who are graduates of the FBI National Academy.

Directly facing the entry in the lobby of the building is the desk at which point radio controls, switchboard, and call-box controls are handled.



Chief Harry Barrows (right) conferring with Deputy Chief Frank Cattaneo.

Behind the desk are housed the records and a soundproof room for the teletype. Off to the right of the lobby, along the front of the building, is the chief's office. This office is one of the most modern in the State and not only has plenty of room for the chief's desk and confidential files but also has a long conference table at which place I hold my conferences with the executive officers. On the left of my office is the office of the secretary, who is also the policewoman for the department. Next to the secretary's office is the deputy



The new police building.

chief's office. The deputy chief is Frank E. Cattaneo who was graduated from the eighth session of the FBI National Academy in 1938.

Along the rear of the building on the right side are a large report room and detention room, offering ample facilities for the personnel of the department. On the left of the main lobby is the detective bureau which includes a dark room and laboratory. Off the bureau there is a private office for the officer in charge of the detective bureau. The remainder of the right side of the building contains a modern cell block.

The second floor of the building is taken up by a large squad room, locker room, toilet, and shower and ample storage space. The room on the second floor is very large and is deceiving to the eye from the outside. The squad room itself is set up in such order that it can be readily made into a classroom for training purposes. Shortly after the opening of the new headquarters an in-service school was conducted through the cooperation of the FBI and a thorough course was given to every man in the department.

In the basement of the building there are a vault, a boilerroom, a large workshop, a storage room, and a firearms range. We are particularly proud of the pistol range which has 4 positions and is 50 feet long. The target equipment is electrically controlled. The entire range is soundproofed and is considered to be one of the best indoor ranges of this size in the State of Connecticut.

To the right of the building is a driveway which leads to a large parking lot in the rear of the building where cars of the public, who come to headquarters, may be parked, together with the patrol cars of the department.

I think that the Hamden police have one of the best setups in the State of Connecticut and extend a cordial invitation to fellow law enforcement officers to inspect this modern police facility.

☆

## Police Problems Measured

The accompanying chart based on national figures seems to verify the comments of law enforcement officers throughout the country that "the more we do, the more there is to do." If you want to interest people in your jurisdiction in your problem, try a simple chart like this one. You probably have the figures for your own chart or can get them by a couple of phone calls. You will note that we have not cluttered up the chart with a lot

of detail; we chose only to show the broad, long-range trends.

A bit more pencil work will show your trend of police strength for the period chosen. We are all familiar with the police employee data published by the FBI in the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin. You can, of course, compare the published average number of police employees per 1,000 people in the general population with your own figures. Such comparisons serve their purpose; however, you will want to put the spotlight on your own day-to-day problems and workload.

Nationally, city police strength per 1,000 people in the general population has increased 9.4 percent during the period 1935 to 1952. We do not know how much of this increase is due to the shorter workweek.

If you change from a 48-hour (6 day) to a 40-hour (5 day) week, you have a decrease of about 17 percent. At first glance we think a department of 100 men working the 48-hour week must increase to 117 men working the 40-hour week to maintain its same level of effective strength. Actually, we find that the increase in the number of available employees must be about 20, not 17.

## Effective Strength

The people we want to impress with our police strength or lack of police strength figures probably won't know what we are talking about when we say "effective strength." So you may decide to show on a separate chart one line for total police employees on the payroll and a second line to show effective strength available after deducting for days off, vacations, time off for sickness and injuries, and the like.

In the 6-day workweek (48 hours) we have our employees for 6 days only out of the 7, so six-sevenths of our assumed 100 employees, or 85.7, are available on each day of the week. The rest of the force, 14.3, permit all to have 1 day off per week. If we want the same daily attendance, 85.7 employees, under a 40-hour (5-day week) there must be a total strength of 120. (Each employee works 5 days out of 7 or five-sevenths of a week.) This is only the arithmetic and, of course, we should not be too precise here and try to talk about fractional parts of a person.

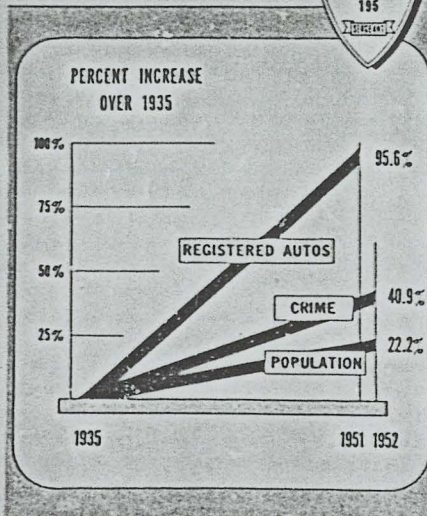
In our example we talk only of 100 people who are available for work each week and we include in

the figures their normal weekly day or days of rest. You will see that we did not attempt to illustrate the deductions for vacations, average days lost due to illness and injury, etc. Obviously, the one new employee you hire will not be at work every week of the year; so you have gained something less than the manpower of one employee times the total workdays in a year.

From the above example, we might say that a department with 100 men in 1935 and 120 in 1952 has not increased 20 percent in policing strength but on the contrary has remained unchanged, 86 in 1935 and 86 in 1952 (85.7 rounded off to the nearest full number). Such personnel figures for your department compared with increases in population, motor vehicles, complaints handled and serious crimes would clearly and forcibly demonstrate the actual status of police strength in comparison with increased burdens.

The increase in the number of registered motor vehicles will give you only a rough and possibly inadequate index of the growth of traffic problems but you could use them in such a study with other

## POLICE PROBLEMS MEASURED



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factors which clearly demonstrate the extent of the increase in traffic problems in your community. Also, you might like the idea of a study of the increase in the percentage of personnel you must divert to the continually growing traffic phase of your police work and compare this with a picture of the percentage of personnel available for other police work.

In talking with our family, neighbors, and friends and at times even those officials in charge of budget matters we should not be surprised to find they do not keep clearly in mind that a police force is spread around the clock, or that they may vaguely picture a police force as something like a traffic light that is left on 24 hours a day. Naturally, we cannot expect them to be as close to our problems as we are; besides they are busy people with their own share of problems. So, we need to repeat constantly that, generally speaking, for every three policemen there can only be one on duty except in extreme emergencies when the entire force must go without sleep or time off.

Much to everyone's surprise except the law enforcement officer, we can show that only about 24 men, on the average, police a city having slightly over 100 police employees. Assume that your department is on a 40-hour (5-day) workweek with 100 employees available each week, on the average. This is after deducting the average daily absences for vacations, suspensions and sick and injured but not the weekly days of rest. Since each man works 5 days each week or five-sevenths of a week, only five-sevenths of the 100, or 71.4, are available for duty each 24 hours after allowing for the 2 rest days per week. If we break this daily figure down farther we find about one-third or 24 are on duty each 8 hours.

If you wish, this type of illustration can deal with the patrol force alone to spell out how thin is the "thin blue line" which guards the city.

Along with an emphasis on personnel needs or a demonstration of the workload carried by the department it is, of course, a smart administrative tactic to first insure that assignment of personnel by hour of day corresponds closely to the percentage distribution of police incidents by hour of day. A close probing of possibilities for effective assignment of personnel, particularly the patrol force, undoubtedly will show that more than one-third of the available personnel should be on duty during certain hours, thus assigning less than one-third to relatively slack periods of the day.

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

## Caught in the Act

It has often been said that one good picture is worth more than a thousand words. Nearly everyone has heard that statement at one time or another, but recently a teen-ager in Pennsylvania and an adult in Oklahoma had it brought home to them quite forcibly.

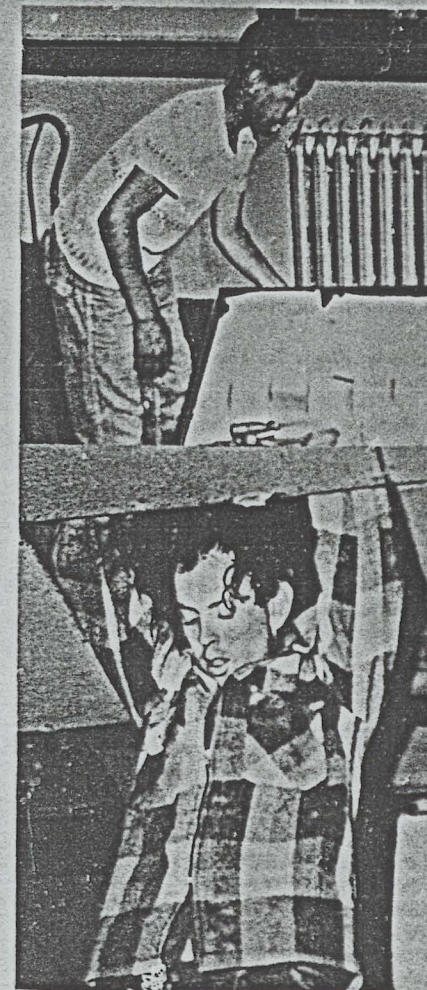
Early in June 1953, small sums of money began disappearing from the office of the Chief of Police Charles E. Walter at Jeannette, Pa. The money was stolen from a cigar box in which change from the collection of bicycle license fees and small metal license plates for bicycles were kept.

Patrolman Frank Cignetti, suspecting the pilferer was probably a juvenile, mounted the department's camera on a partition within the office about 7 feet from the ground and the width of the room from the desk in which the cigar box was kept. He set the camera at f-11 and one one-hundredth of a second. Using the ground glass to focus and establish his field, he trained the camera on the area where a person would have to stand to open the desk. The camera was equipped with a flash bulb and synchronized shutter trigger. However, the battery terminals were connected to a wire which led from the camera flash gun to a spring switch. This switch was fastened to the central underpart of the desk. The spring leaf was drawn back, to break the circuit, with a rubber band which was fastened to the upper right-hand drawer in which the money was kept. When the drawer was opened, the tension on the band would be released, allowing the spring to resume contact, thus closing the circuit so that both the flashbulb and camera performed their function.

The plan worked and when the photograph was developed, the thief was identified by officers who had had dealings with him in connection with prior offenses.

Although police officers in Ada, Okla., had no time to set up a camera, their evidence was just as conclusive, as shown in a photograph submitted by Chief Cecil Smith. An officer making his rounds found the lock on a grocery store had been broken and called the station for assistance. Another officer and a photographer arrived at the grocery store. A survey of the rear entrance of the store located one burglar near the rear door who had already entered the store through the ceiling and had set a ladder for his confederate. The first burglar was removed from the store, after which the officers and the police photographer quietly

waited to see if they could hear anyone else on the roof or in the upstairs. As the second burglar dropped through the hole in the ceiling to the ladder, the photographer immediately snapped his picture. Thus, "caught in the act," the two men pleaded guilty to burglary charges and received 5-year sentences in the Oklahoma State Penitentiary.



Two studies in concentration.

APRIL 1954

23

## WANTED BY THE FBI



PETER EDWARD KENZIK, with aliases: Joseph Kamynski, Frank J. Kenzik, Peter Edward Miller, Bud Peterson, "Pete"

### Unlawful Flight To Avoid Prosecution (Murder)

On March 13, 1953, Kenzik, who was known locally as Peter Edward Miller, visited his wife in Chicago, Ill. After a violent argument, Kenzik allegedly stabbed his wife to death. His victim's 75-year-old mother, trying to aid her daughter, was also stabbed.

Investigating officers discovered that Kenzik was a fugitive from the London, Ohio, prison farm, from which he escaped on March 2, 1948. He was serving a sentence of 1 to 20 years, at the time of his escape, for an attempted knife assault upon his first wife.

On March 19, 1953, Chicago authorities charged Kenzik with the murder of his wife. On learning in June 1953, that he had returned to his old haunts in Lorain, Ohio, they requested FBI assistance in locating him. A complaint charging Kenzik with unlawfully fleeing from the State of Illinois to avoid prosecution for murder was filed before a United States Commissioner in Chicago on June 12, 1953.

Kenzik was first sentenced to prison at the age of 15 as a sex offender. He has also been arrested and imprisoned for burglary, disorderly conduct, and cutting with intent to kill or wound. He has been paroled on two occasions.

Kenzik may be armed with a gun or knife and should be considered dangerous; he has escaped from a penal institution and has suicidal tendencies.

### Kenzik is described as follows:

Age..... 46, born June 1907, Pittsburgh, Pa. (not verified).  
Height..... 5 feet 7 inches.  
Weight..... 145 to 165 pounds.  
Build..... Medium.  
Hair..... Light brown, may be wearing long sideburns.  
Eyes..... Blue, sometimes wears rimless glasses.  
Complexion..... Medium.  
Race..... White.  
Nationality..... American.  
Occupations..... Tailor, sailor, fireman, laborer.  
Scars and marks..... Scar across bridge of nose, burn scar left forearm, burn scar outer side of right elbow, blue tattoo of tombstone with wording, "In Memory of Mother" on right forearm.  
Remarks..... Reported to frequent taverns and dance halls, upper left front tooth may be missing.  
FBI number..... 143,525.  
Fingerprint classification.....  $\frac{11}{M} \frac{O}{18} \frac{U}{R} \frac{OOO}{OOO}$

### Notify FBI

Any person having information which may assist in locating Peter Edward Kenzik is requested to immediately notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the division of the FBI nearest his city.

### "ENDORSED BY THE FBI"

Law enforcement officers are cautioned against accepting any advertisement or statement, either written or oral, purporting to convey the endorsement of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a commercial product, device or system of any kind. No such endorsement is given by the FBI. This fact has no bearing, of course, on either the quality of the product or the character of its sponsor. As a law enforcement agency of the Federal Government, the FBI must remain neutral in matters involving the sale of commercial products.

FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

## MODUS OPERANDI—AUTO THEFT

Three auto thieves recently convicted of interstate transportation of stolen automobiles based their modus operandi on stolen certificates of title. Approximately 50 of these certificates, in blank, were stolen during the daylight hours from an Oklahoma tax office.

These thieves, operating throughout Alabama, Missouri, Nebraska, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and Colorado, represented themselves as reputable farmers of the vicinity in which the cars were stolen. Having decided upon a car, usually a Mercury or a Packard, the thief would make the required down payment, invariably in \$100 bills. In each instance, the thieves executed a conditional sales contract by which title to the automobile did not pass until it had been completely paid for. Having obtained possession of the car by making the initial down payment, thief and car would then disappear.

The car now in his possession, the thief next prepared one of the stolen Oklahoma certificates of title to match the car. The car was then driven to another State where, through surrender of the stolen Oklahoma title by executing the assignment on the reverse side, a legitimate title was obtained. Immediately upon receipt of the legitimate title, the thief sold the car nearby.

Investigation of the activities of this trio, who operated over a period of less than a year, resulted in identifying 12 cars obtained fraudulently and titled through the use of the stolen titles. All three subjects had previous records of burglary and theft. The arrest record of one of the thieves revealed a criminal career of nearly 20 years comprising such offenses as chicken thievery, purse snatching, confidence schemes, and robbery.

## TENTH ANNUAL SEMINAR

The Tenth Annual Seminar and Training Course for Arson investigators will be conducted at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., May 3 to 7, 1954, according to an announcement by Prof. Shelby Gallien, Director of Purdue's Public Safety Institute.

This seminar and training course offers an opportunity for specialized study and discussion of arson investigation problems under the guidance of outstanding police and fire specialists from all parts of this country and Canada. The seminar is

conducted by the Public Safety Institute of Purdue University, with the cooperation of local, state and national organizations interested in arson control and prevention.

## NOTICE

The FBI receives numerous requests from law enforcement officers who wish to receive the *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* regularly. Every effort is made to honor these requests in order that this service may be made available to the greatest possible number.

Distribution of the *Bulletin*, however, must be made in accordance with budgetary limitations. It is therefore requested that when officers discontinue their law-enforcement duties, or no longer desire to receive the *Bulletin*, immediate notice be given to the FBI, in order that our records may be adjusted accordingly. This will permit distribution of the *Bulletin* to other officers.

★

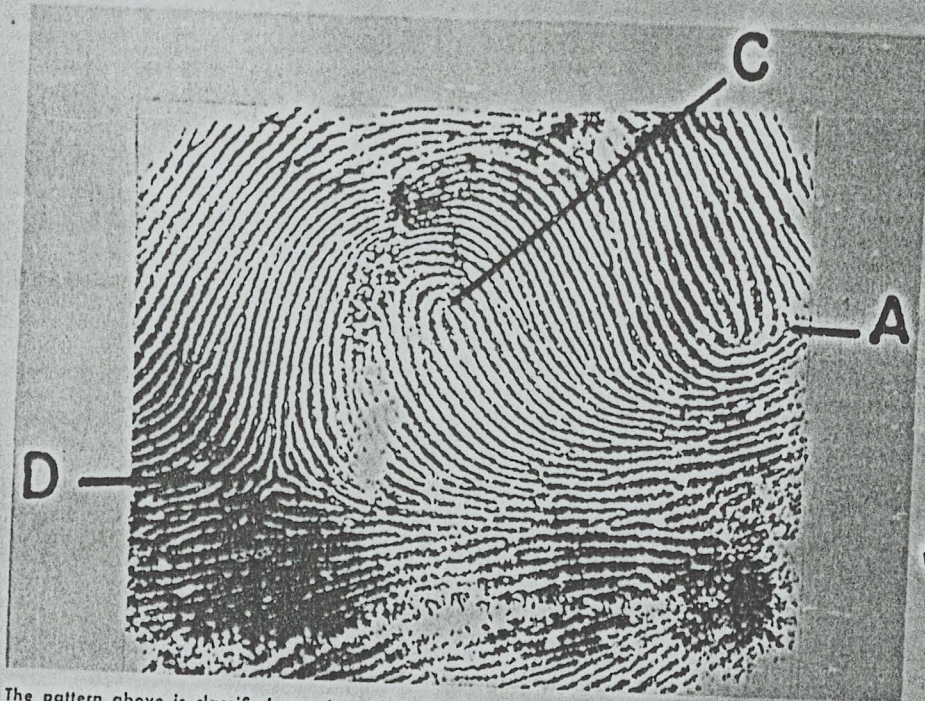
## Can You Help in This Case?

On March 12, 1954, the Greenwood Branch of the Seattle First National Bank, Seattle, Wash., was robbed. There was a gun battle and Seattle Police Officer Frank W. Hardy was killed. Two other officers were seriously injured and, as this is written, one of them is still in a critical condition after undergoing a 6-hour operation. The crime is considered one of the most vicious ever committed in the State of Washington. Newspapers and radio stations in the area have combined to develop a fund for the benefit of the police officers involved. The president of the bank has offered a reward of \$5,000 for information leading to apprehension and conviction. The King County Banks Clearing House Group is offering a similar sum. The Seattle City Council has also placed a \$1,000 reward. A vigorous investigation is being made jointly by Seattle police officers under the personal direction of Chief of Police H. J. Lawrence and the FBI. All officers are requested to check files and be on the lookout for a stolen State of Washington 1954 auto license plate number 224344A. Please check also for any record of a Colt Police Positive Revolver, 4-inch barrel, serial 402140. Advise the FBI or the Seattle police by the quickest means if information is found.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.  
OFFICIAL BUSINESS  
RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID  
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300  
(GPO)

### Questionable Pattern



The pattern above is classified as a loop with 18 ridge counts and referenced to a double loop type whorl. The delta is located at D and the core at C. As the pattern first appears, it is a double loop; but the impression is more widely rolled than normal. If rolled only to a normal degree, the recurving ridges at A would not appear, the print would be classified as a loop, and there would be no indication of needing a reference to a double loop. The only way to be sure of finding the fingerprint record in file when searching future prints is to classify the pattern as it would appear if rolled normally and reference as the pattern appears when more widely rolled.

EXTRACT.

327B

Extract for File No.: SF 50/6/118 Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Original in File No.: Held D.D.G. Serial: \_\_\_\_\_ Vol: \_\_\_\_\_ Receipt Date: 5.4.54  
 Original from: Maj. Stone, Washington. Under Ref: SF. 1/3(1) Dated 2.4.54  
 Extracted on: 25.5.54. by: V.H. Section: D.D.G.

\* If the original is in the file of an individual include the name of the file owner

Dear Roger,

.....

It may interest you to read the cuttings about Senator Fulbright's suggestion that McCarthy has had access to F.B.I. material and the Attorney General's denial that such an event has occurred. (In this connection you know that Hoover and McCarthy are close personal friends.)

.....

I am finding Boardman extremely pleasant and helpful but I only go into his office when necessary. He is finding life very difficult; has mountains of work and rarely gets away from his office until 11 p.m. or later.

.....

Yours ever,

(Sgd) Harry Stone.

JGG:HW  
 26.5.54

ay, March 24, 1954

## McCarthy Challenged On FBI Stand

By the Associated Press

Senator J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) said Tuesday that Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.), by his own statements, has "indicated access to FBI material."

Fulbright said on March 13 that he is convinced McCarthy's investigations subcommittee has access to confidential FBI files and "gets any information it wants from those files, whether the information has been authenticated or not."

McCarthy, at a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee hearing Monday, referred to Fulbright's comments and called them "completely untrue."

**McCarthy Denial**  
McCarthy said he had not asked for FBI files and would never do so. He accused Fulbright of having made a "most irresponsible, most vicious attack on the FBI."

Fulbright, who is not a member of that committee and was not present at the time, denied in a statement today that he had attacked the FBI.

"It may be that Sen. McCarthy is unable to discern that a Senator may make a statement without its being an 'attack,'" he said, and continued in his statement:

"I expressed my personal opinion that the McCarthy committee had obtained information from FBI files. I also stated that I did not know how the information had been obtained. One way in which this might have occurred is through other agencies having access to FBI material.

"The question I posed involves the misuse of such material. If it is leaked or given to committees and it is misused it can destroy the effectiveness of the FBI. I am concerned that the FBI, as our foremost safeguard against subversive activities, not be destroyed by the misuse of its confidential material. . . . Some of the facts upon which I based my opinion that Sen. McCarthy has had access to FBI information are set out below.

"In the debate with Sen. Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana, on February 2, Sen. McCarthy's own statements, in at least two instances, indicated access to FBI material.

"He said an FBI investigation of an Army major was 'excellent.' He said 'the investigation by the FBI disclosed everything known about the major, and perhaps contained more information than we had about him.' Then he went on to state what the FBI report contained.

**McCarthy Quoted**  
"As to another case, Sen. McCarthy said, 'the FBI gave you (a witness) the names of 40 informers who could give you a clear picture of this man's Communist activities; that he had been stealing secret code books from the Printing Office, that his wife was holding Communist meetings at their home, and that they were active in the conspiracy.'"

Fulbright also quoted Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R-S. Dak.), senior Republican member on the McCarthy subcommittee as

LD—WASHINGTON, D. C.

## FULBRIGHT'S CHARGE DENIED BY BROWNELL

Atty. Gen. Brownell Sunday denied a statement by Sen. Fulbright (D., Ark.) that the senate investigations subcommittee headed by Sen. McCarthy (R., Wis.) has access to confidential FBI files.

Brownell said he has personally looked into the matter and that the department of justice, including the FBI, "has permitted no such thing during my term as attorney general."

### Releases Statement

"Both Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, and I are dedicated to keeping inviolate the confidential nature of the FBI files," the attorney general said in a statement. "This must be done to protect confidential informants and the investigative techniques of the FBI in this nation's fight against communism and crime."

Fulbright said Saturday that he was convinced McCarthy's subcommittee had access to the FBI's confidential files and "gets any information it wants from those files, whether the information has been authenticated or not."

### Withholds Data

The senator said he believes this information was being "misused" by the subcommittee.

For that reason, Fulbright said he no longer is giving the FBI information it seeks in its security investigations.

Brownell said this statement was based on "a misapprehension of the facts."

"It is a civic duty of everyone to assist law enforcement by turning over information in their possession in such things as subversive matters," he added.



326

R PA. SF 50/6/118

RH. 8/5

~~D.G.~~ <sup>22/4.</sup>  
~~D.D.G.~~  
~~D.T.~~ <sub>21/4</sub>

D D G  
11/5

You may like to see  
the article on page 12.

D.G. Secretary.  
21.4.54.

(For subsequent filing on  
SF. 50/6/118).

D.G. It is not without interest

that Clegg was head of the  
training division for 22 years.

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3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS  
ACT 1958 July 2021

24/4

~~95a~~  
326A

25th February, 1954.

50/6/118.  
SF. 205/USA/27/A

My dear Harry, ~~2272~~

I am so sorry not to have answered your letter of 27th January before this, but owing to a mistake your letter was filed after the request for covers for the Jaguar seats had been attended to.

However, we have now got hold of the "Man Who Never Was" for you to give to Mickey Ladd. Please do not think about footing the bill - it is a small thing compared to the help he has given us in the past, and a perfectly proper thing to go against office funds.

A temperature of 20° below sounds bitter, but had you been in England during the same period this year you would probably not have felt much warmer! Bayfield didn't!

Yours ever,

Major H.C.M. Stone,  
S.L.O. Washington.

*L. M. Stone*  
6/4/54  
2/3/54

7 FEB 1954

FOREIGN OFFICE, *2.16.13*

January 26, 1954. *220*

(PG 1451/1G)

CONFIDENTIAL

*Secretary*  
*12/12*  
*Gen Furnival Jones*

I thought you might be interested to see the attached minutes sent to us by British Information Services, New York, particularly that by [redacted] I have no comment to offer upon them except that [redacted] is a man to whose opinion I would give some attention.

*James [unclear]*

*D. Malcolm*

(D. Malcolm)

Col. E.M. Furnival Jones.

*14/1/54*

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*13/3*

*47*

I had a long conversation with the late Senator McCarthy, founder of the McCarthyism movement, on the night of November 11, 1954, and he told me that he had a number of reasons for his public relations campaign. He said that he had a number of reasons for his public relations campaign. He said that he had a number of reasons for his public relations campaign.

1. McCarthy said that Senator McCarthy is supported by three main groups: the Catholics, Texas anti-Communists, and anti-New Dealers.

2. Regarding this thesis, he said that the fact that McCarthy is backed by the Catholic Church is so well-known as to need no further emphasis.

3. Texas, he said, is of course isolationist and to a considerable extent anti-British. It is also internationally ignorant to an almost unbelievable degree. The Texas anti-Communists, who give 50 percent of their aid to Senator McCarthy's campaign fund, are convinced that McCarthy is saving America from communism.

4. As for the anti-New Dealers, this group consists of all those, regardless of party, who were so bitterly opposed to Roosevelt and Truman and who look upon the late Labor Government in Britain as being just the sort of socialist regime that the New Dealers would like to see established over here.

5. Harold Gartley, who is himself strongly opposed to McCarthy, said it is quite astonishing how many American businessmen, while saying that they do not approve of his methods, nevertheless secretly believe him to be doing a remarkably fine job in stamping out not only communism but socialism too.

6. Gartley thinks there is no doubt that McCarthy is out for the Presidency but does not think he has much, if any, chance of ever getting into the White House as President. He will, however, settle for the next best thing which is political power which is a heady wine to any politician.

7. Wherever I go the conversation sooner or later veers around to McCarthy and his ambitions. I haven't found anyone yet who really thinks McCarthy could ever become President, mainly because of traditional opposition to the thought of a Catholic in the White House. "If the great Al Smith couldn't make the grade, surely Joe McCarthy won't," is the sort of comment one hears. Others say that Americans no more than the British, want to see this country become a religious satellite of the Vatican.

*C. B. D'Amico*  
C. B. D'Amico

To the list of McCarthy's main allies in para 2 of the above I would venture to add - the F.B.I. It is, I know, a horrid thought; but there are a great many straws in the wind of late to show that McCarthy has made some sort of a deal with J. Edgar Hoover. During his early months of notoriety McCarthy used to swing his club vividly round his head, knocking

Washington, D.C. / A.I.S. Washington, D.C.  
Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation, New York

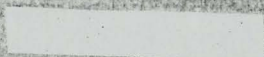
DATE:

FROM:

... a great many innocent people and occasionally hitting a real sub-  
versive. Really, by contrast, he has been suspiciously accurate in his  
... how is it that he has never  
... the F.B.I.? That would be more logical than a deal, in which  
... security with targets and ammunition and, in exchange,  
... the F.B.I. allow. Such an unholy alliance would, more-  
... have the inevitable virtue that it keeps McCarthy from going on  
... the lives of numerous totally inoffensive people.

It is a disturbing thought that something of this sort may be going  
... the F.B.I. has until now had such a remarkably clear record on the  
... political front. But how else explain, for example, Hoover's recent  
... on the Washington stage in the Harry Dexter White case?

There was a most interesting piece on McCarthy and his Washington  
... of December 15th. See also the story about the appointment  
... of McCarthy under-cover man, ironically named Robert E. Lee, to the  
... Federal Communications Commission in THE NATION of December 18th, page  
...



EXTRACT.

3222

Extract for File No. : SF 50/6/118 Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Original in File No. : SF 205/U.S.A./10 Serial: 912 Vol: 2 Receipt Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Original from: British Embassy, Washington Under Ref: \_\_\_\_\_ Dated: 27.1.54  
 Extracted on: 25.2.54 by: A.V. Section: R.7

Extract from letter from S.L.O. Washington.

\* If the original is in the file of an individual include the name of the file owner

*- See 3224*  
 I wrote yesterday to the D.G. about the retirement of the one and only Mickey Ladd from the F.B.I. on February 26th. He has been most helpful to Geoffrey and me. When I was talking to him yesterday he said that he would very much like to get hold of Ewen Montague's book "The Man who never Was". It does not appear to have been published here yet. It would be rather nice I think if we could present him with a copy. If you agree, perhaps you would be good enough to ask Wilson to purchase a copy and send it by the bag as soon as possible. I will gladly foot the bill if you consider + the cost should not be borne by the office.

.....

+ Please arrange to buy a copy from office funds & I will write to Stone.

M.F.D.C.

Ordered.

LK 2/2.

158/3

# BRANCH MEMORANDA (B.M.) COVER

UNREGISTERED

3224

REFERENCE NUMBER OF ORIGINATING BRANCH	SUBJECT
<p>If this number is quoted in correspondence sent outside the War Office, "M.I.5" must not be appended nor any reference made to M.I.5.</p>	<p>Mickey Ladd's Retirement. from the F.B.I. &amp; Replacement by Mr.L.V.Boardman.</p>

The existence and movements of this B.M. are NOT recorded by Registry.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**

If this B.M. has to be minuted to another branch, it must be converted into a Registered File unless used as a B.M. Enclosure to an existing Registered File.

A telephone request to the nearest branch of 'R' will suffice immediately to produce a registered jacket.

Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date

6/2/3  
M.A.

D. MILTON LADD

March 3, 1954

1954

Mr. Dick White  
Leconfield House  
Curzon Street  
London W. 1, England

Dear Dick, *Seen by DG. 8/3.*

It certainly was grand of you to write me such a nice letter with regard to my retirement from the Bureau, and I want you to know how much I appreciated your thoughtfulness. I, too, enjoyed my contacts with the representatives of your Service on the occasion of their visits to the States, and even though I will no longer be actively associated with law enforcement work I intend to make every effort to keep in touch with all of you.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

*Mickey*



SF.1/3



BRITISH EMBASSY  
WASHINGTON

26th February 1954.

I 1954

Dear *Royce,*

*J.G. 873*  
*20 21 22*  
*2/23*

I thought you and Dick would like to see the enclosed cutting about Mickey Ladd from last night's Evening Star.

On Wednesday the F.B.I. gave Mickey a big lunch party and I am glad to say I was part host for this. Last night I was a guest at another farwell party to him which took place at the Army and Navy Club. About 270 attended. Mr. Hoover and Tolson were present and I had chats with both.

Mickey goes to his place in Florida to-morrow morning and will return here after a months holiday. He will then stay until he winds up his affairs and sells his house, so will be having a "session" or two more with him.

Yours *Her*  
*Harry.*

H.C.M. Stone.

R.H. Hollis, Esq., O.B.E.

SDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1954

# FBI's 'Mystery Aide' Is Retiring

By Frank Sartwell, Jr.

Daniel Milton Ladd, known as Mickey, but almost unknown under any name to the public, will retire tomorrow as assistant to the Director of the FBI.

Since July, 1949, he has been in charge of all investigations made by the bureau. During the war, he was in charge of all anti-subversive work in the Western Hemisphere.

Last November, Mr. Ladd received a key from J. Edgar Hoover, symbolizing 25 years' service to the bureau.

His dislike for news stories on his experience has kept him almost unrecognized, even in Washington, where he has worked in important jobs since 1939.

At his well-appointed house at 5235 Nebraska avenue N.W. last night, he gave The Star his first extended interview.

### No. 3 FBI Man.

He described his background and how he operates as perhaps the No. 3 man in the FBI. But he refused to talk about specific cases.

"That's a bureau story. If the bureau wants to give it out they can," he repeated.

Born in Fargo, N. Dak., 50 years ago, Mr. Ladd was the son of the president of the North Dakota Agricultural College. He came to Washington in 1921. His father, Edwin Fremont Ladd, became a Senator. The Senator was a radical.

"He was read out of the Republican Party for supporting LaFollette for President," Mr. Ladd recalled. "How's that for background of a man in charge of security?"

After working for a time in his father's office, Mr. Ladd was given a patronage job in the Government—running the subway car between the Senate and the Senate Office Building.

That job ran from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m., with no lunch hour. At the same time, he was teaching physical education and wood-working at the Potomac School here from 2:30 to 5 p.m., and attending George Washington Law School from 5:30 to 7:30.

### Good Training.

When did he eat?

"Afterwards," he said last night.

It was good training for the war days, when he spent 12 hours a day at the office. And for the years since when he spent 12 hours a day there.

Graduated from law school, Mr. Ladd thought he looked too young to get any clients — even



—Star Staff Photo.

DANIEL M. LADD.

with the moustache he had grown to age himself.

So he postponed returning to North Dakota for two years to take a job with the FBI and collect a little maturity. He never made it into the practice of law.

"I liked it too much to quit," he said of the FBI.

His first assignment was in Butte, Mont. He took with him the former Katharine Pfeiffer. They had met at GW, and she had taught girls' physical education at Potomac while he was working with the boys. And they had married a year before he joined the bureau.

In those days, the FBI had no jurisdiction over kidnaping, bank robbery or subversive activities. Agents were not authorized to carry guns. The bureau had no automobiles, to say nothing of a laboratory, teletypes and the like.

In the '30s, the era when G-Men were most in the public eye, Mickey Ladd worked as agent in charge of the St. Louis, St. Paul, New Orleans, Washington and Chicago offices.

The reticence the FBI builds into its agents jumped into action when he was questioned about cases.

### Secret Role.

His part in them is his secret. "Everybody worked on those cases."

Dillinger? "Everybody helped kill Dillinger but me."

On the various other cases, Mickey Ladd was either in another part of the country, or was just making policy, he said.

Where he was involved, he wasn't talking.

"I don't approve of people who go out and write books," he said.

When Charles A. Appel, Jr., started the FBI laboratory, Mr. Ladd was his assistant, he said. The whole scientific bag of tricks in crime detection has grown up since then—and is still growing, with Mr. Appel playing a leading role in the development of what is now recognized as one of the best crime labs on earth.

Mr. Ladd headed the lab from 1939 until 1941, when he took over as head of the security division, with emphasis on Nazi agents. He won't talk about the great spy stories of that time either.

"If you like it well enough to talk about it, you should stay in it," he said.

Tomorrow, if all goes as it usually does, Mickey Ladd will go to the office between 8:20 and 8:30 a.m. He'll screen the 22 teletype machines' report from the 52 field offices, as well as mail and telephone calls.

### Talks on Policy.

At 10:30 comes the daily meeting with Clyde A. Tolson, associate director, Louis B. Nichols, another assistant to the director, and the seven assistant directors. They will talk policy until maybe 12:30 or 1 p.m.

Mr. Ladd will return to his office to dictate reports on the matters he has brought up at the conference, with the pros and cons, for the attention of Mr. Hoover, the boss. If whatever is on hand is more urgent, it goes to Mr. Hoover on a "crash" basis.

About 8 p.m.—it's just 5 o'clock in the Los Angeles bureau—Mr. Ladd will go home.

In addition to Mrs. Ladd, he'll be greeted by a slightly deaf 13-year-old black cocker spaniel, also named Mickey. For purposes of identification, the pooch is called "Mickey-boy."

However, if some big case is breaking—such as the Greenleaf kidnaping—Mr. Ladd may stay at the office until midnight—or even all night. He keeps an electric razor and fresh shirts in a cabinet for such nights and the following days.

And he'll plan his retirement to Geneva, Fla., where the Ladds have a small cottage near a small lake with a few bass in it. Mr. Ladd figures there'll be even fewer bass after he works the lake over for a while.

He may even have time for a movie. He hasn't been able to catch one since an agent pulled him out of Griffith Stadium where he was watching a Redskins football game on December 7, 1941.

Deaths

**CONNOR, BERNARD.** On Wednesday, February 24, 1954, at Garfield Hospital, **BERNARD CONNOR**, the son of the late John and Catherine Connor, brother of Edward Connor, Miss Helen Connor, Mrs. Katherine Herbert, Mrs. Ellen McCleary, Mrs. Mabel Gerpard, Mrs. Margaret Cox and Mrs. Ethel Augusterfer. He also is survived by four nieces, five nephews and four great-nieces. Friends call at his late residence, 5808 3rd st. n.w., until 8:15 a.m. Saturday, February 27. Requiem mass will be offered at the Nativity Catholic Church, 13th and Peabody sts. n.w., at 9 a.m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

**DAVIDSON, PERRY HENRY.** On Wednesday, February 24, 1954, at 1211 Kearney st. n.e. **PERRY HENRY DAVIDSON**, beloved son of Rev. and Mrs. Sidney N. Davidson, devoted brother of Mrs. M. Beatrice Kenner and Mrs. Mildred Austin. He also leaves to mourn his passing a devoted brother-in-law, Mr. James Kenner; two nephews and many other relatives and friends. Remains resting at the John T. Rhines & Co. Funeral Home, 601 3rd st. n.w., where friends are invited to call after 4 p.m. Friday, February 26. Funeral services on Saturday, February 27, at 1 p.m., at the Taber Presbyterian Church, 3rd and S sts. n.w., the Rev. Robert Lee Jeans officiating. Interment Lincoln Memorial Cemetery.

**DAVIS, DOROTHEA.** On Tuesday, February 23, 1954, at Freedmen's Hospital, **DOROTHEA DAVIS** of 1000 Galest st. n.e., the beloved mother of Marvin B. Davis, Myra Jackson, Geraldine Drake Arthur, Harleen and Dorothea Williamson. Also surviving are one sister, Juanita Tolson; seven grandchildren, one nephew and many other relatives and friends. After 5 p.m. Friday, February 26, friends may call at her late residence. Funeral on Saturday, February 27, at 1 p.m., from the Mount Alby Baptist Church, L st. between 1st and North Capitol sts. n.w. Interment in Lincoln Memorial Cemetery. Arrangements by Walter E. Hunter & Co.

**DAY, EARL L., SR.** Of 1331 K at s.e., on February 23, 1954, husband of Lillian A. Day, father of Earl L., Jr.; Frances D. and John H. Day, son of Nettie F. Day, brother of Robert Day, Mrs. Jean Davis, Mrs. Joan Eaton, Mrs. Frances Valerine, Mrs. Edith Higgs and Mrs. Edith Hall. Services at Chambers' Funeral Home, 517 14th st. s.e., on Friday, February 26, at 1 p.m. Interment Belle Chapel Cemetery, Camp Springs, Md.

**DECKER, FANNIE E.** On Wednesday, February 24, 1954, at her residence, 1442 West Washington, Alexandria, Va., **FANNIE E. DECKER**, wife of the late Frank P. Decker, aunt of Mrs. Gerald B. Leaver, Mrs. George B. Wible and R. A. Youg, sister of W. A. White. Services will be held on Monday, March 1, at the Roberts Funeral Home, Beaumont, Tex.

**DICKERSON, ROBERT H.** On Tuesday, February 23, 1954, at his residence, 311 Mohn st., Steelton, Pa., **ROBERT H. DICKERSON**, surviving are four daughters, six sons, thirteen grandchildren, eight great-grandchildren, other relatives and many friends. After 6 p.m. Friday, February 26, friends are invited to call at the McGuire Funeral Home, 1820 9th st. n.w., where services will be held on Saturday, February 27, at 1 p.m. Interment Lincoln Memorial Cemetery. Family may be seen at 1306 R at n.w.

**DUTROW, LULU BELLE.** On Tuesday, February 23, 1954, **LULU BELLE DUTROW** (nee Williams) of the Masonic Home, Cockeysville, Md. She was the wife of the late B. Hershey Dutrow and daughter of the late James E. and Sarah Jane Williams of Boyds, Md. Friends may call at the William Cook Mansion, St. Paul and Preston sts., Baltimore, Md., until 10 p.m. Thursday, February 25. Services will be held in the chapel of the Monocacy Cemetery, Beallsville, Md., on Friday, February 26, at 2 p.m. Interment in adjoining cemetery.

**FELLER, IDA M.** On Tuesday, February 23, 1954, at her residence, 4304 Underwood st., University Park, Md., **IDA M. FELLER**, beloved wife of the late Jared L. Feller, mother of Carl S. Feller of Toms Brook, Va., and Mrs. Mary R. Borden of University Park, Md.; sister of Charles F. Hockman of Richmond, Va., and John Hockman of Timberville, Va. Friends may call at the S. H. Hines Co. Funeral Home, 2901 14th st. n.w., until 8 p.m. Friday, February 26. Services at the United Brethren Church, Toms Brook, Va., on Friday, February 26, at 3 p.m. Interment Toms Brook Cemetery.

**FECHTLER, HENRY E.** Of 920 Sheridan at n.w., on February 24, 1954, father of Henrietta Fechtler. Remains at Chambers' Funeral Home, 1400 Chapin st. n.w., until Saturday, February 27, at 7:30 a.m. Mass at the Nativity Church, 6001 15th st. n.w., at 8 a.m. Interment Washington National Cemetery.

**FOSTER, DORSEY C.** On Wednesday, February 24, 1954, at Casualty Hospital, **DORSEY C. FOSTER**, the late Maryland Congressman, wife of the late Allen P. Foster, sister of Mrs. Oles L. Coler, Mrs. Harrison Brink, Mrs. Raymond Palmer and Mr. Samuel A. Hines. Friends may call at the Lee Funeral Home, 418 st. and Mass. ave. s.e., where services will be held on Saturday, February 27, at 10 p.m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

Deaths

**LOWRY, LUTHER CAPERTON.** On Tuesday, February 23, 1954, at the home of his son, near Hamilton, Va., **Mr. LUTHER CAPERTON LOWRY**, husband of the late Sarah Young Lowry, wife of Mr. Robert Hookman of Arlington, Va.; Mr. Raymond and Lake Lowry of Leesburg, Va.; Norvel and Harry Lowry of Hamilton, Va., and Mr. Nason Lowry of Winchester, Va.; brother of Mrs. Edward Tway and Mrs. William Inskip of Delaware; Shelby Lowry of Falls Church, Va.; Charlie Lowry of London, Ohio, and Bern Lowry of Cincinnati, Ohio. He also is survived by seven grandchildren. Remains resting at the home of his son, Mr. Norvel Lowry, near Hamilton, Va., until 12 noon Friday, February 26, thence to Waterford Presbyterian Church, Waterford, Va., where services will be held at 1 p.m. Interment National Memorial Park, near Falls Church, Va.

**MAHONEY, MAJ. EDWARD F., II, S. A. P.** On Wednesday, February 24, 1954, **MAJ. EDWARD F. MAHONEY, U. S. A. P.**, beloved husband of Bernadine Ellean Mahoney, father of Joan M., Kathleen A., Patricia L. and Arthur Mahoney, son of Edward M. and Alice S. Mahoney and brother of John A. Mahoney. Friends may call at the Rinaldi Funeral Home, 81 H at n.e., on Thursday, February 25, 7 to 10 p.m. Requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul at St. James' Catholic Church, Falls Church, Va., on Friday, February 26, at 11:30 a.m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery. In lieu of flowers, family requests contributions be made to the Cancer Fund.

**MARTIN, MARY.** On Tuesday, February 23, 1954, at her residence, 1931 Bennett pl. n.e., **Mrs. MARY MARTIN**, beloved mother of John and Charles Martin. She also is survived by a devoted daughter-in-law, Mrs. Martha H. Martin, and other relatives and friends. Remains resting with L. E. Murray & Son, 1347 10th st. n.w. Funeral notice later.

**MARTINES, JAMES PRENTON.** Suddenly, on Monday, February 22, 1954, at Leonardtown, Md., **JAMES PRENTON MARTINES** of 4806 Rugby ave., Bethesda, Md., brother of Mrs. Pearl M. Griffin and Ernest Martines. Friends are invited to call at the Bethesda-Chase Funeral Home of Robert A. Pumprey, Bethesda, Md., where services will be held on Saturday, February 27, at 2 p.m. Interment Rockville Union Cemetery.

**MATTINGLY, MARTINA M.** On Wednesday, February 24, 1954, at Sibley Hospital, **MARTINA M. MATTINGLY**, 1760 Kenyon st. n.w., the beloved sister of the late Harriet M. and Judge Joseph C. Mattingly. Funeral from the Simmons Funeral Home, 1708 Nichols ave. s.e., on Friday, February 26, at 9 a.m.; thence to St. Aloysius Catholic Church, where mass will be offered at 9:30 a.m. for the repose of her soul. Interment St. Ignatius Church Cemetery, Oxon Hill, Md.

**MELETTE, NANCY S.** On Wednesday, February 24, 1954, **NANCY S. MELETTE** of Washington, D. C., formerly of Shiver of 1127 Euclid st. n.w. Interment Wilmington, N. C.

**MIDDLETON, KATHERINE.** On Tuesday, February 23, 1954, at Sibley Hospital, **KATHERINE MIDDLETON**, wife of Patrick Henry dr., Falls Church, Va., wife of the late Capt. James Middleton, mother of Charles W. Middleton, sister of Charles Schmidt of Kansas City, Mo., and Julia Munsell of California. She also is survived by a grandson, James W. Middleton of Korea. Friends may call at the S. H. Hines Co. Funeral Home, 2901 14th st. n.w. Services at Fort Myer Chapel on Friday, February 26, at 10 a.m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

**MOEBES, OTTO.** On Wednesday, February 24, 1954, **OTTO MOEBES** of 2844 Wisconsin ave. n.w., beloved husband of Carrie Dowd Moebes, father of John G. Moebes of Greensboro, N. C., and Mrs. Aphonse P. Brosky of Washington, D. C. Funeral from the Collins Funeral Home, 3821 14th st. n.w., on Saturday, February 27, at 8:30 a.m. Requiem mass at the Annunciation Church, 3880 Massachusetts ave. n.w., at 9 a.m. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

**MORGAN, ELLA SAVANNAH.** On Wednesday, February 24, 1954, at her residence, 1214 O st. n.w., **Mrs. ELLA SAVANNAH MORGAN**, beloved wife of the late Henry Morgan, mother of Mrs. Betty Brown, Mrs. Louella Digs, Mrs. Jussie Stevenson, Henry and James Morgan. She also leaves to mourn her passing two sisters, Mrs. Betty Forrest and Mrs. Elizabeth Bowie; three brothers, George, Freddie and James Bear; thirteen grandchildren; eight great-grandchildren, and host of other relatives and friends. Remains resting at the John T. Rhines & Co. Funeral Home, 601 3rd st. n.w. Notice of funeral later.

**NEWMAN, CHARLES E.** On Wednesday, February 24, 1954, at the John Dickson Home, **CHARLES E. NEWMAN** of 5000 14th st. n.w., father of Mrs. Ruth C. Mooers, grandfather of Edwin A. Mooers. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. Funeral Home, 2901 14th st. n.w., on Friday, February 26, at 8:30 a.m.; thence to St. Gabriel's Catholic Church, 29 Grant cir. n.w., where the holy sacrifice of the mass will be offered at 9 a.m. for the repose of his soul. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

Deaths

**WATSON, ANABEL JACKSON.** On Wednesday, February 24, 1954, at Doctors Hospital, **ANABEL JACKSON WATSON** of 3440 38th st. n.w., beloved wife of William P. Watson. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. Funeral Home, 2901 14th st. n.w., on Friday, February 26, at 12 noon. Interment Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Md. (Pittsburgh, Pa., and Baltimore, Md., papers please copy.)

**WATTS, ISAAC KENNETH.** On Wednesday, February 24, 1954, at Providence Hospital, **ISAAC KENNETH WATTS** of 1745 st. at s.e., husband of Mrs. I. K. Watts, father of Kenneth O. Watts of Shawnee, Okla.; Billy Watts of Hainsburg, Calif.; Katherine Watts of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Robert Luchra of Falls Church, Va. He also is survived by five grandchildren. Friends may call at the Lee Funeral Home, 4th st. and Mass. ave. n.w., until 9 p.m. Thursday, February 25. Interment in Shawnee, Okla.

**WHEATLEY, WILLIAM H.** On Tuesday, February 23, 1954, **WILLIAM H. WHEATLEY**, beloved father of Charles F. and Kenneth B. Wheatley. Funeral from the W. W. Deal Funeral Home, 4812 Georgia ave. n.w., on Friday, February 26, at 2 p.m. Interment Glenwood Cemetery.

**WHITE, ANNIE.** On Wednesday, February 24, 1954, **ANNIE WHITE**, formerly of 244 S. st. s.e., beloved wife of William White, devoted sister of Mrs. Alice Hall, Mrs. Ella Miles, Mrs. Lucille Turner of Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Lotie B. Patrick of Columbia; and Phillip Johnson of Philadelphia, Pa. She also is survived by two daughters, Mrs. William L. Patrick and Nelson Turner of Philadelphia, Pa., and other relatives and friends. Remains may be viewed after 4 p.m. Friday, February 26, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Louise B. Patrick, 1100 14th st. n.w. Funeral services on Saturday, February 27, at 1 p.m., at the Mount Moriah Baptist Church, 3rd and L sts. s.w., the Rev. J. Harvey Randolph officiating. Interment Lincoln Memorial Cemetery. Arrangements by Barnes & Matthews.

**WILSON, LUCILE.** On Wednesday, February 24, 1954, at the D. C. General Hospital, **LUCILE WILSON** of 102 Massachusetts ave. n.w., beloved mother of George A. (Pete) Murray, sister of Joseph and Allen Glasgow. She also is survived by two grandchildren, Clarence and Tertha Murray; one daughter-in-law, Vera Murray; a devoted cousin, Jodie Brown, and a host of other relatives and friends. Friends may call at the Morton Funeral Home, 412 H at n.e., on Friday, February 26, after 2 p.m. Services will be held at the above-named funeral home on Saturday, February 27, at 12 noon. Rev. J. D. Cattet officiating. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

**WOLFF, ROSE V.** On Wednesday, February 24, 1954, **ROSE V. WOLFF** of 4206 30th st., Mount Rainier, Md., beloved wife of the late Frederick H. Wolff, mother of Frederick H. Wolff, jr.; grandmother of Walter and Linda Wolff and sister of Mrs. Dave Williams of Atlantic City, N. J. Friends may call at the Nalley Funeral Home, 3200 Rhode Island ave. at ave. n.e., where services will be held on Thursday, February 25, at 2 p.m. Relatives and friends invited to Interment Smithfield Cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**WOOD, ODEN.** On Tuesday, February 23, 1954, at his residence, 23 M st. n.w., **ODEN WOOD**, beloved husband of Mattie Wood, father of Mrs. Edna Curtis, Miss Ida Wood and Joseph Wood, brother of Mrs. Sarah Oliver and Mrs. Georgianna Archer. He also is survived by three grandchildren, two great-grandchildren and a host of other relatives and friends. The late Mr. Wood may be viewed at the above residence after 4 p.m. Friday, February 26. Mass will be offered on Saturday, February 27, at the Holy Redeemer Catholic Church, 210 New York ave. n.w., at 9 a.m. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery. Services by Stewart.

**WOOD, ODEN.** Members of the Holy Redeemer Church are hereby notified of the death of our late brother, **ODEN WOOD**. Please assemble at his late residence, 23 M st. n.w., on Friday, February 26, 1954, at 8:30 p.m., to recite the rosary for the repose of his soul.

**PETER M. QUANDER, President.**  
**REV. EDWARD A. WALSH, S. J.,**  
Spiritual Director.  
**FRANKLIN A. BEYER, Secy.**

**WOOTEN, BARNICE.** On Wednesday, February 24, 1954, **BARNICE WOOTEN** of 1008 Marion st. n.w., beloved son of Mrs. Carrie Simmons. Also surviving are three grandchildren, two aunts, two uncles, Mrs. Lillie Williams and Mrs. Caroline Atkinson; one uncle, Raymond Wooten, and other relatives and many friends. After 3 p.m. on Friday, February 26, friends are invited to call at his late residence. Services on Monday, March 1, at the Third Baptist Church, 8th and G sts. s.w., at 2 p.m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery. Arrangements by McGuire.

In Memoriam

Agnes M. ...



BRITISH EMBASSY  
WASHINGTON

SF.1/3

23rd February 1954.

25 FEB 1954

Dear *Rogin,*

*Recd. 26/2*

Just a line to say that Mickey has introduced me to his successor Boardman with whom I have since had chats. First impressions of Boardman are certainly favourable. He is quiet spoken and was very pleasant and affable. He has already taken over Mickey's desk but Mickey is always near at hand showing him the ropes. Boardman jokingly told me that for some time to come I would find my other contacts more profitable than he as sources of information for he had so much to learn before he could fill Mickey's place.

From what I hear it would not be altogether surprising if Mickey entered politics and that we might find him back again in Washington.

Yours *hve*

H.C.M. Stone.

R.H. Hollis, Esq. O.B.E.

Leconfield House,  
Curzon Street, W.1.

22nd February, 1954.

I was very sorry to be away when your letter of January 25th arrived giving me the extremely sad news of your retirement.

I hope you appreciate what a tremendous personality you have been and what an important position you have occupied in the field of Anglo-American intelligence relations. There is not an officer of this Service who, having visited America, has not returned with admiring stories of your great capacity for work and of your kindness and good-will towards us. We shall miss you very much indeed, but I hope that our connection will not be entirely severed.

In saying how sorry I am that you will no longer be at the Bureau, and in thanking you most warmly and sincerely for all that you have done to help us, I know that I shall be speaking not only for the current generation in this Service but for those of the previous generation as well.

E. S. WHITE

Mr. D. Milton Ladd,  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

D. MILTON LADD  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 25, 1954

JAN 29 1954

Mr. Dick G. White  
Leconfield House  
Curzon Street  
London, W.1, England

Dear Dick,

I wanted to write and advise you that I am retiring from the Bureau the end of February, and moving to Geneva, Florida. I could not leave, however, without telling you how much I have enjoyed my association with you over the years. I know it will be difficult to adjust myself to life outside of law enforcement work, largely because I am going to miss old friends and associates such as yourself so very much.

When and if you again visit the States, if you get down to our section of Florida be sure to drop in and pay us a visit.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

*Milner*

5736 Justice Building  
Washington 25, D. C.

February 1, 1954

Mr. Roger H. Hollis  
Box No. 500,  
Parliament Street B.O.,  
London, S.W.1, England

Dear Roger,

I appreciated very much your recent note relative to my retirement. It was most kind of you to write as you did.

I want you to know that I have enjoyed immensely my association with you and all the members of your organization, and I am going to miss that contact a great deal. Katharine and I certainly hope that we will have the pleasure of seeing you sometime in the future, even though I may not still be "in the business."

Sincerely,

*Miner*

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL.

D.D.G.

9th February 1954.

Thank you very much for your personal letter of 30th January. At the moment I will only deal with your last paragraph about the retirement of Clegg and Mickey Ladd. I am glad that the F.B.I. brought you into Clegg's farewell party, and I am sure you acquitted yourself well before the 130 members of the F.B.I. Fidelity Club.

As regards Mickey, I have given a good deal of thought to the question whether you ought to give him a farewell gift from the office, and I have reached the conclusion that you should not. We never have given such gifts and there is a good deal to be said in favour of sticking to a precedent. We can, I think, also be guided by the example of the F.B.I. with Guy Liddell, who was not only an older and more senior member of our Service than Mickey is of the F.B.I., but who stood in much the same relationship to the F.B.I. as Mickey has to us. They did not give him any present on his retirement. Guy Liddell, with whom I have discussed this, suggests that Mickey Ladd might even find it slightly embarrassing to receive a present from us.

You should of course take any opportunity that offers to say how much we have appreciated the friendship and support which Mickey has given us.

205  
Canada. I will be writing to you later about the lectures to the Canadian S.B. courses. I am sure you should give these, and I am only delaying my full answer until I have had an opportunity of considering exactly what the content of your lecture should be.

H.C.M. Stone Esq.,  
c/o British Embassy,  
Washington D.C.



Extract from letter to D.D.G. from Major Stone.  
Original held D.D.G.

SECRET & PERSONAL.

30th January 1954.

Dear Roger,

.....

[redacted] and I are planning to give Mickey and Katharine a dinner at Harveys and share the cost. I wrote to Dick last week about Mickey's retirement on 26th February. He will be a sad loss to us. Boardman, his successor, is head of the New York field office. He's a bit of a disciplinarian I am told (very necessary in running a field office) but a pleasant chap and very experienced operator. Do you think it will be necessary for our office to give Mickey a parting gift? The Americans are very keen on that sort of thing. I attended Clegg's farewell party which was given by the F.B.I. Fidelity Club : a masonic affair of which I have been made an honorary member. I had to address the assembly of about 130 members of the F.B.I.: Farewell gifts were handed to Clegg. The Bureau will almost certainly put on a big do for Mickey and no doubt the Prima Donna will be there. It might be considered a good thing that one of the gifts Mickey will receive should come from our office.

Yours ever,

(sgd) Harry.

THIS IS A COPY  
ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED  
IN DEPARTMENT UNDER SECTION  
3(4) OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS  
ACT 1958  
July 2021

D.D.G.

Mr. Cimperman rang up today to say that Mr. Ladd's resignation is now official.

M.

PERSONAL &  
CONFIDENTIAL.

D.D.G.

29th January, 1954.

John Cimperman has just told me that Mickey Ladd is retiring on 26th February, and is to be replaced by Leland V. Boardman, at present head of the New York office. I do not know him, nor does Geoffrey, but he is reputed to be a strong disciplinarian and pretty tough. Harry confirms this description of him in a letter I have received today enclosing a cutting on the subject of Boardman's promotion from the New York Times. Clegg, the head of the Training and Inspection Division, whom you will no doubt remember, is retiring at the same time as Mickey.

I have written a note to Mickey and have told him you are at present out of the country.

R. H. HOLLIS

D.G. White Esq., C.B.E.,  
c/o H/S.I.F.E.  
-----

SECRET & PERSONAL



BRITISH EMBASSY  
WASHINGTON

SF.1/3

26th January 1954.

Dear

*Director General.*

*Dist.  
29/1*

20 JAN 1954

I enclose a cutting from the New York Times about Mickey Ladd's retirement from the Bureau and his replacement by Boardman who is head of the New York Field Office. I have heard rumours from good sources recently that Mickey was going to retire and alas they have proved true. He told me some time ago that he was going to, but I had hoped when it came to the point that he would change his mind. On my visit to him yesterday he told me that 26th February will be his last day in office. Apparently Mr. Hoover did his best to get him to serve on but with no success.

I told Mickey that you, our office and I would really miss him. He has been a good friend and most helpful to me.

I am sure Mickey would very much appreciate a letter from you. He showed me with much pleasure a letter which he had received from Guy in reply to his at the time of Guy's retirement. If you would be good enough to tell Guy about Mickey I'm sure he too will drop him a line.

One of Mickey's great regrets is that in spite of our invitations to him to come to England he was never given leave to do so by the Prima Donna.

Boardman is described as a good type; a bit of a disciplinarian.

Yours

*Harry Stone*  
H.C.N./Stone.

D.G. White, Esq.

### BOARDMAN IS PROMOTED

New York F. B. I. Chief to  
Become Assistant to Hoover

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Leland V. Boardman, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in New York, will become an assistant to the national director, J. Edgar Hoover, at the end of next month.

Mr. Boardman will succeed D. Milton Ladd, who is retiring after thirty-three years of Government service, twenty-five of which were with the F. B. I. Mr. Ladd has been assistant to the director since May, 1949.

In his new post, Mr. Boardman will take charge of all the bureau's investigative work and help in charting the operations of the F. B. I. agents throughout the country.

He will become one of Mr. Hoover's two assistants. The other is Louis B. Nichols.

CONFIDENTIAL

28th January 1954.

Dear Harry,

John Cimperman has just told me unofficially that Mickey Ladd retires next month and I enclose herewith, with a copy for you, a letter I have written to him. I should be grateful if you would deliver it to him. I understand that he is to be succeeded by Mr. L.V. Boardman, and I expect you will be letting us have a note about him in due course, and some comments on his attitude towards us. None of us here knows him personally.

John also told me that Clegg, the head of the training and inspection division, is retiring at the same time. Clegg has of course done business with us and visited us on a number of occasions, but we have not been on anything like the same terms of intimacy with him as we have with Mickey Ladd, and I have therefore not thought it necessary to write him a letter.

When John told me of these changes he asked me to regard the information as unofficial. No doubt it will all be fully official by the time you get this letter, but if it is not you will of course handle the matter discreetly.

Yours

R. H. HOLLIS

R.H.Hollis.

H.C.M. Stone Esq.,  
c/o British Embassy,  
Washington D.C.

Encs.

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy for Major Stone.

28th January 1954.

PERSONAL.

John Cimperman has just told me, off the record, that you are retiring from the Bureau next month, and I am writing to you to wish you the very best of luck and send you our good wishes. I do this not only for myself but for the Director General who is at present on his way to the Far East.

This is a very big event in your life and you must, I am sure, be viewing it with mixed feelings. It was such a short time ago that I wrote to you about that joint anniversary of your fiftieth birthday and twenty-five years in the Bureau that the figures are very fresh in my mind. Twenty-five years is a large piece out of one's life and I know from my personal observation how much of that twenty-five years you have devoted to the service of the Bureau. I also know what a very good friend you have always been to us, and I should like on this occasion to send you a special word of thanks for this and for the support and friendship you have extended towards all of us when we have visited Washington, and to the representatives we have sent to work with you.

I send our very good wishes to you and Katharine for your retirement. Perhaps when you have no longer to put in twelve hours or more every day at the Bureau, you will find time to pay that much delayed visit to this country. If so, you will find a very warm welcome here.

R. H. HOLLIS

Mr. D. Milton Ladd,  
Federal Bureau of  
Investigation,  
Washington D.C.  
-----

January 26, 1954

27 JAN 1954

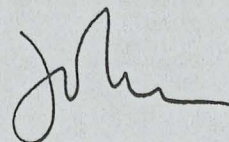
My dear Roger,

Confirming our telephone conversation this morning, unconfirmed reports indicate that Mr. D. M. Ladd retired effective today, as did Mr. H. H. Clegg of the Training and Inspection Division.

It is rumored that Mr. Ladd will be succeeded by Mr. LeeV. Boardman, presently in charge of the New York Office. Mr. Clegg will be succeeded by Mr. Rolf T. Harbo, Asst. Director in charge of the Bureau's Laboratory. The latter will be replaced by Mr. Quinn Tamm, Inspector-In-Charge, Identification Division (fingerprint)

As I said, these are rumors. To date, I have not received anything official from the Bureau. Please treat this as personal and not include in your files. Will let you know when changes are official.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John".

Copy of letter from A.L.O Scotland to A.5. 322x

Original at 39a in PF.74737

Copies in : SF.50/6/118 (F.B.I.)  
SF.50/6/168(5) (C.I.A.)  
SF.50/6/175(2) (O.S.I.)

20th February 1954.  
(Rec'd 23.2.54).

Dear

The following matter was brought to my notice by my contact in the Scottish Home Department when I called there on Friday, 19th February.

The Secretary of State for Scotland has received a letter from Mr. Rankine, a Scottish M.P., enclosing a report by a Philip STEIN about the case of a Mrs. Elizabeth Parry WILLIAMSON of Eaglesham, Renfrewshire. STEIN is a member of the C.P. and a school teacher in Glasgow. Mrs. WILLIAMSON is the mother of John WILLIAMSON, a British subject who, about 3 years ago, was sentenced in America to 2 years imprisonment under the Smith Act. He was a communist in America.

It appears from the report of STEIN that about 3 years ago an American Police Officer with a Scottish Police Officer visited Mrs. WILLIAMSON and questioned her at length about her son and eventually the Americans got her to sign many papers about her son. This woman is over 70 years of age and not in good health.

The complaint now made by STEIN is that Americans should be allowed to question any person here on another person's political beliefs and that they should have the assistance of the British Police to do so. The M.P. is likely to ask questions in the

/House...



X  
House about this. The S.H. Dept. have sent the Renfrewshire Police and the Glasgow Police letters calling for a report on this matter and would like the Security Service to say whether they were interested in this case and if any advice was given to the police on this case. Further, if it is the practice for the Security Service to assist the Americans in investigating the political background of British subjects living in the United States.

The matter is somewhat urgent and if you are able to get me an answer I shall telephone you on Tuesday first.

I remember the case of WILLIAMSON and that John Cimperman was in Glasgow about it. I was not involved and I do not intend at this stage to speak to the Police about this complaint as it is a matter for the S.H.D.

Perhaps you will be able to see the files on WILLIAMSON and also STEIN before I telephone.

Yours sincerely,

Sgd. R.J.Mann.

T.Holmes Esq.,  
A.5.  
-----

SECRET

R3 - [handwritten]

3212

SECRET.

SF.50/6/118/D.G.

R7  
6/11

3rd November, 1953.

Dear Cimperman,

We have recently effected a reorganisation within this Service and I think it may be useful to you to have some explanation of the changes which have taken place and some details of our new structure.

First of all I should tell you that Mr. R.H. Hollis has been appointed Deputy Director General and will be in charge of the Service whenever I am absent.

The major organisational change has been the substitution of six branches, each headed by an Assistant Director, for the former four divisions. I think that the simplest way of explaining the redistribution of functions between these six branches is to set them out in detail below with the name of the Assistant Director in charge:

A. Branch - General Services. Lt.Col.M.E.D.Cunning.

General administration; technical services; intelligence facilities; police liaison section; central records.

B. Branch - Personnel & Organisation. Mr.J.H.Marriott.

C. Branch - Protective Security. Mr.E.M.Furnival Jones.

Vetting; security advice to Government departments and to industry; leakages and losses; representation on international security committees; military security; travel control; counter-sabotage.

D. Branch - Counter-Espionage. Mr.G.R.Mitchell.

Russian espionage; satellite espionage; miscellaneous investigations.

E. Branch - Counter-Subversion (Home & Overseas). Brigadier W.M.T. Magan.

Subversive activities in the U.K. other than the British Communist Party; International Communism and other subversive activities affecting British interests overseas.

F. Branch - Communism (Home). Mr.A.J.Kellar.

The British Communist Party; Communism in industry and in Trades Unions; Communists in the employment of the Government or of Government contractors.

Mr.B.A.Hill will continue to act as Legal Adviser.

You will note from the above that there is now no branch with an independent responsibility for overseas affairs. Each branch is now responsible for all matters, whether of

Mr. J.A.Cimperman,  
Legal Attache,  
American Embassy.

/home

home or overseas interest, falling within its own sphere, and any correspondence which would in the past have been directed to the Overseas Division (Sir John Shaw or Mr. Kellar) should in future be sent to the Head of the relevant branch.

I hope this letter gives you all the information you need but please let me know if you would like further detail on any particular point.

D. S. WHITE

CROSS REFERENCE.

TOP SECRET

~~EXTRACT~~

320B

Extract for File No.: SF.50/6/118 Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Original in File No.: SF.55/13/4 Serial: 371a - 576a Vol.: 6 Receipt Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Original from: Correspondence with DEP and SLO Washington. Under Ref.: DPF/106 & SF.1/7 Dated: 14/10/53 to 24/11/53

Extracted on: 12.11.53 by: CHL Section: R7

• If the original is in the file of an individual include the name of the file owner

In a letter dated 14.10.53 to the D.G. D.F.P. says that he is proposing to visit Washington and would like to have the advice of the S.L.O. and to keep in touch with him during his visit. SLO Washington was advised by telegram and replied that the C.I.A. have suggested that D.F.P. should visit the F.B.I., to which he (SLO) sees no objection provided he is reasonably discreet.

On 27th October SLO accompanied D.F.P. to the F.B.I. and introduced him to Mr. Ladd, Assistant to the Director. Ladd did not discuss any business with Drew but suggested that he should meet Mr. Belmont, head of the Espionage Division and his assistant, Mr. Hennrich. About an hour was spent with these two officers, but in view of the briefing of Drew, who had been warned not to discuss any current cases, the meeting was rather dull.

*Handwritten signature and date*  
12/11/53

Copy for SF 50/6/118 - 318A  
Current vs Held R3 DC 22/7

Original at 12a in SF. 50/24/110

D.G.

22nd July, 1953.

SECRET & PERSONAL

Dear

When I saw you during my visit to the United States earlier this year I told you that I expected to retire from my position as Director General of the Security Service on August 31st, 1953. My retirement on this date has now been confirmed officially.

I am happy to be able to inform you that Mr. Dick G. White, who has been with this service since 1936, has been appointed to succeed me, with effect from September 1st, 1953. It is hoped that this news will not be made public, at least for some time, and I should be glad therefore if you would consider it as being for your personal information only.

May I take this opportunity to thank you and your staff for the unfailing courtesy and co-operation which has at all times been extended to the Security Service and to me personally during the past seven years. I am confident that the same good relations will continue under my successor.

Yours

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,  
Director,

*[Handwritten signature]*  
DCLM  
27-7-53

SECRET

317a

SF.50-6-118/032/JAH

To: S. I. F. E.

Copy to: G. T. D. Patterson, Esq.,  
British Embassy,  
Washington.

-----

*S/6*

We have received from Washington two copies of  
their letter ref: SF.50/U.S.A./1 of the 21st May, 1953.  
In case one of them was in fact the copy intended for  
you, it is forwarded herewith.

*g*  
for Director General.

28th May, 1953.

SECRET

*Ph...*  
22/5/53

316A

SECRET

BRITISH EMBASSY  
WASHINGTON

Your: P.3/5/1(A)/H.SIFE  
Our: SF.50/U.S.A./1

To: H/S.I.F.E.  
Copy: Director General.

ENCL. 1 page

26 MAY 1953

TO 882

REF Sf 50/6/118

*-312512/118 052 (15/5)*

Thank you for your letter of May 12th which  
crossed with mine of May 6th. *Sf 50/6/118. 052*  
*308a*

The F.B.I. have not yet made an official  
approach to me on this matter, but when they do so I  
shall follow the line you suggest. It would certainly  
be most useful for the F.B.I. to have copies of any  
background papers which you think might be of interest  
to them.

G.T.D. Patterson.

21 May, 1953

*Pma*  
*Pma 147*  
*26/5/53*

SECRET

313a

1439



Security Liaison Office,  
c/o Colonial Secretariat,  
Hong Kong.

Our Ref.: **FOL. 51/1/4/MEH**

Your Ref.:

To : H/S.I.F.R.

Copy : ✓ D.G.S.S.

G.T.D. Patterson, Esq.,  
British Embassy,  
WASHINGTON.

ENGL. —

20 MAY 1953

TO 3/2 052

REF S750/6/118

052

16/5

305a

Please refer to Head Office letter reference SF.50/6/118/032/JAH of 23 April 1953.

We have already had several enquiries from the F.B.I. through Mr. Patterson which we are doing our best to answer. These mostly concern the activities of Chinese seamen who have travelled to the United States from Hong Kong, and have subsequently jumped ship.

We derive a certain amount of information concerning American citizens from SWIFT, and this we normally pass to the local representative of C.I.A. I have done this because it is quicker, and because it represents a fair proportion of the material that we are in fact able to pass to C.I.A. here. I had also imagined that it would find its way through C.I.A. to the F.B.I. Subject to confirmation from you, I should like to continue to do this.

We do not, however, pass all our information to C.I.A. automatically. The type of information derived from SWIFT normally concerns American subjects who are receiving Communist publications. Previously, I have arranged here that cases of greater importance and interest should be sent by us direct to the F.B.I. through Mr. Patterson. Such information is normally derived direct from Police sources and investigations.

I would like to continue with this rather arbitrary division of information for liaison purposes subject to your approval.

I have noted that background information should be sent to Mr. Patterson, and we will of course do our best to answer any further enquiries which Mr. Patterson makes on behalf of the F.B.I. But I would like one point to be emphasised. The Hong Kong Police are undertaking a vast number of enquiries for other agencies, and it is only in cases of exceptional importance and urgency that I should be prepared to go down to Special Branch and persuade them to give "super-priority" to enquiries from outside agencies. I was very glad to know that this has been explained to Mr. Cimperman and I hope Mr. Patterson will also explain it to his contacts in Washington.

*M. B. Hanley*

M. B. Hanley  
S.L.O. Hong Kong

13 May 1953

MFH/REM

*L. B. S. 1/3*  
*29/5/53*  
*12/13/53*  
*58*



SECRET.

311a 1413.

TELEPHONE NOS.:  
2408-Ext.....  
6875



Security Intelligence Far East,  
c/o The Commissioner General S.E.A.,  
PHOENIX PARK,  
SINGAPORE.

Our Ref.: P.3/5/1(A)/H.SIFE.

12th May, 1953.

Your Ref.:

ENCL  
MAY 18 1953  
TO: 082  
REF SF, 50/6/118  
OS2 16/5

To: G.T.D. Patterson, Esq.,  
British Embassy,  
Washington.

Copies to: ✓ Director General Security Service.  
S.L.O. Hong Kong.

We here have no objection to answering any F.B.I. queries that they may wish to make as a result of having discovered leads from America into this Theatre. I should be grateful, however, if you would point out to the F.B.I. that we are already pretty heavily committed on the work side here and S.L.O. Hong Kong especially is heavily overworked. They will thus have to realise that their enquiries will take their place in S.L.O. Hong Kong's priorities and they cannot expect a prompt twenty four hour service.

Sf 205 (for 205/112)

With regard to the passing of our basic papers, as you know we already send you two copies of our Quarterly Survey and as this is marked as cleared for liaison with the Americans we had assumed that you in fact passed the second copy to the F.B.I. It may be that Cimperman is a little out of date. If on the other hand you do not pass to the F.B.I. the Quarterly Survey, there is of course no objection to your starting to do so at once. We will include you in the distribution of any S.I.F.E. background papers which we think might be of interest to the F.B.I.

Courtenay Young.  
Head of S.I.F.E.

Ph... 118  
24/5/53

SECRET.

310a.

THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT  
RETAINED IN DEPARTMENT  
UNDER SECTION 3(4) OF  
THE PUBLIC RECORDS  
ACT 1958.



30.4a

BRITISH EMBASSY  
WASHINGTON

Gen

ENCL 1 page

RS 10 APR 1953

TOLDS

REF PF 50/6/118

To: Director-General

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover and the heads of the other agencies are currently stating their cases before the Appropriations Committee. For the fiscal year 1953/4 Mr. Hoover is asking for 77 million dollars.

I enclose the relevant newspaper cutting.

G.T.D. Patterson

April 7, 1953

~~KJBT~~

REV 183  
10/9/53

304a - 308a.

THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT  
RETAINED IN DEPARTMENT  
UNDER SECTION 3(4) OF  
THE PUBLIC RECORDS  
ACT 1958.

303A

Extract for S.F. 50/6/118  
Original in S.F. 205/CANADA. Serial 279a Volume 6.

S.F. 205/Canada/D.B.

24th February, 1953.

Dear Geoffrey.

It may be of some help to you to have the attached copy of the brief which I have today given to the D.G. for his Canadian visit.

.....

As regards the D.G.'s visit to the States, I gather from him that he intends to make such arrangements as may be necessary from Canada so I suppose that you can work it out together when you meet.

Signed D.C.White

G.T.D. Patterson, Esq.,  
c/o British Embassy,  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

---

HDD.R.7. 16.3.53.

Chubb  
16.3.53

Washington Post 5-4-53

## Red Spy Rings More Active Than Ever, FBI Chief Says

By the United Press

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has reported that "enemy espionage rings" now are working more intensively than ever before in United States history.

Hoover, in testimony before a House Appropriations subcommittee, also has warned that Communists are infiltrating "every field" of American activity.

Hoover's testimony, published today, was offered in support of his request for additional money for the FBI. Hoover asked that FBI operating funds be boosted by \$3,700,000. This would give the agency 77 million dollars for the fiscal year starting July 1.

Explaining that the request for more money is "due almost exclusively" to FBI's mounting responsibility for safeguarding internal security, Hoover added:

"I can say to this committee that the enemy espionage rings are more intensively operated today than they have been at

any previous time in the history of the country."

Concerning Red infiltration, Hoover said "the Communists enter into every field of activity—civil rights, youth groups, veterans' groups, press and radio and television, motion picture, political organizations of every kind whereby they can proselyte and spread their beliefs and doctrines."

In this connection, Hoover said Communist teachers should be driven out of the Nation's schools before they contaminate young men and women "with their pseudo-science of Marxism."

Hoover dismissed as "ill-advised" and a "disservice upon the cause of academic freedom" arguments of some that Communists should be permitted to teach, as he put it, "unless and until they demonstrate a disloyalty to our country."

He named no names. But it was recalled that Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-Ohio), among others, has said college teachers should

not be fired simply for Communist membership.

Hoover said most of the requested fund increase would be used to add 377 employes to his staff. His agents, he said, are handling 20 cases per man, or twice the "proper load."

He said the Communists have conducted a party "housecleaning" to get rid of suspected FBI undercover agents, lukewarm followers, and others whose loyalty they doubt.

As a result, Hoover said, the party has only 24,796 actual members who are the "hard-core fanatics" of the drive for world revolution. He estimated that 50 percent of them are concentrated in the New York area. A year ago he estimated these

hard-core Reds at 31,308. Despite this numerical loss, the Communists are as great a menace as ever, Hoover said.

Party members, he said, are "resorting to every means possible to prevent detection—going into the underground, holding meetings in out-of-the-way places, avoiding the use of the telephone."

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Classified Section

# Attend Services Today

Walter Dole  
Reporter

Celebrate today what for them is the history of the world—the

the dawn, in cathedrals and chapels, the faithful will gather to hear again the glad story of the conquest of life over death.

At noon in Rome, Pope Pius XII will step on the balcony of St. Peter's Basilica to give his traditional Easter blessing — "urbi et orbi"—to the city and the world.

At the same time (6 a. m. EST) thousands of Washingtonians will be attending, or setting out to attend, sunrise services in about 18 amphitheatres or churchyards. Later, Washington churches will hold their regular Easter morning services.



These two handfuls of chinchilla pelts are required to make a hat or stole. There are about 30 chinchillas in this area, and business is brisk in the expectation there will be a good crop or eight years from now.

## Male Chinchilla Gets Him Beati

By Aubrey  
Country

There is a moral in what hap-

B. Form 81/rev. 1.52

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL.  
EXTRACT.

302A

Extract for File No.: S.F. 50/6/118

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Original in File No.: S.F. 205/Canada

Serial: 273a Vol: 6 Receipt Date: 19.2.53.

Original from: Home Office.

Under Ref: - Dated: 18.2.53.

Extracted on: 16.3.53.

by: HMD. Section: R.7.

Copy of letter from the Home Office re D.C.'s visit to Canada

I return the two Papers about your visit to Canada which you left with me yesterday. We have taken copies of them.

Whittick has told the Home Secretary that you will be leaving on Wednesday, 25th February and expect to be back before the end of March and has also mentioned that you intend to call on Hoover in Washington.

If the original is in the file of an individual include the name of the file owner

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL.

W.A.R.  
16.3.53



Original in S.F. 205/Canada Vol. 6. Serial 271a

# TELEGRAM FOR DESPATCH

301A

Ext. for S.F. 50/6/118.

Precedence PRIORITY.

Security Classification SECRET.

To: S.L.O. Washington

Office File No. S.F. 205/Canada

Section of Origin D.E.

Date 18.2.53.

Signed.....

Inf.:.....

Copy to..... D.E./A.

..... D.O.S.

Reference your letter No..... of.....  
our telegram

1. D.G. has received invitation from Nicholson visit Canada for policy discussions. Copy of letter follows. Has cabled acceptance and requested Nicholson to arrange his accommodation Ottawa.
2. Proposes sail Empress of France (C.P.R.) arriving St. Johns 4th March and to proceed Ottawa immediately.  
.....
4. While in America hopes pay farewell visit to Hoover and is discussing this with Cimperman. Further instructions will follow.

*Am/2*  
*16.3.53*

Reference.....

300A

Copy for:- S.F. 50/6/118  
Original in P.F. 704,313 Minute 27.

B.1. Seen J.H.M. 19.2.53.  
B.1.G. Seen W.M.T.M. 18.2.53.

Following the interview reported at 25a I had a friendly talk with Cimperman about the issues involved. I believe that his protest to Mr. Ray was due to his own personal worries in connection with this case. He had, as he told me, stuck his own neck out over it and was therefore somewhat exasperated to find that there was additional information he might have had from us. I do not believe that he is particularly exercised in his mind over any principles involved in this affair.

Having heard his good natured protest I explained that the original information had been of doubtful reliability and it had not been found possible to establish the identity of the person about whom the courier allegations had been made. I said that in general we were prepared to let the F.B.I. have undigested intelligence material where some point of importance to U.S. security might arise, providing he could assure me that no action would be taken at the American end on such information without proper consultation with us. He gave me this assurance.

Insofar as any any new principle has been established by the above discussion it must be followed henceforth.

Signed D.G. White.

D.B.  
17.2.53.

HMD.R.7. 2.3.53.

*Handwritten signature*  
4.3.53

81/P.G./6000/8.48.

EXTRACT.

299

Extract for File No. : S.F. 50/6/118 ..... Name : .....

Original in File No. : P.F. 704,313 ..... Serial : 25a ..... Receipt Date : .....

Original from : B.1.G. Report ..... Under Ref. : - ..... Dated : 13.2.53 .....

Extracted on : 3.3.53 ..... by : HMD ..... Section : R.7 .....

The attached is a Photostat of B.1.G. Report re SPIKES, John Alexander  
a B.O.A.C. Steward who was arrested in New York on a charge of having  
illegal travellers cheques in his possession.

*Handwritten initials and date*

25A

Note for PP. 704,313 - John Alexander SPIKES.

This note continues that at 24a and minute 23.

I spoke to Mr. Charles on the afternoon of 11th February and asked him to hold a watching brief for us in the search of SPIKES house. I wanted in particular to know if the house contained any Communist literature or publications or any other signs of Communist interest by the occupants. I asked also for any addresses in America or this country that could be obtained. Charles agreed to do this and let me know the results.

He mentioned that a man named Edward POULTON of 29, Aynhoe Road, Hammersmith had already been interviewed by the police in connection with the criminal case against SPIKES. This man it appeared is employed by B.O.A.C. at London Airport and worked in the bonded store making up bar supplies for aircraft. The suggestion is that in this position he has been able to pack in SPIKES aircraft, consignments of bonded articles, and other articles for SPIKES to smuggle into America. The interrogation of POULTON had not, however, revealed anything and he had been released. I am now having POULTON looked up.

On the morning of 12.2.53 Cimperman telephoned me and asked if I had any record of SPIKES. Previous to this I had considered whether we ought to inform the Americans of what little we knew on SPIKES and had come to the conclusion that as yet our information was too nebulous and that we should do neither justice to the Americans nor to SPIKES by our revealing it. I understood from Cimperman on the telephone that he was handling the matter from the criminal point of view for the F.B.I. SPIKES had been arrested in possession of certain American Express travellers' cheques forming part of a large number stolen in a burglary which took place recently at an American Air Force base in Suffolk. It was agreed that Cimperman should call to discuss the matter.

Before Cimperman called I discussed the case with B.I.G./ Brigadier Magan. It was agreed that in view of Cimperman's direct request for information we could not but inform him of the little we knew. At the same time the fact should be emphasised that our information was from a quite untried source, that we had some reason to doubt the reliability of the information and that the information had not been confirmed so far by our enquiries. Indeed, we were not even quite certain that SPIKES was our man.

I told the story briefly to Cimperman without revealing our source's Moral Rearmament background. Cimperman's reaction was one of considerable distress that - "information on which the F.B.I. could have acted in interrogating SPIKES" - had not been passed to him as soon as we had it. Cimperman asked why this was. I explained again that we viewed the information with great reserve and outlined our reasons for this. However Cimperman maintained his position, although agreeing that there was a difference in method adopted by the Americans and the British in such matters. I explained to him further that our information was being given to him now because of his direct enquiry. Had he not made the enquiry we should not have volunteered the information at the present stage of our enquiries because we could not place any reliance on it. Of course had we later been given confirmation we would at once have informed him of the full facts. Cimperman replied that had he had the information now in his possession even supposing SPIKES had not been apprehended in the criminal case, the F.B.I. could, and would, have interrogated him to satisfy themselves as to his position vis-a-vis a Communist suspect. This statement of course sums up the American position and our different points of view were obviously irreconcilable, though it was clear that we understood each others positions. Cimperman asked therefore if I would mind if he made use of this as a test case for discussion with D.C. ( I am not clear why he selected him and he has since been referred

to  
B.I.C. 1/27

to D.B.). Cimperman wishes to discuss the principles involved and I told him that of course I would have no personal objection whatever. So far as I could make out, it is Cimperman's intention to ask that all Security information, whatever its degree of reliability, concerning America or people going to America or concerning American interests should invariably and immediately be passed to him. The F.B.I. should be left to exercise discretion in the light of the degree of reliability we indicated in each case, and he gave his assurance that they would never do anything to embarrass us.

After Cimperman's visit Mr. Charles rang up to say that the search of SPIKES' house had revealed nothing of significant interest from our point of view. One or two address books had been procured and these he would let me see, but there were no signs of Communist literature or other interests in Communism. SPIKES' wife née Evelyn BROWN appeared to be a Labour Party worker and previous to her marriage had worked in the Home Office Traffic Index Department and later in the Civil Defence Department. There was some evidence of a close freindship between SPIKES and a Labour M.P. called McNaughton.

As far as this particular case goes the information at present obtained against SPIKES consists of two points only:-

- a) His family background is Communist, although there is no evidence directly implicating him.
- b) The unconfirmed statement of the Moral Rearmament man Keep, alleging that a man who may or may not have been SPIKES (and whom Keep described as SPEIRS, although claiming to have known him before) is a Communist and a courier.

B.1.G.  
13.2.53.

  
P.B. Ray.

HMD.R.7. 17.12.52.

COPY

For: S.F. 50/6/118

Original filed in: P.F. 141,853 - ROTBLAT, DR. Josef. Minutes 72,73,74,75  
and 76.

R. Form 4

Please see my letter to Patterson at 70a and the summary of ROTBLAT's case at 71a. In view of his position as an A.E.R.E. consultant, I think it is desirable to harmonise the American views of him with our own.

I think that our security clearance of ROTBLAT is correct, but I shall be glad to know whether you think any enquiries are needed beyond that in my letter at 70a.

If, as seems probable, Patterson replies that the F.B.I. are not satisfied about ROTBLAT, I can see no harm in giving them a copy of his statement and telling them formally that our view is that he ought to be regarded as clear. D.C. might be interested in this aspect of the case.

I do not feel seriously concerned about the SEYMOWICZ connection. But as it might help E.2.D. to have a statement from ROTBLAT, I am disposed to take the opportunity for Skardon to get a personal impression of him.

*C.A.C. Simkins*

C.A.C. Simkins

141  
141.52

1078

Mr. Sinkins and I mentioned this case (summarised at 71a) to you on 21.11.52.

I agree with Mr. Sinkins' comments in Minute 72. As regards the possibility that Spardon might interview ROTBLAT, I think this might contribute towards the final clearing up of the case, but we should in my view await Patterson's reply to 70a.

*J. C. Robertson*  
J. C. Robertson.

B.2.  
21.11.52.

74.

*P.O.*

Please see minutes 72 and 73.

I agree with Sinkins that it would be wrong not to try to reach some agreement with the F.B.I. on the case of ROTBLAT. If we have cleared him for highly classified work and the Americans, advised by the F.B.I., continue to regard him as a security risk, the issue is surely bound to come to a head sooner or later. You may however say that the American issue does not really arise in respect of his present position as consultant to A.E.R.E.

Before instructing B.2.a. on the making of further enquiries and negotiations with the F.B.I. I should like to have your views.

B.2.  
23.11.52.

*A.C. White*

75.

*P.O.*

With reference to minute 74, we have agreed with the Americans to observe certain criteria in the clearance of people for atomic energy work, and to notify the Americans of the names of those who are to be engaged on certain joint projects with them. We have no obligation to disclose details of case histories or to obtain agreement from the Americans for our clearances. I think it would be wrong for us to give any appearance of doing so, particularly if Senator McCarthy is going to have any hand in setting American standards. I should therefore be against any attempt to harmonise American views of ROTBLAT with our own because he is an A.E.R.E. consultant. I do not think there is any need to bring the matter to a head on this account; it may never become an issue or, if it does, other

*/Kester...*

facts may have come into our possession by that time.

I do not of course see any objection to sending the F.B.I. copies of ROTBLAT's statements if you think that this will be helpful in the investigation or in the development of the case. This might be decided when you get an answer to 70a.

71a, para 5, states that the Americans refused ROTBLAT a visa. This seems probable from the attachment to 71a, but I cannot see that there is any positive information about this on the file.

D.G.  
26.11.52.

R.H. Hollis

*Box 27/11*  
*10/11 Please see minute 75 a special to me about it.*  
*D.G. write 27/11*

*Bez. 27/11*  
*Be. K. 27/11*

We discussed ROTBLAT's case. You told me that you did not believe that the F.B.I. would be able to advance our knowledge of the matter and, in the circumstances, I decided to accept the policy view expressed by D.O. in minute 75. Therefore, no action please with the F.B.I. unless and until some information is required from us or we can decisively clear the case.

*1/11*  
*1/11*  
*1/11*

D.B.  
10.12.52.

*D.G. write.*



Copy for : SF.50/6/118  
Orig. in : SF.50/6/168 164a.

297A

SECRET & PERSONAL - GUARD.

SF.50/6/168/D.B.

27th November, 1952.

SF.1/3/1

296a

Many thanks for your letter of 21st November.

The considerations you mention which may affect the position of C.I.A. under the new regime had already occurred to me. It certainly seems probable that their position will be strengthened, though I should have thought that Mr. Hoover's standing is too strong for the F.B.I. to be much affected by the change in Administration. In any case, as you say, the possible political benefit which C.I.A. may gain from this change should in no way cause us to alter our straight dealings with the F.B.I.

sgd. D.G. White.

G.T.D. Patterson, Esq.,  
c/o British Embassy,  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SECRET

Handwritten signature and date: 29.12.52

EXTRACT.

296A

Extract for File No.: SF.50/6/118 Name:

Original in File No.: SF.50/6/168 Serial: 163a. Vol.: 4a. Receipt Date: 25.11.52.

Original from: British Embassy, Washington. Under Ref.: SF.1/3/1 Dated: 21.11.52.

Extracted on: 29.12.52. by: A.W. Section: R.7.

Copy of letter from the British Embassy, Washington.

You have no doubt read in today's press about the appointment of John Foster Dulles to the Department of State. He is, as you know, the brother of Allen Dulles, No.2 man in C.I.A. I do not know what General Bedell Smith plans to do under the Republican regime, or what General Eisenhower wishes him to do. Ike and Bedell are, of course, old colleagues and, I believe, personal friends. Therefore, if he continues to be the boss of C.I.A. the ties between his organisation and the White House will be considerably strengthened. This fact, coupled with the close association between C.I.A. and the State Department caused by the appointment of Dulles, would seem to put C.I.A. in a very strong position indeed vis a vis the F.B.I.

It has been my personal impression in the past that some members of the F.B.I. shared Senator McCarthy's views of Mr. Acheson and of the State Department in general. This opinion was not high. The F.B.I. opinion of C.I.A. was also not high. In view of these changes and the close official and personal bonds between Eisenhower and Bedell Smith and Dulles I imagine that the F.B.I. may have to tread more carefully and diplomatically in their dealings with C.I.A. and State. The change in Administration should not, of course, affect in any way our own direct relations with the F.B.I. and it is yet far too early to

/forecast

Handwritten initials and date: H.W. 29.12.52

• If the original is in the file of an individual include the name of the file owner

forecast exactly how it will affect the F.B.I.'s position in the eyes of C.I.A. and State. I should have some more news about these changes when I report to you in London in January.

---

R Form 51

EXTRACT.

2962

Extract for File No. SP.50-6-118 Name  
Original in File No. SP.205-Africa-3 Serial: 53a Receipt Date: 20.11.52.  
Original from: SLO E. Africa Under Ref. SP.5/1/1/6(50) Dated: 13.11.52.  
Extracted on: 11.12.52. by: A.B. Section: O.S.1.

Extract from Minutes of Fifth Annual Conference of Security Liaison  
Officers in Africa held at Nairobi 28th October - 30th October, 1952  
.....

Item 5. Liaison with Foreign security/Intelligence agencies  
(a) Americans.

Each S.L.O. described his liaison with the Americans. S.L.O.

It was thought likely that the Consul in Salisbury  
(Mr. Frank la Macchia) might be a C.I.A. representative. This matter  
was being referred to Head Office.  
.....

*As per  
13/12/52*

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295A

EXTRACT.

Extract for File No.: S.F. 50/6/118 ..... Name: .....

Original in File No.: S.F. 205/U.S.A. .... Serial: 186A ..... Vol.: 3 ..... Receipt Date: 20.10.52  
 SLO

Original from: ~~British Embassy~~, Washington ..... Under Ref.: Gen ..... Dated: 15.10.52

Extracted on: 4.11.52 ..... by: HMD ..... Section: R.7.

SLO

Copy of letter from ~~the British Embassy~~, Washington re the appointment  
of Sir Roger Makins.

I understand that Sir Oliver will be leaving Washington towards the end of November and that Sir Roger Makins will probably arrive here in early January. Kit Steel will act as Ambassador during this period.

I imagine that Sir Roger will prove to be a good ally of ours here because he has had such a close connection with some of our more disturbing cases and presumably he must also know all the (intelligence) facts of life. I believe you know him well and I was wondering if, should opportunity arise, you could tell him something about our liaison work out here. I shall certainly try to persuade him to invite the Ladds to the Garden Party next year in order to make up for the apparent affront which they are under the impression was given them by the Embassy last year. It has been my experience that Foreign Office officials take

/more easily

*Handwritten initials and scribbles*

If the original is in the file of an individual include the name of the file owner.

more easily to the more glamorous C.I.A. and it has been a difficult business to make them realise the importance to H.M.G. of the "Boys". After his close association with the Burgess-Maclean affair I trust that Makins will already realise that Mr. Hoover and his senior officers must not be neglected.

D.B. Letter of 28.10.52. acknowledging letter as above stated that the Security Service will do what it can to have a word with Sir Roger before he leaves to take up his appointment.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

294A

PA. SF 50/6/118.

R75/8 August 1, 1952

25 AUG 1952  
R.C.

Sir Percy J. Sillitoe, K.B.E., D.L.  
Box No. 500  
Parliament Street B.O.  
London, S. W. 1, England

Dear Sir Percy:

The British Embassy here in Washington  
forwarded your thoughtful telegram which they  
received on the afternoon of July 30, 1952.

It was indeed kind of you to remember  
me on the occasion of my Thirty-fifth Anniversary  
with the Department of Justice, and I am very  
grateful for your best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

7.8.52

293<sup>u</sup>

SF. 50/6/118./OS2/ASR.

2 August 1952.

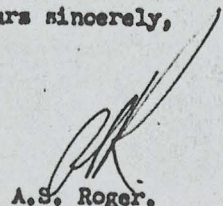
Dear Mr. Cimperman,

288<sup>u</sup>

Please refer to your letter of 9th April, 1952, No.3888.

I now enclose a copy of the Hong Kong Dollar Directory and apologize for the long delay in obtaining it for you. I regret to state that we are unable to lay hands on the Dollar Directory for Shanghai, but we are informed by our representatives in the Far East that should they come across one they will let us have it.

Yours sincerely,



A.S. Roger.

J.A. Cimperman, Esq.,  
American Embassy,  
London.

#2227  
6-8-52  
P.1/02  
4/8



TELEGRAM FOR DESPATCH

2932

75

OS2 2517

Precedence **ROUTINE**

Security Classification

To **Director J. Edgar Hoover,** Office File No. 157-6187 Section of Origin **D.G.**

**F.B.I., Washington.** Date **30.7.52.** Signed **PEARCY SILLIHO**

Inf. **S.L.O. Washington.**

Copy to

Reference your letter No. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
our telegram

Realising that you have recently celebrated the thirty-fifth anniversary of your joining the Justice Department, offer you my very sincere congratulations on your long and distinguished service with every good wish for the future.

~~157-6187~~  
6-8-52

D.S. 6040	DATE	30/7/52
	CLASS	
INDEXED BY	Y.	T/P

2934

BRITISH EMBASSY  
WASHINGTON

SF.1/3

July 25, 1952

Dear Sir Percy,

28/7 115

Mickey Ladd told me today that on Saturday, July 26, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover celebrates his thirty fifth anniversary in the Justice Department. Mr. Hoover was in the Justice Department proper before he moved over to the F.B.I. in, I think, 1924.

Mickey suggested that it would be appropriate for me to write a letter of congratulations to Mr. Hoover on this anniversary and I shall, of course, do so. However, as it is an important anniversary to the Bureau and the Justice Department I thought that I ought to let you know about it in case you might also wish to send the Director a note. I am sure that he would be pleased and flattered to hear from you on this occasion.

Mickey is well and I am happy to report that at the moment they are all most friendly and fully co-operative. I have not had occasion to see the "Boss" officially in the last few weeks, but I met him at an F.B.I. cocktail party and he was in his usual form.

Yours sincerely,

*Zepher Patterson*  
WRY  
6.8.52

Sir Percy Sillitoe, K.B.E.,  
D.G.

ENCL. \_\_\_\_\_  
29 JUL 1952  
TO SG  
REF SF-50/6/118

1648.

29/6



BRITISH EMBASSY  
WASHINGTON

Gen

ENCL. —

A.C. - 0 JUN 1952

TO OSZ/OS

To: Director-General REF — 50/6/118.

Subject: "Resignation" of Attorney-General

OSZ

Further to my Gen of April 4, 1952 on the above subject.

James Patrick McGranery was sworn in as Attorney General on May 27th. At the ceremony Mr. McGranery promised that violators of the law would be "apprehended, prosecuted and convicted", regardless of their position, in his clean-up drive.

"This will be done", he added, "without the terror-harvest of the witch-hunt, and without the tumult and chaos that follows in the wake of scare headlines and in the wake of reckless charges and baseless accusations".

In other words, it seems to me that McGranery intends to use the F.B.I. to investigate corruption, etc., in the Administration and will not employ private investigators. The Attorney General is, as you know, at any rate in name, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover's boss.

G.T.D. Patterson  
29/6  
1952

June 4, 1952

G.T.D. Patterson



290A

Security Liaison Office,  
c/o Colonial Secretariat,  
Hong Kong.

1335

1st May, 1952.

Our Ref.: HK.11/WJSJ.

Your Ref.:

To: D.G.S.S.

Copy: H/S.I.F.E.

ENCL.

MS 13 MAY 1952 *OS2*

TO *OS2* *OS2 5/5*

REF *SF.50/6/118*

Please refer to your *2890* SF.50/6/118/OS2/ASR. of  
17th April, 1952.

We have today forwarded under separate cover by  
open sea mail a copy of the Hong Kong Dollar Directory  
for 1952.

We are unable to obtain a Dollar Directory for  
Shanghai, but should we come across one in the future  
we will forward it to you immediately.



/esm.

for S.L.O. Hong Kong.

*19/5/52*  
*OS2/118*  
*T-115*

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