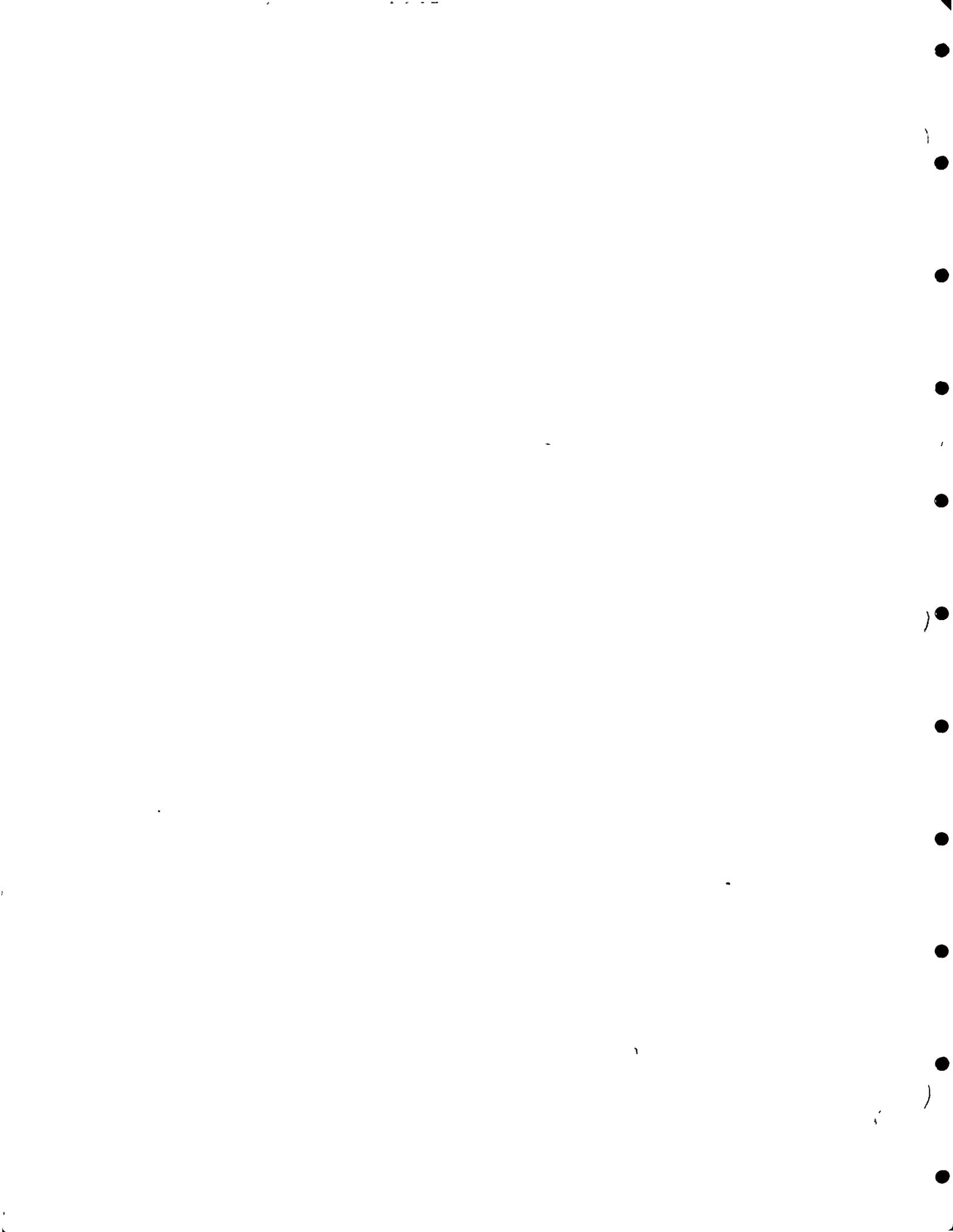
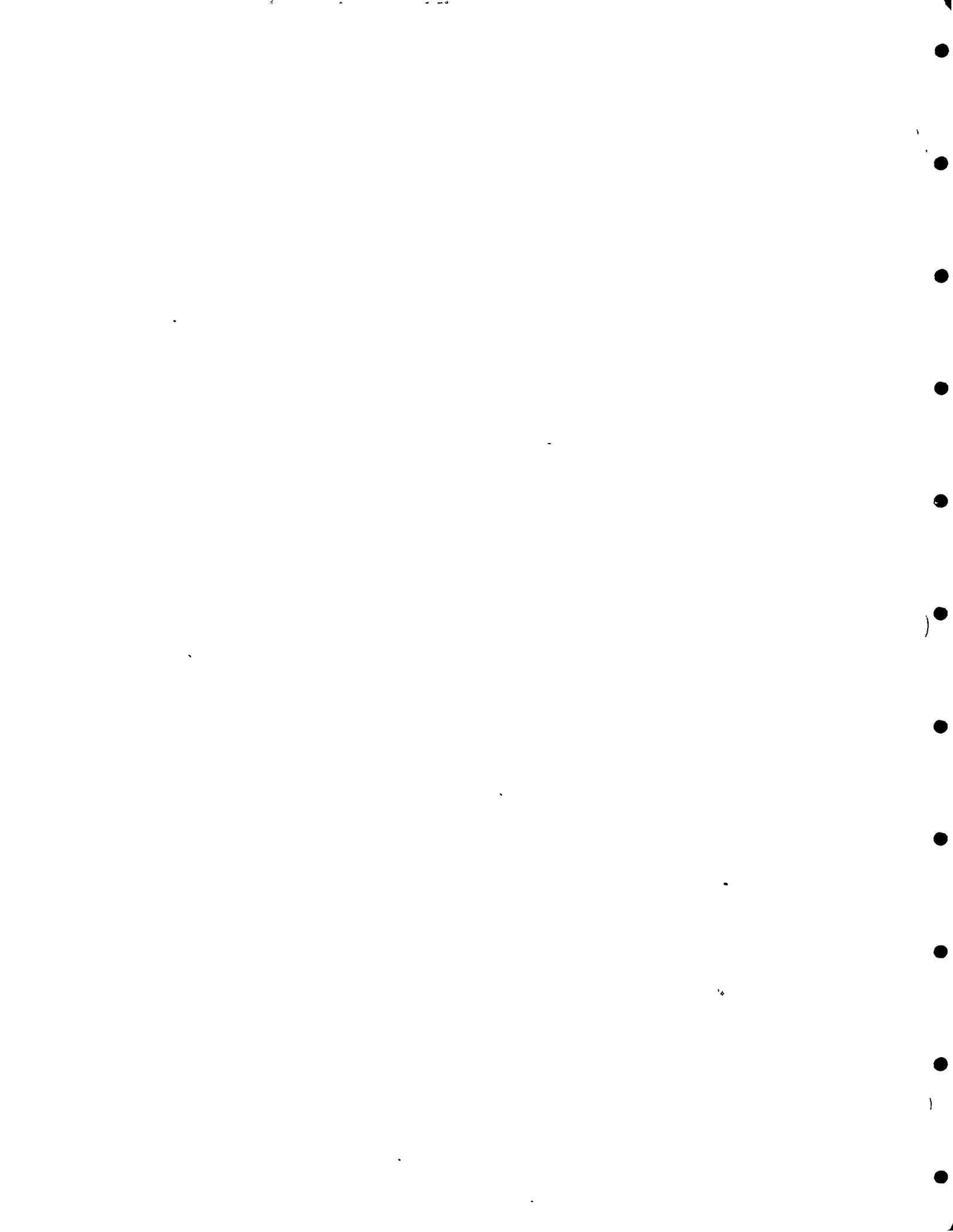


Appendix A

Appraisal of FBI Records



Portions of the material in Appendix A have been deleted because of national security classifications as determined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Material in the following classifications has been sanitized: 2, 64, 80, 97, 105, 109, 110, 112, 113, 134, 163, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, and 212.



Training and the National Academy

Historical Synopsis:

This classification was established in 1935 to provide administrative control of all Bureau training. This included training both Bureau personnel and local, state, foreign, and other law enforcement personnel. The overwhelming number of cases opened pertain to investigations of applicants for FBI training at the National Academy. Since 1935, heads of various law enforcement agencies have nominated persons through their respective FBI Field Offices. After a proper field office investigation of the applicant is made, the nomination is sent to Headquarters where final acceptance is made. Although the number of law enforcement personnel receiving National Academy training increased considerably in the 1960s and 1970s, the nature of these investigative cases has not changed.

This classification also contains a small number of administrative case files. These cases document how special training, such as the New Special Agents School, Election Laws Schools, and the Conference of Special Agents in Charge, is conducted.

Volume:

FBI Headquarters has 23,556 cases on paper which total 514 cubic feet. There are 210 multi-section cases averaging 10 sections. No destruction has taken place. All field offices have opened cases in this classification; however, there has been extensive destruction in the field.

Profile:

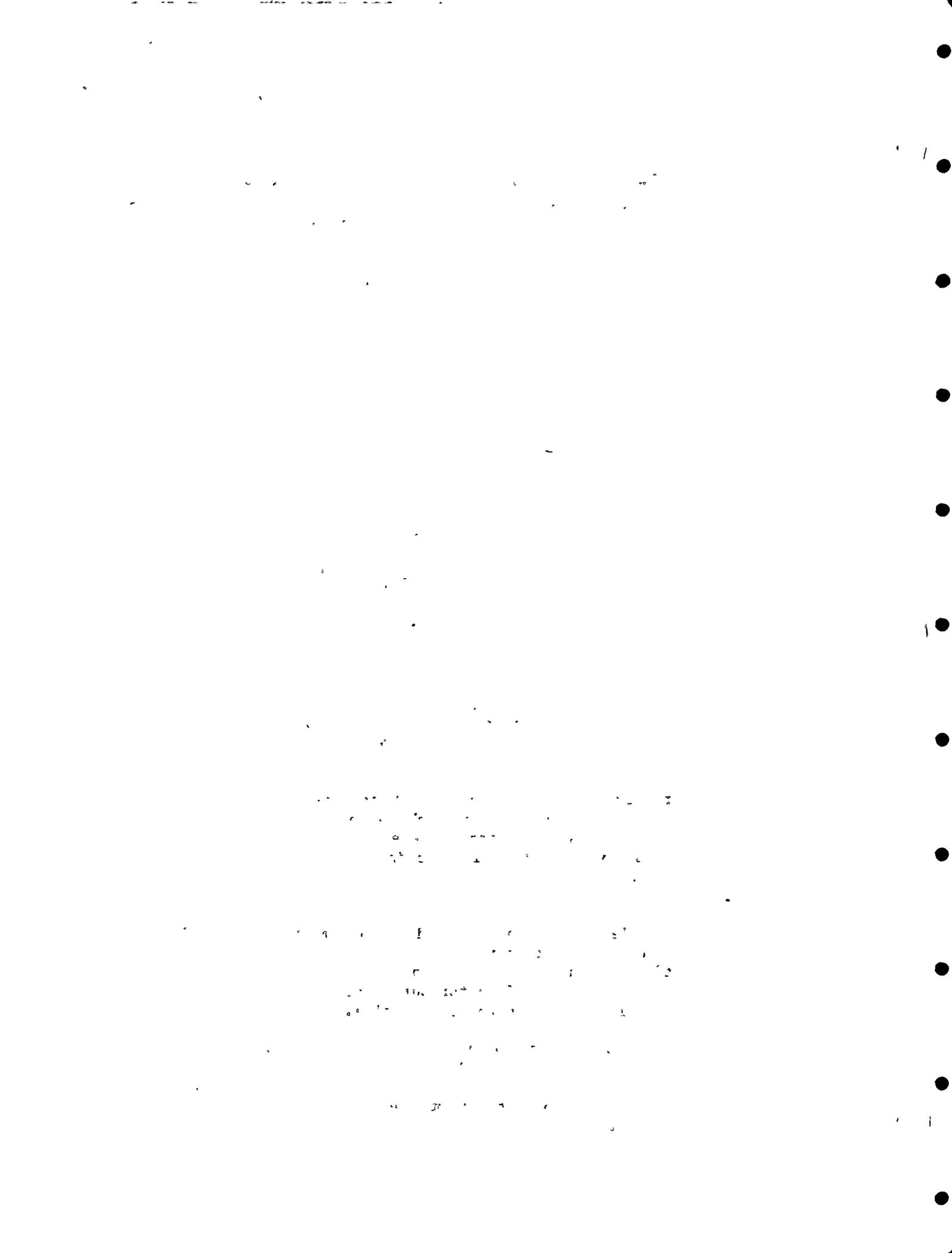
NARS reviewed 36 cases in the Headquarters sample, all were one-section applicant cases averaging less than 6 serials. These cases include a detailed application of the candidate for admission to the National Academy. This application contains considerable biographical data. The cases examined in the sample date from the mid-1930s to the present. Two cases were rated as having low research value and 34 of the cases were rated as having no research value.

Of the 124 cases reviewed in Washington, New York, Los Angeles, Dallas, and Chicago, 96% were rated as having no research value. The administrative use of Office of Origin cases is long term. These particular cases remain open until the National Academy graduate relocates in another Field Office area or until the graduate dies.

Recommendations:

The one-section 00 file should be retained to document Bureau policy and procedures. There are administrative policy making case files within the classification that supplement the 00 section and should be retained. These cases serve collectively as the 00 file for Bureau training and contain unique information not found elsewhere. There is no 0 file.

Headquarters applicant case files are personnel type records, and once their administrative value is over, they should be destroyed. Essential information concerning an applicant's attendance and graduation from the National Academy can be documented in Bureau publications or the personnel records of various law enforcement agencies.



1. FBI Training and National Academy

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: None

Case Files: 23,556 cases

Sample: Systematic evidential sample of 500 cases

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Administrative/Policy Making Files - Permanent
(210 cases)

All others - Destroy

Microfilm: None

All Others: Administrative/Policy Making Case Files - Permanent

All others - Destroy

Reserved Cases:

FIELD OFFICES

OO Files: Permanent

O Files: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Administrative/Policy Making Case Files - Permanent
All others - Destroy

All Others: Administrative/Policy Making Case files - Permanent
All others - Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All others:

**1. FBI Training and National Academy
SUMMARY:**

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: Systematic evidential sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

Microfilm: None

**All Others: Administrative/Policy Making Case Files - Permanent
All others - Destroy**

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

**Multi-Sectional: Administrative/Policy Making Case files - Permanent
All Others - Destroy**

**All Others: Administrative/Policy Making Case files - Permanent
All others - Destroy**

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

Neutrality Matters

Historical Synopsis:

Established in June of 1940, this classification covers investigations of violations of neutrality statutes. The Neutrality Acts declare illegal such actions as conspiracy to injure the property of a foreign government, enlisting in a foreign service, organizing a military expedition from the U.S. against a country with which the U.S. is at peace, and arming vessels of any country to commit hostilities against a country with which the United States is at peace. The Munitions Control Act, also known as the Export Control Act, requires the licensing of all persons engaged in the manufacture, importation of arts, ammunition, or implements of war.

The FBI shares investigative responsibility for some violations in this classification with the U.S. Customs Service, Department of Treasury. In 1955 the two agencies entered into an agreement whereby the Bureau had primary investigative responsibility for neutrality acts and the Customs Service investigated violations of the Munitions Control Act. However, if Customs determined in the course of its investigation facts which involve a conspiracy of major proportions against a foreign government, Customs may request the FBI to assume investigation. Because violations in this classification have international ramifications and have increasingly become terroristic in nature, other agencies, such as the Department of Justice, Department of State, the National Security Council, and the Secret Service have expressed a continuing interest in investigations in this classification. There is also communication and cooperation with the Central Intelligence Agency in some neutrality matters.

Volume:

There are 2478 cases in Headquarters totalling 45 cubic feet of records. No case files have been microfilmed. There are 69 multi-section cases with an average of 3 sections per case. The pattern of case openings since 1945 has been erratic: 225 cases in 1948, but figures dropped steadily to a low of 19 in 1952 before climbing again in the late 1950's to more than 60. They dropped again in the late 1960's and early 1970's, jumped to 109 cases in 1977, and fell somewhat to 79 cases opened in 1980. Presumably the fluctuations reflect general unrest and the likelihood that trouble spots around the world generate activity in the U.S. that is in violation of the neutrality acts.

All 59 Field Offices report opening a total of 5541 cases. New York has the greatest number (783) followed by Washington (427) and Los Angeles (362). It appears that destruction in the field has been substantial. One-half of New York's cases, one-third of Washington's and well over one-half of Los Angeles' files in this classification have been destroyed.

Profile:

With the exception of New York, the Field Office files rated consistently lower than those of Headquarters. The ratings are as follows:

	<u>New York</u>	<u>Los Angeles</u>	<u>Washington</u>	<u>Miami</u>
High	1	0	0	0
Medium	3	0	1	0
Low	2	1	2	2
None	9	9	10	8

Of 47 cases read in the Field, there was 1 high, 4 mediums, 7 lows, and 36 nones (25% with some research value). The high was a multi-section file on Angolan mercenaries that contained information of Daniel Gearhart. The mediums were 49, 43 and 79 serials. Only the 79 serial case is multi-section. Lows included a multi-section survey of anti-Castro terrorist activities in 1976-77, information on anti-Samoza activity in the 1940's and '50's, and planning a mission to the UN to rescue POWs (in Iran??) in 1981 (this case is 3 serials).

Recommendations:

Although the subject matter covered in this classification is clearly of importance, there is a general lack of substantive data and frequency of unsubstantiated allegations in the case files. The only factor that appears at all valid for determining value is size of file. Multi-sections do seem to have comparatively more value, but one of the two mediums in Headquarters and 2 of the 3 in the field were single section. If a cut-off of 40 serials is used, all but 1 medium is included.

The recommendation, therefore, is to retain the 00 file, all exceptional and multi-section cases, and a statistical sample of the cases at Headquarters. In the field all cases exceeding 40 serials should be preserved. Consistency would dictate the retention of Headquarters correlates to the Field Office files and vice versa.

2. NEUTRALITY

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Destroy

Case Files 2478 cases

Sample: 5% Systematic evidential sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (69 cases)

Microfilm: Not Applicable

All Others: Correlates to retained Office of Origin cases - Permanent
All others - Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES

00 File: Destroy

0 File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: All cases with forty or more serials - Permanent.
Correlates to Headquarters multi-section cases - Permanent.
All others - Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Disposal Not Authorized

Multi-Sectional: Disposal Not Authorized

All Others: Disposal Not Authorized

2. Neutrality

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

00 File: Permanent

Case Files

Sample: Systematic evidential sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: Correlates to retained Office of Origin cases - Permanent

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: All cases with forty or more serials - Permanent
Correlates to Headquarters multi-section cases -
Permanent

LEGAT CASE FILES

Exceptional: Disposal Not Authorized

Multi-Sectional: Disposal Not Authorized

All Others: Disposal Not Authorized

Overthrow and Destruction of the Government

Historical Synopsis:

This classification was established in 1941 to cover investigations under authority of the Hatch Act of 1939 and the Smith Act of 1940. These acts made it illegal to advocate, abet, advise, or teach the desirability of overthrowing or destroying the Government of the United States or political subdivisions therein by force or violence; to print, publish, issue, or distribute written or printed matter advocating such actions; and to organize a group advocating such actions.

In practice few cases are ever investigated under this classification. Routinely the FBI handles investigations in this area under 100-Subversive Matters, 105-Foreign Counterintelligence, and 176-Antiriot Laws. The last Headquarters case in the classification was opened in 1969.

Volume:

There are 49 cases amounting to 10.5 cubic feet in Headquarters; 7 of these cases are multi-section, with an average of 16 sections. Forty-four Field Offices report extant case files in this class, but these offices have opened a total of only 196 files.

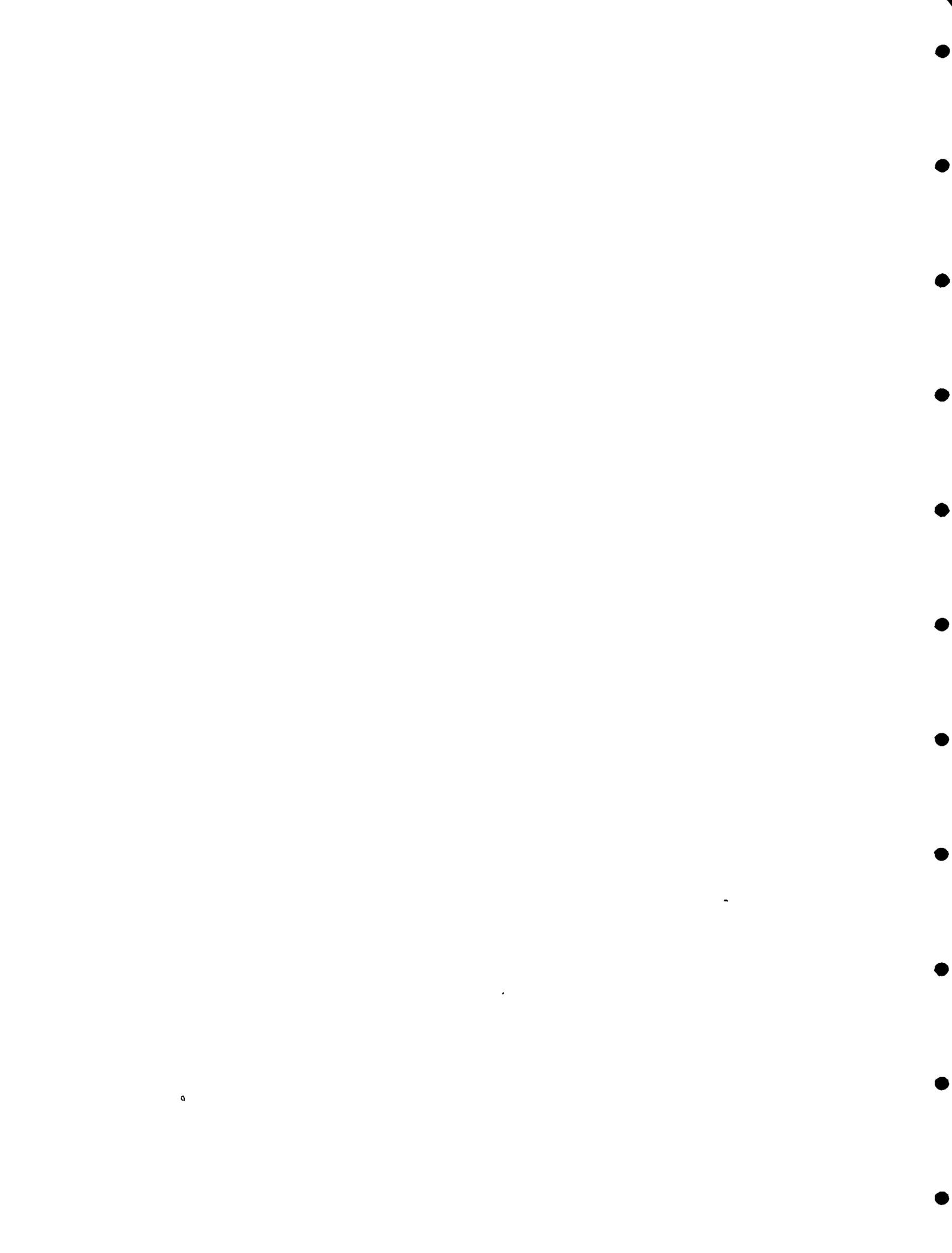
Profile:

Nine Headquarters cases were examined by NARS, five with no research potential, two with low, one with medium, and one with high. There is a correlation in this sample between size and research value; the ones amounted to 1, 1, 2, 3, and 13 serials; the lows were 6 and 11 serials, the medium 82, and the high had 148 serials. Most of the Headquarters sample cases included biographical data. Seven of the cases resulted in no action and only one was prosecuted.

Four files in this class were examined in the New York Field Office, the only extant files in this classification in New York; all four extant files in the Washington Field Office were also examined. Two of these Field Office files had high research value. One of these involved the 1950 Puerto Rican nationalist assassination attempt on President Truman at Blair House, the other was the 1954 Puerto Rican nationalist shooting in the House of Representatives. Although Washington Field Office was an auxiliary to New York in both cases, its files are large, 15 and 13 sections plus sub-files, and contain considerable information on the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party.

Recommendations:

Because it documents FBI policy and procedures, the Headquarters 00 file should be retained. The 0 file, except that portion pre-dating 1940, consists of citizen correspondence and should be destroyed. All Headquarters investigative case files also should be retained because of the large percentage of the Headquarters sample indicating research potential. The New York and the Washington files relating to the Blair House and House of Representatives shootings should be retained as exceptional cases. The Office of Origin files of other exceptional cases and multi-section cases are also permanent. Other Field Office case files are disposable.



3. Overthrow or Destruction of the Government

DISPOSITION Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Pre-1940 - Permanent All others - Destroy

Case Files (49 cases)

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: (7 cases) Permanent

Microfilm: None

All Others: Permanent

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Dispose

O File: Dispose

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Cases 3-4 and 3-5 in Washington and 3-13 in New York Permanent.
All others - Permanent.

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: Dispose

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Dispose

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

**3. Overthrow or Destruction of the Government
SUMMARY:**

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Permanent

All Others: Permanent

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

Historical Synopsis

Primary responsibility for investigating violations of firearms acts rests with the Treasury Department, specifically the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms. FBI involvement is and always has been limited to those instances where a violation of the firearms acts was discovered in the course of an investigation of an offense for which the Bureau has primary responsibility. Firearms legislation covered by this classification includes the National Firearms Act, Unlawful Possession or Receipt of Firearms Statute, and the State Firearms Control Assistance Act (Gun Control Act of 1968). Traditionally an area of minor investigative activity, the Bureau tends to place emphasis on this classification only when a strong case against an individual cannot be made under other statutory violations.

Volume

There are 524 case files at Headquarters, of which 166 are on microfilm. Ten cases have more than 1 section with an average of 3 volumes. All 59 Field Offices report opening a total of 1938 cases. Although New York City, Los Angeles, and Tampa have the greatest number of cases, no Field Office reported opening more than 100 cases. Substantial destruction of Field Office records has occurred in this classification.

Profile

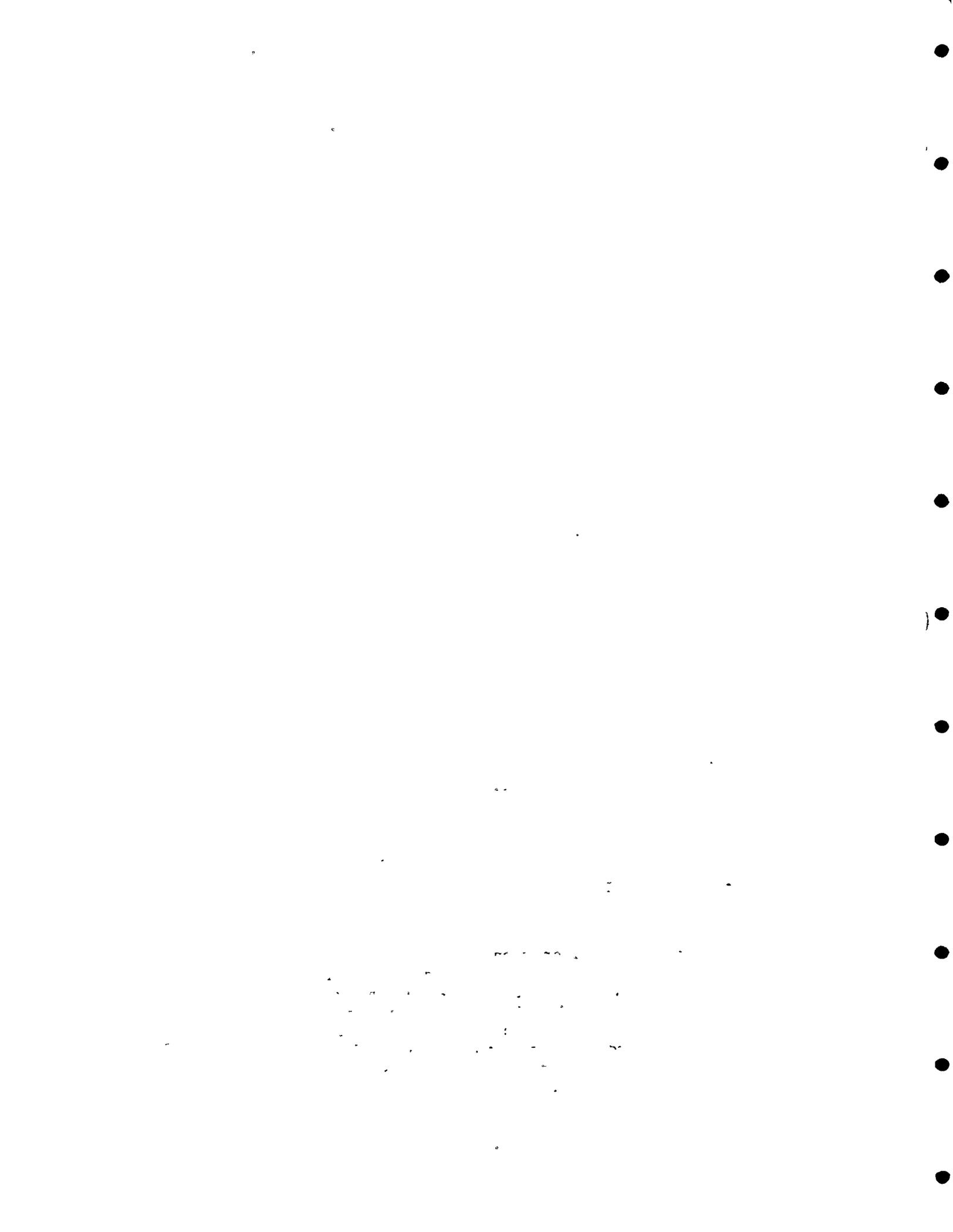
NARS reviewed 15 cases, dating from 1937 to 1978, at Headquarters. The average case file was less than 1/4" thick and provided little substantive data of use for historical research. Three cases were rated as having low research potential while the remainder were rated as having none. In the cases read, biographical information on the sex, age, and race or ethnicity of the perpetrator was present in 2/3 of the case files. Occupation, relatives, residence, arrest record and military service was noted in less than 1/2 of the cases.

NARS examined a total of 13 cases in the field, 5 at New York, 5 at Los Angeles, and 3 at Washington Field Office. Like Headquarters, the field files were slim and had little informational value. Of the 13 cases reviewed, 2 were rated low, 11 were rated as having no research potential. The ratings by Field Office is:

	New York	Los Angeles	WFO
Low	2		
None	3	5	3

Recommendations

This classification is of minor significance to the FBI, is not within the Bureau's primary area of jurisdiction, and has been the focus of little activity over the years. In addition, the informational value of the files for future research is minimal. Substantive data relating to violations of firearms acts and evidence of Federal investigative activity in this area is best found in the records of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, U.S. Treasury Department. Therefore this classification can be adequately documented by retaining all multi-section files, exceptional cases if any, and a small systematic sample for evidential purposes. The 00 file should be retained and the 0 file destroyed. All Field Office files other than possible exceptional cases should be destroyed.



4. FIREARMS ACT

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Destroy

Case Files 524 cases

Sample: 5% Systematic sample - Permanent

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Cases in sample - Permanent (166 cases on 1 reel)

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES 1938 cases opened

00 File: Destroy

0 File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

4. Firearms Act
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: Systematic evidential sample - Permanent

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not Applicable

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

1. Historical Synopsis

This classification was opened formally in 1924 although some investigations occurred earlier. The class was used for violations of Federal income tax laws reported to the Bureau. The Bureau conducted very few investigations in this class since the Internal Revenue Service has primary jurisdiction in this area. Thus income tax violations are only a minor activity of the Bureau.

2. Volume

At Headquarters 229 cases total 1.52 cubic feet. These include 2 reels of microfilm and 2 multi-section cases averaging 5 sections each. The first investigative case was opened in 1921 while the 0 file began in 1942.

In the field 42 offices opened 623 cases but nearly all have been destroyed. For example, New Orleans, the most active office in this class, opened 319 cases but now has none extant.

3. Profile

At Headquarters NARS reviewed 10 cases, dated 1921-50; all were rated as None. The number of serials in these cases ranged from 1 to 3. None of the cases resulted in arrests and most were marked "no action" or "referred to another Federal agency."

4. Recommendation

The 00 file merits retention to document policies and procedures in this class. The 0 file consists of disposable requests for information and general public mail. Exceptional cases are permanent at Headquarters and at Offices of Origin in the field. In order to document actual Bureau practices in this class for evidential purposes the 2 reels of microfilm and the two multi-section cases should be saved at Headquarters. Since the records in this class contain so little worthwhile unique historical data, the remaining paper cases at Headquarters and the remaining cases in Field Offices are disposable. For post-1977 significant historical information will be captured by retention of the Exceptional and multi-section cases at Headquarters while evidential documentation will be satisfied by retention of a systematic sample of Headquarters cases. In the field only Exceptional cases at Offices of Origin need to be permanent since the research potential of other cases in this class is so slight.

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Handwritten notes in the upper middle section of the page.

Handwritten notes in the middle section of the page.

Handwritten notes in the lower middle section of the page.

Handwritten notes in the lower section of the page.

Large handwritten notes occupying the bottom half of the page.

5. Income Tax

DISPOSITION: Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Destroy

Case Files (229 cases)

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: (2 cases) Permanent

Microfilm: (189 cases on 2 reels) Permanent

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES (623 cases opened)

00 File: Destroy

0 File: Destroy

OFFICE OF FOREIGN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

5. Income Tax

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: Systematic evidential sample - Permanent

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: None

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES

00 File: Destroy

0 File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional:

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

Interstate Transportation of Strike Breakers

Historical Synopsis:

The Bureau's authority to conduct investigations under this classification was established in June 1936 under the Interstate Transportation of Strike Breakers Act (18 USC 407a, later 18 USC 1231). Cases have been opened throughout the period 1936-80. The law prohibited the transportation of people to be employed to interfere with peaceful picketing during labor controversies. Initially, such investigations required the approval of the Attorney General. In 1949, authority to open cases was delegated to the Director.

Volume:

In Headquarters, 238 cases have been opened. The Bureau has microfilmed 110 of these on one reel of film. The remaining 128 cases are still in paper form. The total volume for these cases is three cubic feet. The Bureau has created only five multi-section cases with an average of two sections.

In the field, 42 Bureau offices have reported opening 238 cases. Based on information provided by the Bureau, there appears to have been substantial destruction. Five of the Field Offices reporting the largest number of cases opened have indicated a total volume of less than one cubic foot.

Profile:

In Headquarters NARS reviewed ten cases with the following results regarding research potential: one medium, one low, and eight none. One case was not rated. The case rated medium consisted of 15 serials and was linked to labor history for future research interest. The case rated low had only six serials. Remaining cases ranged in size from one to three serials. No biographical data or extraordinary investigative techniques were noted in any of these ten cases.

In the field NARS reviewed only one case. It was rated as having low research potential and had only six serials.

Recommendations:

It is apparent from the data that cases having only a few serials have no research potential. Hence all cases with five or more serials should be preserved. In addition, the single reel of microfilm should also be preserved since it probably includes at least one case with five or more serials.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-6-81 BY 6383 VRT/LL

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20.

21. 22. 23. 24. 25.

26. 27. 28. 29. 30.

31.

32.

33.

34.

35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40.

41. 42. 43. 44. 45.

46.

47.

48.

49.

6. INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STRIKEBREAKERS

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre 1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (5 cases)

Microfilm: Permanent (110 cases on 1 reel)

All Others: Cases with five or more serials - Permanent

All others - Destroy

Reserved Cases: None

FIELD OFFICES (238 cases opened)

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

6. Interstate Transportation of Strikebreakers
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Cases with five or more serials - Permanent

All others - Destroy

Reserved Cases: None

HELD OFFICES

00 File: Destroy

0 File: Destroy

OFFICE OF FOREIGN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

Kidnapping

Historical Synopsis:

This classification was opened following the June 2, 1932, act of Congress commonly called the "Lindbergh" or "Kidnapping Act." The violation was assigned number 7, one of the numbers not used when the Bureau adopted the Justice Department's filing scheme in 1921. The law conferred primary investigative jurisdiction on the FBI when three conditions were met: the person had been unlawfully seized, the person had been transported across state lines, and the person was held for ransom or reward. In addition, the law made the conspiracy to kidnap a violation. Because it was difficult to determine whether state lines had been crossed, the Bureau and the Department of Justice agreed that after seven days the Bureau could presume that there had been interstate transportation. In the 1956 amendment of the Act Congress reduced the presumptive period to one day.

The FBI has usually taken a strict view of the Federal kidnapping law in order to avoid involvement in missing persons cases. The OO file suggests that in the late 1930's the Bureau was especially sensitive to cases with overtones of civil rights or labor conflicts and in the late 1940's to cases involving racketeers kidnapped by their rivals and children kidnapped by parents. Constant problems were cases in which the individual reported kidnapped was actually trying to run away, in which a domestic dispute was the cause of the complaint, or in which a minor willingly accompanied a male in defiance of parents' wishes.

FBI Headquarters has opened 18,293 cases in this classification, including 10,519 cases on 93 reels of microfilm and the remainder on 406.5 cubic feet of paper. Two hundred thirty-four cases have multi-sections, with an average of 17 sections each. Only 188 cases have enclosures, which include 105 bulkies and 620 enclosures behind file. During the period 1945-80, two peaks in kidnappings occurred, one in 1954 and one in 1974. The highest number of cases in a year was 708 in 1974 and the lowest 164 in 1945. The average number of cases opened during the 1970s was 497.

All 59 Field Offices report extant cases. The distribution of cases appears roughly consistent with the size of the Field Office, New York having opened the most and Anchorage the fewest. Much destruction of these files has occurred.

Profile:

NARS examined 35 cases at Headquarters, of which 29 were rated as having no research value, five were low, and one with medium. Fifteen cases had potential legal rights issues, four had informational value and one had evidential value. Twenty-seven cases included biographical details on the perpetrator, although in 13 of the cases the perpetrator remained unidentified. More than one person was involved in 11 of the cases; most resulted from a citizen's complaint; no action resulted in 14, 15 went to the U.S. Attorney, with one arrest and four convictions. Thirteen cases involved Auxiliary Offices, and 12 files contained reports from them. State or local agencies provided information in 24 of the cases. No informant information was present, and only one each of fingerprint and laboratory reports. No bulkies or enclosures behind file were associated with these cases. The class

was linked to 26, stolen cars, 9, extortion, and 62, miscellaneous.

Kidnapping cases were reviewed in all seven Field Offices visited. Of the 107 cases reviewed in the samples, there were no highs, 10 mediums, 25 lows, and 71 nones. Thirty-nine cases were Auxiliary Office cases and 69 were Office of Origin; the 35 included 6 of the mediums and seven of the lows, while the 69 had four mediums and 18 lows. The Office of Origin mediums ranged from three to 194 serials, while the Auxiliary Office mediums ranged from 10 to 240. Three of the Auxiliary Office mediums and one of the Office of Origin mediums was multi-sectional. All had single sections.

Three multi-sectional files were read at Headquarters in a special review. They were one high and two lows. Three extras were read in both Los Angeles and Washington Field Office and one in Miami. Five of these seven were multi-sectional, and those five were rated as three mediums and two lows. One of the single section files had 46 serials and was rated medium, while one had five serials and was rated as none. All except one of these seven were Office of Origin files; the single exception was a pending case which was multi-sectional and rated medium.

Recommendations:

The exceptionally high number of sections in the low number of multi-sectional cases at Headquarters suggests that a kidnapping case is either closed quickly with few documents or continues to grow over a period of time to a very large volume. This also suggests that the large cases involved a major commitment of resources on the part of the Bureau, and it probably also indicates some notoriety to the major cases. Assuming that it is unlikely that the Office of Origin would have a single section case when Headquarters has a multi-section case but that the reverse is true, particularly if the Field Office interfiles clippings, it is more likely that the multi-section Headquarters cases will be better indicators of significance. Consequently, all Headquarters multi-sectional cases plus the correlates in the Office of Origin should be retained.

The high number of unknown suspects in kidnapping cases would tend to discourage a statistical analysis of kidnapping crimes, but the presence of numerous biographical details may make such analysis possible even without identifications. Because data on kidnappings is not incorporated in uniform crime reports or other Bureau data banks, it appears that some retention of the files is necessary if we are to preserve any historical information about the average or routine interstate kidnapping.

The Bureau was very active in kidnapping cases during the early part of its history. The majority of these cases are on microfilm and retention of those cases on microfilm which are included in the informational sample will fully document these years.

7. Kidnapping
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Pre-1956 - Permanent All others - Destroy

Case Files 18,293 cases

Sample: Systematic informational sample of 1500 cases

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Cases in sample - Permanent. All others - Destroy(10,519 on 93
reels)

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Correlates to Headquarters multi-section cases -
Permanent. All others - Destroy.

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

7. Kidnapping

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: Systematic informational sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

00 File: Destroy

0 File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Correlates to Headquarters multi-
section - Permanent

All others - Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

Migratory Bird Act

Historical Synopsis

Established prior to 1924, this classification covers violations of Title 18, USC, Section 43, and Title 16, USC, Sections 703 through 718. Primary jurisdiction for the protection of migratory game, fish and birds, however, rests with the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of Interior. Prior to 1939, the Department of Agriculture exercised primary jurisdiction in this area. Bureau policy, which remained unchanged throughout the years, was to open an investigation only upon request of the Department of Justice which has the option of referring cases to the FBI or the Department of Interior.

Volume

A total of 102 cases were opened at Headquarters. Cases 1-69 are on microfilm; remaining paper files have no multi-section cases or bulkies. The earliest case file is dated 1922, while the most recent was opened in 1975. Thirty-six Field Offices report opening 130 cases. Destruction in the field has been thorough, perhaps total. There were no files extant in any of the Field Offices NARS visited.

Profile

NARS reviewed 9 cases at Headquarters, all of which were rated as having no research potential. No file exceeded 10 serials and the majority were 3 serials or less. Although Bureau policy was to investigate only major violations of the Migratory Bird Act, the cases reviewed in the sample reflected minor infractions, including such matters as hunting on a wildlife refuge or killing ducks out of season. Since no files were extant in the Field Offices visited, none were reviewed. The extremely small number of cases opened in the field, however, (Chicago, with 12 cases, had the greatest number) suggest that this classification had minimal importance in the field as well.

Recommendations

Because primary jurisdiction in this category rests with the Department of Interior, the research potential of the files is minimal, and the degree of Bureau activity and interest is low, there is no need to maintain more than the 00 file and first section of the 0 file at Headquarters to document Bureau policy and procedures. The near obsolescence of the classification, however, and the failure of the 00 file to reflect the essential nature of the violations investigated suggests the need for an evidential sample of case files. Since approximately half of the files are on microfilm, the simplest sample would be to retain the one roll of microfilm. No Field Office files should be retained other than Office of Origin correlates to exceptional cases should any exist.

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8. MIGRATORY BIRD ACT

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre 1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

0 File: Section One - Permanent, All others - Destroy

Case Files 102 cases

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Not Applicable (0 cases)

Microfilm: Permanent (69 cases on 1 roll)

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES 130 cases opened - probably total destruction

OO File: Destroy

0 File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

8. Migratory Bird Act
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: Systematic evidential sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not Applicable

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

Historical Synopsis

The FBI established this classification for investigations involving the use of the mail or other means of interstate commerce to 1) demand ransom for a kidnapped person; 2) threaten to kidnap or injure any person; or 3) demand money based on threats to injure someone. The FBI, however, will not investigate a case if a state or local law enforcement agency has entered it. The Post Office handles cases involving the mailing of threats to reveal information in order to harm the recipient's reputation. However, the FBI handles cases where money is demanded under threat of informing or as a consideration for not informing against someone who allegedly has violated Federal law.

Until the 1960s, there were many extortion cases involving labor disputes and racial situations. Since 1970, there has been an increasing number of extortion cases involving public officials and businesses, particularly banks and airlines. Extortion attempts directed against banks and airlines are generally prosecuted under the Hobbs Act and, therefore, classifications 192 or 193 are used when the FBI investigates.

Volume

Headquarters has opened 65,692 cases. Approximately 41,000 of these cases — most cases predating 1962 — have been microfilmed, while 201 case files are multi-section. All 59 Field Offices have opened 142,592 case files. However, very substantial destruction has taken place in Field Offices. The 1978 changes in FBI reporting requirements has apparently affected the opening of Headquarters cases in this classification. Thus, in 1977, 1149 cases were opened, while in 1978, only 743 cases were opened.

Profile

At Headquarters NARS reviewed 35 files. Two were rated medium in research potential, 12 low, and 21 none. In the Field, NARS examined 146 files in the 7 Field Offices. Fourteen files were rated low while the remaining files were rated none, except for a multi-section file rated medium. Nine Field Office extras were read in Los Angeles, Miami, and Washington. Six of these files were rated as having no research potential, two were rated low, and a multi-section file was rated medium.

At both Headquarters and the Field, a high proportion of the cases read (47%) involved unknown suspects and in only about half the cases where the subject was known was substantial biographical information present. Thus, of 35 Headquarters cases read, 16 involved unknown subjects, while at Washington Field Office, the subject was unknown in 12 of 20 cases read. The low ratings appear to have been awarded because the recipient of the threats was a prominent person or a public official, or because the file contained greater detail than most. However, many of the cases rated low involved unknown suspects.

Recommendations

The sample demonstrates that few files in classification 9 have research potential in and of themselves. Thus, only 3 cases out of a total of 181

files were rated medium. The permanent retention of all exceptional cases at Headquarters and Offices of Origin and all Headquarters multi-section cases should capture most files that have research potential in and of themselves. A statistical sample should be retained in Headquarters to capture the broad research interests reflected in the low research value assigned to 14% of the files reviewed.

9. EXTORTION

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files (65,692 cases)

Sample: Systematic informational sample of 1500 cases

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (201 cases)

Microfilm: Cases in Sample - Permanent (41,200 cases on 353 reels)

All others - Destroy

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: None

FIELD OFFICES (142,500 cases opened)

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Section: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

9. Extortion
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: Systematic informational sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not Applicable

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: None

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF FOREIGN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

10
Red Cross Act

10-27-81 BY 6383 URT/AG

Historical Synopsis

The FBI established this classification in 1924 to investigate possible violations of the American Red Cross Act. Under its provisions, any person falsely claiming to be a member or agent of the American Red Cross was guilty of a Federal offense. The act also declared that the use of the figure of the Red Cross for trade, advertising, or business without permission of the Red Cross was a violation. In the 1970's very few Red Cross Act cases were opened.

Volume

FBI Headquarters has opened 893 cases, 763 of which are on two rolls of microfilm. Four of the cases are multi-section cases. The paper records consist of two cubic feet. In the field, 1,057 cases were opened. Because of substantial destruction very few cases are extant in the Field.

Profile

NARS examined 20 cases at Headquarters, 15 date from the 1920s and 1930s. Case openings have averaged about three per year during the last twenty years. All 20 cases reviewed were rated as having no research potential. Five cases were reviewed in Los Angeles and all were rated as having no research potential.

Recommendations

In order to document FBI investigatory procedures under the Red Cross Act the 00 file, the two rolls of microfilm, the three multi-section cases, and any exceptional cases should be retained at Headquarters. All other Headquarters case files, including the two-section 0 file, should be destroyed. All Field Office case files, excluding exceptional cases, should be destroyed.

10. RED CROSS ACT

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files 893 cases

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (4 cases)

Microfilm: - Permanent (766 cases on 2 reels)

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

10. RED CROSS ACT

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not Applicable

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:



11
Tax (Other Than Income)

Historical Synopsis:

This classification covers internal revenue laws other than income, alcohol, and social security taxes. The classification was opened before 1921 and is not obsolete although the last case opened was in 1951. In 1951, the Wagering Tax Stamp Act cases were to be filed in this classification. The Internal Revenue Service is the primary investigating agency, and the FBI only furnishes IRS with information as it is found in other investigations.

Volume:

There are 20 Headquarters cases on one roll of microfilm and one multi-section case. There are probably no Field Office records extant in this classification.

Profile:

Three cases were examined on the Headquarters film and all were rated none. The 4 case files to be examined in Washington Field Office had been destroyed.

Recommendations:

The one roll of microfilm and the one multi-section case should be kept as evidential material to document the lack of Bureau activity in this area and its referral of cases to the IRS.



11. Tax (Other Than Income)

DISPOSITION: Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: None

O File: None

Case Files (20 cases)

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (1 case)

Microfilm: (20 cases on 1 reel) - Permanent

All Others: Not applicable

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES Not Applicable (no extant cases)

OO File:

O File:

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

11. Tax (Other Than Income)

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

00 File: None

0 File: None

Case Files 20 cases

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: None

Microfilm: Not Applicable

All Others: Not applicable

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES Not Applicable no extant cases

00 File:

0 File:

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

11-8-81 BY 6383 VRT/AG

Historical Synopsis:

This classification is used for investigations of the illegal sale, possession, or use of narcotics. It pre-dates 1924. It has not, however, been a major focus of Bureau activity since the FBI never has had the primary responsibility for drug law enforcement. Rather, the FBI's role has largely been limited to assisting other agencies, particularly the Treasury's Bureau of Narcotics and its successors, DOJ's Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA). In the late 1970's, the FBI increased its interest in narcotics because of its connection with organized crime. Reorganization Plan 2 (1973) stipulated full FBI assistance with the newly created Drug Enforcement Agency. Since that date, all FBI directors have urged full cooperation with other agencies regarding the drug problem. However, its role in this area still is one of assisting other agencies.

Volume:

At Headquarters, 2,075 cases have been opened, 1,708 of which are on microfilm and five of which are multi-section. Most of these cases (ca. 1700) were opened before 1945. However, 230 cases were opened in 1980. The Headquarters 00 file is 3 sections. The 0 file consists of 1 section of citizen letters between 1941 and 1963. In the field, all Field Offices report extant cases in this classification and in the field 2,570 case files have been opened. Substantial destruction has taken place in the field.

Profile:

At Headquarters NARS reviewed 34 cases. All were rated as having no research value except for a single file rated medium, which dealt with drug smuggling and other problems at a Federal prison in the 1920's. All but six of the 34 cases read at Headquarters pre-dated 1940 and almost all consisted of only a few serials. In very few of the cases read did the FBI actually undertake an investigation. In the Washington Field Office NARS reviewed ten files dating from the 1920's. All but one low were rated none in research value. Either the FBI took no action or referred the matter to another agency. In New York, five cases were reviewed and all were rated none, while in Los Angeles of five cases examined, two were rated low and three were rated none. One of the two lows was not an investigative case file but, rather a file relating to an information center operated by DEA. The other low pertained to a joint FBI/DEA undercover operation—it was a single section but Los Angeles was an Auxiliary Office.

Recommendations:

Because of the great interest in narcotics all filmed records in this class, as well as all exceptional and multi-section files, both at Headquarters and in Office of Origin should be retained plus single section Headquarters correlates of multi-section Office of Origin files. The Headquarters 00 file also should be retained; the 0 file should be destroyed.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail. The text notes that any discrepancies or errors in the records can lead to significant complications during an audit and may result in the disallowance of certain expenses.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific procedures that must be followed when recording transactions. It details the requirements for proper documentation, including the need for original receipts and invoices. The text also discusses the importance of timely recording and the use of appropriate accounting methods to ensure that the records are up-to-date and accurate.

3. The third part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed in the previous sections. It reiterates the importance of maintaining accurate records and following the prescribed procedures to ensure the reliability of the financial information.

12. Narcotics

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files (2,075 cases)

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (5 cases)

Microfilm: Permanent (1,708 cases on 5 reels)

All Others: Correlates to Office of Origin multi-section cases - Permanent

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES 2,570 cases opened

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

12. Narcotics
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: 2% Systematic sample - Permanent

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not Applicable

All Others: Correlates to Office of Origin multi-section cases -
Permanent

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

11-2-81 BY 6383 VPT/AG

13

National Defense Act; Selling Liquor Within Army Camps; Prostitution
(Obsolete)

Historical Synopsis

This classification was established in 1920 to cover investigations into those provisions of the National Defense Act prohibiting prostitution and sale of liquor within five miles of a military base. The classification was declared obsolete in August 1920.

Volume

There are 44 cases in Headquarters on one reel of microfilm. No Field Offices report extant case files.

Profile

NARS reviewed ten Headquarters case files; nine had no research potential, one had medium research potential. The medium was 13-1 and included policy documentation relating to FBI responsibilities under the National Defense Act; it was the equivalent of a 00 file. All ten case files consisted of only one serial; seven were "at FBI for information only" and involved no substantive investigation by the Bureau. Only two of the cases included two or more elements of biographical information.

Recommendations

The one reel of microfilm in Headquarters is permanent because it contains the equivalent of the 00 file. Field Office files, if any, are disposable because of the short time this classification existed and the lack of detailed information developed as a result of Bureau investigations.

13. National Defense Act; Selling Liquor Within Army Camps; Prostitution
(Obsolete)

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION:

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: None

O File: None

Case Files: 44 cases

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: None

Microfilm: Permanent (44 cases on 1 reel)

All Others: None

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO Files: Destroy

O Files: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All others:

14
Sedition

Historical Synopsis:

The classification was established in 1940 for investigations into alleged oral and written statements made to members of the Armed Forces with the intent to interfere with their loyalty, morale, and discipline and which tended to cause mutiny, disloyalty, or refusal of duty. Although the statutes governing sedition are not limited to wartime, it is virtually impossible to get a conviction in peacetime and most difficult and rare during a war. Of approximately 2,800 cases handled by the FBI during the World War II period, only 38 convictions resulted. The Bureau was not responsible for investigating seditious activity of members of the Armed Forces.

Volume:

There are 3,113 Headquarters case files in this classification including 61 with multi-sections; the total volume is 51 cubic feet. The great majority of these cases originated during World War II (approximately 2,800) but there was also some activity during Korea and Vietnam. In the period 1950 to 1953 Headquarters opened 37, 50, 22, and 10 cases; from 1965 through 1970 the openings were 15, 9, 21, 61, 36, and 23. The NARS Headquarters sample reflects this distribution: 32 files from World War II, two from Korea, and two from Vietnam.

The fifty-eight Field Offices reporting extant records in this classification have opened nearly 6,000 case files. New York, Los Angeles, and San Francisco have opened the most. There appears to have been little destruction in New York and San Francisco but substantial destruction in Los Angeles where less than one cubic foot remains.

Profile:

Thirty-six cases were examined in the NARS Headquarters sample; thirteen had no research potential, eighteen low, and five medium. All cases sampled were less than 1/4 inch; most investigations involved routine sources of information, few informants and virtually no electronic surveillance was used; a large number contained unsolicited correspondence; and, none resulted in an arrest, prosecution, or conviction. Three Headquarters multi-section files also were reviewed; one was rated high, another medium, and the third none; the high and medium involved Vietnam, the none began during World War II.

Five cases were examined in Los Angeles; three nones, 1 low and one medium. In the case rated medium Los Angeles was an Auxiliary Office to Boston; the Boston file was an exceptional case involving Quaker peace activity during Vietnam. All of the Los Angeles files were one section, the nones all less than 1/4 inch.

Ten files were examined in New York; six had no research potential, four low. All were one section, eight were 1/4 inch or less, and dealt with the Vietnam era. Most involved distribution of antiwar literature among military personnel. In seven of the cases the results were not known, one had no action, one was referred to the U.S. Attorney, and one was referred to the Justice Department.

At the Washington Field Office NARS examined five cases. They rated one high,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-6-81 BY 6383 DRT/ott

two medium, and two none. The mediums and high were multi-section, the nones were less than 1/4 inch.

Recommendations:

Despite the frequently unsubstantiated allegations in case files of this classification the high research potential warrants retaining a large percentage of investigative case files. All Headquarters case files are permanent as is the OO file; the O file is disposable.

Because of the strong correlation in Field Office files between size and research value, all multi-section Office of Origin files are permanent as are Office of Origin exceptional case files; all other Field Office records are disposable.

14. SEDITION

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files (3113 cases)

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (61 cases)

Microfilm: Not Applicable

All Others: Permanent

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES (6000 cases)

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

14. Seditio
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Permanent

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others:

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

Theft From Interstate Shipment

Historical Synopsis:

Established prior to 1924, this classification covers investigations of the theft, fraud or embezzlement of goods from a variety of carriers (railroad car, vessel, motor truck, aircraft or pipeline) or storage and holding areas (stations, platforms or wharves) which constitute or are part of an interstate or foreign shipment. Related statutes include theft or misapplication of funds or goods from officers and employees of firms engaged in commerce as a common carrier, and breaking the seal or lock on a carrier with the intent to commit larceny. These violations are codified in Title 18, USC, Sections 659, 660, and 2117.

The first case in this classification was opened in 1922. Ambiguities in the law, however, allowed circuit courts to interpret the statutes differently, making it difficult for the Bureau to determine its purview in this area. Theft from interstate shipment increased during World War II when a number of commodities were in short supply. In 1944 the definition of "vehicle" was broadened to include pipelines that crossed state lines and in 1949 thefts from aircraft were added to the violations covered by this class. Continued offenses in the post-war period, coupled with a lower rate of apprehension and conviction of violators, caused Director Hoover to initiate a strong outreach program to trucking and railroad companies, local law enforcement officers, civic groups, and the press. This effort continued into the 1970's.

The Bureau encountered some difficulties in pursuing its program in this area, however. Companies whose losses were covered by insurance occasionally expressed dissatisfaction at having to underwrite the cost of sending a representative to testify in court regarding thefts. Moreover, U.S. Attorneys complained that the Bureau often presented them with such minor violations of the law that the cost and effort of prosecution was unwarranted. In 1967 the Bureau established a \$100 minimum on cases presented to U.S. Attorneys. This was increased to \$200 in 1975. By 1977, Bureau priorities had moved from criminal activities such as theft from interstate shipment to white collar crime.

Volume:

A total of 84,442 cases were opened at Headquarters, 44,946 of which are on 296 rolls of microfilm. There are 344 multi-section files averaging 3 sections per file. The 00 file is 38 sections. All 59 Field Offices report opening a total of 657,062 cases with New York, at 73,340 cases, having the greatest number. Newark, with 49,153 cases, has the second largest number of cases in this class followed closely by Chicago, which has opened 49,039. There is evidence of heavy destruction of Field Office files in this class, however. Chicago, for instance, has only 9,227 cases extant. Since 1945 the number of cases opened has ranged from about 1,000 to 3,000 annually, but in recent years that figure has dropped to around 1,000 cases per year.

Profile:

NARS reviewed 40 cases, dating from 1922 to 1979, as part of the statistical sample in Headquarters. In addition, 3 multi-section cases were read for the multi-section sample. Of the 40 cases in the regular sample there was 1 medium, 10 lows, and 29 nones. The nature of violations under investigation

were generally minor, including theft of such items as a case of cigarettes or carton of women's shoes. In other instances, trailer loads of goods were the subject of investigation.

No clear correlation can be drawn between size of file and research value. However, the cases rated low often involved larger amounts of goods or funds, or were somewhat unusual for the classification. The medium, a 6 serial case involving an FBI scam, was so rated because it was "quality compared to the rest of the class." Biographical details were often present and in 9 instances the investigation resulted in conviction. Three multi-section files sampled produced 2 nones and a low. The case rated low involved thefts by truck drivers in the New York City garment district who needed funds to pay off loan sharks.

In the field, 141 cases were reviewed at 5 Field Offices. The total ratings include 117 nones, 21 lows, and 3 mediums. As at Headquarters, the majority of cases concerned relatively minor offenses. Those cases rated medium were larger than the norm (36, 98, and 251 serials respectively) and several of the lows were also large, multi-section files. Thicker files did not consistently receive higher ratings, however. Typical offenses under investigation in the field included thefts of TVs, calculators, meat, clothing and firearms. Organized crime connections were noted in only 1 of the cases reviewed.

The ratings for each Field Office are as follows:

	High	Medium	Low	None
Chicago (31)		2	7	22
New York (35 - includes 1 extra)		1	7	27
Washington (19 - includes 2 extras)			3	16
Dallas (19)				19
Los Angeles (37 - includes 3 extras)			4	33

Recommendations:

The ratings for this classification suggest the value of retaining a statistical sample. The absence of a correlation between multi-section files and research value at Headquarters argues against the retention of multi-section cases. The 00 file should be permanent, and the 0 file destroyed at Headquarters. The sample should be sufficient to provide an overview of Bureau practice and procedures, and the typical nature of violations investigated in this classification.

Reviewer comments and ratings for the field do not provide evidence of richer Field Office files than those at Headquarters. Therefore, no field office files, other than those for any exceptional cases that might exist in this classification, should be retained.

15. Theft From Interstate Shipment

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files: 84,442 cases

Sample: Systematic informational sample of 1500 cases

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy (344 cases)

Microfilm: Cases in Systematic informational sample - Permanent
All others - Destroy (44,946 cases on 296 reels)

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO Files: Destroy

O Files: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All others: Destroy

15. Theft From Interstate Shipment
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files

Sample: Statistical evidential sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

Microfilm: Not Applicable

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

Violation Federal Injunction

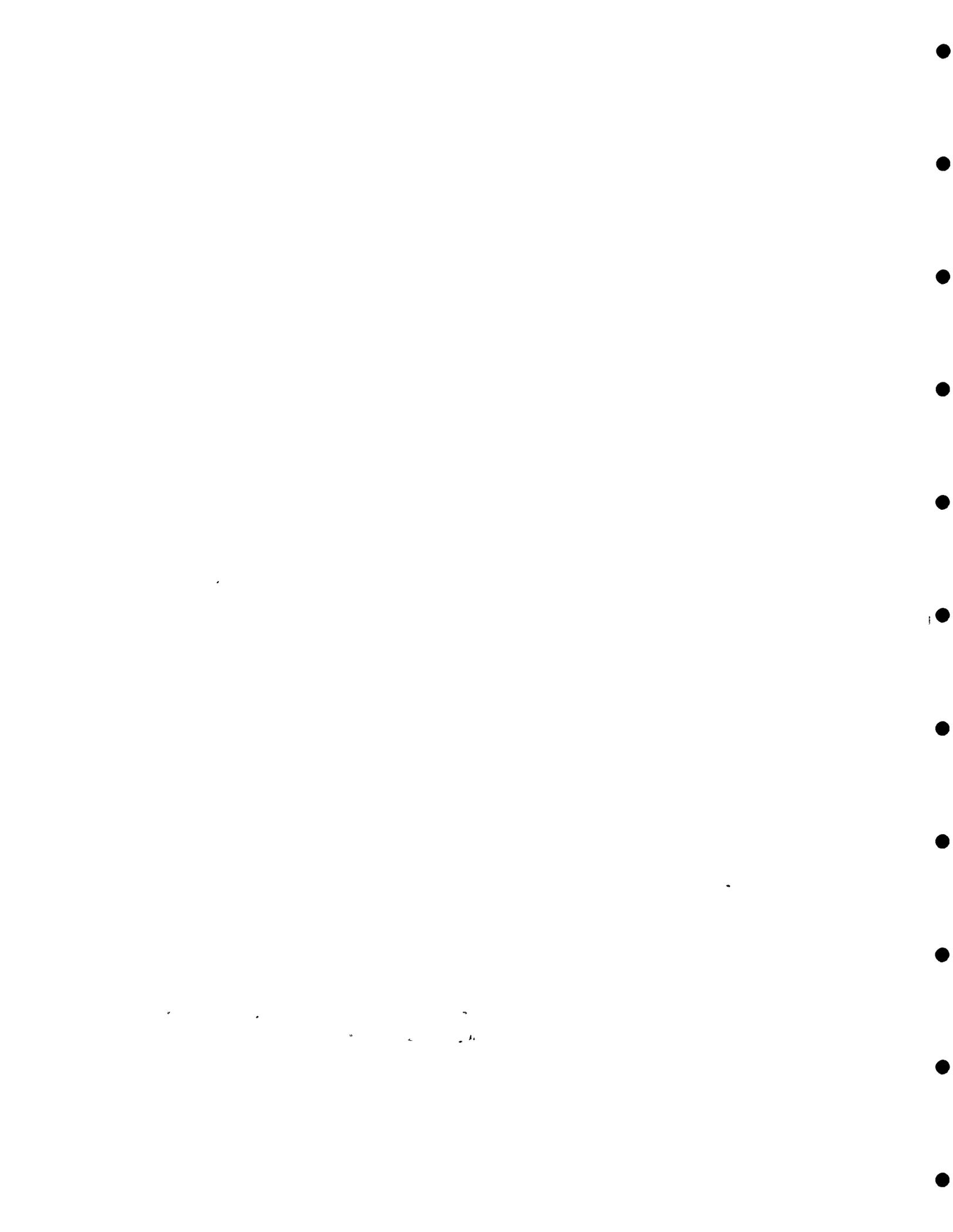
Historical Synopsis:

The FBI merged this classification into classification 69, Contempt of Court.

Volume:

There are no extant case files in this classification. There is no 00 file.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-6-81 BY 6383 JRT/ell



Fraud Against the Government
Veterans Administration Matters

1. Historical Synopsis - This classification reflects investigations of possible fraudulent activity by or against veterans, primarily in the areas of loan benefits, educational or training allowances, hospitalization benefits, and pension and insurance benefits. The classification was established in 1921. Although the Bureau has maintained primary investigative jurisdiction in this area, the Veterans Administration, the Secret Service, and the Labor Department also have been responsible for investigating some aspects of criminal fraud by or against veterans. In 1945 a jurisdictional dispute ensued between the FBI and the Veterans Administration that was not resolved until 1954.

In general, the FBI has not aggressively sought prosecution of fraud by veterans. The Attorney General has advised U.S. Attorneys that veterans are not to be prosecuted except in aggravated instances. Moreover, the applicable statutes for this classification include protection of veterans from those seeking to illegally obtain or use veterans' benefits.

2. Volume - There are 32,752 case files at Headquarters, of which 25,314 are on microfilm. There are 106 multi-section cases with an average of 3 volumes per case file. 59 Field Offices report opening a total of 53,894 cases. However, Los Angeles, with 4,191 cases has almost double that of the second highest field office, New York, which reports opening 2,345 cases in this classification.

3. Profile

A total of 35 cases were reviewed in the statistical sample at Headquarters, 24 of which were on microfilm. The average number of serials per case file is less than eight. Typical violations include applying for unemployment compensation while employed, making false statements on home loan applications, and falsely claiming to attend class in order to qualify for educational benefits. Occasionally, cases involve institutions attempting to defraud veterans, such as a training school charging veterans higher tuition than it charges non-veterans. Overall, infractions are minor in nature and changes in investigative areas reflect changes in, or additions to, the benefits permitted veterans. Of 35 cases reviewed at Headquarters, 33 were rated as having little or no research potential; the remaining 2 were considered to have low research potential. Three additional files were reviewed as part of the multi-section sample. They produced 2 lows and a none.

Field office files were uniformly low. Of 65 cases reviewed in four different field offices, including 6 extras and 4 destroyed, there were 2 lows and 63 nones. Biographical details were present in many instances and in 7 cases the investigation resulted in conviction. The informational content of the records, however, was minimal. Typical cases included fraudulent receipt of VA educational benefits and forging or making false statements on loan applications.

The ratings by field office are as follows:

	Low	None
WFO (10 + 3 extra)	1	12
New York (10)		10
Chicago (15)		15
Los Angeles (20 + 3 extra)	1 (extra)	22

4. Recommendations - Given the minimal research value and minor importance of this class, there is no need to retain more than a small sample of cases in order to document the nature of violations investigated and routine Bureau practice in this area. In addition, the multi-section sample offers some evidence that multi-section cases have higher research value, so all multi-sections in Headquarters should be permanent. The OO should be retained and the O file destroyed. No Field Office files other than exceptional cases should be saved.

17. FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, Veterans Administration

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre 1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files 32,752 cases

Sample: Systematic evidential sample of 500 cases

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent - (106 cases)

Microfilm: Cases in sample - Permanent (25,314 cases on 276 reels)
All others destroy

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases:

FIELD OFFICES 53,894 cases opened

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

17. Fraud Against the Government Veterans Administration

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files

Sample: Systematic evidential sample - Permanent

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not Applicable

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

1. Historical Synopsis. The May Act, which became law in June, 1941, intended to prevent prostitution on restricted zones around military bases. It was invoked chiefly during wartime and then only in selected areas, primarily in the Carolinas and Tennessee during World War II.
2. Volume. At Headquarters there are 2,062 cases consisting of 1.56 cubic feet (including 7 rolls of microfilm). The first case began in 1942. There is 1 multi-section case of 4 sections. In the Field 31 offices opened 2761 cases, of which Charlotte was the Office of Origin for 1572 cases, Knoxville 744, and Memphis 206 cases. Information from the FBI Field Offices indicates that nearly all field files have been destroyed. Charlotte, Knoxville, and Memphis reported that all their cases in classification 18 no longer exist.
3. Profile. No Field Office cases were reviewed. NARS reviewed 35 Headquarters files. Most of the cases (24) resulted in conviction. All of the cases were small, containing from 1 to 6 serials. Thirty-three of 35 cases were on microfilm. Some of the film is difficult to read. The 35 cases included 12 cases rated low and 23 rated none. Summary comments on the classification as a whole indicate that a sample should be preserved. The biographical detail in the cases creates a collective portrait of prostitutes including race, occupation, age, education, and regional origins.
4. Recommendations. The Headquarters files usually contained substantial biographical details on each woman and noted the final results of the case. They also often included verbatim statements of confessions by the women. It is unlikely that the Field Office files include any additional information that would be important for anticipated research use. Any remaining Field Office files should be destroyed. The volume is very small with virtually all cases on 7 rolls of microfilm. All Headquarters files should be made permanent. The O file of 1 section consists of memos on jurisdictional issues and a Sub-A of press releases; as a small file of some evidential value the O file warrants preservation.



18. May Act

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Permanent

Case Files: 2062 cases

Sample: Not applicable

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (1 case)

Microfilm: Permanent (2020 cases on 7 reels)

All Others: Permanent

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES 2761 cases opened

OO Files: Destroy

O Files: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All others:

18. May Act
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal not Authorized

Case Files 2062 cases

Sample: Not applicable

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not Applicable

All Others: Permanent

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-27-81 BY 6383 VRT/AG

19
Censorship
(Obsolete)

1. Historical Synopsis The FBI established this classification by teletype to all Special Agents in Charge on September 8, 1942, (this number had not been used when the Bureau adopted the Justice Department's filing scheme in 1921). The cases in the classification are investigations of attempts to evade submitting communications to wartime censorship or to use codes or other devices to conceal the content of communications from such censorship. These investigations were conducted under authority of the First War Powers Act and the Trading with the Enemy Act, and the FBI investigated only at the request of the Office of Censorship, which had primary responsibility. All censorship investigations were discontinued on September 5, 1945.

2. Volume

FBI Headquarters reports 1248 cases in this classification, totaling 9 cubic feet. Four cases have more than one section with an average of 4 sections each, and 99 cases have 114 Enclosures Behind File. Nine Field Offices reported having extant cases.

3. Profile

NARS reviewed 21 cases at Headquarters of which 1 was rated as having low research potential and 20 none. Six were identified as having potential legal rights, and six were identified as reflecting the use of extraordinary investigative techniques. Eighteen of the cases originated with another Federal agency, presumably the Office of Censorship, and one originated with an informant. Ten were referred either to a U.S. Attorney or to the Justice Department for prosecution or other action. At least 17 cases had biographical details on the perpetrator, and one case had an institution or organization as its subject. Four cases were at the FBI for information only. The files were all less than a quarter inch in size, and more than half had information from another Federal agency, a mail intercept, and FBI Headquarters documents. Three cases had information from informants, one had an informant name, three had security classified documents, and information from one was disseminated to a foreign government. The only classification linked to these cases was 100, and only 6 times were auxiliary offices involved.

Only one censorship case was reviewed in the field, at Washington Field Office.

4. Recommendations

In Headquarters, documents in the two sections of the 0 file are dated from 1943-59. This is very miscellaneous material and should be destroyed. Any 0 files existing in the field can also be destroyed. Named exceptional cases and cases meeting the general criteria for exceptional cases should be retained.

The Office of Censorship is the primary source for information on the censorship program. Cases were referred to FBI by the military intelligence units or, after it was established, by the Office of Censorship. Prosecutions are documented in the Department of Justice and in the files of the originating agency. The National Archives has accessioned censorship records from the Office of Censorship and the military services, and the Office of Censorship records provide the best overview of Censorship operations. However, an evidential sample should be retained in Headquarters to document how the Bureau conducted these investigations.

19. Censorship

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION:

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files 1,248 cases

Sample: Systematic evidential sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (4 cases)

Microfilm: None

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Correlates to Headquarters multi-section cases Permanent.
All others Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

10-27-81 BY 6383 JER/AC

Federal Grain Standards Act
(Obsolete)

Historical Synopsis

In September 1920 the FBI established this classification for investigations of possible violations of the Federal Grain Standards Act. The Bureau investigated complaints that grain companies had falsely reported the quality of grain sold. Because very few cases were investigated, the Bureau declared the classification obsolete in 1921.

Volume

Only two cases are extant in Headquarters and both cases are on one roll of microfilm. It appears that no cases are extant in the Field. There are no multi-section cases.

Profile

The two Headquarters cases extant were opened in 1920 and 1921 and consist of one serial each. There are no 00 or 0 files concerning the history of the classification.

Recommendations

The two cases examined were rated as having no research value, but because of the lack of 00 files, the two cases should be retained for their evidential value. This would document how the Bureau conducted investigations in this classification.

F20 Federal Grain Standards Act (Obsolete)

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION:

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: None

O File: None

Case Files 2 cases

Sample: None

Exceptional: None

Multi-Sectional: None

Microfilm: Permanent (2 cases on 1 reel)

All Others: None

Reserved Cases: None

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: None

O File: None

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: None

Multi-Sectional: None

All Others: None

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: None

Multi-Sectional: None

All Others: None

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

21
Food and Drug

10-22-81 BY 6323 UOT/AG

Historical Synopsis:

This classification was established in 1924 for complaints received under criminal provision of the Food and Drug Act. Normally the FBI refers such complaints to the Food and Drug Administration which has primary investigative jurisdiction. Occasionally the Bureau assists in apprehending fugitives who have violated the Food and Drug Act. In practice the FBI does little in this area.

Volume:

There are 51 cases in Headquarters consisting of 1.5 cubic feet and one reel of microfilm (cases 1-44 are on the film). One Headquarters file is multi-section. The 24 Field Offices reporting extant records have opened only 58 case files in this classification.

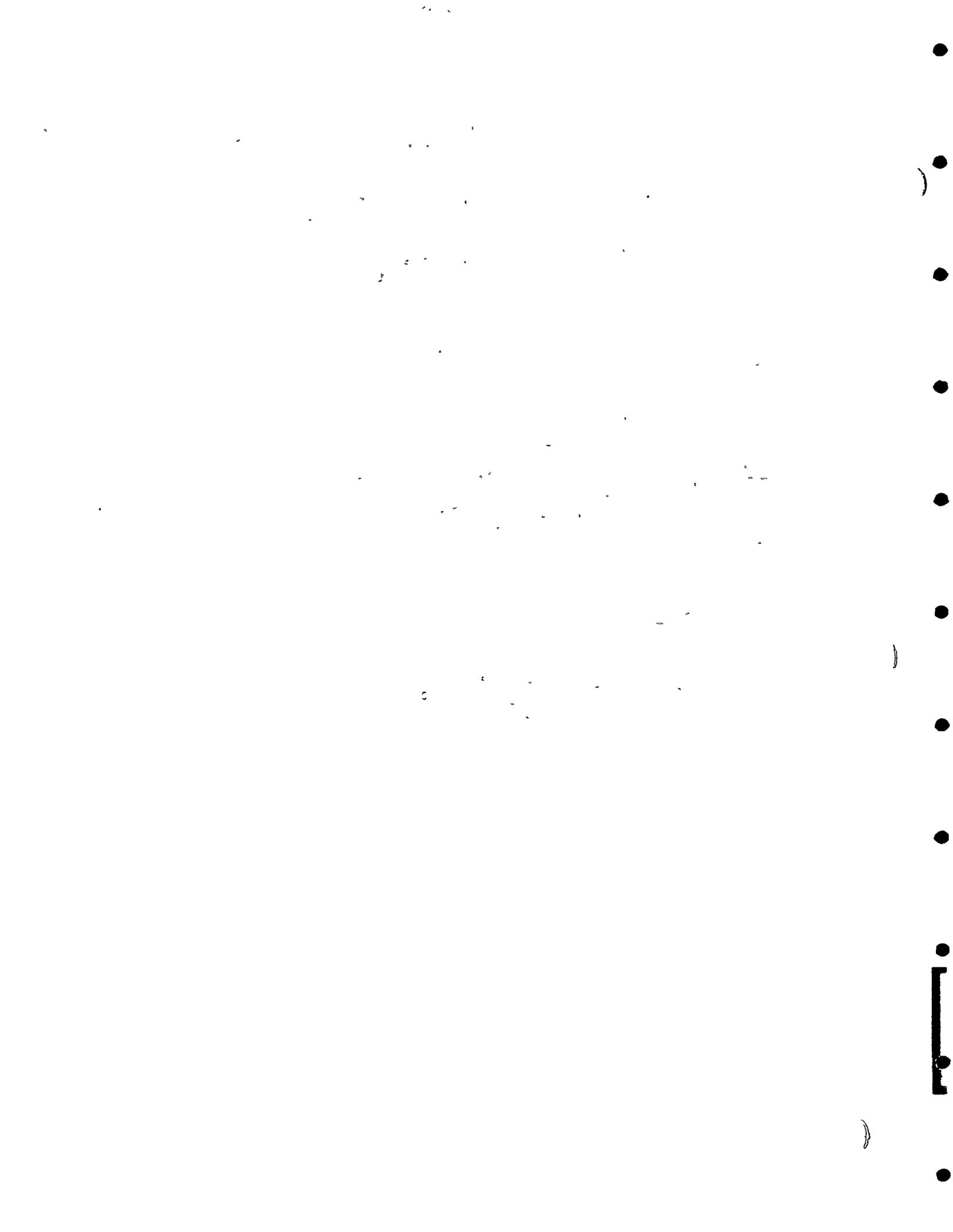
Profile:

NARS reviewed 10 Headquarters cases, all with no research potential. Seven of the cases dated from the 1920s, three from the 1930s. Five consisted of only one serial, but one had 25 serials, another 33. The sample generated virtually no case files with biographical data or distinctive documentation.

No Field Office files were examined.

Recommendations:

Because they document policy and procedures, the Headquarters 00 file and section one of the 0 file are permanent. Although the lack of substantive FBI investigation and lack of research potential in this classification justifies complete disposal, as a practical matter the case files will be retained because they are on the one reel of microfilm with the 0 and 00 files. Any exceptional cases and the one multi-section are permanent. All Field Office case files are disposable.



21. Food and Drugs

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Section One - Permanent

Case Files: 51 cases

Sample: Not applicable

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (1 case)

Microfilm: Permanent (44 cases on 1 reel)

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO Files: Destroy

O Files: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All others:

21. Food and Drugs
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: Systematic evidential sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

22
National Motor Vehicle Theft Act
(Obsolete)

Historical Synopsis:

The FBI established this classification on March 28, 1923, (cases within this classification opened as early as August 1922) to document its role in determining whether vehicles seized by Federal prohibition agents were stolen. Following notification from the Prohibition Bureau of its seizure of a vehicle, the FBI contacted the Automobile Protection and Information Bureau (APIB) and requested a trace of the vehicle's ownership. The APIB in turn referred these requests to local detective agencies maintained by a consortium of insurance companies. If a local detective agency proved unable to trace ownership of a vehicle, the FBI referred the matter to its Field Office for appropriate investigation.

Volume:

At Headquarters the FBI has opened 5,495 cases, all of which have been microfilmed. Ninety percent of these cases were opened between 1922 and 1924. The FBI reports that there is only one multi-section file in this classification. There is no 00 file. The 0 file consists of 4 sections.

In the Field this classification has been obsolete since 1927, and the FBI reports that no field files remain extant.

Profile:

At Headquarters NARS reviewed 34 cases in the sample, and all but one had no research value. The remaining case was rated low. These cases dealt with motor vehicle ownership, and the vehicles are the subjects of the cases. Therefore, the files could not be evaluated in terms of biographical data on subjects. Given the minor role that the FBI played in most of these cases, it is not surprising that 23 of 34 files had fewer than four serials.

No cases under this classification were reviewed in the field, given the lack of extant files.

Recommendations and Justification:

The description and profile of the case files within this classification clearly indicates that they have no substantive research value. However, given the lack of a 00 file outlining the FBI's policy and procedures for handling this type of investigation, the case files and the 0 file within this classification have evidential value for documenting the conduct of investigations under the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. The records therefore warrant permanent retention.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-6-81 BY 6383 URT/ot

22. National Motor Vehicle Theft Act (Obsolete)

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION:

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: None

O File: Permanent

Case Files 5,495 cases

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (1 case)

Microfilm: Permanent (5,495 cases on 9 reels)

All Others: None

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES None extant

OO File:

O File:

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

10-29-81 BY 6383URT/KH

1. Historical Synopsis

This classification was established formally in 1924 for violations of the 18th Amendment and its implementing legislation. Although not the agency of primary jurisdiction, the FBI conducted investigations at the request of the Justice Department until 1928 when it gained authority to start investigations on its own. With the repeal of prohibition in 1933 any further investigative duties were transferred to the Treasury Department, but the FBI continued to investigate liquor shipments from wet to dry states until 1936 when this responsibility also was shifted to Treasury.

2. Volume

At Headquarters 4740 cases total .22 cubic feet which consists chiefly of 24 reels of microfilm. There are only 3 multi-section cases averaging 2 sections each.

In the field few, if any, files still exist. The two offices that reported opening the most cases also reported having nothing extant. NARS intended to examine this class at the Washington Field Office but found all cases destroyed.

3. Profile

At Headquarters 35 cases reviewed on microfilm were rated as 3 - Low and 32 - None. No correlations with such factors as size or results of case separated the few Lows and the many Nones. Reviewers' comments emphasized the lack of research potential in these Headquarters cases. No cases were reviewed in the field.

4. Recommendations

The "00" file at Headquarters is permanent to document policies and procedures in this class. The "0" file at Headquarters is also permanent since it includes some policy documents from the 1920s and some memos on records destruction from the 1960s. Exceptional cases at Headquarters and Offices of Origin in the field merit permanent retention.

At Headquarters the few multi-section cases should be permanent as they are most likely to cover significant investigations as well as provide evidential documentation of FBI activities in this class. Since the Archives already has accessioned the case files of the Justice Department's Prohibition Division that had primary jurisdiction for prohibition enforcement within Justice, the remaining Headquarters cases are disposable - particularly in light of the NARS finding of their lack of research potential.

In the field any cases that have been saved are likely to be relatively significant investigations. Any surviving cases also will have evidential value by illustrating typical Field Office activities in the 1920s and early 1930s. Consequently, any extant field cases at Offices of Origin merit permanent retention.

23. PROHIBITION (OBSOLETE)

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION

HEADQUARTERS

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Permanent

Case Files 4740 cases

Sample: 2% Systematic evidential sample of 500 cases

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (3 cases)

Microfilm: In sample (4740 cases on 24 reels) - Permanent.

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases:

FIELD OFFICES (virtually no extant cases)

00 File: Destroy

0 File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Section: Permanent

All Others: Permanent

AUXILLARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

10-29-81 BY 6383 VER/CH

Historical Synopsis

Obsolete since the early 1940's, this classification was created in 1920 to cover investigations of the Lever Act which prohibited excessive profiteering in food and clothing. The predominance of cases occurred in 1920 with little or no activity between 1921 and 1938. In 1939 investigations were again undertaken for a brief period. Standard Bureau practice consisted of responding to citizen complaints about merchants' prices by reviewing comparative price lists.

Volume

There are 1,298 case files at Headquarters, all of which are on microfilm. Documents within case files are unserialized and the quality of the film is poor. The 4 section 0 file, dates from 1922 to 1943. The only Field Office reporting cases in this classification is Baltimore where a total of 24 cases have been opened. There is no 00 file for this classification.

Profile

NARS reviewed 20 cases in Headquarters 19 of which had no research potential. The remaining case was rated as having low research potential. Most cases are very brief, often consisting of only one page. The most common information element is a general survey of prices, although specific comparative data on competing industries is occasionally present. There are no biographical details present.

Recommendations

There is no 00 file for this classification. The 0 file begins in 1922 and contains reports of excessive profiteering on food and commodities as well as information on prices and price controls. Because of the absence of the 00 file and the case-like quality of the 0 file, the 0 file should be retained permanently. The case files themselves appear to have minimal research potential. However, the classification is obsolete and all cases are contained on 6 rolls of microfilm. Given the lack of documentation in a 00 file and the need to provide evidence of Bureau procedures and practice in this classification, it is recommended that all case files be retained at Headquarters. It is unlikely that any Field Office files exist but should they, it is recommended that they be destroyed after administrative use by the Bureau ceases.

24. Profiteering

DISPOSITION:

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: None

O File: Permanent
Case Files: (1298 cases)
Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: None

Microfilm: (1298 cases on 6 reels) Permanent

All Others: Not applicable

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO Files: Destroy

O Files: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All others:

25
Selective Service Act

1. Historical Synopsis

The Bureau established this classification July 28, 1924 (although cases were opened as early as June 10, 1922) to document the investigations of violations of the Selective Service Act, including failure to register for the draft, furnishing false information to a local board, refusal to serve, interference with the draft (including counseling of draft evasion or resistance), and offenses committed by members of local boards (e.g., accepting bribes). The classification also includes a number of post-World War II cases involving reemployment rights of returning servicemen.

Until 1967 the FBI investigated claims of conscientious objector status for persons whose claims were disallowed by their local boards and who appealed their cases to Department of Justice hearing officers (the Selective Service System assumed responsibility for this function after 1967).

2. Volume

FBI Headquarters has opened 650,938 cases. Of these 11,883 cases opened before World War II, are on 22 rolls of microfilm. The overwhelming majority of the files opened between the beginning of World War II and the early 1960s have been destroyed for the FBI since the 1950s has possessed authority to dispose of ten-year old Selective Service Act case files "in which investigation disclosed that the delinquency was not wilful or no aggravated circumstances involved and no prosecutive action taken." Of 131 World War II case files designated by the sample for examination by NARS, fully 80 percent proved to have been destroyed. Similarly, a FBI memo in the OO file, dated 1971, noted that 79 percent of the case files at Headquarters (340,000 of 430,000 cases), had been destroyed. The review of Headquarters records indicated that file destruction extends to cases opened as late as 1963. Despite the destruction of records in this classification, the extant files comprise 2,482.5 cubic feet of textual records. There are 474 multi-section files in this classification.

All field offices have opened 1,415,763 case files under this classification. Destruction of files in the field has been massive, and the field maintains few files dated before the early 1970s.

3. Profile

NARS reviewed 328 cases in the Headquarters sample. They were rated as 10 medium (3.3%), 86 low (24.9%), and 233 none (71.7%). No cases were rated high. Biographical data is present for approximately 70 percent of the subjects of the files. Only one multi-section file appeared in the sample, and two others were pulled as part of the multi-section file sample, producing a medium, a low, and a none in research value.

Breaking down the sample in terms of the period in which the cases were opened results in the following profile:

World War I (1922-24) - 5 cases
World War II (1941-47) - 149 cases
Korea (1949-60) - 78 cases
Viet Nam (1961-75) - 97 cases

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These figures demonstrate that the rate of case openings was three times

heavier during World War II than during any later period. The rate of case openings for the Viet Nam period, which may appear low at first glance, may be due to the transfer of responsibility for conscientious objector cases from the FBI to the Selective Service System in 1967.

NARS examined 137 cases at the New York, Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles, and Washington Field Offices. The rating of these files was quite similar to that for Headquarters files: 1 high (0.7%), 3 medium (2.2%), 40 low (29.4%), and 92 none (67.6%). Five "extras" were pulled at the Los Angeles, New York, and Washington field offices, producing two mediums, two lows, and one none in terms of research value.

4. Recommendations

A substantial minority--29.5 percent--of the 465 sample files in this classification, both at Headquarters and field, had research value. Of the files having research value, 89.1 percent were rated low. Not only do these figures suggest that a statistical sample of the files should be preserved for research purposes, especially to document social/moral attitudes towards conscription and military service. Many of the low and medium ratings were given to files for persons who were conscientious objectors or opposed to a particular war on grounds of principle.

Although a statistical sample of Selective Service Act case files does warrant preservation, the FBI should be authorized to destroy "cases in which investigation disclosed that the delinquency was not wilful or no aggravated circumstances involved and no prosecutive action taken." Files for such cases have been destroyed through 1963, and they have no value for documenting attitudes towards conscription and military service. Devising a representative statistical sample for the entire period from 1940 requires the exclusion of such cases from the records to be sampled, and they should be authorized for disposal.

Retention limited to conscientious objector cases,(for documenting pacifism) would bias the sample in terms of social class, omitting numerous individuals who expressed their opposition to military service by "voting with their feet." A reliable, objective sample requires the retention of case files for all persons who wilfully violated the Selective Service Act.

In addition to a statistical sample of cases, there are two other categories of Selective Service Act cases that more clearly merit retention. The first are cases involving organized efforts to resist or obstruct the draft (e.g., cases covering destruction of records, protest demonstrations, and organizations opposed to conscription). The second are cases involving offenses committed by members of local boards and other public officials. The sample indicates that these two categories of cases represent less than two percent of the cases opened in this classification, and many of them will be multi-section files.

Most field records in this classification have been destroyed. Furthermore, the field files do not have substantive documentation not contained in headquarters records. Field office case files, exclusive of any exceptional cases, therefore warrant disposal.

Given the very large volume of Selective Service Board records and case files already accessioned into the National Archives in Record Groups 147 and 163,

no other FBI case files need to be retained.



25. SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre 1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Section One - Permanent, All others - Destroy

Case Files 650,938 cases opened (80% Destroyed)

Sample: Systematic informational sample of 1500 cases to be drawn after destruction of cases in which investigation disclosed no wilful delinquency, no aggravated circumstances, and no prosecutive action taken.

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (474 cases)

Microfilm: Permanent (11,883 cases on 22 rolls)

All Others: All cases involving organized efforts to obstruct or or interfere with the draft (including counseling of draft evasion or resistance) - Permanent
Cases involving offenses committed by members of local local draft boards or other Government officials - Permanent
Cases in which investigation disclosed no willful delinquency, no aggravated circumstances and no prosecutive action taken - Destroy All others - Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES 1,415,763 cases opened (80%+ Destroyed)

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

25. Selective Service Act

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: Systematic informational sample to be drawn after destruction of cases

in which investigation disclosed not willful delinquency, no aggravated circumstances, and no prosecutive action taken.

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: All cases involving organized efforts to obstruct or interfere with the draft (including counseling of draft evasion or resistance - Permanent. Cases involving offenses committed by members of local draft boards or other Government officials - Permanent Cases in which investigation disclosed no willful delinquency, no aggravated circumstances and no prosecutive action taken - Destroy All others - Destroy

Reserved Cases: Disposal Not Authorized

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicles (ITSMV)

Historical Synopsis

The Bureau established this classification July 28, 1924, (cases within the headquarters sample have been opened as early as December 1921) to document its investigation of violations of statutes making transportation, sale, or receipt of stolen motor vehicles or aircraft in interstate or foreign commerce a Federal offense. Intent (i.e., knowledge that the motor vehicle or aircraft was stolen) is an essential element of the crime. In 1970 the Department of Justice (DOJ) issued prospective guidelines to U.S. Attorneys (USA's) on prosecution of ITSMV cases. These guidelines resulted in deferring many of these cases to local authorities for prosecution. Justice instructed the Attorneys not to authorize ITSMV prosecution of individuals without a record of felony convictions except in limited circumstances. Standards for prosecution of juveniles were particularly stringent, and prosecution of "joy-riding" thefts was eliminated. Commercial theft cases and multi-theft operations continued to be investigated and prosecuted. Under current procedures FBI Field Offices need not prepare prosecutive reports in known subject cases for ITSMV matters in which the U.S. Attorney declines or defers prosecution to local or military authorities. Field Offices may close unknown subject cases upon authority of the special agent in charge.

Volume

FBI Headquarters has opened 449,120 cases, 308,480 of which (opened between 1921 and early 1963) have been microfilmed. From late 1963 to the present, case files exist in hard copy form and comprise 1,851 cubic feet of records. Headquarters has destroyed a substantial number of unknown subject cases; 11.9 percent (25 of 210) of the files specified in the NARS sample had been destroyed. Destruction was noted among cases opened through 1966. The FBI reports that there are 1,392 multi-section files in this classification. In the Field the FBI has opened 2,019,393 cases. However, most have been destroyed. The NARS review of this classification at the Dallas Field Office indicated that almost no files opened in this classification through 1972 remained extant, and 40 percent of those opened after that date have been destroyed. Similarly, the Los Angeles Field Office has only a few files opened before 1965 and 20 percent of those opened since have been destroyed.

Profile

At Headquarters NARS reviewed 211 cases. The Headquarters sample was sharply skewed in terms of activity within classification 26. Dividing the sample of 211 ITSMV cases into categories based on the decade in which the cases were opened reveals the following pattern: 1921-30 - 12 cases; 1931-40 - 16 cases; 1941-50 - 40 cases; 1951-60 - 63 cases; 1961-70 - 71 cases; 1971-80 - 9 cases. The figures demonstrate that activity was heaviest between 1941 and 1971. Household ownership of motor vehicles became widespread in this period. The steep decline in cases opened after 1970 reflects the institution of DOJ prosecutive guidelines deferring many cases to local authorities.

Ninety-three percent of the cases evaluated in the Headquarters sample had no research value. A substantial portion of the cases involved juveniles and "joy-riding" incidents. Those case with research value (12 lows and one

medium) involved investigation of commercial car theft rings and were deemed to have value for criminal justice research. Four multi-section files were evaluated. One of these was drawn in the sample and three others were pulled as "extras." Two of them had no research value and two were rated low. Despite the disposal of unknown subject case files, 15 percent of the cases reviewed by the NARS team involved unknown subjects. On the one hand, biographical data on the sex of the perpetrator was present in 77 percent of the files. In contrast, data on occupation was present in only 47 percent of the files. Other biographical data elements (exclusive of education, military service, and arrests) were present within this broad range. About three-quarters of the cases reached the FBI from state and local law enforcement agencies. The FBI in turn referred slightly more than half of the cases to the U.S. Attorney for a prosecutive opinion. No extraordinary investigative techniques were noted in any cases.

NARS also examined 156 cases in Dallas, Los Angeles, New York, Washington and Mexico City, and 87.7 percent (135 cases) were rated as having no research value. Of the remaining 21 cases, 20 were rated low and one medium. In terms of biographical details on perpetrators, origin and results of cases, and use of extraordinary investigative techniques, the profiles for Field Office files were generally similar to that for Headquarters files. The field sample included 11 multi-section cases, rated as 5 none, 5 low, and 1 medium. Fourteen extra cases were reviewed at the Los Angeles, New York, and Washington Field Offices and evaluated as 9 none, 4 low, and 1 high. The high was a multi-section Field Office "historical file" relating to John Dillinger and associates.

Recommendation and Justification

Over 90 percent of the 367 ITSMV files evaluated in the basic sample at Headquarters and in the field were deemed to have no research value. Less than one percent had medium research value, and no files with high research value were encountered in the samples. Statistics on motor vehicle theft are available through the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (the statistics cover all auto thefts, not simply the interstate variety). Therefore, a statistical sample of the case files in this classification will provide sufficient documentation for purposes of criminal justice research. Sixteen multi-section files were reviewed in this classification at Headquarters and field. A breakout of their value follows: 1 high, 1 medium, 7 low, and 7 none. These figures indicate that the multi-section files in this classification have greater research value than the single section files. However, given the substantial number of multi-section files in this classification (1,392 in number), as well as the minimal research value possessed by case files in the classification, only the largest multi-section files merit permanent retention. Case files of four or more section are designated for preservation, smaller multi-section should be destroyed. Both the 00 file and section one of the 0 file should be retained to document Bureau policies and procedures.

26. Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicles

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Section One - Permanent

All others - Destroy

Case Files: 449,120 cases opened

Sample: Systematic informational sample of 1500 cases

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Four sections or more - Permanent (1,392 cases)

Microfilm: Cases in sample - Permanent

All others Destroy (308,480 cases on 2085 reels)

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES (2,019,393 cases opened)

OO Files: Destroy

O Files: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All others:

26. Interstate Transportation of Motor Vehicles
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: Systematic informational sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Four sections or more - Permanent
All others - Destroy

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

00 File: Destroy

0 File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

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1. Historical Synopsis

The FBI opened this classification formally in 1924 but some earlier investigations are included. The Bureau does not investigate in civil disputes, such as patent infringements. It does investigate patent law violations that can become criminal prosecutions, such as patent fraud or misrepresentation. The Bureau cooperates closely with the U.S. Patent Office and United States Attorneys in these cases.

2. Volume

At Headquarters 402 cases total 4.51 cubic feet. These include 216 cases on 1 reel of microfilm and 7 multi-section cases with an average of 3 sections. The first case began in 1921, while the "0" file began in 1923.

In the field 58,252 cases have been opened but most have been destroyed. For example, Baltimore reports having only 47 cubic inches although it had opened 56,475 cases.

3. Profile

NARS reviewed 15 case files at Headquarters. They were rated as 4 - Medium, 5 - Low, and 6 - None. In the Los Angeles, New York and Washington Field Offices the examined cases were rated as 2 - Medium, 1 - Low, and 17 - None. There is some correlation of ratings with size as all but one of the Nones were under 1/4 inch and half the Mediums were multi-sectional. The two multi-sectional Mediums were cases setting precedents.

There were no other clear correlations between the ratings and other data elements or with any type of subject matter that predicts research potential.

4. Recommendation and Justification

The "00" file at Headquarters merits retention to document policies and procedures in this classification. The "0" file consists of disposable general citizen correspondence.

The case files at Headquarters merit permanent retention since 64% of the reviewed Headquarters files had research potential and the total volume is small.

In the field only 18% of the reviewed files had research potential. Consequently there is not need to retain Field Office files with the exception of Exceptional Cases. This is particularly so since all Headquarters files are being retained, the few extant field files would duplicate much of the Headquarters records, and patent matters are only a minor activity of the FBI. For post-1977 cases the preservation of all Headquarters cases and of Exceptional cases at Offices of Origin in the field is consistent with the NARS findings and will adequately document this class in the future.



27. PATENT MATTERS

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files 402 cases

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (7 cases)

Microfilm: Permanent (216 cases on 1 reel)

All Others: Permanent

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

27. Patent Matters
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Permanent

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Dispose

O File: Dispose

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Dispose

All Others: Dispose

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Dispose

Multi-Sectional: Dispose

All Others: Dispose

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

Historical Synopsis:

The existence of this classification, borrowed from the Department of Justice, was affirmed by a memo signed by J. Edgar Hoover in 1924. It covers investigations of criminal violations of copyrights. Statutory authority is contained in Title 17, section 506. The first case in the classification was opened in 1921. Investigated violations include infringement of a copyright, fraudulent notice of copyright, and false representation in application for a copyright. The focus, however (at least after 1972) tends to be on illegal manufacture, distribution, and sale of "bootleg" song sheets, recordings, and motion picture film. The Bureau's laboratory is often involved in efforts to distinguish an original recording from an alleged illegal copy.

Volume:

There are 4802 case files in FBI Headquarters. Of these, 597 cases (all opened prior to 1945) are on 5 reels of microfilm. The total cubic footage amounts to 67.55 and includes 61 multi-section files, averaging 3 sections each. The 00 file consists of 2 sections. The 0 file is nine sections. The number of files opened annually increased dramatically with the inclusion of sound recordings and motion pictures within the copyright law. There were, for example 622 cases opened in 1976 as opposed to 25 cases opened in 1966.

All 59 Field Offices report having opened files. Los Angeles and Philadelphia each report opening more than three times as many files as any other Field Office. Of the 8156 files opened in Los Angeles, however, only about 1000 remain. The extent of destruction is similar in other offices.

Profile:

NARS reviewed 35 case files (opened between 1931 and 1980) in its Headquarters sample. The research potential of the files was rated as 2 medium (one of these is multi-section), 8 low, and 23 none (includes all microfilmed files and one multi-section file), and 2 unrated (pending informant files).

One of the mediums effectively documents the difficulties involved in substantiating an infringement claim. The other medium (consisting of only four serials) relates to an investigation of a "bootleg" audio tape operation involving the Black Muslims. The two unrated files are pending files on informants. About half of the files reviewed related to "bootleg" tape operations.

A sample of 51 case files were reviewed at Los Angeles (21, opened between 1977 and 1980), New York (20, opened between 1973 and 1977), and Washington Field (10, opened between 1972 and 1979). The research potential of these files was rated as 1 high (multi-section), 2 medium (one multi-section), 10 low, and 38 none.

The high rating was earned by a Los Angeles file fully documenting the investigation of the illegal production and sale of motion pictures for distribution in Arab countries. Most files in this classification have limited historical research potential.

Three extra files were reviewed in Los Angeles, all were rated as having low

research potential in the area of studies of the entertainment industry. The one extra file reviewed in New York, opened between 1960 and 1975, was also rated low.

Recommendations and Justification:

The OO file which documents the changing investigative emphasis in this classification should be retained permanently. The O file, exclusive of any policy materials which inadvertently may have been filed therein, is disposable. Review of the files indicated that the research potential of this classification is concentrated in multi-section files and to a limited extent in files documenting the vulnerability of tapes and films to copyright infringement and the difficulty of developing a prosecutable case. It appears that retention of multi-section files and an evidential sample in Headquarters would adequately serve the needs of researchers.

28. COPYRIGHT MATTERS

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre 1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files 4802 cases

Sample: Systematic evidential sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (61 cases)

Microfilm: Cases in sample - Permanent (597 cases on 5 reels)
All others - Destroy.

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

28. Copyright Matters
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: Systematic sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

Bank Fraud and Embezzlement

Historical Synopsis:

This classification was established in 1924 to cover investigations into frauds perpetrated against financial institutions protected by Federal statutes. Although the basic definition of fraud has changed little over time, the number and type of financial institutions over which the FBI has investigative jurisdiction has increased considerably; in 1941 it was 13,500, by 1978 it was 73,000. The jurisdiction in 1941 included Federal Reserve banks, state banks that were members of the Federal Reserve System, state banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, all banks in the District of Columbia, Federal credit unions, and Federal savings and loans. Legislation passed in 1956 broadened jurisdiction to include all savings and loans insured by the FDIC.

Types of violations investigated under this classification include embezzlement, bribing a bank official, kickback schemes, abstraction, wilful misapplication of funds, false entries, giving false statements to influence the action of financial institutions (as in loan applications), false certification of a check, and participation of a financial institution in gambling or a lottery. In practice the FBI initiates most investigations in this classification when a cashier or teller is unable to balance the money in their cash drawer. Even when embezzlement is proven, few such cases are ever prosecuted because of the low dollar amounts involved.

Volume:

There are 91,804 extant cases amounting to 978 cubic feet and 42 reels of microfilm in Headquarters; 33,385 case files have been microfilmed. There are 505 multi-section cases at Headquarters, with four sections the average size. The fifty-eight Field Offices reporting extant cases have opened 196,047 case files in this classification. In the Field Offices we visited, however, there has been substantial destruction.

Profile:

NARS examined 45 cases in Headquarters and thirty-five in each of six Field Offices visited (none in Atlanta). Of the Headquarters sample, 35 had no research potential, while ten had low; half of the lows were on microfilm. Of the field files examined, 174 had no research potential, 15 had low, and one had medium. Thus of all the cases reviewed only one had above the minimal level of research potential and the number having any potential was very small in comparison to the total size of the sample. There appeared to be some correlation between research potential and number of serials in the case file, the lows generally being somewhat larger than the nones.

Recommendations

In Headquarters the 00 file, the pre-1940 0 file, exceptional cases, and all multi-section cases should be retained. In addition, because over half of the Headquarters sample having research potential were on microfilm, those cases

on microfilm in the sample should be retained; this covers most cases dating into the early 1960s. Because bank fraud and embezzlement remains a staple of FBI investigative activity, a statistical sample of the case files not on microfilm also should be retained.

All Field Office records, with the exception of named exceptional cases, are disposable. The vast majority of cases investigated in this classification involve unknown subjects or small amounts of money; the case files retained in Headquarters would be sufficient to capture the essence of the classification.

29. Bank Fraud and Embezzlement
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Pre-1940 - Permanent

Case Files 91,804 cases

Sample: Systematic informational sample of 1500 cases

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Cases in sample - Permanent (33,385 cases on 42 reels)

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES 196,047 cases opened

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

29. Bank Fraud and Embezzlement
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: Systematic informational sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

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Interstate Quarantine Law
(Obsolete)

Historical Synopsis

The Bureau established this classification in 1924 to investigate possible violation of the Interstate Quarantine Law of 1893 which prohibits the interstate travel of persons or animals afflicted with infectious diseases. After Bureau investigation, those cases relating to venereal disease were referred to the Public Health Service and investigations relating to animals were sent to the Department of Agriculture. The classification was declared obsolete in 1925.

Volume

Headquarters has 8 cases extant on one roll of microfilm. There is no 00 file documenting the history of the classification. No field records were located.

Profile

Of the 5 cases examined in Headquarters, 2 were rated as having medium research potential and 3 were rated as having no research potential. All the cases were opened between 1922 and 1925 and all contained less than 15 serials.

Recommendations

The one roll of microfilm containing the eight cases should be retained for informational and evidential value because there are no 00 or 0 files documenting the history and investigatory nature of this classification.

30. INTERSTATE QUARANTINE LAW (OBSOLETE)

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: None

O File: None

Case Files 8 cases

Sample: None

Exceptional: None

Multi-Sectional: None

Microfilm: Permanent (8 cases on 1 reel)

All Others: None

Reserved Cases:

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: None

O File: None

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: None

Multi-Section: None

All Others: None

AUXILLARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: None

Multi-Sectional: None

All Others: None

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

White Slave Traffic Act

Historical Synopsis:

Investigation of white slave traffic is one of the oldest functions of the Bureau, dating from the passage of the White Slave Traffic Act (Mann Act) in 1910. Originally established as a separate records system, the white slave traffic act cases were incorporated into the central filing system that the Bureau adopted from the Justice Department in 1921. The act is codified in Title 18 of the U.S. Code, and prohibits transportation of women or girls in interstate or foreign commerce for the purpose of prostitution, debauchery, or other immoral purposes, the coercion or enticement of women or girls for this purpose, and the coercion or enticement of female minors.

Department of Justice enforcement of the act has changed over the past 60 years. A september 5, 1935, instruction to U.S. Attorneys said the Department's prosecutive policy in "non-commercial cases" was to give priority to "cases involving a fraudulent over-reaching, or involving previously chaste, or very young women or girls, or, when State laws are inadequate, involving married persons deserting young children..." Blackmail cases should be avoided if possible, said the Department, and "it is also desired to impress upon you the importance of prosecuting cases involving commercial prostitution." FBI agents were instructed to consider mail covers, to obtain telegraph and telephone records, to use physical surveillance to identify license numbers of automobiles, and to develop informants to learn what persons were associated with houses of prostitution. The policy that developed, however, was to concentrate on cases involving commercial exploiters of women and girls, and in 1962 the Department of Justice prohibited U.S. Attorneys from prosecuting noncommercial cases without express approval of the Criminal Division. FBI followed suit, relying on local authorities to handle routine cases and concentrating on "organized commercialized prostitution." It is currently a low priority in FBI field offices.

Volume:

There are 94,018 cases in Headquarters, of which 88,007 are on 508 reels of microfilm and the remainder occupy 136.5 cubic feet of space. Only one case has a bulky file, 162 have enclosures behind files, and 182 are multi-section cases, with the average number of sections being 2. During the period 1945-1980, the highest number of cases were opened in 1953 (1680) and the lowest in 1978 (26). During the decade of the 1970s, the average number of cases per year was 120. Every Field Office reported extant cases.

Profile:

Forty-eight cases were examined at Headquarters, of which 3 were rated low and the remainder none. Only 4 had 10 or more serials. Approximately half of the cases originated as a citizen complaint and most of the remainder originated with a local or state agency. More than two-thirds were referred to a U.S. Attorney, although the files revealed only 3 convictions. A third of the cases involved more than 1 person, and only one had an unknown suspect. Some biographical details on the perpetrator were present in at least 29 cases.

Nearly half of the cases included information from a state or local agency, but only 5 had informant information, and just 1 had a photograph. Contrary

to the official Bureau policy to concentrate on commercial white slave traffic, many of the Headquarters files were found to relate to familial problems such as runaway children and spouses. No other classifications appeared to be linked to white slave traffic cases.

Three multi-section files were reviewed at Headquarters, one rated high, one medium, and one none. All involved prostitution rings and resulted in convictions. The high had 31 serials, the medium had 252, and the none 50.

Eighty-nine cases were reviewed in samples in all seven Field Offices visited. One was rated high, 2 were rated medium, 13 were low, and 3 none. The high had 330 serials, the mediums had 240 and 430, and the lows ranged from 2-113. Only 2 of the files rated as having any research value were Auxiliary Office files.

Extras were read in Atlanta (2), Miami (2), Los Angeles (3), New York (1), and Washington Field (3). Two, both multi-section control files, were rated medium, 4 were rated low and 5 none. The lows had 7 to 181 serials and the nones had 4 to 44.

Recommendations and Justification:

The Headquarters O file is in 34 sections beginning in 1940, thus post-dating the establishment of the classification control file that became the OO. It should be destroyed. Headquarters and Office of Origin multi-section cases, and their correlates should be retained, as it seems likely that the multi-section cases may be those in which commercial prostitution is involved, while the small files are the domestic, noncommercial matters.

Prostitution has been a major social issue in the United States, and it is important that evidence of the Bureau's activity in this area be retained. Because the earliest Headquarters files on white slave traffic, 1910-21, were incorporated into these files, it is important that these be singled out for retention (the National Archives has the other Bureau of Investigation files from this period). In addition, since the instructions for investigations in this classification changed over time, there is a need to ensure that a sample of cases since 1922 that has statistical validity by decade is retained.

31. White Slave Traffic Act

DISPOSITION: Pre 1978

HEADQUARTERS

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Destroy

Case Files (94,018 cases)

Sample: Systematic informational sample of 1500 cases per decade beginning in 1922
- Permanent

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: (182 cases) Permanent

Microfilm: (88,007 cases on 508 rolls) - Destroy

All Others: All cases opened between 1910 and 1921 - Permanent.

Correlates to Office of Origin multi-section cases

- Permanent.

All others - Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES (315,973 cases opened)

00 File: Destroy

0 File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: All Control Files - Permanent Correlates to Headquarters
multi-section cases - Permanent. All others - Destroy.

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

31. White Slave Traffic Act
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: Systematic informational sample per decade, beginning in 1978 -
Permanent

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm:

Not Applicable

All Others: Correlates to Office of Origin multi-section cases -
Permanent All others - Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: All Control Files - Permanent Correlates to Headquarters
multi-section cases - Permanent
All others - Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: - None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

Identifications (Fingerprint Matters)

Historical Synopsis:

The Bureau established this classification in 1924. Although the OO files did not start until the outset of World War II, the case files contain administrative information concerning fingerprint matters. Many of the case files in Headquarters contain all the correspondence with a particular locality: state, city or county. Among the early serials are memos and directives explaining how a locality can establish a fingerprint program, encouraging the establishment of such a program, and comments concerning ongoing programs. After 1940 and the establishment of the OO file (11 sections), the files appear to contain miscellaneous correspondence.

The Bureau collected two types of fingerprints during the World War II years, and later picked up an additional program. Originally, the fingerprint information (which is kept in its own files in the Identification Division) concerned applicants and suspects. The FBI encouraged local law enforcement agencies to contribute fingerprints of all local criminals. The FBI also checked its files in order to identify criminals for local law enforcement officials. Eventually, it curtailed non-Federal routine assistance.

Beginning in the 1950s, the FBI encouraged the general public to contribute fingerprints. Case file 5 documents this program through February 1981. Many prominent individuals received publicity for contributing their fingerprints. Such contributed fingerprints may be destroyed when an individual reaches 75 years of age or after notice of death. Criminal fingerprints cannot be destroyed until an individual is 80 years old or 7 years after notification of death. Legislation in 1972 limited fingerprint dissemination and permitted expungement of records on non-serious offenders under 21.

Volume:

Headquarters opened over 32,573 paper case files composing 630 cubic feet of records. There are 721 multi-section cases with an average of six sections. However, some files are quite large. For example the Philadelphia case file has 69 sections.

All Field Offices opened cases in this classification from 1,727 in Los Angeles to 9 in Alexandria with an average of 278 cases. About two-thirds of the offices opened over 100 cases. Destruction is uneven. The Field Offices NARS visited all retained some files. Los Angeles and Washington each destroyed about two-thirds of their files. New York opened approximately 500 files with fewer than 100 remaining.

Profile:

NARS reviewed 35 cases for the statistical sample plus three multi-section files, at Headquarters. While 13 rated low, all but one of these (a Congressional inquiry) were multi-section files. Files of few serials usually contained inquiries. Large files had miscellaneous material including pre-1940 administrative and policy serials. After 1940 correspondence included requests for statistics, inquiries from law enforcement officials, and questions from the general public. Some of the material concerns major events such as floods, airplane crashes, and the Jonestown massacre where the FBI

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used fingerprints to identify victims .

NARS reviewed 5 files each in New York and Washington; and 23 in Los Angeles. All but one were under 1/4 inch thick and all but one (the file over 1/4 inch) rated none. The exception, a Los Angeles "extra," concerned a U.S. Senator and went far beyond fingerprint material. The other files usually concerned routine requests and contain very little information and few serials .

Recommendations and Justification:

Headquarters files in this classification concerning localities all contain the same kinds of material. Therefore, an evidential sample would give a picture of the activity in all case files of this type. Small files on the other subjects (usually individuals) tend to contain inquiries or other routine matters of no research value. An evidential sample also would contain a few examples of this type of case file. Only those multi-section cases that are part of the evidential sample should be retained. In the field only exceptional cases in the Office of Origin should be retained.

32. FINGERPRINT MATTERS

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre 1978

HEADQUARTERS

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Section 1 and 2 - Permanent All others - Destroy

Case Files (32, 573 cases)

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy (721 cases)

Microfilm: None

All Others: Cases 1-10, 16171-16181, 32343-32353 - Permanent

All others - Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

00 File: Destroy

0 File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Section: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

32. Fingerprint Matters
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: Systematic evidential sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

Microfilm: None

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

Uniform Crime Reports

Historical Synopsis

This administrative classification was established by a Bureau Bulletin in 1938 to collect and compile crime statistics. By an act of Congress of June 11, 1930, the Bureau had been granted such authority and early activities are filed in classification 66, Administrative Matters. During the 1930s crime data was submitted directly to the Bureau but this procedure was changed with the establishment of state data collection centers. These state centers receive crime data from about 15,000 cities, counties, and regional law enforcement agencies. Following Bureau crime statistics formatting procedures, these state centers send this data to the Uniform Crime Reporting Section of the FBI which is not a part of classification 33 but relates to it. No cases have been opened in the last thirty years.

Volume

Headquarters has opened 11 cases in this administrative classification; all are of a non-investigatory character. These cases amount to 18 cubic feet of records. There are no OO or O files to document administrative/policy making activities in the classification.

Profile

Because of the heterogeneous nature of the cases, and their small number, short descriptions of each case are provided accompanied by disposition recommendations.

- 33-1 Uniform crime reporting policy file (76 sections). Because of previous Bureau activity, over 200 sections have been consolidated into 76 sections. These sections report on Bureau crime statistics gathering on a national scale and contain information dating from the 1930s. In addition, there is a subcase for each state and geographic area. Alabama, for example is 33-1-1. These subcases document policy matters pertaining to that area. Volume is 12 cubic feet.
Recommendation : Permanent
- 33-2 Crime statistics reporting handbook (1 section).
Recommendation: Permanent
- 33-3 Reclassified to class 66-3290.
- 33-4 A one serial case relating to financial information.
Recommendation: Destroy
- 33-5 Case Cancelled
- 33-6 FBI Census Liaison case (4 sections). This case file documents attempts in the 1930s by the FBI and Bureau of the Census to reach agreement at a standard classification of criminal offenses.
Recommendation: Permanent
- 33-7 Advisory Group Liaison case (2 sections). This case relates to the interaction of government officials and outside advisory

groups concerning the gathering of criminal and judicial statistics during the 1930s and 1940s.
Recommendation: Permanent

33-8 Case Destroyed

33-9 Local Police Manpower Case (2 sections). This case documents the number of police department employees in local jurisdictions.
Recommendation: Permanent

33-10 Requests for various Bureau publications (6 Sections).
Recommendation: Destroy

33-11 Requests for Bureau publication, Manual of Police Records (1 Section).
Recommendation: Destroy

33-12-17 Cases Cancelled

33. UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre 1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Not Applicable

O File: Not Applicable

Case Files (11 cases)

Sample: None

Exceptional: Not Applicable

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

Microfilm: Not Applicable

All Others: Cases 33 - 1, 33-2, 33-6, 33-7 Permanent

All others Destroy

Reserved Cases:

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Not Applicable

O File: Not Applicable

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

33. Uniform Crime Reports
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Not applicable

O File: Not applicable

Case Files

Sample: None

Exceptional: Not applicable

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Cases 33-1, 33-2, 33-6, 33-7 - Permanent

All others - Destroy

Reserved Cases:

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Not applicable

O File: Not applicable

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

34
Violation of Lacy Act
(Obsolete)

1. Historical Synopsis. In 1922 the FBI established this classification for investigations of reported unlawful transportation of black bass fish and fur seal skins. Investigators also checked bills of purchase to determine if the black bass had been purchased legally. Because only two investigative case files were opened during the 1920's, the FBI later declared the classification obsolete.

2. Volume and Profile. The total extent of classification 34 case files is two, both of which are on microfilm in Headquarters and contain less than ten serials per file.

3. Not Applicable

4. Recommendation. There are no Field Office case files, nor OO or O files in Headquarters. Because of this lack of documentation, these two cases can be retained for their evidential value.

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34. Violation of Lacy Act (Obsolete)

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION:

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: None

O File: None

Case Files: 2 cases

Sample: None

Exceptional: None

Multi-Sectional: None

Microfilm: Permanent (2 cases on 1 reel)

All Others: None

Reserved Cases:

FIELD OFFICES

OO Files: None

O Files: None

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: None

Multi-Sectional: None

All Others: None

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: None

Multi-Sectional: None

All Others: None

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All others:

INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

E 10-24-81 BY 63831/RT/CH

Historical Synopsis

This very small classification, spanning 1921 to 1943, covers investigations of the character and suitability of applicants for civil service positions and complaints of violations of the civil service laws. The majority of investigations were conducted at the request of the Civil Service Commission and date from the early 1920's. A major concern of the period appears to have been the presence of possible pro-German sentiment or activity during World War I among applicants for civil service positions. Information gathered by the Bureau was transmitted to the Civil Service Commission for action.

Volume

A total of 25 cases exists at Headquarters. Twelve Field Offices report opening a total of 20 cases, most of which have been destroyed. All Headquarters cases are on microfilm. There are no 00 or 0 files for this classification.

Profile

NARS reviewed 5 cases, dating from 1922 to 1936, at Headquarters. The average number of serials per case was approximately 17. In over 1/2 of the cases the sex, occupation, race, relatives, and residence of the file subject was mentioned. Disposition of the case generally was not known since investigation results were given to the Civil Service Commission for further action. Of the files read, the most common violation was making false statements on an employment application. All 5 cases were considered to have little or no research potential.

Recommendation

Given the absence of both the 00 and 0 files, and the small number of cases extant, all case files at Headquarters should be retained to document the nature of activities and Bureau policies and procedures in this classification. It is extremely doubtful that case files are extant in the field, but with the exception of exceptional cases, all Field Office files may be destroyed.



35. Civil Service

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: None

O File: None

Case Files (25 cases)

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: None

Microfilm: Permanent (25 cases on 1 reel)

All Others: Permanent

Reserved Cases:

FIELD OFFICES 20 cases opened

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

35. Civil Service
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: None

O File: None

Case Files

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not Applicable

All Others: Permanent

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: None

O File: None

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

36
Mail Fraud

4-2-81 BY 6383VKT/AG

1. Historical Synopsis

Although the FBI opened this classification in 1924 it contains earlier records. The Postal Service has primary responsibility for cases of fraud through the mails, but the FBI also investigates such cases, particularly when the mail fraud relates to some other matter within the Bureau's jurisdiction.

2. Volume

At Headquarters 2776 cases total 6.35 cubic feet. These include 2492 cases on 38 reels of microfilm, and 7 multi-section cases with an average of 4 sections. The first case in the class began in 1921 and the 0 file began in 1922.

In the field 51 offices reported opening 2407 cases but have destroyed most of them. For example, the two offices opening the most cases report only small extant volumes: New York with 317 cases opened and only 2 feet extant and Portland with 186 cases opened and only 7 feet extant.

3. Profile

NARS reviewed 35 cases at Headquarters. The reviewed cases were rated as 3 medium, 9 low, and 23 none. In the New York and Washington Field Offices reviewed cases were rated as 1 medium, 2 low, and 7 none.

There were no clear correlations between ratings and such factors as size, biographical detail, results of case, or to any specific type of subject matter as a consistent indication of research value.

4. Recommendation and Justification

At Headquarters the 00 file is permanent to document policies and procedures in this classification. The 0 file has no historical value in this classification. Exceptional cases at Headquarters and Offices of Origin in the field are permanent.

The cases with research potential were generally those with detailed accountant reports. Since such reports are sent to Headquarters, field files merely duplicate the most valuable kind of document found in these cases and are therefore disposable. The Headquarters cases merit retention because they include the valuable documents, cover the entire time span of the classification without the field's substantial destruction, and encompass a small volume.

The post-1977 retention of multi-section cases at Headquarters and of Exceptional cases at Headquarters and Offices of Origins in the field will capture significant investigations. A systematic Headquarters sample for the post-1977 period will provide adequate evidential documentation.



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36. Mail Fraud

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files: 2726 cases

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (7 cases)

Microfilm: Permanent (2492 cases on 38 reels)

All Others: Permanent

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES 2407 cases opened

OO Files: Destroy

O Files: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All others:

36. Mail Fraud

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: Systematic evidential sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-2-81 BY 6383URT/AG

False Claims Against the Government
(Obsolete)

1. Historical Synopsis

This classification was established November 16, 1921, for cases on investigations of false claims for compensation by veterans under the Sweet Act and the War Risk Insurance Act (this had not been used when the Bureau adopted the Justice Department's filing scheme earlier in 1921). The program for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled veterans of World War I was administered by the U.S. Veteran's Bureau during the period 1921-28. During this time the FBI investigated claims by the veteran for monthly compensation while he was receiving vocational training. The classification was closed in 1928.

2. Volume

FBI Headquarters has 32 cases, all on one reel of microfilm. The Field Offices report having extant cases.

3. Profile

Nine cases were examined at Headquarters, all of which were rated none. Three cases began as citizen complaints, three from the Justice Department, one from a U.S. Attorney, and two from an FBI Field Office. No action developed in 4 cases, 3 were referred to U.S. Attorneys, and 2 were referred to the Justice Department. One case included more than one person and one involved an institution or organization. The only biographical detail present was military service in 3 cases. The cases had an average of 17 serials, and 2/3 of all cases had information from the subject, from another Federal agency, and documents from FBI Headquarters. Classifications 62 and 46 were linked to this classification, and 4 of the 9 cases involved Auxiliary Offices. Oddly, the last case examined has a first serials from 1929, after the class was ostensibly closed.

No cases were examined in any Field Office.

4. Recommendation and Justification

The principle source for information on vocational rehabilitation for veterans is the records of the Veterans Administration. There are 2,265 linear feet of records on vocational rehabilitation, 1918-28, already in the National Archives in Record Group 15. Other records on war risk litigation are in Record Group 190, Records of the Bureau of War Risk Litigation, which has a card index on claims dating from 1919. Given the lack of an 00 file and the small number of extant case files (all on 1 reel of microfilm), all case files in Headquarters should be retained. Any extant field files should be destroyed.

37. False Claims Against the Government (Obsolete)

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION:

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: None

O File: Destroy

Case Files 32 cases

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

Microfilm: Permanent (32 cases on 1 reel)

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-22-81 BY 6383 UPT/AG

38

Application For Pardon To Restore Civil Rights
(Obsolete)

Historical Synopsis

This classification was established to investigate naturalized citizens who obtained citizenship by fraudulent means or persons who falsely pretended to be citizens. Most of the cases were opened when the Department of Justice required the FBI to investigate. Many of the cases involved false claims of citizenship to obtain employment, false claims of military service during World War I, and the bribing of Immigration and Naturalization Service personnel in exchange for approval for citizenship. This classification was declared obsolete in the 1930s.

Volume

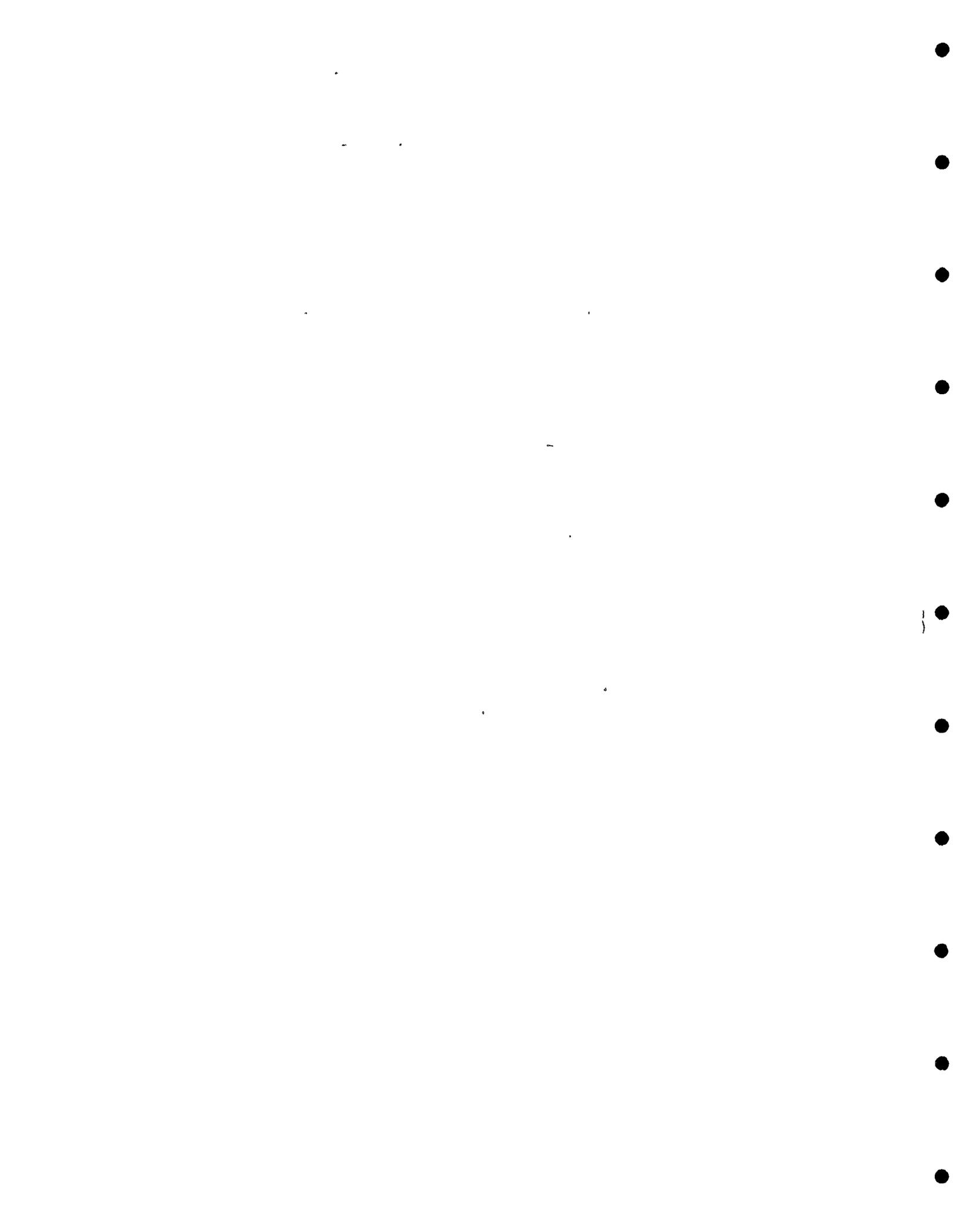
The 454 cases opened in Headquarters comprise about 1.5 cubic feet of paper records. While all Headquarters cases are extant, it appears that all Field Office records have been destroyed. There is no 00 file but there is a one-section 0 file. There are no multi-section cases.

Profile

Most of the 12 Headquarters cases NARS examined were opened during the 1920s and all contained less than four serials. Ten of the 12 cases were rated as having no research value. No case files were examined in the Field.

Recommendations

All 454 cases should be retained. Information within these cases relates to the study of immigration history and the impact of the Depression of the 1930s upon recent immigrants. The evidential value of the files is enhanced by the lack of an 00 file to document the history of this classification. However, the single - section 0 file contains documentation dating from 1924 which pertains to the investigatory procedures for handling these cases and should be retained.



38. Application for Pardon to Restore Civil Rights (Obsolete)

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION:

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: None

O File: Permanent

Case Files 454 cases

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Permanent

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: None

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:



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Falsely Claiming Citizenship

Historical Synopsis:

This classification was established in 1924 by a memorandum from the Director for Bureau investigations regarding false citizenship claims (18 USC 911 and 1015). Prior to 1938, the class was titled "Immigration and Naturalization Matters." Principal subjects include enemy aliens during World War II and communists in the 1950's. Jurisdictional responsibility has been divided between the Bureau and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). In 1980, the Justice Department recommended reviewing the Bureau's role in this investigative area with the objective of transferring authority to INS exclusively.

Volume:

In Headquarters, 2754 cases have been opened. These records constitute 46.5 cubic feet. The Bureau has created 32 multi-section cases with an average of 10 sections.

In the field, 55 offices have reported opening approximately 3630 cases. Substantial destruction appears to have occurred. Four of the most active offices maintain holdings of less than five cubic feet.

Profile:

NARS reviewed 36 cases in Headquarters with the following results regarding research potential: 1 high, 1 medium, 7 low, and 27 none. Most cases include some biographical data. Both multi-section files reviewed were rated low.

In the field NARS examined 14 cases with the following results regarding research potential: 1 high, 1 medium, 2 low, and 10 none. Most cases include some biographical data.

Recommendations and Justification:

The low ratings recorded in Headquarters suggests the need for a sample. Ratings of multi-section cases do not clearly support preservation of those records. The cases rated high and medium in the field were multi-section cases. However, both multi-section files reviewed in Headquarters were rated low. Given the general value of multi-section cases in other classes, these types of cases should be preserved in this classification as well. The 00 file and the first section of the 0 file should be preserved to document Bureau policies and recommendations; the remainder of the 0 file should be destroyed.

In the field only exceptional and multi-section cases should be retained. All other Headquarters and Field files should be destroyed.

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39. Falsely Claiming Citizenship

DISPOSITION Pre 1978

HEADQUARTERS

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Section One - Permanent

All Others - Destroy

Case Files (2754 cases)

Sample: Systematic informational sample of 1500 cases

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: (32 cases) Permanent

Microfilm: None

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES (3630 cases)

00 File: Destroy

0 File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional: Disposal Not Authorized

Multi-Sectional: Disposal Not Authorized

All Others: Disposal Not Authorized

39. Falsely Claiming Citizenship
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: Systematic informational sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: Correlates of Headquarters multi-section cases -
Permanent All others - Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional: Disposal Not Authorized

Multi-Sectional: Disposal Not Authorized

All Others: Disposal Not Authorized

Passport and Visa Matters

1. Historical Synopsis

Although the FBI opened this classification in 1924 it includes records dated earlier. Investigations concern false passport/visa applications, counterfeit passports and the use of one person's passport by another person. The Bureau's emphasis shifted from alien enemies and German agents in World War II to communists in the Cold War (particularly after passage of the Internal Security Act of 1950) to unauthorized travel to Cuba after 1962 under the Cuban travel ban authorized in 8 U.S.C. 1185.

2. Volume

At Headquarters 85,330 cases total 79.5 cubic feet. This includes 47 multi-section cases averaging 7 sections. The first case began in 1917 and the 0 file starts in 1921.

In the field 58 offices reported opening only 4523 cases in this class. Much destruction has occurred but some offices still have significant volumes. The three offices opening the most cases illustrate the mixed pattern with New York having only 6 feet from its 558 cases, Washington having only 7 feet from its 546 cases but Los Angeles having 27 feet from its 505 cases.

3. Profile

NARS reviewed 35 case files at Headquarters. The reviewed cases were rated as 1 medium, 15 low, and 19 none. Cases reviewed at the Los Angeles, New York and Washington field offices were rated as 6 low and 30 none.

The Headquarters cases include as a group much interesting data on refugee and immigrant problems. Cases with research potential also included investigations of the politics of prominent American sponsors, suspected espionage agents and prominent foreign radicals. There is substantial research potential for all Headquarters cases in this classification.

4. Recommendation and Justification

The 00 file at Headquarters is permanent to document policies and procedures in this class. The 0 file is disposable routine requests for index checks. Exceptional cases are permanent at Headquarters and Offices of Origin in the field.

Since only approximately 1/6 of the field cases were rated as having slight research potential, all Field Office files are disposable. At Headquarters, however, the ratings indicate substantial research value and the reviewers' comments emphasize the particularly high quality of cases from the start of the classification through the early Cold War years. Consequently, all multi-section cases, all other cases through 1950, and a statistical sample after 1959 are permanent. The remaining cases are disposable.

For post-1977, case files of major investigations will be captured by retention of Exceptional cases at Headquarters and Offices of Origin in the field and of multi-section cases at Headquarters. The preservation of a statistical sample of Headquarters cases will capture the character of cases in the future while all others may be destroyed to economize on space costs.

40. PASSPORT AND VISA MATTERS

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre 1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files 85,330 cases

Sample: Systematic informational sample of 1500 cases

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (47 cases)

Microfilm: Not Applicable

All Others: All cases opened before 1951 - Permanent

All others - Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES 4523 cases

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Disposal Not Authorized

Multi-Sectional: Disposal Not Authorized

All Others:

**40. Passport and Visa Matters
SUMMARY:**

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: Systematic informational sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Disposal Not Authorized

Multi-Sectional: Disposal Not Authorized

All Others:

INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

41

Explosives
(Obsolete)

DATE 10-27-81 BY 6383URT/AG

Historical Synopsis:

This classification was established in 1924 to cover investigations of violations of the Federal Explosives Act which regulated the manufacture, sale, possession, and interstate transportation of explosives. In December 1941 the act was amended to establish a licensing system administered by the Interior Department. When the wartime licensing provisions were cancelled in October 1945, the FBI suspended investigations relating to the act. In 1958 the classification was declared obsolete.

Volume:

There are 757 cases in Headquarters on three reels of microfilm. Nine Field Offices report extant records, but in total those offices have opened only 124 case files. There has been considerable destruction of Field Office records in the classification.

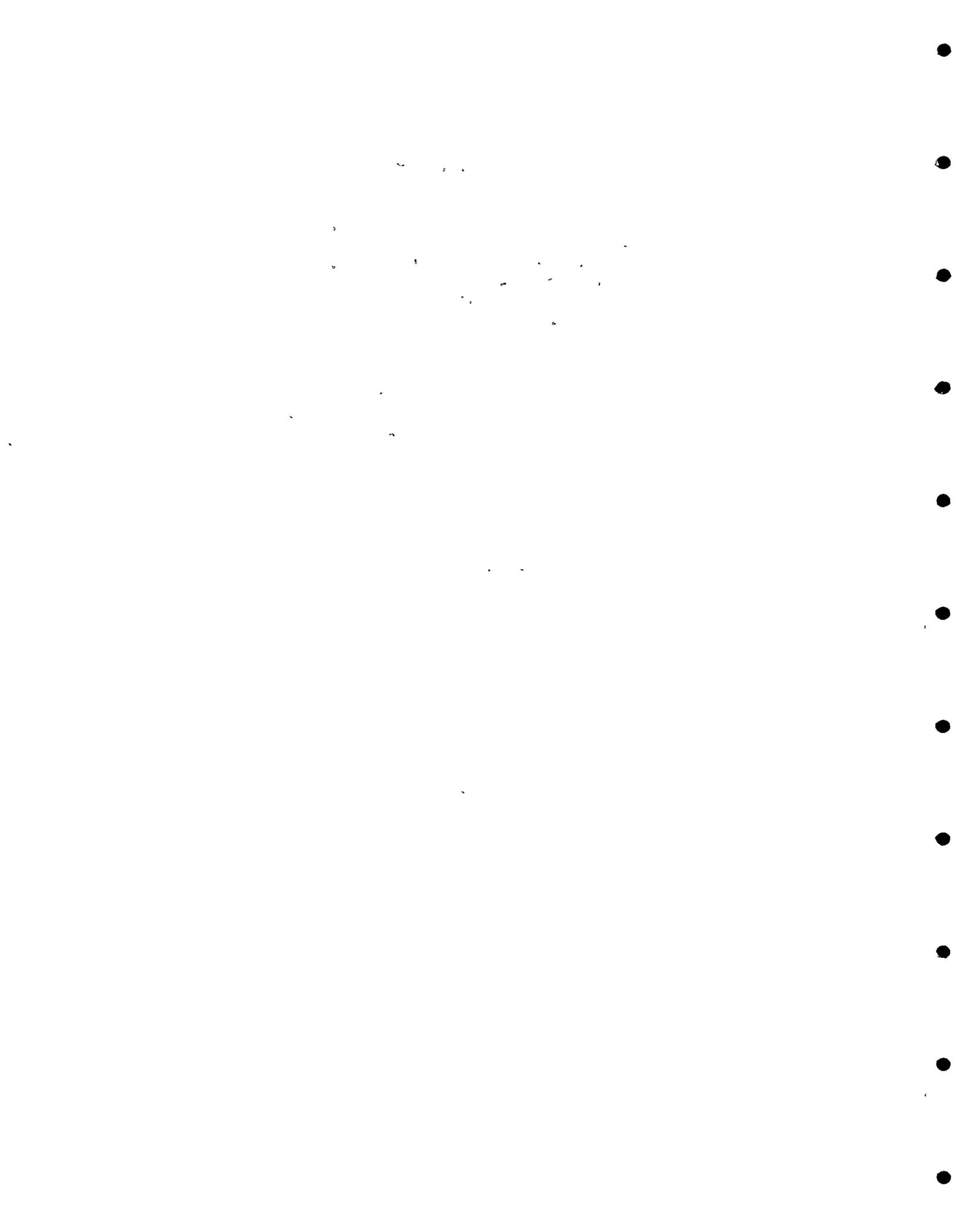
Profile:

NARS examined 20 Headquarters cases; 16 with no research potential, four with low research potential. All but three of the sample cases had three or less serials; the largest case had only eight serials. There is no correlation between case size and research potential; the four lows consisted of 5, 3, 2, and 1 serials respectively. Yet the case with five serials merely involved a hoax perpetrated by a youth. Five of the sample cases were from the 1920s and 1930s, while 15 were from the World War II period. Most of the sample cases involved possible thefts of explosives or improper interstate shipments. None of the cases resulted in arrests, prosecutions, or convictions.

No Field Office files were reviewed.

Recommendations and Justification:

Because they document FBI policy and procedures the 00 file and the pre-1940 0 file are permanent. The profile of case files generated by the sample indicates little FBI investigative effort in this area. Other than exceptional cases at Headquarters and in the Field and multi-section cases at Headquarters, no case files in this classification should be retained as permanently valuable.



41. Explosives (Obsolete)

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION:

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Section One Permanent - All others Destroy

Case Files 757 cases

Sample: Systematic evidential sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (1 case)

Microfilm: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

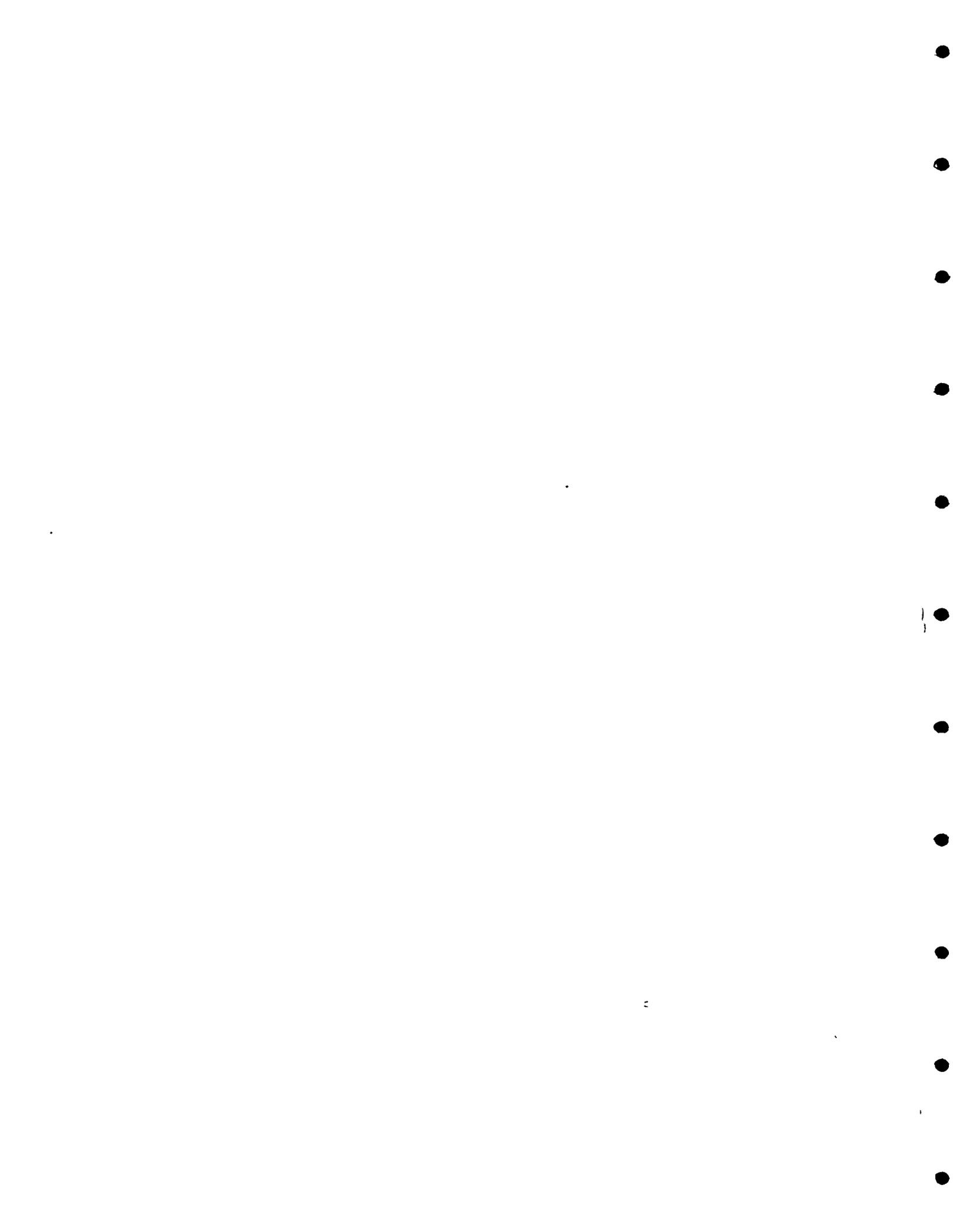
LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

42
Deserters

DATE 11-3-81 BY 6383 VIT/ang

Historical Synopsis:

This classification was established in 1920 when the Bureau of Investigation first began investigating and arresting military deserters. The first case in the classification is dated 1921. In fact, few deserter cases were handled by the Bureau until January 1945 when an interagency agreement was reached between the War Department and the FBI. Justifying its involvement in deserter investigations via this agreement and sections 808 and 885 of Title 10, the Bureau opened large numbers of case files. Because the Bureau's role was one of providing assistance to the military in these investigations, the files created consist primarily of information furnished from military files.

In October 1978, the Bureau reached an agreement with the Department of Defense which limits Bureau involvement in deserter cases to those situations where aggravating circumstances exist in addition to the deserter offense. As a result of this agreement, the number of deserter cases investigated by the Bureau was reduced drastically, with the number of files opened at Headquarters dropping from over 8,000 in 1978 to 11 in 1979.

Volume:

There are 503,251 case files in FBI Headquarters, occupying 2702 cubic feet. This includes 165,533 cases on 823 reels of microfilm covering most cases opened prior to 1964. There are 509 multi-section files in Headquarters which average 4 sections. The 00 file consists of 25 sections; the 0 file consists of 870 sections.

Until the 1978 interagency agreement, the number of cases opened annually in Headquarters hovered around 7000. Exceptions to this trend appear in 1948 when over 40,000 cases were opened, 1952 and 1953 when 20,000 cases were opened each year, and the Vietnam era (1968-1974) when an average of 30,000 cases were opened annually.

All 59 offices have opened case files; considerable destruction has taken place, however. For example, of the 62,969 cases in this class reportedly opened by Los Angeles only 4000 remain.

Profile:

NARS reviewed 256 deserter case files at FBI Headquarters covering the period 1926-1978. The case files were rated as: 2 medium (both microfilmed), 17 low (7 microfilmed), 230 none (77 microfilmed), and 7 unrated. The medium ratings are both associated with evidential value. Each documents a relatively extensive investigation. Very few of the examined case files contain more than 8 serials and most consist of 3 serials or less. For the most part, files rated low document investigations of multiple offenders. Three of the low ratings are associated with evidential value. One multi-section file was examined in addition to the sample. It involved a multiple offender who was convicted. It was found to have no research potential. In sum, 14 of the files examined in Headquarters, less than 6%, exhibited historical research potential; in all cases the rating was low.

NARS also examined a total of 159 case files in Chicago (35 files opened between 1974 and 1978); Dallas (35 files opened between 1971 and 1978); Los

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Angeles (35 files opened between 1975 and 1978); New York (34 files opened between 1975 and 1978); and Washington (20 files opened between 1969 and 1978). Evaluations of these files can be summarized as follows: 1 medium, 18 low, and 140 none. As was the case in Headquarters, the medium rating was associated with evidential value. The files assigned low research potential, less than 12% of the field sample, do not stand alone as sources of historical information. They supplement other available sources.

Of the eight case files from the Mexico City legat reviewed in this classification, all were found to lack research potential.

Extra case files were reviewed in three Field Offices. Of the two files reviewed in Los Angeles, one (open between 1969 and 1974) was rated as having low evidential research potential and the other (open between 1964 and 1976) was rated as having no research potential. The one extra file examined in New York was open between 1945 and 1958 and is multi-section; it was rated as having low historical research potential by virtue of the information it provides about the life of a Harlem musician in the 30's. Two of the three extra files examined in Washington were found to have no research potential; one was found to have low historical research potential.

Recommendations and Justification:

The 00 file, opened in 1939, documents the various agreements between the Bureau and the military with respect to deserters; it should be retained. Section 1 of the 0 file, which includes policy documentation created prior to the opening of the 00 file, should be retained. Sections 2 to 870 of the 0 file, consisting of correspondence relating to unfounded allegations of desertion or to cases of desertion resolved without Bureau assistance are unworthy of permanent preservation.

The review of investigative case files in this classification has indicated that the overwhelming majority of deserter files, regardless of date, lack long term value.

There are, at least, two reasons for this assessment. The majority of files consist of only two or three serials: a form completed by the military containing a description of the deserter, a memo assigning the case, and a form completed by a Field Office reporting the circumstances under which the deserter was apprehended. This skeletal information is not fleshed-out by interviews or other investigative action. Secondly, these files contain no information about the eventual disposition of the case. These specific deficiencies undermine the value of FBI records as a source of information about military desertion. Better - and in fact the primary - sources of data about deserters are records of the various military services. The military records, which range from machine-readable summary statistics to individual general court-martial case files, present a more complete picture of the phenomenon than could be obtained from the Bureau's files.

While the case files in classification 42 are at best a secondary source of information about deserters, they are the only source of information about the range of Bureau involvement in investigations of cases of desertion. The theoretical involvement outlined in the 00 file needs to be supplemented by an evidential sample. The sample will give a general picture of the investigative effort invested by the Bureau in this type of violation.

Retention of multi-section files will ensure that the historically interesting details found in reports of interviews conducted in the course of an extensive investigation will be available to researchers.

Because Bureau involvement in deserter cases after 1978 has been limited to instances where aggravating circumstances exist in addition to the deserter offense, retention of all files opened in this classification in Headquarters appears warranted. Such retention involves only 18 cases opened in 1979 and 1980.

42. Desertion
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files:

Sample: Systematic evidential sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm:

All Others: Permanent

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

00 File: Destroy

0 File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All others

42. Desertion

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Pre-1940 (Section 1) Permanent, All others Destroy

Case Files: 503,251 cases

Sample: Systematic evidential sample of 500 cases

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (509 cases)

Microfilm: Cases in sample - Permanent
(165,533 cases on 823 reels)

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases:

FIELD OFFICES

OO Files: Destroy

O Files: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All others:

Illegal Wearing of Uniform or Decorations,
et al

Historical Synopsis

This classification covers a variety of statutes relating to the illegal wearing of the uniforms of any of the Armed Forces, Public Health Service, and other agencies; illegal wearing, manufacturing or selling of Congressionally authorized decorations, medals, or badges; forgery or alteration of discharge papers, passes and other government documents; counterfeiting or using without authorization seals of agencies of the United States; unauthorized use of characters and slogans originated by Federal agencies (such as "Smokey the Bear" and "Give a Hoot, Don't Pollute"); and false advertising or misuse of names to indicate a Federal agency. Initially designed to discourage the unauthorized use of display of military clothing or badges, the original statutes were broadened and expanded over time to encompass illegal use of emblems, names, and identifying characteristics of civilian agencies. Because proof of violation is easier to establish in this classification than under the statutes for impersonation, Headquarters repeatedly encouraged the field to seek conviction in classification 43 rather than classification 47, Impersonation. Therefore the two classes are closely linked. Classification 43 was established prior to 1924 and originally carried the designation "National Defense." However, the case files pertained to illegal wearing of uniforms from the beginning.

Volume

There are 17,583 case files in Headquarters, 15,190 of which have been microfilmed. Of the remaining files, 42 have more than 1 section and average 3 sections per case. The OO file consists of 6 sections and the O file is 8 sections. All but one of the Field Offices reports opening a total of 54,469 cases. New York, Los Angeles, and San Francisco opened the greatest number of case files but there is evidence of substantial destruction of files in the field. For instance, of 5,102 cases reported by the New York Field Office, only 72 are extant.

Profile

NARS reviewed 35 cases, dating from 1921 to 1972, as part of the statistical sample at Headquarters. Another 3 cases were read for the multi-section file sample. Offenses were characteristically minor in nature and the files were slender, averaging 4 serials per case file. Although the most frequent violation was the illegal wearing of a uniform, other violations included the illegal sale of military insignia, altering military identification cards, or forging U.S. Army discharge papers. A substantial number (11) of investigations resulted in conviction, but neither this factor nor others captured by the data sheet resulted in a correlation with research value. Of 35 cases reviewed, 33 were judged to have no research potential; the remaining 2 were rated low. There was a correlation between size and value, however, for all 3 of the multi-section cases read for the multi-section file sample received a rating of low.

Field Office ratings for cases in this classification were no better than those at Headquarters. Of 45 cases reviewed in the statistical sample, 44 were rated none and 1 was rated low. In addition, 6 extras were read yielding 3 nones, 1 low, and 1 medium. The medium, although only 1 section, consisted

of 95 serials which further reinforces the likelihood of value in thicker files. The ratings by Field Office are as follows:

	Chicago (10)	LA (10 + 3)	NY (10)	WFO (15 + 3)
High	0	0	0	0
Medium	0	1	0	0
Low	0	1	0	0
None	10	11	10	17

Recommendation

The correlation between size and research value suggests the need to retain all multi-section files in Headquarters. In addition, an evidential sample of the files at Headquarters will provide evidence of Bureau policies and procedures, and the routine nature of offenses in this class. Exceptional cases and the 00 file also should be retained. Given the very poor ratings this classification received in the field, there is no need to retain any Field Office files other than exceptional cases.

43. Illegal Wearing of Uniforms or Decorations

DISPOSITION Pre 1978

HEADQUARTERS

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Section 1 - Permanent

All others - Destroy

Case Files (17,583 cases)

Sample: Systematic evidential sample of 500 cases

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: (42 cases) Permanent

Microfilm: (15,190 cases on 64 reels) Destroy

All Others: Cases in sample - Permanent.

All others - Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES (54,469 cases opened)

00 File: Destroy

0 File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Section: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILLARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

43. Illegal Wearing of Uniforms or Decorations
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files:

Sample: Systematic evidential sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm:

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All others

Civil Rights

Historical Synopsis

Though this class contains records predating 1924, it was established as "Civil Rights and Domestic Violence in a January 1924 Hoover memo. The legislative bases for the investigations were the civil rights acts passed during the Reconstruction period, codified in Title 18, sections 241 and 242. They prohibit actions or conspiracies of two or more people to stop citizens in their free exercise of Federal rights secured by the Constitution and laws of the U. S. Section 242 is directed specifically towards law enforcement officers and state officials, "persons acting under the color of law," for the same offenses. Sections 243-245 of Title 18 and section 1973 of Title 42 are now included in the classification; they evolved from the Voting Rights Act of 1965, Civil Rights Act of 1968, and Voting Rights Act of 1975.

When this classification began in the early twenties, the investigations were directed primarily towards the Ku Klux Klan, and the first files are "state files" on KKK activities. As was the case in the classification until the early 1970's, the work on investigations was directed by Headquarters and the Department of Justice (DOJ). In the mid and late 1930's, some investigations of violence against labor unions and organizers were included under the aegis of the Wagner Act, but during World War II and after, the investigations involved racial disturbances and police brutality. With the passage of civil rights legislation in the 1960's, the classification has close ties with files in classifications 56 (election laws), 157 (civil unrest), 170 (extremist informants), and 176 (anti-riot). Several other classifications, 7 (kidnapping), 100 (domestic security), 137 (informants), and 173 (public accommodations), are also closely related to investigations in classification 44.

The FBI and DOJ worked closely on the openings of cases in this classification, and until the Kennedy administration, the FBI chose to define Federal, and thus FBI, jurisdiction very narrowly. Through most of that period, Field Offices had to obtain approval from Headquarters and DOJ before opening a preliminary investigation. In 1954 Headquarters reiterated that policy by not allowing Field Offices to initiate any investigations of school discrimination cases. A 1956 meeting of J. Edgar Hoover, Attorney General Brownell, and President Eisenhower ended Brownell's efforts to establish a broadened Federal responsibility for protection of civil rights. At that meeting Hoover deprecated the nascent civil rights activities, stated that the KKK was moribund, and that the NAACP was being infiltrated by the Communist Party. His attitudes set the tenor of FBI investigations until his death.

In December 1961 the Field Offices were allowed to initiate preliminary investigations. In 1936 they were given broader authority to work with U.S. attorneys on civil rights matters. Until 1964, the Field Offices were required to consult with local police officials before opening cases that might involve their officers. That necessity ended in 1964, but close relations between FBI investigators and local officials continued. Field Offices had to gain Headquarters approval before dealing with major civil rights actions or mass demonstrations, and that requirement continues to today.

The crucial question in many of the investigations during the 1960's was

whether the FBI should only investigate civil rights activities, and not protect the people and progress of activities, during demonstrations, voter registration drives, and mass marches. Hoover's position was that the FBI was only to investigate, and that led Presidents Kennedy and Johnson to use not only U.S. Army and Federalized troops to protect citizens, but attorneys and investigators from other Federal agencies to gather information on the civil rights activities and those who attacked the movement. As the civil rights movement quieted in the 1970's, the investigations in classification 44 centered on police and prison brutality complaints. They are to receive "immediate, preferred, continuous investigation" according to the current Manual of Investigative Operations and Guidelines.

Volume

FBI Headquarters holds 86,379 files, which totals 1662 cubic feet. None of these records have been filmed. The accumulation of files is small until 1950.

The Field Offices have opened 148,000 cases, but there seems to have been substantial destruction in all the offices. Few records pre-dating 1974 were extant in the Field Offices before visited by the NARS task force. The present accumulation both in the Headquarters and Field Offices seems to be substantial.

Profile

Forty-one cases were reviewed at Headquarters dating from 1948 to 1980. This sample, missing all the files opened from 1921 to 1948, resulted from the great volume created in the 1960's and 1970's. The first case file examined, number 1989, was opened in 1948.

Most of the files examined had few serials and few prosecutions. There was ample biographical data in almost all the files. In the ratings for historical interest, two were medium, 22 were low, and 17 were none. Almost all the cases were referred to the U.S. Attorney or DOJ.

In four of the five Field Offices where classification 44 files were examined, the first file examined was in the early 1970's. Almost all of those files were investigations of police brutality or prison condition complaints and were rarely prosecuted. And except in New York, the ratings of the cases were generally in the no historical value category. In New York, there was one high, seven mediums, 16 lows, and 11 none. From the comments on the data sheets there seemed to have been more actual police violence in New York City than in the cases examined in the other Field Offices. In the several medium cases in all the Field Offices, there were far more serials than in the usual case file, and the reviewers indicated substantial public and FBI interest in the cases.

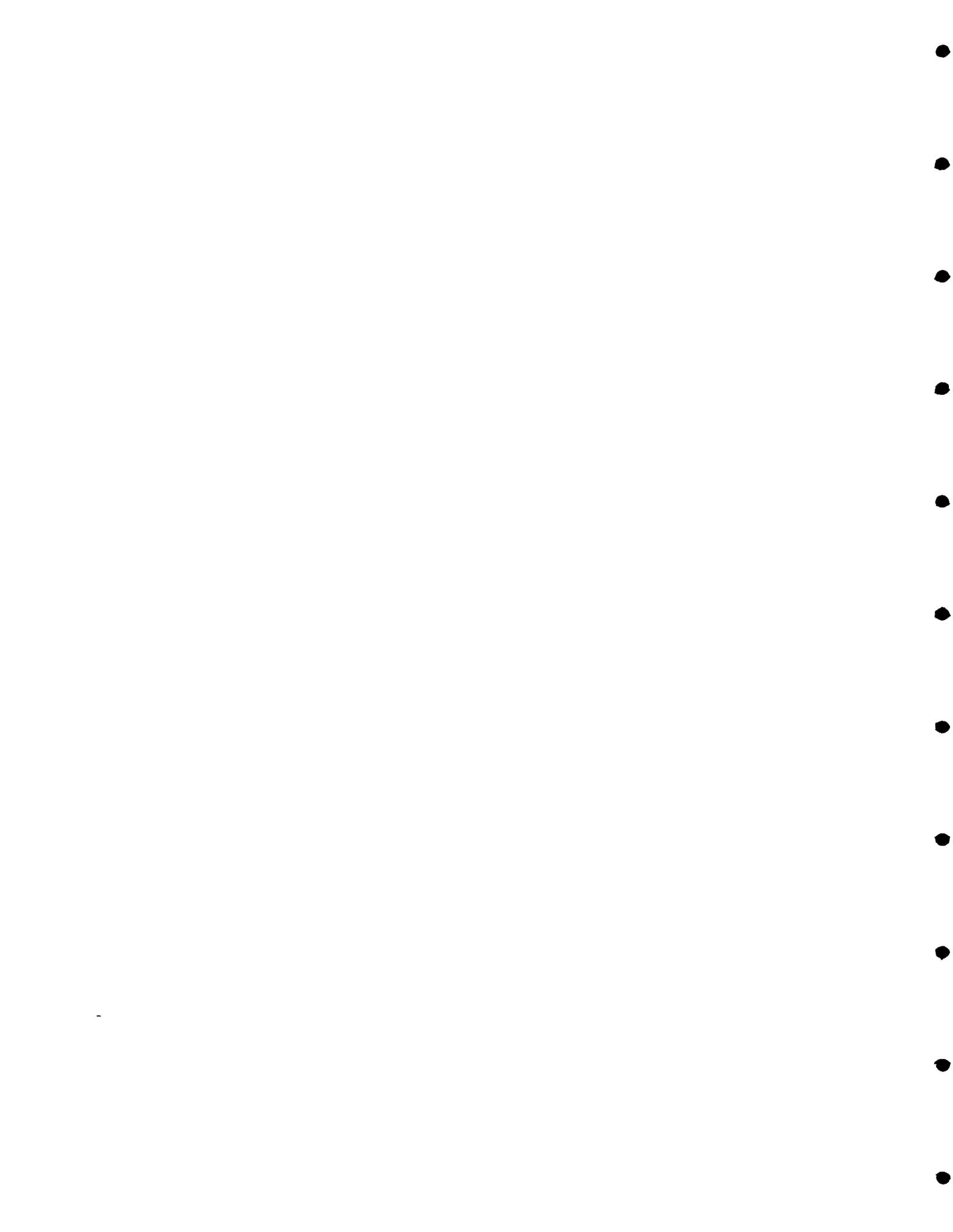
The topics of the files noted in the exceptional cases indicate the eclectic nature of the classification but all the cases fall within the legal bases of the class. They include files on: Little Rock school desegregation, lynchings, the Liuzzo and Oswald murders, one of the two main files on the 1968 Democratic Party convention, Philadelphia police brutality in the 1970's, and the Los Angeles file on John Erlichman. The multi-section files examined in Headquarters were rated medium and low.

Recommendation and Justifications

The files in this classification document one of the great domestic changes in twentieth century American life, and the response and investigations of the FBI. The files can be divided into three chronological periods, and for two of those periods, the only extant files are at Headquarters. The first period is from 1921 to 1950 when interest in civil rights by the public and the FBI was minimal. However, individuals and organizations tried throughout the period to have the FBI and DOJ become involved in stopping the KKK, lynchings, institutional segregation, and in insuring voting and other constitutional rights for all citizens. In all these were a special category of accepted civil rights cases. Because of that history, it is recommended that all extant files and 0 files for 1924-1950 be retained.

The period of greatest civil rights activity from 1950 to 1977 presents the same picture of FBI activities with DOJ, local officials, and activists in the South and other parts of the country. The basic data needs to be preserved, and it is not always in multi-section files, or prosecuted, or easily sampled. The evidential value on the performance of the FBI, both good and bad, is documented in classification 44. The subject of the classification and the documentation from the FBI is just too important to destroy any extant files. All case files through 1977 and the 0 file through the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1965 should be retained.

After 1977, the files are not as rich and deal with many undocumented police brutality complaints that are often referred to local officials for prosecution. Where there are multi-section files, either the FBI or some other segment of the population usually have become involved, and there is intense investigations and usually prosecution. The multi-section files in Headquarters and the Field Offices should be permanently retained. The smaller files, usually only a few serials, should be destroyed.



44. CIVIL RIGHTS

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS

00 File: Permanent

0 File: All serials/sections through 1965 - Permanent
All others Destroy

Case Files 86,379 cases

Sample: Statistical sample of 1500 cases per decade beginning in 1975

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (623 cases)

Microfilm: None

All Others: Case files created prior to 1978 - Permanent

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES 148,000 cases opened

00 File: Destroy

0 File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Section: Permanent

All Others: Case files created prior to 1978 Permanent
Correlates to Headquarters multi-section cases - Permanent
All others - Destroy

AUXILLARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

44. Civil Rights
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: Systematic informational sample of 1500 cases per decade beginning in 1978

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: None

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

00 File: Destroy

0 File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: Correlates to Headquarters multi-section cases - Permanent
All others - Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

Crime on The High Seas

Historical Synopsis

The classification, formally opened in 1924 but including some records dated earlier, covers a variety of crimes committed at sea. Director Hoover was very interested in crimes at sea and the FBI pressed for more laws to obtain greater authority. The Bureau's campaigns helped to get laws against gamblers on ships (1939), stowaways (1940), gambling ships (1948) and stowaways as well as other crimes on aircraft (1944 and 1952). The FBI fought jurisdictional battles with such agencies as the Coast Guard and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) with mixed results. Stowaway cases were the most numerous and became the statistical mainstay of this classification. Despite Hoover's interest the number of cases declined sharply by the late 1940s and continued to drop in the 1950s through 1970s.

Volume

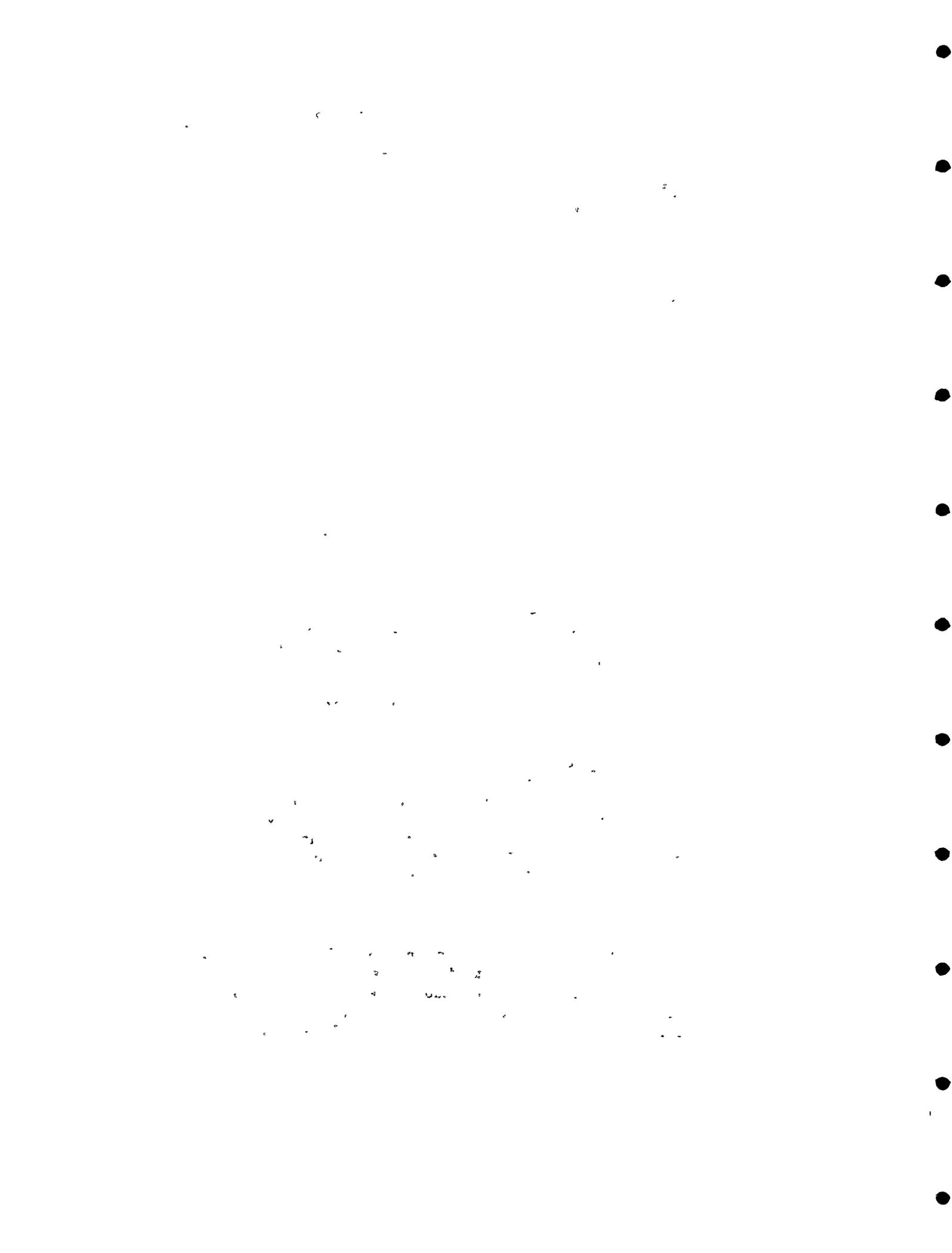
At Headquarters 11,603 cases total 52.76 cubic feet. These include 48 multi-section cases averaging 3 sections. It also includes 7485 cases on 28 reels of microfilm that covers cases opened through mid-1952. The first case opened in 1921. In the field 56 offices reported opening over 20,000 cases but substantial destruction has occurred. For example, New York, which opened the most cases (8335), reported only 7 1/2 feet extant from its 1872 cases.

Profile

At Headquarters NARS reviewed 35 cases; they were rated as 15 low and 20 none. Three additional Headquarters multi-section cases reviewed to test the multi-section file theory were rated as 1-high and 2-none. Of the cases reviewed at the Los Angeles, New York, Miami and Washington Field Offices 2 were exceptional cases but the rest included 1-low and 42-none. There were no clear correlations between the ratings and such factors as size or results of case.

Recommendation and Justification

The OO file at Headquarters is permanent to document policies and procedures in this classification. The O file is a disposable miscellany of unknown subjects and matters referred to other agencies because they were outside the Bureau's jurisdiction. Exceptional cases are permanent at Headquarters and Offices of Origin in the field. In the field so few cases have any research value that the disposal of all but exceptional cases is indicated. At Headquarters, where the ratings were significantly higher, preservation of all multi-section cases will catch the important investigations and retention of the microfilm and a systematic sample of the paper cases will provide thorough evidential documentation of FBI activities in this classification. For post 1977 cases the combination of a systematic sample plus multi-section cases at Headquarters with exceptional cases at Headquarters and Offices of Origin in the field will catch the same mix of important investigations with significant historical information and other cases with evidential value.



**45. CRIME ON THE HIGH SEAS
SUMMARY:**

DISPOSITION Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files 11,603 cases

Sample: Systematic evidential sample of 500 cases - Permanent

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (48 cases)

Microfilm: Cases in sample - Permanent (7485 cases on 28 reels)

All others - Destroy

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Section: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILLARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

45. Crime on the High Seas
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: Systematic informational sample - Permanent

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not Applicable

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

... INFORMATION CONTAINED
... IS UNCLASSIFIED

10-22-81 BY 6383 VET/AG

Fraud Against the Government

1. Historical Synopsis

This classification covers investigations of a wide variety of illegal actions in which the U.S. Government is defrauded, including overcharges in procurement and construction contracts; short deliveries; the use or provision of substandard parts and merchandise; claims submitted for work not performed; the falsification of time and attendance data by Government employees; making false statements on applications for Government loans or employment; and offering or accepting of bribes in connection with Government contracts.

Until 1978, Classification 46, which was established before 1924, was used for investigations of the sort described above regardless of which Federal agency was involved. However, between 1978 and the present, six new classifications were established for frauds involving specific agencies: 206 (Department of Defense); 207 (Environmental Protection Agency, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Department of Energy, Department of Transportation); 208 (General Services Administration); 209 (Department of Health and Human Services); 210 (Department of Labor); and 213 (Department of Education).

2. Volume

At Headquarters, 74,162 files have been opened in Class 46. 46,929 cases (most files predating 1964) have been microfilmed, while 679 paper files are multi-section. In 1977, nearly 1500 case files were opened at Headquarters. In 1978, about 800 cases were opened and only 232 were opened in 1980. This decrease presumably reflects both the 1978 changes in reporting requirements as well as the establishment of Classifications 206-210 and 213.

In the field, 50 Field Offices have extant cases in this Classification. In these offices, nearly 203,000 case files have been opened in this class. There has, however, been much destruction of Field Office records in this class. The Field Offices that have opened the largest number of Fraud Against the Government cases are Los Angeles, Washington, San Francisco, New York and Indianapolis.

3. Profile

At Headquarters, NARS reviewed 38 case files. Six were rated as having low research potential while 32 files were rated none. None of the files in the sample was multi-section and they averaged about 8-10 serials each. Of the 33 cases in which the subject was an individual (as opposed to an institution), the subjects's sex was indicated in 24 files, age was indicated in 19 files while data on race and occupation was present in about 14 of the 33 cases. In only 5 cases was the subject convicted.

At Headquarters, 3 multi-section files were reviewed. One was rated as having medium research potential, one was rated low, while the third was rated none.

In the field, case files were reviewed at all the Field Offices NARS visited except Atlanta. One of these cases was rated high in research potential, 7 were rated medium, 11 cases were rated low, and 97 cases were rated none. Of the 8 cases rated high or medium, all but one were multi-section and Washington Field Office was Office of Origin for 5 of the 8.

Eleven extras also were read in the field (3 in Los Angeles and 8 in Washington). Three of these files were rated medium (all three were multi-section files at the Washington Field Office), 3 were rated low and 5 were rated none. Thus, NARS review of records in Class 46 indicates a strong link between size of files and research value. Our sample also indicates that files for which Washington is Office of Origin are particularly valuable.

4. Recommendations.

The results indicate that multi-section files, particularly those for cases originating in Washington, are the files that have research value in and of themselves. Therefore, all Headquarters multi-section files should be retained permanently. Because of the importance of files originating in Washington, all multi-section files for which Washington Field Office is the Office of Origin also should be retained, along with their Headquarters correlates. A statistical sample in this class also is in order to adequately document crime and corruption involving the U.S. Government and those who deal with it.

46. FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre 1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Sections One and Two - Permanent, All others - Destroy

Case Files 74,162 cases

Sample: Systematic informational sample of 1500 cases

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (679 cases)

Microfilm: Cases in sample - Permanent

Correlates of Washington Field Office - Permanent

All others - Destroy (46,929 cases on 558 reels)

All Others: Correlates of Washington Field Office - Permanent

All others - Destroy

Reserved Cases:

FIELD OFFICES 210,000 cases opened

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent in Washington Field Office, All others Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

46. Fraud Against the Government
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: Systematic informational sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not Applicable

All Others: Correlates of Washington Field Office
All others - Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES 210,000 cases opened

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent in Washington Field Office
All others - Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

Impersonation

Historical Synopsis:

This classification was established in 1924 for investigations involving impersonations of U.S. Government officials or employees and foreign diplomats, consuls, and officers. To be in violation of the law, impersonators must obtain or attempt to obtain money, paper, documents, or other items of value. Over the years the courts have narrowed the definition of the violation. A 1966 decision required the Government to prove the subject's intent to act under the "color of authority." The definition was further restricted in 1972 by requiring proof of intent to defraud.

This classification is closely connected with 43-Illegal Wearing of Uniforms, etc.; violations under that classification are lesser offenses and are generally easier to prove. Since 1961 cases in both classifications have been handled by U.S. Commissioners as "petty" cases.

Volume:

There are 57,263 case files in Headquarters consisting of 171 cubic feet and 175 reels of microfilm; 50,247 cases have been microfilmed. There are 283 multi-section cases in Headquarters with three sections the average. The 58 Field Offices reporting extant records in this class have opened a total of 218,743 case files. In the five Field Offices where NARS examined cases in this classification, however, there had been substantial destruction.

Profile:

NARS examined 35 Headquarters files; six were rated as having low research potential, the remainder none. In five Field Offices (Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles, New York, and Washington) NARS examined a total of 126 files; 116 had no research potential, nine had low and one had medium.

Of the Headquarters cases read one had 44 serials, one 13 serials, one 11 serials, and the remainder less than ten; most had only one or two serials. Field Office files were similar in size and content. With few exceptions most were less than five serials, including some biographical data about the perpetrator, originated from a variety of sources with citizen complaints the largest single source, and normally resulted in no government action. Of the 125 Field Office files examined only five were prosecuted, three successfully. At Headquarters four of 35 cases went to prosecution and resulted in three convictions. Over 50% of the cases both in Headquarters and the field were referred to U.S. Attorneys but invariably the U.S. Attorney declined prosecution because the violation, if any, was so minor.

At Headquarters three additional multi-section files were examined; one was rated as having no research potential, one low, and one medium. The medium was ten sections and involved a famous impersonator from the 1920s; it is an exceptional case. The low was five to ten sections and involved passing bad checks; it dated from the 1940s and 1950s. The none was two to four sections, involved impersonation of a FBI agent, and was dated from the late 1970s.

Recommendations and Justification:

The Headquarters 00 file and the first section of the 0 file are permanent as they document FBI policies and investigative procedures; the remainder of the

0 file is disposable.

Given the few case files reviewed that had any research potential, and those having research potential were rated low, and given the low priority that the FBI and the Justice Department put on these cases, considering them "petty" violations, few case files in this classification should be retained as archival. A statistical sample of the textual records and a selection of the microfilm will be retained. Because the multi-section cases tended to be rated higher than the single section files, multi-section case files at Headquarters are permanent. All other Headquarters case files and all Field Office records are disposable.

47. Impersonation
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Pre 1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Section One - Permanent. All others - Destroy

Case Files:

Sample: Systematic evidential sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Cases in sample - Permanent. All others - Destroy
(50,000 cases on 175 reels)

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: None

OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All others

47. Impersonation

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files:

Sample: Systematic evidential sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: None

OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All others

48
Postal Violations

Historical Synopsis

The FBI established this classification in 1924 to investigate various postal violations such as reproduction of postal stamps, theft of postal money orders and the counterfeiting of postal meter stamps. In 1936 the Post Office requested that Bureau Headquarters, rather than Special Agents, make requests for information from local postmasters. Mail fraud investigations are not covered by this classification.

Volume

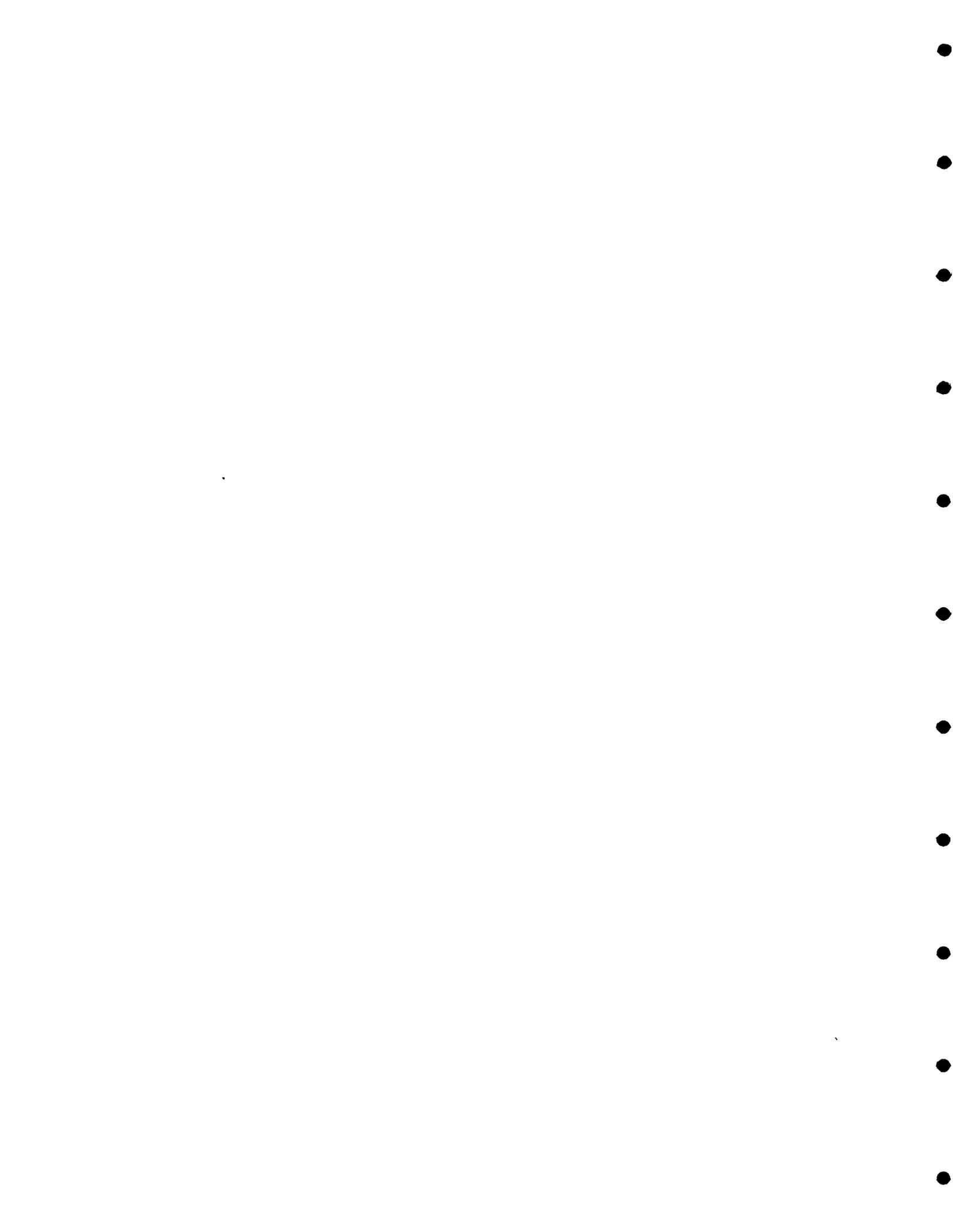
Of the 1211 cases opened in Headquarters 1169 cases are on three rolls of microfilm. The remaining cases comprise about two cubic feet of paper records. There has been no destruction of Headquarters cases. There are three multi-section cases averaging five sections. In the Field, there has been substantial destruction in this classification.

Profile

NARS reviewed 20 cases in Headquarters; 19 of the 20 had no research value. Most of these cases contained less than four serials and were referred to the FBI by the Post Office Department. Of the 20 cases reviewed, 16 were opened in the 1920s, three were opened in the 1930s, and one was opened in the 1940s. Less than 50 cases have been opened in the last 30 years. In the Field, NARS reviewed three cases in New York and one in Washington and two in Los Angeles. All were rated as having no research potential.

Recommendations

In Headquarters the 00 file and Sections 1-4 of the 0 file provide information on how the Bureau conducted investigations in this classification and should be retained. All exceptional and multi-section cases should be retained. In addition an informational sample should be retained to document how the Bureau conducted case investigations from the 1920's through the 1970's. All other case files should be destroyed. Since nearly all cases are on three reels of microfilm, these decisions will preserve all case files created through 1977. Exceptional case files in the Office of Origin should be retained; all other Field Office case files should be destroyed.



48. Postal Violations (Except Mail Fraud)

DISPOSITION Pre 1978

HEADQUARTERS

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Sections 1-4 Permanent
All others - Destroy

Case Files (1211 cases)
Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: (3 cases) Permanent

Microfilm: (1169 cases on 3 reels) Permanent

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES

00 File: Destroy

0 File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: Not Applicable

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Section: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILLARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

48. Postal Violations (Except Mail Fraud)
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: Systematic evidential sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

National Bankruptcy Act

Historical Synopsis

This classification was established in 1921 when the Bureau adopted the Justice Department's filing plan. Case files in this classification document investigations under the criminal provisions of the National Bankruptcy Act (18 U.S.C. 151-55), including concealment or transfer of assets in contemplation of bankruptcy, destruction of records relating to the property or financial affairs of a debtor, or improper acts while a trustee or officer in a bankruptcy. Prior to 1944 investigations were conducted at the request of the U.S. Attorney, but during the period 1944-50 agents periodically checked bankruptcy court dockets in an effort to identify violators. In 1960 the criminal provisions of the law were broadened to include efforts to conceal property in contemplation of bankruptcy rings. The 1979 Bankruptcy Act led to no substantial changes in FBI investigative responsibilities in this classification.

Volume

There are 22,642 cases in this classification at Headquarters, on 160 reels of microfilm (15,707 cases) and 148.5 feet of textual records. There are 154 multi-section cases with an average of 3 sections each. All 59 field offices report having opened 53,827 cases, but extensive destruction has probably occurred. The Headquarters 00 file has 4 sections with serials dated between 1932-80; the Headquarters 0 section begins with 1922 and has 21 sections.

Profile

NARS reviewed 35 cases at Headquarters, with only 1 low and the rest none. The low was the largest case by far, with 106 serials; most cases had less than 10. NARS also examined files in Washington Field Office, Los Angeles, New York, and Chicago; the results were 1 medium, 10 low, and 39 none. The sole medium resulted in a conviction (as did several other cases), had information from a foreign government, a photograph, had a potential legal rights issue (unique in these cases), 10 serials, and was an Auxiliary Office file. The value was reported as informational: economic, international relations, and social. No multi-section cases appeared in the sample.

One multi-section case was reviewed in Headquarters, 3 extras were reviewed in Los Angeles, and 2 extras in Washington Field. The multi-section case was rated low, involved a former secretary to a Senator, but the person died after arrest and before trial. There were 311 serials, 5-10 sections, and enclosures behind file, and a 12 year time span to the case. The 3 Los Angeles extras were rated 1 low and 2 none. The low involved an arrest for concealing assets, had 13 serials, was open less than a year, and had equivalent information types to the 2 nones. Both Washington Field extras were rated none.

Justification

Bankruptcy cases have been opened at Headquarters in waves over the period 1945-80. Peaks occurred in 1950, 1965 and 1976; troughs occurred in 1946, 1951, and 1973. Although cases from 1978-80 are few, this may reflect a general decline in case openings from the 1976 high; it is difficult to evaluate the changes in the reporting procedures as a factor in the decline.

While bankruptcy cases in court records have been used repeatedly by genealogists, the records in this classification relate only to criminal activities, such as scams or fraudulent declarations of bankruptcy. This is not the type of material in which genealogists typically are interested. The profile suggests that Headquarters files lack permanent value, and even the addition of the multi-section file does not change the pattern. The medium in the Field does not reveal sufficient unique characteristics to use it as a model to identify other valuable files. In the field both Auxiliary and Office of Origin files were rated low and none, both low and none were awarded to cases with few serials, in both cases results were sometimes known and sometimes not known. No clear pattern is apparent.

The Headquarters 00 file should be retained, as should the first section of the 0 file that predates the 00 file. Exceptional files should be retained. These, plus an evidential sample at Headquarters, should provide adequate documentation of the FBI's work in this area. The multi-section files do not appear to have sufficient value to warrant retaining them. In the field only exceptional cases in the Office of Origin should be retained. All other case files should be destroyed.

49. National Bankruptcy Act
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Pre 1978

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Section One - Permanent
All others - Destroy

Case Files 22,642 cases

Sample: Systematic evidential sample of 500 cases

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy (154 cases)

Microfilm: Cases in sample - Permanent (15,707 cases on 160 reels)

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES 53,827 cases

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

**49. National Bankruptcy Act
SUMMARY:**

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: Systematic evidential sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

00 File: Destroy

0 File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-22-81 BY 638 EUC/AG

Involuntary Servitude and Slavery

Historical Synopsis

Classification 50, Involuntary Servitude and Slavery, was established in 1921 as one of the original classifications adopted by the Bureau from the Department of Justice filing system. Cases filed in the classification are investigated under the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and various provisions of Title 18 of the U.S. Code. Violations include holding or returning a person to peonage, enticement into slavery, sale into servitude, deprivation of rights under color of law, and conspiracy to violate the rights of citizens. Prior to 1942 the classification was titled "Peonage," and U.S. Attorneys often declined to prosecute cases that did not include the element of debt, for peonage was defined as involuntary servitude plus debt. Consequently, on December 12, 1941, the Department of Justice issued Departmental Circular #3591 in which U.S. Attorneys were instructed to disregard entirely the element of debt and to depend upon the issue of involuntary servitude and slavery. Shortly thereafter the Bureau changed the title of classification 50 to reflect the revised instructions. The emphasis in type of cases prosecuted clearly changes over time. Earlier cases focus on prison conditions and forced labor in southern penal systems, while by 1980 migrant worker cases comprise a substantial portion of the case load. Cases are extremely varied, however, from carnival workers to child prostitution.

Volume

As of February 1981 FBI Headquarters had opened 3598 cases in this classification, of which 2224 are on 7 rolls of microfilm. The remainder occupy 24 cubic feet of space. Only 17 cases have multi-sections, with an average of 2 sections each. Two cases have bulkies and 14 have enclosures behind files. During the years 1945-1980, the largest number of cases, 132, were opened in 1948, while no cases were opened in 1973. The average number of cases opened in 1970-79 was 38, and there were fewer cases opened in the 1960s than in the 1950s. Fifty-eight Field Offices opened 5201 cases in this classification, with disproportionate numbers opened in the South. Substantial destruction has occurred.

Profile

NARS reviewed 36 case files in the sample at FBI Headquarters, of which the average case had 6 serials and the investigation typically was completed in less than 9 months. Physical evidence, photographs, and affidavits originating in the field were in one file while only two files contained notes of interviews. Also, only three files contained reports from auxiliary offices. Biographical details including sex, occupation, race or ethnicity, and age were given in about one-half of the case files. Most cases originated as a citizen complaint, and two-thirds were referred to a U.S. Attorney. 1 case file was marked as having primary evidential value while 7 and 22 case files respectively were marked as having value for potential legal rights or historical value. Twenty-two of the case files were rated as having a low research potential, four were rated medium, and the remainder were judged to have no research value. Research interest in the files focused upon ethnic/racial, economic/business/agricultural, and regional/local matters. Cross-tabulation of selected data items did not reveal any correlation between

research potential and other attributes of the case files. The classification is linked to 44, civil rights. Two multi-sectional files were read in Headquarters. One was rated high, the other medium; both resulted in conviction; one included more than one person; one was considered an exceptional case by the Bureau. NARS examined 27 case files in Los Angeles, Washington, New York City, Miami and Atlanta. All but one from 1970 through 1980. There were no files rated high, 2 mediums, 7 lows and 18 none. Wide research interests were noted, including criminal/justice, ethnic/racial, economic/business/agricultural, social/moral attitudes and women. Three extras were read in Miami. All were rated low with historical/informational value in the economic/business/agricultural area. Two of the three involved more than one person.

Recommendations

The Headquarters 0 file has 6 sections, of which the first section from 1922 was judged to be very valuable. Sections prior to 1938, at which time the control file for policy was established, should be retained. All other sections, which consist largely of miscellaneous correspondence, should be destroyed. The issue of slavery is one of the most significant in American history, and while these cases do not individually have high informational value, they collectively provide both evidence of the response of the government to this issue and information about major social questions, such as prison labor, farm labor, migrant workers, and religious cults. All case files in both Headquarters and the Office of Origin should be retained. Exceptional cases also should be retained in Auxilliary Offices. Assuming that the rate of opening cases in this classification does not vary significantly from its pattern during the past 35 years, the number of cases retained will be manageable for a researcher. While some with no research potential will be retained, it is not worth the effort to cull them.

50. Involuntary Servitude and Slavery
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Pre-1978 - Permanent, All others - Destroy

Case Files: 3598 cases

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (17 cases)

Microfilm: Permanent (2224 cases on 19 reels)

All Others: Permanent

Reserved Cases:

FIELD OFFICES

00 File: Destroy

0 File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: Permanent

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All others

**50. Involuntary Servitude and Slavery
SUMMARY:**

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: None

All Others: Permanent

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: Permanent

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

Historical Synopsis

The Bureau established this classification in 1924 to assist the Department of Justice in the selection of possible jury members. Approval of the Attorney General or appropriate Assistant Attorney General is required before Bureau investigations are undertaken. Some of the cases sent by the Department of Justice consist of a list of prospective jury panel members. Prior to 1971, the name of a prospective jury panel member was checked for a criminal record, a credit check, and a search of appropriate Field Office records. With passage of the Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1971, the credit check was eliminated.

Volume

Of the 520 Headquarters cases opened, 314 cases are on one roll of microfilm. The remaining paper records amount to 6 cubic feet. These include 8 multi-section cases which average two sections. In the field, 555 cases were opened by 42 Field Offices. Widespread destruction has taken place in the field. The Headquarter's 00 file must be used in conjunction with the first section of the 0 file which contains policy making documents dating from 1924.

Profile

In the Headquarters sample NARS examined 15 cases; 13 had no research potential, two had low research potential. The biographical data present consists of sex, education, occupation, race, residence, and birthdate of prospective jury members. A limited number of cases were examined in the Washington and New York Field Offices because of extensive destruction within this classification. All the cases examined in the Field were rated as having no research value except two, which were rated as having low research value.

Recommendations

Within Headquarters records, the exceptional cases and multi-section cases should be retained. In addition an evidential sample should be retained to document how the Bureau conducted investigations. The 00 file and the first section of the 0 file also should be retained. All other cases should be destroyed. Only exceptional cases in the Office of Origin files should be retained. All other Field Office case files should be destroyed.

**51. JURY PANEL INVESTIGATIONS
SUMMARY:**

**DISPOSITION Pre 1978
HEADQUARTERS
OO File: Permanent**

O File: Permanent

**Case Files 520 cases
Sample: 5 Systematic evidential sample**

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (8 cases)

Microfilm: Permanent (314 cases on 1 reel)

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

**FIELD OFFICES 555 cases
OO File: Destroy**

O File: Destroy

**OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES
Sample: None**

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Section: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

**AUXILLARY OFFICE CASE FILES
Sample: None**

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

**LEGAT CASE FILES
Sample:**

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

**51. Jury Panel Investigations
SUMMARY:**

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: Systematic evidential sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

Theft of Government Property

Historical Synopsis

This classification covers Bureau investigations of (1) theft, robbery, embezzlement, illegal possession, receipt or destruction of government property; and (2) interference with government communications. Established prior to 1924, the first case file begins in October 1921. Linked closely to a number of other classifications, violations in this area are similar to those covered by Fraud Against the Government (classifications 17, 46, 86, 206-210, and 213) and Crime on Government Reservations (classifications 70 and 198). The Bureau did not include investigations of interference with government communications in this classification until 1977. Prior to that time, investigations in this area were filed in classification 92.

Throughout the years the Bureau has asserted its authority to investigate the theft of government property. Suggestions that the military should investigate theft by military personnel, or that other agencies investigate their own employees were almost always rejected by the Bureau. Although the value of stolen or destroyed government property was not a factor in determining jurisdiction, value was used to establish investigative priorities. By the late 1960's after U.S. Attorneys refused to prosecute minor offenses, the Bureau began allowing other agencies to investigate minor offenses. By 1977, Bureau priority was placed on thefts in excess of \$5,000. Although periodically emphasis was placed on this classification for the purpose of boosting Bureau statistics, the generally routine nature of the cases was recognized by Headquarters. In 1947, a Bureau Bulletin stated that no investigative reports other than a summary of closing report be forwarded to Washington with the exception of major cases, cases involving the use of electronic surveillance, peculiar crimes, or important perpetrators. SAC letters of the 1960's and 1970's urge agents to be alert to thefts of weapons by extremists and "hate-type" groups.

Volume

There are 105,015 cases at Headquarters, 78,896 of which have been microfilmed. Of the remaining hard copy files, there are 159 multi-section cases with an average of 6 volumes per case file. The OO file is 19 sections and the O file consists of 134 sections. Investigations in this classification have dropped off in recent years. From a high of 9,331 cases in 1945 to an average of 1,000 to 2,000 annually between 1948 and 1977, case openings since 1978 have been less than 500 a year.

Fifty-eight Field Offices report opening a total of 375,639 cases. San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Washington Field Office report opening the greatest number of cases but there is evidence of heavy destruction of Field Office files for this classification. Of 20,387 cases opened in Los Angeles, only 4,260 are extant and in New York only 2,999 cases remain of 12,686 opened.

Profile

NARS reviewed 54 cases in the sample in Headquarters and another 3 cases were reviewed as part of the multi-section sample. For the 54 case sample, the average number of serials was 4.2 and the time span covered was 1924 to 1979. Typical violations investigated include a variety of minor offenses

such as the theft of typewriters, tools, items from post exchanges, vehicles, and machinery. In addition, the destruction of government property and use of government supplies for personal reasons were occasionally investigated under this classification. Of the 54 cases read, 47 were rated none and 7 were rated low. Three additional files read for the multi-section file sample yielded 2 nones and a low. The low concerned the theft of \$146,000 from the armory in Boise, Idaho.

NARS examined 191 cases at Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles, Miami, New York and Washington Field Office. While the average size of the file was somewhat larger in the field - 7.2 at Los Angeles, for instance-the research value remained minimal. Results of the field samples are as follows:

	<u>High</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>None</u>
Dallas			1	34
New York				34
Los Angeles			3	32
WFO				35
Miami				19
Chicago		1	1	31

As can be seen from the chart, in 3 of the Field Offices no case files rated above none and in a 4th office, only 1 case rated above none. Chicago had cases rated medium and low, but the overwhelming majority of files were judged to have no research potential. Two extra files reviewed in Los Angeles, both multi-section (116 and 427 serials respectively), were rated medium. One dealt with the bombing of a Federal office building; virtually all substantive data in the file was communicated to Headquarters. The second medium was a control file for all thefts (overwhelmingly petty) at a naval station over a period of years. The medium in Chicago was 44 serials and dealt with the theft of an undercover car, occasioning a major investigative effort. In both the field and Headquarters, cases marked low appeared to differ little in size or substance from those rated none.

Recommendation

Given the almost uniform absence of substantive data in the case files and the minor nature of crimes investigated in this classification (in spite of suggestions to the contrary in the Bureau's 00 file), there is justification for the retention of only a minimal number of cases. The size of the file appears to offer little correlation with research value at Headquarters, so no basis can be found for the retention of multi-section files in this classification. Therefore, an evidential sample of all files at Headquarters should be sufficient to provide future researchers with a profile of the typical offenses investigated and the nature of Bureau procedures. Exceptional cases, the 00 file, and the first section of the 0 file also should be retained.

The uniformly low ratings in the field indicate little need to retain Field Office cases. It is therefore recommended that the field files for exceptional cases only be retained.

52. THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre 1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Section One - Permanent, All others - Destroy

Case Files (105,015 cases)

Sample: Systematic evidential sample of 500 cases

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy (159 cases)

Microfilm: Cases in sample - Permanent (79,887 cases on 329 reels)

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases:

FIELD OFFICES (375,639 opened)

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

**52. Theft of Government Property
SUMMARY:**

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: Systematic evidential sample - Permanent

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

·Excess Profits on Wool
(Obsolete)

Historical Synopsis:

This classification was established for Bureau investigations of violations of World War I regulations on the price of wool set by the War Industries Board. None of the cases in this classification cite the specific regulations whose alleged violation the cases concern.

Volume:

There are no cases in the field. At headquarters there are no O or OO files, but only three microfilmed cases. The cases are dated 1923-25.

Profile:

Each case had only 1 serial and were all rated as having no research value. Two cases were referred to the U.S. Attorney, and one had "no action." The microfilm is virtually illegible.

Recommendations and Justification:

The cases are small, they have no research value, the classification is obsolete, and the only existing copy of the case files is at least in part unreadable. Moreover, the National Archives already has over 1000 feet of War Industries Board records, 1916-33, that adequately document this area of Federal activity. Therefore, the classification is disposable, although this may not be practical since the single reel of film probably also includes records from other classifications that may be permanent.

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53. Excess Profits on Wbol (Obsolete)

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION:

HEADQUARTERS:

00 File: None

0 File: None

Case Files: 3 cases

Sample: None

Exceptional: None

Multi-Sectional: None

Microfilm: Permanent (3 cases on 1 reel)

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES No cases

00 Files:

0 Files:

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All others:

Historical Synopsis

The FBI established this classification July 28, 1924, for cases involving smuggling, which did not come under the investigative jurisdiction of the Bureau of Customs. Based on the cases reviewed, during the 1920's, the cases related to the smuggling of alcohol, drugs, and Chinese Nationals; during the 1930's they related to smugglings arms to Spain, Latin America, and Asia and other violations of the Neutrality Act of 1938; and during the 1940's they related to the smuggling of a variety of items, including jewelry, wool, watches, radio tubes, and precious metals and gems. Most arms smuggling cases after 1938 were placed in classification 2-Neutrality Matters. Since 1949 the Bureau of Customs has investigated most Federal smuggling violations. Thus 90% of the Bureau cases in this classification pre-date 1950.

Volume

FBI Headquarters has opened 1483 cases (30 cubic feet) since 1921. Between 1950 and 1973, when the last case was opened, only 139 cases were opened. Approximately half of the cases were opened before 1939. There are 32 multi-section cases averaging 4 sections each. There is a 5 section 0 file, dating from 1936. In the field 45 offices report opening 903 cases. These figures are somewhat inaccurate, as New York did not report opening any cases, but has extant case files. Nevertheless, there appears to have been much destruction in the field, as over 90% of the cases were opened over 30 years ago.

Profile

NARS reviewed 31 cases in its Headquarters sample. With respect to research potential 1 was rated medium, 12 low, and 8 none; 10 of those identified as having research potential were noted as having international relations/espionage research interest. Two additional multi-section cases were reviewed. Both had research potential, with 1 rated high. NARS also examined 3 cases in the field, 1 in New York and 2 in Los Angeles. With respect to research potential, 1 was rated none, 1 low, and 1 high. The latter was a multi-section case file. It was also an Auxillary Office case where the Office of Origin case was in classification 100.

Recommendation and Justification

The cases in this classification, particularly those that predate 1939, at which time arms smuggling cases were henceforth put under classification 2, are a good source for the research of international relations and smuggling. It should be noted that the high and medium cases at Headquarters both predated 1939. Therefore, all Headquarters cases predating 1939 should be preserved. Additionally, since both Headquarters multi-section cases reviewed were identified as having research potential, all Headquarters multi-section cases should be preserved. Exceptional cases at both Headquarters and in the Office of Origin should be preserved. As the only Field Office multi-section case file reviewed was rated as having high research potential, all Office of Origin multi-section cases and their Headquarters correlates should be retained. For evidentiary purposes the Headquarters 00 file and the first section of the 0 file should be retained. To document Bureau activity in this classification since 1977, an evidential sample should be taken of Headquarters case files in addition to all exceptional, multi-section, and correlates to Office of Origin multi-section case files. All other

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Headquarters files should be destroyed. In the field only Office of Origin exceptional and multi-section cases should be retained; all other should be destroyed.

54. Smuggling

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Section One - Permanent
All Others - Destroy

Case Files 1,483 cases

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent 32 cases

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: All cases opened prior to 1939 - Permanent
Correlates to Office of Origin multi-section cases - Permanent
All others - Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES 903 cases opened

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

54. Smuggling
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: Systematic evidential sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

55
Counterfeiting

Historical Synopsis:

This classification covers investigations of the counterfeiting of U.S. coins, stamps, paper money, and securities. It is one of the older FBI classifications as it predates 1924. It is not, however, a very important one since primary jurisdiction for investigating counterfeiting is vested in the Secret Service. Accordingly, the FBI does not investigate complaints in this area, but merely refers the matter to the Secret Service.

Volume:

At FBI Headquarters, 689 case files have been opened, almost all of which are on microfilm. Since 1945, only 25 Headquarters files have been opened. Two Headquarters files are multi-section. The Headquarters 00 file did not begin until 1938. The 0 file contains 4 sections. In the field, 691 files have been opened in the 46 Field Offices that have extant case files. Substantial destruction of field files has taken place in the classification.

Profile:

NARS reviewed fifteen case files at Headquarters. Most consisted of only one serial. In four cases, the subject was an unknown suspect and in the remaining files, biographical data was skimpy. Fourteen of the fifteen files were rated as having no research value. The single file rated above none consisted solely of information copies of State Department documents. This file was rated medium. Two case files were reviewed in New York. One was rated none while the other, a control file for referrals to the Secret Service, was rated low.

Recommendations and Justification:

At Headquarters, all exceptional cases, all multi-section cases, and all filmed cases should be retained. Both the 00 and the 0 file should be retained to document the evolution of Bureau policy in this classification. In the field, only Office of Origin correlates for exceptional cases merit preservation.

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100

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100 100 100

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100 100 100

**55. COUNTERFEITING
SUMMARY:**

DISPOSITION Pre 1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Permanent

Case Files 689 cases

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (2 cases)

Microfilm: Permanent (655 cases on 1 reel)

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES 691 cases

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Section: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILLARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

**55. Counterfeiting
SUMMARY:**

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

56
Election Laws

Historical Synopsis:

This classification was established in 1924 and covers investigations into violations of Federal election laws, including the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925, the Hatch Act of 1939, and the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1972 with 1974 and 1976 amendments. Violations of these acts generally involve conspiracies to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate citizens in the exercise of their right to vote; conspiracies by election officials to stuff ballot boxes; conspiracies to prevent the official count of ballots; conspiracies to illegally register voters and to count absentee ballots in their names; illegal expenditures to influence voting; and illegal campaign contributions and illegal solicitations of campaign contributions.

Although from the beginning a number of these cases involved investigations into possible violations of the civil rights of blacks in the South, most such cases, however, appear to have been handled under classification 44 - Civil Rights, Civil Rights Election Laws. During the 1970's several violations of Federal campaign finance laws connected with Watergate were investigated under this classification.

Volume:

There are 5,535 extant Headquarters case files amounting to 87 cubic feet of records and 58 reels of microfilm; 3,362 Headquarters files have been microfilmed, including most of those dated before 1963. There are 85 multi-section cases with six sections the average. The 59 Field Offices reporting extant records in this classification have opened a total of 11,608 case files, although substantial destruction has occurred.

Not surprisingly, since 1945, the most case files at Headquarters have been opened during election years; generally twice as many cases are opened in presidential election years as are opened in years when only Congressional elections have been held. More cases (748) were opened in 1960 than in any other year, although from 1972 through 1974 substantial numbers were also opened - 297, 174, and 240. Since 1975 the number of cases opened has dropped considerably, less than 100 each year.

Profile:

In Headquarters NARS reviewed 35 cases; 18 had no research potential, 16 had low research potential, and only one had medium research potential. Many of these cases had unknown subjects (including eight of those rated low) and no known results. All of the cases were referred to the Justice Department, but this was for "information only" as there were no arrests, prosecutions, or convictions among the 35 cases. Fourteen of the 17 Headquarters cases having research potential were on microfilm.

Three multi-section files were also examined at Headquarters; one had high research potential, two had medium. The high consisted of 13 sections, 1,089 serials, and related to the Pendergast political machine in Kansas City. One medium was five to ten sections, 336 serials, and related to illegal campaign contributions in the 1968 election; the Justice Department eventually dropped the case. The other medium consisted of two to four sections, 45 serials, and related to vote fraud and illegal campaign contributions in a 1978 primary

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election in New Orleans .

NARS reviewed 10 cases in New York; two had low research potential, one medium, the remainder none. Ten cases were also examined in the Atlanta sample—all none. In Los Angeles five cases were read; they rated two none, two low, and one medium. Thirteen cases were examined in the Washington Field Office—two none, ten low, and one medium.

Three extra files were also examined in Atlanta; one had high research potential the other two had low research potential. All were opened in the late 1950s or early 1960s. The high was two to four sections, 418 serials, the two lows were both one section over 1/4 inch, with 46 and 48 serials. Most documentation in the low files would be duplicated at Headquarters .

In the Field Office sample there was little correlation between size of the file and research potential. All but the high and one medium were single section cases, most 1/4 inch or less. Both mediums in the field were Auxiliary Office files; the Washington Field Office medium was multi-section involving Jimmy Hoffa, with Detroit as the Office of Origin; the Los Angeles medium consisted of less than ten serials and involved the Church of Scientology; Tampa was the Office of Origin. The Los Angeles Field Office contributed only a single interview to the case and this was transmitted to Tampa and the Bureau in a letterhead memorandum.

Recommendations and Justification:

Because they document FBI policy and procedures, the Headquarters 00 file and the first section of the 0 file should be retained; the remainder of the 0 file is disposable .

All Headquarters case files are permanent. The statistical profile and the comments of reviewers indicates a sample of Headquarters cases should be retained, but the small number of cases involved makes a sample difficult. On the other hand, the few mediums and highs, the large number of unknown subjects, the number of cases with no action, and the number sent to the Justice Department "for information only," indicate that many cases are opened in this classification that have little substance.

Bureau reporting procedures require Field Offices to advise Headquarters of all complaints received from citizens or U.S. Attorneys which would be investigated under this classification. Even in preliminary investigations, which are frequent and routine, Headquarters is kept informed. All field investigations are undertaken only at the request of the Justice Department and with the approval of FBI Headquarters .

Because of the close control Headquarters exercises in this category of investigations and the reporting requirements, Field Office cases files are disposable with the exception of Office of Origin exceptional cases. This will assure the retention of complete documentation for particularly important and sensitive cases such as those related to Watergate or Jimmy Hoffa .

**56. ELECTION LAWS
SUMMARY:**

**DISPOSITION Pre-1978
HEADQUARTERS
OO File: Permanent**

O File: Section One Permanent. All others - Destroy

**Case Files 5535 cases
Sample: None**

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (85 cases)

Microfilm: Permanent (3362 cases on 58 reels)

All Others: Permanent

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

**FIELD OFFICES 11,608 cases opened
OO File: Destroy**

O File: Destroy

**OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES
Sample: None**

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Section: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

**AUXILLARY OFFICE CASE FILES
Sample: None**

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

**LEGAT CASE FILES
Sample:**

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

56. Election Laws
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Permanent

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

00 File: Destroy

0 File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

War Labor Dispute Act
(Obsolete)

1. Historical Synopsis

This classification was established prior to 1924 to cover investigations of strikes. In November 1943, the Bureau's Executive Conference determined that this class should cover investigations of violations of the War Labor Dispute Act, also called the Smith-Connolly Anti-Strike Law. Prior to the passage of this act, the FBI had been disseminating to other appropriate agencies information about potential strikes, lockouts and other aspects of labor unrest. After the bill became law (over a Presidential veto), the FBI and the Justice Department reached an understanding that the existing policy of dissemination would remain essentially intact; the Bureau conducted no investigations without express authority from the Justice Department's Criminal Division. J. Edgar Hoover agreed with this arrangement insofar as it related to the conduct of investigations; however, he complained to the Attorney General in July 1943 that the agreement also forbade his agents to develop informants and contacts, a situation he felt would leave his agents unprepared to respond when an overt act was committed. Bureau Bulletin 38, in August 1943, authorized agents to develop "discreet informant coverage", and requested all Field Offices to advise Headquarters of all information concerning lockouts, strikes, slowdowns, or other work stoppages. Primary importance was attached to Government-controlled plants and to evidence of subversive activity or strikes affecting particularly vital facilities. The Bureau's considerable involvement in the coal miners strike in 1944 is documented by case files in this classification. According to serials in the OO files, some officials in the Interior Department believed that the appearance of FBI agents to investigate a coal strike resulted in strong back-to-work sentiment.

Bureau Bulletin #1 (series 1946) noted that with the cessation of hostilities and return of industry to private ownership, investigations in this class should emphasize labor unrest of possible Communist origin.

Between June 25, 1943 and November 1, 1943, reports of investigations of violations of the War Labor Disputes act were filed under Bureau classification 98 - Sabotage. Classification 57 was declared obsolete in 1951.

2. Volume

None of the 946 case files in this classification in Headquarters have been microfilmed. There are 60 multi-section case files with an average of 3 sections. This includes a OO file consisting of two sections and single-section zero file. All Field Office files in this classification have been destroyed.

3. Profile

A total of 19 case files were reviewed in the statistical sample, all of these at Headquarters. None of the files examined in the sample had more than six serials. Five had research potential, four lows and one medium. The files in this classification relating to the New England railroad strikes of 1922 and strikes by mine workers in 1946 are particularly rich sources of information. The latter include candid interviews of miners.

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4. Recommendation

Evidence of Bureau activity in this classification is well-documented by extant case files. A few files date from the early twenties, but most date from the period following the 1943 Executive Conference establishing investigative procedures associated with violations of the War Labor Disputes Act. The reviewers comments and the ratings of research potential assigned to the case files indicate that the files, as a group, provide historically interesting details about two significant periods in labor history. Anyone wishing to study the effect of Bureau investigations on strike activity in the 40's (an effect noted by the Interior Department) would need evidence of all Bureau investigations in this classification. Hence, all extant cases should be retained.

57. WAR LABOR DISPUTE ACT (OBSOLETE)

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Permanent

Case Files 946 cases

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (60 cases)

Microfilm: None

All Others: Permanent

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES None extant

OO File:

O File:

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Section:

All Others:

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

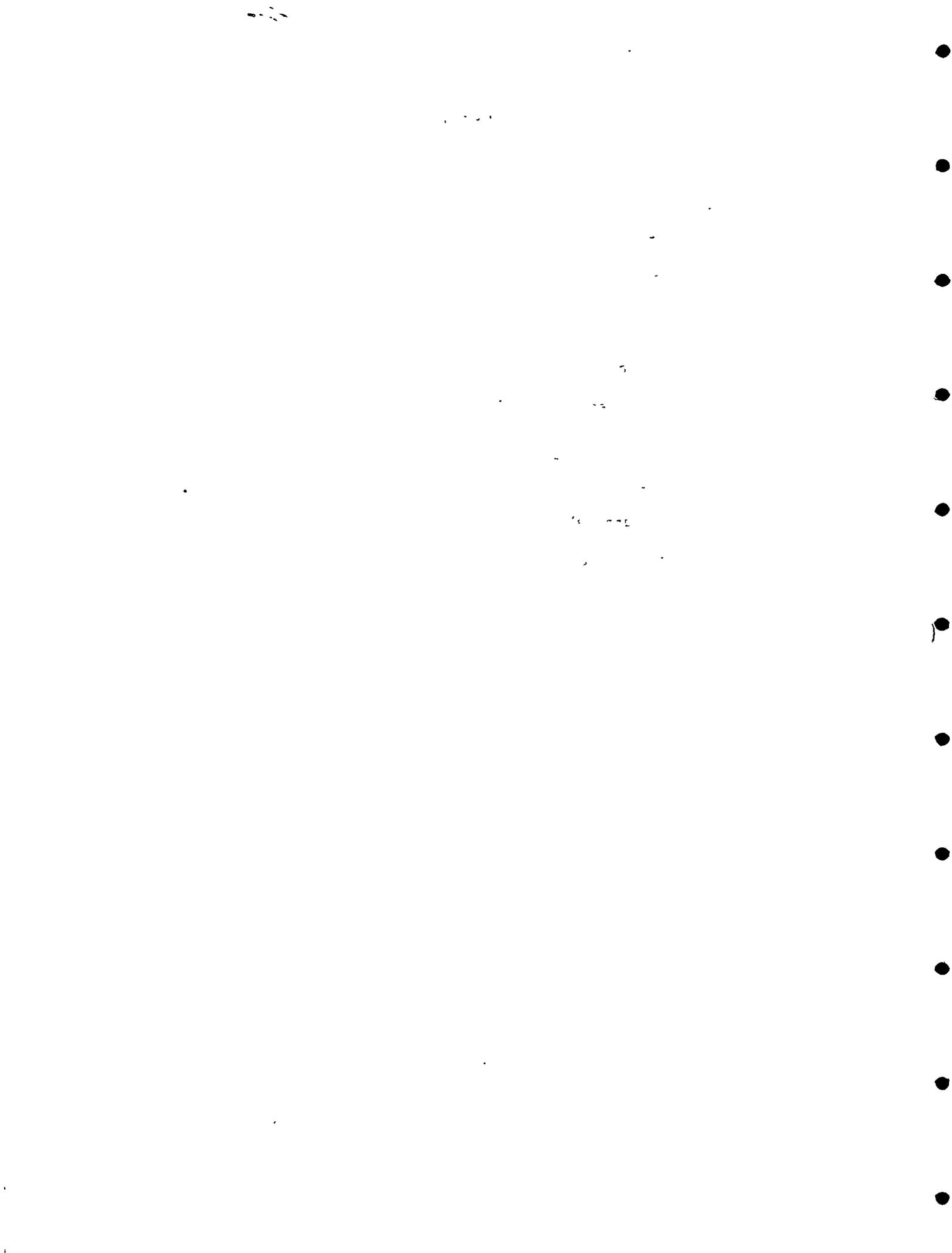
LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:



Bribery; Conflict of Interest

Historical Synopsis:

The Bureau's authority to conduct investigations under this classification was established in 1924 by a memorandum from the Director. The classification relates to investigations of bribery of Federal officials, members of Congress, and Federal judges (18 USC 201-203, 205-211; Public Laws 89-4 and 89-136). Although established in 1924, cases have been opened throughout the period 1921-80. Many cases relate to conflicts of interest and impersonation of government officials. Initially, bribery investigations required the approval of the Attorney General. In 1938, authority to open cases was delegated to the Director. The OO file has four sections.

Volume:

In Headquarters, 10,627 cases have been opened. The Bureau has microfilmed 4,991 cases on 76 reels of film. The total combined volume of cases on paper and microfilm is 172 cubic feet. The Bureau has created 216 multi-section cases with an average of four sections. In addition, 212 cases have a total of 29 bulky enclosures and 338 enclosures behind file.

In the field, 59 Field Offices have reported opening 23,598 cases. Based on information provided by the Bureau, there appears to have been substantial destruction. Three of the Field Offices reporting the largest number of cases opened have indicated a total volume of 135 cubic feet. In addition extensive destruction occurred in three Field Offices NARS visited. For example, the New York Field Office reported opening 2,312 cases but the only continuous run of extant cases began with case 58-2007.

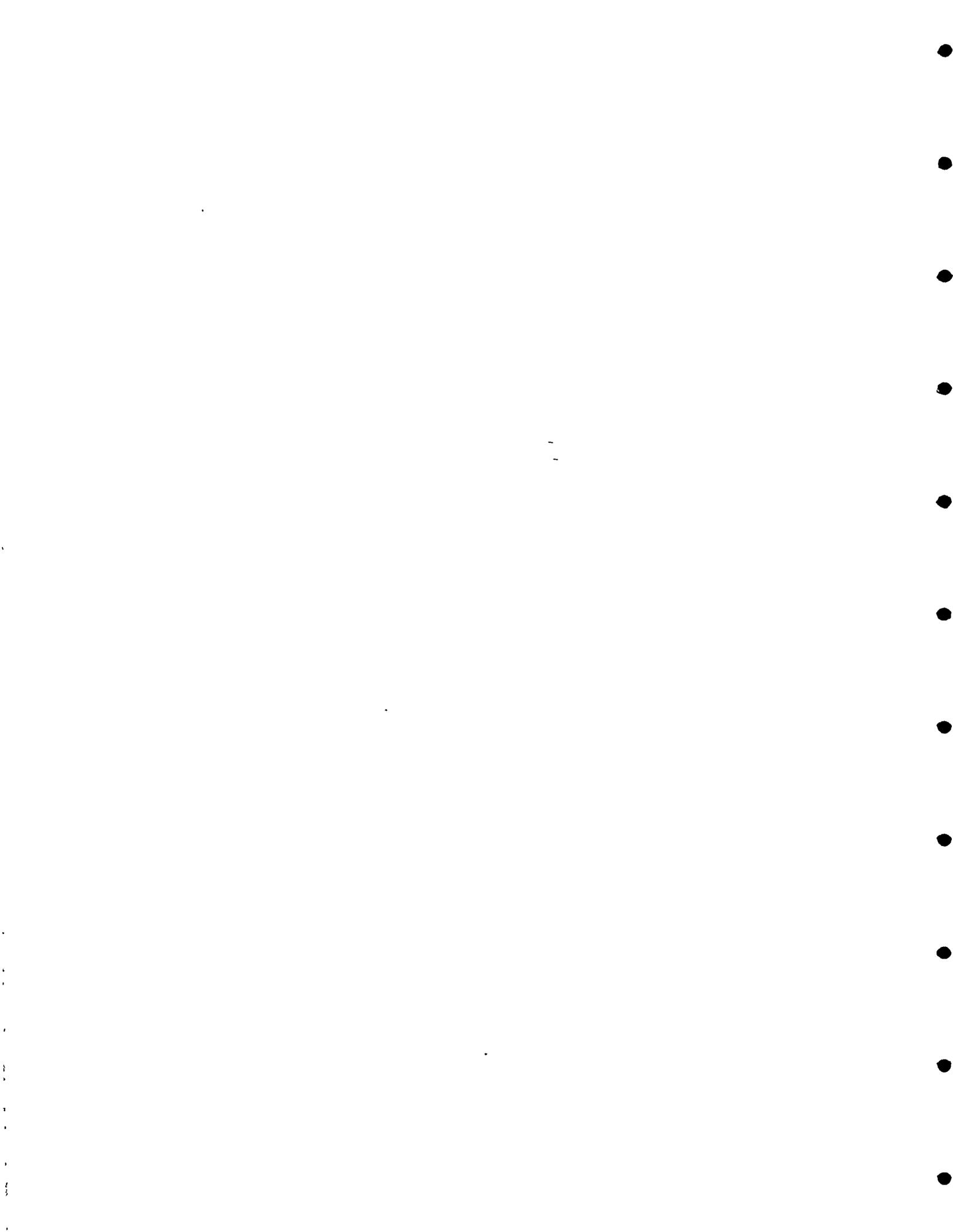
Profile:

In Headquarters NARS reviewed 35 cases with the following results regarding research potential: 12 lows and 23 nones. Research potential was associated with economic, business, and agricultural history; criminal and/or justice concerns; and social and moral attitudes. Most of these cases included biographical data. Three multi-section files were reviewed and were rated as having either high (one) or medium (two) research potential. The subjects of two of the multi-section files were identified as public officials.

In the field NARS examined 46 cases in the regular sample in three Field Offices with the following results regarding research potential: one high, three mediums, 13 lows, and 29 nones. The same research interests were identified in the field as were noted in Headquarters. In one case, a "public" figure was the subject while in three others public officials were subjects.

Recommendations:

The relatively large number of low ratings in Headquarters justifies the preservation of a statistical sample. Results of the multi-section file sample support preservation of multi-section cases in Headquarters. The relatively high ratings for the field suggest the need to retain exceptional and multi-section files in Offices of Origin that correspond to Headquarters multi-section cases. The Headquarters OO file and the first section of the O file should be retained to document Bureau policies and practices.



58. Bribery and Conflict of Interest

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Section 1 Permanent, All others destroy

Case Files: 10,627

Sample: Systematic informational sample of 2500 cases

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (216 cases)

Microfilm: Cases in sample - Permanent (4,991 cases on 76 reels)

All Others: Correlate to Office of Origin multi-section files -
Permanent All others - Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES 23,598 cases opened

OO Files: Destroy

O Files: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: Correlate to Headquarters multi-section files - Permanent
All others - Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All others:

58. Bribery and Conflict of Interest
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: Systematic informational sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Correlates to Office of Origin multi-section files -
Permanent. All others - Destroy.

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent - Correlates to Headquarters multi-
section files - Permanent. All others - Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

World War Adjusted Compensation Act,
(Obsolete)

Historical Synopsis:

This classification covers investigations of violations of legislation providing special compensation for World War I veterans, including the filing of false claims and the charging of excessive fees for assisting veterans in applying for benefits. This classification, which was established in 1924, has been obsolete since 1928.

Volume:

Headquarters opened 190 cases, all of which have been filmed. There is no 00 file. Only two Field Offices, Portland and Kansas City, report having extant cases.

Profile:

NARS reviewed ten case files at Headquarters; all were rated as having no research potential. In about a third of the cases reviewed, no violation of law was established. There is no 00 file at Headquarters in this classification.

Recommendations:

The ratings given the Classification 59 cases reviewed and the fact that it is highly unlikely that violations of the World War Adjusted Compensation Act will attract any research interest, justify retention of only Headquarters exceptional cases and their Office of Origin correlates, if extant, and an evidential sample. However, all cases will be retained since all are on one reel of microfilm.

**59. WORLD WAR ADJUSTED COMPENSATION ACT (OBSOLETE)
SUMMARY:**

DISPOSITION

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: None

O File: Permanent

Case Files 190 cases

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: None

Microfilm: Permanent (190 cases)

All Others: Not Applicable

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Section: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILLARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others: