

60  
Anti-Trust

Historical Synopsis:

This classification was established prior to 1921 to cover investigations in connection with violations of Federal anti-trust statutes: (1) the Sherman Act of 1890 (prohibiting restraint of trade), (2) the Clayton Act of 1914 (supplementing the Sherman Act by prohibiting price discrimination between purchasers of commodities in interstate commerce if such discrimination results in lessened competition or creation of a monopoly), and (3) the Robinson-Patman Act of 1936 (extending the Clayton Act by prohibiting any discrimination, not just in price, which lessens competition). The first case in the classification is dated October 1921. Documents in the 00 file for this classification suggest that the types of cases investigated has varied over time. Sampled case files examined confirm this. In the early 40's Bureau investigations concentrated on defense-connected industries and international cartels; in the late 40's the emphasis was placed on conspiracies to raise prices; in the 50's the emphasis is on larger companies. Toward the end of the 50's the Department of Justice developed several anti-trust cases without involving the Bureau, but in 1961 the Attorney General discouraged such independent investigation and urged continued close association.

Most anti-trust cases are initiated by and prosecuted at the level of the Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division.

Volume:

There are 7720 case files in Headquarters of which 6242 are on 102 reels of microfilm. Total volume in Headquarters is 169 cubic feet. This includes an 11 section 00 file and a fifteen-section 0 file. All 59 field offices have opened case files in this classification, the largest number being opened in New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles. Of the 1787 files opened in New York, less than 100 remain. Similar destruction has occurred elsewhere in the field.

Profile:

NARS reviewed 35 cases at Headquarters (opened between 1922 and 1978), 27 were on microfilm. Some microfilm is of very poor quality. Eight of the Headquarters files reviewed were identified as having research potential, 4 mediums and 4 lows. Files having medium value documented investigations of major industries and included considerable data on business practices and economic conditions. Files rated low involved less important industries and contained less substantive details. The remaining files apparently contained little or no substantive detail relating to cases of insignificant prosecutive merit. Review of two multi-section files in Headquarters resulted in one medium research potential rating and one rating of low research potential.

Six of the 10 case files in this classification reviewed in Washington (opened between 1957 and 1978) were designated as having research potential; 2 medium ratings and 4 lows. The files rated medium originated at Washington Field and involved investigations of the newsprint industry and General Motors; both were multi-section files.

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Two of the 10 case files examined in Los Angeles (opened between 1974 and 1980) were identified as having research potential; both medium. One was a multi-section file relating to a multi-city investigation of the concrete industry; one involved alleged improper use of electronic surveillance.

Six of the 10 case files reviewed in New York (opened between 1976 and 1979) were designated as having research potential. One, covering FBI investigations relating to the IBM case (which originated in New York), was rated high. The review indicated that most of the FBI-produced documentation in this file and others in the class was disseminated to the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice.

Both of the extra cases reviewed in New York were multi-section and both were found to have research potential. One open between 1931 and 1976 and covering an investigation of the Fur Dressing industry was rated medium. One open between 1956 and 1978 and covering an investigation of Volkswagen U.S. was rated low. Both of the extra cases reviewed in Los Angeles (one multi-section) were rated as having no research potential.

Recommendations and Justification:

The Headquarters OO file should be retained permanently. The first section of the O file, containing policy documents which pre-date the first serial in the OO file should be retained permanently. The review of Headquarters files indicates the existence for unmicrofilmed files of a correlation between size of file and research potential which justifies permanent retention of multi-section case files in addition to any exceptional cases. Microfilmed files having research potential (six of twenty-seven in Headquarters) are numerous enough to suggest that retention of a sample of rolls of film would involve too high a risk of loss of historical information. Therefore, retention of all microfilm in Headquarters is warranted.

Review of Field Office files suggests that documentation relating to the use of some investigative procedures (in particular, electronic surveillance) may not have been forwarded to Headquarters even in important cases. As a result, retention of Field Office correlates of Headquarters exceptional and multi-section files is recommended. All other Field Office files should be destroyed.

**60. ANTI-TRUST  
SUMMARY:**

**DISPOSITION Pre 1978**

**HEADQUARTERS**

**OO File: Permanent**

**O File: Section 1 Permanent. Destroy other sections**

**Case Files 7720 cases**

**Sample: None**

**Exceptional: Permanent**

**Multi-Sectional: Permanent**

**Microfilm: Permanent (6242 on 102 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-Section: Correlate to Headquarters multi-section cases Permanent**

**All Others 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:**

60. Anti-Trust  
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: Correlate 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:

## Treason or Misprison of Treason

Historical Synopsis

Established prior to 1924, this classification covers investigations of persons or organizations engaged in treasonous activities or concealing knowledge of such activities. Specific statutes, which include Title 18, USC, Sections 238-82, 2389-90, and 756-57, also cite as treasonous service in or recruitment of others to serve in armed hostility against the United States and aiding or procuring the escape of interned enemy aliens. Bureau investigative instructions note that treason is the "highest crime known to this country" and the only crime embodied in the U.S. Constitution. Instructions to the field further state that any evidence of possible violations of the treason statute should receive "immediate, continuous and preferred investigation." The OO file contains no documentation prior to 1938. In late 1939 and early 1940 Field Offices were instructed to file complaints in the category separately and prepare Nationalistic Tendency Cards on subjects in this classification. Prior to World War II the major focus of concern was alleged Communist Party activities. During World War II the Bureau focused on America's wartime enemies and in late 1944 turned attention to treasonous activities committed by Americans in foreign theatres of operation. In addition, the FBI investigated allegations that persons aided in the escape of prisoners of war from U.S. internment camps.

The Korean War again focused Bureau attention on this classification. Involved in the investigation of cases of collaboration between U.S. POW's and Chinese Communists, the Bureau sought clarification of jurisdictional lines between it and the armed services who were often running parallel investigations. This was achieved in 1954 with the "Delimitation Agreement" among the FBI, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force in which all agreed that the investigative jurisdiction over treason offenses committed by individuals, either active or retired, while in the armed services, was vested in the intelligence office of the appropriate military branch.

Volume

There are 11,595 cases at Headquarters comprising 738 feet of records. No files are on microfilm. There are 578 multi-section cases with an average of 10 sections per file. The first case in this classification opened in October 1921. The number of cases opened per year has been 5 or less since 1957. However, in 1945, 296 cases were opened and in 1955 there were 50 cases opened. In the field 51 offices report opening a total of 11,497 cases with the Chicago office having 1,583 and New York, the second highest at 916. There appears to have been massive destruction of Field Office files.

Profile

NARS reviewed 36 cases, opened between 1921 and 1946, in the Headquarters sample and 3 more were read as part of the multi-section sample. Of the 39 cases total, 21 were judged to have no research value, 10 had low research potential, 6 were rated medium, and 2 were believed to have high research potential. While a correlation can be drawn between size of file and value for the 2 cases rated high (both were 5 or more sections), only 3 of the 6 cases rated medium were more than 1 section. Six of the lows were 5 or less serials. The decisive factor in determining value appears to be importance of the file subject. Biographical details were not consistently present and

convictions or prosecutions occurred in only 2 cases. File subject ranged from alleged radical (anarchist, bolshevist, or Communist Party) activities in the 1920's and 1930's, to pro-Fascist or Nazi sentiment and association with alien enemies during World War II. A total of 25 Field Office files, opened between 1924 and 1956, were examined at New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, and Washington Field Office. The ratings in each are as follows:

	NEW YORK	CHICAGO	LOS ANGELES	WFO
High	2	3	1	4
Medium	4	0	2	0
Low	0	2	0	2
None	1	0	0	4

The New York ratings include two extras in addition to the sample of 5 cases. Of 25 reviewed, 10 were rated high, 6 were medium, 4 were low, and 5 were rated none. In several instances, cases rated high or medium were 1 section only. In addition, 7 highs and 5 mediums were Auxiliary Office files. Such well known persons as Axis Sally and Tokyo Rose, and cases relating to POW's who collaborated with the Chinese during the Korean War, surfaced in the field sample. The heavy destruction of Field Office files undoubtedly created a richer remaining body of records from which to draw a sample.

#### Recommendation

Classification 61 represents one of the most important investigative responsibilities of the FBI and an area of continuing interest to American citizens. The research potential of Headquarters files is considerable and the remaining Field Office files appear to be particularly high in research value. Because no correlation can be drawn in either the field or Headquarters between file size and research value, a recommendation to retain multi-section files and sample the remainder is likely to result in the loss of materials having significant research potential. Therefore all Headquarters files, including the 00 file and the 0 file (which contains reports on labor groups and the radical press, and which predates the 00 by almost 20 years) should be retained permanently. In the field, the high proportion of Auxiliary Office files receiving high or medium ratings provides evidence of the need for their permanent retention. This is especially important given the likelihood that Office of Origin files for a case may have been destroyed. Therefore, all Field Office files should be retained.

61. Treason or Misprison of Treason

DISPOSITION: Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Permanent

Case Files (11,595 cases)

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: (578 cases) Permanent

Microfilm: None

All Others: Permanent

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES (11,497 cases)

00 File: Destroy

0 File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: Permanent

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: Permanent

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional: Disposal Not Authorized

Multi-Sectional: Disposal Not Authorized

All Others: Disposal Not Authorized

61. Treason or Misprison of Treason  
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Permanent

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: Permanent

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

62  
Miscellaneous Subversive

**1. Historical Synopsis**

Classification 62, Miscellaneous Subversive, was established about 1921 to serve as a catch-all classification. Classification 66, Administrative, was established concurrently or shortly thereafter, so the number of early administrative records in 62 is quite limited. However, since in Headquarters classification 63 did not become a repository for miscellaneous non-subversive files until 1953, there is a great deal of non-subversive material in Headquarters classification 62; also, since 63 is not used in the Field Offices, 62 holds many types of field "miscellaneous."

Over the past 60 years the classification has changed, principally as subsequent classifications were established to handle a principal type of material originally filed in 62. One example of this is the establishment of classification 190 to maintain Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act records; another is the establishment of 197 for civil suits. However, since closed and in some instances pending cases were not transferred to the new categories, these types of records are found in 62. Although firm documentation is not available, it appears that 62 may also be the predecessor classification for early efforts at domestic security of the type now found in classification 100.

At present the Manual of Investigative Operations and Guidelines lists 16 major types of files to be filed in 62:

1. Misconduct investigations of FBI employees, officers and employees of the Department of Justice and the Federal judiciary
2. Census matters, et al.
3. Domestic police cooperation, et al.
4. Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act
5. Fair Credit Reporting Act, et al.
6. Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act, et al.
7. Federal judiciary investigations, et al.
8. Kickback Racket Act, et al.
9. Lands Division Matter, et al.
10. Other violations and/or matters
11. Civil Suits - miscellaneous, et al.
12. Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, et al.
13. Tariff Act of 1930, et al.
14. Unreported Interstate Shipment of Cigarettes, et al.
15. Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (Wage and Hour Law), et al.
16. Conspiracy

In addition, both Headquarters and Field Office files contain case files on violations for which a classification has now been established; files on liaison activities with other parts of the Federal government and with foreign governments; letters from chronic correspondents ("nut" files), files maintained "for information" on persons and organizations, and Congressional mail (including constituent referral mail), GAO reviews of operations, and such Congressional studies as the Senate study of intelligence activities. It appears that files on confidential informants and on sources were filed in 62 in the early years of the Bureau, and in 1948 Headquarters instructed the

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field that the "SAC File," said to contain "confidential data or information which pertains to no particular file or case and which due to its nature should be retained under the exclusive control of the Special Agent in Charge, such as information coming to the attention of the office relating to public officials or individuals with whom the Bureau has official business contacts and concerning whom no investigation is contemplated," should "bear a 62 classification." Apparently, however, Headquarters reclassified informant files into classification 66 during the 1950-52 period, but the field did not make that change and continued to use 62 and others until the 134 and 137 classes were established in 1953.

## 2. Volume

In Headquarters there are 118,947 cases, all in paper, totaling 2854.5 cubic feet. These are 2373 multi-section cases which average 8 sections, although individual cases have hundreds of sections while others are small. These also are 3186 files with enclosures, 537 with bulkies, and 10,869 enclosures behind files. During the period 1945-1980, the classification grew steadily; during the period 1976-80 an average of 418 cases was opened each year. This is far below the 3383 opened in 1948, and it probably reflects the opening of classifications on various subjects originally filed in 62. Some destruction has occurred.

All Field Offices and Legats maintained 62 files, but substantial destruction has occurred. The offices report opening 234,191 files.

## 3. Profile

### a. Methodology

Because of the extremely heterogeneous nature of the files in this classification, sampling would not provide a valid portrait of the classification as a whole. In FBI Headquarters the project staff prepared a file card on each multi-section case giving case number and general topic; in each case, the identification of topic was made by cursorily reviewing a section of the case file. In addition, single section 62 files were randomly checked. Work on the appraisal project as a whole included frequent recourse to files in classification 62 for background information, which gave yet another check on the character of the materials in the classification.

In Field Offices the basic pattern continued. In each office both single and multi-section cases were checked for the entire span of extant cases, including the cases that were filed in locations other than the closed files; in smaller Field Offices virtually every case was checked. Although the character of the file is basically similar from office to office, some differences do exist.

### b. Characterization

Files in this classification were reviewed at Headquarters, Washington Field Office, New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami, Atlanta, and San Francisco.

In Headquarters, the files vary from the extremely rich to the mundane. This is the major classification for both relations with Congressional committees and for accumulation of documents from chronic correspondents. Liaison records in Headquarters are extremely voluminous, including files on state and local police forces, other Federal agencies, interagency committees, and intelligence arms of foreign governments. Files on special projects exist as

well as files on individual persons. There are files on Bureau publicity, as there are in 66. Although 66 is the primary classification for administrative records a number of such files exist in 62, including the general file on Electronic Surveillance (Elsur), and this trend unfortunately appears to be accelerating.

In the Field Offices reviewers found the 16 types of information listed above plus the early files for classifications now established separately. While most reviewers noted that earlier cases seemed more substantive than later ones, this reflects the selectivity of the Bureau in destroying earlier cases. An example of recent Field Office cases in this classification is this consecutive run of 7 cases in San Francisco:

Individual, miscellaneous civil suit, Fraud against Government  
 Information concerning a business  
 Impersonation charge against unknown subject  
 Domestic police cooperation on a burglary involving unknown subjects  
 Domestic police cooperation on an escapee  
 Miscellaneous information concerning an individual  
 Individual, miscellaneous civil suit, "Verdication of Civil Rights" (may be a nut file)

#### 4. Recommendations and Justification

The most practical approach is to use the 16 categories plus additional types of files known to exist in the classification and make appraisal decisions on them. All remaining cases should be listed as disposal not authorized. All cases which were filed in 62 prior to the establishment of a separate classification should be disposed of in the same manner as that classification.

## 62. Administrative Inquiries

### 1. Misconduct investigations

These are allegations concerning misconduct on the part of officers or employees of the Department of Justice or of the Federal judiciary which do not involve any statute within the Bureau's investigative jurisdiction. No investigation can be conducted without Headquarters authority and a closing report must be submitted to the Bureau.

Headquarters: Permanent

Office of Origin: Exceptional and multi-sectional - Permanent

Auxiliary: Destroy

### 2. Census matters, et al.

The Bureau handles only exceptional instances in which census employees refuse to perform their official duties (Title 13 U.S.C. Section 212) but has direct responsibility to investigate other violations such as bribes, false statements, and wrongful disclosure of information (Sections 211, 213-214). In addition, the Bureau takes on referral from Census offenses committed in conjunction with the census by persons other than employees (Sections 221-224, 304, and 305). These cases are surely insignificant in number.

Headquarters: Multi-sectional: Permanent

All field: Destroy

### 3. Liaison with Agencies of the Federal Government, States and Cities and penal and other institutions

This includes liaison with and exchange of records and information with officials of the Federal government, the states, cities, and penal and other institutions. This is very voluminous, and in the field most often related to fingerprint or other records checks. However, this also includes the liaison files, which are perhaps the best field records in this class.

Headquarters: Permanent

Field: Liaison files: Permanent  
Files solely concerning NCIC checks, fingerprint identification,  
transmittals to FBI Laboratory: Destroy  
All others: Disposal not Authorized

4. Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act

The Department of Labor has primary investigative jurisdiction over 40 U.S.C. { 328 and 332, and FBI has secondary jurisdiction. The US Attorney has the option of designating either agency. The law prohibits contractors or subcontractors with the United States or the District of Columbia from violating the 8 hour day and 40 hour week/overtime statutory requirements. There are no criminal penalties.

Headquarters: Multi-sectional only: Permanent

Field: Destroy

5. Fair Credit Reporting Act, et al.

This is a violation of Title 15, U.S.C. Sections 1681g and 4, in which a person obtains information on a consumer from a consumer reporting agency under false pretenses or an employee who divulges such information to an unauthorized person. The FTC is the primary agency, but DOJ or a US Attorney can ask the Bureau to investigate criminal violations.

Headquarters: Permanent

Field: Destroy

6. Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act, et al.

This is a violation of 15 U.S.C. Section 1333, which requires the Surgeon General's warning on all cigarettes in domestic commerce.

Headquarters: Multi-sectional: Permanent

Field: Destroy

7. Federal Judiciary Investigations, et al.

This is the investigation of allegations of wrong-doing by judges in Federal courts. Numerous cases have been seen in the field, and these are surely significant issues and persons.

Headquarters: Permanent

Office of Origin: Permanent

Auxiliary Office: Destroy

8. Kickback Racket Act, et al.

This is a violation of 18 U.S.C. 874, in which an employee on a public works project is forced to give up part of his compensation for such work. Persons liable are contractors, subcontractors, employers and foremen, and the statute applies to all projects from slum clearance to state projects partially funded by Federal funds.

Headquarters: Permanent

Office of Origin: Exceptional, correlates to Headquarters matters  
- Permanent

Auxiliary Office: Destroy

9. Lands Division Matter

These are cases in which FBI expedites Lands Division litigation by supplying technical information and assistance in accounting, auditing, documentary analysis, locating parent, witnesses, heir, etc. and providing general discovery of facts in condemnation or other Lands Division civil

cases.

Headquarters: Destroy  
Field: Destroy

10. Civil Suits — Miscellaneous

These are cases in which the Department of Justice and U.S. Attorneys occasionally request that the Bureau locate witnesses or conduct investigations in civil matters in which the Federal Government is a party in interest. These are cases that do not have the Bureau as a party. All cases must be reported to Headquarters.

Headquarters: Multi-sectional: Permanent  
Office of Origin: Correlates to Headquarters; Permanent  
Auxiliary: Destroy

11. Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, et al.

These are proceedings under the criminal provisions of the Act, Title 50, APP U.S.C., Sections 510-90, which is designed to provide temporary suspension of legal proceedings and transactions which may prejudice the civil rights of persons in military service of U.S. These include eviction, foreclosure, protection of assignor or life insurance policy, and so forth.

Headquarters; Multi-sectional: Permanent  
Office of Origin: Correlates: Permanent  
Auxiliary Office: Destroy

12. Tariff Act of 1930, et al.

Title 19, U.S.C. Section 1304 requires every article imported into the U.S. to be marked in English with its country of origin. If marks are removed after the articles clear customs, FBI has jurisdiction.

Headquarters: Multi-sectional: Permanent  
Office of Origin: Correlates: Permanent  
Auxiliary Office: Destroy

13. Unreporting Interstate Shipment of Cigarettes.

This is a violation of 15 U.S.C. 375 and 376 in which cigarettes may not be sold, offered for sale, or shipped in interstate commerce without filing with the Tobacco Tax Administrator of the state into which the shipment was made.

Headquarters; Multi-sectional: Permanent  
Office of Origin: Correlates: Permanent  
Auxiliary Office: Destroy

14. Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

This is the Wage and Hour Law, 29 U.S.C. 201-219, which has certain criminal provisions. The Department of Labor has investigative responsibility, but if a U.S. Attorney requests, the Bureau will provide investigative services, principally accounting investigation by Bureau accountants.

Headquarters: Multi-sectional: Permanent  
Office of Origin: Destroy  
Auxiliary Offices: Destroy

15. Conspiracy

These are violations of 18 U.S.C. 371 (formerly 18 U.S.C. 88) which makes it a crime for 2 or more persons to agree to commit any offense against the

U.S. or to defraud the U.S. in any manner or for any purpose. The Bureau's current policy is to assume jurisdiction only over conspiracy to violate substantive statutes within the primary investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

Headquarters: Permanent

Office of Origin: Multi-sectional: Permanent

Auxiliary Office: Destroy

16. Files relating to civil suits against the Bureau, Freedom of Information and Privacy Act cases, informants, in which classification have now been established.

Follow disposition in subsequent classification.

17. Liaison with foreign governments, international bodies

Headquarters: Permanent

Field: Permanent

18. Liaison with Congressional committees, special congressional studies

Headquarters: Permanent

Field: Permanent

19. Congressional referral mail

Headquarters: Destroy

Field: Destroy

20. Liaison with presidential committees, commissions, and boards

Headquarters: Permanent

Field: Permanent

21. GAO reviews

Headquarters: Permanent

Field: Destroy

22. Communicatios from chronic correspondents

Headquarters: Destroy

Field: Destroy

23. Files maintained "for information" or "information concerning"

Headquarters: Permanent

Field: Permanent

24. Files on sources of information

Headquarters: Permanent

Field: Permanent

25. Publicity about the Bureau

Headquarters: Permanent

Field: Destroy

26. Nichols and Hoover's O and C: Permanent

27. All other files: DISPOSAL NOT AUTHORIZED

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions.

2. It is essential to ensure that all entries are supported by appropriate documentation.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10. The final section of the document provides a summary of the key findings.

11. It is recommended that these findings be used to inform future decision-making.

## Miscellaneous Non-Subversive

Historical Synopsis

Although at present the extant records in this classification begin in 1953, it was opened formally in 1924 and at one time included records as early as 1921. From 1921 to 1953 the classification was used for "Supervision of Accountants." In 1953 some accounting records were shifted to other classifications and the rest were destroyed. Classification 63 was made the repository for non-subversive matters formerly filed in classification 62 and was named "Miscellaneous - Non Subversive." In the field these matters remained in classification 62. Consequently, classification 63 is only used at Headquarters. Since 1953 there have been several additions and deletions to this classification. Cases of the Lands Division of the Department of Justice were added in 1958. Cases under the Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act were shifted to classification 17 in 1955 and cases under the Federal Revenue Sharing Act were moved to classification 204 in 1978. Today 63 remains a changing category as new matters occasionally are added. As its name implies, classification 63 is a heterogeneous mixture of non security matters. The most complete list of subjects appears in the FBI Records Management Division's intra-agency publication, FBI Central Records System (August, 1978; revised 12/13/79) but even this list is incomplete. The description in the FBI's public notice in The Federal Register (vol. 45, no. 223/November 17, 1980) is misleading since it lists none of the subjects in the classification and says only that the classification contains public correspondence about matters not in the FBI's jurisdiction.

Volume

Classification 63 exists only at Headquarters where its 17,765 cases total 286.5 cubic feet. These include 200 multi-section cases averaging 7 sections each. The date span of cases is 1953-1981 although two cases were found with beginning dates in 1950 and 1951 respectively.

Profile

Because of the miscellaneous character of 63, the sampling technique applied to homogeneous classifications was not used. Instead NARS examined all multi-section cases to learn the breadth of subjects actually in 63. Single cases were not surveyed although their captioned subjects occasionally were noted in the course of the multi-section case review. No data collection sheets were completed but 3 x 5 cards were made out for each multi-section case to note the subject matter of the case. The survey found the following types of subjects:

1. Department of Justice Land Division cases - frequently Wherry Housing Act cases involving fraud or financial claims arising from a joint military/Federal Housing Administration housing program .
2. Fraud against the government cases - a miscellaneous group with few common characteristics .
3. Unreported interstate shipments of cigarettes .
4. Civil Suits - another miscellany with few obvious common characteristics .

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DATE 10-27-81 BY 6383-KRT/AG

5. Relations with professional associations of police officials and lawyers - these include the National Conference of Police Associations and the American Bar Association's Criminal Law and Criminal Justice sections.
6. Internal Bureau employee benefits programs - these include Federal group life insurance, flu vaccine program, and unemployment compensation for Federal employees.
7. Top Hoodlum Program cases - separate cases for individual top hoodlums.
8. Racketeering Investigations - many of these concern labor union racketeering.
9. James Hoffa cases - separate cases on various business deals of Hoffa and on numerous criminal or shady associates of Hoffa.
10. CRIMDEL (Current Developments In Criminal Matters, Central Research Section) - these are periodic reports divided into separate case files by Field Office as subparts of 63-4296.
11. Law suits on alleged violations of citizens rights by FBI electronic surveillance, harassment and maintenance of derogatory information - these cases are a recent addition to the classification.

The survey also found unique cases that do not fit readily into the eleven broad subject areas. Some examples of unique cases are:

1. Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney
2. Criminal Influence in Labor Unions, a Criminal Intelligence Program
3. The Defense Atomic Support Agency - this is kept in the Special File Room
4. Appointment of the FBI Director, 1962-1978

The survey revealed that classification 63 is an important location for cases whose subjects may also appear in other classifications. For example, cases of top hoodlums and labor racketeering also would be found in classifications 92, 122, 143, 159, 165, 166, 182, 183 and 195. In recent years 63 has become a filing place for cases involving challenges to the Bureau's surveillance techniques and other methods that may infringe on citizens' rights. Again it is not safe to assume that 63 is the only classification that contains such cases. Classification 63 is clearly an important but not exclusive location for many important subjects as well as many inconsequential subjects.

#### Recommendation and Justification

The 00 file is permanent to document policies and procedures. The 0 file is disposable routine correspondence, and "nut" mail. No single disposition instruction is adequate for the rest of this miscellaneous and changing classification. It is clear from the survey that 63 contains a wide variety of cases with a wide range of research subjects and potential. Finally, the significant and unsystematic changes in the contents of the classification will continue. Thus, the classification will continue to be used for cases that one would not expect to find under its title. While able to describe

classification 63 as it exists today its future character cannot be predicted. Therefore the FBI should offer closed cases to NARS in 10 year blocks when the latest cases are 30 years old. Those cases determined by NARS to be permanent will be transferred to NARS immediately; and those not selected should be destroyed. This procedure will allow NARS to evaluate this miscellaneous and changing classification at regular intervals in manageable increments.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. This is essential for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, including interviews, surveys, and focus groups. The third part of the document describes the results of the study, which show that there is a significant correlation between the use of accurate records and the reliability of the financial statements. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of these findings for practice and for future research. The fifth part of the document provides a conclusion and a list of references.

63. Miscellaneous - Non-Subversive

DISPOSITION: Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files (17,765 cases)

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Disposal Not Authorized - Offer in ten year  
blocks when fifty years old.

Microfilm: Not Applicable

All Others: Disposal Not Authorized - Offer in ten year blocks when  
thirty years old.

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES No cases. Classification is for Headquarters use only  
OO File:

O File:

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

AUXILLARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

63. Miscellaneous - Non-Subversive

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal not Authorized

Case Files

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Disposal Not Authorized. Offer in ten year blocks  
when fifty years old.

All Others: Not applicable

Reserved Cases: Disposal Not Authorized - Offer in ten year blocks  
when thirty years old.

FIELD OFFICES No cases. Classification is for Headquarters use only.

OO File:

O File:

OFFICE OF ORIGIN

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 SynopsisVolume

There are almost 50,000 case files in Headquarters (700 cubic feet). None of the files have been microfilmed. There are 691 multi-section files in Headquarters averaging 6 sections.

The Field Offices have opened 12,000 cases, and though there has been destruction of the Field Office files, it does not seem to be as great as in criminal classifications.

The number of cases opened in this classification dropped dramatically in 1961, and very few cases are now being opened. Other classifications are being used, and the Bureau identifies classification 64 as a "control file."

Profile

The ratings in the Los Angeles and Washington Field Offices were all none for historical value. Most of the cases were opened in the 1960's and were security checks referred from Headquarters. The Auxiliary Office--Office of Origin breakdown in the Washington Field Office was 15 auxiliary and 4 office of origin files.

The New York Field Office ratings included 1 high, 1 medium, 3 lows, and 27 nones. Again the files rated none were routine security investigations and usually Auxiliary Office files. The more highly rated files were country files or files on foreign communists.

Two multi-section files were examined in the Headquarters multi-section survey; both were rated as medium in historical value.

Recommendations

The FBI had special investigation responsibilities for Latin America before and during World War II and its Special Intelligence Service (SIS) program is documented in this classification. As the one overseas FBI program of major significance, it is important that the records of SIS be preserved.

After the Central Intelligence Agency was established and the FBI withdrew from a major program in Latin America, the Legats still contributed cases and files to this classification. Most were routine security checks and requests for information. In Headquarters all case files opened through 1950, the 00

4

file, all exceptional and all multi-section cases should be retained. A statistical sample of all remaining case files also should be retained. All other files should be destroyed. In the field all exceptional and multi-section cases should be retained. In the Legats all case files opened through 1961 should be retained.

64. Foreign Miscellaneous

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Permanent

Case Files: 50,000 cases

Sample: Systematic Informational Sample (1951 forward)  
Permanent

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (691 cases)

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: All cases opened prior to 1951 - Permanent

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES 12,000 cases

OO Files: Destroy

O Files: 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: Disposal Not Authorized

Multi-Sectional: Disposal Not Authorized

All others: Disposal Not Authorized

64. Foreign Miscellaneous  
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Permanent

Case Files

Sample: Systematic informational sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (691 cases)

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES 12,000 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: None

Exceptional: Disposal Not Authorized

Multi-Sectional: Disposal Not Authorized

All Others: Disposal Not Authorized

65  
Espionage

Historical Synopsis:

The FBI uses this classification for investigations of individuals alleged to have unlawfully obtained information affecting national defense or unlawfully disclosed such information to a foreign government. The FBI's investigative jurisdiction in this area rests on both legislation, beginning with the Espionage Act of 1917, and presidential directives, notably two World War II era directives, promulgated in 1939 and 1943, which assigned to the FBI primary responsibility for investigating espionage and subversion.

This is one of the oldest FBI classifications as it predates 1924. It is included in Director Hoover's July 28, 1924, memorandum on filing, but interestingly, in this memorandum, it is titled "Japanese Activities." Classification 65 remained relatively inactive until the World War II period. Between 1939 and 1945, it became extremely active, and, in fact, the bulk of the cases opened at Headquarters date from this period. Most of the cases opened during the World War II era did not deal with espionage; rather, most of these files dealt with individuals suspected of Axis sympathies. However, Classification 65 was used for the Bureau's major World War II espionage investigations, which, of course, concentrated on Axis operatives. After the war, the FBI shifted its emphasis in these investigations to those suspected of acting on behalf of Eastern Bloc nations, particularly the Soviet Union. While many of the postwar files deal with relatively minor investigations in which no espionage involvement was proven, it is in Classification 65 that major espionage investigations are to be found, including the Rosenberg, Hiss, and Silvermaster cases. Since the 1970s, classification 65 also has been used for investigations of the unauthorized disclosure of security classified information.

Volume:

At Headquarters, 77,258 cases have been opened comprising 1896 cubic feet. There are 2318 multi-section cases with an average of 5 sections. Approximately 55,000 of these cases were opened between 1939 and 1945; prior to 1939, only about 1900 cases were opened at Headquarters. After World War II, activity in the classification slowed. The establishment of other classifications, particularly 105, is probably the most important reason for this. For the last 10 years, the number of Headquarters cases opened has averaged about 400 per year. The change in reporting requirements that took place in 1978 does not appear to have affected the number of Headquarters cases opened as it has increased.

All FBI Field Offices have extant cases in this classification. A total of 162,024 cases have been opened in the field. New York is by far the most important Field Office with 27,150 cases. Washington Field Office has the second highest number of cases, 12,608, while Los Angeles has the third highest number of Class 65 cases, 8972. Newark has opened 6670 espionage cases, while Philadelphia has opened 6584 cases. Substantial destruction has taken place in the field. Thus, in New York, the NARS sample run began at about case number 14,000 (ca. 1945) since there was so much destruction among earlier case files. In Miami and Atlanta, runs suitable for sampling began no earlier than the mid-1960s. However, at the Washington Field Office, the sample run began with cases opened prior to World War II, even though many

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cases had been destroyed. A similar situation prevailed in Chicago.

Profile:

At Headquarters NARS reviewed 36 case files. Four were rated as having medium research potential, 17 were rated low, and 15 were rated as having no research potential. Not surprisingly, a very high proportion of the cases in the sample were opened between 1939 and 1945—25 of 36. Most cases had very few serials; 29 of the 36 had 5 serials or less, and of the 25 files opened before 1946, 23 had 3 serials or less. All but one of the files rated medium in research potential had 6 or more serials, but only one was multi-section. However, one of the 3 single section mediums still was pending; this file had 9 serials when it was reviewed. In most of the Headquarters files read, genuine espionage involvement was not established.

At Headquarters, 3 multi-section files were reviewed, and all were rated as having medium research potential.

In the field, NARS examined a total of 165 case files at all of the Field Offices visited. Two of these files were rated high in research value, 14 were rated medium, 48 were rated low, and the remaining 101 files were evaluated as having no research value. A breakdown by Field Office is given below.

<u>Field Office</u>	<u>Number Files Read</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>None</u>
Washington	35	0	7	9	19
New York	35	1	2	3	29
Chicago	31	1	1	12	17
Dallas	16	0	0	0	16
Los Angeles	34	0	4	19	11
Atlanta	6	0	0	3	3
Miami	8	0	0	2	6
	<u>165</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>101</u>

Of the 16 cases in the field sample rated high or medium, 9 were multi-section, including both of the files rated high. Of the 7 mediums that were single section, six were Auxiliary Office files, which leaves open the possibility that the Office of Origin files for the cases in question are multi-section.

Like the files read at Headquarters, the field sample consisted largely of cases where no espionage involvement was proven. Fourteen of the 16 field files rated above low were read in Los Angeles, New York and Washington, while none of the files read in Dallas, Miami, or Atlanta was rated medium or high.

In New York, 3 extras were read. One file with 5-10 sections was rated high, a 3 section file was rated medium, while a third extra was rated low. In Los Angeles, 3 extras also were reviewed. A file with 1 section but 4 volumes of subs was rated high (Headquarters was the Office of Origin for the file and the only field-originated documents it contained were Reports from Auxiliary Offices). One of the other two Los Angeles extras was rated medium—it was multi-section—while the remaining extra was rated low. In Miami, a multi-section Auxiliary Office file on the Hiss Case was rated high, while the other extra read there was rated none. One Headquarters-Field Office comparison was carried out in this classification. The Field Office file had 5-10 sections

and 261 serials while its Headquarters correlate had 155 serials and 2-4 sections. Both files were rated as having medium research potential. Four files from the Hong Kong Legat also were read. Two were rated medium while two were rated low.

Recommendation:

The case files reviewed clearly indicate that relatively few of these files have research value in and of themselves. Thus, of the 201 files in the Headquarters and field samples, only 20 were rated medium or high. However, it is not so clear how to identify these records. There is no question that research value is related to the size of the file. Thus, almost all multi-section files reviewed were rated medium or high. However, 10 of the 20 files in the sample rated above low were not multi-section, including 3 of the 4 Headquarters mediums. This strongly indicates that valuable material would be lost if only multi-section case files were retained. Because 29 of the 36 Headquarters files reviewed had less than 6 serials and because only one of these files was rated above low, retaining all Headquarters cases with 6 or more serials will preserve nearly all historically valuable case files and at the same time provide for the disposal of many valueless case files. However, even the files with less than 6 serials contained a high proportion of files rated low (15 of 29), and, therefore, a statistical sample at Headquarters also is in order. Because so few files pre-date 1939 and because it is likely these older records differ greatly from our sample, they should be retained.

The Headquarters 00 file should be retained to document policy and procedures. The first 15 sections of the Headquarters 0 file contain many summary intelligence reports exchanged between the FBI and the Office of Naval Intelligence on Japanese activities and should be retained.

All Field Office of Origin multi-section case files should be retained along with their Headquarters correlates, even in those instances where the Headquarters correlate has less than 6 serials. Because of the importance of Classification 65, the Office of Origin correlates for all Headquarters cases with 6 or more serials and any Field Office records that predate 1939 should be retained.



65. ESPIONAGE

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre 1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Sections One through Fifteen - Permanent  
All others - Destroy

Case Files 77,258 cases

Sample: Systematic informational sample of 2,500 cases

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (2318 cases)

Microfilm: Not Applicable

All Others: Correlates of Office of Origin multi-section cases  
Permanent, All cases predating 1939 - Permanent  
All cases with six or more serials - Permanent  
All others - Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES 162,024 cases opened

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: All extant pre-1939 cases - Permanent. Correlates of  
Headquarters cases with six or more serials -  
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

**65. Espionage  
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: Correlates of Office of Origin multi-section cases -  
Permanent**

**All cases with six or more serials - 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: Correlates of Headquarters cases with six or more serials -  
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**

## Administrative Matters

Historical Synopsis

This classification was established about 1921 to serve as a central file for administration. From the beginning, documents in the administrative file were not serialized and in Field Offices today only accident and "contact" files must be serialized in this classification. In Headquarters, however, serializing of administrative files has been done since 1922. The 1927 Manual of the Bureau, the earliest known, does not provide specific instructions for filing administrative records. Throughout the years Headquarters would instruct the Field Offices to maintain certain types of administrative files and in 1952 the Manual of Rules and Regulations provided Field Offices with a list of main files and sub-files that must be maintained. Organized by subject, the files were to be filed alphabetically in the pending files section, but when closed the files were to be filed by number in the closed files section. Between 1952 and 1980 these instructions remained virtually without change, and only 9 deletions and 7 additions were made to the list of subjects. The most important of these changes was the decision in 1952 to move the informant files from 66 to new classifications 134 and 137.

The Headquarters 66 file has never been defined in the same manner that the Field Office files have.

Volume

There are 19,248 files in Headquarters, totaling 960 cubic feet. There is no microfilm, but there are 763 cases with enclosures, including 162 bulkies and 3,786 enclosures behind files. There are 1107 multi-section files averaging 10 sections each. During the past 5 years, 1976-80, 12 files were opened each year. If the years 1950-52 are excluded (in those years informant files were reclassified into 66), the number of files created each year has ranged from 0 to 57 over the 1945-1980 period, with only 6 years exceeding 20 files. In addition to the straight numerical files, this classification has four 0 files in addition to the normal 0, and each is extremely voluminous, with 47, 122, 318, and 13 sections respectively. Some destruction has occurred in Headquarters. Field Offices and Legats have opened 175,327 cases but substantial destruction has occurred.

Profile

In this classification, as in classification 62, sampling was not employed. All multi-section cases in Headquarters were located and the subject noted. In addition, numerous single-section files were checked, and the files wholly in the special file room, whether single or multi-section, were identified.

This classification was examined at Washington Field Office, New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami and Atlanta. All multi-section cases were checked, many single-section files also were reviewed, and in the smaller Field Offices, nearly every file was examined. The classification has a mixture of open and closed files, and the open files were examined on the administrative rotors or in the Special-Agent-in Charge's safe.

Although a general list of topics does not exist for Headquarters files in this classification, the following subjects appear to be the principal ones found in the records:

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DATE 11-6-81 BY 6373 VET/elt

1. Control files on each Field Office and Legat
2. Control files on each administrative unit in Headquarters, including the Director's office, each division, branch, section, and school
3. Minutes of the Executive Conference
4. Annual Reports of the Bureau
5. Annual appropriations
6. Procurement and supplies
7. Procedural and operational issuances, including manuals, instructions, bulletins, memos to all officials and supervisors, SAC letters, forms
8. Motor vehicle maintenance and operations
9. Accidents
10. Accounting and administration of funds
11. Proposed legislation
12. Surveys of Field Offices, various issues
13. Statistics and accomplishments
14. Control files on informants; individual files on informants and sources
15. Space and maintenance
16. Periodic reporting from Bureau units
17. Conferences, including law enforcement and police conferences
18. Employee services (FBIBA, flower fund, savings bonds, campaigns, etc.)
19. Special applicants
20. Security and protective services
21. Publicity, including mailing lists, clippings
22. Bureau history, including organizational charts
23. Records management and disposition
24. Visitors, callers, tours
25. Personnel-related
26. Policy files on investigative techniques

In the Field, the Manual of Administrative Operations and Procedures gives the bare outline of the files to be found in this classification (see attached list). In addition, the following types of files have been found in more than one office:

1. Policy instructions from Headquarters on a variety of topics that do not relate to a numerical classification and are therefore not in the OO files (search warrants, Speedy Trial Act, appeals to the Supreme Court)
2. Security
3. Liaison matters, with foreign governments, other Federal agencies, or local organizations
4. Bulky exhibits inventory
5. SAC confidential fund
6. Persons not to be contacted
7. House Select Committee on Assassinations
8. Codes
9. Early FOI/PA information
10. Employee Services.

The unique items that fall into none of the above categories can be very significant (criminal infiltration of local officials, for example) or very insignificant (flu inoculation program).

### Recommendations

The files in this classification in Headquarters are so various and some are so significant that it is possible to argue that all should be maintained. A closer look at the files, however, shows that many very voluminous files are merely routine administrative files of the type disposable in all agencies under the General Records Schedule, and to retain them would burden both NARS and the Bureau with large bodies of records without historical value. This means, too, that no retention based on multi-section cases is logical. While it would be possible to apply the GRS to these records, the Bureau is so unique that some retention of records disposable under the GRS is desirable. The best approach appears to be to specify what is clearly permanent and what is clearly disposable, by categories, and to state that disposal of all other files is not authorized. It must be recognized, however, that many of the "disposal not authorized" files will eventually be destroyed, but the miscellaneous nature of this classification makes it necessary for NARS to review the files before disposal.

66 Files

Accomplishments  
Addressograph  
Administrative  
Administrative Report  
Ammunition  
Arraignment  
Arrests  
Automobiles  
Bills of Lading  
Charity Campaign  
Check Circulars  
Coordinators, Use of  
Credit Bureau  
Duplicating and Reproduction Equipment  
Employee Compensation  
Films  
Firearms  
Forms  
GTRs  
Household Goods  
Identification Orders  
Imprest Fund  
Inspections  
Internal Revenue Service Data  
Interviews  
Inventory  
Jails  
Law Enforcement Bulletin  
Leave  
Mailing List  
Office Memoranda  
Personnel  
Photographic Equipment  
Property  
Radio  
Recreation Association  
Registers  
Report Writing  
Resident Agencies  
Retirement  
SAC Letters  
Salary Matters  
Searches and Seizures  
Space  
Supplies  
Surveillances  
Technical Equipment  
Technical and Microphone Surveillances  
Telephones and Teletypes  
Transmittal Letters  
Visiting Employees  
Vouchers

Wanted Fliers  
Weekend and Night Duty



Classification 66  
Administration

Headquarters

1. Control files on each Field Office and Legat - Permanent
2. Control files on each administrative unit in Headquarters - Permanent
3. Annual Reports of the Bureau - Permanent
4. Yearly Appropriations - Permanent
5. Procurement and Supplies
  - a. Office supplies - Destroy
  - b. All others - Disposal Not Authorized
6. Procedural and Operational issues, including manuals, instructions, bulletins, memos to all officials and supervisors, SAC letters, forms - Permanent
7. Motor vehicle maintenance and operations - Destroy
8. Accidents in Field Offices - Destroy
9. Accounting and administration of funds - Disposal Not Authorized; Ledger, reconciliation, allotment advices - Destroy
10. Proposed Legislation - Permanent
11. Surveys of Field Offices - Disposal Not Authorized
12. Statistics and Accomplishments - Permanent
13. Control files on informants; individual informant files - Permanent
14. Minutes of the Executive Conference - Permanent
15. Space and Maintenance
  - a. Parking - Destroy
  - b. All others - Disposal Not Authorized
16. Periodic reporting from units not included in the control file on the unit.
  - a. Reports included in subsequent reports (daily in weekly; weekly in monthly) - Destroy
  - b. All others - Permanent
17. Conferences, including law enforcement and police conferences - Permanent
18. Employee services - Destroy

19. Special Applicants - Permanent
20. Security and protective services
  - a. Policy file - Permanent
  - b. Physical security of building - Permanent
  - c. Security of communications - Permanent
  - d. Logs, passes, registers of personnel and visitors - Destroy
21. Publicity, including mailing lists, and clippings - Disposal Not Authorized
22. Bureau History - Permanent
23. Records Management and Disposition - Permanent
24. Visitors, callers, tours
  - a. With the Director - Permanent
  - b. All others - Destroy
25. Personnel
  - a. Transfer of agents - Destroy
  - b. Health services, physical examinations - Destroy
  - c. Leave - Destroy
26. Policy files on investigative techniques - Permanent
27. Detention and Security Index Programs - Permanent

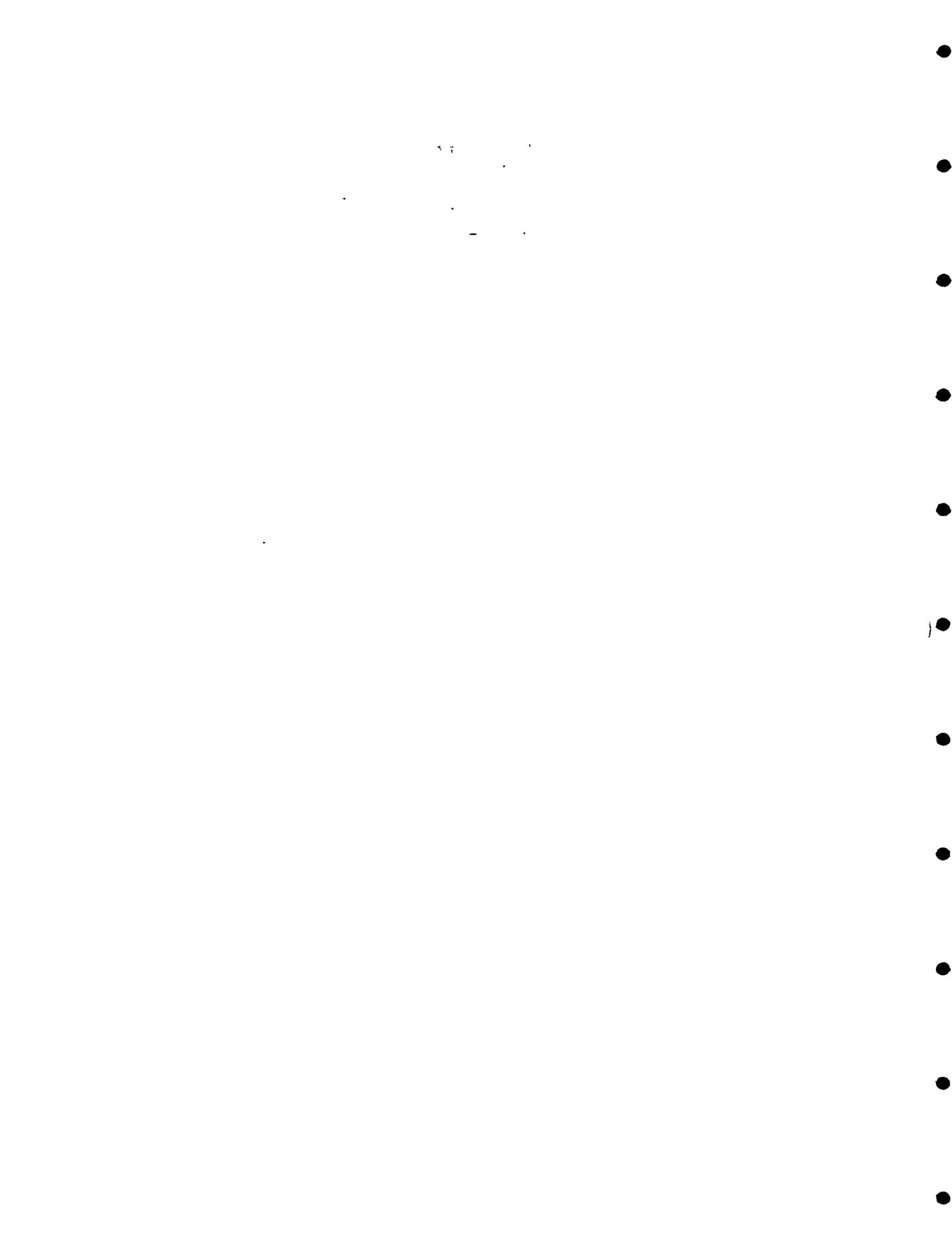
In addition, apply the following criteria to all of the above

  - a. Policy Files - Permanent
  - b. Serials with the Director's marginalia - Permanent
28. All Other files - Disposal Not Authorized

Field and Legat Files

  1. Main headings enumerated in the Manuals of Administrative Operations and Procedures:
    - a. Confidential Informants - Permanent
    - b. Films - Permanent
    - c. Jails - Permanent
    - d. Sources of Information - Permanent
    - e. Surveillances - Permanent
    - f. Technical Equipment - Permanent
    - g. Technical Plants - Permanent
    - h. Technical and Microphone Surveillances - Permanent
    - i. All others - Destroy
  2. Categories found in more than one Field Office
    - a. Policy instructions from Headquarters, if sent to all Field Offices - Destroy
    - b. Security - See Headquarters disposition
    - c. Liaison matters - Permanent
    - d. Bulky exhibits inventory - Destroy
    - e. SAC confidential fund - Permanent

- f. Persons not to be contacted - Permanent
- g. Congressional Committees - Permanent
- h. Early FOIA/PA - Destroy
- i. Employee services - Permanent
- j. Detention and Security Index Program - Permanent
- k. All others - Disposal Not Authorized



## REPORT ON PERSONNEL RECORDS

## A. Court orders and the appraisal of personnel records

This report provides a description and appraisal of those FBI personnel records that must be incorporated into the retention plan and disposition schedule specified by Judge Harold H. Greene's order of January 10, 1980. Judge Greene modified this order on April 3, 1980, and excluded certain personnel records under General Records Schedule (GRS) 1 from coverage of his original order. As a result, the order of January 10, 1980, requiring the development of a retention plan and disposition schedule, now applies to personnel records covered by Items 25, 26, 27, 28, and 31 of GRS 1.

The FBI's Records Management Division has reviewed Items 25, 26, 27, 28, and 31 of GRS 1. The following are the personnel records that the Records Management Division has identified as being covered by these GRS items. Included with the identification of the records is a reference to the section of this report providing a description and appraisal of the records.

a. Item 25 of GRS 1 - conflict of interest case files. The Records Management Division has identified a series of conflict of interest disclosure reports as falling within the description of this item. These records are described and appraised as Item 3 of this report.

b. Item 26 of GRS 1 - equal employment opportunity records. The Records Management Division has identified discrimination complaint case files and employee housing request records as falling within the description of this item. These two categories of records are described and appraised as Items 7 and 8 of this report.

c. Item 27 of GRS 1 - personnel counseling records. The Records Management Division has identified alcoholism program files and personnel counseling records maintained in individual Office Personnel Folders as falling within the description of this item. These two categories of records are described and appraised as Items 4 and 9 of this report.

d. Item 28 of GRS 1 - standards of conduct files. The Records Management Division has reported that the FBI maintains no separate series of records relating to this subject. Rather, documentation is found in administrative files relating to other matters.

e. Item 31 of GRS 1 - grievance, disciplinary and adverse action files. The Records Management Division has stated that records falling under this item are maintained in individual Official Personnel Folders. These records are described and appraised as Item 6 of this report.

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f. Item 32 of GRS 1 - personnel injury files. This item has been added to GRS 1 since the initiation of the litigation and has not been exempt from the order of January 10, 1980. The Records Management Division has identified tabulations of work-related injuries as falling within the description of this item. These records are described and appraised as Item 5 of this report.

In addition, the Records Management Division has identified three other series of personnel-related records that do not fall under a specific item of the GRS. These records have not been exempted from the court order of January 10, 1980, and therefore must be incorporated into the retention plan and disposition schedule.

a. Special and general files. These records are described and appraised as Item 1 of this report.

b. Inspection workpapers. These records are described and appraised as Item 2 of this report.

c. Blood donation records. These records are described and appraised as Item 10 of this report.

#### B. Classification 67 of the Central Records System

Classification 67 of the Central Records System relates to personnel matters. It is maintained separately from other classifications of the Central Records System, and a separate unit of the Records Management Division—the Personnel Records Unit—has responsibility for its maintenance. Basically, the classification consists of three categories of files identified numerically by a 67-number. The first of these are the Official Personnel Folders (OPFs) for out-of-service and in-service personnel. OPFs fall under Item 1 of GRS 1, and Judge Greene's order of April 3, 1981, exempts them from incorporation in the retention plan and disposition schedule. The second category of 67-files are employment applications, covered by Item 15 of GRS 1 and likewise exempted from incorporation in the retention plan and disposition schedule. The third category of 67-files are the Special and General Files. This series is not exempted from the court order, and it is described and appraised as Item 1 of this report.

#### C. Description and appraisal of the records

##### 1. SPECIAL AND GENERAL FILES

###### a. Description

(1) Arrangement. In addition to Bureau employment applications and Official Personnel Folders, Classification 67 of the Central Records System contains a series of Special and General Files maintained by the Personnel Records Unit. The Special and General Files are Classification 67 files relating to personnel matters rather than specific persons. These files have been segregated from other Classification 67 files (Bureau employment applications and Official Personnel Folders) and are arranged alphabetically by subject. The series consists of a mixture of two categories of files. The first of these are the Special Files, which are identified by name of the legat, field or headquarters division to which they relate. The second are the General Files, identified by personnel-related subject (e.g., training, overtime, performance ratings). The contents of the files are serialized and maintained chronologically. Oversize enclosures are maintained separately as "bulkies" and are reference to individual serials in the files.

(2) Volume and growth. The current volume of the records is 404 cubic feet exclusive of "bulkies." This figure contrasts with 350 cubic feet reported at the close of FY 1980, 338 cubic feet at the close of FY 1979, and 279 cubic feet at the close of FY 1978. The data indicates that this series has been growing at the rate of approximately 42 cubic feet per year since the end of FY 1978. Although some files within the series date back to the 1920s and 1930s, the FBI in the past has limited the accumulation of records by microfilming inactive files and purging active files. This point is discussed below under (4), "previous disposition."

(3) Content. The records consist of memoranda, correspondence, periodic reports from the field, and other forms of documentation relating to a variety of personnel-related subjects. The General Files involve broad subjects (e.g., position classification S.O.G.) or programs (e.g., career development program for supervisory and executive personnel). The Special Files involve personnel matters at specific legats, field or headquarters divisions. At least one file dates from the creation of Classification 67 in 1924 (i.e., 67-0, designated "general"), while several others have been created as recently as the 1970s. The files document both substantive actions such as the establishment of FBI-wide personnel procedures and programs and routine operations such as the transfer of agent personnel and the announcement of staff vacancies.

The Special Files from each legat, field and headquarters division include a main file and subfiles. The main file covers personnel matters in general at the legat, field or headquarters division. The sub 1 file (e.g., 67-xxxx-1) comprises documentation relating to inspections. Such documentation normally includes the inspection summary, inspection report, specific findings and recommendations, and correspondence relating to implementation of the inspector's instructions and recommendations. Reports of audits of funds and valuable property also are included in the section. The sub 2 file (e.g., 67-xxxx-2) comprises documentation relating to operation of a short-lived personnel guidance program at a number of major field divisions in the mid-1950s. The sub 4 file (e.g., 67-xxxx-4) comprises documentation relating to civil service matters and consists chiefly of rosters of applicants eligible for FBI appointments. The sub 5 (e.g., 67-

xxxx-5) documents FBI action on field division proposals for establishing and classifying positions.

(4) Previous disposition. In 1955 the FBI filmed a number of inactive Special and General Files. A number of the Special Files covered legats that the FBI had operated in Latin America during World War II and closed once the CIA was created in 1947. Others were inactive field division files relating to civil service matters. The records now comprise 9 rolls of 8-mm. film, arranged alphabetically by subject-matter content.

In addition, the FBI has purged and destroyed a number of Special and General Files. A few files, inactive at the time, were destroyed in toto. More generally, the files have been purged of serials relating to minor administrative matters and of no further use to the FBI. Given the content of the files, such purging has resulted in the disposal of 90 percent or more of the serials in some files.

**b. Appraisal**

(1) Recommendation. Retain as archival all microfilm and all General (Subject) and Special Files except:

**a. Applicant-General**

**b. Position Classification (only Special Files of  
Headquarters Divisions and field offices)**

**d. Civil Service (only Special Files for Headquarters  
Divisions and field offices)**

(2) Justification. The microfilm is small in volume, includes documentation for the 1920s-40s on early personnel policy of the FBI, and documents the establishment, operations, inspections, and closure of a number of legal attache offices in Central and South America during World War II.

The inspection files document the primary function of the FBI's Inspection Division, which periodically examines and evaluates the operations of each liaison post, field and headquarters division. In addition, the reports produced by the Inspection Division illustrate the FBI's operations and programs in a manner that procedural issuances and annual reports de

not. Their examination of investigative and intelligence activities will be of particular interest to researchers, given the lack of outside oversight of FBI activities until recently. The inspection reports of the field offices, legal attaches, and headquarters divisions have already been appraised as permanent (NCI-65-76-6).

Other Special Files on these units provide basic documentation on the functioning of the principal operating units of the Bureau. Such subjects as assignments, transfers, promotions, censure, commendations, promotions, pay, organization, investigative priorities are addressed in these files. Especially significant is the involvement of the Director in all these matters at all levels of the Bureau. Additionally, these files reflect the interaction among personnel policies, organizations, establishment of priorities, and investigative operations.

The General (Subject) Files document somewhat more routine personnel matters, but do include data on Bureau-wide personnel procedures.

The files on applicants, position classification, personnel guidance, and civil service (specified above 1, a-d) were determined to be so routine as not to have archival value.

## 2. INSPECTION WORKPAPERS

### a. Description

(1) Arrangement. Inspection workpapers are grouped by the legat, field or headquarters division undergoing inspection. Each inspector's aide maintains an "audit trail" of workpapers relating to his or her part of the inspection. Together with an "inspection profile," a type of briefing paper describing a field office's programs and outlining those areas of its operations requiring special attention during the inspection, the "audit trails" of the various aides comprise the workpapers of an inspection.

(2) Volume and growth. The FBI maintains 30-35 cubic feet of inactive workpapers for inspections conducted in 1978 and early 1979, and this seems a reasonable approximation of the growth of this series of material.

(3) Content. The "audit trails" of workpapers consist of a mixture of hand-written notes and charts, extracts from statistical and narrative reports relating to the field office, and interrogatories completed by field office personnel (the interrogatories are a series of standardized questions aimed at measuring compliance with FBI policies and procedures).

(4) Previous disposition. Workpapers for inspections prior to 1978

do not exist, as the FBI maintained them only until completion of the ensuing inspection.

b. Appraisal

(1) Recommendation. The inspection workpapers should be scheduled for disposal.

(2) Justification: The workpapers are almost non-record in character, and they do not have sufficient historical or other value to warrant permanent retention by the Federal Government. The results of each inspection are fully documented in the inspection report, the investigative program reviews, and the schedules of findings, all of which are maintained in Classification 67 Special Files.

3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURE REPORTS

a. Description

(1) Arrangement. Arranged by year of submission and thereunder by name of person filing report.

(2) Volume and growth. The FBI maintains 2 cubic feet of these records dating from 1978.

(3) Content. The records consist of Standard Form 278, Executive Personnel Financial Disclosure Report, containing financial information on the following: income and interests in property; purchases, sales, and exchanges; gifts and reimbursements; and liabilities. Reports are filed annually by persons who are GS-16 and above.

(4) Previous disposition. No disposal of the records has yet taken place.

b. Appraisal

(1) Recommendation. These financial disclosure reports should be scheduled for disposal.

(2) Justification. The reports do not have sufficient historical or other value to warrant permanent retention by the Federal Government. They contain only personal financial information, and they have been appraised and

scheduled for disposal on a Government-wide basis (General Records Schedule 1, Item 25).

(2) Justification. The files do not have sufficient historical or other value to warrant permanent retention by the Federal Government. The records document only the treatment of individuals for a medical condition, and they have been appraised and scheduled for disposal on a Government-wide basis (General Records Schedule 1, Item 27).

#### 4. ALCOHOLISM PROGRAM FILES

This series comprises records relating to participants in the FBI alcoholism program. Separately maintained from these participants files and excluded from this evaluation is a Classification 62 file relating to the oversight and direction of the alcoholism program. The disposition of this file will be governed by appraisal standards established for records maintained under Classification 62 of the Central Records System.

##### a. Description

(1) Arrangement. Arranged alphabetically by name of participant.

(2) Volume and growth. The FBI maintains 6 linear inches of these files, some of which contain documentation dated as early as 1979.

(3) Content. The files contain correspondence and memoranda documenting the referral of employees to the alcoholism program, the results of any counseling that may have occurred, and recommendations for and results of treatment.

(4) Previous disposition. No disposition of the records has yet taken place.

##### b. Appraisal

(1) Recommendation. These alcoholism program files should be scheduled for disposal.

#### 5. TABULATIONS OF WORK-RELATED INJURIES

##### a. Description

(1) Arrangement. These tabulations are maintained as a bulky enclosure to Serial 3592 of File No. 67-09, relating to physical examinations, and are arranged chronologically.

(2) Volume and growth. The FBI maintains about one cubic foot of these tabulations dating back to 1954.

(3) Content. The tabulations consistently provide the name of the employee and the date on which he or she was furnished with a Bureau of Employee Compensation form. In some cases the entry specifies the injury.

(4) Previous disposition. No disposition of the records has yet taken place.

b. Appraisal

(1) Recommendation. These tabulations should be scheduled for disposal.

(2) Justification. The records do not have sufficient historical or other value to warrant permanent retention by the Federal Government. The tabulations are no more than a log identifying employees who request forms for reporting work-related injuries. Such records have been appraised and scheduled for disposal on a Government-wide basis (General Records Schedule 1, Item 32).

6. GRIEVANCE, DISCIPLINARY, AND ADVERSE ACTION FILES

a. Description

(1) Arrangement. Documentation relating to these types of personnel actions, which are subject to appeal within the FBI and to the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPE), is maintained in individual Official Personnel Folders in serialized form (Classification 67).

(2) Volume and growth. As documentation of these actions is maintained in the Official Personnel Folder (OPF), it is not possible to provide an accurate estimate of the volume of the records.

(3) Content. The records consist of correspondence and memoranda relating to the FBI's review of grievances and adverse actions (e.g., removal, suspension). If an appeal is taken to the MSPB, the file will include affidavits, interrogatories and answers thereto, briefs, and copies of MSPB decisions.

(4) Previous disposition. General Records Schedule authority for disposal of these records is relatively recent, and no disposition of these files has yet occurred.

b. Appraisal

(1) Recommendation. These files should be scheduled for disposal.

(2) Justification. The records do not have sufficient historical or other value to warrant permanent retention by the Federal Government. The files document no more than individual disciplinary actions and their review by officials within the FBI and MSPB. Such records have been appraised and scheduled for disposal on a Government-wide basis (General Records Schedule 1, Item 31).

7. EMPLOYEE HOUSING REQUEST RECORDS

The records consist of (1) employee request cards for housing, (2) employee offer cards to share housing, and (3) individual rental unit cards.

a. Description

(1) Arrangement. The employee requests for housing and offers to share housing are arranged alphabetically by name. The rental unit cards are arranged alphabetically by name of building or complex.

(2) Volume and growth. The records comprise about 3 linear feet of 3x5 cards, and the volume has remained relatively constant by purging outdated cards.

(3) Content. The employee requests for housing and offers to share housing identify the employee seeking or offering housing and the type of housing being sought or offered, annotated to show the information provided by the housing office to the employee. The rental unit cards briefly describe the building or complex, its location, management, and amenities, as well as the summary recommendation of the housing office (e.g., "excellent").

(4) Previous disposition. Prior to the court-ordered freeze of FBI records, the housing requests and offers were purged and destroyed when 1 year old. The rental unit cards were purged and destroyed when the building or complex went out of business or secured an unfavorable housing office recommendation.

b. Appraisal

(1) Recommendation. These records should be scheduled for disposal.

(2) Justification. The records do not have sufficient historical or other value to warrant permanent retention by the Federal Government. The records document no more than the operation of a employee relations service function. Such records have been appraised and scheduled for disposal on a Government-wide basis (General Records Schedule 1, Item 26e).

8. EEO OFFICIAL DISCRIMINATION COMPLAINT CASE FILES

a. Description

(1) Arrangement. Arranged alphabetically by name of complaint, most EEO official discrimination complaint case files are outside of the Bureau's central indexing and records-keeping system. They are maintained in locked cabinets in the Equal Employment Opportunity office at FBI Headquarters and are neither serialized nor indexed in order to protect the anonymity of complaints. Exceptions to this procedure are the Bureau's two class action suits which were transferred to classification 197 because the complainant relinquished anonymity upon choosing to pursue remedies through the U.S. courts and the files themselves became bulky and space-consuming.

For administrative convenience, individual case files are often divided into 4 sub-files: 1) the complaint file, documenting procedural steps in the EEO process; 2) the investigative file, containing evidence of the Bureau's investigative efforts and the results of investigations; 3) the policy folder which contains copies of significant documents in the case and the correspondence with notations for the file; and 4) the "originals" folder, which consists of original documents generated or received by the EEO office and maintained separately for administrative convenience (primarily for ease of photocopying).

(2) Volume and growth. There are approximately 18 cubic feet of closed files maintained in the EEO Office, and about 8 cubic feet of open case files. Dating from 1973, the case files average an annual accumulation of 2 cubic feet.

(3) Content. The files contain discrimination complaint forms, memoranda, correspondence between a variety of Bureau officials and outside parties, affidavits, court documents, instructions and aides from the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and a variety of documents, such as employee performance ratings, that bear on the complainant's case and the Bureau's investigative efforts. The case file documents the nature of the discrimination complaint, the Bureau's investigation of it, the Bureau's

decision regarding the merits of the complaint, any subsequent steps in the appeals process which the complainant chooses to take, and the final resolution of the case.

(4) Previous disposition. This series has not been scheduled, and to date no case files have been destroyed.

b. Appraisal

(1) Recommendation. That official discrimination case files maintained by the Equal Employment Opportunity Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation follow General Records Schedule 1. Case files for complaints resolved within the Bureau may be destroyed four years after the resolution of the case. Those which are referred to the U.S. courts or another agency for resolution fall within the records schedule of the agency.

(2) Justification. The majority of FBI EEO discrimination complaint case files do not contain information of sufficient depth or scope to provide substantive data for future historical research, nor do they result in significant changes in Bureau policies and procedures. An exception, however, are class action suits which, if successful, affect a large number of people and have substantial impact on agency policies and procedures. Even if unsuccessful, class action suits generate detailed data on a class of employees rather than an individual and are more likely to broadly reflect agency operations, attitudes, and action over time. Because class action suits are transferred from the EEO Office case files to classification 197 of the Bureau's Central Records System, they are not covered by this appraisal.

9. PERSONNEL COUNSELING RECORDS

a. Description

(1) Arrangement. Documentation relating to the counseling of individual employees is maintained in individual Official Personnel Folders in serialized form (classification 67).

(2) Volume and growth. As documentation of this activity is maintained in the Official Personnel Folder (OPF), it is not possible to provide an accurate estimate of the volume of the records.

(3) Content. The records consist of memoranda describing sessions in which FBI officials counseled individual employees regarding their work performance and personal problems.

(4) Previous disposition. General Records Schedule authority for disposal of these records is relatively recent, and no disposition of the records has yet occurred.

b. Appraisal

(1) Recommendation. These records should be scheduled for disposal.

(2) Justification. The records do not have sufficient historical or other value to warrant permanent retention by the Federal Government. They document no more than a minor employee relations function. Such records have been appraised and scheduled for disposal on a Government-wide basis (General Records Schedule 1, Item 27a).

10. BLOOD DONATION RECORDS

The records consist of (1) employee blood donation cards and (2) employee blood request cards.

a. Description

(1) Arrangement. The donation cards are arranged by blood type and thereunder alphabetically by name of donor. The request cards are arranged alphabetically by name of employee.

(2) Volume and growth. The records comprise about 3 linear feet of 3x5 cards, and the volume has remained relatively constant by purging out-dated cards.

(3) Content. The donation cards identify the employe donor and the dates on which he or she donated blood. The request cards identify the person needing a donation of blood and his or her relationship to a FBI employeed.

(4) Previous disposition. Prior to the court-ordered freeze of FBI records, the donation cards were destroyed on an employee's separation from the FBI. The request cards have not been destroyed in recent years.

b. Appraisal

(1) Recommendation. These cards should be scheduled for disposal.

(2) Justification. The records do not have sufficient historical or other value to warrant permanent retention by the Federal Government. They document only the routine operations of a minor personnel-related function.

67  
Personnel Records

DISPOSITION - HEADQUARTERS

1. Special and General Files (under Classification 67)

Textual records - PERMANENT, exclusive of general files entitled "Applicant General" (67-1 and -8) and special subfiles entitled "Personnel Guidance," "Civil Service," and "Position Classification" for individual headquarters and field division (67-xxxx-2, -3, and -4, which are DISPOSABLE

2. Inspection Workpapers - DESTROY

3. Conflict of Interest Disclosure Reports - DESTROY

4. Alcoholism Program Participant Files - DESTROY

5. Tabulations of Work-Related Injuries - DESTROY

6. Grievance, Disciplinary, and Adverse Action Files - DESTROY

7. Employee Housing Request Records - DESTROY

8. Equal Employment Opportunity Discrimination Complaint Case Files - DESTROY

9. Personnel Counseling Records - DESTROY

10. Blood Donation Records - DESTROY

## Contempt of Court

Historical Synopsis:

This classification was established in 1924 as a substitution for an obsolete Department of Justice classification, number 16, Violation of Federal Injunction. At the time classification 69 was established, cases in classification 16 were consolidated into it. Case file number 69-1 is dated September 1924. Files in classification 69 document Bureau investigations (authorized by Title 18, U.S. Code, Sections 401, 402, 3285, 3691, 3692; Title 10, U.S. Code, Section 847; and Rule 42, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedures) of jury tampering; perjury; contempt of court and threats to, intimidation of or assaults on witnesses. Other violations investigated include officers of the court who misbehave in an official transaction or who are derelict in their duties. Investigations may be initiated at the request of a Federal judge, or U.S. Attorney, or another Federal agency.

Volume:

There are 878 cases in Headquarters, of which 567 (opened between 1924 and 1942) are on 5 reels of microfilm. Total volume of case files in this classification in Headquarters is 6.05 cubic feet. This includes a one section "0 file" with a sub A file appended and 6 multi-section files, averaging 4 sections.

A total of 52 field offices report extant files in this classification. Portland reports opening the largest number (135 cases). Of the 83 cases opened in New York less than twenty remain.

Profile:

NARS examined 19 case files in Headquarters opened between 1925 and 1974. Of the 19, 11 were on microfilm; only 4 of these microfilmed cases include more than 2 serials. Only 2 of the unmicrofilmed files at Headquarters contained more than 4 serials. All but three Headquarters case files exhibited no research potential; two were rated as having low research potential in the area of criminal justice and legal history; one file, including a firm memo from Hoover stating the limit of the Bureau's jurisdiction in contempt cases, was rated as having low evidential value.

Actual violations investigated in the sampled cases include leaks of Grand Jury testimony, union violations of court-issued restraining orders; improper use of 5th Amendment rights; and in the earliest cases, improper handling of Federal prisoners. With the exception of sex, few biographical details are included in the files.

Four of the five case files reviewed in Los Angeles (opened between 1947 and 1978) were rated as having low research potential. Only one contained more than 10 serials; none involved controversial investigative techniques. Two of the five files reviewed in New York (opened between 1974 and 1981) were found to have research potential; one was rated medium; one low. Both involved well-known subjects who refused to testify. Three of five case files reviewed in the Washington Field Office (opened between 1973-1976) were found to have research potential: two were rated medium; one was rated low.

Recommendations and Justification:

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

The 00 file should be retained permanently. The 0 file, exclusive of any policy materials which may have inadvertently been filed therein, may be destroyed at the discretion of the Bureau. The review of files both at Headquarters and in the field indicates that the actual violations are so various and the biographical details on the perpetrator so rarely provided as to offer little or no potential for statistical analysis. There are however two types of files in the classification which because of broad historical interest warrant permanent retention. These are (a) cases involving leaks of Grand Jury Testimony and (b) cases involving union violations of court-issued restraining orders. Rather than risk destruction of microfilmed cases of this type, all five rolls of microfilm should be retained. To ensure that extensive Bureau investigations of contempt cases are documented, multi-section files in Headquarters should be retained.

There is no indication that Field Office files include substantive information not forwarded to Headquarters.

**69. CONTEMPT OF COURT  
SUMMARY:**

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

**O File: Destroy**

**Case Files 878 cases  
Sample: None**

**Exceptional: Permanent**

**Multi-Sectional: Permanent (6 cases)**

**Microfilm: Permanent (567 cases on 5 reels)**

**All Others: All leaks of Grand jury testimony and union violations  
of restraining orders - 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-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:**

69. Contempt of Court  
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm:

All Others: All leaks of Grandjury testimony and union violations of  
restraining orders - Permanent All others - Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FELD 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:

Crime on Indian Reservation; Inducing Conveyance of  
Indian Trust Land; Crime on Government Reservation;  
Embezzlement or Theft of Indian Property

Historical Synopsis:

The Bureau's authority to conduct investigations under this classification was established in 1924 by a memorandum from the Director. Investigations relate to murder, rape, child abuse, auto theft, assaults, homosexual activities, and writing bad checks. Even though most of these crimes were committed on military or Indian reservations or in Federal prisons, in 1977, classification 198 was established for crimes on Indian reservations. The 00 file has 25 sections.

Volume:

In Headquarters 72,814 cases have been opened. The Bureau has microfilmed 36,098 of these on 205 reels. The total combined volume of cases on paper and on microfilm is 530 cubic feet. The Bureau has created 179 multisection cases with an average of 3 sections. In addition, 80 cases have a total of six bulky enclosures and 125 enclosures behind file.

In the field, 57 offices have reported opening 235,809 cases. However, there appears to have been substantial destruction. In those Field Offices visited by NARS, consecutive runs of extant cases began late in the numbering sequence. For example, the Los Angeles Field Office reported opening 10,766 cases but the only consistent run of extant cases began with case file number 70-10416. Notwithstanding this large scale destruction, a considerable volume still exists. In seven offices reporting the largest number of opened cases, 385 cubic feet still exists.

Profile:

In Headquarters, NARS reviewed 35 cases with the following results regarding research potential: two medium, one low, and 31 none. One file was not rated. Research interest focused on ethnic and/or racial matters. Biographical data was present in at least 30 cases. Research potential ratings for the three multi-section files sampled were one high, one low, and one none.

In the field NARS examined 95 cases in five different Field Offices with the following results regarding research potential: two medium, 20 low, and 75 none. Research interest focused on criminal and/or justice concerns, ethnic and/or racial matters, and social and/or moral attitudes. Most cases included some biographical data. Ten extra cases were reviewed with the following results regarding research potential: one medium, three low, and six none.

Recommendations and Justification:

The large number of low ratings in Headquarters and Field Offices suggests the need to preserve a sample in Headquarters with related Office of Origin cases in the field. Since two of the three multi-section cases sampled were rated above none, Headquarters multi-section cases and the corresponding field cases in Offices of Origin should also be preserved.

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



70. Crime on Government Reservations  
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files: 74,814 cases

Sample: Systematic informational sample of 1500 cases

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (179 cases)

Microfilm: Cases in sample - Permanent (36,098 cases on 205 reels)  
Cases in which the subject or victim was American Indian.

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES 235,809 cases opened

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: All cases retained in Headquarters sample - Permanent  
Correlates to Headquarters multi-section cases -  
Permanent (Cases in which the subject or victim was  
an American Indian - 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

70. Crime on Government Reservations  
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: In sample

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: All cases retained in Headquarters sample - 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:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

## Bills of Lading Act

1. Historical Synopsis. Classification 71-Bills of Lading Act—, which dates from 1924, currently is used for investigations involving falsely made, altered, forged or counterfeited bills of lading used in interstate commerce with intent to defraud. Before October 1953, however, classification 71 also was used for investigations of

1. False Entries-Records of Interstate carriers
2. Illegal Use of Railroad Passes
3. Interstate Transportation of Lottery Tickets
4. Interstate Transportation of Gambling Devices Services
5. Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter and
6. Interstate Transportation of Prison made Goods

On October 6, 1953, classes 141-146 were established for each of the offenses listed above and therefore, classifications 141-146 were used for files on investigations undertaken in these areas after October 6, 1953.

2. Volume. 6175 case files are at Headquarters with 3122 on 31 reels of film. There are 77 multi-section case files in Headquarters. In the field, 56 offices have extant case files. In those offices, 17,894 case files have been opened. Substantial destruction has, however, taken place in the field.

3. Profile. Of the 35 Headquarters cases NARS reviewed, 2 were rated as medium in research potential, 4 were rated low, and 29 were rated as having no research potential. All cases rated low or medium predated October 6, 1953. Substantial biographical detail were present in about half of the cases. Both of the medium files were single section; one had 8 serials while the other had only one. Their medium rating did not reflect the importance of Class 71. The research value of one of the cases stemmed from the information it contained on the development of an informant in the gambling area. The value of the other "medium" case stemmed from the fact that the investigation apparently was begun in order to get derogatory information (distributing obscene matter) on a publishing company that had published an article critical of the FBI. In the field, NARS reviewed a total of 22 files in New York, Los Angeles, and Washington. A total of 4 files were rated medium. Of these, 2 were older "Extras" that were opened before October 6, 1953, and dealt with gambling. Of the 2 mediums post dating 1953, 1 was multi-sectioned. Except for notes of interviews, the field office mediums did not generally contain documents originated in the field that were not of a type that almost always are disseminated to Headquarters. For example interview notes were the only field documents in one of the 2 Washington Field mediums, while Letter Head Memorandums (LHM) were the other field originated documents in the other Washington Field Office medium.

4. Recommendations. The Headquarters 00 file should be retained permanently. All cases on film should be retained. This would cover most cases opened through 1951. All Headquarters files with more than 1 section and those pre-dating October 6, 1953, that deal with interstate transportation of gambling devices, lottery tickets and obscene matter should be retained. Most of the files with research interest are in these categories. All single section cases that predate October 6, 1953, and do not relate to gambling and

obscene matter should be destroyed. All single section Headquarters cases opened after October 6, 1953, should be destroyed without sampling. The mundane nature of Bills of Lading Act violations, precludes significant statistical analyses. All Field Office files should be destroyed since, they do not generally contain documents that were not forwarded to Headquarters with the primary exception of interview notes, a document type that is generally summarized in other serials forwarded to Headquarters.

71. Bills of Lading Act  
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 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:

71. Bills of Lading Act

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files: 6175 cases

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (77 cases)

Microfilm: Permanent (3122 cases on 31 reels)

All Others: All cases relating to Interstate Transportation of  
Gambling Devices, lottery tickets, and obscene  
matters predating 10/6/53 - Permanent

All others - Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES 17,894 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:

## Obstruction of Justice

Historical Synopsis:

This classification was opened formally in 1924 although it contains some earlier records. For example while case 72-1 began in 1924 the O file includes items from 1921. The Bureau's major concern in this classification are cases involving the integrity of Federal court proceedings. Originally the FBI investigated jury tampering, bribes of witnesses, and threats against judges and witnesses at the request of Federal judges and U.S. attorneys.

The Bureau resisted efforts to expand its jurisdiction in this classification. Thus in the 1940s and 1950s the FBI was pressed to take bribery and other cases from several agencies, but argued that these agencies had their own investigative staffs and were trying to dump their insoluble cases on the Bureau. Similarly in 1947 the Bureau rejected the proposal that it investigate the intimidation of witnesses before Congressional committees with the argument that protecting Federal courts was its main concern in the area of obstruction of justice. A 1960 law empowered the Bureau to investigate obstruction of criminal investigations at any stage from the start of a case through the end of a trial, but the Bureau remained selective about which cases it would undertake.

The Bureau's major concern remained the integrity of Federal court proceedings. Because of this concern Headquarters maintained particularly close supervision over Field Offices in these cases.

Volume:

Headquarters has opened 2,725 cases which total 72 cubic feet. These include 62 multi-section cases averaging 8 sections and 5 reels of microfilm with 533 of the earliest cases (case 72-52 being the last case filmed).

In the field 58 offices reported opening 6,047 cases but many have been destroyed. For the offices opening the most cases New York has only 3 cubic feet from its 338 cases, Chicago has destroyed 244 of its 255 cases, Washington has only 3 1/2 feet remaining from its 253 cases, and Los Angeles has only 2 1/2 feet remaining from its 215 cases.

Profile:

At Headquarters NARS reviewed 35 cases dated 1926-80. They were rated 2 high, 9 medium, 5 low and 19 none. Additional multi-section cases reviewed to test the multi-section theory were rated as 1 high and 2 medium. At the Los Angeles, New York and Washington Field Offices cases were rated as 2 high, 4 medium, 6 low and 16 none. These include 3 extras, which were rated as 1 medium and 2 none.

Besides the evidence that all multi-section cases at Headquarters are likely to have research potential there were no clear correlations between the ratings and such factors as size of file, amount of biographical detail or results of case.

Recommendation and justification:

At Headquarters the OO file is permanent to document policies and procedures

in this classification. The O file of general correspondence chiefly about matters now under the Bureau's jurisdiction and referred to other agencies is disposable. Exceptional cases are permanent at Headquarters and in Office of Origin in the field.

A large proportion of cases in this classification have research potential. The Bureau's policies and procedures stress tight supervision by Headquarters over the field in this classification. Given the basic importance of the integrity of the Federal courts, which is the Bureau's major concern in this classification, the great research potential of cases surveyed, the permanent retention of all Headquarters, cases should thoroughly document FBI activity and capture the important historical information in this classification.

**72. OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE  
SUMMARY:**

**DISPOSITION Pre 1978**

**HEADQUARTERS**

**00 File: Permanent**

**0 File: Destroy**

**Case Files 2725 cases**

**Sample: None**

**Exceptional: Permanent**

**Multi-Sectional: Permanent (62 cases)**

**Microfilm: Permanent (533 cases on 5 reels)**

**All Others: Permanent**

**Reserved Cases: Not applicable**

**FIELD OFFICES 6047 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:**

72. Obstruction of Justice  
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Permanent

All Others: Permanent

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD 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:

## Application For Pardon

Historical Synopsis

Established prior to 1924, Classification 73, Application for Pardon after Completion of Sentence and application for Executive Clemency, covers investigations of individuals seeking pardons from the President after completing prison sentences for Federal offenses as well as investigations of those convicted of Federal offenses who seek executive clemency. However, the Bureau rarely conducts investigations of the latter sort. Application for pardon investigations are conducted in the same manner as applicant investigations generally. Thus, they include interviews with the subject's friends, neighbors, and employers as well as checks of credit and law enforcement records.

Volume

FBI Headquarters has opened 19,566 case files, nearly 11,000 of which have been microfilmed. There are 5 multi-section case files. Headquarters is the Office of Origin for all recent cases. All 59 Field Offices report opening 44,503 cases; all have extant cases.

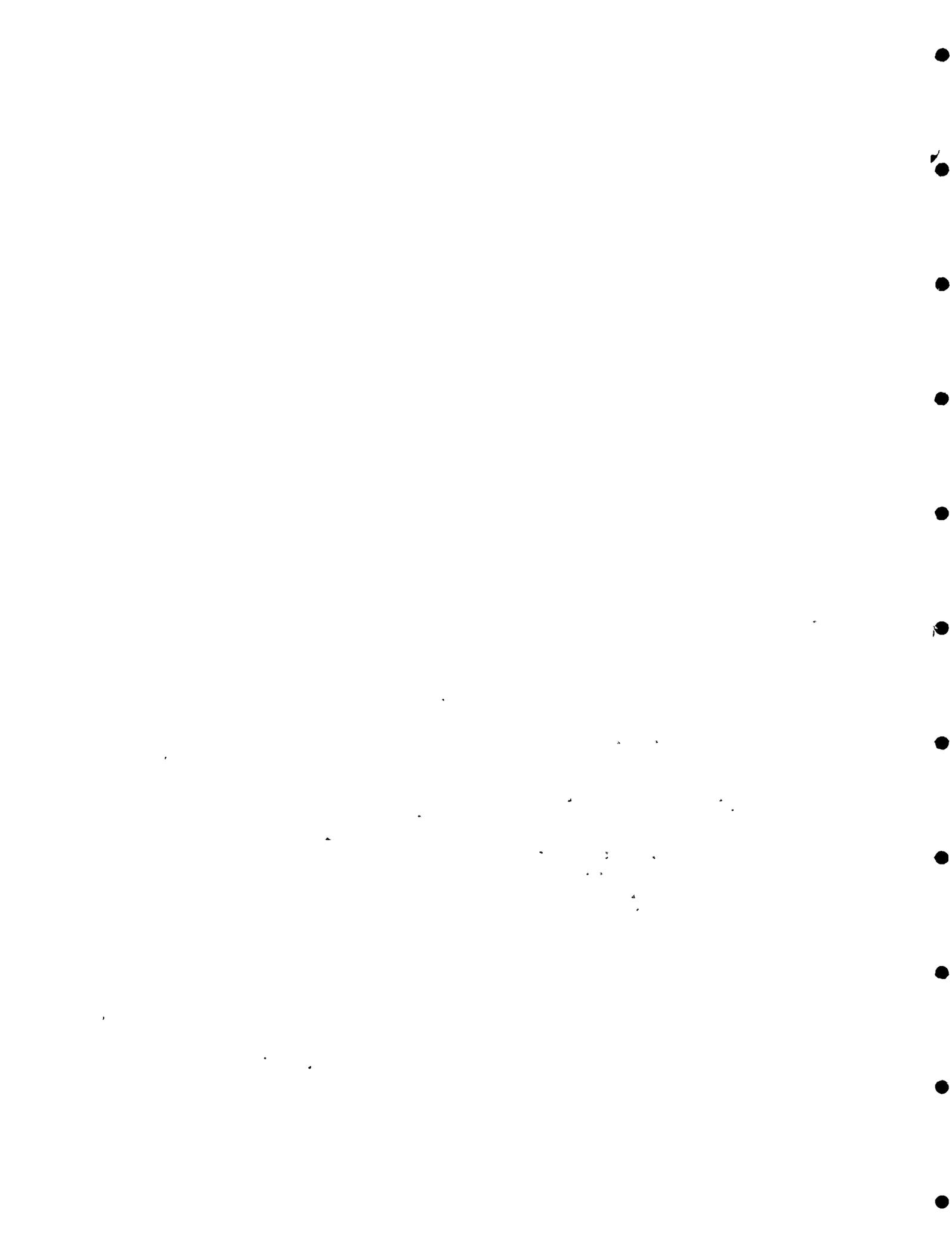
Profile

NARS reviewed 35 cases at Headquarters, 30 were rated as having no research potential while 5 were rated low because they contained greater detail. In New York, 17 files, including 2 extras, were reviewed, and all were rated as having no research value. At the Washington Field Office, 19 files were examined, including 4 extras: 2 were rated medium in research value, 2 were rated low, including one of the extras, and 15 were rated as having no research value, including three of the extras. In Chicago, 16 cases were reviewed and all were rated none. In Los Angeles, 22 cases including 2 extras, were examined. Eleven were rated low in research potential, while 12 cases were rated none. At both Headquarters and in the field individual case files averaged only four to five serials per case. These files did, however, contain full biographical detail concerning the subjects of investigations.

Recommendation

In Headquarters the 00 file, exceptional cases, multi-section cases, and an evidential Headquarters sample, should be retained. All other case files should be destroyed. Few files had research value in and of themselves since most who apply for pardons appear to be individuals convicted of relatively minor offenses. It also should be noted that the Office of the Pardon Attorney has primary jurisdiction for pardon matters. Consequently, its records are the most important source of data on pardons.

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73. Application for Pardon

DISPOSITION: Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files: (19,566 cases)

Sample: Systematic evidential sample of 500 cases - Permanent

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: (5 cases) Permanent

Microfilm: Cases in sample - Permanent

(10,844 cases on 46 reels) - Destroy

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES (44,503 cases opened)

OO Files: Destroy

O Files: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Not applicable

All Others: Not applicable

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All others:

73. Application for Pardon

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 Files: Destroy

O Files: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: Not applicable

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Not applicable

All Others: Not applicable

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All others:

74  
Perjury

Historical Synopsis:

The Bureau established this classification in 1924 under the order of a memorandum from J. E. Hoover to investigate violations of Title 18, U.S.C. Section 1621 (perjury generally) and 1622 (subornation of perjury). In 1971, the Bureau added Section 1623 (false declaration before a grand jury or court) as a result of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970.

The FBI generally does not investigate perjury arising from criminal cases under the jurisdiction of the Secret Service, Internal Revenue Service, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Customs Service, Drug Enforcement Administration, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, and the U.S. Postal Service. Only Headquarters can order an investigation involving these agencies. Prior FBI Headquarters authority is also required for proceedings before departments, agencies, and committees; and proceedings incidental to court action such as affidavits and statements made by defendants in order to obtain Government-paid representation. The Bureau added these provisions in 1945, 1950, and 1968, respectively.

Volume:

There are 2,765 cases at Headquarters taking up 52.5 cubic feet of space. All records are paper. The 00 file contains information created between 1939 and 1977. The 3 section 0 file began in 1957. There are 57 multi-section cases with an average of 7 sections each. Although the number of cases opened varies from year to year, it shows no drastic fluctuations from 1945 to the present.

All 59 Field Offices opened a total of 6,026 cases with New York (410), New Orleans (365), Washington (314), Chicago (280), and Los Angeles (267) opening the most. Fifteen offices opened over 100 cases; five cities opened fewer than 20. The Field Offices checked (New York, Washington, and Los Angeles) show considerable destruction.

Profile:

NARS reviewed 35 files in the Headquarters sample and three multi-section files. Of the sample files, four rated medium, 14 rated low, and 17 rated none. Most of those files rated low concerned a particular kind of violation, one example of which should suffice for research purposes. Most files with research potential had value for criminal justice (9), and others contained informational value for economic and political history and social/moral attitudes. One multi-section file rated high, one low, and one none.

Most files (22) contained some biographical information. The Department of Justice (DOJ) opened 18 cases. Of 12 cases sent to the U.S. Attorney and three to DOJ, ten were prosecuted and eight resulted in convictions.

While 0 files contain case file-like serials, they have little if any information of substance.

In the Washington Field Office NARS examined eight files. Five of these composed the sample and had no research potential. Of the 3 "extras," one rated high and the others rated none. The high had 19 sections and contained

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over 1,000 serials collected over 6 years. It concerned a prosecution significant in Bureau and American history and was clearly an exceptional case. All other files contained few serials and were under 1/4 of an inch.

Los Angeles sample cases likewise had no research potential. They contained undeveloped leads and nothing was sent to the Bureau. These five cases opened and closed within a couple of months and contained five or fewer serials. Of 11 cases sampled in New York, three rated low, and the rest none. Among the 3 "extras," 2 were lows and the other a none. All New York lows were over 1/4 inch.

Recommendations and Justification:

This classification has limited research potential beyond identified exceptional cases. Because of the variety of perjury cases and lack of data in many instances it does not lend itself to statistical sampling. However, an evidential sample would demonstrate the types of cases and the changing nature of the class over time. Multi-section files would show important investigations. The OO file should be retained. The O file should be destroyed.

There appears to be no need to save Field Office files beyond exceptional cases and correlates to Headquarters multi-section cases in the Office of Origin because most cases in the field contain little or no research potential.

74. PERJURY

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre 1978

HEADQUARTERS

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Destroy

Case Files (2765 cases)

Sample: Systematic evidential sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (57 cases)

Microfilm: None

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES (6028 cases opened)

00 File: Destroy

0 File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Section: Destroy

All Others: 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:

74. Perjury  
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: 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: 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:

75  
Bondsmen and Sureties

Historical Synopsis

A Bureau directive of January 22, 1925, established this classification for investigation of fraudulent criminal bail bonds regardless of the Federal criminal statutes violated. The Bureau does not investigate forfeited bail bonds or the issuance of immigration bonds furnished in regard to control and regulation of admission and deportation of aliens. Prosecutions are usually instituted under the perjury and conspiracy statutes. In recent years, the Bureau has given greater attention to cases involving habitual or professional bondsmen.

Volume

FBI Headquarters has opened 1,786 cases in this classification and 1,726 cases are on 7 rolls of microfilm. The remaining 60 cases total 1.5 cubic feet of paper. There are no multi-section cases in Headquarters. There is a one section 00 file. It appears that 1,879 cases dating from 1925, were opened by 44 Field Offices. Most of these cases were destroyed.

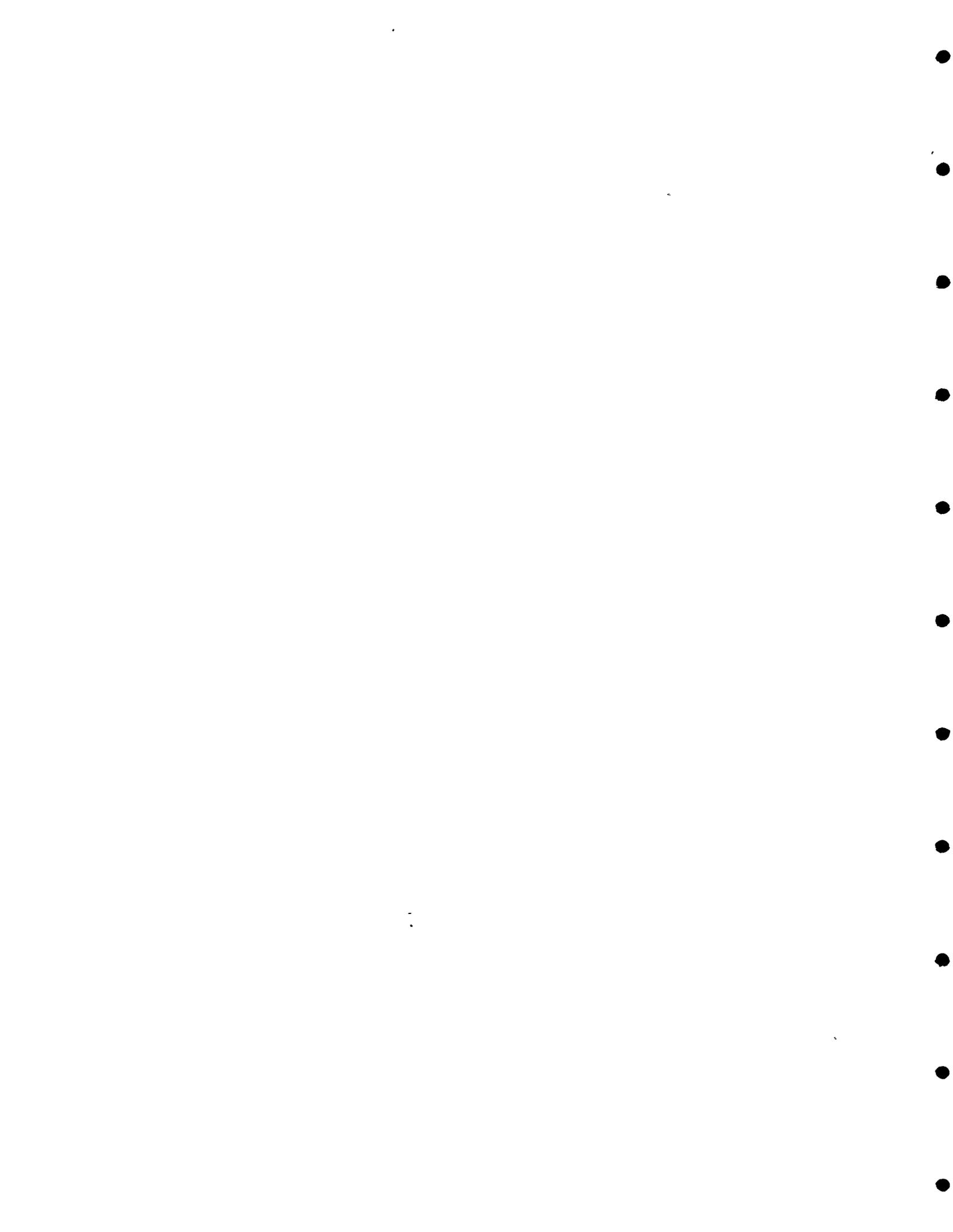
Profile

At Headquarters NARS examined 23 cases, 3 were rated as having low research value and 20 were rated as having no research value. Some biographical data is provided in these cases. Most of the cases in the sample contained less than 6 serials.

Recommendations

Because the profile indicates that the classification contains some cases of research value, a systematic sample should be retained. In addition exceptional cases in Headquarters and the Office of Origin should be retained. The single section 00 file documents Bureau policy making in this classification and should be retained. All other Headquarters and Field Office records should be destroyed.

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75. Bondsmen and Sureties

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Pre 1978

HEADQUARTERS: (1,786 cases)

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files (1,786 cases)

Sample: Systematic evidential sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Not applicable (0 cases)

Microfilm: All cases in sample - Permanent

All others Destroy

(1,726 cases on 7 reels)

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES (1,879 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:

75. Bondsmen and Sureties  
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: 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:

## Escaped Federal Prisoners

Historical Synopsis

Formally opened in 1937 but including earlier records, this classification concerns the Bureau's role in apprehending escaped Federal prisoners, parole and probation violators, mandatory release violators, and those who help escapees. In 1956, the FBI began to investigate attempted unsuccessful escapes and in 1966 began investigations of escapes of prisoners prior to conviction. Despite changes the vast bulk of the cases continued to concern successful escapes of convicted fugitives. In 1979 the primary responsibility for tracking escaped prisoners was transferred to the US Marshall Service.

Volume

At Headquarters there are 64,190 cases totaling 506 cubic feet. This includes 214 microfilm reels with 25,547 cases (last case # 76-27360). There are 367 multi-section files with an average of 3 sections. In the field 58 offices have opened 256,419 cases. A great amount has been destroyed but much remains. Even after destruction there are, for example, 166 cubic feet in Los Angeles, 75 feet in Atlanta, 40 feet in New York, and 53 feet in Kansas City.

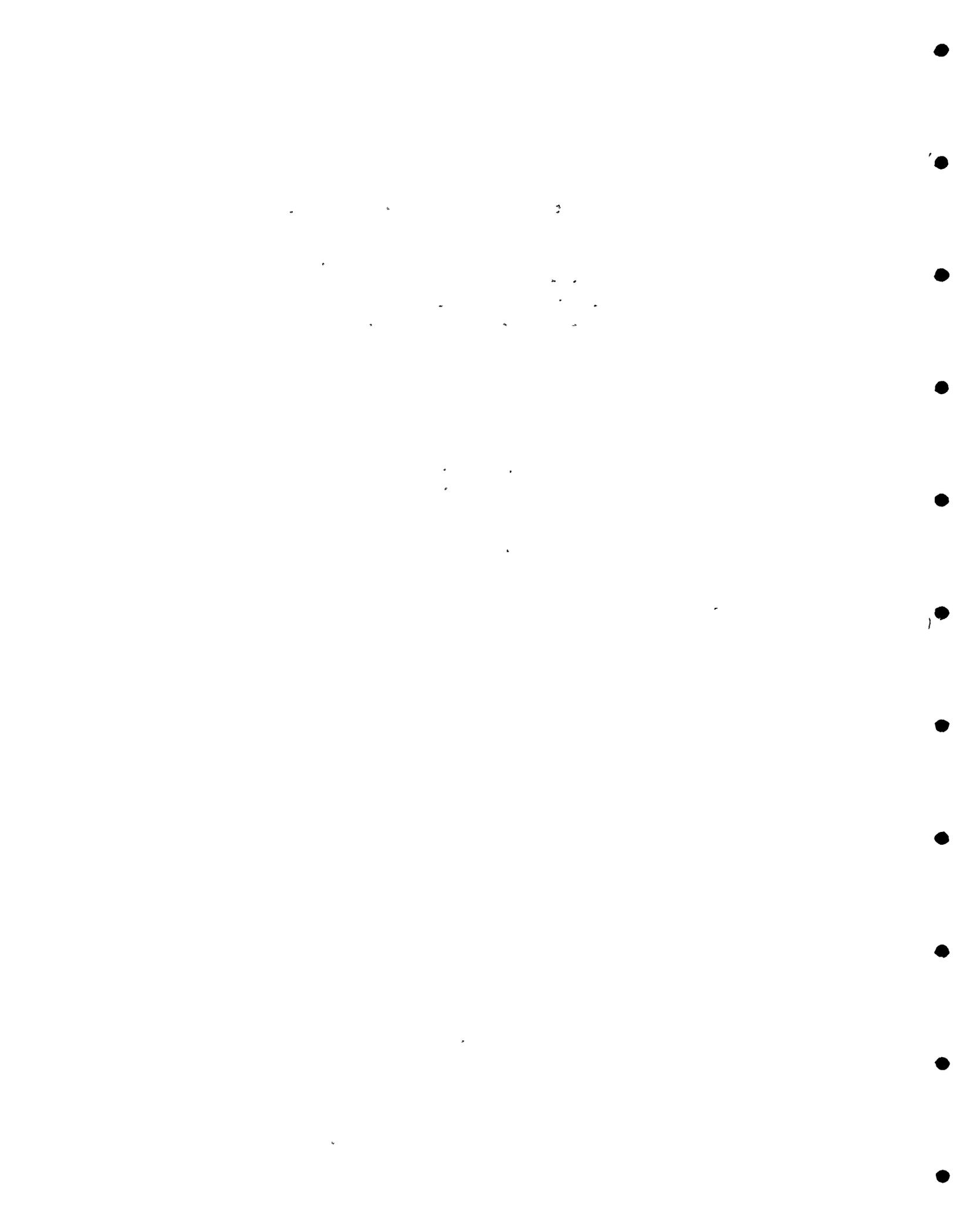
Profile

In Headquarters cases were rated as 2 medium, 7 low, and 26 none Three additional multi-section cases reviewed to test the multi-section file theory were rated as 1 medium and 2 none. In Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles, New York, and WFO cases were rated as 1 medium, 26 low, and 109 none. Efforts to correlate the appraisal ratings with such factors as amount of biographical data, size of the case, and results of the case produced no consistent pattern. The comments on the data collection sheets also did not reveal any consistent rationale for the different ratings. The general summary comments on this classification by various reviewers noted that the files had no value, lacked research potential, were routine, and "for retention purposes these cases are trash." The case files do contain biographical details, copies of arrest records, and occasional statements by recaptured escapees explaining why they escaped which have research value in a sample to document FBI procedures. All significant information and most of the same documents that are in field files are also in the Headquarters files.

Recommendations

At Headquarters the OO file is permanent to document policies and procedures in this classification. The O file is disposable routine correspondence. Exceptional cases are permanent at Headquarters and Offices of Origin in the field. No other field office records merit retention since all significant information in this classification is sent to Headquarters. Moreover, only Headquarters reflects the full time span of the classification due to the extensive destruction in the field. Thus, examined field files only covered 1972-80 while files examined at Headquarters covered 1934-79. A sample is appropriate for the Headquarters cases. Moreover, the data on multi-section cases in this classification indicate they do not all have research value, and should be included in the sample. The statistical sample should combine microfilm and the paper cases. For post 1977 cases permanent retention of exceptional cases at Headquarters and Offices of Origin in the field and of a statistical sample of Headquarters cases should meet research needs.

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**76. ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONERS  
SUMMARY:**

**DISPOSITION Pre 1978**

**HEADQUARTERS**

**OO File: Permanent**

**O File: Destroy**

**Case Files 64,190 cases**

**Sample: Systematic informational sample of 2500 cases**

**Exceptional: Permanent**

**Multi-Sectional: Destroy (367 cases)**

**Microfilm: Cases in sample - Permanent (25,547 cases on 214 reels)**

**All Others: Destroy**

**Reserved Cases: Not applicable**

**FIELD OFFICES 256,419 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:**

76. Escaped Federal Prisoners  
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: Statistical sample of 2500 cases

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional:

Microfilm:

All Others:

Reserved Cases:

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:

Applicants (Special Inquiry, Department and Other Government Agencies except those having special classifications)

Historical Synopsis

The FBI opened this classification in 1929 for investigations of applicants for Federal employment. Confined initially to professional and nonprofessional personnel of the Department of Justice and to appointees to the Federal judiciary, the scope of the classification gradually expanded to cover other agencies. Beginning with Truman, the Bureau investigated potential appointees of interest to the White House and Congressional Committees. These special inquiries were shifted to classification 161 by 1960.

Volume

At Headquarters there are 139,942 cases totalling 2040 cubic feet. These include 369 multi-section cases with an average of four sections. The first investigative case began in 1928 and the 0 file began in 1929.

In the field 59 offices reported opening 637,517 cases. Many case files have been destroyed but a substantial volume is extant in some offices. For example, of the offices opening the most cases, Washington reports 200 feet extant even though the last case number destroyed is 77-84740 of the 109,196 cases it opened; St. Louis has nine feet extant after destroying case number 77-43,045 of the 44,205 cases it opened; New York still has 77 feet; Baltimore has 22 feet; and Los Angeles has reported case 77-16,158 as its last number destroyed of the 23,130 cases it opened.

Profile

At Headquarters NARS examined 58 cases dated 1928-80. They were rated as five low, 52 none. Two additional multi-section cases were examined to test the multi-section file theory and were rated as one medium, and one low. In the field, NARS reviewed cases at Dallas, Los Angeles, New York and Washington dated 1933-80. They were rated as two medium, 12 low, 152 none.

These include the Extras which were rated as one medium, two low, and four None. The combined ratings of all files are two medium, 18 low, 204 none. There were no clear correlations between the amount of biographical detail, the presence of derogatory information, or other factors on the data sheets and the ratings.

Recommendations

This classification has very little research potential and very few of its cases merit preservation. No Field Office records should be saved since Headquarters is the Office of Origin. The Field Offices serve as Auxiliary Offices and, due to the nature of these investigations, all significant information must be forwarded to Headquarters.

At Headquarters most of the records in this classification lack archival value. The 0 file consists of disposable routine correspondence and applicant name checks. The 00 file merits archival preservation to document basic policy and procedures in this class. The data on multi-section cases, although quite limited, suggests that larger files are likely to have research value. Consequently, retention of the multi-section cases at Headquarters would capture the most likely sources of historically valuable information in

this classification. Based on the size of the classification and the research potential an informational sample should be retained to document how the Bureau conducted investigations in this classification and permit statistical analysis. No other records merit preservation.

For post-1977 case files only Headquarters records need to be saved since Headquarters is the Office of Origin. Major investigations will be captured by the retention of exceptional and multi-section cases while a statistical sample will preserve a large number of cases for both informational and evidential documentation. The remaining cases, therefore, are disposable.

77. APPLICANTS

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre 1978

HEADQUARTERS

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Destroy

Case Files (139,942 cases)

Sample: Statistical sample of 1500 cases

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (369 cases)

Microfilm: None

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES (637,510 cases opened)

00 File: Destroy

0 File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES Not Applicable, Headquarters is Office of Origin

Sample: Not Applicable

Exceptional: Not Applicable

Multi-Section: Not Applicable

All Others: Not Applicable

AUXILLARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

77. Applicants

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: None

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES Not applicable, Headquarters is Office of  
Origin

Sample: Not applicable

Exceptional: Not applicable

Multi-Sectional: Not applicable

All Others: Not applicable

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

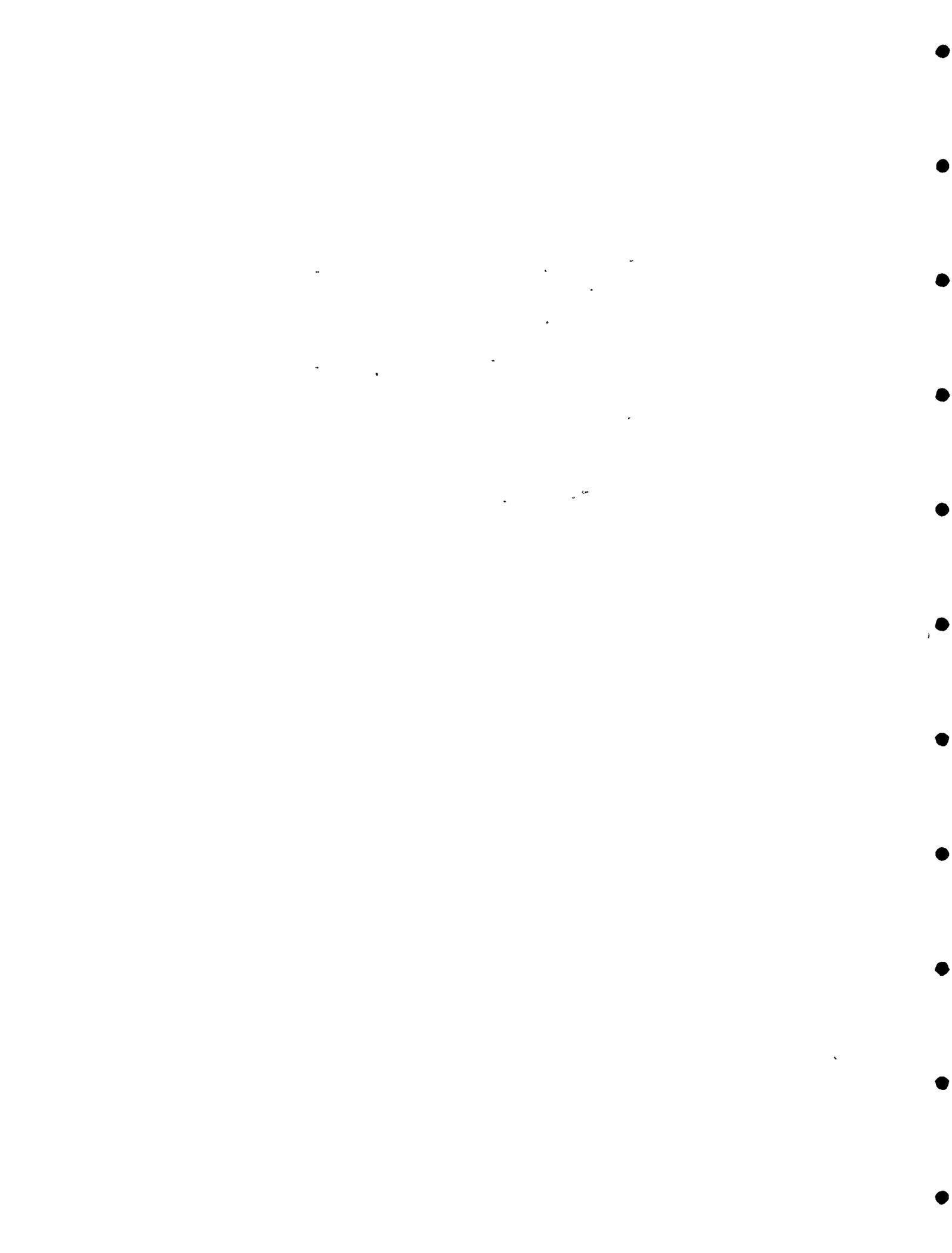
Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

## Illegal Use of Government Transportation Requests

1. Historical Synopsis. Classification 78 was established in 1938 so the FBI could better identify the number of frauds against the Government that involved theft or misuse of travel requests.
2. Volume. The FBI reported that there are 79 cases opened at Headquarters most of which are on microfilm. Field Offices have opened 213 cases in those Offices that have cases extant in classification 78. There are no multi-section case files at Headquarters.
3. Profile. NARS reviewed ten cases at Headquarters all of which had no research value. In only about half the cases were biographical details present on the subject. Three cases were reviewed at the Washington Field Office. Two were rated as having no research value and 1 case file was evaluated as having "low" research potential because it pertains to a relatively well known political prankster.
4. Recommendations. The 00 file for this class should be retained at Headquarters. All other records at Headquarters and in the field should be destroyed. The profile clearly indicates that the individual case files in this class do not have research potential. However, an evidential sample should be retained to document FBI policies and procedures in this area.

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78. Illegal Use of Government Transportation Request

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files: 79 cases

Sample: Systematic evidential sample of 20 cases.

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Not Applicable (0 cases)

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES 213 cases opened

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:

78. Illegal Use of Government Transportation Request  
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Disposal Not Authorized

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

HELD OFFICES

00 File: Destroy

0 File: Destroy

OFFICE OF FOREIGN 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:

## Missing Persons

### Historical Synopsis

This classification was established in 1933 via a Bureau Bulletin to cover instances of FBI assistance in locating missing persons. Assistance is generally provided by the Bureau's Identification Division. The first investigative case opened is dated May 1933.

### Volume

There are 32,731 case files in this classification in Headquarters, of which 27,304 are on 50 rolls of microfilm. The 00 file is one section. The Headquarters 0 file was changed to file 79-1; it has 185 sections, with the first serial dated 1933. There are, in all, 30 multi-section case files, averaging 17 sections. The number of cases opened in this classification has gradually diminished over the years, dropping from 1000 in 1949 to 20 in 1980. Case files have been opened in all 59 Field Offices, with by far the largest number opened in New York. However, less than 200 of the 1475 cases opened in New York remain.

### Profile

Of the 35 files examined at Headquarters opened between 1933 and 1973, 28 were on microfilm. Most of these microfilmed files consisted of one or two serials; one exception was a "chronic" correspondent searching for a relative. The unmicrofilmed files in Headquarters (seven in all examined) are uniformly brief. Files generally consist of an initiating document requesting assistance and a positive or negative response from the Bureau. Only two Headquarters files were rated as having research potential; the rating in each case was low and associated with evidential value. The files do contain biographical details in about one-third of the cases. Three multi-section files were examined in Headquarters. One of these, open between 1943 and 1950, was rated as having low research potential; one, open between 1963 and 1980, was rated as having medium research potential; and one, open between 1974 and 1975, was rated as having no research potential. The medium rating is associated with evidential value.

One of the five files reviewed in Los Angeles, a multi-section file involving a murder, was identified as having low research potential. One of ten files reviewed in New York, a drug related case, was identified as having low research potential. One (multi-section) file in Washington was identified as having high research potential. The file documents a major manhunt in which Washington functioned as an Auxiliary Office. Two extra case files, both involving juveniles, were reviewed in New York. Both were found to have low research potential.

### Recommendations

The 00 file and the first section of case file 79-1, which contains policy documents relating to investigations of missing persons, should be retained permanently. All exceptional cases should be retained permanently. Permanent retention of multi-section case files in Headquarters would sufficiently document the Bureau's role in the investigation of missing persons. Researchers interested in statistical analysis of missing persons could make use of the Missing Person File maintained in machine-readable form by the FBI's National Crime Information Center. Records on this file date from

1966. Biographical details are generally more complete on these records than in the case files in classification 79 because they are entered directly by local law enforcement agencies. An evidential sample should be retained to document Bureau activities in this area.

There is no reason to believe the Field Office files contain substantive information not forwarded to Headquarters. Consequently, retention of Office of Origin files is warranted only in exceptional cases. All other field files should be destroyed.

**79. MISSING PERSONS  
SUMMARY:**

**DISPOSITION Pre-1978**

**HEADQUARTERS**

**OO File: Permanent**

**O File: None**

**Case Files 32,731 cases**

**Sample: Systematic evidential sample of 500 cases**

**Exceptional: Permanent**

**Multi-Sectional: Permanent (30 cases) 79-1, Section 1 Permanent**

**Microfilm: Cases in sample - Permanent (27,304 cases on 50 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-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:**

79. Missing Persons  
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files 32,731 cases

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

HELD 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:

## Laboratory Research Matters

Historical Synopsis:

This classification was established to accommodate files relating to the Technical Laboratory founded by the Bureau in 1932. Unlike Classification 95, this Classification is not used to document individual laboratory analyses. Rather, its contents can be grouped into the following three categories: (1) files relating to various public relations activities, (2) files relating to forensic techniques of interest to the Bureau, and (3) files relating to the administration of the Bureau Lab. The presence of the first category of material reflects the fact that between 1946 and 1955, this classification was entitled "Public Relations Matters."

In January 1946 FBI Field Offices were instructed to establish an 80 classification for various types of speech material." Examination of files in this classification in Chicago, New York and Los Angeles identified a variety of content. Recognizable categories of material include (1) reports of interesting cases, (2) files documenting contacts with local police departments, (3) files documenting contacts with local newspapers and broadcasting stations, (4) files documenting contacts with District and State's Attorneys as well as the Attorney General of the U.S., (5) files documenting contacts with hotels, banks and other local business establishments and (6) files documenting contacts with individuals (i.e., civic leaders).

Volume:

There are 879 case files in this classification in Headquarters. They occupy 174 cubic feet and are preceded by a one-section 00 file. There is no 0 file. The total number of multi-sections is 193, averaging 8 sections. The annual rate of file openings is small, averaging 3 per year. A list of extant cases along with their captions is available. Destruction of obsolete material has been authorized. Fifty-eight Field Offices report having open files in this classification. The largest number of files has been opened by Buffalo with 2209, Alexandria reports opening less than 100 cases. Destruction of obsolete material has taken place.

Recommendations:Headquarters:

Because of the heterogeneous character of this classification, both in Headquarters and the field, the sampling technique applied to homogeneous classifications was not used. Instead virtually all Headquarters files and all types of field office files were reviewed.

With a few exceptions, most of the case files numbered 1 to 92 in Headquarters concern public relations activities either at Headquarters or in various Field Offices. File number 1 covers general matters and clippings (dating from 1932 to 1967). The file was weeded in 1965, and it now consists almost exclusively of substantive documents. It warrants permanent retention. Files 80-20 through 80-40 in Headquarters cover public relations in the various Field

Offices operating at the time class 80 was established. Headquarters files 2 through 19 and 41 through 100 relate to public relations activity involving Headquarters. Some relate to book manuscripts some to radio, television or movie scripts. Authorization should be withheld until the value of materials in all these files can be considered in the context of material filed in classification 94. As part of its public relations program, the Bureau encouraged members of the laboratory staff to prepare essays describing "interesting identifications." Copies of 400 such essays, written between 1934 and 1940, are filed in cases 80-101 through 80-500 in Headquarters. Since they provide some insight into the early work of the laboratory, they should be retained.

Understandably, most of the files in classification 80 in Headquarters relate to the development or implementation of forensic techniques. A substantial subset of these files document the establishment of standard or reference collections of items useful in the solution of crimes (type faces, fibers, handwriting specimens, firearms, etc.). Because of the importance of these collections to the law enforcement community, the "control" files relating to them are worthy of preservation. See attachment A.

It is more difficult to judge the value of the files in Headquarters on individual forensic techniques. All files relating to "extraordinary investigative techniques," (i.e., telephone and microphone surveillance, radio monitoring, sound recording, motion activated surveillance, etc.) should be retained. This recommendation does not extend to the retention of radio monitoring logs filed in classification 80. The files give parameters of radio monitoring sessions at various locations. Other forensic technique files worthy of retention include files relating to cryptography, to fingerprint analysis, to handwriting analysis and to document examination. With the exception of file 80-807 (research and development), other files relating to forensic techniques appear to be disposable.

Headquarters files relating to administrative matters are listed in attachment B. The most important of these is 80-11 (now occupying 7 file drawers) which includes the monthly reports of the laboratory. It is worthy of permanent retention. File number 80-98 ("outside experts") includes one sub-file for each outside expert contacted by the Bureau. The subs are set up in chronological order at the time of contact. They currently number in the thousands and until a satisfactory sampling technique is devised disposal is not authorized. Case number 80-606 ("crime laboratories in the U.S.") should be retained for the information it contains about the Bureau's reluctance to recognize local expertise.

The copies of interesting cases filed in classification 80 in the field duplicate material already designated permanent at Headquarters. Thus, Field Office files of this type may be destroyed.

Field:

Field files documenting contacts with state and local law enforcement agencies maintained in this classification contain a mixture of trivial and substantive information. While it is true that files of this type also exist in the Central Records System at Headquarters, the extent of duplicate material is not easily established. All should be retained permanently.

Field files documenting contacts with the media appear to consist of documents and information regularly forwarded to Headquarters (newsclippings, correspondence, and press releases). Since one copy of each serial relating to contact with the press in a specific case is filed in the relevant investigative case file, this category of material in classification 80 in the field may be destroyed when no longer needed.

Field files documenting contacts with District and States Attorneys and with the U.S. Attorney General, contain material of local interest not forwarded to Headquarters. They should be retained permanently.

Files in this classification in at least one Field Office indicate that an effort was made to cultivate contacts in local businesses (hotels, banks, etc.) who could be counted on to provide useful information. Since utilization of such contacts would be documented in retained Field Office investigative files, this category of liaison material in classification 80 in the field may be destroyed.

The classification appears to be at least one possible location for field files documenting "SAC contacts" with local civic leaders. The potential variety of contacts and the possibility that some of these contacts might be of historical interest justifies the permanent retention of the files SAC contract files in the field.

#### ATTACHMENT A

##### Standard Files & Reference Collections

80-676	Selective Service Registration Card Standards
80-692	Safety Paper Standards
80-733	Standard File of Gummed Paper Tape
80-738	Standard Ammunition File
80-744	Open Case Ammunition File
80-600	Checks
80-611	Fake Titles and Bill of Sale
80-644	Forged Suicide Notes
80-691	Anonymous Letter File
80-698	File of Passport and Identity Papers
80-773	Identification Passes
80-97	Glass File
80-630	Laundry Marks
80-762	Seals
80-735	Federal Impersonators Handwriting File
80-87	Collection of News Type; Type
80-613	Rubber Stamp Exhibits Faces Collection
80-624	Permanent Reference Collection of Mounted Fibers Animal Hair; Hair and Fiber Reference File
80-625	Representative American Handwriting Samples
80-675	Bankruptcy Documents Reference File (filed as EBF)
80-619	Rubber Shoe Heel File
80-743	Reference Collection of Firearms
80-601	Tape (adhesive, surgical)
80-610	Watermarks and Paper
80-620	Fuses and Commercial Explosives
80-621	Wood Specimens

80-813 Bank Robbery Note File  
80-694 National Lottery File  
  
80-838 Cigarette File  
80-822 Stamping Machines File  
80-863 Gem File  
80-875 Art Recovery Terminal  
80-877 Confidential Vehicle Identification No.

ATTACHMENT B

80-8 Uniformity of Wire-Ups of White Slave Cases  
80-11 Criminal Laboratory - General  
80-94 Moot Court  
80-98 Outside Experts  
80-606 Crime Laboratories Throughout the U.S.  
80-844 Specialized Scientific Aid and Training For Policy Laboratory  
80-850 "  
80-851 American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors  
80-859 Forensic Sciences Foundation

80 Laboratory Matters

Headquarters Pre 1978

1. Public Relations

80-1: Permanent

80-20 to 80-40: Disposal Not Authorized

80-101 through 80-500: Permanent

2. Forensic Techniques

Control Files for Standard or Reference Collections (See Attachment A): Permanent

Files on "extraordinary investigative techniques" (except radio monitoring logs: 60-670, 80-703 to 80-719, 80-722, 80-723, 80-727): Permanent

Files on cryptography, handwriting analysis, fingerprint analysis, and document analysis: Permanent

80-807: Permanent

3. Laboratory Administration

8-11: Permanent

80-98: Disposal Not Authorized

80-606: Permanent

All other files: Disposal Not Authorized

Pre - 1978

Field

1. Interesting case write ups; Destroy

2. A. Contacts with state and local law enforcement agencies: Permanent

B. Other law enforcement contacts: Destroy

3. Contacts with media: Destroy

4. Contacts with District and State's Attorneys: Permanent

5. Contacts with local business establishments: Destroy

6. SAC contacts: Permanent

All other files: Disposal Not Authorized

## 80 Laboratory Matters

### Headquarters Post-1977

#### 1. Public Relations

80-1: Permanent

80-20 to 80-40: Disposal Not Authorized

80-101 through 80-500: Permanent

#### 2. Forensic Techniques

Control Files for Standard or Reference Collections (See Attachment A):  
Permanent

Files on "extraordinary investigative techniques" (except radio monitoring logs: 80-670, 80-703, to 80-716, 80-719, 80-722, 80-723, 80-727): Permanent  
Files on cryptography, handwriting analysis, fingerprint analysis and document analysis: Permanent

80-807: Permanent

#### 3. Laboratory Administration

80-11: Permanent

80-98: Disposal not Authorized

80-606: Permanent

All other files: Disposal not Authorized

### Post-1977

#### Field

1. Interesting case write ups: Destroy
2. A. Contacts with state and local law enforcement agencies: Permanent  
B. Other law enforcement contacts: Destroy
3. Contacts with the media: Destroy
4. Contacts with District and State's Attorneys: Permanent
5. Contacts with the Attorney General: Permanent
6. Contacts with local business establishments: Destroy
7. SAC contacts: Permanent
8. All other Files: Disposal not Authorized

81  
Gold Hoarding  
(Obsolete)

Historical Synopsis

This classification was established in 1933 to cover investigations of gold hoarding conducted in accordance with an Act of March 9, 1933, and an Executive Order issued on August 28, 1933. Headquarters case number 1 is equivalent to a 0 or 00 file in other classifications. Case files number 2 through 22 are each devoted to a compilation of investigations in this classification at one of 21 Bureau Field Offices functioning in 1933. Thus, case file 4 contains all reports from Chicago; 9, all reports from Kansas City; 14, all reports from Philadelphia; and 19, all reports from San Francisco. Each of these Headquarters files opens with a letter from the Director to the Special Agent in Charge enclosing a list of possible gold hoarders submitted by the area's Federal Reserve Bank. Following this letter are various investigative reports and statistical summaries from the Field Office to which the "SAC Letter" has been sent. It is difficult (but not impossible) to follow a single investigative effort, as the reports are arranged in chronological order with no reference to the Field Office case numbers appearing on the reports.

The few (six) case files following case 22 seem to cover investigations taking place in cities without FBI Field Offices.

In 1935 the Bureau was instructed by the Department of Justice to conduct no further investigations of gold hoarding after passage of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934. All subsequent correspondence was referred to the Secret Service.

Volume

The 28 files at FBI Headquarters have all been microfilmed and occupy seven rolls. The 00 file is a single memo discussing the required number of copies of reports. The single section 0 file includes routine referrals to the Treasury Department. Virtually all Field Office files have been destroyed; Portland and Butte report extant case files.

Profile

Since each of the Headquarters' case files includes reports relating to several Field Office investigations, the files are voluminous (81-4, Chicago, contains 487 serials). The reports generally include biographical details, and while the majority of individual cases involve minor characters, taken together they are an unusually rich source of information about economic conditions in large cities in the U.S. in the early thirties. All of the files examined which group Field Office investigations were rated as having medium research potential.

No files in the classification were examined in Field Offices.

Recommendations

The 00 file and case file number 1 (which contains 00 type material) should be retained permanently. The 0 file should be retained permanently as evidence of the limits of the Bureau's role in investigating gold hoarding. There are no exceptional cases or unmicrofilmed multi-section case files. The level of descriptive detail in the case files justifies retention of the entire classification, most of which has been microfilmed. The files directly

document an investigative activity which involved the Bureau for a very short period of time; they indirectly document unusual economic conditions. Any extant Field Office case files should be preserved.

81. Gold Hoarding (Obsolete)

DISPOSITION

HEADQUARTERS

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Permanent

Case Files (28 cases)

Sample: None

Exceptional: None

Multi-Sectional: None

Microfilm: (22 cases on 7 reels) Permanent

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-Section: 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:



82  
War Risk Insurance  
(Obsolete)

1. Historical Synopsis

This classification covers investigations undertaken by the FBI in connection with civil suits against the U.S. by veterans or their heirs who claimed the Veterans Administration refused to pay the benefits due them. Until 1933, the Veterans Administration itself conducted such investigations, but in that year, the FBI was assigned responsibility. This class has been obsolete since 1967.

2. Volume

A total of 14,896 cases have been opened at Headquarters, almost all of which (14,444) are on microfilm. Headquarters does have seven multi-sectioned case files. The FBI reported that 22 Field Offices have some case files; a total of 18,162 cases were opened in these offices. There has, apparently, been substantial destruction of files in Field Offices.

3. Profile

NARS reviewed 34 case files at Headquarters, 33 were rated as having no research value while one file was rated as low. Approximately half of these files had substantial biographical data. There were wide variations in the number of serials per case, with the average between 10 and 15. Of 10 files reviewed at Washington Field Office five were rated as having no research value. The average number of serials per file was six or seven. Only four or five files had substantial biographical detail. The files rated low contained "medical/social" information. The Washington Field Office was Office of Origin for only one of the 10 cases reviewed. Five cases were reviewed in Los Angeles and all were rated none.

4. Recommendations

Aside from the Headquarters OO file, all exceptional and multi-section Headquarters case files, and an evidential Headquarters sample, all cases in this classification should be destroyed. As indicated in the profile, not a single case file was rated as high or medium, indicating that individual case files do not have research potential. Similarly, these files as a group, have little, if any, research value. Only six cases attained a low rating and they were rated low solely because of the "social/medical" data they contained. There is no need to retain any case files for this reason. First, the population represented in these files is quite small and not necessarily representative of World War I and World War II veterans generally (veterans claiming disabilities whose claims were rejected by the Veterans Administration and who subsequently sued the government). Second, the medical effects of World War I and World War II already have been studied closely using Army, Navy, and Veterans Administration records. These records still are the primary sources for such studies and should be adequate for future research needs.

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DATE 11-7-81 BY 6383 VRT/LAG

82. War Risk Insurance

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION:

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files 14,896 cases

Sample: Systematic evidential sample of 500 cases<sup>2</sup>

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (7 cases)

Microfilm: Destroy (14,444 cases on 137 reels)

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES 18,162 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:

83  
Court of Claims

Historical Synopsis:

The FBI established this classification in 1934 to cover investigations into civil claims made against the Government and which are litigated in the U.S. Court of Claims in Washington. The Assistant Attorney General (Civil Division) must request an investigation before the Bureau opens a case in this class. The FBI bases its investigations largely on accounting procedures and attempts to determine the damages, if any, suffered by the plaintiff.

Investigative reports from the Office of Origin are sent to the Civil Division. In all cases the Washington Field Office is at least an Auxiliary Office; frequently it is the Office of Origin. Upon completion of the initial investigation, the Washington Field Office follows the course of the court case on a monthly basis and advises the Office of Origin and Headquarters of the decision rendered by the court.

Volume:

There are 2,688 case files in Headquarters amounting to 55.5 cubic feet and 26 reels of microfilm; 995 cases have been microfilmed. Eighty-four Headquarters cases are multi-section, with two sections the average. A total of 8,821 case files have been opened in the 58 field offices reporting extant cases, although there was considerable destruction in the Field Offices we visited.

Profile:

NARS reviewed 35 cases in the Headquarters sample; in terms of research potential they were rated 17 none, 13 low, and five medium. Twenty cases were examined at the Washington Field Office; twelve rated none, eight low. The five Los Angeles files reviewed rated three none and two low. Five cases examined in New York rated 1 medium, 1 low and 3 none.

In the Headquarters sample there was only a moderate correlation between size and research potential--the nones ranged from one to 40 serials, the lows six to 47, and the mediums 18 to 77. The documentation and the course of the case was fairly uniform throughout; most cases began and ended at the Justice Department although the results of five cases were unknown. No unusual or sensitive investigative techniques were used in any of these cases. In 24 cases the subject was an institution.

At Headquarters three multi-section files were examined; two had three sections and one had two sections. One dated from the 1930s and 1940s, another from the 1950s, and the third from the 1960s and 1970s. All were rated as having no research potential.

Recommendations and Justification:

The 4 section Headquarters 00 file is permanent as it documents FBI responsibilities and procedures. The 0 file has no archival value and is disposable.

Despite the number of cases examined that had research potential, all investigative case files, with the exception of named exceptional cases at Headquarters and in the Office of Origin and an evidential sample at Headquarters, are disposable. The few researchers that would be interested in

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-27-81 BY 6393-VRT/AG

civil claims against the Government would first go to the Court of Claims case files and secondarily to the records of the Justice Department's Civil Division. At best, FBI investigative files would be a tertiary source. Moreover, FBI reports would be duplicated in both the Justice Department and the court records. Under current records schedules all Court of Claims case files are permanent while Civil Division files related to exceptional cases are also permanent.

83. Court of Claims

DISPOSITION: Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files (2688 cases)

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: (84 cases) Destroy

Microfilm: (995 cases on 26 reels) Cases 83-1 to 83-10 - Permanent  
All others Destroy

All Others: Cases 83-1339 to 83-1349 and 83-2678 to 83-2688 - Permanent  
All Others - Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES (8821 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:

83. Court of Claims

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files:

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: One case per year - Permanent

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:

Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act  
(Obsolete)

Historical Synopsis

This classification was established in 1934 to cover investigations of violations of the provisions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, Title 15, Chapter 14 of the U.S. Code. The first case file is dated March 1934. Investigated violations include false statements made in connection with loan applications, speculating in securities of borrowers, forgery and counterfeiting. In 1937 investigations of forgery and counterfeiting of government obligations were turned over to the Secret Service. In 1938 cases arising in connection with the Commodity Credit Corporation (whose funds were to a large extent, provided by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act) were referred to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Changes in the provisions of Title 18 of the U.S. Code led the Bureau to declare this classification obsolete in 1949 and to assign files on investigations of cases relating to Federal lending and insurance agencies to classification 66.

Volume

Of the 111 files opened in Headquarters, 105 are on one reel of microfilm. There are no multi-section case files in Headquarters. Both the OO and O files are one section. There are no files in this classification in Field Offices.

Profile

NARS reviewed 10 files (covering the period 1934-1949) in Headquarters. Over half of these were identified as having research potential. Three files had medium potential, 3 low, and 4 none.

Most of the cases concerned alleged attempts to defraud the Commodity Credit Corporation. The most common violation was misrepresenting a cotton crop for the purpose of obtaining a loan. The cases assigned a medium rating are distinguished by the fact that extensive interviews contain details of sharecropping life in the South during the depression. One of the medium files concerned alleged use of political influence to get a case dismissed. All of the files document the lengths to which the Bureau would go to pursue the least amount of money.

Recommendations

The OO file, which contains policy materials, should be retained permanently. The O file, exclusive of policy materials which may have inadvertently been files therein, may be destroyed. The evidential and historical/informational values assigned to the sampled files justifies permanent retention of all extant files in this classification.

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

84. Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act (Obsolete)

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION:

HEADQUARTERS:

OO Files: Permanent

O Files: Destroy

Case Files: 111 cases

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: None

Microfilm: Permanent (105 cases on 1 reel)

All Others: Permanent

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

No cases extant

OO Files:

O 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:

Home Owners Loan Corporation  
(Obsolete)

Historical Synopsis

This classification was established in 1934 for investigations into violations of the criminal provisions of the Home Owners Loan Act. The FBI conducted few investigations in this classification, normally referring the cases to the Home Owners Loan Corporation for disposition. The classification was declared obsolete in 1952.

Volume

There are 135 cases in Headquarters, all on one reel of microfilm. Only two Field Offices report extant records in this classification: these offices have 35 files.

Profile

NARS reviewed ten Headquarters files; three had low research potential, seven had none. All of the cases examined were initiated in the 1930's, most in 1934 when the classification was opened. Seven of the ten cases had one or two serials; the three lows had three, fourteen, and 23 serials.

Recommendations

The Headquarters 00 file is permanent because it documents FBI responsibilities, and general lack of interest, in investigating these cases; the 0 file is disposable. An evidential sample of Headquarters case files also should be retained. All case files in the two Field Offices reporting extant cases are disposable. The Bureau normally referred violations relating to the Home Owners Loan Act to the Home Owners Loan Corporation. The National Archives has already accessioned 100 feet of records and 482 reels of microfilm of that organization as part of the records of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, (Record Group 195). While retention of additional records relating to this short lived organization would be redundant, all case files are on one reel of microfilm and will be preserved with the cases in the sample.

85. Home Owners Loan Corporation Act (Obsolete)

DISPOSITION:

HEADQUARTERS:

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Destroy

Case Files: (135 cases)

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: None

Microfilm: (135 cases on 1 reel) Permanent

All Others: None

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

00 Files: Destroy

0 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: None

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All others:

## Fraud Against the Government - Small Business Administration

Historical Synopsis

This classification began in 1934 for investigations of frauds in the agencies created from the Emergency Relief Act. The early cases included fiscal frauds, destruction of Federal property, and other embezzlements in the New Deal agencies. During World War II, and until 1953 when the Small Business Administration (SBA) was established, the classification included investigations of frauds in the smaller Federal economic aid agencies. Since 1953 the classification is exclusively for investigations of SBA fraud. In some FBI documents this classification is named "Federal Lending and Insurance Agencies."

Volume

There are 3,794 case files at FBI Headquarters that total 38 cubic feet. Eleven reels of microfilm contain the earliest Headquarters files. There are only 12 multi-section files in the Headquarters files averaging 3 sections.

All the Field Offices hold records in this classification, and though there has been substantial destruction, most of the Field Offices have more than 100 cubic feet.

Profile

NARS reviewed 35 cases in Headquarters, rated 5 low and 30 none. NARS also examined 10 cases in Los Angeles, 15 cases in New York, and 9 cases in Washington. The combined Field Office ratings were 1 high (in Washington), 5 low and 28 none. Those files rated low documented spurious citizen complaints or were cases in which the U.S. Attorney declined prosecution. The Field Offices files were not rated any higher but contained typed memoranda of interviews and correspondence with regional SBA officials.

Recommendations

This classification warrants only minimal permanent retention of Headquarters files. Though there may be some historical interest in the economic activity during the Depression, Federal government efforts to support small business, and the frauds resulting from SBA loans, an evidential sample and all cases on microfilm should be retained. In the Field only exceptional cases should be retained.

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86. Fraud Against the Government - Small Business Administration

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files: 3,794 cases

Sample: 5% Systematic evidential sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy (12 cases)

Microfilm: Permanent (1429 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:

86. Fraud Against the Government - Small Business Administration

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 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:

## Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property

### Historical Synopsis

This classification was established in 1934 because of passage of the National Stolen Property Act. The interstate transportation of stolen property valued at \$5,000 or more was the basic criterion for FBI investigation. In 1939, forged securities and forged checks were included. In 1956 the Bureau expanded its area of investigation to include all stolen property valued at \$50,000 or more regardless of whether it crossed state lines.

The Bureau emphasizes investigations of confidence operations involving several persons, international jewel thieves, and professional burglars. Investigations of theft of property valued less than \$5,000 are left to local law enforcement agencies.

### Volume

Of the 153,064 cases opened in Headquarters, 74,000 cases are on 671 rolls of microfilm. The remainder of the cases are on paper and amount to 2,449 cubic feet of paper. There are 3,682 multi-section cases which average three sections. Within this classification, 2,926 cases have enclosures behind file and 1,453 cases have oversized sections (bulkies) within a special filing area of the Bureau.

All 59 Field Offices have opened 1,155,073 cases. Widespread destruction of field records has taken place, however, a substantial volume of records still exists.

### Profile

NARS reviewed 71 cases in the Headquarters sample, one was rated as having high research potential, two medium, ten low, and 58 none. Of the Headquarters cases, 26 were originated by citizen complaint, 17 by a state or local agency, 14 by a United States Attorney, and two cases by a foreign government. In 14 of these cases, the suspects were unidentified. In the remaining cases biographical data on the suspect is extensive. It includes sex, age, education, occupation, race or ethnicity, residence, and arrest records. Of the 25 cases referred to U.S. Attorneys and prosecuted, 15 cases resulted in conviction. In 28 cases, no further action was taken beyond initial investigation. In the 71 cases reviewed, 19 contained FBI fingerprint reports and 44 cases contained laboratory reports. The latter usually involved a bad check or stolen check case. NARS also examined a total of 166 cases in five Field Offices; 131 were marked as having no research value, 29 low, five medium, and one high. From the various classification profiles of Field Office records, it is evident that the substantive information was submitted to Headquarters for inclusion in those files.

### Recommendation

The 00 file consists of 23 sections and documents how the Bureau conducted investigations in this classification and should be retained. The Headquarters profile indicates that some records have potential research value. An informational sample of cases should be retained for both paper records and microfilm. All exceptional cases should be retained in Headquarters and Office of Origin. All other Headquarters and Field case files should be destroyed.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring the integrity and reliability of the data collected. This section also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data, highlighting the challenges faced during the process.

In the second part, the focus shifts to the results of the study. The data shows a clear trend in the behavior of the system under investigation. The analysis indicates that the observed phenomena are consistent with the theoretical predictions, providing strong evidence for the proposed model.

The third section provides a detailed discussion of the implications of the findings. It explores how the results can be applied in practical scenarios and discusses the limitations of the current study. The authors suggest that further research is needed to address some of the open questions and to validate the findings under different conditions.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points and a statement of the authors' contributions. The authors express their gratitude to the funding agencies and the colleagues who provided support and assistance throughout the project.

**87. INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY  
SUMMARY:**

**DISPOSITION Pre 1978**

**HEADQUARTERS**

**OO File: Permanent**

**O File: Destroy**

**Case Files 153,064 cases**

**Sample: Systematic informational sample of 1500 cases**

**Exceptional: Permanent**

**Multi-Sectional: Destroy (3682 cases)**

**Microfilm: Cases in sample - Permanent (54,265 cases on 671 reels)**

**All Others: Destroy**

**Reserved Cases:**

**FIELD OFFICES 1,155,073 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:**

87. Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files:

Sample: Systematic informational sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

00 Files: Destroy

0 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:

## Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution

Historical Synopsis

The Unlawful Flight Statute was enacted in 1934 to assist localities and states in their efforts to regain fugitives. The FBI was given primary investigative responsibility for fugitives connected with criminal charges such as murder, kidnaping, burglary, robbery, rape, assault with a dangerous weapon, extortion accompanied by threats of violence, and attempts to commit the above mentioned crimes.

The area of investigation in this classification was expanded by the Civil Rights Act of 1960 which made it unlawful to flee across state lines to avoid arrest for damaging or attempting to damage, by fire or explosive, any dwelling, church, vehicle, or educational institution. Another major change in 1961 expanded this classification when all state crimes that were felonies were covered by this classification. This last change resulted in a large increase in case openings.

Volume

Of the 82,439 cases opened in Headquarters, 23,236 cases are on 380 rolls of microfilm. The remaining cases are on paper and total 823.5 cubic feet of records. There are 611 multi-section cases. In the Field 642,725 cases were opened in 59 Field Offices. There has been substantial destruction of Field Office records.

Profile

NARS reviewed 41 Headquarters cases, of which 1 was rated as having medium research value, 1 low, and 39 none. Because this classification pertains to persons fleeing to avoid prosecution, the cases contain substantial biographical information. The Bureau, however, assists local and state agencies and persons arrested by the Bureau are turned over to other agencies and no Federal prosecution is undertaken. While no multi-section cases were examined in the sample, three were reviewed as part of the multi-section sample; two were rated as having low research value and the other case was rated as having no research value.

NARS also examined 205 cases in Washington Field Office, New York, Dallas, Los Angeles, and Chicago. Of these, 2 cases were rated as having high research value, 6 medium, 41 low, and 156 none. This indicates that 51 out of 205 Field Office cases in the sample had research value. In contrast 2 out of 41 Headquarters cases had research value.

As in Headquarters records, substantial biographical data are present in Field Office records. The Field Office records contain a much higher ratio of photographs of perpetrators per case than Headquarters records. Other documents--such as affidavits or depositions--are present in Field Office records. Such information was summarized in documents sent to Headquarters.

Because it is the intent of the Bureau to assist local and state law enforcement agencies in apprehending persons wanted, the United States Attorney usually dropped the Federal charge of "Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution."

Recommendation

The 00 file, the first four sections of the 0 file and an evidential sample of 500 cases should be retained to document how the Bureau performed investigations in this classification. All remaining multi-section cases should be retained. All other cases should be destroyed.

All Field Office multi-section cases and correlates to Headquarters multi-section cases should be being retained. All other cases should be destroyed.

88. Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution

DISPOSITION: Pre 1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Sections 1 to 4 - Permanent  
All Others - Destroy

Case Files (82,439 cases)

Sample: Systematic evidential sample of 500 cases

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: (611 cases) Permanent

Microfilm: (21,723 on 380 reels) Destroy

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES (642,725 cases opened)

OO File: Destroy

O 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

AUXILLARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

88. Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution

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 Files: Destroy

O Files: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

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:

## Assaulting or Killing a Federal Officer

Historical Synopsis:

The Bureau opened this classification in 1925 to investigate assaults or murders of Federal officers. Between 1934 and the present, this classification expanded through frequent changes to include a larger number of Federal officials. The two major changes consisted of 18 U.S.C. 35, the Congressional Assassination Statute and 18 U.S.C. 1751, Killing the President and Vice President. Classification 175 has Presidential, Vice Presidential, and Congressional matters at present.

Volume:

Headquarters contains 4,876 cases taking up 97.5 cubic feet of paper and three reels of microfilm containing 319 cases dating through the mid-1940's. There are 53 multi-section cases averaging seven sections.

All 59 Field Offices reported cases from a high in Washington of 683 with New York (575) and Los Angeles (543) having many more than other offices. Destruction occurred among early cases in Washington and sporadically in New York. Los Angeles destroyed most of its cases.

Profile:

The 35 case files NARS reviewed in Headquarters contained a mixed group of assaults, none major. A threat to Robert Kennedy as Attorney General rated high, five files rated medium, 13 rated low, and 16 rated none. Research value does not correlate with size either in inches or by serial count. This classification reached a high number of cases opened in 1975 (370) but the number was close to 300 for 1979 and 1980. Congressmen appear in the classification through at least 1979 although Classification 175 opened in 1972. The 0 file contains routine correspondence in 23 of its 24 sections. However, the first section contains some policy materials.

NARS examined 35 sample files in Los Angeles (10), Washington (10), and New York (15). In addition, one "extra" was read in Los Angeles and two others in Washington. The one high was a Los Angeles file concerning the death of an FBI agent. Mediums included an Auxiliary Office for the Jonestown murders containing possibly unique material in the sub-files, an Auxiliary Office for the assassination of President Kennedy, the rape of a female prison guard in a male prison that raised the issue of female guards, and an Office of Origin assault on a FBI agent (580 serials, between 5 and 10 sections). Of the 21 nones many involved Auxiliary Offices or unsubstantiated threats. The lows on the other hand included among others a case in which the Los Angeles Field Office strenuously objected to the U.S. Attorney's failure to prosecute, sales of narcotics by prison guards, and an Auxiliary Office to the "Major Case," assassination of Judge Wood of Texas. In the field, the files rated one high, four were medium, 11 were low, and 21 were rated none.

Recommendations:

Taking Headquarters and the Field Offices as a whole, almost as many cases had research potential (36) as did not (37): two high; nine medium; 25 low; and 37 none. Two mediums involved named exceptional cases, the assassination of President Kennedy, and the murder of Congressman Leo Ryan in Jonestown, Guyana. A low referred to an Auxiliary Office case file for the Bureau's

"Major Case" on the assassination of Judge Wood. Neither the size of file nor serial count serves to separate files with research potential from files that do not have it. A combination of exceptional case criteria and retention of multi-section cases in Headquarters and Office of Origin should capture virtually all files of archival quality in and of themselves. Retention of all microfilm and of a statistical sample of 1,500 will include cases of a more routine nature in Headquarters. Single section correlates to Field Office multi-section files should also insure that files of archival value will be made permanent.

89. ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

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

Case Files 4876 cases

Sample: Systematic informational sample of 1500 cases

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (53 cases)

Microfilm: Cases in sample - Permanent (319 cases on 3 reels)

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: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

89. Assaulting or Killing a Federal Officer

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:

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

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: 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:

## Irregularities in Federal Penal Institutions

Historical Synopsis

This classification covers investigations involving violations that take place in Federal prisons, particularly introducing contraband, such as weapons or drugs, and causing or participating in riots or mutinies. This classification was established in 1936. The relevant statutory citations are 18 USC Sections 1791 and 1792. The FBI does not investigate all contraband violations or all simple "possession" cases.

Volume

At Headquarters, 1901 case files have been opened, 16 of which are multi-section and 108 of which are on microfilm. In the field all offices have extant cases. Approximately 4300 cases have been opened in the field. However, much destruction has taken place in the field.

Profile

NARS reviewed 35 cases at Headquarters; one was rated high in research value, three were rated medium, and two were rated low, and 29 were rated none. The single high was rated as such because it pertained to the "Birdman of Alcatraz." One of the mediums received its rating because it, too, pertained to a notorious perpetrator. The other two mediums were so rated largely for the evidential value--one of the two showed how the FBI inflated statistics (they claimed a conviction even though Federal charges were dismissed and the only charges that were not were state). At Headquarters, in about half the cases, data on race and age were present, in only four cases was data on occupation and education present. The two Headquarters multi-section files read both were rated low. In the field NARS examined 25 cases in New York, Los Angeles, and Washington; one was rated medium and eleven were rated low (10 of these 11 were rated low because they discussed prison life and might be appropriate for sampling. Three extras read in Los Angeles were rated none.

Recommendations

To guarantee that all files that have research value in and of themselves are retained, the 00 file, all exceptional cases, all multi-section files, and all microfilm files should be identified for permanent retention at Headquarters. To provide overall data on prison conditions, particularly drug use and disturbances, a statistical sample of Headquarters paper files should be retained. All other Headquarters files including the 3 section 0 file, should be destroyed. In the field, only the Office of Origin correlates for exceptional cases should be retained.

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the importance of using reliable sources and ensuring the accuracy of the information gathered.

3. The third part of the document discusses the challenges and limitations of data collection and analysis. It notes that while technology has advanced significantly, there are still many obstacles to overcome, such as data privacy and security concerns.

4. The fourth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions. It reiterates the importance of maintaining accurate records and using reliable data sources to ensure the integrity of the information.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the implications of the findings for future research and practice. It suggests that further studies should be conducted to explore the effectiveness of different data collection methods and to address the challenges identified in the document.

6. The sixth part of the document provides a list of references and sources used in the document. It includes a variety of academic journals, books, and online resources that provide additional information on the topics discussed.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the limitations of the study and the need for further research. It notes that the data used in the study may not be representative of all cases and that more research is needed to confirm the findings.

8. The eighth part of the document provides a final summary and conclusion. It reiterates the importance of maintaining accurate records and using reliable data sources to ensure the integrity of the information and the effectiveness of the research.

90. IRREGULARITIES IN FEDERAL PENAL INSTITUTIONS

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre 1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files (1901 cases)

Sample: Systematic informational sample of 1500 cases

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (16 cases)

Microfilm: Permanent (108 cases on 1 reel)

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases:

FIELD OFFICES 4300 cases opened

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:

90. Irregularities in Federal Penal Institutions

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 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:

91  
Bank Robbery

Historical Synopsis

This classification was established in 1936, subsequent to the passage in 1934 of legislation which made the robbery of specified financial institutions Federal crimes. Such institutions currently include member banks of the Federal Reserve System, all banks organized under Federal Statute, and all financial institutions whose deposits are Federally insured. The FBI, however, does not have exclusive jurisdiction over bank robberies, and therefore, state and local law enforcement agencies also investigate them. The Bureau has consistently supported stronger statutes and Federal prosecution of bank robberies.

Volume

Classification 91 is quite voluminous. At Headquarters, 85,563 case files have been opened and these cases occupy 2,606 cubic feet of space. This includes 13,735 files on 360 reels of microfilm and 2,990 multi-section case files with an average of three section each. In the field 513,336 files have been opened. All 59 Field Offices have extant cases. Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Newark, and Philadelphia opened the largest number of cases. There has been, however, substantial destruction of Field Office records in this classification.

Profile

NARS reviewed 42 cases at Headquarters. Of these, 41 were rated as having no research potential while one case file was rated as having low research potential. Nineteen of these cases had a volume of less than 1/4 of an inch, 15 cases measured more than 1/4 of an inch, and one file, which was rated none, had two sections. In 11 cases the subject was an unknown subject, but sex and race were known in most of the 42 cases. However, data on occupation, past arrests, and education were present in about a third of the files. In about half the cases, the subject was prosecuted and convicted. As part of the multi-section file review, three cases were read. One was rated medium in research value while the other two were rated none. The file rated medium had 61 sections. One of the other multi-section files had two sections while the remaining one had four sections.

In the field NARS examined a total of 178 cases in the sample at six Field Offices (all offices visited except Atlanta). Of these files, one was rated high, three were rated medium, 27 were rated low, while the remaining 147 files were rated none. In the regular sample, 19 multi-section cases were read. One of these was rated high, one was rated medium, 10 were rated low, and seven were rated none. Below is a table which consists of a more detailed breakdown of the field sample:

		<u>HIGH</u>	<u>MEDIUM</u>	<u>LOW</u>	<u>NONE</u>
MM	20				20
CG	34	1	1	8	24
DL	19			6	13
WFO	35			2	33
LA	35			7	28
NY	33		2	4	29
	178	1	3	27	147

Several extra files also were reviewed in the field. In Miami, where three

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extras were read, all were rated low in research value, including a multi-section. In Los Angeles, where three extras were read, one was rated medium while two were rated low. Both the medium and one of the lows were multi-section cases. In Washington, a single 48 section extra was read; it rated a medium. As at Headquarters, about a third of the field sample involve unknown suspects although even in cases involving UNSUBS, data on race and sex generally were available.

#### Recommendations

Based on our sample, it is obvious that very few files in classification 91 have research value in and of themselves. Thus, only 4 of 219 cases read in our regular sample at Headquarters and the field were rated medium or high. Even the multi-section files read were not generally rated above low. Thus, as noted earlier, in the regular field sample, only 2 out of 19 multi-section files was rated high or medium while only 1 of 4 multi-section cases read at Headquarters was rated above low (it had 61 sections). However, in addition to the 00 file and exceptional cases, at least some Headquarters multi-section cases should be retained permanently in order to guarantee that cases important in and of themselves are retained. Since most multi-section cases rated above low had a substantial number of sections, keeping those multi-section cases with four or more sections should be sufficient. Indeed, given the results of our sample, retaining Headquarters cases with more than three sections is probably overly generous. A sample should be taken from all files so as to provide the basis for statistical studies as well as for evidentiary purposes. Because classification 91 is such an important one, a sample should be taken regardless of the availability of National Crime Information Center (NCIC) data. All other Headquarters files are disposable. The small number of mediums in the field, even among the multi-section cases, indicate that little purpose would be served by retaining multi-section cases in the field. We should, however, retain the Office of Origin files for exceptional cases and the Office of Origin correlates of Headquarters files with four or more sections.

91. BANK ROBBERY

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files (85,563 cases)

Sample: Systematic informational sample of 1500 cases

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Four or More sections - Permanent All others - Destroy  
(2990 cases)

Microfilm: Cases in sample - Permanent (13,735 cases on 360 reels)

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES (513,336 cases opened)

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Section: Destroy

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:

91. Bank Robbery

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files:

Sample: Systematic informational sample

Exceptional: Permanent

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

Microfilm:

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: 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:

92. ANTI-RACKETEERING

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre 1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Permanent

Case Files 19,146 cases

Sample: Systematic informational sample of 1500 cases

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (879 cases)

Microfilm: Cases in sample - Permanent (2627 cases on 30 rolls)

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

All cases in sample - Permanent

All cases with eight or more serials - Permanent

All others - Destroy

Reserved Cases: Disposal Not Authorized

FIELD OFFICES 128,000 cases opened

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: Correlates to all Headquarters retained cases

Permanent, All cases with fifteen or more serials - Permanent

All others - Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

92. Anti-Racketeering

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files:

Sample: Statistical sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not applicable

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

All cases with eight or more serials - Permanent

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: Permanent

All Others: Correlates to all Headquarters retained cases - Permanent

All cases with fifteen or more serials - Permanent

All others - Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All others:

92  
Anti-Racketeering

Historical Synopsis

This classification was established in 1936 and initially covered violations of interstate commerce laws by organized criminal elements especially by violence, bribery, and extortion (Hobbs Act and Lea Act violations). Legislation subsequent to 1936 has broadened FBI jurisdiction; such legislation includes the Anti-Racketeering Act, Kickback Racket Act, Labor-Management Act (Taft-Hartley), and the Interference with Government Communications System Act. In 1977 investigations under the latter law were transferred to classification 52, while new classifications were established to cover the Hobbs and Lea Acts violations 192, 193, 194, 195, and 196.

The scope of Bureau investigations in the area of anti-racketeering involves establishing the activities of notorious individuals engaged in organized crime; determining the degree and extent of criminal infiltration into legitimate businesses; obtaining information about the activities, organization, finances, and political or police connections of organized hoodlum groups; and ascertaining the nature and scope of interstate gambling activities involving organized criminal elements.

From the late 1950's, the FBI has been aggressive in investigating this type of case. For the first 10 years in which the classification existed, less than 500 Headquarters case files were opened, but from 1957 to 1971, between 700 and 800 cases a year were opened. During the years, 1972 through 1976, this increased to an average of over a 1000 a year. The biggest year was 1974 when 1399 were opened. Because of changes in reporting procedures during the latter 1970's, fewer cases at Headquarters have been opened. Nonetheless, the organized crime program remains among the highest priorities of FBI investigative work.

Volume

There are 19,146 Headquarters case files which total 576 cubic feet. Of these 2627 cases are on 30 reels of microfilm. There are 879 multi-section cases.

Fifty-eight Field Offices have opened nearly 128,000 cases. Five offices have opened over a third of those files: New York (9394, 627 cubic feet), Los Angeles (6808, 188 cubic feet), Newark (6252, 158 cubic feet), Las Vegas (5595, 50 cubic feet), Detroit (5325, 246 cubic feet), Chicago (5244, extant volume not available), and Miami 5095, 114 cubic feet). In some Field Offices there has been destruction of case files in this classification, but generally the destruction has not been as extensive as in other criminal classifications.

Profile

NARS reviewed 35 cases in Headquarters, rated for historical value as: 4 medium, 9 low, and 22 none. Headquarters was the Office of Origin in only 1 case. Though the dates ranged from 1936 to 1981, only 2 files were reviewed that were opened before 1954. The bulk of anti-racketeering investigations came in the 1960's and 1970's. The mediums all involved organized crime, had many serials, and included a variety of crimes such as gambling, extortion, and criminal use of businesses. The files rated as none all had very few serials. The 3 multi-section files at Headquarters were rated as high, low,

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and none.

NARS also examined 184 cases in 7 Field Offices. The files were rated as:

	high	medium	low	none
Washington		1	1	13
New York	2	7	12	14
Chicago	1	5	10	18
Los Angeles			2	32
Dallas			1	19
Atlanta			1	9
Miami	1	7	7	21
Total	4	20	34	126

The extras examined in the Field Offices were rated as 2 high, 2 medium, 3 low, and 6 none. The sample examined in the Field Offices had more Office of Origin files than in most of the other classifications sampled. That is likely the result of destruction of Auxilliary Office files in 1973-74, and retention of Office of Origin files.

The most obvious conclusion from the Field Office ratings is that in cities where organized crime is prevalent, the FBI investigated major figures in organized crime and many lesser criminals. The files amply document both criminal activity and the FBI efforts to control organized crime. The classification is the general organized crime classification, and when substantive and different violations are discovered during the investigations, separate case files are established - sometimes in other classifications. As in other organized crime classifications, material in the files does indicate the eras when action against organized crime has strong political support.

#### Recommendations

It is recommended that a large proportion of the files in this classification be retained permanently. In the cities where organized crime does flourish, the files document the extent of organized crime into politics, local law enforcement agencies, business and labor, and the social life of the city.

The profiles do indicate that there are many small files containing little information and are unsubstantiated reports or leads that are not followed. In both Headquarters and Field Offices, there was a strong correlation between the size of the file and higher ratings. Keeping all files with 8 or more serials in Headquarters and 15 or more in Office of Origin Field Offices will weed out the meaningless files and preserve the files important to the history of organized crime and the FBI.

In several cases the Office of Origin could not be determined, or the Office of Origin moved several times. In a few cases the Auxilliary Office case files were rated on the bases of the information in that Auxilliary Office file. Because of the above reasons, it is recommended the Auxilliary Office files for exceptional cases be retained permanently.

## Ascertaining Financial Ability

Historical Synopsis

This classification had a tortuous beginning. In July 1934 the Bureau assumed the responsibility for examining judicial offices. The Department of Justice then advised the Bureau that the usual practice was that examiners of judicial offices also assisted U.S. Attorneys in ascertaining the financial ability of debtors; the Bureau agreed to assume the function. In late 1936 the Bureau was relieved of the responsibility for examining judicial offices but did not succeed in removing itself from the financial investigations. Originally the cases had been filed by court docket numbers, but in 1939 the Executive Conference ordered the use of a case file system.

Although the Bureau's (post- 1936) position was that it would investigate only where the claim, fine, or judgment rose out of a matter within the primary investigative jurisdiction of the Bureau, Attorney General Tom Clark in 1944 launched a campaign to collect fines and ordered the Bureau to assist in collection in all cases where the debt was \$100 or more. The only change since that time has been a gradual rise to the present dollar limit of \$1500, except for criminal fines and appearance bond judgments, which remain at \$500.

Volume

Headquarters has opened 40,609 cases in this classification, with 21,847 on 160 rolls of microfilm and the remainder on 225 cubic feet of paper. The first case dates from June 1935. Each time the dollar limit is raised, the number of cases opened drops, then gradually climbs. The most recent drop occurred in 1969; although there seems to be a drop following the new reporting practices of 1978, the figure is equivalent to that of 1974-77. An average of 44 cases a year were opened between 1975 and 1979. Thirteen cases have multi-sections, with an average of 3 each. All but one of the 59 Field Offices reports 79,298 cases opened, although it is clear that great destruction has occurred. Detroit has the largest number, followed by Los Angeles and New York.

Profile

NARS reviewed 35 cases at Headquarters, 34 none and 1 low. Comments on the low noted that a "newspaper account would give the same" information. No multi-sectional cases were pulled in the sample, but 2 multi-sectional cases were examined separately and rated none (a grain company involved) and one rated medium (involved funds of a Russian group from pre-revolutionary times).

Sixty-four cases were read in the NARS sample in New York, Washington, Los Angeles, and Chicago: no highs, 2 mediums, 4 lows, 58 nones. One medium related to Tokyo Rose and the other related to exceptional individuals. Three lows were from New York and one from Los Angeles; they had 73, 43, 7, and 35 serials; all were referred to the U.S. Attorney. Each had value for a different reason: one lasted 33 years and had evidential value; one involved a woman and had research interest for women's history; one related to bribery of an IRS official; one related to regulations to reduce a fine from \$26,000 to \$3,000 and had criminal justice and economic/business interest. Three extras were read in Washington and 2 in Los Angeles; each was 1 section; they were open 8-32 years; and all were rated none. One comparison was read in Miami and both the Headquarters and the Miami files rated none.

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Recommendations

This is a classification to which the Bureau generally assigned low priority. Agents apparently dislike the cases, referring to them as "collection agency" work. Two of the three mediums in the field, will be retained through exceptional case criteria, the other is a multi-sectional Headquarters case. Disregarding the Headquarters low based on the reviewer's comments (as indicated above), we have 4 field lows, all in the Office of Origin and all for different reasons. No statistical sample in Headquarters seems warranted. By retaining the multi-section files in Headquarters and their correlates in the field, plus an evidential sample in Headquarters, all cases of research value will be retained and a profile of the agency's work will be available. The Headquarters OO file should be retained to document Bureau policies and procedures. The O file consists of routine correspondence and should be destroyed.

9. Ascertaining Financial Ability

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS:

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Destroy

Case Files 40,609 cases

Sample: Systematic evidential sample of 500 cases - Permanent

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (13 cases)

Microfilm: Cases in sample - Permanent (21,847 cases on 160 reels)

All others - Destroy

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: 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:

93. Ascertaining Financial Ability

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 Files: Destroy

O Files: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

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:

94  
Research Matters

Historical Synopsis

The Bureau established this classification in 1938 to handle "research matters": general correspondence with the public, organizations, law enforcement officers, and the media; speeches and press releases; and in Headquarters, general public relations. Originally these matters were contained in 62. Many 62 files were moved into 94. In the Field, this classification covers research matters in a more narrow sense while most public relations material is found in classification 80.

In Headquarters, the files fall into six broad categories some of which are also contained in 94 in the Field: correspondence; movie, TV, and radio scripts; mailing lists; parole matters; FBI training materials; and speeches, press releases and other public relations matters.

The first nine case files, and other case files consist of mainfiles and subfiles. Some of the subfiles in turn contain additional subfiles. For the purposes of retention and disposal each main file and sub-file should be treated as a case file. In other words, 94-1-103, The Kentucky Peace Officers, is disposable but 94-1-15294, Northwestern University, is permanent. There is no 0 file for this classification.

Numbers 10 through 32999 are skipped.

Correspondence: By far, most case files in both number and volume contain correspondence. Some files contain miscellaneous correspondence from many individuals and/or groups; others concern a single individual, organization, or office of a national organization. Both the Field and Headquarters have multi-section cases containing miscellaneous general correspondence on a wide variety of subjects usually from one-time correspondents from every geographic area. These letters elicit routine responses or no response at all. In the earlier days, Miss Gandy attempted to write replies to all correspondents.

In Headquarters, 94 also has case files containing correspondence with single individuals, organizations, universities or colleges, or newspapers, magazines, radio or TV stations. Additional case file contain miscellaneous correspondence grouped under the cities from which they were sent. The Bureau considered this correspondence non-routine and it elicited individual responses which are included in the case files. The files also contain the Bureau's assessment and characterizations of people and organizations. Correspondence with a small number of prominent or controversial individuals including John Kennedy, Joseph Kennedy, Adlai Stevenson, and George McGovern have been put in the Special File Room. These are public relations files, not investigatory ones.

Case files on organizations contain correspondence concerning FBI personnel, publications, and activities. In addition, speeches made to these

organizations are also in the files. When it concerns specific subject matter found elsewhere in FBI Headquarters Files, the serial is cross-filed. Organizations include many that do not relate to law enforcement such as the American Legion, the Masons, and the Boys Clubs of America. Of these, some are large national organizations with national, regional, and local offices; others may be local only. Much of the correspondence includes law enforcement organizations. In many instances these are police or other public law enforcement bodies. However, others are files on private groups like the National Association of Chiefs of Police. Local FBI Academy alumni groups also have individual case files which may contain general information like newspaper clippings, speeches, and minutes as well as correspondence. Most case files on charitable organizations document the presentation of checks collected by FBI personnel, letters of solicitation, and thank you letters. At least one case file, however, on the United Givers Fund, documents the collection process within the FBI.

Correspondence with organizations from the electronic media include letters to and from network executives, producers, and newspeople. In addition these files contain letters to the FBI from the general public commenting on broadcasts. Files on individual newspapers and magazines contain correspondence with individuals associated with the print media and to and from the general public about each newspaper and magazine; many files also contain articles either in the main case file or in Enclosures Behind File. Additional organization correspondence case files concern publishers and corporations and are similar to other organization case files.

The final category of correspondence concerns publications such as books or articles. These files contain correspondence discussing the writings or prospective writings with the author, requests for copies, and correspondence from the general public concerning the publication.

#### Movie, TV, Radio Scripts

Several case files concern radio and TV programs. Such files are also found in classification 94 in the field. They include some correspondence concerning the scripts, internal memoranda concerning them, and in many instances, the scripts themselves.

#### Mailing Lists

One case file, 94-6, contains mailing lists of non-law enforcement subscribers to Bureau publications.

#### Parole Matters

While most recent correspondence concerns public relation matters, some serials concern crimes committed by people on parole. Hoover apparently had a particular interest in this topic. This file, 94-7, has subfiles for each state.

#### Training Material

While the training material itself is found elsewhere, individual case files contain correspondence concerning training materials such as films.

#### Public Relations

Included in this category is case file 94-9, speaking engagements, speech manuscripts, speech matters, and speech outlines arranged in subfiles alphabetically by Field Office. Case file 94-8-3 contains press releases, and others contain publications like the Law Enforcement Bulletin. Other files contain serials concerning tours, awards to FBI personnel, and similar traditional public relations material.

#### Field Offices

In the field, 94 contains some public relations files. However, most of the contents of this classification is more traditional research material. Files on special categories such as Crime Survey Reports, the General Investigative Intelligence Reports, and the Juvenile Offender file were opened and discontinued pursuant to SAC letter or Bureau Bulletin instructions. Other case files contain miscellaneous research material like polygraph matters. Case files on individuals participating in the Witness Protection and Maintenance Program are in 94 in the field. None of these can be found in 94 in Headquarters but are contained in other categories like 62 and 63.

Some Field Office correspondence files resemble those in Headquarters such as miscellaneous correspondence, correspondence relating to radio and TV scripts, and correspondence with law enforcement organizations. Los Angeles also has case files containing correspondence with local movie and TV studios.

#### Volume

Headquarters has 69,745 cases, all paper, totalling 1011 cubic feet, with 895 multi-section files averaging 6 sections each. Fifty-seven Field Offices opened case files. New York, with over 2800 cases opened, currently has only 2 cubic feet. A similar pattern exists in Los Angeles. These two offices opened the most cases.

#### Profile

Originally NARS reviewed 33 cases in a sample of files in this classification. They were rated 1 medium, 11 low, and 21 none. NARS also read 16 files in New York, 3 lows and 13 none, and 10 in Washington Field, 3 lows and 7 none. However, the results of that sample indicated that the case files in 94 including the numerous sub-files in Headquarters contained such a variety of material that NARS decided to base its evaluation of this classification on a more thorough examination of the files.

In the more thorough examination, the Task Force read every classification 94 file in Los Angeles. NARS also examined approximately 175 case files and sub-files. Several single-section files were also examined. NARS also determined the character of the sub-files, contained in the first nine cases.

#### Recommendations

J. Edgar Hoover considered the image of the FBI an essential and intergral part of its law enforcement function. Even in the early days of the Bureau, he was criticized by Senator George Norris as "the greatest publicity hound in the American continent today." (Sanford Ungar, FBI: An Uncensored Look Behind the Walls, 383-384). However, the Bureau countered such criticism by emphasizing that "to be effective a law enforcement agency had to be widely known and respected. Measured in these terms, the aggressive public relations approach worked; public opinion polls consistently showed that the Bureau had high recognition and admiration among the citizens." (Ibid).

Classification 94 at Headquarters contains material devised to create and sustain high recognition and admiration as well as a network of admirers and defenders among individuals and organizations. In the Field, 94 also contains some public relations material; however, most of this is put in classification 80.

#### Correspondence

Miscellaneous Correspondence: While these letters indicate the "folk hero" image Hoover developed with the public and reflect general interests of the American public, letters of this sort and their responses may be found in other retained files. There is no need to save either this correspondence or the routine replies designed for it (94-5; 95-4-39).

#### Case files on individual correspondents:

Several categories of individuals merit their own case files. Some are public officials and organization officers. Files on controversial people are kept in the Special File Room. The 94 files on these people contain correspondence and related public relations matters rather than investigatory data. These merit permanent retention.

Other files concern obscure individuals who have a personal relationship with the Director. Like the correspondence of prominent individuals, this correspondence receives careful consideration and individualized responses. If these people are in Washington they may visit with the Director. A final group of case files in this category concern obscure individuals who have no relationship with the Director beyond the correspondence. These people, designated "special correspondents," receive individual responses to their letters, Christmas greetings, and when appropriate, letters of congratulation or condolence. For the most part these letters praise the FBI and sometimes offer information or advice. In at least one instance, the correspondent intended to leave money in her will to a charitable foundation for FBI employees. Hoover considered such correspondence an important aspect of Bureau public relations and marginalia or copies of letters of separate memos often characterize the individual and elaborate on how he or she should be treated. These files have evidential value and should be maintained permanently.

#### Case Files on Organizations:

Hoover and his successors valued their good relationship, and that of the Bureau, with many large national organizations such as the American Legion (94-1-17998) or the National Sheriff's Association (94-1-19660). Other organizations or their members also corresponded regularly with the Bureau, as did people representing colleges and universities. Case files on the national offices of non-law enforcement national organizations should be retained permanently as should all case files with correspondence concerning colleges and universities. They have evidential value concerning their relationship with the Director and the Bureau, and have historical value for the information they impart on these organizations. It is not necessary to save more than a sample of case files for the local units of national organizations. A number of case files from different geographical regions should suffice to document the relationship of the Bureau with local organizations. While the relationship of the Bureau with law enforcement groups is one of major importance, case files in 62 document this relationship better than the files in 94.

The Bureau also has miscellaneous correspondence files containing correspondence from various localities in the United States. A sample from 10 cities in different geographic regions should be retained for evidential purposes.

Correspondence with national TV and radio personnel or from the public concerning network productions had evidential value in two ways. It documents FBI attempts to influence network programming, and it captures the public reaction to broadcasts concerning the FBI, both favorable and unfavorable. All correspondence with national networks should be retained permanently and a sample of correspondence with local stations also should be retained. All correspondence concerning the print media should be retained permanently, because it documents attitudes toward and the image of the FBI in all parts of the country. Scripts that are contained in media correspondence also should be retained.

Mailing Lists:

Mailing lists (94-6) change frequently. Subscribers of significance have their own case files. These lists have no use as finding aids or for other research purposes and are disposable.

Parole Matters:

Because of FBI concern about use of parole, its cooperation with parole boards, and its attitude toward parole, these files should be retained permanently.

Training Material:

All correspondence and memoranda concerning the effectiveness of FBI training and training materials have evidential value and should be retained permanently.

Public Relations Matters:

Record copies of all speeches, press releases, and bureau publications (including 94-9 and 94-8-3) should be retained permanently in order to document the history of the FBI. Miscellaneous data on tours, awards, and similar items are disposable because other Bureau publications such as annual reports, cover the most important matters.

Field Offices

Public Relations: The files in 94 have permanent value because routine public relations material is put in classification 80. The 94 files include the SAC contact files, his contacts in the community. Interesting Case write-ups, however, are disposable because a record set of Interesting Cases is retained elsewhere.

Investigative Reports:

Copies of these reports are sent to Headquarters. For these files disposal is not authorized.

Special files in the Field:

These special files, none of which are duplicated in Headquarters, such as material on polygraph examinations and the Witness Protection and Maintenance Program, may differ from office to office. Disposal is not authorized for these files.

94. Research Matters

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: None

Case Files:

I. Correspondence:

A. Miscellaneous correspondence (94-5, 94-4-39) - Disposable

B. Individual correspondent files

1. Correspondence in special file room - Permanent

2. All other case files on individuals - Permanent

C. Organizations

1. National organizations - national offices (non-law enforcement) - Permanent

2. National organizations - local offices (non-law enforcement) in New York, Washington, Detroit, Atlanta, Dallas, Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami, Seattle, New Orleans, - Permanent

All others - Disposable

3. National organizations - one case file for national and local (non-law enforcement) - Disposable

4. Local organizations (non-law enforcement) in New York, Dallas, Washington, Detroit, Atlanta, Chicago, Miami, Los Angeles, Seattle, New Orleans - Permanent

All others - Disposable

5. Law enforcement organizations - Disposable

6. Universities and colleges - Permanent

7. Charitable organizations - Disposable

8. Cities of New York, Washington, Detroit, Atlanta, Dallas, Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami, Seattle, New Orleans - Permanent

All others - Disposable

9. The media

a. TV and radio national networks - Permanent

b. TV and radio stations in Washington, New York, Detroit, Atlanta, Dallas, Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami, Seattle, New Orleans - Permanent

All others - Disposable

10. Publishers and corporations - Permanent

11. Concerning publications or scripts - Permanent

12. Magazines and newspapers - Permanent

II. Mailing Lists (94-6) - Disposable

III. Parole Matters (94-7) - Permanent

IV. FBI Training materials and related case files - Permanent

V. Public Relations

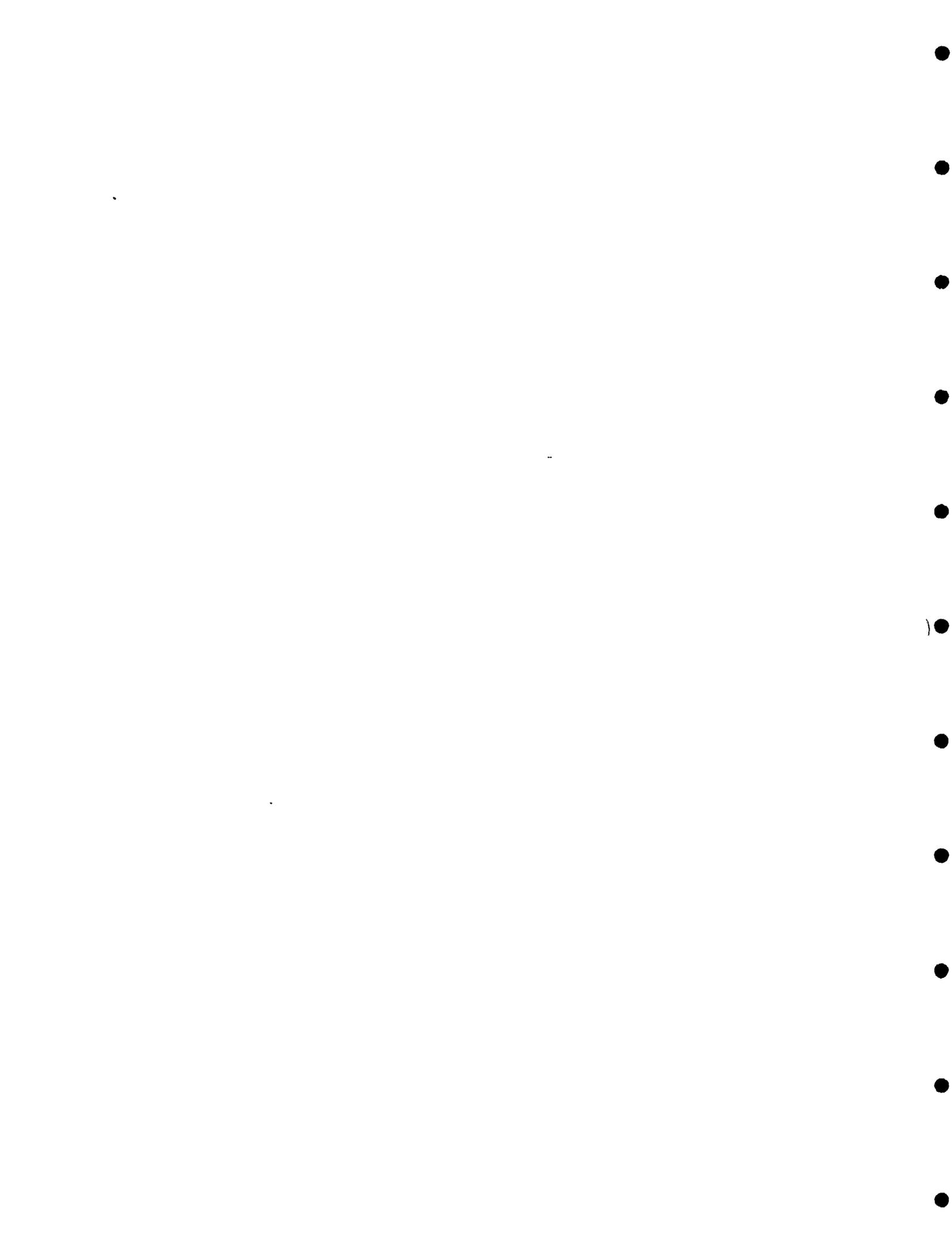
Record copies of speeches, press releases, and publications - Permanent

All others - Disposable

FIELD OFFICES

I. Special control and research files including SAC contact file and Witness Protection and Maintenance Program - Permanent

II. All others - Disposal Not Authorized



95  
Laboratory Matters

1. Historical Synopsis

This classification was established in 1937 to accommodate case files documenting laboratory examinations conducted by the Bureau in response to requests of duly constituted "state, county or municipal law enforcement agencies." According to documents in the 00 file at Headquarters, the FBI founded the Technical Laboratory in 1932. Bureau policy, established at that time, dictated that requests for lab assistance had to be accompanied by an authorizing memo from the head of the requesting agency. The Bureau returns all evidence submitted to it for examination. Apparently the majority of submitted evidence is in the form of forged checks. The first case in the classification is dated January 1937.

Some adverse publicity comparing the results of a Bureau analysis with those of an analysis conducted by an outside expert led Hoover to limit Bureau examination to those cases where no other expertise was utilized. Yet another spate of adverse publicity led the Bureau to avoid the analysis of evidence which might be destroyed in the course of examination. In spite of numerous efforts by the Bureau's Executive Conference to discontinue the practice of conducting laboratory examinations for outside agencies, the Program has consistently been saved from extinction by field agents who recognize it as a profitable investment in public relations. It is only in the last six years that the Bureau has encouraged the development of state and local crime laboratories. Such encouragement appears to have had no effect on the number of cases opened annually in this classification.

2. Volume

There are 241,250 case files in Headquarters, all paper, occupying 2173.5 cubic feet. This volume includes a 2-section 00 file, a 48-section 0 file and 585 other multi-section files which average 3 sections. The number of case files opened annually has remained virtually constant since 1937: approximately 6000 cases/year. A substantial number of Headquarters files have been destroyed.

While all 59 Field Offices report having opened case files in this classification, the Office opening the largest number (Charlotte, 225) has retained only 1/4 cubic feet.

3. Profile

NARS reviewed 78 case files opened between 1937 and 1969 at Headquarters. No file merited more than a low research potential rating and a total of 13 lows were identified. These lows are virtually indistinguishable from files rating a none in terms of size or subject matter. One multi-section file turned up in the sample; it was assigned one of the 13 lows.

Two multi-section files were reviewed in Headquarters in addition to the sample. One of these, consisting of 3 sections open between 1937 and 1940 and relating to John Roselli and his links with the motion picture industry rated a medium; the other, consisting of 2 sections open between 1969 and 1975, concerned bad checks and was rated none. Comments emphasize lack of research potential in the files.

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Only four files were reviewed in Field Offices (3 in Washington and 1 in New York). One of these rated a low in research potential; it consisted of 2 serials.

#### 4. Recommendations and Justification

Upon examination, these files proved to be a disappointing source of information about forensic techniques or the methods of analysis employed by Bureau examiners. The typical file consists of the requisite letter of request, the examiner's brief notes, a carbon copy of the laboratory report and (where relevant) a letterhead memorandum from a Field Office reporting on trial testimony provided by the laboratory examiner. While the OO file gives sufficient information about the character of the classification and should be retained, an evidential sample is also necessary to document the extent and limitations of the Bureau's forensic activity in the service of local law enforcement. For example, the OO file in no way evidences the ratio of inconclusive to conclusive laboratory findings.

Review of multi-section files in this classification indicates that these tend to document laboratory investigations of the products of inveterate check forgers. Retention of any multi-section files not selected in the systematic sample seems unwarranted.

95  
Laboratory Matters

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Destroy

Case Files

Sample: Systematic evidential sample of 500 cases - Permanent

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: Destroy

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: Destroy

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample: Destroy

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

95. Laboratory Matters  
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Destroy

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: 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: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

## Alien Applicants (Obsolete)

1. Historical Synopsis

The FBI opened this classification in 1939 to investigate aliens already in or seeking employment in defense industries. At first limited to the aircraft industry, the scope of investigations was broadened in 1940 to all government contractors. After November 1, 1942, the Provost Marshall General took full responsibility for investigating alien employees unless indications of subversion were found. The FBI continued to conduct name searches for aliens engaged in confidential work.

2. Volume

At Headquarters 5059 cases total 204 cubic feet. These include 4 multi-section cases with an average of 31 sections. The first investigative case and the "0" file began in 1939.

In the Field 11 offices reported opening 128 cases. The offices that opened the most cases - New Orleans, Atlanta, San Diego, Kansas City, and Houston - have reported that all their case files in this class have been destroyed. NARS found only a few extant cases in the New York and Washington offices. Thus very few cases still exist in the field.

3. Profile

At Headquarters the cases reviewed by NARS were rated as 10 low and 25 none. At the New York and Washington field offices 12 cases were reviewed: there was 1 low and 11 nones.

There is no clear correlation between the ratings and such factors as biographical detail, results of case or file size. In fact, all the reviewed files were under 1/4 inch. Some of the cases received ratings for research potential for unique data with some slight interest that was not typical of the cases as a whole. There is little in this classification meriting preservation.

4. Recommendation

At Headquarters the 00 file merits retention to document policies and procedures in this classification. The 0 file contains disposable routine correspondence. Exceptional cases are permanent at Headquarters and Offices of Origin in the field.

The ratings and reviewer's comments reveal that the few extant cases in the field have such little research potential that they do not deserve permanent retention. At Headquarters the ratings indicate a slightly richer collection. This suggests preservation of the few multi-section cases, which are likely to cover the more thorough and significant investigations, and of an evidential sample, which will document normal Bureau activity in this classification. All other Headquarters cases are disposable.

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96. Alien Applicants (Obsolete)

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION:

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files 5,049 cases

Sample: 5% Systematic evidential sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (4 cases)

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES 128 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:

## Foreign Agents Registration Act

Historical Synopsis:

The Bureau opened this classification in 1939 to document violations of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938. The Act requires "foreign propagandists" or "agents of a foreign principal" engaged in distributing propaganda to register with the State Department. In 1950, the Bureau investigated persons who failed to register under Section 20 of the Internal Security Act requiring registration of persons having knowledge of espionage, counter-espionage, or sabotage service or tactics of the government of a foreign country.

This classification according to the 00 file, should contain only individuals. Organizations are covered under the Voorhis Act, Classification 102. However, organizations have been listed since very early in the history of the classification.

Volume:

There are 5,750 cases in this classification at Headquarters comprising approximately 204 cubic feet. All are paper, including 329 multi-section files, 5.7% of cases, averaging four sections each.

Fifty-seven Field Offices opened cases with New York (2,814) and Washington (2,248) having almost three times as many files as the next highest office (San Juan). Twenty-eight offices opened 100 or more case files. Washington and Los Angeles show destruction of earlier case files while New York apparently destroyed very little.

Profile:

NARS examined 34 files in the Headquarters sample, and three multi-section files. Files in Los Angeles and Washington relating to Headquarters files were also reviewed.

	High	Medium	Low	None
Sample	3	10	8	13
Multi-Section File	0	1	2	
Total	3	11	10	13

The Headquarters-Washington comparison rated medium in both Headquarters and the Field but appeared to have unique documents in the Field such as information from the subject and special agent to special agent in charge memos. Another comparison of 19 serials in the Field and eight in Headquarters rated low in Los Angeles and medium in Headquarters. The Field file included affidavits, reports from Auxillary Offices, notes of interviews,

and SA-SAC memoranda none of which went to Headquarters. While the highs ranged from 40 to over 1,100 serials, mediums included case files of one, two, and eight serials. An even greater range in serials occurred among the lows and nones. These contained as many as 48 serials and three were over 1/4 inch thick. Classifications 105, 134, 65, and 109 were all associated with one or more high and medium files, but a none also had foreign counter-intelligence associations.

All highs, seven of ten sample files rated medium, and all three multi-section files contained informant information. Since half the lows and two mediums did not have easily identifiable informant information, however, this seems to be as risky as a serial count to determine those items with research potential. Few if any of the cases, regardless of rating, resulted in prosecution.

The 37 section 0 file contains many serials of more than routine interest and should be retained.

NARS examined 86 files in New York, Los Angeles, and Washington. This included the three comparisons discussed above and six extras. Besides the characteristics that appeared significant in the Headquarters files, Field files were checked for biographical data and electronic surveillance. No correlations appeared between research interest and these characteristics. Of the Field Office files, 17.4 % of the total rated high or medium; 50% had research potential. Comments on some Auxiliary Office low cases indicated that Headquarters or Office of Origin files would have rated higher. The cases reviewed in Washington contained information that Headquarters would receive. New York and Los Angeles, however, contained files with material that would not be sent to Headquarters.

Recommendations:

This classification contains many files with research potential. Twenty-three per cent are high and medium and no correlations exist making it possible to identify cases with research potential. Nevertheless, some ways to divide the files were established. Those files concerning organizations should all be retained. This would capture some routine as well as exceptional cases. With individuals, however, the work of the FBI frequently comes to an end when the subject either leaves the country or registers. Many of the files have serials cross-filed under classifications 65, 105, 134, or 100. Exceptional cases, multi-section cases at Headquarters and the Field, Field cases with 30 or more serials, and case files retained in other classifications will capture virtually all the unique data from this classification. Headquarters correlates to Office of Origin multi-section cases also should be retained. A statistical sample will bring in routine as well as valuable cases and have evidential value for the breadth of the classification.

**97. FOREIGN AGENTS REGISTRATION ACT**

**SUMMARY:**

**DISPOSITION Pre 1978**

**HEADQUARTERS**

**OO File: Permanent**

**O File: Permanent**

**Case Files 5750 cases**

**Sample: Systematic informational sample of 1500 cases**

**Exceptional: Permanent**

**Multi-Sectional: Permanent (329 cases)**

**Microfilm: Not Applicable**

**All Others: Case files 97-3024 and 97 - 4955 - Permanent**

**All case files relating to organizations - Permanent**

**Correlates to Office of Origin retained 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**

**All Others: All cases with 30 or more serials - 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**

97. Foreign Agents Registration Act

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: All case files relating to organizations - Permanent  
Correlates to Office of Origin retained  
files - Permanent  
All others - Permanent

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO Files: Destroy

O Files: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: All cases with 30 or more serials - Permanent.  
All others - Destroy.

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample: Disposal Not Authorized

Exceptional: Disposal Not Authorized

Multi-Sectional: Disposal Not Authorized

98  
Sabotage

Historical Synopsis

The FBI established this classification for investigations of acts directed against military facilities and such defense related facilities as plants producing defense materiel, communications and transportation systems and public utilities. This classification also is used for investigations of deliberate damage to defense materiel, including the willful manufacture of defective items. Classification 98 was established in 1939 as part of the Bureau's increased responsibility for and involvement in investigating espionage and subversive activity. Initially the legislation relevant to peacetime sabotage investigations covered only government property and materiel manufactured for the government under contract. However, as the U.S. moved closer to entry into World War II, Congress passed legislation that broadened the permissible scope of FBI sabotage investigations to include such matters as damage to defense plants and public utilities. The World War II era (1939-45) was the period during which the vast bulk of all the FBI's sabotage investigations were opened. In almost all of these cases, however, no willful acts of sabotage were uncovered. After World War II, activity dropped until the Korean War which saw a temporary increase in FBI sabotage investigations. Since the mid 1950's, the number of cases opened in the classification has been relatively low. A small increase in investigations took place during the Vietnam period, particularly in 1969 and 1970.

Volume

FBI Headquarters opened 47,000 files about three quarters of which were opened between 1939 and 1945. These include 300 multi-section case files, averaging 4 sections each. All 59 Field Offices have opened 76,000 case files and have extant files in this classification.

Profile

NARS reviewed 35 cases in the Headquarters sample; 1 case (with 2-4 sections) was rated medium, 2 cases were rated low (both cases involving relatively minor episodes, were rated low because both plants had been involved in labor disputes. No link however, was discovered, and no perpetrator identified. The remaining 34 files had no research potential. Only 5 files had substantial biographical detail. Three multi-section files read in addition to the sample resulted in 1 medium and 2 lows. The results of the examination of field files were similar to the Headquarters review. All 15 files reviewed in Chicago were rated none as were all 15 reviewed in New York. All sampled files examined in Washington were rated none, except an extra which related to the landing of German saboteurs on Long Island in 1942. In Los Angeles, 12 of 13 cases were rated none; the single case rated medium involved an explosion at a plant which had a history of labor unrest (the case, however, never was solved). Of 10 cases reviewed in Atlanta 9 rated none and 1 rated low. Like the files at Headquarters, a high percentage of the field files involved unknown subjects while a very low proportion had substantial biographical detail.

Recommendations

It is obvious from the results of our examination of class 98 files that most of these records should be destroyed. This conclusion is not surprising. During World War II, for example, only a handful of genuine acts of sabotage

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took place. According to the FBI's own World War II history (66-1723-1) almost all sabotage investigations concerned innocent accidents or acts committed by teenagers, drunks, and inept or disgruntled workers. The few World War II cases of value are identified in the FBI's World War II history and the exceptional case cards have been prepared for them. To guarantee that other files of value both for World War II and after are identified, all Headquarters multi-section case files should be retained. With the exception of the Office of Origin files for exceptional cases all Field Office files should be destroyed since the sample clearly shows how unimportant their records are. However, to document FBI investigative activity in this classification, an evidential sample should be retained in Headquarters both before and after 1977.

**98. SABOTAGE  
SUMMARY:**

**DISPOSITION Pre 1978**

**HEADQUARTERS**

**00 File: Permanent**

**0 File: Destroy**

**Case Files 47,000 cases**

**Sample: Systematic evidential sample of 500 cases**

**Exceptional: Permanent**

**Multi-Sectional: Permanent (300 cases)**

**Microfilm: None**

**All Others: Destroy**

**Reserved Cases: Not applicable**

**FIELD OFFICES 76,000 cases**

**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:**

98. Sabotage

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: None

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:

## Plant Surveys

Historical Synopsis:

The FBI established this classification when it assumed responsibility for ascertaining the protection capabilities and weaknesses of defense plants. Each plant survey was a separate case file, with the survey, supplemental surveys, and all communications dealing with a plant insofar as plant protection was concerned, filed together. On June 1, 1941, and January 5, 1942, the Navy and Army, respectively, assumed responsibility for surveying defense plants in which they had interests. Thereafter, FBI involvement in plant surveys was minimal. Initially the surveys were very detailed, with descriptive and quantitative data on all aspects of the plants being surveyed. By 1941 the surveys contained less detail on the overall operations of the plants surveyed with more emphasis on those aspects the surveyor believed constituted weaknesses in the plant protective system. Early in 1941 the Bureau began undertaking supplemental surveys to ascertain whether recommendations made during earlier surveys had been implemented and to include changes in the plants due to their expanded activities or size.

Volume:

There are 7,699 Headquarters cases on 111 reels of microfilm. There are also four multi-section cases. Almost all the cases in this classification were opened and closed between 1940 and 1942. There is a 20 section 0 file, dating from 1939 to 1964. This classification has almost been totally destroyed in the field.

Profile:

NARS reviewed 35 cases at Headquarters; 21 had research potential, including one medium. Seventeen cases were identified as having research interest with respect to economic and business matters. No cases were reviewed in the field.

Recommendations:

This classification has sufficient value to warrant preserving all the Headquarters case files. Sixty percent of the cases reviewed had research potential and contain historical and informational value with respect to the World War II industrial establishment and business and labor history of the early 1940's. In seven cases reviewed, it was noted that employee unions believed the Bureau was spying on the production of the employees. It should be noted that in every defense plant the Bureau had between three and thirty employees serving as confidential informants and that in several instances Bureau agents went undercover in the plants to observe plant protection weaknesses.

Besides preserving all the Headquarters case files, the 0 file should be preserved for evidential purposes as the 00 file does not appear to exist. The 0 file was reduced from 65 to 20 sections in 1964, with the policy and historical materials being retained. Any existing field cases can be destroyed since the Headquarters files will fully document every survey undertaken.

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**99. PLANT PROTECTION SURVEY (OBSOLETE)  
SUMMARY:**

**DISPOSITION**

**HEADQUARTERS**

**OO File: None**

**O File: Permanent**

**Case Files 7699 cases**

**Sample: None**

**Exceptional: Permanent**

**Multi-Sectional: Permanent**

**Microfilm: Permanent (7699 cases on 111 reels)**

**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-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:**

## Subversive Matter, Internal Security, Domestic Security Investigations

1. Historical Synopsis

In 1936, President Roosevelt directed the Bureau to conduct investigations of subversive activities such as communism, facism, and related organizations. In 1939, the FBI was designated by Presidential Directive as the "clearing house" for national defense and general domestic intelligence matters. This Directive established the classification formally in 1939.

In the period 1940-70, the Bureau's activity in this area was almost exclusively limited to investigations of communist and Soviet individuals and organizations. For example, in 1944 the classification was restricted to cases bearing the character of internal security in which the accompanying symbol letter C for communist or R for Russian was attached. In the 1970's the Bureau expanded its investigations to include New Left organizations, revolutionaries, and urban terrorists.

As a result of Congressional inquiries spurred by Watergate and an audit conducted by the General Accounting Office, the Attorney General issued new and far more restrictive guidelines for domestic security investigations. Thereafter, all cases opened had to be reported to the Attorney General within 90 days after initiation of the investigation.

2. Volume

FBI Headquarters has opened 487,113 cases consisting of 7656 cubic feet. The Bureau has created 10,869 multi-section cases with a five section average. The FBI's case load peaked in 1952 with 11,048 cases initiated and decreased dramatically after 1976.

In the field, 59 offices have reported opening 1,303,078 cases. Little or no destruction has occurred. Seven of the most active offices have a total of 14,685 cubic feet of cases in this classification.

3. Profile

In Headquarters, NARS reviewed 250 cases with the following ratings regarding research potential: 5 high, 21 medium, 103 low, and 121 none. Research interest focused on political, ethnic and/or racial concerns, and espionage matters. Extraordinary investigative techniques were noted in 17 of the 129 cases rated above none. Both multi-section files reviewed were rated high. Substantial biographical detail was present. Of 40 Mexico City and Hong Kong legat files rated, there were 6 mediums, 11 lows, and 23 nones.

In the field, NARS rated 601 cases with the following results regarding research potential: 15 high, 63 medium, 191 low, and 332 none. Research interest noted was the same as identified in Headquarters. Extraordinary investigative techniques were noted in 37 of the 271 cases rated above none. Ten extras were reviewed: one was rated high, three were rated low, and six were rated none. Substantial biographical detail was present.

4. Recommendations

It is obvious that case files in classification 100 have extensive archival value. In Headquarters, 103 cases were rated low out of a total of 250 cases reviewed. These ratings suggest the need for a statistical sample of Headquarters cases. Similar ratings for legat (17 of 40 cases with research

value) and for Field Office cases (190 low rated cases out of a total of 612 reviewed) also suggest the need for sampling. Hence, all Field Office of Origin correlates for cases selected under the Headquarters sample should be preserved. Exceptional cases in Headquarters and their correlates in the Office of Origin should be retained. The OO file in Headquarters should be retained to document Bureau policies and procedures.

Multi-section cases in both Headquarters and Offices of Origin also should be retained. Eleven of the 25 high and medium cases read in Headquarters and 45 of the 78 high and medium cases read in the field were multi-section. In addition, both multi-section files read in that sample were rated high. Moreover, only ten of the multi-section cases reviewed in the field and none reviewed in Headquarters were rated as having no research potential.

There also appears to be a clear relationship between number of serials and single volume cases rated high and medium in Headquarters. The average number of serials for these 13 single volume cases was 18. In addition, only 5 of these 13 cases had less than 18 serials. Hence, single volume cases having 18 or more serials should also be preserved in Headquarters. Cases whose subjects were organizations (rather than individuals) or informants tended to have greater historical research value. Hence, these also should be preserved in Headquarters.

Field Office of Origin correlate cases for Headquarters multi-section cases and for Headquarters cases having 18 or more serials also should be preserved. In addition, a statistical sample of cases opened in New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago should also be preserved. These Field Offices were very active in classification 100 and provide some degree of geographical distribution.

100. Subversive Matter; Internal Security; Domestic Security  
Investigations

DISPOSITION Pre 1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files (487,113 cases)

Sample: Systematic informational sample of 2500 case files per decade  
beginning in 1939.

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: (10,869 cases) Permanent

Microfilm: None

All Others: All cases with eighteen or more serials - Permanent  
All informant cases - Permanent. All cases with  
an institution or organization as subject - Permanent  
All others - Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES (1,303,078 cases opened)

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: Systematic informational sample of 5,000 cases in New York  
and 2500 case files per decade in Los Angeles and Chicago,  
beginning in 1939.

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: Correlates to all retained Headquarters multi-section  
cases - Permanent  
Correlates to all retained Headquarters cases with  
eighteen or more serials - Permanent  
Correlates to all Headquarters case files retained in the  
sample - Permanent  
All informant case files - Permanent All cases with an  
institution or organization as the subject - 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

100. Subversive Matter; Internal Security; Domestic Security  
Investigations

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files:

Sample: Systematic informational sample of 2500 case files per decade  
beginning in 1978

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: All cases with eighteen or more serials  
- Permanent

All informant cases - Permanent

All cases with an institution or organization  
as subject - Permanent

All others - Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO Files: Destroy

O Files: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: Systematic informational sample in New York, Los  
Angeles, and Chicago

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: Correlates to all retained Headquarters multi-  
sectional - Permanent

Correlates to all retained Headquarters  
cases with eighteen or more serials - Permanent

Correlates to all Headquarters case  
files retained in sample - Permanent

All informant case files - Permanent

All cases with an institution or organization  
as the subject - Permanent

All others - Destroy

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others:

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional: Disposal Not Authorized

Multi-Sectional: Disposal Not Authorized

All others: Disposal Not Authorized

101  
Hatch Act  
(Obsolete)

Historical Synopsis

A provision of the Hatch Act (PL 252 76th Cong.) passed in 1939 made it illegal for any Federal employee or contractor "to have membership in any political party or organization which advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government." The FBI received a special appropriation in 1941 of \$100,000 to investigate subversive activities in the Federal government. Hoover felt it was one of the most important FBI activities during World War II. Until 1949 the investigations took place only after a request came from the Department of Justice or the employing agency, and when there was some "derogatory" information to indicate that an investigation was necessary.

In 1947 President Truman's Executive Order no. 9835 established another Federal employee and applicant loyalty program that far exceeded the World War II effort in scope and number of investigations opened. The FBI records for that program are in classification 121. Though classification 101 became inactive after 1947, and obsolete in 1973, documents on individuals first investigated under the Hatch Act continued to be filed in the classification 101 case files until 1973.

Volume

There are 7,000 case files, 134 cubic feet of records at Headquarters. None have been microfilmed. There are 224 multi-section files at Headquarters averaging four sections each. Most of the Field Office records have been destroyed.

Profile

NARS reviewed 35 cases in Headquarters, one medium, seven low, and 27 none. The three multi-section files examined were rated medium.

All the files in this classification have been destroyed in the Washington Field Office. Three extant files in Los Angeles were rated as one high and two mediums. The nine extant files in New York were rated as one high, five medium, and 3 lows.

Recommendations

This program received enthusiastic support from the Director of the FBI, though the Department of Justice during World War II did not share his enthusiasm. The files in Headquarters are similar to later and more routine security clearance files of Federal government employees. They document little subversive activity, but the exceptional, and multi-section files, do have significant informational value about pro-German and left radical activity in the U.S. and should be retained. In addition, a statistical sample of Headquarters files should be retained.

The extant Field Office files are obviously special or historical files for the Field Offices and should be retained permanently; as well as their correlates at Headquarters.

101. HATCH ACT (OBSOLETE)

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files 7000 cases

Sample: Systematic informational sample of 2500 cases

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (224 cases)

Microfilm: Not Applicable

All Others: Correlates to retained Field Office 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: Permanent

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: Permanent

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

102  
Voorhis Act

Historical Synopsis:

This classification was established on June 21, 1942. The Voorhis Act (18 U.S.C. 1386), adopted in 1939, required registration of certain organizations subject to foreign control that advocated the overthrow of the United States Government. Prior to October 1942 a new case was opened in this classification for each organization investigated in connection with the Voorhis Act. After that date, a new case was opened in this classification only if the organization investigated did not have a case file relating to it in another classification already established, such as 100, Domestic Security.

Volume:

There are 195 cases in Headquarters in this classification, dating from 1939 to 1962. Only one case was opened after 1945. Forty-seven of the cases are multi-sectioned. The 00 file, with materials created between 1940 and 1964 is 2 sections. There is a one section 0 file, with material dating from 1942 to 1974.

Approximately 40 Field Offices have opened nearly 300 cases. There appears to have been much destruction in the Field, as most of the records were over 30 years old.

Profile:

NARS reviewed 9 cases in the Headquarters sample. Three were rated medium, one low, and five none. These cases were linked to four other classifications: 65 - Espionage; 97 - Foreign Agents Registration Act; 100 - Domestic Security; and 107 - Denaturalization Proceedings.

NARS also examined 7 cases in Los Angeles, and Washington. Two were identified as having research potential, including one rated high. The five with no research potential were all Auxiliary Office case files.

Recommendations:

This classification has sufficient value to be retained permanently both at Headquarters and in the Field. Of the 18 cases reviewed, one was rated high and four medium. These cases supplement other records being retained permanently and provide a good source for studying various foreign oriented 1940's era organizations, such as the German-American Bund, the Young Communist League, the Dante Alighieri Society, and the Japanese Perfectual Association. At Headquarters the complete 00 and that portion of the 0 pre-dating 1943, should be retained for their evidentiary values.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 11-2-81 BY 6283 VRT/AG

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102. VOORHIS ACT

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Pre-1943 - Permanent, Post - 1943 - Destroy

Case Files 195 cases

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (47 cases)

Microfilm: None

All Others: Permanent

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES 300 cases opened

00 File: Destroy

0 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:

102. Voorhis Act  
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: None

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: 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:

## Interstate Transportation of Stolen Cattle

Historical Synopsis

This classification was established in 1941 and relates to investigations of the theft of cows, bulls, oxen, steers, heifers, and calves. Investigative activity declined in the 1950's when U.S. Attorneys expressed their preference to allow prosecution by state and local authorities. In 1952, liaison with Mexico became an issue.

Volume

In Headquarters, 1042 cases have been opened and consist of 16.5 cubic feet. The Bureau has created 12 multi-section cases with an average of two sections.

In the Field, 57 offices have reported opening 4750 cases. Substantial destruction has occurred. Four of the most active Field Offices report holdings of only three cubic feet.

Profile

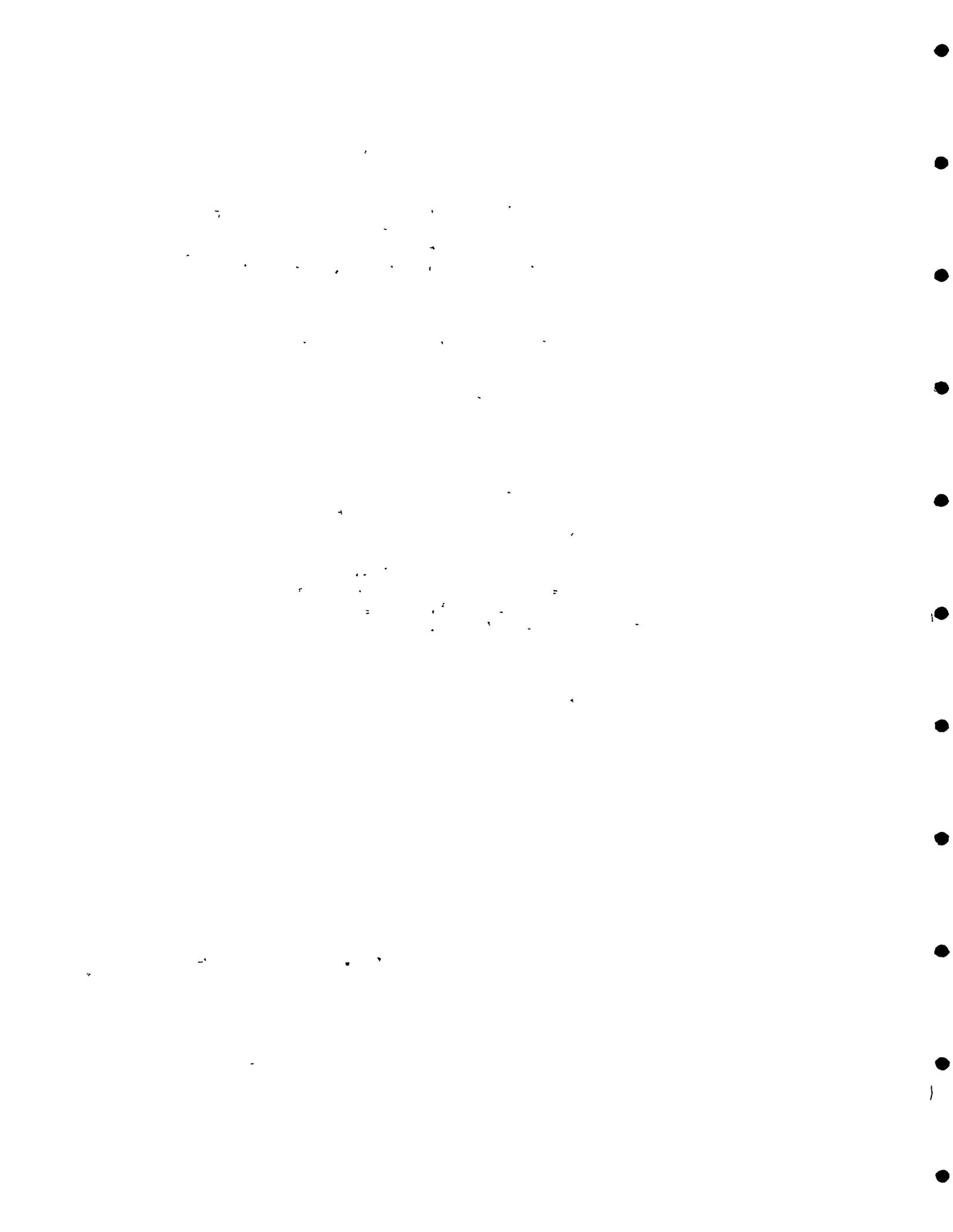
NARS reviewed 10 cases in Headquarters, one medium, six low, and three none. All seven cases with research potential were linked to economic, business, or agricultural research interest.

In the Field NARS examined 11 cases (3 in New York, 3 in Washington, and 5 in Los Angeles) with the following results regarding research potential: two low and seven none. Two cases were not rated. Research interest was linked to economic, business, or agricultural history.

Recommendations

This classification covers a relatively minor investigative area. The generally low research potential ratings suggest the need for preservation of only exceptional cases and multi-section cases which have been rated consistently higher than cases with less volume.

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



103. INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN CATTLE  
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre 1978

HEADQUARTERS

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Destroy

Case Files 1042 cases

Sample: 5% systematic evidential sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (12 cases)

Microfilm: None

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES (4740 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:

103. Interstate Transportation of Stolen Cattle  
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: 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:

104  
Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act,  
(Obsolete)

Historical Synopsis

This classification was established in January 1944 for investigations of violations of the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942 (Public Law 625, 77th Congress). Investigations conducted prior to 1944 were filed under classification 46, Fraud Against the Government, or classification 62, Miscellaneous. The investigations focus on the unlawful receipt of a serviceman's dependent allowance by a woman who is not the legal wife of the serviceman. Bigamy by either the husband or wife is often the cause. The U.S. Attorney frequently declined prosecution because the amount was too small or because the subject agreed to make restitution. Payments under the act were terminated in 1952.

Volume

In Headquarters, 7666 cases were opened and consist of 1.5 cubic feet. Most of these cases (7637) were microfilmed.

In the Field, 16 offices have reported opening 5543 cases. Since the classification became obsolete in 1952, few cases have survived.

Profile

NARS reviewed 35 cases in Headquarters with the following ratings regarding research potential: 19 low and 16 none. Extensive biographical data was noted in these cases. Research interest focuses on women, family conditions, and social and moral attitudes.

In the Field, NARS examined 15 cases: 11 low and four none. Research interest and biographical data is the same as identified in Headquarters.

Recommendations

The proportionally high ratio of cases rated low suggests extensive sampling. Since most of the cases are on microfilm and because the classification is now obsolete, all cases should be preserved. No Field records, other than exceptional cases, should be preserved because the Field forwarded the substantive data to Headquarters.

104. Servicemens Dependents Allowance Act of 1942 (Obsolete)

DISPOSITION

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files (7666 cases)

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: (4 cases) Permanent

Microfilm: (7637 cases on 41 reels) 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-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:

Foreign Counterintelligence - Russia  
(formerly Internal Security) (Nationalistic Tendency -  
Foreign Intelligence)(Individuals and Organizations - by country)

Historical Synopsis

In the mid 1950's 105 was used not only to investigate aliens, especially from Russia and Eastern Europe, but also to investigate the Klan, anti-Semitic and other hate groups. In 1959 these investigations were transferred to classification 157. In the late 1950s and early 1960's investigations focused increasingly on Puerto Rican groups and especially on pro-Castro and anti-Castro Cuban groups. In the 1960s classification 105 was also used to investigate Chinese communist activities.

In 1971 the classification was renamed Internal Security-Nationalistic Tendency (Foreign Intelligence), but investigations went beyond the activities of foreign intelligence services to include groups working for foreign political movements, such as IRA supporters, Arab terrorists, the Jewish Defense League, Yugoslav emigre groups, and Cuban groups.

In September 1977, classification 105 was limited to foreign counterintelligence investigations directed only at Russia, as other new classifications were established for other operations that previously had been included. The new classifications are:

- 199 - Foreign Counterintelligence - Terrorism
- 200 - Foreign Counterintelligence - China
- 201 - Foreign Counterintelligence - Satellite
- 202 - Foreign Counterintelligence - Cuba
- 203 - Foreign Counterintelligence - All Other Countries

Volume

At Headquarters there are 334,910 cases totalling 5,565 cubic feet. These include 5,325 multi-section cases with an average of 4 sections. The 0 file of 695 sections begins with records dated 1937.

In the field 59 offices have opened 936,285 cases. While some files have been

destroyed a very large volume remains extant. For example, New York reports having 5,857 feet from its 169,707 cases; Washington has 3,061 feet from its 148,813 cases; Los Angeles has 613 feet from its 48,374 cases; and Newark has 308 feet from its 38,855 cases. At less active offices Atlanta still has 129 feet from its 7,046 cases, Dallas has 70.5 feet from its 6,706 cases, and Miami has 3.6 feet from its 24,402 cases. Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami and Atlanta all reported destroying many of their classification 105 case files.

#### Profile

At Headquarters, NARS reviewed 165 cases dated 1944-81 in the sample. They were rated as 1 high, 7 medium, 36 low, and 121 none.

At all 7 Field Offices visited by NARS, cases dated 1944-80 were rated as 8 high, 28 medium, 164 low, and 577 none.

Cases of the Hong Kong Legat, dated 1966-76, were rated as 1 medium, 4 low, and 28 none. The 69 cases from the Mexico City Legat were rated 1 medium, 21 low, and 47 none.

The combined ratings of all reviewed cases from Headquarters, 7 Field Offices, and the Mexico City Hong Kong Legats are 9 high, 37 medium, 225 low, and 774 none.

Efforts to correlate the ratings with such factors as results of case and amount of biographical detail, yielded no conclusions. No clear correlation with the presence or absence of electronic surveillance, informant information, or security classified information and the various ratings was noted.

There is some correlation between the ratings and the size of the case file. The apparent tendency is for research potential to increase with the size of the file. All the high cases, for instance, are multi-section. Well over  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the medium cases, however, are a single volume and many of them are less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in size. The none cases were virtually all small, 90-95% were under  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch and none exceeded one section.

A wide variety of matters not confined strictly to Soviet foreign counterintelligence was investigated under classification 105. At Atlanta there were cases involving the Nation of Islam, Dominican revolutionaries, and Cubans; at Miami cases concerned the Nation of Islam, Dominican Republic intelligence operations in the United States, and many Cuban groups; at Dallas there were several cases concerning suspected Arab terrorists; at Los Angeles cases included Poles, Mexicans, Black Muslims, and a large file on CORE with informant reports and phone taps; at Chicago cases dealt with Poles, other Eastern Europeans and an Israeli; at New York cases involved Cubans, Yugoslavs, an Eritrean liberation group, and a Raoul Wallenberg Committee; at Washington and at Headquarters there were a variety of East Europeans. All these subjects were in addition to the many cases focusing directly on Soviet activities.

### Recommendations

At Headquarters the OO file merits permanent retention to document policies and procedures. While most of the O file consists of disposable miscellaneous correspondence and crank mail and should be destroyed, those portions from 1937 through 1944 when the classification was established, should be retained.

The evidence indicates that multi-section case files are likely to have research value. Therefore all multi-section cases at Headquarters and at Offices of Origin in the field should be permanent.

Of the 968 cases reviewed there were 230 single section cases with research potential (28 medium, 202 low). Of course, there were also 721 single section cases with no research potential, of which 90-95% were under  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch.

The ratings do not reveal any vast difference in the research potential of cases at Headquarters and in the field. Moreover, the date span of the cases are exactly the same at Headquarters and in the 7 Field Offices. In addition, some field files contained more complete and historically useful information than Headquarters files. Consequently, the disposition for single section cases should retain the same level of historical information at Offices of Origin in the field as at Headquarters.

There appear to be three choices: saving all, sampling, or selecting by size. Keeping all the files is undesirable because it commits the Archives to a very large series (and one still growing - e.g. 14,304 cases opened in 1976, 10,071 in 1977, 5,635 in 1978, 5,974 in 1979 and 4,713 in 1980 at Headquarters alone) in which over half the cases have no research value. Statistical sampling, while reducing the volume, still retains a series with more than half the cases lacking research potential. Selection of case files by size also reduces the volume, screens out most of the valueless cases, and loses few historically useful cases. The resultant series would be historically richer in relation to total volume than in either of the other alternatives.

NARS found many lows and virtually all nones are under  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch. This size case file usually contains 5 to 15 serials in Headquarters files. Consequently, for Headquarters, all cases with 10 or more serials should be retained. Since Field Office cases include typically a number of routine administrative documents of no historical value, the serial cut-off should be higher. All Field Office of Origin case files with 15 or more serials should be retained. This will capture the worthwhile cases in the field.

In addition, a systematic sample for evidential purposes should be retained at Headquarters to document the way in which the Bureau typically handled routine cases.

Also, for basic documentation all informant cases are permanent at Headquarters as are their correlate case files at Offices of Origin in the field.

The same disposition instructions for Offices of Origin in the field apply to the legat records in this classification.

105. FOREIGN COUNTER INTELLIGENCE

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre 1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files 334,910 cases

Sample: Systematic evidential sample of 500 cases

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (5325 cases)

Microfilm: Not Applicable

All Others: All cases with ten or more serials - Permanent  
All informant files - Permanent

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES 936,285 cases opened

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: All correlates to retained Headquarters cases  
(excluding systematic sample) - Permanent  
All cases with 15 or more serials - Permanent

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

105. Foreign Counterintelligence  
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: Not applicable

All Others: All cases with ten or more serials - Permanent  
All informant files - Permanent  
All others - Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

00 File: Destroy

0 File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: All correlates to retained Headquarters cases  
(excluding evidential sample) - Permanent  
All cases with "x" or more serials (to be  
determined by computer analysis)  
Permanent

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

## Alien Enemy Control: Escaped Prisoners of War

Historical Synopsis

The FBI established this classification in 1940 to investigate violators of the Alien Registration Act of 1940 and to investigate escapes of prisoners of war (EPOWs) from camps in the United States. After 1943, activity increased pursuant to an agreement with the War Department to catch EPOWs. The Bureau assumed jurisdiction because it considered EPOWs potential spies and saboteurs. None of the cases in the sample showed evidence of either espionage or sabotage. After the war the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) expected to handle all cases involving POWs but the FBI continued to keep them open. In 1949, 14 cases remained, in 1953 there were 5, and in 1963, two.

The INS had primary responsibility under the Alien Registration Act, but the FBI investigated certain types of cases such as failure to register, breaking of travel restrictions, and possession of contraband. Headquarters also received notices of violations for information only. After 1945 the President began removing various enemy restrictions. At the same time the FBI became responsible for cases arising under an April 30, 1945 law making it a crime to aid an escaped POW.

Volume

Headquarters opened 3,677, case files, 65 of which are multi-section, comprising 39 cubic feet of paper.

Sixteen Field Offices opened cases ranging from 339 in Butte with Phoenix second. Massive destruction has occurred.

Profile

Of the 35 cases NARS reviewed in Headquarters, 2 were rated medium, 8 low, and 25 none. The cases with research potential tend to cluster around 1944 and involved EPOWs. Most files contained biographical data on sex, race or ethnicity, and age. Several also contained data on relatives, military service, residence, and education. Most (22) originated with another Federal agency.

Of the two multi-section files examined, one rated medium and one rated none.

The 0 file consists of miscellaenous correspondence.

Field Offices

NARS reviewed 7 files in New York, 2 in Washington, and 5 in Los Angeles. In the field, files contained biographical data and some had photographs. Those of research interest included a noted scientist and a German POW who lived in

the U.S. fourteen years before turning himself in. Los Angeles had 1 medium, 1 low, and 3 none; New York, 1 medium, 4 lows, and 2 none; and Washington, 2 nones.

Recommendations

This classification of relatively small size in Headquarters and very small in the field contains both routine material with little or no research value and many files of unique historic interest that are more useful in FBI files than in related records of other agencies. Therefore, the OO file and all case files should be retained in Headquarters. The OO file in the field should be destroyed. Because of the massive destruction in the field, any remaining case files - excluding multi-sectional cases and correlates to Headquarters exceptional cases.

106. ALIEN ENEMY CONTROL; ESCAPED PRISONERS OF WAR (OBSOLETE)

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files 3677 cases

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (65 cases)

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-Section: 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:

1911 1 17 10 25 10 25 10 25

107  
Denaturalization Proceedings  
(Obsolete)

Historical Synopsis

The FBI established this classification June 28, 1944, for investigations of naturalized citizens of the United States who allegedly had engaged in activities which indicated they were loyal to another government. At the request of the Attorney General, the FBI Field Offices submitted names and information concerning potential candidates for denaturalization. Most of the cases opened in 1944-46 and involved persons who allegedly were pro-Japanese. Some Japanese-Americans voluntarily renounced their citizenship with the intention of being repatriated to Japan. The classification was declared obsolete in 1952.

Volume

FBI Headquarters opened 1,523 cases (six cubic feet). The Bureau was designated as the Office of Origin in these cases. There are no multi-section cases. Only 127 cases were opened in six Field Offices and these have been destroyed.

Profile

NARS reviewed 35 cases at Headquarters, all were rated as having no research potential. The last 27 cases in the sample relate to Japanese-Americans.

Recommendations

Repatriation efforts and the political dislocation of certain ethnic groups in the United States is documented in these records. In Headquarters the OO file and all case files should be retained permanently. The first section of the O file is permanent, the remaining portions are disposable. There are no Field Office case files.

107. Denaturalization Proceedings (Obsolete)

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION:

HEADQUARTERS:

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Section - Permanent      All others - Destroy

Case Files: 1523 cases

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: None

Microfilm: None

All Others: Permanent

Reserved Cases: None

FIELD OFFICES      127 cases opened, none extant

00 Files: None

0 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:

Historical Synopsis:

The Bureau established this classification in July 1944 to monitor passengers arriving in the United States by ship and airplane in order to keep out spies, saboteurs, other dangerous persons, and subversives. In conducting interviews, the FBI cooperated with military intelligence. They attempted to interview virtually everyone entering the United States from May 1942 through early 1944. The FBI has extant case files from this period. In 1944, the military intelligence withdrew from the process. According to the administrative history, classification 108 opened July 1944 and continued an interest in some individuals through 1945. After that date Headquarters put FTC-type cases in 100. (The 00 file for 108 is in 100-140085). FBI jurisdiction ended September 5, 1945.

The New York and Washington Field Offices have recent case files. New York files go back at least to 1972. Washington has files from 1980. These files concern the safety of foreign officials and the tracking of potential terrorists from foreign countries.

Volume:

Headquarters opened 2,353 cases comprising 6.5 cubic feet of paper. Three are multi-section averaging 4 sections.

Forty-seven Field Offices opened case files with New York having the most (3,187). Destruction varies from total destruction to total retention and the number of cases opened varies considerably.

Profile:

NARS reviewed 33 cases in the Headquarters sample; research potential was minimal. Two rated low, the rest rated none. Most cases apparently contain some biographical data on repatriates. Others contained lists of passengers on ships and one file concerned civilians being repatriated from the Philippines. Some of these are linked to case files in classification 100.

In the field NARS reviewed 5 cases in Washington and 10 in New York. Of the 15 cases total, there were 9 lows and 6 nones. The field files are completely different from Headquarters files. Those in Washington were all visa applications by Iranians, only one of which contained any biographical data. All these cases consisted of 7 or fewer serials and were under 1/4 of an inch. In New York, 3 followed the Washington patterns, but 4 cases had 31 or more serials. The larger files are control files for visa applicants from Arab countries. For example, one was started in 1973 in order to identify possible terrorists. The file contained information on important individuals but most of it came from the State Department. Another concerned Israelis who might be intelligence officers.

Recommendations:

Because this classification had little research potential, an evidential sample, exceptional cases and the 3 multi-section cases from Headquarters will provide sufficient documentation for evidential purposes. The 00 file in Headquarters (100-140085) should be retained to document Bureau policies and procedures in Foreign Travel Control. The 0 file, also in 100-140085, should

be retained as well. Exceptional cases are the only Field cases that should be retained; all other Field records should be destroyed.

108. Foreign Travel Control

DISPOSITION: Pre-78

HEADQUARTERS

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Destroy

Case Files (2353 cases)

Sample: 5% Systematic evidential sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: (3 cases) Permanent

Microfilm: None

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

00 File: Permanent

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:

108. Foreign Travel Control

DISPOSITION Post-77

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files

Sample: 5% Systematic evidential sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: None

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-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:

## Foreign Political Matters

Historical Synopsis:Volume:

All 708 cases opened in Headquarters are extant and total 260 cubic feet. There are 223 multi-section cases which average 12 sections. It appears that this classification has the highest ratio of multi-section cases to total cases within the Central Filing System. At least three-fourths of the volume in this classification is from case 109-12, subcases 201-403, which is a large (2244 sections) country control file. Cuba is designated 109-12-210, France is 109-12-225, and Israel is 109-12-345. Many of the country files (subcases) were opened in 1944-45 and are still very active, multi-section files.

About 2903 cases were opened in 55 Field Offices. Destruction has been substantial but certain Field Offices still maintain major holdings including large country control files which were opened in the 1940s and 1950s.

Profile:

NARS reviewed 20 cases in Headquarters. In this sample 1 case was rated as having high research potential, 11 medium, 5 low, and 3 none. The sample indicates that 17 out of 20 cases had research value. Of the 12 cases rated medium or high in research value, 11 are single section cases. These cases, opened between 1944 and 1965 relate to individuals who are potential political leaders of foreign governments, leaders of foreign revolutionary organizations operating in the United States and abroad, and domestic or foreign events or activities bearing on Bureau program responsibilities. In those cases pertaining to individuals, substantial biographical data is provided.

NARS also examined 49 cases in Washington Field Office, New York, Los Angeles, Mexico City, and Hong Kong. In these samples 2 cases were rated high, 17 medium, 13 low, and 17 none in terms of research value. The same types of information identified in Headquarters records can be found in Field Office records. Some of the country files in the Field, however, are multi-section and document activities over a 30-year span. Some of this information was not transmitted to Headquarters and constitutes valuable historical documentation.

Recommendations:

Because 85% of the cases examined at Headquarters have research potential, all cases in this classification are retained. These cases--in particular the country files--will be a major source of political and diplomatic research when made available. The OO file should be retained to document Bureau policy and procedures. The O file contains routine correspondence and should be destroyed.

The field sample included both Office of Origin and Auxiliary Office records. About two-thirds of all cases examined in the field had research value, and because of unique information not sent to Headquarters, all Field Office records should be retained.

Because of the nature of this classification, all legat case files also should be retained.

109. FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre 1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Permanent

Case Files 708 cases

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (223 cases)

Microfilm: Not Applicable

All Others: Permanent

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES 2900 cases opened

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: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: Permanent

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: Permanent

109. Foreign Political Matters  
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Permanent

Case Files

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Permanent

Reserved Cases:

FIELD OFFICES

00 File: Destroy

0 File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: Permanent

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: Permanent

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: Permanent

## Foreign Economic Matters

Historical SynopsisVolume

There are 172 case files at Headquarters totalling 21 cubic feet. The bulk of the records, however, are in case file 110-6, a control file with country subfiles. There are 19 multi-section cases with an average of 7 sections per file. No cases have been microfilmed.

Forty-one Field Offices report opening 233 cases, New York City has the greatest number of cases (41). Most of the 41 offices have opened 5 or less cases in this classification. Some destruction has occurred in the field but most of the files opened in New York and Washington appear to be extant.

Profile

NARS reviewed 10 cases, dating from 1944 to 1954, in the Headquarters statistical sample; 8 cases were rated as having no research potential and 2 were rated low. However, the sample failed to include case file 110-6 where the bulk of the records for this classification are located. Subject matter for the files reviewed included reports of anti-allied sentiment among foreign business interests, smuggling activities, and efforts by businesses to circumvent the Proclaimed List. The 2 lows dealt with the flight of German capital abroad and matters relating to the Proclaimed list.

Recommendations

The quality of Field Office files has been noted. In addition, 1 of the 2 cases rated high was not multi-section. On the basis of this evidence, and with the knowledge that Field Office files in this classification are few, the permanent retention of all Office of Origin case files is also recommended.

110. FOREIGN ECONOMIC MATTERS

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO Hle: Permanent

O Hle: Not Applicable

Case Hles 172 cases

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (19 cases)

Microfilm: Not Applicable

All Others: Permanent

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

HELD OFFICES 233 cases opened

OO Hle: Destroy

O Hle: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE HLES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: Permanent

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE HLES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE HLES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

110. Foreign Economic Matters  
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: 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:

111  
Foreign Social Control

Historical Synopsis:

The Bureau opened this classification in 1944 to capture miscellaneous information seen to have little use by the FBI in the United States concerning social conditions in foreign countries. Included are items like population statistics, health conditions, and welfare programs.

Volume:

Headquarters has opened only 6 cases (3 cubic feet of paper), including 2 multi-sections averaging 4 sections each. Cases contain sub-files of one section per country.

Only 10 Field Offices have opened files. New York has 3 and Washington, 2. All others contain only 1 case.

Profile:

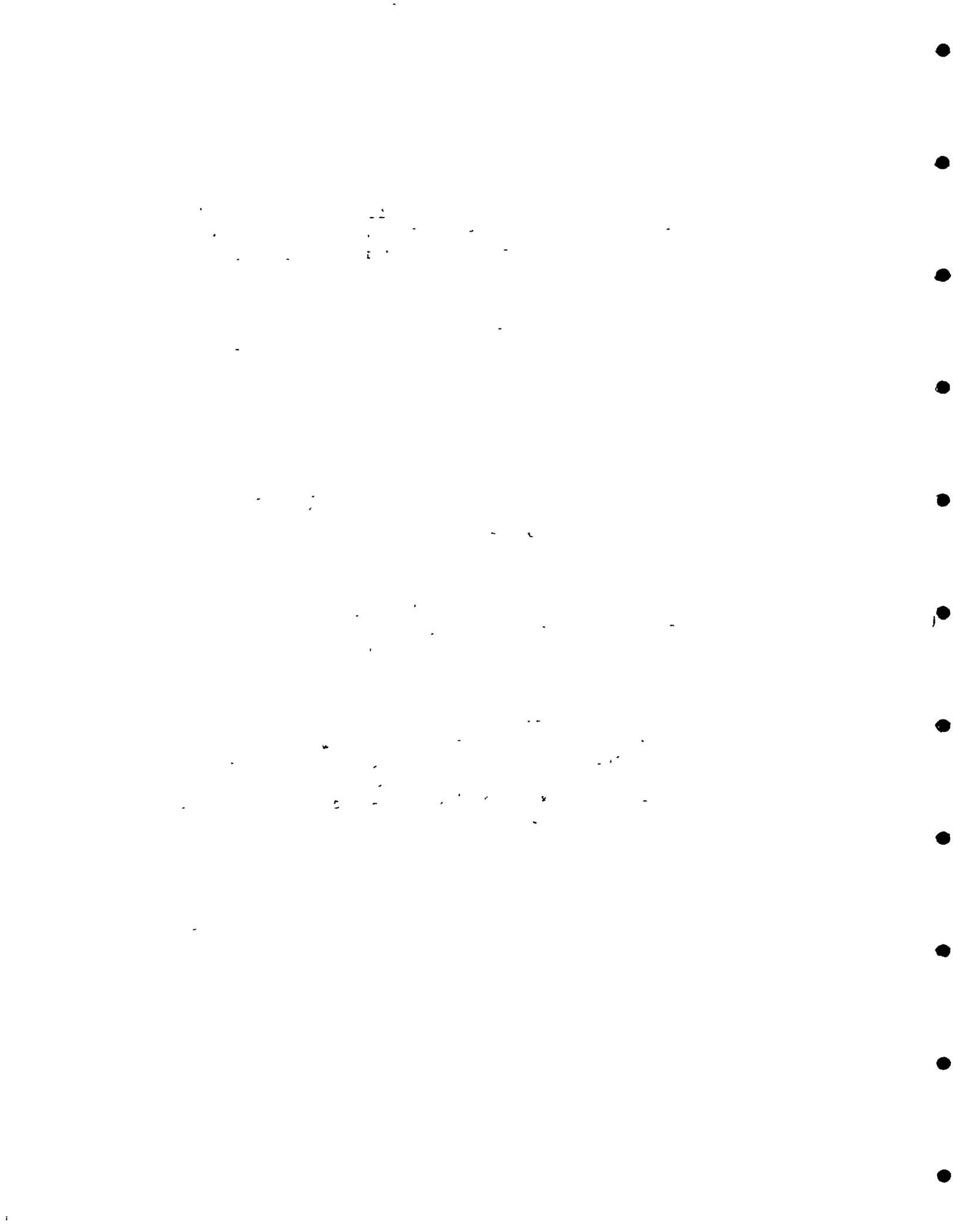
While the Bureau assigned only 6 case numbers to this classification in Headquarters, it contains numerous sub-files on countries. The State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency sent information to the Bureau which was put into this file along with occasional FBI Field Office reports of interviews with refugees or defectors. Of 7 case files examined by NARS, 3 rated low and 4 none. The lows contained reports of interviews.

Both Washington Field Office files read rated none. The only items of value were duplicated in State Department files. The two New York files rated low. One contained informant data on Russian social conditions, the other was a "grab bag" of data, most not originating in New York.

Recommendations:

This classification contains items of general interest to the Bureau which do not comprise case files per se. Much of it originates with other agencies and the chances of unique information of value to either the Bureau or researchers remaining in the file is not great. Although the volume in Headquarters and the Field is quite small, only exceptional cases, selected country sub-files and one case file should be saved.

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



111. Foreign Social Conditions

DISPOSITION: Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Not Applicable

Case Files (6 cases)

Sample: Selected country sub-files and 111-5

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: (2 cases) 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:

111. Foreign Social Conditions  
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files

Sample: Disposal Not Authorized

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Disposal Not Authorized

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Disposal Not Authorized

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:

## Foreign Funds

Historical Synopsis

This classification is used as a control file for intelligence information of value on foreign funds. The classification began in 1944 and contains data on matters of interest to the Bureau even though no investigation is being conducted. The information is generally broken down by country. The FBI appears to work closely with the Central Intelligence Agency in gathering information in this area.

Volume

A total of 6 cubic feet of records exist at Headquarters. While only 49 cases have been opened, this number does not reflect the existence of large country sub-files within case 112-8. No files have been microfilmed. 11 cases have multi-sections with an average of 5 sections per case (although these are most likely within 112-8). The 0 file has been checked out since 1979.

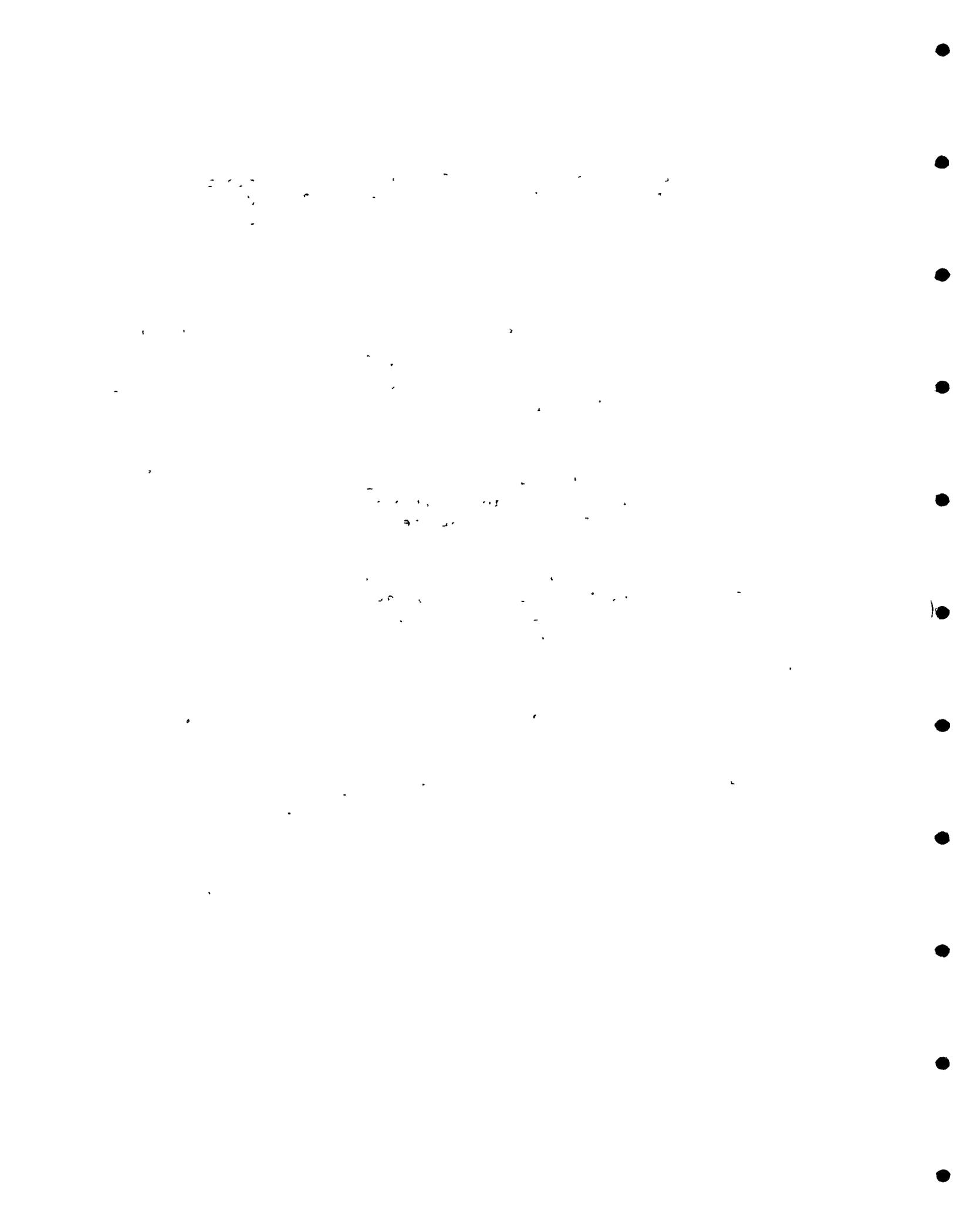
Eighteen Field Offices report opening a total of 37 cases in this classification. New York, with 11 cases, opened the greatest number. Most offices have opened only 1 case. There is evidence of destruction in this classification, for only 2 of New York's 11 cases are extant. No information is available on the number of legats that opened cases in this classification.

Profile

NARS reviewed 10 cases, opened between 1944 and 1953, at Headquarters. Six cases were rated none, two were deemed to have low research potential, and three received a medium rating. However, one case marked medium was 112-8 which is over 330 sections and represents the bulk of the material in this classification. Typical subjects include the tracing of German funds to Latin American countries after World War II, unusual transfers of funds from U.S. banks to other countries, and the sale of U.S. dollars on the black market. Evidence of mail intercepts, use of informants, and other sensitive information was noted.

Of 4 cases read in the field (2 in New York and 2 at Washington Field Office), none were deemed to have research potential. The largest file was 4 serials, and most recent date for the opening of a case was 1971. It should be noted that in 3 of the 11 Headquarters cases, the Office of Origin was a legat (Rio de Janeiro, Bogata, and Buenos Aires). Unfortunately, neither Mexico City nor Hong Kong, the legats whose records were sampled by the Task Force, contain files in this classification.

Recommendations



112. Foreign Funds

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files 49 cases

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (11 cases)

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Permanent

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES 37 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: Disposal Not Authorized

Multi-Sectional: Disposal Not Authorized

All Others:

112. Foreign Funds  
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: Disposal Not Authorized

Multi-Sectional: Disposal Not Authorized

All Others: Disposal Not Authorized

## Foreign Military and Naval Affairs

1. Historical Synopsis2. Volume

Headquarters has opened 54 cases which total 13 cubic feet. No files have been microfilmed. There are 19 multi-section cases which average 5 volumes. These figures are misleading because case file 113-7 is a multi-section control file and accounts for the greater part of the volume in Headquarters. Thirty Field Offices reported opening a total of 102 cases. New York with 25 and Washington with 14 have the largest holdings. There are no figures to measure the extent of case files created by the Legal Attaches.

3. Profile

	High	Medium	Low	None
Headquarters			2	9
Washington		1	4	
New York			4	1

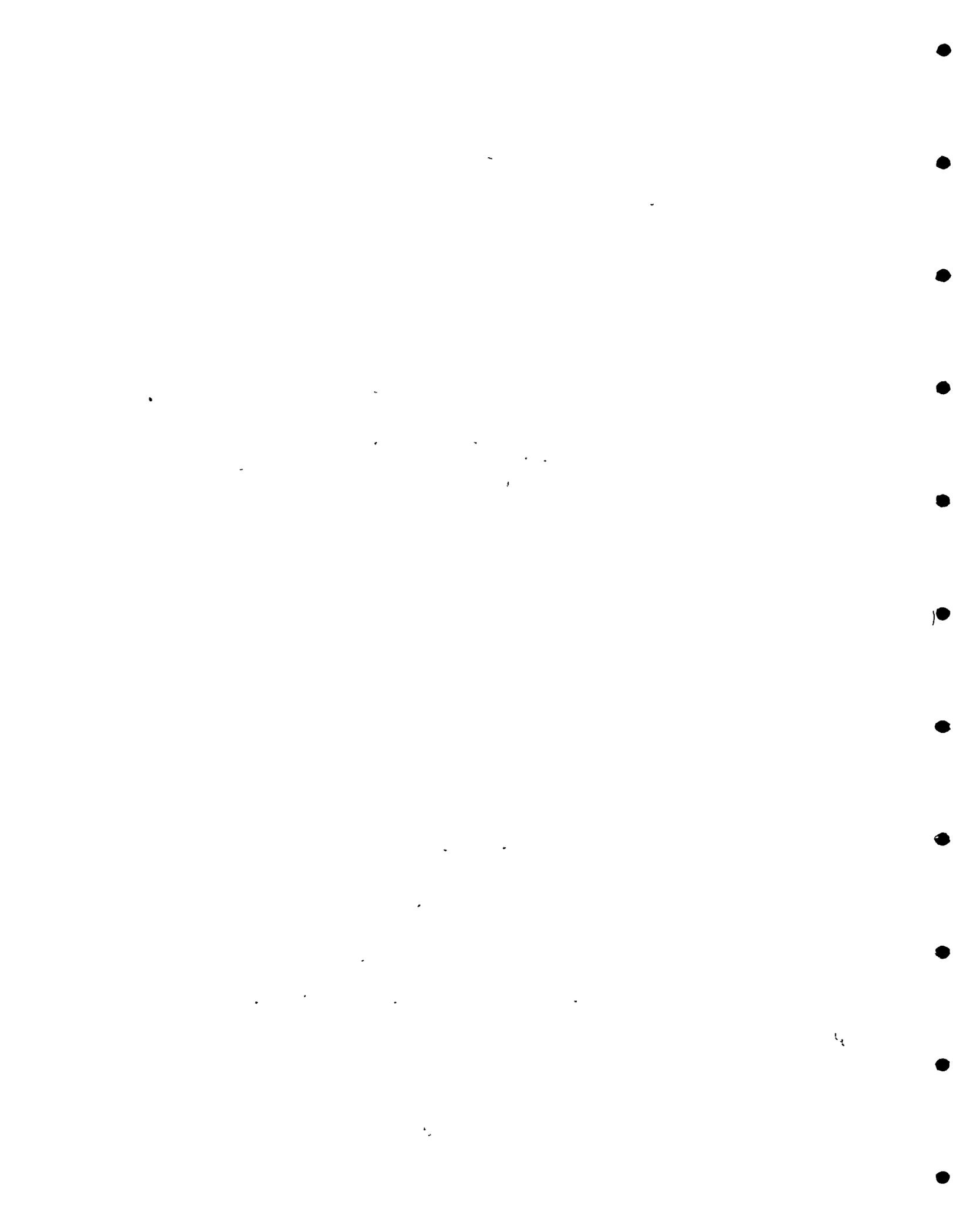
NARS reviewed 11 cases in Headquarters consisting of the regular sample of 10 and a second sub-file from 113-7. The files were rated as 2 lows and 9 nones. The lows, both in 113-7, contained biographical indicators and letterhead memoranda. Headquarters files contained copies rather than original documents. Materials came from "other Government agencies" to Headquarters, and to the field from Headquarters.

NARS also examined 10 cases in New York and Washington. They were rated as 1 medium, 8 lows, and 1 none. The medium on Cuban missiles was an Auxiliary Office case open for 10 years. Field Office files tended to be larger and to be opened for long periods of time. Most of the lows, for example, had over 100 serials each. By physical size the field files were not exceptionally thick - only one had over 1 section. The primary research interests included military affairs and international relations.

4. Recommendations

Case file 113-7, the control file, contains sub-files confined to specific countries which are open for long periods of time, have a large number of serials, and would collectively support research in this area.

All Headquarters, Office of Origin, and Legat case files should be retained.



113. FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files 54 cases

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (19 cases)

Microfilm: Not Applicable

All Others: Permanent

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES 102 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: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent

All Others: Destroy

113. FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS

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: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional: Disposal Not Authorized

Multi-Sectional Disposal Not Authorized

All Others: Disposal Not Authorized

114  
Alien Property Custodian Matter  
(Obsolete)

Historical Synopsis

In 1945 the Department of Justice directed the FBI to investigate cases brought against the Alien Property Custodian under the Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917 and the first War Powers Act of 1941. Most investigations examined the ownership and control of unvested property and of vested property that was subject to claims and litigation. Additionally the FBI investigated suspected misuse or misapplication by private citizens of property under the jurisdiction of the Office of Alien Property. The Office of Alien Property became part of the Civil Division, Department of Justice in 1946. That division initiated FBI investigations into this area and received the results of such investigations. By 1960 investigative activity in this classification was very low. It was declared obsolete in 1972; subsequent Alien Property investigations were to be opened under classification 63 - Miscellaneous Civil Suits.

Volume

There are 565 cases in Headquarters amounting to six cubic feet; the three multi-section cases average two sections. The twenty offices reporting extant records have opened a total of 398 case files; of this total New York accounts for 144 and Chicago for 66. There was nearly complete destruction in this classification at the Field Offices visited.

Profile

NARS examined 15 cases in Headquarters; one had medium research potential, 14 none. The five cases examined at the Washington Field Office were three low and two none. Of five cases in New York, one had research potential. Nine of the 25 cases in the sample were more than 1/4 inch; all were a single volume. The chronological span of the case files was 1946 through 1958. The Justice Department initiated the investigations and the Bureau referred the results back to the department.

Recommendations

The Headquarters OO file is permanent because it documents FBI policy and procedures. The O file contains miscellaneous correspondence of no archival value and is disposable. Of the 25 case files NARS examined only five had any research potential. That in itself justifies retaining few case files. But in addition, all FBI investigations were initiated by the Justice Department and the results of the investigations were sent to the Office of Alien Property in the Civil Division. Researchers interested in this subject will get a far more complete picture from the records of that office than from FBI investigative reports. The National Archives has already accessioned some of the records of the Office of Alien Property (Record Group 131); 290 feet covering 1941 to 1951 are in the custody of the General Archives Division. Consequently, at Headquarters only multi-section cases, and exceptional cases, and a small evidential sample should be retained. In Field Offices only exceptional cases will be retained. All other cases should be destroyed.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-29-81 BY 6383 YBT/DT

114. Alien Property Custodian Matters (Obsolete)

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION:

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files: 565 cases

Sample: 5% Systematic evidential sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy (3 cases)

Microfilm: None

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES 398 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:

1. Historical Synopsis

This classification was established in 1946 for cases involving Bureau apprehension of bond defaulters. Beginning in 1954 also included were cases involving the apprehension of bail jumpers (18 USC 3146-3152). As a result of the Bail Reform Act of 1966, the Bureau was given jurisdiction over all subjects who willfully failed to appear before judicial bodies as required. In 1979 the Department of Justice assigned responsibility for apprehending most fugitives, including those covered by this classification, to the U.S. Marshal's Service.

Volume

At Headquarters 6766 cases (106 cubic feet) have been opened since 1946. The high point with regard to number of cases opened was 1975 when 637 were opened. During 1980 only 5 cases were opened. There are 67 multi-section cases, averaging 3 sections each. There is a 2 section 0 section, dating from 1954. In the Field 59 Field Offices reported opening 31,000 cases. By far, the most cases were opened by the Los Angeles and San Diego Field Offices.

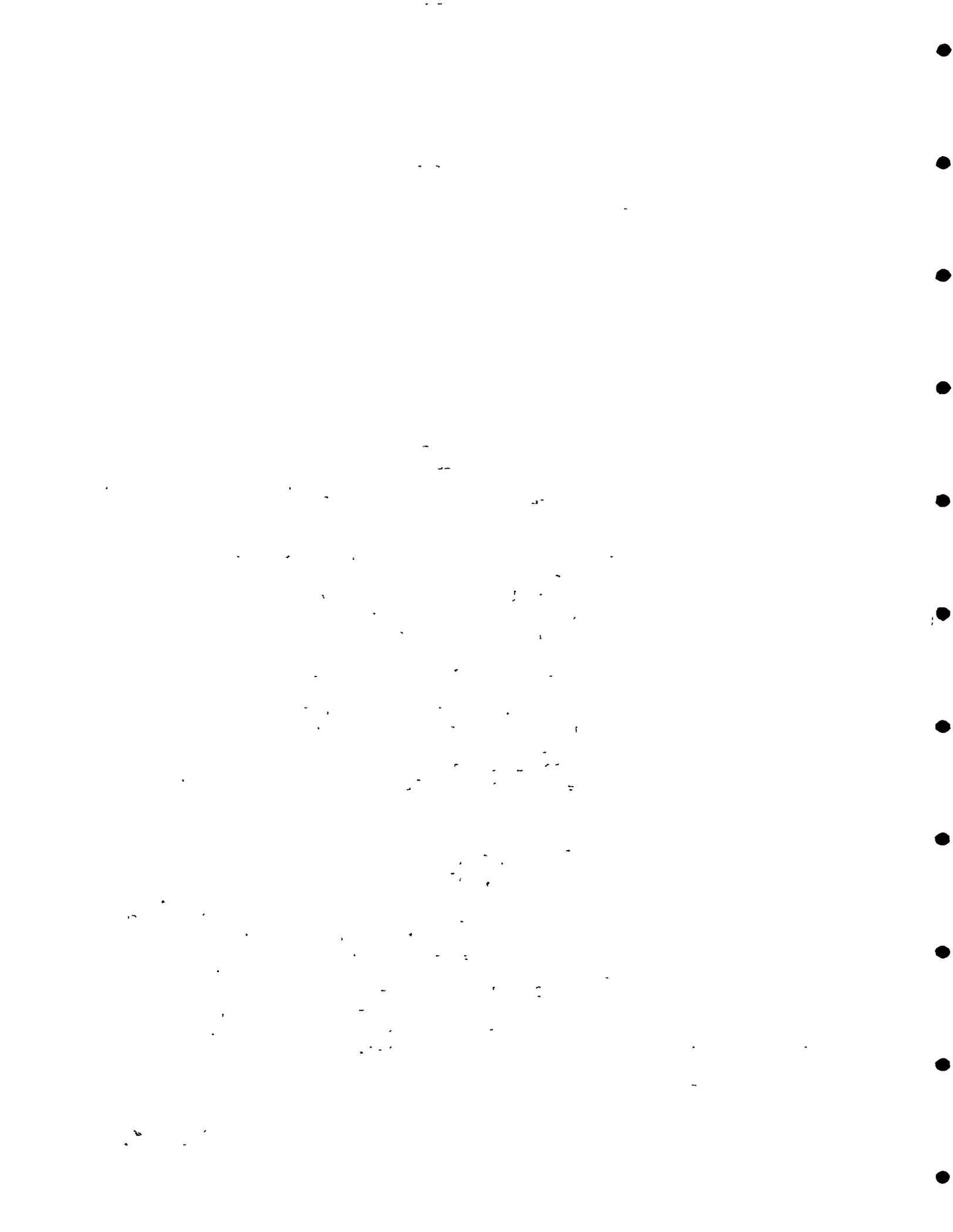
Profile

At Headquarters NARS reviewed 35 cases. With respect to research potential 1 was rated medium, 14 low, and 20 none. Those cases identified as having research potential were generally noted as having criminal/justice and ethnic/racial as the research interest area. In most instances the subject was apprehended and in 15 instances the subject was convicted. The conviction was normally not for being a fugitive. Two additional multi-section cases were reviewed. Both were rated as having no research potential.

NARS also reviewed 55 cases in 3 Field Offices (Washington, New York, and Los Angeles). With respect to research potential 1 was rated medium, 12 low, and 42 none. Three special cases were reviewed (1 in Los Angeles and 2 in Washington) and none were found to have research potential. Like the Headquarters case files reviewed, the field files contain biographical data in almost every Office of Origin case.

Recommendation and Justification

This classification does not have sufficient value to warrant preserving all of it. Of the 95 cases reviewed, 67 were rated as having no research potential. Only 2 cases were rated as having medium research potential. Some case files, however, should be preserved to evidence how the Bureau apprehended bail jumpers and bond defaulters. Since 26 of the 95 cases reviewed were rated as having low research potential it appears that an evidential sample should be taken. Also preserved for evidential reasons should be the Headquarters OO file. Exceptional case files should be preserved at both the Headquarters and in the Office of Origin. Everything else should be destroyed. The post-1977 O file will be appraised at a later date, and therefore its disposal is not authorized.



115. BOND DEFAULT

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Pre 1978

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files (6766 cases)

Sample: 5% Systematic evidential sample

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Destroy (67 cases)

Microfilm: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not Applicable

FIELD OFFICES (31,000+ 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:

115. BOND DEFAULT

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:

Department of Energy Employees; Nuclear Regulatory Employees  
Atomic Energy Applicant/Employees

Historical Synopsis

The Bureau opened this classification in 1946 to investigate applicants and employees under the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 and its amendments. Under this act, the FBI had primary responsibility for investigating not only Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) personnel and applicants but also the employees of contractors and licensees who had access to restricted data (information on the manufacture and utilization of atomic weapons, the production of fissionable material, and its use in the production of power, except for information the AEC decides may be published without harm to the common defense and security). The FBI ascertains the subject's true allegiance to the United States or sympathies with any foreign government or ideology.

According to Bureau Bulletin 45, Series 1947, the Bureau could halt an investigation if it found any of the following: 1) proved past or present membership in the Communist Party or other organization declared subversive by the Attorney-General; 2) recent "continuous criminal activity" or conviction for a serious felony in the past 10 years; 3) chronic alcoholism in the past 5 years; 4) traits indicating mental instability including perversion; 5) Communist Party membership by a close blood relative; 6) recent proved breach of trust or of major security information or other facts overwhelmingly demonstrating that a person would become a security risk.

In 1947, the FBI agreed to investigate the staff of the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and to investigate whole companies and all their top officers at the AEC's request. This created an enormous volume of applicant/employee cases. As a result, the Bureau decided to investigate only from January 1, 1937, for all but top scientists and certain top officials and to refer only "synopsized reports" to Headquarters, leaving investigative notes in Field Office 1-A envelopes. The Field followed the latter practice from November 1947 to September 1948 when more detailed reports were again forwarded.

Despite these changes, the case load became so great that in 1951 the Bureau began to lobby for changes in the law. In October 1952, Public Law 29 transferred many cases to the Civil Service Commission (CSC) and left the FBI with cases of persons in positions of importance or sensitivity or where the CSC developed evidence of disloyalty.

Volume:

Headquarters opened 483,833 cases comprising 4252.5 cubic feet of paper records. The 70 multi-section cases average 3 sections each.

All 59 Field Offices opened cases with St. Louis (172,324), Washington (154,102), and New York (129,272) having by far the most. Los Angeles was fourth with 74,789 cases opened. Massive destruction has occurred in the Field although the major Field Offices all contain extant cases.

Profile:

Headquarters: Headquarters is the Office of Origin for this class. NARS examined 204 case files. Twelve were rated as having low research value,

all others had no research value. Case files having research value included files on scientists or contained derogatory information and then only had value in connection with other similar files. No file read could stand on its own as a research tool. In the sample, only one-section files were pulled and no separate multi-sectioned files were read.

Virtually all files contained biographical data since they usually included copies of applications. Other Federal agencies originated 199 cases, as did one Field Office, one U.S. Attorney, and 3 foreign governments. When completed the Bureau referred the cases to other Federal agencies. Few case files indicate whether the applicant received the position or if an employee was fired.

Several criteria were analyzed to determine if a Headquarters sample could be devised that would provide substantial information to researchers interested in scientists or the relationship between science and the government. Because job status was the most crucial ingredient, the files were divided into professionals and non-professionals; a tally of non-professionals with derogatory information was also made. The professionals were further divided into scientists and non-scientists. Other criteria included the length of time the case remained open, the serial count, and the size of the file (greater or less than 1/4 inch). Unfortunately, readers could not always determine the particular position an applicant desired.

Only 62 files (30.4%) concerned professionals and only 19 of these were scientists (9.3%). Prior to 1954 (82% of the case files created), an insufficient correlaton existed between scientist case files and size, serial, count, length of time case opened or the presence of derogatory information. Only 9 of 204 case files examined (4.4%) contained derogatory data on non-professional applicants.

PRE-1954 PROFESSIONALS

	1/4	Open 1 yr.	Serial range	Serial average	Derogatory
Scientists	1( 7.6%)	4(30.8%)	2-17	7.8	2(15.4%)
Non-Sci.	4(10.8%)	6(16.2%)	1-22	6.6	8(21.6%)

After 1954, all scientists had files over 10 serials.

POST-1954 PROFESSIONALS

Scientists	4(66.7%)	5(83.3%)	10-26	12.3	2(33.3%)
Non-Sci.	2(33.3%)	2(33.3%)	4-21	10.8	0

Nevertheless, a 10 serial minimum count would also produce case files about non-scientific professionals and many non-professionals.

The "0" file, of 66 sections, contains some administrative materials interfiled with lists of people to investigate, (sometimes because of derogatory information), some lengthy reports, and case-file like materials. The "0" file in the Washington Field Office contained case-file type sections, some containing four or more serials.

Field Offices: All Field Offices are Auxiliary Offices.

NARS also examined files in statistical samples in Washington (35), Chicago (36), Dallas (37), Los Angeles (36), New York (36), and Miami (20). Extra

files were examined in Los Angeles (2), Miami (3) and New York (1). All the extras and 198 of 200 sample files rated "none." The Bureau received all serials created in the Field Offices.

In Chicago, the sample differed from that in other cities in that a number of files concerned attorneys. Of a total of 410 files read in Headquarters and the Field, only 14 (3%) had research potential.

#### Recommendations

The research potential of a file related to a scientist is not always easy to determine. Therefore, another method of selection would have to be found in order to develop a sample likely to have research potential for studying scientists in government or the relationship of science to government.

Before 1954, when 82% of the files were created, only 9% involved scientists and neither size of file nor length of time the case was open separated files of scientists from other professionals or from non-professionals. After 1954, all scientists in the sample had case files containing 10 or more serials. The percentage of scientists in the class after 1954 remained small (13.5%). Projecting from the sample, some 17,000 post-1954 files would have 10 or more serials and fewer than half would contain information on scientists. Therefore, a statistical sample would not produce enough files with research potential to make such a sample worthwhile. A small sample taken over the entire history of the class would demonstrate the types of case files found in the class and would have evidential use documenting the activities of the FBI.

On the theory that multi-sectioned files document more thorough investigations and would have more significance for the FBI, these should be retained in Headquarters. In addition, exceptional cases — noted scientists — would likewise have permanent value.

Field Office files from November 1947 to September 1948 have archival value because they contained more detail than Headquarters files. Field Office records for this time period should be retained.

116. Department of Energy Employees, Nuclear Regulatory Nuclear  
Regulatory Employees, Atomic Energy Applicant/Employees

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Pre-1978

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files (483,833 cases)

Sample: Systematic evidential sample of 500 cases containing 10 or  
more serials that involve scientists from 1954 on - Permanent

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (70 cases)

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES - Not applicable, Headquarters is the  
Office of Origin

Sample: None

Exceptional: Not applicable

Multi-Sectional: Not applicable

All Others: Not applicable

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Field Office cases opened between November 1947 and  
September 1948 which were not forwarded to  
Headquarters - Permanent  
All others - Destroy

116. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY EMPLOYEE NUCLEAR REGULATORY

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION Post-1977

HEADQUARTERS

OO File: Permanent

O File: Disposal Not Authorized

Case Files Systematic evidential sample

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 Not Applicable, Headquarters is the  
Office of Origin

Sample: None

Exceptional: Not Applicable

Multi-Sectional: Not Applicable

All Others: Not Applicable

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others:

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional

All Others:

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

## Atomic Energy Act - Criminal

Historical Synopsis

This classification was established in 1946 to investigate violations of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946. The Bureau has investigative responsibility for such violations as the release of information about nuclear weapons with intent to injure the United States.

Volume

At Headquarters 2967 cases total 66 cubic feet. These include 72 multi-section cases averaging 4 sections. The first investigative case and the O file both began in 1946. In the field 59 offices reported opening 6154 cases. Significant destruction has occurred but some cases remain extant. Of the offices opening the most cases Albuquerque reports only 6 feet extant from the 452 cases it had opened, New York reported only 3 feet extant from its 421 cases, Knoxville has only 2 feet from its 375 cases, Washington has 9 feet after destroying many of its 303 cases, and Los Angeles has 4.8 feet after destroying many of its 287 cases.

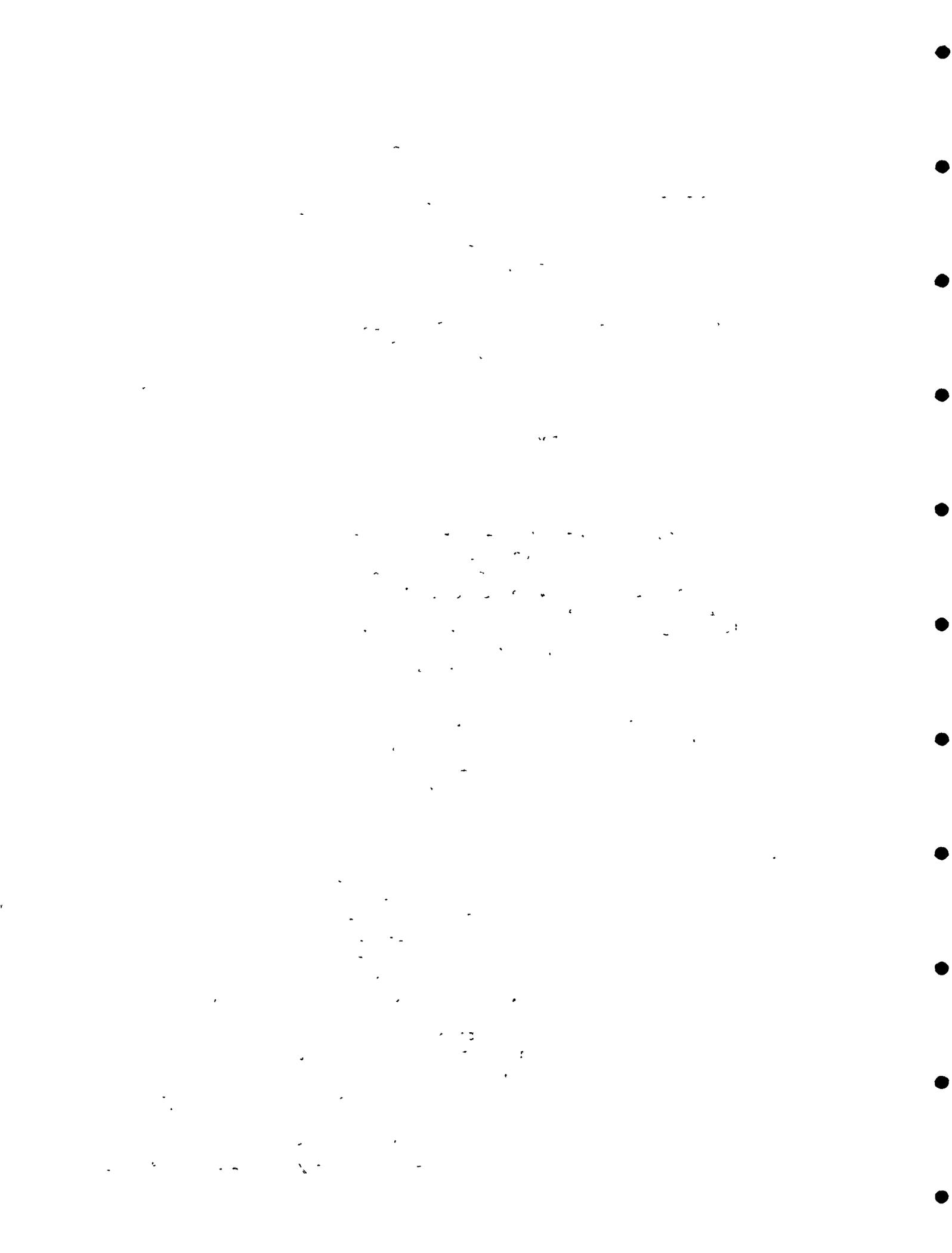
Profile

At Headquarters cases dated 1946 - 1980 were reviewed while at the Los Angeles, New York and Washington Field Offices cases dated 1943-80 were reviewed. In addition at Headquarters multi-section cases reviewed to test the multi-section file theory were rated as 1 high and 1 low. The combined ratings for all reviewed cases are 2 high, 4 medium, 18 low and 50 none. Size was the only factor that correlates significantly with the ratings. One of the lows, one of the mediums and both highs were multi-section cases, and all multisection cases reviewed had research potential.

Recommendations

At Headquarters the OO file is permanent to document policies and procedures in this classification. The O file is disposable miscellaneous correspondence that lacks archival value. Exceptional cases are permanent at Headquarters and Offices of Origin in the field. The evidence indicates all multi-section cases are likely to have research potential. Therefore, all multi-section cases at Headquarters and Offices of Origin in the field are permanent. Many other cases have research potential in this classification. The great importance of the topic of atomic security, the probable great interest of researchers in these records, and the manageable volume of records accumulated support the retention of all Headquarters cases to document FBI activity in these areas and to capture the significant historical information in this classification. In the field important investigations are captured by the preservation of exceptional and multi-section cases. The remaining smaller cases would merely duplicate the complete evidential documentation preserved at Headquarters and are, therefore, disposable. For post 1977 cases the same arguments still apply since the character of the classification remains unchanged. Consequently, the disposition instructions are nearly the same with all Headquarters cases and in the field Office of Origin Exceptional and multi-section cases being permanent.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-31-81 BY 6383 VRT/CA



117. Atomic Energy Act - Criminal  
SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION: Pre 1978

HEADQUARTERS:

00 File: Permanent

0 File: Destroy

Case Files 2,967 cases

Sample: None

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (72 cases)

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Permanent

Reserved Cases: Disposal not authorized

FIELD OFFICES 6,154 cases opened

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:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

117. ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - CRIMINAL

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: Disposal Not Authorized

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:

118  
Applicant Intelligence Agency  
(Obsolete)

1. Historical Synopsis

This classification cover applicant background investigations of persons under consideration for employment by the Central Intelligence Group, a predecessor of the Central Intelligence Agency. The Bureau's Executive Conference recommended in 1946 that the FBI assume responsibility for these investigations in order to "prevent the Central Intelligence Group from having any justification for an investigative unit operating within the United States" and to ensure FBI access to the identities of Central Intelligence Group personnel. Bureau Bulletin 49 (1946) launched the program and instructed investigating agents to concentrate on developing information concerning the applicant's reliability, reputation, patriotism, and loyalty. The first case opened in the classification is dated September 1946.

A year after the Bureau assumed responsibility for background investigations of intelligence agency applicants, it's executives began to negotiate for release from this responsibility. The effort did not succeed until June 1950 when the last request for an investigation of this type was accepted by the Bureau. The classification was declared obsolete in 1952.

2. Volume

There are 899 case files in FBI Headquarters. The files, opened between 1946 and 1952, occupy 132 cubic feet. This includes a one-section 00 file and a one-section 0 file. There is one multi-section investigative case file at Headquarters. It has five sections.

Most of the fifteen Field Offices reporting opened files in this classification also report 0 cubic footage. Washington Field Office proved to be an exception.

3. Profile

NARS reviewed 10 case files at Headquarters; all had no research potential. Three contain references to derogatory information. Serial counts range from 23 to 10.

NARS also reviewed 36 case files at the Washington Field Office. Ratings of research potential were 26 lows and 10 none. References to derogatory information were found in nine of the files reviewed. Serial counts range from 24 to 7.

4. Recommendations

The 00 file documenting the Bureau's eagerness to get into — and then out of — the business of investigating intelligence applicants should be retained. The 0 file, consisting of miscellaneous reports and correspondence can be destroyed. The results of Headquarters and Field Office review indicate that the research potential of case files in this classification identifies it as appropriate for statistical analysis, given the homogeneity of the case files and the likely sociological interest in this particular pool of applicants. Because Headquarters is the Office of Origin in these investigations, because there is no evident difference in content between Headquarters and Field Office files and because the Headquarters files constitute the complete universe of investigated cases, the systematic informational sample should be drawn from Headquarters.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-2-81 BY 6383 YBI/AC

118. Applicant Intelligence Agency (Obsolete)

SUMMARY:

DISPOSITION:

HEADQUARTERS:

OO File: Permanent

O File: Destroy

Case Files 8,999 case files

Sample: Systematic informational sample of 1500 cases

Exceptional: Permanent

Multi-Sectional: Permanent (1 case)

Microfilm: Not applicable

All Others: Destroy

Reserved Cases: Not applicable

FIELD OFFICES

OO File: Destroy

O File: Destroy

OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES Not applicable - Headquarters is  
Office of Origin

Sample: None

Exceptional: Not applicable

Multi-Sectional: Not applicable

All Others: Not applicable

AUXILIARY OFFICE CASE FILES

Sample: None

Exceptional: Destroy

Multi-Sectional: Destroy

All Others: Destroy

LEGAT CASE FILES

Sample:

Exceptional:

Multi-Sectional:

All Others:

## Federal Regulation Lobbying Act

Historical Synopsis:

The FBI opened this classification in 1946 to investigate alleged violations of the Federal Lobbying Act of 1946 (Pl 601). This act required all lobbyists active in matters pending before Congress to register and to file quarterly statements of receipts and expenditures relative to efforts to influence pending legislation. The U.S. District Court suspended certain provisions of this act in March 1952. Congress further modified the law in 1977. The Bureau considers investigations in this classification "delicate" and requires agents to follow special procedures.

Volume:

Seventy-five cases in classification 119 have been opened at FBI Headquarters. There is a 1 section 00 file and a 1 section 0 file. Approximately 170 cases were opened at the 34 offices that have 119 cases extant. However, substantial destruction appears to have taken place in the field.

Profile:

NARS reviewed 10 case files at Headquarters—four were rated medium, five were rated low, and one was rated none. Ratings reflected one or another of the following factors: (1) information on important individuals or groups; (2) information on precedental cases; and (3) evidence of how members of Congress used the legislation to have individuals and groups investigated. The Washington Field Office was Office of Origin for seven of the ten Headquarters files. At Washington, of 8 files reviewed, five were rated low, two medium, and one high.

Recommendations and Justification:

Given the high proportion of valuable files found in the case files NARS reviewed, all Headquarter case files should be retained permanently. The 00 file should be retained. The 0 file should be destroyed. Most Headquarter files appear to have Washington as the Office of Origin. For this reason and because the sampled files at the Washington Field Office were of relatively great value, all Washington Field Office, Office of Origin files should be retained. All other field records, except Office of Origin correlates of exceptional cases, should be destroyed.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-27-81 BY 6383 KAT/ang



1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

**119. FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT**

**SUMMARY:**

**DISPOSITION Pre-1978**

**HEADQUARTERS**

**OO File: Permanent**

**O File: Destroy**

**Case Files 75 cases**

**Sample: None**

**Exceptional: Permanent**

**Multi-Sectional: Permanent (3 cases)**

**Microfilm: None**

**All Others: Permanent**

**Reserved Cases: Not applicable**

**FIELD OFFICES 119 cases extant**

**OO File: Destroy**

**O File: Destroy**

**OFFICE OF ORIGIN CASE FILES**

**Sample: All cases from Washington Field Office when Office of Origin**

**- Permanent**

**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:**

119. FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

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: All cases from Washington Field Office when Office of Origin

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:

120  
Federal Tort Claims Act

Historical Synopsis

This classification covers FBI investigations undertaken when the Government is involved in a civil suit over its alleged negligence or liability, usually in connection with accidents of one sort or another. The classification was established in 1946. The initial investigation is conducted by the agency against whom the claim is made. The Bureau becomes involved at the direction of the Department of Justice if the claim exceeds \$1000. "Major disasters" are investigated immediately by the FBI.

Volume

There are 11,828 Headquarter case files in this classification, 27 of which are multi-section. All 59 Field Offices have opened 46,472 cases.

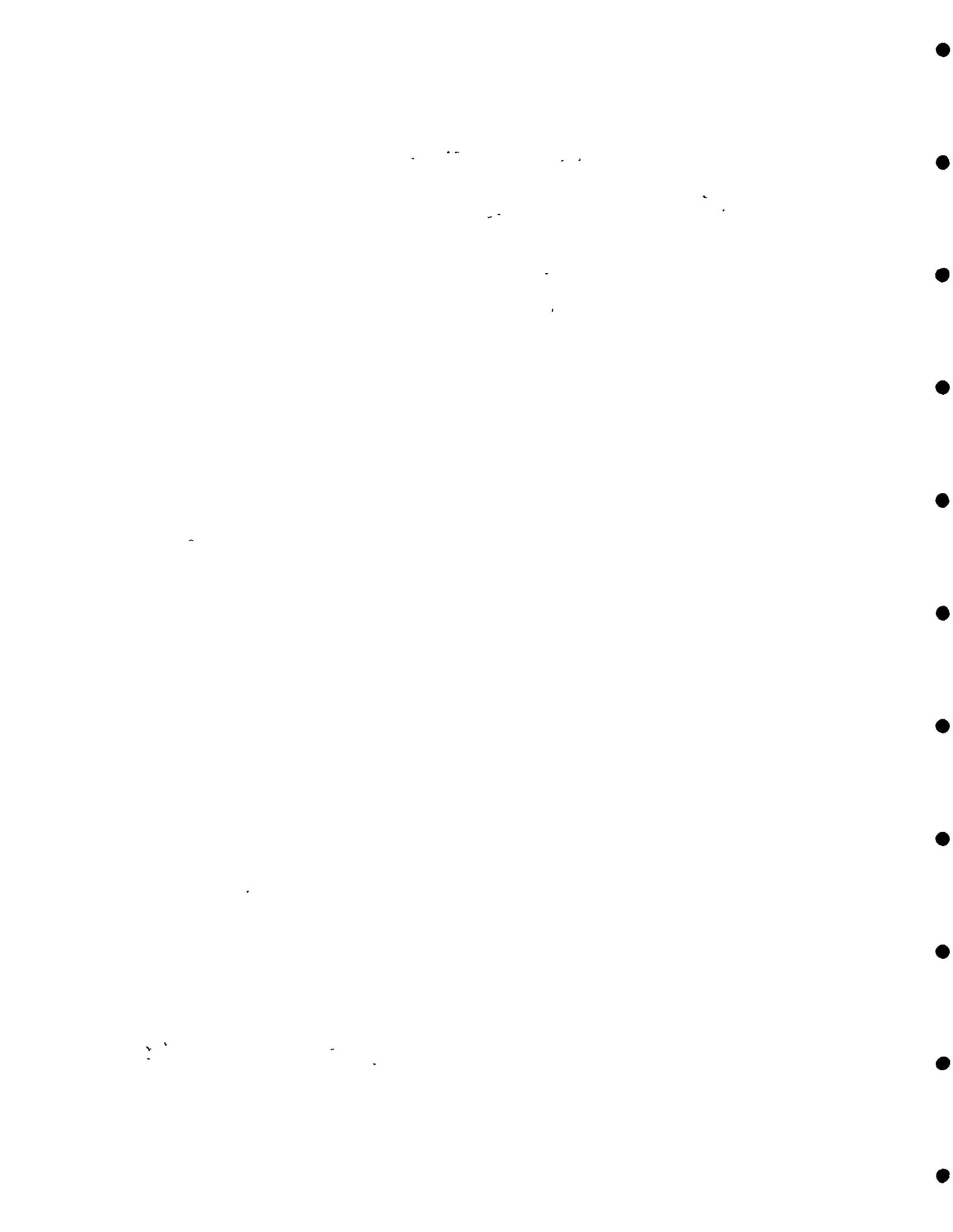
Profile

Of the 35 Headquarters files NARS reviewed, 34 were rated as having no research potential, while one was rated low. One file, read as part of the multi-section sample, was rated medium. In the field, NARS reviewed a total of 38 files in New York, Washington, and Los Angeles. Four files were rated low, for their evidential value, while the remaining files were evaluated as having no research value. An "extra" read in New York in this classification was rated medium. However, it was so rated because it included copies of documents from a case file in another classification. A large proportion of the files at Headquarters and in the field, dealt with vehicular accidents. Other "typical" cases involve alleged malpractice at military or VA hospitals and accidents at Government facilities.

Recommendations

In Headquarters the 00 file, exceptional cases (such as the Texas City Disaster), all multi-section files and an evidential sample should be retained. In the field only exceptional cases in the Office of Origin should be retained. Our sample shows that nearly no classification 120 files have significant research value in and of themselves. Given the mundane nature of the files an evidential sample should be adequate to document Bureau policies and activities in this area.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-6-87 BY 6383 UK/HCK



**120. FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT  
SUMMARY:**

**DISPOSITION Pre 1978**

**HEADQUARTERS**

**OO File: Permanent**

**O File: Destroy**

**Case Files 11,828 case**

**Sample: Systematic evidential sample of 500 cases**

**Exceptional: Permanent**

**Multi-Sectional: Permanent (27 cases)**

**Microfilm: None**

**All Others: Destroy**

**Reserved Cases: Not applicable**

**FIELD OFFICES**

**OO File: 46,472 cases opened**

**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:**

120. FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS 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:

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: