NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT
AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

On August 23, 1977, the NCLE obtained 1,785 pages of documents from the FBI disclosing their relation with Interpol, the private French-based police association, from 1935-1958.

Besides the actual contents of the documents themselves, there is a more basic issue that has come to light with the receiving of these documents, many of which are (or were) confidential and personal.

On July 8, 1977, the NCLE's sponsor, the Church of Scientology, was raided by the FBI on the pretense of "stolen documents". The raids were subsequently ruled illegal by the courts as a violation of the Fourth Amendment regarding search and seizure.

Nearly 2 months later, the FBI sent us 1,785 pages of highly sensitive material and without an index, tabulation or any proof by them that the materials being sent were legally in our possession. As we had already seen the hazard in such techniques, the box was opened with witnesses present and a complete index of all documents has been made to send to the FBI as Director Kelly's letter only indicates that 21 packs were sent.

The danger in this method is now quite clear and the NCLE will be warning all users of the FOIA: do not blindly accept documents from agencies such as the FBI without proof that those specific documents were sent by that agency.

NCLE documents gained openly under the FOI Act were among those confiscated by the FBI and labeled as "stolen" and "highly sensitive". So we have learned our lesson and that is why the index was made with witnesses present.

It is our belief that agencies should be required to submit a full listing of the documents being released to prevent such abuses from occurring again. It is a loophole that can be used by unscrupulous officials to simply plant documents upon an unsuspecting requestor who has no proof that he or she obtained those documents under the Freedom of Information Act.

It is a loophole that needs to be plugged by the Congress.

National Chairman—Jeff Friedman

Director of Research—Vaughn Young

REGIONAL OFFICES

5932 Franklin Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90028 (213) 464-0431

Regarding the documents themselves, a few have been selected and attached here.

In front of each (or groups of documents) a brief analysis has been made to highlight the relevant portions.

Additionally, supporting documents have been used, e.g., to show the position of certain officials who worked with Interpol during the Second World War.

Our analysis of the 1,785 pages of documents is far from complete and will take time to finish. But what we have is a unique inside view of the FBI during a period of world-wide upheaval.

While the world was moving towards war, Hoover was sending an autographed photo of himself to Berlin. As the Nazi Blitzkreig overwhelmed France, Hoover was exchanging information with Nazis on passport information and wanted criminals.

It was not until Germany had overrun all of Europe, invaded Russia and North Africa that Hoover finally decided to no longer correspond with Berlin and then only upon the recommendation of his top Executives and then primarily for purposes of public image.

But with the Third Reich defeated, Hoover quickly climbed onto the Interpol bandwagon again. A month before the armistice in Europe, he was seeking to reestablish cooperation and then with men who had collaborated with the Nazis throughout the war.

To give a perspective on these documents, here is a brief chronology of events against which one can compare:

Sept. 1, 1939 - Germany invades Poland.
Sept. 3, 1939 - France and Great Britain declare war on Germany
April 9, 1940 - Germany invades Denmark and Norway
May 10, 1940 - Germany opens its attack on the western front
June 6, 1940 - Italy declares war on France and Great Britain
June 22, 1940 - France falls and armistice declared
August 1940 - The Battle of Britain begins. Goering starts saturation bombing of London
June 22, 1941 - Germany invades Russia
December 7, 1941 - Pearl Harbor

The FBI has not released to us all of the documents requested, despite their age. Other documents have been heavily excised. So we can only speculate right now what else lies in FBI files that may change the war-time image of the FBI.

But more than history, we are also gaining a new insight into Interpol via many FBI documents that offer stinging criticisms of a private club that is as image conscious as the FBI but which must live on membership fees rather than guaranteed government support.

With what we know about Interpol's activities today, we can see that it is not the case of an organization going bad any more than the idea that the FBI has suddenly done the same.

Both organizations are trapped in a long pattern of behavior that has gone basically unchanged.

What has changed is our opportunity to start viewing them more truthfully via such methods as the Freedom of Information Act.

What we find is an ugly picture of petty little men building their empires, often in competition with others.

When the remaining documents are fully analyzed, they too will be made public.

Vaughn Young
Director of Research

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

August 22, 1977

Mr. Vaughn Young
National Commission on Law Enforcement
and Social Justice
5930 Franklin Avenue
Los Angleles, California 90028

Dear Mr. Young:

Enclosed are copies of documents from our files. Excisions have been made from these documents and/or entire documents withheld in order to protect materials which are exempted from disclosure by the following subsections of Title 5, United States Code, Section 552 and Section 552a:

(b)(2) materials related solely to the internal rules and practices of the FBI;

(b)(7) investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes, the disclosure of which would:

(D) reveal the identity of an individual who has furnished information to the FBI under confidential circumstances or reveal information furnished only by such a person and not apparently known to the public or otherwise accessible to the FBI by overt means.

Some additional information was withheld pursuant to Title 551, Section 1, which consisted of material published by Interpol which is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

Mr. Vaughn Young

Two classified documents which originated with the Department of State were remanded to them for a direct response to you.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosures (21)

DOCUMENT: Telephone message to Hoover that State Deparment called, dated March 28, 1939

ANALYSIS

The State Department was concerned if the Bureau had heard if Germany planned to foster Interpol or if it had taken over control of the group "or whether we (the FBI) had any information along that line whatever."

Hoover's reply:

> Please explain to her that the meeting (in Berlin) merely is being held in Germany this year. That the organization is an independent entity which holds its meetings in different countries at different times. JEH.

His order is marked as "done 3/29", the next day.

Bureau Cover
Document [illegible] Reporting
[illegible] Indexing
[illegible] Paper Criminal
[illegible]
[illegible] Serial
INDICATED
JANICE

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

March 28, 1939

3:05 pm

Mr. Clegg telephoned and advised that he had just received a call from a Miss McDonald, State Dept., Branch 184, she having something to do with international conferences.

She referred to the International Crime Commission with headquarters at Vienna, Austria, now Germany, and desired to know whether the Bureau had any information as to whether the German Government intended to foster the International Crime Commission, whether it had taken over control of same, or whether we had any information along that line whatever.

Mr. Clegg stated that he advised Miss McDonald that the matter would be referred to Mr. Hoover and that in the event any information along that line was available in the Bureau, Mr. Hoover's office would advise her.

94-1-2061-142

Tolson-Please explain to her that the meeting merely is being held in Germany this year. That the organization is an independent entity which holds its meetings in different countries at different times.

jeh

Mr. Nathan
Mr. A. Tamm
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Gurin Tamin
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 30 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
NICHOLS

RECORDED & INDEXED

Done 3/28

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 1 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DOCUMENTS (5): A. Letter from Reich Criminal Director Nebe to Hoover dated June 19, 1939

B. Program of 1939 Interpol conference, Berlin

C. Hoover's reply dated July 20, 1939

D. Portion of book Doctors of Infamy re Nebe

E. Portion of book Forged In Fury re Nebe

ANALYSIS

Document A: Nebe writes Hoover about the 1939 annual Interpol meeting scheduled for Aug. 30 to Sept 7, 1939, in Berlin.

Document B: Copy of the program of the 1939 meeting. It included a lunch given by Chief of the SS, Himmler (with ladies), tea party with General Daluege (who was a vice president of Interpol at the time and was to be hung for war crimes in 1946) and various parties. (The meeting was cancelled due to the invasion of Poland.)

Document C: Hoover replies to Nebe saying he is sure the conference "will be of great interest to the various officials in attendance" and says he "deeply regrets" being unable to attend.

Documement D: Portion of the book Doctors of Infamy. On p. 37 is Nebe's role in experiments on prisoners where he urged that the "anti-social gypsy half-breeds in the Auschwitz concentration camp" be used.

Document E: Page from Forged in Fury. Nebe headed an Einsatzgruppe which were mobile killing units. There were only 4 of them. Their purpose was to go in behind the German troops and either exterminate Jews, Gypsies, etc. on the spot or ship them off to the camps.

There are conflicting reports if Nebe is still alive or not.

Berlin C2
Werderscher Markt
June 19, 1939

Reich Criminal Director Nebe
Criminal Police Bureau of the Reich

Most Esteemed Mr. Hoover:

As I have learned from the Secretary-General of the International Criminal Police Commission, Dr. Dressler of Vienna, you expressed your intention of participating in the 18th regular session of the International Criminal Police Commission taking place in Berlin from August 30th to September 7th of this year. I should like to express my delight at this, and hope to be able to greet you personally at the meeting in Berlin.

As you may know, the purpose of this convention will be to further the cooperation of Criminal Bureaus in the international fighting of criminals, and to help make it even more successful. During the course of the 1939 Berlin Convention, there will take place for the first time a "Day of Practitioners", in which not only members of the commission will participate, but other workers in various important fields of criminology as well. These will be from the different states. In addition, the International Police Radio Technical Committee will present its opinions and findings on the further development of an international police radio network.

I may assume that the convention will be of particular interest for the Criminal Police of the United States as well, and above all, I should be highly pleased if the Commission may look forward particularly to a valuable contribution on your part.

With highest esteem, I am,

Yours respectfully,

Trans. by Mr. Hundt
Typed by Mrs. Griffith
July 6, 1939.

PROVISIONAL PROGRAM

of the 15th Meeting of the International Criminal Police Commission (I.C.P.C.) in Berlin 1939

TUESDAY, 29th AUGUST 1939

in the afternoon: Arrival of the participators of the Meeting
in the evening: Evening of greeting (with ladies)

1st DAY: WEDNESDAY, 30th AUGUST 1939

10.00: Opening of the Meeting.
10.30—11.30: Session
12.00: Lunch, given by the Chief of the SS and the German Police Mr. Himmler (with ladies)
15.00—18.00: Session
in the evening: At disposal of Delegates, if desired: theatre, cinema, music-hall (with ladies)

2nd DAY: THURSDAY, 31th AUGUST 1939

9.30: Inauguration and general visit to the New Building of the "Reichskriminalpolizeiamt"
12.00: Act of depositing a wreath at the War Memorial (Unter den Linden) and at the Police Memorial (Horst-Wessel-Platz)
15.30—17.30: Session
20.00: Reception given by the Reich Government

3rd DAY: FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER 1939 "Day of Practitioners"

10.00—12.00: Session
14.00—16.00: Session
17.00: Tea-party, given by the Chief of the Uniformed Police, General Daluege
in the evening: At disposal of Delegates, if desired: theatre, cinema, music-hall (with ladies)

4th DAY: SATURDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER 1939 Continuation of the "Day of Practitioners"

10.00—12.00: Session
12.30—13.30: Reception and lunch with the City-President and Mayor of Berlin (with ladies)
14.30: Trip to the Olympic-Stadion and to Potsdam (with ladies)
in the evening: Party at the "Schwedischen Pavillon" Berlin-Wannsee, return to Berlin by steamer on Havel

5th DAY: SUNDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER 1939

11.00—13.00: Specialproduction of "Films of Criminal Investigation"
14.00: Trips to the environment of Berlin. Show of the dogs of the Surety Police-Service (with ladies)
in the evening: At disposal of Delegates, if desired: theatre, cinema, music-hall (with ladies)

6th DAY: MONDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER 1939

10.00—12.30: Session
14.00—16.00: Session
About 21.00: Departure on trips through Germany

7th AND 8th DAY: TUESDAY, 5th AND WEDNESDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER 1939

Visiting-Trips through Germany

9th DAY: THURSDAY, 7th SEPTEMBER 1939

in the morning: Arrival in Berlin. Breakfast
At disposal of Delegates, if desired: Visits to museums and a repeated visit to the RKPA. etc.
12.00: Lunch given by the Chief of the Surety-Police, SS-Gruppenführer Heydrich
14.00—17.00: Last Session.
20.00: Fare-well Reception

At the same time a meeting of the International Police Radio-Technical-Committee will be held with a special program. For the ladies of the participators of the meeting will be prepared a special program, which includes visits, excursions and parties

doc.

MHE:JCR

July 20, 1939

Reichskriminaldirektor Nebe
Polizeipräsidium
Berlin C.25, Alexanderstrasse 1b
Germany

Dear Mr. Nebe:

I have your letter dated June 19, 1939, relative to the 15th regular session of the International Criminal Police Commission to be held in Berlin from August 30, to September 7, 1939.

This conference, I am sure, will be of great interest to the various officials in attendance, and I deeply regret that the pressure of official business here in Washington makes it impossible for me to be present on that occasion.

I know that much will be accomplished at this meeting and I feel that the reports of the various discussions which take place will be of great value to all law enforcement officers throughout the world.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Designed by Maurice Serle Kaplan

Printed in the United States of America by Knickerbocker Printing Corp.

This book is, in part, a translation of Das Diktat der Menschenverachtung, *by Alexander Mitscherlich and Fred Mielke (Heidelberg: Lambert Schneider, 1947). We have extended the volume by the inclusion of statements by Dr. Andrew C. Ivy, Brigadier General Telford Taylor, Dr. Leo Alexander, Albert Deutsch, and a Publisher's Epilogue.*

DOCTORS OF INFAMY

THE STORY OF THE NAZI MEDICAL CRIMES

by ALEXANDER MITSCHERLICH, M.D., *Head of the German Medical Commission to Military Tribunal No. 1, Nuremberg*
and FRED MIELKE

Translated by HEINZ NORDEN

With Statements by Three American Authorities Identified with the Nuremberg Medical Trial:

ANDREW C. IVY, M.D., *Vice-President, University of Illinois; Medical Scientific Consultant to the Prosecution, Military Tribunal No. 1, Nuremberg*

TELFORD TAYLOR, *Brigadier General, U. S. Army, Chief of Counsel for War Crimes*

LEO ALEXANDER, M.D., *Psychiatrist, Consultant to the Secretary of War and to the Chief of Counsel for War Crimes*

and a Note on Medical Ethics by ALBERT DEUTSCH *(Including the New Hippocratic Oath of the World Medical Association)*

Illustrated with 16 Pages of Photographs

HENRY SCHUMAN · NEW YORK

As a result, the Medical Inspector of the Air Force, Dr. Schröder, in a letter dated June 7, 1944, approached Himmler with the request to make the experimental laboratory at Dachau available once again.

Dear Mr. Reich Minister:

On a prior occasion you gave the Air Force an opportunity to clarify medical questions in experiments on human beings.

Today I again face a problem calling for final solution, following numerous animal experiments and also tests on human volunteers.

The Air Force has simultaneously developed two processes for making sea water potable. One of the methods, developed by a medical officer, actually removes the salt from the sea water, turning it into real drinking water. The other, reported by an engineer, leaves the salt content unchanged, merely removing the unpleasant taste of sea water. The latter process, in contrast to the former, requires no bottleneck raw materials. From the medical point of view and from our present knowledge this process must be regarded as doubtful, since the intake of concentrated salt solutions may give rise to serious symptoms of poisoning. Since so far it has been possible to conduct human experiments only up to four days, whereas actual practice requires a margin up to twelve days for persons adrift at sea, appropriate experiments are necessary. Forty healthy test persons are required, to be available full time for four weeks. Since it is known from former experiments that the Dachau concentration camp has the necessary laboratories, this camp would be eminently suitable.

The experiments are to be headed by Captain Beiglböck, whose peacetime position is that of Senior Attending Physician of the Vienna Medical University Clinic (Prof. Eppinger). I shall send you the names of the other participating physicians on receipt of your general authorization.

In view of the great importance of clarifying this problem, affecting personnel of the Air Force and the Navy caught in emergencies, I should be greatly indebted to you, my dear Mr. Reich Minister, if you could see your way clear to granting my request.

Reich Physician SS Dr. Grawitz, to whom this letter was referred, replied to Himmler on July 28, 1944, as follows:

Reich Leader:

The Chief of the Air Force Medical Service, in the enclosed letter, requests that tests be made on prisoners to check two evidently promising and simple methods for making sea water potable. In accordance with your order of May 15, 1944, Reich Leader, I have obtained the comments of SS Major General Gebhardt, SS Major General Glueck, and SS Major General Nebe, which are as follows:

1. SS Major General Gebhardt:

"I think it entirely appropriate to support the Air Force in every way, and to make available for the experiments a supervising internist of the Waffen-SS."

2. SS Major General Glueck:

"With reference to above letter it is stated that this office offers no objection to carrying out at the Rascher experimental laboratory in the Dachau concentration camp the experiment series requested by the Chief of the Air Force Medical Service. Jews or other prisoners to be taken from quarantine are to be used as far as possible."

3. SS Major General Nebe:

"I agree to the proposal to test a process for making sea water potable on prisoners in concentration camps. I suggest that the anti-social gypsy half-breeds in the Auschwitz concentration camp be used for this purpose. Among them are men in good health who cannot be used in general work. I expect shortly to offer special recommendations concerning these gypsies to the Reich Leader, but believe it would be appropriate even now to select

They did a first-class job of technical planning, these fifteen men, and for some of them the rewards were immediate. Adolf Eichmann became Heydrich's right-hand man, head of the Gestapo Bureau 4 B IV, in charge of Jewish affairs; Artur Nebe, Professor Franz Six, and Otto Ohlendorff were all made brigadier generals and respectively headed Einsatzgruppen B, C, and D. Major General Streckenbach went on to become head of the Security Police for all Poland. Dr. Konrad Meier and Oswald Pohl later became top officials of the concentration camp administration.

Out of the fifteen planners—sixteen, including Reinhard Heydrich—only some can as yet be considered to have received recognition really proportionate to their contribution to "the final solution." Two Greek [illegible] Jan Kozak [illegible] at Heydrich [illegible] 1942. [illegible] men were [illegible] children of Luther; Heydrich died in [illegible] shattered [illegible].

Otto Ohlendorff and Erich Naumann were hanged in Landsberg prison on June 8, 1951, by the judgment of the International War Crimes Tribunal, and the Polish courts had [illegible] Fischer [illegible]. Bender and Meier were caught by some of Mordecai Wahl's men in Bavaria in October 1945 and were beaten to death.

Eichmann, hiding in Argentina, was found by Wahl's men, brought to Israel, tried, convicted, and hanged.

The rest of them are alive. In its book *Germans Against Hitler*, the West German government lists Nebe as having been executed for participating in the July 20, 1944, plot to assassinate Hitler, but that's not true. In September 1946, Nebe was traced to Turin, Italy, but got away and was reported to be with SS Kommando leader Otto Skorzeny in Ireland in the winter of 1960. He was gone again when the men arrived to take him. Bruno Streckenbach was caught by the Russians and sentenced to death, but the sentence was never carried out; between 1955 and 1958 he was loose in East Berlin; and by the end of 1958 he was free again in West Germany.

Best was sentenced to death by Denmark in 1946, the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment in 1948, and he was released from the Copenhagen prison on August 29, 1951, and disappeared. Georg Tillmann was taken into "protective custody" by the West Germans in 1949, and the custody must have been very protective indeed, because he has never been brought to trial and his [illegible] whereabouts are unknown. Müller has never been traced.

The resourceful Major General [illegible] Franz Six was sentenced in April 1948 by the International War Crimes Tribunal to life imprisonment. Life imprisonment in this case turned out to be a little less than [illegible] years. Professor Six and eight [illegible] obtained benefit from the [illegible] Article 131 [illegible] Herr E. [illegible] who was [illegible] Six [illegible] Joint Jewish Relief [illegible] All things considered, Six did pretty well for himself in postwar West Germany. He became a member of the top management of the [illegible] Works.

The rest of them—Gustav Rauff, [illegible] Ludwig Dumzag—are also in West Germany [illegible] have come down in the world since the good old days. Still none of them have any cause for complaint. They are free and they have lived many more years than most of the people who were set in motion to end the ghettos and the firing squads and the gas chambers by the decisions these men and their colleagues took at the Gestapo headquarters on the [illegible] ber, 1939.

Juden so schnell wie möglich in der Stadte, the SS planners decided, "Jews as quickly as possible into the ghettos," and within two weeks the decision was beginning to be implemented all over the central and [illegible] European areas then controlled by the Third Reich. By October 5, eighty thousand Jews from Bohemia and Austria were shoved into Adolf Eichmann's freight cars and

DOCUMENTS (2): A. Translation of letter to Hoover from the Criminal Police Bureau of the Riech in Berlin, June 26, 1939

B. Hoover's reply of July 18, 1939

ANALYSIS

Document A: Hoover is thanked for his letter of May 11th which enclosed an annual report of the FBI. In return he is given an article as well photographs of a new criminal laboratory in Berlin. Hoover is asked, as a "personal favor," for a photograph of himself "with a little dedication." The German official says he has in his office "pictures of various foreign criminal authorities with whom I am in constant contact" and says he would be "very happy" if he could complete his collection with a Hoover photograph.

Document B: Hoover replies and sends an autographed picture of himself.

W. Fleischer
Counselor
Criminal Police Bureau of the Reich

Berlin C2, June 26, 1939

Director John Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Most Esteemed Mr. Director:

Many thanks for your letter of May 11, 1939 File IE. I read your "Annual Report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation" with great interest, finding in it an excellent review of your activities of the past year. At the same time I wish to inform you that on January 1, 1939, the total number of fingerprint records in our main files here was 772,371. I should like to take the liberty of sending you an article upon its publication. You will be able to see from this, some of our accomplishments of the past year.

As I have learned from the president of the "International Commission of Criminal Police", you intend to participate in the convention taking place in Berlin this Fall. I hope to be able to greet you then.

In the meantime, the new building of the Criminal Police Bureau of the Reich has been completed. I have enclosed a general view of it as well as some photographs of our Laboratory, and hope that during the course of your visit you may have the opportunity of becoming better acquainted with it.

May I ask a personal favor? I should be deeply grateful to you if you would send me a photograph of yourself with a little dedication. In my office I have pictures of various foreign criminal authorities with whom I am in constant contact. I should be very happy if I might complete my collection with your picture.

I remain with highest esteem,

Yours respectfully,

W. Fleischer (signed)

MWTJCR

RECORDED 94-1-2061-1112

July 18, 1939

Mr. E. Kleinschmidt
Counselor
Criminal Police Bureau
of the Reich
Berlin C2
Germany

Dear Mr. Kleinschmidt:

I have your letter of June 16, 1939, and I am indeed gratified to learn that you found the Annual Report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the Fiscal Year 1938 of such great interest. I shall be delighted to receive the report of the work of your Bureau when it is published.

The photographs which you enclosed with your letter showing views of your Laboratory were most interesting, and I am very appreciative of your kind invitation to visit your Laboratory [illegible] Convention of the International Commission of Criminal Police. However, I [illegible] that the pressure of official business here in Washington, makes it impossible for me to be present on that occasion.

In order that with your permission, I may be happy to enclose my photograph, which it is a pleasure to autograph for you.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

DOCUMENTS (2): A. Letter from Hoover to Nazi Interpol official dated September 16, 1940

B. Letter from Hoover to Ass't Secretary of State dated September 16, 1940

ANALYSIS

Upon receipt of material from the Nazi Interpol office on passports, Hoover acknowledges the letter and sends the material on to the State Department for use.

Hoover's letter to the State Department is quite ordinary with no mention of anything out of the unusual. Apparently, as far as Hoover was concerned, correspondence with such a group was routine.

The letters were dated a month after the Goering had started saturation bombings of London and the Air Battle of Britain was under way.

RJB:AB

RECORDED 66-68578-39 September 16, 1940

Dr. Bruno Schultz, Permanent Reporter
Int ra-Staatale Kriminalpolizeiliche
Kommission
Maria Theresienstrasse 19
Wien, 6/IX, Osterreich
Deutschland

Dear Dr. Schultz:

I am in receipt of your letter dated June 6, 1940, wherein you referred to previous correspondence with this Bureau and forwarded for my information a copy of the "Guide for the International Exchange of Passport Forms for the purpose of an International suppression of forgeries of passports."

I sincerely appreciate your thoughtfulness in making this material available to me, and I desire to advise that copies of the same are being furnished to the Department of State for its information.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 17 1940
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COPY FOR MR. CLEGG

RJB:AB

RECORDED 62-49379-39 September 16, 1940 PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Berle:

As of possible interest to your Department I am enclosing herewith two photostatic copies of a document entitled, "Guide for the International exchange of passport forms for the purpose of an international suppression of forgeries of passports," which was received by me from Doctor Hans Schultz, Permanent Reporter, Internationale Kriminalpolizeiliche Kommission, Maria Theresienstrasse 19, Wien, 66/IX, Osterreich, Deutschland.

I have acknowledged receipt of Doctor Schultz's communication and its enclosure, and advised him that copies of the "Guide" were being furnished to the Department of State for its information.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Slavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Handan
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 17 1940
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DOCUMENT: Memo for Mr. Nichols dated July 20, 1939

ANALYSIS

A year after Congress had authorized the FBI to join Interpol, N. H. McCabe wrote Nichols his concern that the FBI had not formally become a member yet.

McCabe writes that if the FBI fails to act, "the Secret Service or some other Federal Agency may seek to become a member, and the FBI might thereby suffer in international prestige."

He notes that since Germany now controls Austria and Austria controls Interpol, there is a "distinctly Austro-German atmosphere" that is the "principal objection" to joining but states:

> On the other hand, if we fail to join the Commission at this time after we have already indicated a willingness to join and after obtaining the necessary funds for membership in our Appropriation, it might be construed as an act of unfriendliness.

DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

July 20, 1939

NHM:JCR

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLS

Re: Membership in International Criminal Police Commission

The International Criminal Police Commission was founded in 1923 at Vienna, Austria, for the purpose of improving mutual cooperation among police authorities in various countries. As you know, Inspector Lester attended the 13th meeting of the Commission which was held at London, England, in June, 1937, and upon his return recommended by memorandum to the Director that the United States should be permanently connected with this organization.

Inspector Lester in his memorandum points out that while we would not receive much practical benefit from membership in the Commission, the contacts with outstanding law enforcement officials would be helpful and delegates attending the annual conferences could learn of new scientific developments which might prove interesting and helpful to the Bureau and to law enforcement in general in this country.

With reference to the expense of membership in the Commission, Inspector Lester was of the opinion that any contribution suggested by the Director would be acceptable, and recent correspondence with the Secretary General, Dr. Oskar Dressler, confirms this. As you know, the Bureau's Appropriation contains an item of $1,500.00 to meet the expenses of membership in the Commission.

RECORDED 97-1-7061-18

In addition to Inspector Lester's reasons for joining the Commission, there is also the possibility that if we fail to join, the Secret Service or some other Federal Agency may seek to become a member, and the FBI might thereby suffer in international prestige.

Since Inspector Lester attended the annual conference of the International Criminal Police Commission in London in 1937, a very delicate political situation has developed in Europe. Inspector Lester stated at the time that the greatest drawback to membership in the I.C.P.C. was the fact that the Austrians dominate the entire Commission, probably due to the

fact that an Austrian police official originally conceived the idea of creating the Commission. At the present time, of course, Germany controls Austria, and the Commission assumes a distinctly Austro-German atmosphere. This constitutes the principal objection to joining the Commission at the present time in view of the delicate international situation. On the other hand, if we fail to join the Commission at this time after we have already indicated a willingness to join and after obtaining the necessary funds for membership in our Appropriation, it might be construed as an act of unfriendliness.

It is recommended that the Bureau join the Commission but that no representative be sent to attend the Berlin meeting of the Commission which is to be held in September of this year.

Respectfully,

N. H. McCabe

N. H. McCABE

DOCUMENTS (4): A. Letter to Hoover from Interpol Berlin Sept. 23, 1941

B. Memo for Mr. Tracy dated Nov. 22, 1941

C. Memo for Hoover dated Dec. 1, 1941

D. Hoover Memo dated Dec. 4, 1941

ANALYSIS

Document A: Secretary General Dressler responds to Hoover letter (no date given) regarding a criminal check Hoover had requested from the Nazi Interpol office.

Document B: FBI official J. F. Buckley asks Mr. Tracy about the Dressler letter and notes the address is Berlin and seeks Tracy's advice if any response should be sent to the Berlin address "in view of the fact that by so doing the Bureau might be said to tacitly recognize the fact that Germany has taken over the International Criminal Police Commission. It is not known whether this would give any foundation for criticism of the Bureau."

In other words, the concern was image of the FBI and not that the FBI was corresponding with the Nazi regime.

Document C: The Executive Conference takes up the issue of the Dressler letter and recommends to Hoover that "no further communications be addressed to this organization."

Document D: In a 3-line memo written for him by the Executive Conference, Hoover instructs the FBI to send nothing more to the Nazi Interpol office in Berlin.

His memo was written three days before Pearl Harbor was bombed and 1½ years after France fell to the Nazis.

Internationale Kriminalpolizeiliche Kommission

Int. Krim. Pol. Nr. 3051/41.

Betrifft: Tomadelli Juan Joseph
(with many aliases).
Bureau Prior criminal history.

Berlin-Wannsee, am September 23r
Am Kleinen Wannsee Nr. 16 1 9 4 1.
Telefon: 60 61 11

Translation.

Mr.
J.E. H o o v e r
Director of the Federal Bureau
of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear Mr. H o o v e r:

Referring to your letter file IN-FBI-2192301, I beg to let you know there is no criminal record in the files of the International Bureau against one Juan Joseph T o m a d e l l i, with aliases.

With kind personal regards,

I am,

Sincerely yours,

signed: Dr.Dressler

Secretary general of the ICPC.

NOV 17 1971
XEROXED ORIGINAL MEMO
F 232

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

November 23, 1941

JFB:FLP

Mr. Direle
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Foley
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hamlin
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hoffman
Mr. Hoche
Tele. Room
Tour Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TRACY

Re: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

Your attention is directed to the attached communication dated September 23, 1941 from Dr. Dressler, Secretary-General of the International Criminal Police Commission. It is the usual practice to acknowledge letters received in the international exchange advising of the results of the search. Your particular attention is directed to the fact that the letterhead shows that, apparently, any future communications to Dr. Dressler as Secretary-General of the ICPC should be directed to Berlin.

In this connection the address of the Commission has always been Vienna, Austria. Your advice whether any future communication should be transmitted to Dr. Dressler at the Berlin address is requested, in view of the fact that by so doing the Bureau might be said to tacitly recognize the fact that Germany has taken over the International Criminal Police Commission. It is not known whether this would give any foundation for criticism of the Bureau.

It is desired further that advice be received whether Dr. Dressler should still remain on the cordial list.

Respectfully,

J. F. Buckley

J. F. Buckley

RECORDED

71-1-3261-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

8 DEC 13 1941

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

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

QT:mac

December 1, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

The Executive Conference, Messrs. Tolson, E. A. Tamm, Ladd, Nichols, Glavin, Carson, Hoffman, Tracy and Quinn Tamm being present, was advised that a communication has been received in the Bureau from Dr. Dressler, Secretary-General of the International Criminal Police Commission, in which Dr. Dressler advises that the International Criminal Police Commission has been transferred from Vienna, Austria to Berlin and suggests that all communications emanating from the Bureau be forwarded to Berlin.

As you recall the Bureau has had correspondence with the International Criminal Police Commission in the past. The Conference unanimously recommends that no further communications be addressed to this organization.

If you approve, there is attached hereto a memorandum to Division One and Division Four so instructing them.

Respectfully,
For the Conference

Clyde Tolson, Chairman

W. R. Glavin, Secretary

Enclosure

Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Gandon
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hoffman
Mr. Walko
Tele. Room
Tont Room
Mrs. Hosse
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 11 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

6 DEC 8 1941

QTmac

RECORDED 94-1-2061-2074

December 4, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR DIVISION ONE
DIVISION FOUR

It is desired that in the future no communications be addressed to the International Criminal Police Commission, whose present location is Berlin, Germany.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director