Records responsive to your request were previously processed under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act. Enclosed is one CD containing 16 pages of previously processed documents and a copy of the Explanation of Exemptions. Documents or information originating with other Government agencies originally referred to that agency were not included in this release. This release is being provided to you at no charge.

Additional records potentially responsive to your subject may exist. Please submit a new FOIA request if you would like the FBI to conduct a search of the indices to our Central Records System.

Submit requests by mail or fax to – Work Process Unit, 170 Marcel Drive, Winchester, VA 22602, fax number (540) 868-4997.

For your information, Congress excluded three discrete categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIA. See 5 U.S. C. § 552(c) (2006 & Supp. IV (2010). This response is limited to those records that are subject to the requirements of the FOIA. This is a standard notification that is given to all our requesters and should not be taken as an indication that excluded records do, or do not, exist.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under “Contact Us.” The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request. Your patience is appreciated.

You may file an appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, Suite 11050, 1425 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIAonline portal by creating an account on the following web site: https://foiaonline.regulations.gov/foia/action/public/home. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within sixty (60) days from the date of this letter in order to be considered timely. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked “Freedom of Information Act Appeal.” Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

Sincerely,

David M. Hardy
Section Chief,
Record/Information Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosure(s)
EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

(b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;

(b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;

(b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;

(b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;

(b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;

(b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

(b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;

(b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or

(b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

(d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;

(j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;

(k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;

(k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;

(k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;

(k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;

(k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;

(k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service he release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;

(k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

FBI/DOJ
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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Jail U.S. Ace Agent
1½ Hrs. for Silence

The Government's No. 1 narcotics agent, bemused George White, was thrown into jail by Federal Judge Edelstein yesterday afternoon after he stubbornly refused to give a Federal grand jury the name of his private informers while U.S. Attorney Lane was within hearing.

The brief sojourn behind bars changed White's mind, however, and he was released at 5 p.m. after promising to divulge the required information at a grand jury session Lane said would be held next Monday.

The special jury is currently investigating the missing Thomas (Three-Finger Brown) Luchese, who was branded before the State Crime Commissioner recently as underworld successor to Frank Costello and an associate of Lane and other officials.

Judge Edelstein gave White two chances yesterday to answer the grand jury's questions in a series of dramatic courtroom scenes, but the ace agent declined both times, stating he would comply only if ordered to do so by Federal Bureau of Narcotics Commissioner Anslinger, in Washington.

In remanding the internationally famous enforcement officer to the Federal House of Detention, Judge Edelstein told him:

"You yourself hold the key to open the jail doors. If you purify yourself that door will be opened."

White, 44, of 71 W. 12th St., currently narcotics chief of the New England area, had been called before the grand jury to resubmit evidence he gave the State Crime Commissioner about Luchese being the coordinator of the narcotics racket in this country. He first refused to name his informers on Wednesday.

Taken before Judge Edelstein yesterday, he again refused, saying he would give the names only if Lane and his assistants would leave the room. After two rebuffs of Judge Edelstein's order that he testify, White was permitted to summon City Council President Rudolph Halley as his counsel.

Halley vainly sought a postponement of the jailing order, stating that White feared his informants might be killed if information he gave "leaked out" and said the agent "does not want the blood of these witnesses on his conscience."
Inside LABOR

By VICTOR RIESEL

Those Washington Follies will soon get second billing to George White's Scandals. He's a new George White, but he's going to lift the curtain on some old scandals. George H. White, his full name. Supervising agent of the Narcotics Squad of the United States Treasury Department is his official job. Master of American counter-intelligence training and undercover operative for the OSS across the world were his war time diversions.

More recently, in the few hours, in fact, before this column was hacked out, George H. White was in Washington conferring with Newbold Morris, a man long familiar with skating on thin ice. White is being loaned from the Treasury Dept.—much to the Treasury's anger—to investigate one special phase of Federal corruption.

White will attempt to uncover the links between the underworld and government officials for Newbold Morris. And he's the one man who can do it. For White knows more about the mobs, from Lucky Luciano on down, or up as you'd have it, than any other operative in the United States.

Yet this Treasury trouble shooter wasn't released to Morris until President Truman personally intervened.

Morris insisted on the Treasury man because he was recommended by friends in New York who had watched him tear apart the crime syndicates for the Kefauver Committee last winter. White then was on secret loan to Kefauver, it can now be reported, and was helpful because he knows the mobs well and knows just where they reach in any racket, including corruption of those who govern us.

By the time this appears, White (if he moves on schedule) will have homesteaded on some of the 20,000 square feet Morris snared from the government and, of course, will have dug a hefty chunk out of the $500,000 which the investigator from New York got from President Truman's personal executive fund.

There'll be a staff of some 150 to 200 administrative and professional men to draw on—and draw he will. White has been in government intelligence service on the military and criminal fronts and the grim fact is that some Federal circles now are suffering from a dose of garden variety jitters. White'll scare no one—and no one's going to pressure him into forgetting a name conveniently.

All of which has quietly excited labor circles whose professional interest in this probe is last reported as an eagerness to see uprooted those mobs which run them around—but can't be plugged because "the boys" reach down into police departments from higher up, inside politics.

Over in New Jersey, where the CIO first set up a little Kefauver Committee and banned those high pressure books which mulct millions from industrialists the country over, labor leaders now are planning to turn into swift action the national CIO's resolution calling for higher morality in government.

Within a few days, the Essex-West Hudson CIO Council, operating in a gory area of mob concentration, will suggest new laws to the six municipalities in its jurisdiction. They'll ask, in effect, that all top public officials publish their incomes, their source of funds and their total assets.

Meanwhile, this CIO Council has asked its state chief, Carl Holderman, to push for similar statewide legislation. Soon this will spread across country along the CIO grapevine.

"If there is a purpose to this resolution," we were told by Joel Jacobson, executive secretary of the local council which worked up the proposals.

We know it's practically impossible to stop all corruption, but we want to make it difficult for the racketeers, to influence local government. Then if it can be stopped nationally, we've done a little in this fight to keep the syndicates from dominating business and labor in this land of ours. We hope it goes.

(Follow Victor Riesel in the Mirror every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.)
NEW YORK— THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF NARCOTICS SUPERVISING AGENT FOR NEW ENGLAND PURGED HIMSELF OF A CONTEMPT OF COURT RULING BY APPEARING BEFORE A GRAND JURY AND ANSWERING ALL ITS QUESTIONS.

FEDERAL JUDGE DAVID EDELSTEIN WITHDREW HIS CONTEMPT CHARGE AGAINST GEORGE H. WHITE WHEN THE JURY REPORTED THAT WHITE HAD ANSWERED FULLY.

JUDGE EDELSTEIN HAD JAILED WHITE FRIDAY FOR TWO HOURS WHEN THE NARCOTICS AGENT HAD REFUSED TO NAME AN INFORMER WHO HAD LINKED THOMAS (THREE FINGER BROWN) LUCESE TO AN ILLEGAL TRAFFIC IN NARCOTICS WHILE U.S. ATTORNEY MYLES J. LANE OR HIS ASSISTANTS WERE IN THE ROOM.

LUCESE HAD BEEN REVEALED AS A ACQUAINTANCE OF LANE AND ONE OF HIS OFFICE STAFF MEMBERS IN TESTIMONY PRESENTED FOR A HEARING OF THE STATE CRIME COMMISSION INTO GANGSTER LINKS TO POLITICAL FIGURES.

WHITE HAD REFUSED TO NAME THE INFORMER BECAUSE HE SAID IT WOULD THREATEN THE UNDERCOVER AGENT'S LIFE. HE SAID AFTER TODAY'S APPEARANCE HE HAD NOT BEEN ASKED TO DIVULGE THE NAME OF ANY PERSON WHO MIGHT SUFFER AS A RESULT OF THE DISCLOSURE.

12/8--GM330P
Luchese Jury Told It Need Not Work With Lane

Before Charge, Judge Frees U.S. Narcotics Official of Contempt in Lane Clash

By Walter Arm

The Federal Rackets Grand Jury investigating the activities of Thomas Luchese, alias Threelfinger Brown, was told yesterday that it could force the guidance of United States Attorney Myer J. Lane if it felt like it and operate on its own.

The advice was given by Judge David N. Edelstein in United States District Court after he solved Col. George H. White, New England Supervisor of the Narcotics Bureau, of a contempt citation. Col. White had refused on Friday to answer questions with Mr. Lane in the grand jury room, but later changed his mind and purged himself yesterday by testifying.

"Although the bulk of a grand jury's work is guided by the United States Attorney," Judge Edelstein told the grand jurors, "you are not necessarily confined to his guidance."

"Absolutely Secret!"

"You are instructed to maintain your deliberations and your conclusions to your own satisfaction. You can come to the court for any further advice."

The grand jurors left after the unusual charge, without disclosing how they felt. Judge Edelstein had emphasized that their investigation was to be kept "absolutely secret."

Col. White had investigated the activities of Luchese for a year, and along with the New York State Crime Commission, learned that Luchese had met Mr. Lane through Armand Caggiano, an administrative assistant in Mr. Lane's office. The grand jury investigation of Luchese was ordered by Mr. Lane after that information was made public at recent open hearings of the commission.

Col. White had named Luchese as active in the narcotics racket in New York but balked when he was asked for the names of his informants. His refusal to testify, in the presence of Mr. Lane or any of his assistants, brought the contempt citation against him.

![Signature]
January 14, 1953

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

REGISTERED MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

The Governor of New York
Albany, New York

My dear Governor Dewey:

I thought you might be interested in the following information concerning Colonel George Hunter White who is, at the present time, District Supervisor of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics for the New England States.

White was born June 22, 1907, at Los Angeles, California. He attended Oregon State College for two years during which time he took commercial courses. From 1927 to 1933, he was a reporter for the "San Francisco Call Bulletin," the Los Angeles City News Service, the "Los Angeles Express" and the Los Angeles Radio News Service. From 1933 to 1934, he was a private investigator in Los Angeles, and then in August, 1934, through Civil Service, secured an appointment as a Patrol Inspector for the United States Immigration Border Patrol. In the latter part of 1935, he was transferred to the Bureau of Narcotics, United States Treasury Department, where he assumed the position of Special Agent. White has remained with the Narcotics Bureau since 1935 excepting the years 1942 through 1945, when he was in the United States Army, and 1950 and 1952, when he had short tenures with the Kefauver Committee and with Newbold Morris.

In 1950, White was loaned by the United States Treasury Department to the Kefauver Committee as an investigator. This Bureau was later advised that White had been found very unsatisfactory by the Kefauver Committee and that they had used him for only a couple of months. It was said that his services had been so unsatisfactory and that he had caused so much confusion the Committee released him and sent him back to the Narcotics Bureau. (Robert Callier, former FBI Agent)
Letter to Honorable Thomas E. Dewey
Albany, New York
January 14, 1953

On March 15, 1951, White testified before the Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce at New York City. At the time he testified, he stated that he had been with the United States Treasury for seventeen years, including four years in the United States Army; and that he had conducted criminal investigations in Federal narcotics throughout the world. He also advised that he had been a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, and had been placed in charge of counterespionage training and later, operations in India and some portions of the United States attached to the Office of Strategic Services. He indicated that on one occasion he had gone to Turkey to prevail upon the Turkish authorities to destroy sources of certain drugs. He testified generally on the use of narcotics and specifically concerning his contacts as a narcotics investigator with certain of the gangster element.

The "New York Mirror," dated February 27, 1952, carried an article stating that White, who was considered a master of American counterespionage training and undercover operative for the Office of Strategic Services, had been conferring with Newbold Morris. The article stated that White was being loaned by the Treasury Department to work on a special phase of Federal corruption under the supervision of Newbold Morris. His assignment was to uncover the links between the underworld and the Government officials.

On December 5, 1952, White, in the capacity of an Agent for the Narcotics Bureau, was cited for contempt by the Federal Rackets Grand Jury in New York because he had refused to furnish the name of his informant to the members of the Grand Jury. The case involved before the Grand Jury concerned Thomas Luchese, an alleged narcotics peddler. On December 6, 1952, White was able to purge himself of the contempt citation inasmuch as he apparently had reached an agreement with members of the Grand Jury.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

-2-
Invoice of Contents from
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Date August 31, 1953 Case References

Consigned to SAC, New York Urlof 8/14/53 WM: HED

List of Contents

Mr. Harbo, 7625
Mr. Conrad, 7142
Mr. Downing, 6228 IB
Mr. Bowles, 7601
Mr. Parsons, 7121

62-96735
Q1 vial containing liquid

registered mail

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Mail Room, place date of shipment and registry number; Shipping Room, show date of shipment and initial this invoice; then return it to person whose name is checked in column at right. After this checked name has been initialled, invoice should be placed in administrative file.
Recorded 8/26/53

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: COLONEL GEORGE HUNTER WHITE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

File #62-96735 -10
Lab. # PC-36463 DE

Examination requested by: SAC, New York

Date of reference communication: Let 8/14/53
Date received: 8/20/53

Examination requested: Chem. Anal. (Gen. Chem. Anal.)

Result of Examination: Examination by: MAGEE

Specimens submitted for examination

Q1 One screw cap vial containing liquid
Q2 One ampule containing liquid

Q1 - very strong test with pyridine + HCl.
- NaOH added to Q1 causes CHCl3 to separate.
- in concentrated solution of chloroform.

Q2 - contains Na Cl + very small part of an amphoteric
- dimethylaminobenzyl chloride + H3SO4 gives a
- red-purple to violet color with
- crystals from Q2.
- sample concentrated in small tube + gold chloride added. The ppt was not at all characteristic of scopolarine as indicated by brown precipitate.
- atropine + gold chloride gave an oil, not like Q2.
To: SAC, New York

CONFIDENTIAL

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory in the examination of the evidence received from your office.

Re: COLONEL GEORGE HUNTER WHITE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Addressed

Letter dated 8/14/53

Chemical Analyses

Specimens:

Q1 One screw cap vial containing liquid
Q2 One ampule containing liquid

Results of Examination:

Specimen Q1 was found to contain a fairly concentrated solution of chloral hydrate, which is a sedative and hypnotic.

Specimen Q2 was found to contain a very small amount of an organic material in a dilute solution of sodium chloride or ordinary table salt. This preparation was most probably prepared for injection by the use of a syringe and hypodermic needle. The amount of organic material or active principal in this specimen was too limited for identification purposes.

Specimen Q2 was consumed in the examinations. Specimen Q1 is being returned to you under separate cover by registered mail.

JWM:js
IN DUBIOUS BATTLE—"Heavens, come quickly, for some nut is firing a pistol, and I fear he will deal somebody a hurt," said the honest fisherman. And the United States Coast Guard was off in a surge of bow wave to apprehend the scoundrel whose artillery practice was reportedly going on somewhere between Alcatraz and Angel Island. U. S. Coast Guard don't allow no shootin' there.

At the scene, whom should the Coast Guard come upon but Col. George White, the dope sleuth, lolling on his boat, the "Little Giant."

"Pistol?" asked Colonel White, innocently. "Why, bless you Sir, ain't nobody around here but us fishes."

Well, one word led to another. The Coast Guard ordered White to return to Yacht Harbor on the double, or at flank speed, or whatever the expression is. White told the Coast Guard to go guard a coast. The Coast Guard—grew insistent. White pleaded engine trouble.

Finally, the Coast Guard TOVED the Little Giant into Yacht Harbor and there put in a yell for the cops. Who, upon hearing it was Colonel White who was involved, suddenly found all kinds of other business to attend to instead.

But the Coast Guard, still fuming, has reserved its biggest broadside for last. A formal report of the incident, in quintuplicate, to Higher Authorities. With a special copy to Commissioner, Harry Anslinger, White's boss. If that doesn't sink the Little Giant, the Coast Guard is through.
Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Mr. Tolson

FROM: L. B. Nichols

DATE: July 2, 1956

SUBJECT: VICTIMS - CIVIL RIGHTS
BUFFALO 44-10131

SAC Cornelius, Salt Lake City, was referred to my office by Mr. Rosen when he called in at 6:35 p.m. tonight advising that in connection with the current investigation we are conducting into allegations that officers of North Las Vegas Police Department and others violated civil rights of certain prisoners by beating them up; that the Bureau had come on to information that had called a narcotics agent, George White, in San Francisco and during the course of the conversation alleged that he had investigated the Director previously and that the investigation had been called off.

As a result of this, the Director instructed that both Mr. White and the narcotics agent be immediately interviewed in order to have them put up or shut up. In this connection, Heber Clegg, ASAC, Salt Lake City, saw who denied making the statement and also denied ever having investigated the Director.

With this background, Cornelius advised that called the Resident Agency at Las Vegas advising that he had a tip that we were investigating the for having stated he investigated the Director and was instrumental in having at North Las Vegas. 

In any event, since already has this story, our suggested statement for Cornelius to give back to does not give him anything more than he already has and it knocks down the fact that there ever was any investigation of the Director. Mr. Holloman was advised by dictograph of the action taken.

JJM: hpf

cc - Mr. Boardman
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Holloman
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Mr. Tolson                                  DATE: July 3, 1956
FROM: L. B. Nichols                            

SUBJECT: NORTH LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

SAC Cornelius, Salt Lake City, called in this afternoon to advise that today's edition of the Las Vegas Sun reflected an article by Henry Greenspun, on the front page, lower portion, with the by-line, "J. Edgar Hoover Exonerated." Underneath that there was a second line which read, "Tall Tale in North Las Vegas, Nevada."

The article went on to state that a "Tall Tale" had been told about J. Edgar Hoover and FBI agents in Las Vegas and San Francisco had completely exonerated Mr. Hoover. The article reflected that Chief of Police Pool was quoted as making statements that "Pool had J. Edgar Hoover at the gray walls of prison; however, George White, a narcotics agent interceded and the case was closed."

The article went on to include that Pool and White had both advised reporters that the entire story was a fabrication of lies. The story was described as a "tempest in a teapot."

SAC Cornelius stated that Pool appears to be the source of information in the article.

ACTION:

Cornelius was instructed to send in the article AMSD.

CDD: hpf
(3)

cc - Mr. Jones
Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : 

FROM : 

DATE: 6/22/56

Time of Calls: 9:08 p.m.
9:35 p.m.

SUBJECT: CIVIL RIGHTS

ASAC Clegg, Salt Lake City, called to advise that

North Las Vegas, Nevada, had telephonically contacted in

presence George White, Agent in Charge, Bureau of Narcotics,

San Francisco, California, on or about 1/1/56, advising White

the FBI were investigating him and he was afraid he might

be indicted. Immediately upon termination of phone call

states told him that White had said that he (White) would

contact the U.S. Attorney General and have him call off the

FBI. Allegedly further stated that George White had a lot

of power and the Attorney General would do what he said.

said that on one occasion in the past he had J. Edgar

Hoover, Director FBI, "at the prison door" but George White

had him discontinue investigation. Stated that

threatened the life of should he ever divulge the

facts of this case and he believes may carry out the threat.

This investigation concerns allegations by victims as
to their mistreatment by and other officers of the
North Las Vegas, Nevada, Police Department, on 2/22/56, and
2/27/56, in attempts to elicit information concerning local
burglaries. Two of the subjects,

were formerly employed by the Houston, Texas, Police Department;
both were dismissed therefrom and are not eligible for re-employment
Preliminary investigation instituted 3/26/56, upon complaint of
District Attorney Clark County, Nevada. Subjects in signed
statements denied mistreatment of victims. On 6/19/56,
voluntarily appeared at Las Vegas Resident Agency and furnished
signed statement confirming in detail allegations of brutality
made by two of the victims and recanted his previous signed
statement and testimony before the Clark County Grand Jury.
Memorandum to Mr. Hosen

claimed the previous statement and testimony were the result of threats against his life made by the above statements of concerning at A., may be spiteful, nevertheless this matter is being thoroughly run out.

George Hunter White was in early 1954 a roving supervisor for the Federal Narcotics Bureau who went into the Houston, Texas, area to investigate the possible involvement of the Houston, Texas, police officers and employees of the Bureau of Narcotics in Houston in narcotic traffic. White's activities were violently objected to by the City Attorney at Houston, Texas, who claimed White was engaged in slander and gossip and which had no substance in fact. On 4/13/56, in connection with captioned investigation the Chief of the Houston Police Department advised that was able to obtain his job at the North Las Vegas Police Department through the assistance of White and that White apparently had formerly worked in the Las Vegas area and through his connection was able to get this position. file at the Houston Police Department contains a letter written by White dated 2/16/54, praising for the cooperation and help that he had afforded White during the narcotic investigation at that time.

White who had previously served as Agent in Charge of the Bureau of Narcotics in Los Angeles in 1955 was considered "persona non grata" with local law enforcement, according to referred to White as a "double crosser" and a publicity hound, unreliable and uncooperative. As District Supervisor of Narcotics, San Francisco, White recently tried to direct the Bureau's handling of the coverage of a bribery payoff of a Narcotics Agent by a narcotics' violator previously arrested and released by the Narcotics Bureau.

This case referred to the FBI by Narcotics Bureau Agent White. Subsequently, after being advised that the FBI would handle the investigation in the manner it saw fit, White after the subsequent meet and payoff by narcotics' violator to Narcotics Agent, was highly pleased at the manner in which the FBI covered the payoff and took into custody the violator.

ACTION: TAKEN:

(1) ASAC Cleeg has been instructed to expedite his efforts to verify the alleged phone call from to White. By subsequent teletype Salt Lake City advised the content of the statement furnished by are being forwarded to Bureau by Air Mail Special Delivery.
Memorandum to Mr. Hosen

(2) SAC Cornelius at Salt Lake City has been telephonically instructed that either he personally or ASAC Clegg should immediately contact and confront him with allegations and vigorously pin down as to these alleged statements. The Bureau is to be advised by teletype of the results.

(3) Saturday San Francisco Office, has been telephonically instructed to have SAC Whelan or in his absence ASAC McMahon contact District Supervisor of the Bureau of Narcotics, George Hunter White, at San Francisco, and pin him down concerning the alleged phone call received by him from on or about April 1, 1956. The Bureau is to be advised of the results by teletype.

(4) Upon receipt of the results of the above interviews, appropriate recommendations will be made and indicated action taken.

(5) SAC Burton, Houston Office, was telephonically instructed that full background data concerning be forwarded to the Bureau; however, no inquiries should be conducted by the Houston Office at Houston regarding the absurd allegation concerning the Director.