



U. S. Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

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# **Conducting Research In FBI Records**

Research Unit  
Office of Congressional and Public Affairs  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

1984

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Each individual document ("serial") in the case file is numbered consecutively in chronological order. An item too voluminous for inclusion in the actual file is assigned a serial number identical with the incoming or outgoing communication (or cover letter) and is designated as an 'enclosure behind the file" or EBF. Still larger items and three-dimensional artifacts are termed "bulkies" and likewise receive serial numbers for retrieval purposes. Serialized papers inserted in the case files indicate the presence of EBFs or bulkies. EBFs and bulkies for microfilmed cases and certain other cases were destroyed during several authorized destruction programs.

Each item mentioned in a document considered of value to the FBI is indexed. The main file reference lists the subject of the case. Other references, usually consisting of names of individuals or organizations, are indexed on "see" cards. The methods of indexing have changed periodically to suit Bureau needs.

The first filing system, established with the creation of BOI, consisted of "straight numerical" cases from 1 to 42,975. Eventually called the Miscellaneous File, this system continued until 1922. A White Slave Traffic numeric file was created in 1910 with the passage of the Mann Act. In 1916, two other categories were created: the Mexican File, for investigations of activities associated with the Mexican revolution, and the Old German File. Used until 1923, the Old German File contained investigations of World War I matters, enemy aliens, and after the war, radical individuals, organizations, and publications. An additional file was created for cases generated by the 1918 Lever Act on wartime profiteering.

In early 1920, the BOI experimented with a source file system, but this was soon abandoned, and in September, the BOI and Department of Justice (DOJ) files were consolidated. At that time DOJ had both straight numerical and subject classified filing systems. When this system also proved unworkable, DOJ returned all BOI ("Bureau Section") correspondence beginning October 16, 1921. Miscellaneous, Mexican, Old German, and Bureau Section correspondence, and a comprehensive index were microfilmed and the hard copy destroyed. The Lever Act files can be found in the present FBI classification 24, Profiteering. They are also among the DOJ High Cost of Living Division Records which, along with the microfilmed BOI files and indexes, are in the custody of the National Archives and Records Service (NARS). FBI records in NARS are discussed in Section III. The present subject classified Central Records System (CRS) began in 1921 and has not changed in any major respects since then.



The classifications in CRS correspond to specific Federal crimes (e.g., bank robbery, classification 91), investigatory responsibilities (e.g., domestic security investigations, classification 100), or subjects (e.g., fingerprint matters, classification 32). Approximately once a year, the FBI publishes a list of its subject classifications in the Federal Register. (See Appendix I.)

In 1981, the FBI and NARS published a two-volume report that includes a "History of FBI Record Keeping," descriptions of indexes, and an analysis of each of the 214 classifications extant at that time. The report, "Appraisal of the Records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation: A Report to Honorable Harold H. Greene, United States District Court for the District of Columbia," presents and justifies a schedule for destruction of temporary FBI records and transfer to NARS of permanent records. However, it also contains information of value to anyone contemplating extensive research in FBI files. It is available on microfiche from the Publications Sales Branch, NARS. (See Appendix II for address.)

## II. RECORDS IN THE CUSTODY OF THE FBI

Researchers interested in the FBI have several ways of receiving information from FBI Headquarters. The Office of Congressional and Public Affairs (OCPA) provides information of a general nature to the media and the public. However, to review or obtain copies of FBI case files in Bureau custody, a written request must be submitted to the Freedom of Information - Privacy Acts Section. (See Appendix II for addresses.)

Whether contemplating a term paper or a definitive scholarly study, a researcher should begin with a telephone call or letter to OCPA. Its personnel can assist a researcher to select materials and topics realistic for the scope of the particular project. Therefore, it is important to make the initial contact as early as possible. For example, the writer of a term paper or seminar paper may find out too late that crucial information is available only in case files that must be accessed through the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), which can be a lengthy process. (For further discussion of FOIA, see below.)

Most OCPA research requests are handled by two units. The Correspondence Unit answers requests that require limited research on the part of the FBI, for example, requests for copies of "Wanted" posters, or answers to frequently asked questions for which a standard response may suffice. Requests which require a greater amount of work are sent to the Research Unit. Narrow and specific research needs can often be satisfied with copies of prepared summaries, magazine articles or newspaper clippings from reference folders of public source material on frequently requested subjects (e.g., Sacco and Vanzetti, Nazi Saboteurs, or John Dillinger). This unit also has files of "Interesting Cases" (IC) and Interesting

Identification (II) memoranda. These narratives, of approximately 2-12 pages each, were created by the public relations staff of the FBI for the media and the public. Material from OCPA is provided free of charge.

Authors engaged in more extensive research can be assisted by the Research Unit in several ways. The staff is familiar with secondary literature about the FBI, ongoing research, files of the FBI, and related material in other depositories. Unit personnel include writers, researchers and a professional historian with previous experience as both an archivist in the National Archives and a college professor. While they will not conduct substantive research for an author, they can provide guidance in selecting topics, using FBI files, and finding related material available elsewhere. They can also be of assistance in locating FBI material that is available without requiring an FOIA request. Where FOIA must be employed, they can be of assistance in formulating requests. Ideally, a researcher should send a request to the FOI-PA Section only after every other avenue has been exhausted.

The Freedom of Information Act (5 USC 552 as amended) provides that any official executive branch record must be released upon written request with the exception of information falling under nine categories of exemption. Except in unusual circumstances, the FBI does not charge a search fee. The FBI does not charge for copies under 250 pages. For 250 pages or more, copying charges are at present ten cents a page. Using FOIA can be time consuming and may result in pages containing numerous deletions. But there are ways to minimize inconvenience and disappointment.

Familiarity with FOIA and the procedures associated with it will assist the researcher. House Report 95-793, "A Citizen's Guide on How to Use the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act in Requesting Government Documents" (Stock No. 05 2-071-00540-4) is available in Government document depositories found in many research libraries or from the Superintendent of Documents. (See Appendix II.) In addition, several public sector books, articles, and essays give advice on FOIA in general and some specifically concern the FBI.

The FBI responds to requests, in the order in which they are received, as promptly as possible. FBI Headquarters alone receives an average of more than 40 requests a day, and each request at Headquarters and in the field must receive careful attention from a limited staff. However, if the request is specific, a search of the extensive index should reveal if requested records exist, and if so, their case file numbers. Rough page estimates can be determined with relative ease. Some requests cover thousands of pages and are quite expensive to process. In these instances, the FOI-PA Section will write or telephone the requestor before further work is done. Payment



schedules can be arranged. The FBI cannot release material to a requestor until it is processed for a specific FOIA request, and if the request is 205 pages or more, will not process it until fee matters are agreed upon.

Generally, FOIA requests are processed in the order in which they are received. Processing consists of a line-by-line review of the material by an analyst who deletes words, lines, paragraphs, or entire pages that are exempt under FOIA, marking the number of the exemption(s) next to the deletions. The most frequent exemptions used by the FBI are (b)(1) information currently and properly classified in the interest of national defense and foreign policy; (b)(2) internal personnel rules and practices; (b)(3) information exempt under other laws; (b)(5) predecisional communications; (b)(6) protection of personal privacy; and (b)(7) certain categories of investigatory material. Of course, if an entire page is deleted, there is no duplication charge. However, under law, all information that is not exempt must be released, which sometimes results in pages containing only a few lines. A requestor believing that information has been deleted improperly has thirty days in which to appeal the denial. Instructions for appeal are included in FOI-PA Section communications.

The following guidelines should assist the FOI-PA Section to process requests.

- 1) Describe the topics as specifically as possible including date spans, geographical locations, and any other data that will help limit the request.
- 2) Write the request in "searchable" terms, e.g., names of individuals or specific organizations, rather than general subject matters.
- 3) Include birth and death dates for individuals. Because of the privacy exemptions (b)(6) and (b)(7)(c), information on living individuals usually is not released. Therefore, a death date--or better, reference to an obituary, should be included when requesting files on people. An alphabetical list with death dates of associates who might be mentioned in files also may be useful to an analyst. The FBI has files on many individuals with the same name; supplying birthdates and other identifying data will help the Bureau to locate the specific file(s) requested.
- 4) Know what you are requesting. Bibliographic and footnote references are often misleading. Before requesting files under FOIA mentioned by title or number in other sources, a researcher should try to ascertain if the reference is accurate and if the file to which it refers is pertinent.

- 5) For prominent individuals, limit requests to main files only. Unless informed otherwise, FBI Headquarters will do a complete search on a request in the indexes of the CRS main files and "see" references. For a prominent or very active individual, a researcher might prefer to limit the initial request to main files only. After examining the main files, the requestor may be able to limit "see" references to a particular time period or to those contained in main files, such as those on another individual.
- 6) Sometimes FOIA requests to field offices are advisable. Field offices will search both main file and "see" references if requested. Where main file investigations were reported to Headquarters, the file is sent to Headquarters for processing. (For field office addresss, see Appendix II.)
- 7) Requests for some types of case file material are superfluous and can be confusing. At present, all serials including "June mail," "Do Not File" memoranda and "official and confidential papers," are indexed and maintained in the Central Records System even if these documents (or copies of them) at one time were filed separately or were not indexed. There is no reason to request these serials specifically, since the entire case file is reviewed. Enclosures Behind the Files (EBFs - see Section I) and bulkies are also normally processed. By their nature, EBFs and bulkies usually consist of large amounts of material. Often they are copies of public source information, documents from other agencies, or are otherwise not pertinent to a researcher's primary interest. Rather than put these items in an initial request, the researcher may save time and money by specifically exempting them. If the cover serials for the EBFs or bulkies in the regular file indicate an EBF or bulky is original material, it can be handled in a separate request.

Many case files of interest to researchers have already been processed under FOIA. Some of these files are available on 48 hours notice in the FOIA Reading Room located in FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C. (See Appendix III.) Any other files previously processed for third parties under FOIA can also be made available in the Reading Room. The major advantage to using files in the Reading Room is that the researcher can take notes or select pages to be copied (at ten cents a page) without paying for the entire file to be copied.



Although the FBI does not maintain a list of previously processed files, it can usually ascertain whether a file has been processed and the number of pages released. Researchers can also determine previously processed material from consulting bibliographies and footnotes, although these references should be used with care.

Except for the files listed in Appendix III, previously processed material is not easily accessible in most instances. Therefore, it must be requested in a fashion similar to FOIA requests, and it may take several months before the material is copied and mailed or prepared for Reading Room use. Researchers who prefer to use previously processed files in the Reading Room and want files other than those in Appendix III should contact the Research Unit for assistance before writing to the FOI-PA Section.

The Freedom of Information Act provides that fee waivers may be granted for material that primarily benefits the public. Authors of books and articles may qualify for full or partial fee waivers. However, requests for fee waivers should not be included in FOIA requests as a routine matter. Fee waivers requested for over 249 pages must be approved by a committee that convenes periodically. Therefore, the process takes longer whenever this request is made. Under present guidelines, full fee waivers are rarely granted, and under Blakey v. Department of Justice (CA 81-2174, U.S. District Court, District of Columbia) they are denied for previously processed material available in the FBI FOIA Reading Room. A researcher desiring a fee waiver should convey that information and its justification in the initial FOIA request.

To summarize, research concerning the FBI should begin with OCPA. While actual FBI case files material must be processed under FOIA before release to the public, an FOIA request should be considered a "last resort" by a researcher. Since even a small request can take weeks or months to fill, persons with short deadline projects, such as term papers and seminar papers, should avoid topics that require use of FOIA.

### III. FBI MATERIAL IN OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

As the major investigator for many categories of Federal offenses, the FBI is involved with most Federal agencies at one time or another. Copies of FBI communications with other agencies are located in the proper case files. Moreover, FBI documents or information contained in the records of other agencies (with the exception of some series in NARS) must be returned to the Bureau for review before they are released under FOIA.

The National Archives, Presidential Libraries, the Divisions of the Department of Justice, the Library of Congress, and Congress all hold FBI records or material related to the FBI of particular value to researchers. This material either is not in FBI custody, or

may be more easily accessible to the researcher than the files found in the Bureau.

#### NATIONAL ARCHIVES (NARS)

Material relating to the FBI, as well as FBI records in NARS custody, can be found in the Judicial, Fiscal, and Social Branch. (See Appendix II.) Unless otherwise noted, these records are open to the public and do not require an FOIA request.

Record Group (RG) 65 contains the records of the FBI that are in the legal custody of NARS. Included in RG 65 are the microfilm BOI case files described in Section I. Other BOI series, all of which are paper records, contain correspondence through 1911 of the earliest Director, Stanley W. Finch, (called Chief Examiner, then Chief of the Bureau); early administrative reports and memoranda to and from the Attorney General; reports to and from Special Agents, 1908-1910; applicant files, 1915-1918; Bureau of Criminal Identification records dating from 1899 and records of the American Protective League, 1917-1919. This record group also contains scrapbooks of news-clippings and congratulatory letters belonging to former Director J. Edgar Hoover. The microfilm records are available to the public in the Microfilm Reading Room (Microfilm Publication M-1085), and paper RG 65 records created before 1924 may be examined in the Central Research Room of the main National Archives Building in Washington, D.C. Copies of these documents may be purchased. RG 65 also contains many J. Edgar Hoover photographs. These are in the custody of the Still Pictures Branch (see Appendix II).

RG 60, Department of Justice, also contains a great deal of material relating to the FBI both in special administrative case files and interfiled with DOJ straight numerical and subject-classified case files. Before 1924, sometimes BOI and DOJ have case files of the same number on the same subject but containing different items. Whereas RG 65 contains few records after 1924, RG 60 records include case files opened as late as 1940. Under an arrangement with NARS, the FBI permits researchers to examine or receive copies of FBI records in virtually all RG 60 case files without prior clearance. Therefore, researchers might find DOJ case files a more accessible source of certain FBI records than the Bureau.

The Judicial, Fiscal, and Social Branch also holds FBI records in the papers of the Warren Commission (some of which are available on microfilm) and the records of the Watergate Special Prosecution Force (WSPF). Approximately 95 percent of the Warren Commission records are open to the public without further review. WSPF records require an FOIA request. Only a small percentage of them have been processed. The staff of the Judicial Section of the Judicial, Fiscal, and Social Branch is knowledgeable about FBI records maintained elsewhere in NARS.



## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Because the FBI is an investigatory arm of DOJ, many of its cases have corresponding files (usually with different numbers) among the litigation case files of DOJ. DOJ still has custody of most files opened after 1940 and many prior to that date which were not transferred to NARS. An FOIA request is required for files still in DOJ custody. For general information on DOJ files, contact Chief, Records Management Services, Justice Management Division; to file an FOIA request, contact the Freedom of Information Act Office. (See Appendix II.)

## PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES

Although they are officially part of NARS, Presidential Libraries contain private papers as well as Federal records. While all libraries and materials projects have items related to the FBI scattered throughout their collections, they also have files that relate specifically to the FBI. While some items in these files undoubtedly appear in the CRS in the Bureau, others may not. In addition, their arrangement may be more conducive to research. Presidential papers and the private papers found in Presidential Libraries are not subject to FOIA, although they may contain security classified material or carry other restrictions. (See Appendix II for addresses.)

The Herbert Hoover Library contains material on J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI from the 1920's through the 1960's. Among the Pre-Presidential papers are relevant documents in the Commerce papers and the 1928 Campaign and Transition files. The Presidential papers have FBI material in the following files: Colored Question, Communism; the Capone Tax Case; the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement; President - Commercial Use of Name; Prohibition; World War Veterans - Bonus; Criminal Records; and the Lindbergh Baby Kidnapping. Correspondence with J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI is included in the Post-Presidential papers. Additional materials are contained in the papers of Walter Trohan, Westbrook Pegler and Robert E. Wood.

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library has relevant files in several collections. The Presidential papers' Official File on the FBI contains 50,000 pages of material that include a calendar for its 2,600 reports and cross-references to FBI material in other Roosevelt files. Both the President's Personal File and Secretary's File contain files labeled "J. Edgar Hoover." The Harry Hopkins papers, Henry Morgenthau diaries, Stephen Early papers, Lowell Mellett papers, and Francis Biddle papers also contain files labeled "FBI" or "J. Edgar Hoover." Scattered references to the FBI and Hoover may be found in the papers of Adolf A. Berle and Henry Morgenthau.



The Harry S. Truman Library has relevant files among its Presidential papers. The President's Secretary's Files contain FBI-related material in the Thomas G. Corcoran File and in the FBI series of the Subject File. The President's Personal File of the White House Central Files contains one folder of J. Edgar Hoover correspondence. Among other collections in the Library, the papers of Attorneys General J. Howard McGrath and Tom Clark contain a small number of FBI-related items. Additional material may be found in the Records of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library contains FBI-related materials in its collections. The greatest amount of currently available material is contained in the FBI series from the White House Office of the Special Assistant for National Security Affairs (OSANSA). The OSANSA series has been processed, although a substantial portion remains classified. The White House Central Files and the William P. Rogers papers also contain FBI-related folders. Scattered materials are found among other Presidential files.

The John F. Kennedy Library has several folders related to the FBI in the President's Office File. Additional material is contained in the White House Central Subject Files, the Robert Kennedy papers, and in the oral history collection.

The Lyndon Baines Johnson Library contains FBI-related material among the White House Central Files, in the "Administrative History of the Justice Department," and the Records of the Kerner, Eisenhower and Katzenbach Commissions. Many of the Aides Files among the Presidential papers contain FBI-related subjects. In addition, the Presidential papers include name files for both J. Edgar Hoover and Cartha Dekle "Deke" DeLoach, a top Hoover aide. Oral history interviews of Attorneys General Ramsey Clark and Nicholas Katzenbach and their subordinates should contain FBI-related material. The Senatorial papers, however, contain very little.

The Gerald R. Ford Library has files on the FBI open to the public among the congressional papers in the Legislative Case Series, the Press Secretary Series (mostly reference material), and Warren Commission papers. Congressional period scrapbooks contain general correspondence with J. Edgar Hoover. Among the open Presidential papers are FBI folders among the papers of Charles McCall and Richard Parsons. The White House Central Files also contain FBI folders. Unprocessed papers include a significant amount of FBI-related material but they are closed to the public.

Neither the Richard M. Nixon Materials Project nor the Jimmy Carter Materials Project is open to the public at the time of this writing, although researchers may correspond with their directors.

## THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Manuscript Division holds a significant amount of material related to the FBI in its collections of personal papers, especially those of former Attorneys General. The most significant files are among the Woodrow Wilson papers and the Harlan Fiske Stone papers, both of which are unrestricted. While personal papers are not subject to FOIA, those of recent Attorneys General may carry other restrictions. See Appendix II for address.)

## CONGRESS

The official papers of Congress including its committees contain material related to the FBI, as do the personal papers of former members. Congress is not subject to FOIA. Although the official papers are in the physical custody of the National Archives, they remain in the legal custody of the House and Senate. Official papers less than 50 years old are normally closed to researchers. To use official papers over 50 years old, the researcher must receive permission of the Clerk of the House. The Senate has a 20-year restriction on its official papers, although some committee records may be opened earlier. Sensitive records, such as investigative files relating to individuals and containing personal data, personnel records and records of executive nominations may be closed for 50 years. Permission of the appropriate committee chairmen is required for Senate records less than 20 years old. The National Archives currently is preparing guides to official papers of the House and Senate in the Archives.

FBI-related material is found among the personal papers of members of Congress. The U.S. Senate Historical Office has published a "Guide to Research Collections of Former United States Senators, 1789-1982." The Office for the Bicentennial of the U.S. House of Representatives is preparing a similar guide to the personal papers of former members of Congress. For further information about personal papers, researchers should contact the Senate Historical Office and the Office for the Bicentennial of the House. (See Appendix II for addresses.)

## IV. FBI MATERIAL AVAILABLE OUTSIDE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Newspaper and magazine articles, books, radio and television programs, and movies about the FBI are available to the public through libraries and archives. In addition, microfilm editions of major preprocessed files are available for sale from private sector publishers, and through libraries. A number of university libraries have microfilm or paper copies of FBI files purchased from the FBI or NARS for the use of their faculty and students. FBI-related material can also be found among personal papers of cabinet members and other Government officials, prominent (or notorious) private citizens, and among the archives of law firms and private organizations. To locate this material, the researcher should consult bibliographies of published works, and guides, catalogues, and other publications in library reference collections.



## Appendix I

### FBI Central Records System Classifications

1. National Academy Matters
2. Neutrality Matters
3. Overthrow or Destruction of the Government
4. Firearms Act
5. Income Tax
6. Interstate Transportation of Strikebreakers
7. Kidnaping
8. Migratory Bird Act
9. Extortion
10. Red Cross Act
11. Tax (Other than Income)
12. Narcotics
13. National Defense Act; Prostitution; Selling Whiskey Within  
Army Camps, 1920 only
14. Sedition
15. Theft from Interstate Shipment
16. Consolidated into Classification 69
17. Fraud Against the Government--Veterans Administration
18. May Act
19. Censorship Matter
20. Federal Grain Standards Act, 1920 only (obsolete)
21. Food and Drugs
22. National Motor Vehicle Traffic Act, 1922-27 (obsolete)
23. Prohibition
24. Profiteering, 1920-24 (obsolete)
25. Selective Service Act
26. Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicles and Stolen  
Aircraft
27. Patent Matters
28. Copyright Matters
29. Bank Fraud and Embezzlement
30. Interstate Quarantine Law (obsolete)
31. White Slave Traffic Act
32. Fingerprint Matters
33. Uniform Crime Reporting
34. Violation of Lacy Act, 1922-43 (obsolete)
35. Civil Service
36. Mail Fraud
37. False Claims Against the Government, 1929-22 (obsolete)
38. Application for Pardon to Restore Civil Rights, 1921-35  
(obsolete)
39. Falsely Claiming Citizenship (obsolete)
40. Passport and Visa Matters
41. Explosives (obsolete)
42. Deserter



Appendix I (continued)

43. Illegal Wearing of Uniform
44. Civil Rights
45. Crime on the High Seas
46. Fraud Against the Government
47. Impersonation
48. Postal Violation (Except Mail Fraud)
49. National Bankruptcy Act
50. Involuntary Servitude and Slavery
51. Jury Panel Investigations
52. Theft or Destruction of Government Property
53. Excess Profits On Wool, 1918 (obsolete)
54. Customs Laws and Smuggling
55. Counterfeiting
56. Election Laws
57. War Labor Dispute Act (obsolete)
58. Bribery; Conflict of Interest
59. World War Adjusted Compensation Act, 1924-44 (obsolete)
60. Anti-Trust
61. Treason
62. Administrative Inquiries
63. Miscellaneous-Nonsubversive
64. Foreign Miscellaneous
65. Espionage
66. Administrative Matters
67. Personnel Matters
68. Alaskan Matters (obsolete)
69. Contempt of Court
70. Crime on Government Reservation
71. Bills of Lading Act
72. Obstruction of Criminal Investigations
73. Application for Pardon
74. Perjury
75. Bondsmen and Sureties
76. Escaped Federal Prisoners
77. Applicants
78. Illegal Use of Government Transportation Requests
79. Missing Persons
80. Laboratory Research Matters, Headquarters
81. Gold Hoarding, 1933-45 (obsolete)
82. War Risk Insurance (obsolete)
83. Court of Claims
84. Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act (obsolete)
85. Home Owner Loan Corporation (obsolete)
86. Fraud Against the Government
87. Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property
88. Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution
89. Assaulting or Killing a Federal Officer

Appendix I (continued)

90. Irregularities in Federal Penal Institutions
91. Bank Robbery
92. Racketeering Enterprise Investigations
93. Ascertaining Financial Ability
94. Research Matters
95. Laboratory Cases
96. Alien Applicant (obsolete)
97. Foreign Agents Registration Act
98. Sabotage
99. Plant Survey (obsolete)
100. Domestic Security
101. Hatch Act (obsolete)
102. Voorhis Act
103. Interstate Transportation of Stolen Cattle
104. Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942 (obsolete)
105. Foreign Counterintelligence Matters
106. Alien Enemy Control
107. Denaturalization Proceedings (obsolete)
108. Foreign Travel Control (obsolete)
109. Foreign Political Matters
110. Foreign Economic Matters
111. Foreign Social Conditions
112. Foreign Funds
113. Foreign Military and Naval Matters
114. Alien Property Custodian Matters (obsolete)
115. Bond Default
116. Department of Energy, Applicant
117. Department of Energy, Criminal
118. Applicant, Intelligence Agency (obsolete)
119. Federal Regulations of Lobbying Act
120. Federal Tort Claims Act
121. Loyalty of Government Employees (obsolete)
122. Labor Management Relations Act
123. Special Inquiry, State Department
124. European Recovery Program (obsolete)
125. Railway Labor Act
126. National Security Resources Board
127. Sensitive Positions in the United States Government (obsolete)
128. International Development Program (obsolete)
129. Evacuation Claims (obsolete)
130. Special Inquiry, Armed Forces Security Act (obsolete)
131. Admiralty Matters
132. Special Inquiry, Office of Defense Mobilization (obsolete)
133. National Science Foundation Act Applicant (obsolete)
134. Foreign Counterintelligence Assets
135. PROSAB (Protection of Strategic Air Command Bases of the  
U. S. Air Force) (obsolete)
136. American Legion Contact (obsolete)

Appendix I (continued)

137. Informants
138. Loyalty of Employees of International Organizations
139. Interception of Communications
140. Security of Government Employees
141. False Entries in Records of Interstate Carriers
142. Illegal Use of Railroad Pass
143. Interstate Transportation of Gambling Devices
144. Interstate Transportation of Lottery Tickets
145. Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matters
146. Interstate Transportation of Prison-Made Goods
147. Fraud Against the Government
148. Interstate Transportation of Fireworks
149. Destruction of Aircraft or Motor Vehicles
150. Harboring of Federal Fugitives, Statistics (obsolete)
151. Referral cases from Office of Personnel Management
152. Switchblade Knife Act
153. Automobile Information Disclosure Act
154. Interstate Transportation of Unsafe Refrigerators
155. National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958
156. Employee Retirement Income Security Act
157. Civil Unrest
158. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959  
(obsolete)
159. Labor-Management reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959,
160. Federal Train Wreck Statute
161. Special Inquiries for White House
162. Interstate Gambling Activities
163. Foreign Police Cooperation
164. Crime Aboard Aircraft
165. Interstate Transmission of Wagering Information
166. Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering
167. Destruction of Interstate Property
168. Interstate Transportation of Wagering Paraphernalia
169. Hydraulic Brake Fluid Act (obsolete)
170. Extremist Informants (obsolete)
171. Motor Vehicle Seat Belt Act (obsolete)
172. Sports Bribery
173. Civil Rights Act of 1964
174. Explosives and Incendiary Devices
175. Assaulting, Kidnapping or Killing the President
176. Anti-riot Laws
177. Discrimination in Housing
178. Interstate Obscene or Harrassing Telephone Calls
179. Extortionate Credit Transactions
180. Desecration of the Flag
181. Consumer Credit Protection Act
182. Illegal Gambling Business



Appendix I (continued)

- 183. Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations
- 184. Police Killings
- 185. Protection of Foreign Officials and Official Guests
- 186. Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974.
- 187. Privacy Act of 1974
- 188. Crime Resistance
- 189. Equal Credit Opportunity Act
- 190. Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts
- 191. False Identity Matters (obsolete)
- 192. Hobbs Act--Financial Institutions; Commercial Institutions
- 193. Hobbs Act--Commercial Institutions (obsolete)
- 194. Hobbs Act--Corruption of Public Officials
- 195. Hobbs Act--Labor Related
- 196. Fraud by Wire
- 197. Civil Actions or Claims Against the Government
- 198. Crime on Indian Reservations
- 199. Foreign Counterintelligence--Terrorism
- 200-203. Foreign Counterintelligence Matters
- 204. Federal Revenue Sharing
- 205. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977
- 206-210. Fraud Against the Government
- 211. Ethics in Government Act of 1978
- 212. Foreign Counterintelligence--Intelligence Community Support
- 213. Fraud Against the Government
- 214. Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act
- 215-229. Foreign Counterintelligence Matters
- 230-240. FBI Training Matters
- 241. DEA Applicant Investigations
- 242. Automation Matters
- 243. Intelligence Identities Protection Act of 1982
- 244. Hostage Rescue Team
- 245. Drug Investigative Task Force
- 246-248. Foreign Counterintelligence Matters
- 249. Toxic Waste Matters
- 250. Tampering with Consumer Products

Appendix 11

Addresses

FBI Headquarters (202) 324-3000

Assistant Director  
Office of Congressional  
and Public Affairs  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
9th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest  
Washington, D. C. 20535

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Freedom of Information/Privacy  
Acts Section  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
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Federal Office Building  
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Seattle, Washington 98174  
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Springfield, Illinois 62708  
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Washington Field Office  
Washington, D. C. 20535  
(202) 324-3000

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Justice Management Division  
Department of Justice  
HOLC Building, Room 903  
320 First Street, Northwest  
Washington, D. C. 20530  
(202) 724-6043

Freedom of Information Act Officer  
Justice Management Division  
Department of Justice  
Room B118, Main Building  
10th Street and Constitution Avenue, Northwest  
Washington, D. C. 20530

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National Archives and Records Service  
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Carter Presidential Materials Project  
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United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510  
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Historical Office  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510  
(202) 224-6900

Clerk of the House  
of Representatives  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C. 20515  
(202) 225-7000

Office for the Bicentennial  
of the House of Representatives  
138 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D. C. 20515

Appendix II:

FBI  
FOIPA PREPROCESSED LIST  
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The following material is available for review in our FOIA Reading Room at FBI Headquarters by making an appointment 48 hours in advance by calling (202) 324-3762.

<u>Subject Matter</u>	<u>Pages Available</u>
1. Barker, Arthur	252
2. Barker, Herman	190
3. Barker, Lloyd	11
4. Barker, "Ma"	5
5. Barker/Karpis Gang	5,249
6. Burgess, Guy; SEE: Philby, Kim	
7. Capone, Alphonse	2,032
8. Chambers, Whittaker; SEE: Hiss, Alger/Chambers, Whittaker	
9. Chappaquiddick	87
10. Cointelpro	52,718
	(12 Programs)
a. Black Extremist Hate Groups	6,106
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g. Mexican CP Matters (Border Coverage Program)	122



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k. Special Operations (Nationalities Intelligence)	1,450
l. Yugoslav (Violence-prone Yugoslav Emigrees in United States)	
11. Dasch, George John (8 Nazi Saboteurs) (Summary)	261
12. Dillinger, John	410
13. East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives (EASTCON)	24,950
14. Einstein, Albert	1,427
15. Foreign Counterintelligence Manual (released March, 1980)	87
16. Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts Reference Digest (available January 25, 1983)	152
17. Gillis, Lester Joseph, aka Baby Face Nelson	231
18. Hauptmann, Bruno; SEE: Lindbergh, Charles	
19. Hearst, Patty Kidnaping 6 cassette tapes - 3 = 60 min. 3 = 90 min.	37,120
20. Hiss, Alger/Chambers, Whittaker	54,693
21. Karpis, Alvin	2,360
22. Kennedy, John F., Assassination	220,436

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a. Assassination	121,734
1. Headquarters	38,642
2. Bulky Enclosures	21,993
3. Dallas	9,154
4. Dallas, 3x5 Special Index	48,631
5. New Orleans	3,314
b. Oswald, Lee Harvey	57,851
1. Headquarters	36,155
2. Dallas	19,593
3. Little Rock	43
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5. Newark	84
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c. Oswald, Marina	1,161
1. Headquarters	303
2. Dallas	836
3. New Orleans	22
d. Ruby, Jack Leon	31,294
1. Headquarters	15,845
2. Photos of personal property	2,080
3. Dallas	13,284
4. New Orleans	85
e. Warren Commission	8,396
1. Headquarters	8,150
2. Dallas	223
3. New Orleans	23
23. Kennedy, Robert F., Assassination	3,775 (39 Photos)
24. Kent State Shooting	8,445
25. Kent State Shooting, ROTC Fire Bomb	1,110

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c. Birmingham	2,162
d. Chicago	958
e. Los Angeles	2,495
f. Memphis	7,451
g. New Orleans	1,175
h. St. Louis	346
i. Washington Field	549
27. Legal Handbook for Special Agents (released January, 1981)	118
28. Levison, Stanley D.	2,791
a. Headquarters	1,638
b. New York	1,037
c. Other Field Offices	116
29. Lindbergh, Charles and Hauptmann, Bruno Kidnaping Case Summary - 449 pages	35,540
30. Liuzzo, Viola Murder (Civil Rights Investigation)	1,520
31. MacLean, Donald; SEE: Philby, Kim	
32. Manual of Investigative Operations and Guidelines (released September, 1978)	1,187
33. Marcantonio, Vito	993
34. Media, Pennsylvania, Resident Agency Burglary (MEDBURG)	33,698
35. National Crime Information Center (NCIC)	26,912
36. Official and Confidential (O & C) Martin Luther King	481
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38. Oswald, Lee Harvey; SEE: Kennedy, John F., Assassination	
39. Oswald, Marina; SEE: Kennedy, John F., Assassination	
40. Philby, Kim/MacLean, Donald/ Burgess, Guy	3,196
41. Remington, William Walter	8,242
42. Rosenberg, Ethel/Rosenberg, Julius Case Summary - 171 pages	155,500 (Approx.)
43. Ruby, Jack; SEE: Kennedy, John F., Assassination	
44. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)	11,512
45. Unidentified Flying Objects (UFO)	1,694
46. Warren Commission; SEE: Kennedy, John F., Assassination	
47. Watergate	16,277
48. Weatherman Underground (Foreign Involvement) (Summary dated 8/20/76)	420