

THE UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT MANUAL
1990/91

Census 1790

Market Street

130

Robert Conley	Superior	230	d	2199	14
William Appt. Judge	Court of U.S.	232			3
War		232			
Mr Emarck	Booker	234	d		1
Miss Schultze	Bl Smith	236	d		4
Elizabeth Podes	Widow	238	d		
John Hinckle	Getter	240	d		1
	War	242			
Thomas Murgatroyd	Muck	244	d		1
Samuel Runelle	Gov	246	d		2
Thomas Miffhu	Gov	248	d		2
Ann York	Widow	250	d		
	War	252			
John W & J D Graham	Gov	254	d		1
Benjamin Shoemaker	do	256	d		1
	War	258			
Henry Klone	Stephens	260	d		
	War	262			264

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Office of the Federal Register
National Archives and Records Administration

responsible for personnel management; procurement and property management; space, transportation, and communications; information systems; and the U.S. Marshals Service Training Academy.

For further information, contact the Office of Congressional and Public Affairs, U.S. Marshals Service, Department of Justice, 600 Army Navy Drive, Suite 1260, Arlington, VA 22202. Phone, 202-307-9065.

United States National Central Bureau-International Criminal Police Organization

Washington, DC 20530. Phone, 202-272-8383

The U.S. National Central Bureau (USNCB) represents the United States in INTERPOL, the International Criminal Police Organization. Also known as Interpol-Washington, the USNCB provides an essential communications link between the U.S. police community and their counterparts in the foreign member countries.

INTERPOL is an association of nearly 150 countries dedicated to promoting mutual assistance among law enforcement authorities in the prevention and suppression of international crime. With no police force of its own, INTERPOL has no powers of arrest or search and seizure. Instead, INTERPOL serves as a channel of communication among the police of the member countries, and provides a forum for discussions, working group meetings, and symposia to enable police to focus on specific areas of criminal activity affecting their countries.

United States participation in INTERPOL began in 1938 by congressional authorization, designating the Attorney General as the official representative to the organization. INTERPOL operations were interrupted during World War II, but resumed in 1947.

The Attorney General officially designated the Secretary of the Treasury as the U.S. representative to INTERPOL in 1958, and the U.S. National Central Bureau was established within the Treasury Department in 1969. In 1977,

an arrangement was effected between Justice and Treasury officials establishing dual authority in administering USNCB.

This Memorandum of Understanding designates the Attorney General as the permanent representative to INTERPOL and the Secretary of the Treasury as the alternate representative.

The Bureau operates through cooperative efforts with Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies. New programs and initiatives, such as the State Liaison Program, the Airport/Seaport Program, and the Canadian Interface Project, broaden the scope of U.S. investigative resources to include the international community, thus forming an integral part of the United States efforts to confront the problem of international crime.

Federal and State law enforcement agencies represented at the USNCB include the Federal Bureau of Investigation; U.S. Marshals Service; Drug Enforcement Administration; Immigration and Naturalization Service; Criminal Division, U.S. Customs Service; U.S. Secret Service; Internal Revenue Service; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; Office of the Comptroller of the Currency; Federal Law Enforcement Training Center; Office of the Inspector General, Department of Agriculture; Inspection Service, U.S. Postal Service; Diplomatic Security Service, Department of State; and the Illinois State Police.

The State Liaison Program invites States to establish an office within their own law enforcement community to serve as liaison to USNCB. International leads developed in criminal investigations being conducted by a State or local police entity can be pursued through their INTERPOL Liaison Office, and criminal investigative requests from abroad are funneled through the relevant State liaison office for action by the appropriate State or local agency. Thirty-eight States now participate in the liaison program, which is currently coordinated by a representative from the Illinois State Police.

The Bureau has created three sub-bureaus within the past year to more effectively address the law enforcement

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Trust Corporation
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Congressional Relations and
Communications Senior Deputy
Director
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Senior Deputy Director (Supervision)
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JAMES L. FREUND, *Acting*

The Department of the Treasury performs four basic functions: formulating and recommending economic, financial, tax, and fiscal policies; serving as financial agent for the U.S. Government; enforcing the law; and manufacturing coins and currency.

The Treasury Department was created by act of September 2, 1789 (31 U.S.C. 1001). Many subsequent acts have figured in the development of the Department, delegating new duties to its charge and establishing the numerous bureaus and divisions that now comprise the Treasury.

Secretary

As a major policy adviser to the President, the Secretary has primary responsibility for formulating and recommending domestic and international financial, economic, and tax policy; participating in the formulation of broad fiscal policies that have general significance for the economy; and managing the public debt. The Secretary also oversees the activities of the

Department in carrying out its major law enforcement responsibility; in serving as the financial agent for the U.S. Government; and in manufacturing coins, currency, and other products for customer agencies.

In addition, the Secretary has many responsibilities as chief financial officer of the Government. The Secretary serves as Chairman pro tempore of the Economic Policy Council and as U.S. Governor of the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the African Development Bank.

Deputy Secretary

The Deputy Secretary assists the Secretary in the supervision and direction

Alaska Road Commission See **Alaska, Board of Road Commissioners** for

Alcohol, Bureau of Industrial Established by act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 427). Consolidated into *Bureau of Internal Revenue* by EO 6166 of June 10, 1933. Consolidation deferred until May 11, 1934, by EO 6639 of Mar. 10, 1934. Order also transferred to Internal Revenue Commissioner certain functions imposed on Attorney General by act of May 27, 1930, with relation to enforcement of criminal laws concerning intoxicating liquors remaining in effect after repeal of 18th amendment; personnel of, and appropriations for, *Bureau of Industrial Alcohol*; and necessary personnel and appropriations of *Bureau of Prohibition*, Justice Department.

Alcohol, Commissioner of Industrial Office created in Treasury Department by act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 427). Abolished by EO 6639 of Mar. 10, 1934.

Alcohol Administration, Federal See **Alcohol Control Administration, Federal**

Alcohol Control Administration, Federal Established by EO 6474 of Dec. 4, 1933. Abolished Sept. 24, 1935, on induction into office of Administrator, *Federal Alcohol Administration*, as provided in act of Aug. 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 977). Abolished by Reorg. Plan No. III of 1940, effective June 30, 1940, and functions consolidated with activities of Internal Revenue Service.

Alien Property Custodian Appointed by President Oct. 22, 1917, under authority of act of Oct. 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 415). Office transferred to *Alien Property Division*, Justice Department, by EO 6694 of May 1, 1934. Powers vested in President by act delegated to Attorney General by EO 8136 of May 15, 1939. Authority vested in Attorney General by EOs 6694 and 8136 transferred by EO 9142 of Apr. 21, 1942, to *Office of Alien Property Custodian*, *Office for Emergency Management*, as provided for by EO 9095 of Mar. 11, 1942.

Alien Property Custodian, Office of Established in *Office for Emergency Management* by EO 9095 of Mar. 11, 1942. Terminated by EO 9788 of Oct. 14, 1946, and functions transferred to Justice Department. Transfer made permanent by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1947, effective July 1, 1947.

Alien Property Division See **Alien Property Custodian**

Alien Property, Office of Transferred to Civil Division, Justice Department, by Attorney General Order 249-61 of Sept. 1, 1961. Abolished by EO 11281 of May 13, 1966, and foreign funds control functions transferred to *Office of Foreign Assets Control*, *Treasury Department*. Remaining functions continued by *Civil Division*, *Justice Department*. Remaining functions abolished by act of Aug. 23, 1988 (102 Stat. 1370).

American. See also other part of title

American Republics, Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the Established by *Council of National Defense* order approved by President Aug. 16, 1940. Succeeded by

Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, *Office for Emergency Management*, established by EO 8840 of July 30, 1941. Renamed *Office of Inter-American Affairs* by EO 9532 of Mar. 23, 1945. Information functions transferred to State Department by EO 9608 of Aug. 31, 1945. Terminated by EO 9710 of Apr. 10, 1946, and functions transferred to State Department, functioning as *Institute of Inter-American Affairs*. Transferred to *Foreign Operations Administration* by Reorg. Plan No. 7, effective Aug. 1, 1953.

American Revolution Bicentennial Administration See **American Revolution Bicentennial Commission**

American Revolution Bicentennial Commission Established by act of July 4, 1966 (80 Stat. 259). *American Revolution Bicentennial Administration* established by act of Dec. 11, 1973 (87 Stat. 697), to replace *Commission. Administration* terminated June 30, 1977, pursuant to terms of act. Certain continuing functions transferred to Interior Secretary by EO 12001 of June 29, 1977.

Anacostia Neighborhood Museum Renamed Anacostia Museum by Smithsonian Institution announcement of Apr. 3, 1987.

Animal Industry, Bureau of Established in Agriculture Department by act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 31). Functions transferred to *Agricultural Research Service* by Secretary's Memorandum 1320, supp. 4, of Nov. 2, 1953.

Apprenticeship, Federal Committee on Previously known as *Federal Committee on Apprentice Training*, established by EO 6750-C of June 27, 1934. Functioned as part of *Division of Labor Standards*, Labor Department, pursuant to act of Aug. 16, 1937 (50 Stat. 664). Transferred to *Office of Administrator, Federal Security Agency*, by EO 9139 of Apr. 18, 1942. Transferred to *Bureau of Training, War Manpower Commission*, by EO 9247 of Sept. 17, 1942. Returned to Labor Department by EO 9617 of Sept. 19, 1945.

Architect, Office of the Supervising See **Construction Branch**

Archive of Folksong Renamed Archive of Folk Culture by administrative order of Deputy Librarian of Congress, effective Sept. 21, 1981.

Archives Council, National Established by act of June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1122). Transferred to General Services Administration by act of June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 378). Terminated on establishment of Federal Records Council by act of Sept. 5, 1950 (64 Stat. 583).

Archives Establishment, National *Office of Archivist of the U.S. and National Archives* created by act of June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1122). Transferred to General Services Administration by act of June 30, 1949 (63 Stat. 381), and incorporated as *National Archives and Records Service* by order of General Services Administrator, together with functions of *Division of the Federal Register*, *National Archives Council*, *National Historical Publications Commission*, *National Archives Trust Fund Board*,