

figures in the league," said Frank J. De Santis, chairman of OSIA's National Sports Award Committee.

"Joe's continuing progress as a ballplayer, his strong involvement in the Denver community, and his commitment

tute, a Catholic high school, and, after considering several colleges, the former altar boy decided to stay close to home and attend Northwestern University. He graduated with a bachelor's degree in industrial engineering, after being named

was batting .286 over the first few weeks of the season. As of Aug. 3, Girardi was batting seventh for the Rockies with an average of .286. The Rockies are currently leading the West Division of the National League.

## News From The Community

# Thirty-Fifth Annual Commemoration of Charles J. Bonaparte

The U.S. Department of Justice held a ceremony honoring the contributions of Charles Bonaparte, founder of the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) and 46th U.S. attorney general, on June 29, 1995. The commemoration of Bonaparte has been an annual event since 1961. This year's event was coordinated by Francis M. Allegra, a deputy associate attorney general and a member of OSIA's International Lodge #2522, in Washington,

D.C., and sponsored by the Italian Historical Society of America in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Justice.

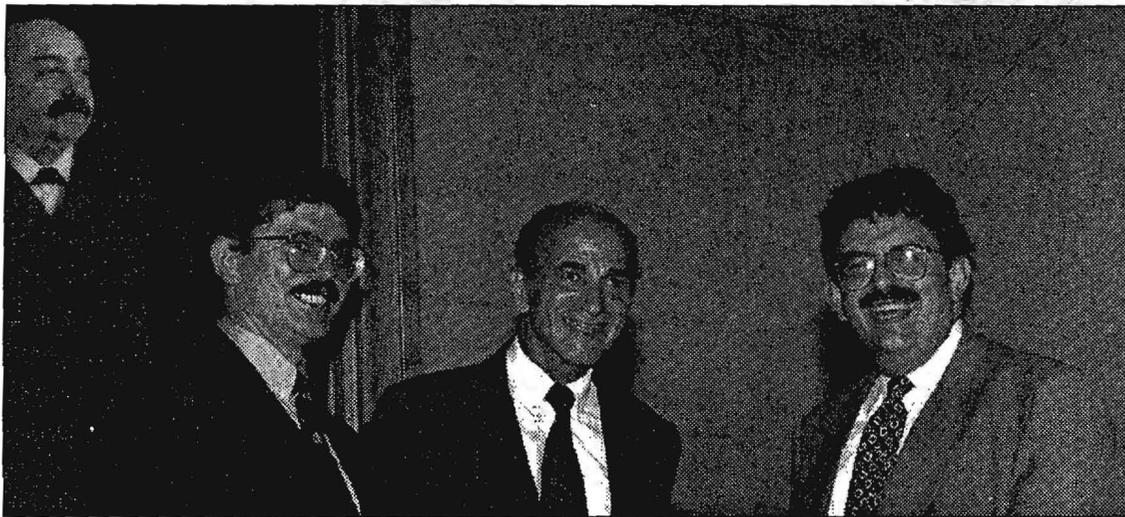
The keynote speaker Edward D. Re, chief judge emeritus on the U.S. Court of International Trade and a distinguished professor of law at St. John's University, spoke about Bonaparte's life and the importance of justice.

In addition to his role as originator of the FBI and initiatives in other key gov-

ernmental posts, Bonaparte is noted for his leadership in a variety of reform movements around the turn of the century. Bonaparte was a close friend and associate of President Theodore Roosevelt, who regularly sought his counsel.

Bonaparte held many key posts in the Roosevelt Administration. He was asked to join the Federal Board of Indian Commissioners in 1904. In that post, he investigated corruption in the Indian Territory and published a report which persuaded Congress to revise the Government's policies regarding the Indians. In 1905, he was named Secretary of the Navy, later described as a "stop-gap" means of keeping him in government until the attorney general's job became available. Then, on December 17, 1906, Bonaparte became the 46th U.S. attorney general.

He implemented the Roosevelt Administration's trust-busting policies, initiating 20 antitrust suits and securing eight trust dissolutions. During this activity, Bonaparte realized that a special appropriation was needed for the creation and maintenance of a "small permanent detective force" under the pervue of the Department of Justice. On July 26, 1908, the FBI was created under presidential orders.



OSIA member Francis M. Allegra (right), Edward D. Re, chief judge emeritus of the U.S. Court of International Trade (center), and Francesco Isgro, president of the Washington chapter of the National Italian American Bar Association, confer at a recent event in honor of Charles J. Bonaparte, founder of the FBI. Bonaparte's portrait can be seen in the background.

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