

Vol. FROM 14/2/68 { TO

— IMMIGRATION BRANCH —

CROSS REFERENCES

REV - INTEL

LAST VOLUME 1H700-5-4							
TO	FROM	DATE	PA OR T	FROM	DATE	TO	DATE
WS	WS	14/8/72					
WS	WS	15/8/72	PA	WS	15/8/72		
UW	MD	27-2-75	PA	WS	19/3/75	WS	11/4/75
						FEP	7/8/78
						FEP	22/8/78
Supervisor	JRA						
FEP	JRA						
			PA	HD	5-10-79		
			PA	HD	30-10-79		
			PA	AR	20/08/82		
			PA	AR	22/7/83		
			PA	AR	29/7/83		

FROM TO
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Vol.

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IH700-5-4.

Standardized

Arrest

Abbreviations

A REFERENCE AND OPERATIONAL GUIDE
OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES TO ENCOURAGE
UNIFORMITY AMONG FINGERPRINT
CONTRIBUTORS.



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Following is a list of standardized abbreviations which should be used in showing charges listed on fingerprint cards submitted to the FBI. Much better service can be provided if all departments and agencies will use these abbreviations rather than Federal, state, county, or municipal code numbers which are not readily understandable by all interested parties. Additional copies of this list can be obtained by writing to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C.

A

Abandoning child	abndn child
Abandoning wife	abndn wife
Abandonment	abndnt
Abduction	abd
Abduction and compelling to marry	abd & comp to marry
Abduction for purposes of prostitution	abd for prost
Abortion	abrtn
Absent without leave	AWOL
Abstraction	abst
Abusive language	abus lang
Accepting a bribe	acct brb
Accepting earnings of a prostitute	acct earn of prost
Accessory	acc
Accessory after abortion	acc aft abrtn
Accessory after the fact, receiving	acc aft fact rec
Accessory to burglary	acc to burg
Accessory to issuing checks	acc to iss chks
Accessory to jail breaking	acc to jl brk
Accessory to larceny	acc to L
Accessory to murder	acc to mur
Accessory to robbery	acc to rob
Accompanying drunken driver	accomp DD
Accomplice	accpl
Accosting	accost
Adultery	adlty
Affidavit	afdv
Affray	affr
Affray with deadly weapon	affr WDW
Aggravated assault	agg A
Agitator	agtr
Aiding a prisoner to escape	aid pr to esc
Aiding and abetting crime	aid & abet crime
Aiding and abetting lottery	aid & abet lott
Aiding and harboring an escaped prisoner	aid & har esc pr
Alien Firearms Act	AFA
Alien in possession of firearms	alien poss firearms
Alimony	alimy
Allowing one to drive without a permit	allow dr w/o prmt
Altering	alt
Altering Government obligations	alt Govt obli
Annoying and soliciting	annoy & solic
Anti-Racketeering	AR
Anti-Trust Law	ATL
Appropriating	approp
Appropriating property in possession of common carrier	APIPOCC
Armed with a dangerous weapon	armed WDW

A

Arson of personal property	arson of pers prop
Article of War	AW
Assault	aslt (or A)
Assault and battery	A & B
Assault and battery with intent to kill	ABWIK
Assault and robbery	A & rob
Assault and robbery, armed	A & rob armed
Assault, armed	A armed
Assault on Government reservation	A on Govt res
Assault to kill	A to K
Assault to maim	A to maim
Assault to murder	A to mur
Assault to rape	A to rape
Assault to rob	A to rob
Assault with deadly weapon	ADW
Assault with intent to maim	A int maim
Assaulting Federal officer	AFO
Assembling	asmb
Assisting	asst
Assisting and procuring marriage of insane person	asst & proc mar of ins per
Assisting in attempt to commit rape	asst att to rape
Assisting in keeping a gaming place	asst keep gam pl
Assisting prostitution	asst prost
Atomic Energy Act.	AEA
Atrocious assault	atroc A
Atrocious assault with intent to kill	atroc AWIK
Atrocious robbery, armed	atroc rob armed
Atrocious robbery, unarmed	atroc rob unarmed
Attempt to commit crime	att to comm crime
Attempt to influence witness	att to infl wit
Attempt to pass counterfeit money	att to pass cftf money
Attempt to rape	att to rape
Attempted	att
Attempted abortion	att abrtn
Attempted arson	att arson
Attempted assault	att A
Attempted assault and battery	att A & B
Attempted burglary	att burg
Attempted extortion	att ext
Attempted grand larceny	att GL
Attempted larceny	att L
Attempted larceny by impersonation	att L by imp
Attempted robbery, armed	att rob armed
Attempted robbery, unarmed	att rob unarmed
Attempted sodomy	att sod
Attempted suicide	att suicide
Auto - hit and run	auto H & R
Auto - no city license	auto no lic
Auto theft	auto T
Automobile Information Disclosure Act	AIDA

B

Bad check or bogus check	BC
Bail jumping	bail jmpg
Bank burglary	BB
Bank larceny	BL
Bank robbery	BR
Bankruptcy	bktcy
Barratry	barr
Bastardy	bast
Battery	batt (or B)
Beating	btg
Beating hotel bill	btg hotel bill
Beating way on train	btg way on train
Begging	beg
Begging on streets	beg on st
Bills of Lading Act	BLA
Blackmail	blkml
Blasphemy	blsmy
Blue Sky Laws	BSL
Board bill beating	brd bill btg
Bond forfeiture	bond forf
Bookmaking	bkmkg
Box car burglary	box car burg
Breach of peace	B of P
Breaking	B
Breaking and entering	B & E
Breaking and entering by use of explosives	B & E by explsv
Breaking and entering dwelling, daytime	B & E dw DT
Breaking and entering in nighttime and petty larceny	B & E NT & PL
Breaking and entering railroad car	B & E rr car
Breaking and entering showcase	B & E showcase
Breaking and entering U. S. mailbox	B & E US mlbx
Breaking and entering with intent to assault	B & E int aslt
Breaking and entering with intent to kill	B & E int kill
Breaking and entering with intent to rape	B & E int rape
Breaking and entering with intent to rob	B & E int rob
Breaking and entering with intent to steal	B & E int steal
Breaking into dwelling, nighttime	B dw NT
Breaking into post office	B into PO
Breaking into store, nighttime	B store NT
Breaking quarantine	B quar
Bribery	brby
Bribery of athletes	brby of ath
Bribery of officials or officers	brby of ofc
Bribing	brbg
Bucket shops	bkt sh
Building code violation	bldg code vio
Burglary	burg
Burglary and grand larceny	burg & GL
Burglary and larceny	burg & L
Burning	burn
Burning, destroying, etc., insured property	burn dest ins prop
Burning, intent to injure insurer	burn int inj ins
Buying U. S. property	buy US prop

C

California Vehicle Act	CVA
Car breaking	car B
Car prowling	car prowl
Careless driving	crless dr
Carnal	crnl
Carnal abuse	crnl ab
Carnal knowledge	crnl knldg (or CK)
Carnal knowledge of female child	CK of FC
Carnal knowledge of idiot	CK idiot
Carrying concealed deadly weapon	CCDW
Carrying concealed weapon	CCW
Carrying firearms without license	C firearms w/o lic
Carrying weapon without permit or license	CW w/o prmt or lic
Cheating and swindling	cht & swd
Child desertion	child deser
Child neglect	child neg
Chinese Exclusion Act	CEA
Civil rights	CR
Climbing on railroad cars	cl on rr cars
Cohabitation	cohab
Coin matching	coin match
Committing indecent act	comm ind act
Common assault	comn aslt
Common cheat	comn cht
Common drunk	comn drk
Common night walker	comn night wlkr
Common nuisance	comn nuis
Common prostitute	comn prost
Common tramp and pickpocket	comn tramp & PP
Communistic	commu
Communistic activities	commu activ
Compounding a felony	comp fel
Concealed weapons	CW
Concealing evidence	conc evid
Concealing mortgaged property	conc mtg prop
Concealing stolen U. S. property	conc stln US prop
Conditional release violator	CRV
Conducting lottery	cond lott
Confidence game	con game
Conscientious objector	CO
Consorting with prostitute	consort w prost
Conspiracy	consp
Conspiracy to commit offense against U. S.	consp to comm off v. US
Conspiracy to kidnap	consp to kid
Conspiracy to murder	consp to mur
Conspiracy to rob	consp to rob
Conspiracy to violate Election Laws	consp to vio Elec L
Conspiracy to violate Inter-Freight Law	consp to vio Inter-Freight L
Contempt	cmpt
Contempt of court	COC
Contributing to delinquency of minor	C to D of M
Conversion	conv

C

Converting property of another to own use	conv prop another own use
Copyright	cpyrt
Copyright Laws	Cpyrt L
Corruption	corrupt
Counterfeiting - counterfeit	ctfg - cftt
Counterfeiting dies for U. S. coins	ctfg dies US coins
Counterfeiting license plates	ctfg lic plates
Counterfeiting minor coins	ctfg minor coins
Counterfeiting securities of U. S.	ctfg sec of US
Counterfeiting signature of payee	ctfg sig
Counterfeiting U. S. currency and obligations	ctfg US curr & obli
Crime aboard aircraft	CAA
Crime on Government reservation	CGR
Crime on high seas	CHS
Crime on Indian reservation	CIR
Criminal carelessness	crim crless
Criminal Code	Crim Code
Criminal conspiracy	crim consp
Criminal homicide	crim hom
Criminal libel	crim lib
Criminal negligence	crim neg
Criminal registration	crim reg
Criminally receiving stolen property	CRSP
Criminally uttering and publishing false instrument	CU & P fls inst
Criminally uttering and publishing false (or forged) check	CU & PFC
Criminally uttering and publishing forged warrant	CU & P fgd warr
Cruelty to animals	cr to ani
Cruelty to children	cr to chdn
Custodian of a bet	cust bet
Customs Laws	Customs L
Cutting	cut
Cutting with intent to kill	CWIK

D

Damaging personal property	dam pers prop
Damaging railroad property	dam rr prop
Dangerous	dang
Dangerous and suspicious	D & S
Dangerous weapon	DW
Deadly Weapon Act	DWA
Dealing in lottery policy	deal in lott pol
Defacing building	def bldg
Defacing Government bonds	def Govt bonds
Defacing or destroying personal property	def or dest pers prop
Defacing or destroying public property	def or dest pub prop
Defective brakes	def brakes
Defrauding	defr
Defrauding innkeeper	defr innkpr
Defrauding livery keeper	defr liv kpr
Defrauding the mails	defr mails
Delinquent	delin
Dependents Assistance Act of 1950	DAA-50
Deportation	dep
Deportation proceedings	dep proc

D

Depositing in U. S. post office threat to injure person
or property of addressee ----- depos in US PO thrt
Desecration of Sabbath ----- desc Sab
Desertion of wife and children ----- deser wife & chdn
Desertion or deserter ----- deser
Destruction of aircraft or motor vehicles ----- DAMV
Destruction of Government property ----- DGP
Destruction of interstate property ----- DIP
Discharging firearms ----- disch firearms
Disorderly ----- dis
Disorderly conduct ----- DC
Disorderly house ----- DH
Disorderly person ----- DP
Displaying void operator's license ----- dsply void op lic
Disposing of mortgaged property ----- disp mtg prop
Disposing of stolen property ----- disp stln prop
Distilling ----- distil
Distributing communistic literature ----- distr commu lit
Disturbance ----- dist
Disturbing regular worship ----- dist reg wshp
Disturbing the peace ----- dist peace
Diverting ----- div
Diverting electricity ----- div elec
Diverting gas ----- div gas
Dope on person ----- dope on per
Drawing checks without funds ----- drw chk w/o fds
Drawing or exhibiting firearms ----- drw or exh firearms
Driving away auto without owner's permission ----- DAA w/o OP
Driving car intoxicated ----- DCI
Driving while drunk ----- DWD
Driving without permit ----- dr w/o prmt
Drunk ----- drk
Drunk and disorderly ----- D & D
Drunk and disorderly conduct ----- D & DC
Dwelling ----- *dwelling* ----- dwlg
Dyer Act *Interstate Transport of Vehicles, not as such* ----- Dyer A
Dynamiting ----- *explos* ----- dyn
Dynamiting inhabited building ----- dyn inh bldg

E

Eavesdropping ----- evsdrp
Election Laws ----- EL
Elimination ----- elim
Embezzlement of Government property ----- EGP
Embezzlement or embezzling ----- embz
Embracery ----- embrcy
Endangering ----- endang
Endangering life or health of child ----- endang L or H of child
Entering ----- ent (or E)
Enticing ----- entic
Enticing females under age ----- entic fem u age
Enticing into immoral place ----- entic into imm place
Escape and rescue ----- EAR
Escaped ----- esc

E

Escaped convict	esc conv
Escaped Federal prisoner	EFP
Escaping Federal custody	esc Fed cust
Espionage	esp
Evading railroad fare	ev rr fare
Evasion of Tax Laws	ev Tax L
Evasion or evading	ev
Examination	exam
Exhibiting	exh
Explosives	explsv
Exposing	expos
Exposing his person	expos per
Extortion	ext

F

Failure	fail
Failure to answer summons	fail ans sum
Failure to assist after causing wreck	fail asst aft caus wrk
Failure to obtain license or permit (parading, peddling, transportation passengers, barbers, merchants, pawn shops, pool room, etc.)	fail to obt lic or prmt
Failure to provide	fail to prov
Failure to provide for child	fail prov for child
Failure to provide for wife	fail prov for wife
Failure to report an accident	fail rpt acc
Failure to report a felony	fail rpt fel
Failure to serve legal process	fail srv leg proc
Failure to stop and render aid	fail to aid
False	fls
False advertising	fls adv
False claims	fls cl
False entries in records of interstate carriers	FERIC
False fire alarm	fls fire ala
False police alarm	fls pol ala
False pretenses	FP
False weights and measures	fls wgts & msurs
Falsely claiming U. S. citizenship	FCC
Federal Firearms Act	FFA
Federal Housing Administration matters	FHAM
Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act	FRLA
Federal Reserve Act	FRA
Federal Tort Claims Act	FTCA
Federal Train Wreck Statute	FTWS
Felonious assault	fel A
Felonious driving	fel dr
Felonious or felony	fel
Felonious theft	fel T
Felony warrant	fel warr
Fictitious	fict
Fictitious checks	fict chks
Fictitious license plates	fict lic pl
Fighting	fight
Firearms Act	Firearms A
Flourishing deadly weapon	fl DW

F

Forcible entry	forc ent
Forfeiture or forfeited	forf
Forged or forgery	forg
Forgery U. S. money orders	forg USMO
Forging and passing	forg & pass
Forging doctor's prescription	forg Dr presc
Forging U. S. obligations	forg US obli
Fornication	forn
Fraud - fraudulent	frd
Fraud against the Government	FAG
Fraudulent instruments	frd inst
Fraudulent negotiable instrument	frd neg inst
Fraudulent removal of leased property	frd rem lsd prop
Fraudulent voting	frd voting
Fraudulently obtaining signature	frd obt sig
Frequenting house of ill fame	FHIF
Fugitive other authorities	FOA

G

Gambling	gamb
Gambling - cards	gamb cds
Gambling devices	gamb dev
Gambling - dice	gamb dice
Game Laws	Game L
General principles	GP
Grand larceny	GL
Grand theft	GT
Great bodily injury	gr bod inj
Gross cheat	gross cht
Gross indecency	gross ind

H

Habitual	hab
Habitual drunkard	hab drk
Harboring criminals	harb crim
Harrison Narcotic Act	HNA
Hatch Act	HA
Health Law	Hlth L
Highway robbery	hwy rob
Hijacking	hijack
Holdup	hldp
Holdup with deadly weapon	hldp DW
Housebreaking	HB
House of ill fame	H of IF
House of prostitution	H of prost

I

Illegal business	illeg busn
Illegal cohabitation	illeg cohab
Illegal dentistry	illeg dent
Illegal entry to U. S.	illeg ent US
Illegal fishing	illeg fish
Illegal possession of Government property	IPGP
Illegal practice of medicine	illeg prac med
Illegal trapping	illeg trap
Illegal wearing of lodge emblem	illeg wear lodge emb

Illegal wearing of uniform	IWU
Illicit	illic
Illicit distilling	illic distil
Immoral	imm
Immoral entertainment	imm entmnt
Impersonating an officer	imp ofc
Impersonating or impersonation	imp
Improper state license	impr st lic
Incendiarism	incend
Incorrigible or incorrigibility	incorr
Indecent	ind
Indecent conduct	ind con
Indecent exposure	ind exp
Indecent liberties	ind lib
Indecent liberties with minor child	ind lib min child
Indefinite	indef
Indians	Ind
Infamous	inf
Infamous crime against nature	inf cr agst nat
Influence	infl
Injunction	injt
Inmate disorderly house	inm DH
Instrument	inst
Insufficient funds	insuf fds
Intent	int
Intercourse with a child	interse with child
Interfering	interf
Internal Revenue Act	IRA
Interstate Gambling Activities	IGA
Interstate theft	IT
Interstate transmission of wagering information	ITWI
Interstate transportation in aid of racketeering	ITAR
Interstate transportation of fireworks	ITF
Interstate transportation of gambling devices	ITGD
Interstate transportation of lottery tickets	ITLT
Interstate transportation of obscene matter	ITOM
Interstate transportation of prison-made goods	ITPMG
Interstate transportation of prize fight films	ITPFF
Interstate transportation of stolen aircraft	ITSA
Interstate transportation of stolen cattle	ITSC
Interstate transportation of stolen motor vehicle	ITSMV
Interstate transportation of stolen property	ITSP
Interstate transportation of strikebreakers	ITSB
Interstate transportation of unsafe refrigerators	ITUR
Interstate transportation of wagering paraphernalia	ITWP
Intimidating Government witness	intim Govt wit
Intimidation or intimidating	intim
Intoxication or intoxicated	intox
Investigation	inv
Inveterate vagrancy	invet vag
Involuntary manslaughter	invol mansl
Involuntary servitude and slavery	ISS
Issuing fraudulent instruments	iss frd inst

J

Jail breaking	jl B
Joy riding	joy rid
Juvenile delinquency	JD
Juvenile Delinquency Act	JDA

K

Keeping house of ill fame	KHIF
Kickback Racket Act	KRA
Kidnaping	kid
Killing deer at night	kill deer NT
Killing Federal officer	KFO

L

Larceny	L
Larceny after trust	L aft trust
Larceny and receiving	L & R
Larceny by bailee	L by bailee
Larceny by embezzlement	L by embz
Larceny by impersonation	L by imp
Larceny by trick	L by tr
Larceny from automobile	L fr auto
Larceny from house	L fr hse
Larceny from interstate shipment	L fr IS
Larceny from person	L fr pers
Larceny from store	L fr store
Larceny of automobile	L of auto
Larceny on reservation	L on resvn
Lascivious	lascv
Leaving accident without reporting name	lv acci w/o RN
Leaving scene of accident	lv acci
Lewd and dissolute	lewd & dissol
Lewd and indecent act	lewd & ind act
Lewd and lascivious	L & L
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	L & L cohab
Liquor	liq
Liquor Law	LL
Liquor nuisance	liq nuis
Loitering	loit
Lottery	lott
Lottery policy writing	lott pol wrtg
Lottery tickets	lott tkts
Lunacy	lncy

M

Maintaining bawdy house	main bawdy H
Maintaining disorderly house	main DH
Maintaining liquor nuisance	main liq nuis
Making false affidavit	mkg fls affi
Making, forging, counterfeiting or altering deeds or powers of attorney	mkg forg ctfg or alt deeds or pwrs atty
Making, forging, counterfeiting or altering letters patent	mkg forg ctfg or alt ltrs pat
Making official contract with member of Congress	mkg offcl contr w memb of Cong
Making, passing or uttering fictitious bills	mkg pass utt fict bills
Malicious	mal
Malicious assault	mal A

M

Malicious conversion	mal convrsn
Malicious cutting or maliciously cutting	mal cut
Malicious destruction of property	mal dest prop
Malicious injury	mal inj
Malicious maiming	mal maim
Malicious mischief	mal misch
Malicious shooting	mal shoot
Malicious tampering	mal tamp
Malicious trespassing	mal tresp
Mann Act	Mann A
Manslaughter	mansl
Manslaughter with auto	mansl w auto
Manufacturing	mfg
Manufacturing liquor	mfg liq
Manufacturing of gambling devices	mfg gamb dev
Marijuana	marij
Material witness	mat wit
Migratory Bird Act	MBA
Minimum Wage Law	Min Wage L
Misappropriation by public officer	misap by pub ofc
Miscegenation	misceg
Misconduct	miscond
Misdemeanor	misd
Misprision of felony	mispr of fel
Misprision of treason	mispr of treason
Molesting	mol
Molesting auto	mol auto
Moving mortgaged auto from state	mov mtgd auto fr st
Murder	mur
Murder by abortion	mur by abrtn
Murder, 1st degree	mur 1st deg
Murder, 2nd degree	mur 2nd deg
Mutilating	mutil
Mutilating U. S. currency	mutil US curr

N

Narcotics	narc
National Bankruptcy Act	NBA
National Cattle Theft Act	NCTA
National Defense Act	NDA
National Firearms Act	NFA
National Motor Vehicle Theft Act	NMFTA
National Prohibition Act	NPA
National Science Foundation Act	NSFA
National Stolen Property	NSP
Naturalization Act	Nat A
Neglect	neg
Neglect of aged parent	neg aged parent
Neglecting minor children	neg minor chdn
Neglecting pregnant woman	neg preg wom
Negligent collision	neg collis
Night hunting	nt hunt
No chauffeur's license	no chauff lic
No driver's license	no dr lic
No immigration visa	no immi visa
No motorcycle license	no mtrcyl lic

N

No visible means of support	no vis means sup
Nonpayment	nonpmt
Nonpayment of alimony	nonpmt alimy
Nonpayment of wages	nonpmt wages
Nonsupport	nonsup
Nonsupport child	nonsup child
Nonsupport wife	nonsup wife
Not granting right of way	not gr rt of way
Not sufficient funds	NSF
Nuisance	nuis
Number writer	numb wrtr

O

Obligation	oblig
Obscene literature	obs lit
Obscene pictures	obs pict
Obstruction of Justice	OOJ
Obtaining goods by false pretense	OGFP
Obtaining money by false pretense	OMFP
Occupying room for immoral purposes	occ room imm pur
Operating badger game	op badg game
Operating blind tiger	op bl tiger
Operating Chinese lottery	op Ch lott
Operating gambling game	op gamb game
Operating house of ill repute	OHIR
Operating lottery and slot machine	op lott & sl mach
Operating motor vehicle after permit suspended	OMV prmt susp
Operating motor vehicle while intoxicated	OMVWI
Operating motor vehicle without license plates	OMV w/o lic pl
Operating motor vehicle without owner's consent	OMV w/o OC
Operating motor vehicle without permit	OMV w/o prmt
Operating still	op still
Operating vehicle under influence of liquor or narcotic drugs	OVUIL or narc
Operating vehicle while drunk	OVWD
Opium resorts	opium res
Ordinance	ord

P

Pandering	pand
Panhandling	panh
Parading without a permit	para w/o prmt
Parked vehicle on highway	parked veh on hgw
Parole violator	PV
Passing bad checks	pass bad chks
Passing counterfeit currency	pass ctfg curr
Passing forged post office money orders	pass forg PO MO
Passing raised money orders	pass raised MO
Passing worthless checks	pass wrthls chks
Peddler or peddling	ped
Perjury	perj
Pervert or perverted	perv
Perverved practice	perv prac
Petty larceny	PL
Petty theft	PT
Pickpocket	PP
Pimping	pimp
Pistol Law	Pist L

P

Pointing gun at another	point gun
Poisoning	pois
Poisoning animals	pois ani
Polygamy	poly
Possession automobile with mutilated motor numbers	poss auto with mut mtr nmbrs
Possession counterfeit foreign securities	poss ctft foreign sec
Possession counterfeit money	poss ctft mon
Possession dangerous weapon	poss DW
Possession deer meat	poss deer meat
Possession drugs	poss drugs
Possession intoxicating liquor	poss intox liq
Possession marijuana	poss marij
Possession mash	poss mash
Possession metal knuckles	poss met knuckles
Possession morphine	poss morph
Possession of burglary tools	poss burg tools
Possession lottery tickets	poss lott tkts
Possession of narcotics	poss narc
Possession of obscene literature	poss obs lit
Possession of slot machines	poss sl mach
Possession of stolen property	poss stln prop
Possession opium	poss opium
Possession still	poss still
Possession stolen goods	poss SG
Possession unregistered revolver	poss unreg revlvr
Postal Laws	Post L
Presenting false claims	pres fls cl
Probation	prob
Procuring	proc
Procuring females for house of ill fame	proc fem for H of IF
Procuring person to commit arson	proc to comm arson
Profanity	prof
Prohibition	proh
Prostitute or prostitution	prost
Prowling	prowl
Public Health Law	PHL
Public intoxication	pub intox
Public nuisance	pub nuis
Purse snatching	purse snatch

Q

Quarantine	quar
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R

Rape of minor	rape mnr
Receiving	rec
Receiving and concealing	rec & conc
Receiving money from prostitute	rec mon fr prost
Receiving post office money orders	rec PO MO
Receiving stolen goods	RSG
Receiving stolen property	RSP
Reckless driving	reck dr
Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act	RFCA
Recording wagers	recdg wgrs
Red Cross Act	RCA
Registration Act	RA

R

Removal or concealment of spirits contrary to law	rem or conc sprts
Removing identification on gun	rem ident on gun
Renting lewd books	rent lewd bks
Resisting an officer	resist ofc
Resisting arrest	resist arr
Rifling U. S. Mails	rif US mails
Rioting	riot
Robbery	rob
Robbery, armed	rob armed
Robbery, unarmed	rob unarmed
Robbing U. S. mails	rob US mails

S

Sabotage	sab
Safecracking	safecrk
Sale indecent literature	sale ind lit
Sale liquor	sale liq
Sale mortgaged property	sale mtgd prop
Sale narcotics	sale narc
Sale of liquor to Indians	sale liq to Ind
Sale securities without being registered	sale sec w/o reg
Sedition	sed
Seduction	seduct
Seining fish, improper net	sng fish impr net
Selective Service Act	SSA
Selling adulterated food	sell adlt food
Selling game illegally	sell game illeg
Selling lottery tickets	sell lott tkts
Selling marijuana	sell marij
Selling morphine	sell morph
Selling opium	sell opium
Selling securities no license	sell sec no lic
Selling unregistered revolver	sell unreg revlvr
Sentence suspended	SS
Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942	SDAA
Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944	SRA
Setting spring gun	set spring gun
Setting up lottery	set up lott
Sexual perversion	sex perv
Shooting	sh
Shooting deer out of season	sh deer out seas
Shooting to wound	sh to wound
Shooting with intent to kill	sh with int kill
Shoplifting	shplftg
Shortchanging	shortchg
Simple assault	simp aslt
Simple larceny	simp larc
Skipping bail	skip bl
Slander or slanderous	slan
Sleeping public place	sleep pub pl
Smuggling	smug
Sodomy	sod
Solicitation of bribery	sol of brby
Soliciting	sol
Soliciting alms	sol alms
Soliciting for immoral purpose	sol imm purp
Soliciting to commit sodomy	sol comm sod

S

Soliciting without license	sol w/o lic
Speeding	speed
Stabbing	stab
Stabbing with intent to kill	stab with int kill
State Narcotic Law	SNL
State Poison Act	St Pois A
State prohibition	st proh
State Wage Law	St Wage L
Statutory rape	stat rape
Stealing	steal
Stealing from common carrier	steal fr comn carrier
Stealing, secreting or embezzling mail matter	steal secr or embz mail
Stolen property	stln prop
Storebreaking	stbrkg
Storehouse breaking	storehse B
Subornation	suborn
Subversive activity	subv activ
Sunday Law	Sun L
Support	sup
Suspicion	susp
Suspicious person	SP
Swindling over \$50	sw over \$50
Swindling under \$50	sw under \$50
Switchblade Knife Act	SKA
Switching license plates	swit lic pl

T

Tampering	tamp
Tampering with auto	tamp auto
Tampering with U. S. mail	tamp US mail
Tariff Act	TA
Theft	T
Theft by bailee	T by bail
Theft from interstate shipment	TFIS
Theft of Government property	TGP
Theft over \$50	T over \$50
Theft under \$50	T under \$50
Threat or threatening	thrt
Threat to kill	thrt to kill
Threatened breach of the peace	thrt B of P
Threats to extort	thrt to ext
Trading with the Enemy Act	TWEA
Traffic Act	Traf A
Traffic Ordinance	Traf Ord
Traffic signals (running signal light)	traf sig
Train rider	tr rider
Transporting	transp
Transporting liquor	transp liq
Transporting narcotics	transp narc
Trespassing	tresp
Trespassing on railroad property	tresp on rr prop
Truancy	tru

U

Unauthorized publication or use of communications	UPUC
Uniform Firearms Act	UFA
U. S. Criminal Code or U. S. Criminal Court	USCC
Unlawful assembling	unl asm

U

Unlawful entry	unl ent
Unlawful flight to avoid custody	UFAC
Unlawful flight to avoid prosecution	UFAP
Unlawful flight to avoid testimony	UFAT
Unlawful marriage	unl marr
Unlawful possession of firearms	unl poss firearms
Unlawful possession or use of explosives (bombs, etc.)	unl poss or use explsv
Unlawful sale of securities	unl sale of sec
Unlawfully driving away and abandoning auto	unl DAA & abndn
Unlawfully driving away auto	UDAA
Unlicensed chauffeur	unlic chauf
Unregistered still	unreg still
Unreported interstate shipment of cigarettes	UISC
Using mails to defraud	UMTD
Using motor vehicle without permission	using MV w/o prms
Using profane and abusive language	using prof & ab lang
Uttering	utt
Uttering and publishing	U & P
Uttering check	utt chk
Uttering forged instrument	utt forg inst
Uttering forged obligations	utt forg obl

V

Vagabond	vaga
Vagrancy	vag
Vehicle	veh
Vehicle, no lights	veh no lts
Vehicle taking or vehicle theft	VT
Violating State Game and Fish Law	vio St Game & Fish L
Violating Sunday Closing Law	vio Sun Cl L
Violation Child Labor Law	vio CLL
Violation Dyer Act	vio Dyer A
Violation Harrison Narcotic Act	vio HNA
Violation Immigration Law	vio Immi L
Violation of City Ordinance	vio City Ord
Violation of Federal injunction	vio Fed inj
Violation of Health Laws	vio of HL
Violation of Liquor Law	vio of LL
Violation of National Motor Vehicle Theft Act	vio NMVTA
Violation of State Liquor Law	vio St LL
Violation Prohibition Laws	vio Proh L
Violation traffic regulation	vio traf reg
Voluntary manslaughter	vol mansl
Voluntary murder	vol mur

W

Wandering	wand
White Slave Traffic Act	WSTA
Window peeping	wind peep
Workmen's Compensation Act	WCA
Worthless instrument	wrthls inst
Wounding	wound
Wrong license plates	wrong lic pl



C. & I. 155 (7/63)

FILE No. **700-5-4**

SUBJECT **CO*OPERATION WITH THE F.B.I.**

OUT			IN	
TO	INITIALS	DATE	INITIALS	DATE
NSF	13/7		PB	16/8/67
NS	SSJ	16/2/68	ESL	6/3/68
BA9	LC	14/8/72	LC	15/8/72
W.A.	JK	20/2/73	LC	20/2/73
HD	250	3/5/73	LC	3/8/73
FEP	250	19/7/74	250	22/7/74
WS	LC	6/12/74	LC	17/1/75
UW	MO	27-2-75	MO	19-3-75
WS	MO	1-4-75	MO	3-4-75
WS	LC	14/4/75	MO	23-4-75
NB	LC	30/6/75	MO	30-6-75
WS	MO	30-8-76	LC	21/9/76
FEP	LC	28/4/77	LC	4/5/77
WS	LC	29/3/78	MO	12-4-78
FEP	250	7/7/78	LC	7/7/78
FEP	LC	24/7/78	LC	24/7/78
FEP	LC	8/8/78	LC	8/8/78
FEP	LC	22/8/78	MO	25-8-78
FEP	LC	22/9/78	LC	25/9/78
FEP	250	4/4/79	LC	4/4/79
HD	LC	14/9/79	LC	14/9/79
JRa	LC	28/9/79	LC	5/10/79
HD	LC	23/10/79	LC	31/10/79
RH	LC	22/8/82	LC	31/8/82
HM	LC	19/7/83	LC	21/7/83
HM	LC	29/7/83	LC	29/7/83
Hudson	LC	17/1/84	LC	23/1/84

000349

C. & I. 155 (7/63)

CLOSED VOLUME VOLUME COMPLET



DATED FROM
À COMPTER DU

14/7/70

TO
JUSQU' AU

30/10/79

AFFIX TO TOP OF FILE — À METTRE SUR LE DOSSIER

DO NOT ADD ANY MORE PAPERS — NE PAS AJOUTER DE DOCUMENTS

FOR SUBSEQUENT CORRESPONDENCE SEE — POUR CORRESPONDANCE ULTÉRIEURE VOIR

FILE NO — DOSSIER N°

FOR NEW CORRESPONDENCE — CREATE OR SEE FILES UNDER NEW SYSTEM —

VOLUME

SERIES



Employment and
Immigration Canada

Emploi et
Immigration Canada

TWO-WAY OFFICE MEMO

Document disclosed under the Access to Information Act -
Document divulgué en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information
NOTE DE SERVICE AVEC RÉPONSE

ORIGINATOR — RETAIN COPY 2, FORWARD BALANCE OF
SET INTACT TO ADDRESSEE.

EXPÉDITEUR — GARDER LA COPIÉ 2 — ENVOYER LE RESTE DE LA
SÉRIE INTACT AU DESTINATAIRE.

ADDRESSEE — AFTER REPLYING SPLIT SET AND RETURN
LAST COPY TO ORIGINATOR.

DESTINATAIRE — APRÈS AVOIR RÉPONDU, DÉTACHER LA SÉRIE ET
RENNYER LA DERNIÈRE COPIÉ À L'EXTÉRIEUR.

TO — À <i>C A Richter Intelligence Officer Edmonton</i>		FROM — DE <i>H Dossan Intelligence Div OTTAWA</i>		File No. — Originator Réf. — Expéditeur <i>1H 700-5-4</i>
Subject — Sujet [REDACTED]				File No. — Addressee Réf. — Destinataire <i>AR 79-099.</i>
Message <i>Is this what you need?</i>		s.19(1)		
Date ► <i>30.10.79</i>		Signature ► <i>H Dossan</i>		
Reply — Réponse				
Date ►		Signature ►		

HER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT
TRANSMITTAL SLIPAUTRE MINISTÈRE DU GOUVERNEMENT
FICHE D'ENVOI

DATE

79-10-22

10-2

FROM - DE

Enforcement Branch,
Intelligence Division,
Employment & Immigration Commission,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Immigration & Passport Branch,
'C' Directorate,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

RECEIVED

OCT 24 1979

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
OTTAWA

ATTENTION: - AUX SOINS DE:

MR. H. DONNER

SUBJECT - OBJET

FILE No. (ADDRESSER) - N° DE DOSSIER (DESTINATAIRE)

14700-5-4

FILE No. (ORIGINATOR) - N° DE DOSSIER (EXPÉDITEUR)

79HQ-100-547

REMARKS - REMARQUES

Attached is what I believe Edmonton Intelligence Officer wants.

s.19(1)

COBEN

PLEASE ADDRESS
CORRESPONDENCE TO:

THE COMMISSIONER
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
OTTAWA, CANADA
K1A 0R2



HEADQUARTERS
DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE

PRIÈRE D'ADRESSER LES
LETTRES COMME SUIT:

LE COMMISSAIRE
GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA
OTTAWA, CANADA
K1A 0R2

YOUR NO.
VOTRE N°

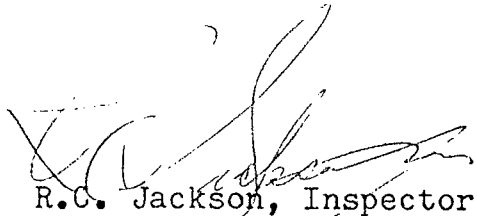
OUR NO.
NOTRE N°

Ottawa, Ontario
October 19, 1979

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that I, Inspector R.C. Jackson
RCMP, have compared the fingerprints on the
attached form marked Appendix "A" dated January 17,
1973, and bearing the name [REDACTED]
Calgary Police Department Number [REDACTED] with the
fingerprints on the attached form marked Appendix
"B" dated April 26, 1960, and bearing the name
[REDACTED] Federal Bureau of Investigation
Number [REDACTED] and that they are those of the
same person.

s.19(1)


R.C. Jackson, Inspector,
Officer in Charge Criminal History Files,
Identification Services.



Employment and
Immigration Canada

Emploi et
Immigration Canada

TWO-WAY OFFICE MEMO

NOTE DE SERVICE AVEC RÉPONSE

Document disclosed under the Access to Information Act -
Document divulgué en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information

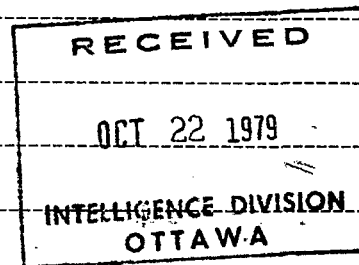
ORIGINATOR — RETAIN COPY 2, FORWARD BALANCE OF
SET INTACT TO ADDRESSEE.

EXPÉDITEUR — GARDER LA COPIE 2 — ENVOYER LE RESTE DE LA
SÉRIE INTACT AU DESTINATAIRE.

ADDRESSEE — AFTER REPLYING SPLIT SET AND RETURN
LAST COPY TO ORIGINATOR.

DESTINATAIRE — APRÈS AVOIR RÉPONDU, DÉTACHER LA SÉRIE ET
RENNVOYER LA DERNIÈRE COPIE À L'EXTÉRIEUR.

FROM — DE <i>The Commissioner, RCMP Police OTTAWA Attention 19 Section</i>		TO — À <i>for Director Immigration Intelligence Ottawa</i>		File No. — Originator Réf. — Expéditeur <i>1H 700-5-4</i>
				File No. — Addressee Réf. — Destinataire <i>79HQ-100-547</i>
Subject — Sujet [REDACTED]				
Message [REDACTED] FPS# [REDACTED] FBI# [REDACTED]				
<p><i>Attached is a copy of our Edmonton Intelligence officer's memo dated 11 Sept 79 with attached fingerprints. Can you accommodate this request?</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">s.19(1)</p>				
Date ➤ <i>5-10-79</i>		Signature ➤ <i>[Signature]</i>		
Reply — Réponse				
<p><i>YES</i></p> <p><i>Reply being sent direct to Edmonton.</i></p>				
Date ➤ <i>79/10/17</i>		Signature ➤ <i>[Signature]</i>		





Government
of Canada

Gouvernement
du Canada

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

TO
A

Director
Immigration Intelligence, OTTAWA

FROM
DE

Immigration Intelligence
Alberta/NWT Region EDMONTON

SUBJECT
OBJECT



s.19(1)

Further to our memorandum dated 11 September 1979 and your reply on Interoffice memogram file IH 700-5-4 dated 14-9-79.

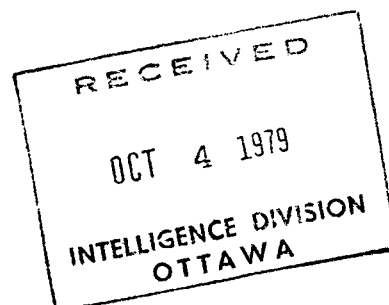
We forwarded the wrong set of fingerprints to you for transmittal to FBI. We obtained a certified photostat of the original from Calgary City Police for the purpose of forwarding. This was again photostated and that is the copy which you received.

I am sending you the correct copy which should be of better quality. Calgary City Police are reluctant to release the original held on their files and this is why we have to accept a photocopy. If you find this copy to be also considered illegible for search and comparison, then please advise and we will go ahead with the inquiry not using this document.

X

C.A. Richter

CAR/cb



Page 357

**is withheld pursuant to section
est retenue en vertu de l'article**

19(1)

**of the Access to Information Act
de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information**

Interview With William H. Webster, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

As FBI Charts a New Course— Its Main Targets Now

Agents are chasing a lot fewer bank robbers and car thieves, reports the bureau's new chief. They're stalking bigger game—white-collar criminals, mobsters, spies—while striving to rebound from past scandals.

Q Judge Webster, in view of the tight budget President Carter is proposing for the FBI as well as for most of the rest of the federal government, what are the bureau's priorities?

A Our top-priority programs are white-collar crime; organized crime and, of course, foreign counterintelligence. Coming hard on those would be things like civil rights, general-property crimes, personal crimes and antitrust.

About 18 percent of our resources in the field are currently directed against white-collar crime, and about the same for organized crime.

Q Where are you concentrating your efforts against white-collar crime?

A I'd say that government frauds, public corruption and major bank-embezzlement cases constitute our prime targets. Fraud in government programs is a cause of major efforts. We already have 41 indictments in the General Services Administration investigation. The Small Business Administration investigation is now off the ground.

These efforts are going to require a great deal of cooperation with other government agencies and with the inspectors general being appointed in a number of agencies.

Q Has there been a sizable step-up in public-corruption investigations?

A Yes. Last February, we were investigating 574 cases of corruption at all levels of local, state and federal government. Now that number is closer to 900.

We are investigating under very scrupulous, self-imposed guidelines because we recognize that reputations of public officials are fragile and that a mere investigation by the FBI is enough to cause problems. So we don't go into those cases unless there is a very substantial basis for investigation.

Q Where does the U.S. stand in the war on organized crime?

A We have made real progress in identifying the structure of organized crime in this country. There are approximately 27 "families," but we don't confine ourselves in our thinking to those traditional family operations. We look at ongoing criminal enterprises as organized crime: those which have continuity as their essential ingredient and involve numbers of people.

These operations are getting more and more sophisticated, involving larger sums of money and greater potential ripoffs of the public. And it requires greater sums of our money to deal with them. So we're training our young agents to understand computer frauds and techniques unknown 20 years ago—techniques for both solving crimes and committing them. But when you talk about the growth or decline of crime, you always have to ask whether you're finding out about something that was always there or whether there's a measurable increase.

Q How is the bureau dealing with the infiltration of legitimate business by organized crime?

A One of the most effective tools is the RICO statute—

Webster, 54, is the sixth person to head the FBI in its 43-year history. A Republican, he was named by Carter to succeed Clarence Kelley a year ago, after eight years as a federal judge in St. Louis.



the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations statute. It's been around for six or seven years, but prosecutors have now realized its potential, and it's being effectively used. It has real teeth in it. It carries a potential 20-year imprisonment and a \$25,000 fine, and—most importantly—it provides for seizure of the business infiltrated.

The law covers any ongoing criminal enterprise. It's possible for a city council to be a criminal enterprise if it's operating as such. Arson for hire is no longer the attractive world it used to be because of the RICO statute, under which we can prosecute arsonists and take away the fruits of that activity.

Q Are informants still of use against organized crime?

A Yes. It's absolutely necessary to have reliable sources of information. But most such sources insist upon confidentiality—and properly so. In the past, law enforcement has always been able to guarantee this. Today, that guarantee is a concern in light of the Freedom of Information Act and court orders requiring disclosure of informants' identities. This is the greatest threat to effective law enforcement today. There are two adverse effects:

First, informants are unwilling to supply information, because they're not convinced we'll be able to keep it confidential. Second, when our young agents develop informants as part of their responsibility, they have trouble doing so in good conscience because they are doubtful about their ability to guarantee confidentiality.

As a result, the number of informants has shrunk.

Q Is it really possible to learn the name of an informant through a Freedom of Information Act request?

A We have conducted tests to see whether it's possible. It can be done.

Prisoners believe that it can be done. When I first came to Washington, between 6 and 7 percent of all our Freedom of Information requests were coming from prisons. Now over 12 percent are coming from prisons. The obvious purpose is to see who was responsible for putting them in there. Organized-crime figures are now engaging in this activity, and there is the same potential for foreign-intelligence agents.

Q What can be done?

A I've suggested that consideration be given to a 10-year moratorium on releasing closed criminal-investigative files. That would put age on the file, and I think would be a reasonable assurance to an informant—who would be long gone by that time. There would have to be provisions for an

Attorney General's waiver of the moratorium in a case of high national interest.

The Freedom of Information Act has a high purpose, and I'm in favor of that purpose: making sure that federal agencies are truthful with the American people. But when you get into law enforcement, where lives and safety can well be at stake, you have to balance that value against our duties to keep accurate records and safeguard the confidentiality of our sources.

Q In view of the drop in the number of informants, are you stepping up the use of undercover FBI agents?

A We are, and the results are tremendously rewarding. Undercover agents were important in a recent record-and-tape-pirating case. We have a remarkably elite cadre of volunteers. No one is ever ordered to engage in undercover activities. These are people who have a certain talent and the psychological capacity to deal effectively with role playing and still accept the tough discipline of the FBI.

Q You said foreign espionage is a top priority. Is it growing?

A As the government takes the posture of more and more openness, our job becomes bigger and bigger, because we find a direct correlation between intelligence activities and the number of visits by foreign nationals from hostile countries. Last year, we had over 65,000 such visits if you add up the 1,900 Soviet-bloc officials and their families in this country and all the merchant-seaman stops by Soviet nationals and all of the visiting trade-association groups and exchange students.

Now we're looking at the recognition of the People's Republic of China. They had about 70 mission officials in this country prior to recognition, but they historically have demanded parity with the Soviet Union in the numbers of accredited diplomats in other countries where they're recognized. So we're facing maybe 1,200 additional Chinese officials and their families, plus another 500 to 700

students by August. My concern is that our encouragement of technological improvement in China produce legitimate technological improvement and does not lead to the stealing of technology by intelligence gatherers.

Q What can the bureau do to prevent such activity?

A We hope to raise the level of sensitivity among business officials so that they are careful with their own proprietary secrets and the classified information that's entrusted to them by the government.

We also use our counterintelligence division, and we work very closely with the CIA. I think we have the best working relationship in the history of the two agencies. And, of course, we work with the Special Coordination Committee, chaired by Zbigniew Brzezinski, to develop the same kind of effectiveness throughout the intelligence community.

Q Have the accusations directed at the FBI recently hurt its effectiveness as the chief U.S. law-enforcement agency?

A The time spent in identifying and evaluating the accusations has consumed a good deal of energy—much of it worthwhile, I think. We've learned a lot about ourselves and our procedures. I think we're largely past that period now. We're looking at things in a new light. We're going on.

Q Just how is the bureau operating differently as a result of disclosures that FBI agents took part in questionable buggings, break-ins and mail openings?

A We now have guidelines put in place in 1976 by the Attorney General. They have been scrupulously observed. I'm not aware of any single case made against an FBI agent on the grounds of constitutional-rights violations since the guidelines went into effect.

Q What do the guidelines provide?

A The foreign-counterintelligence guidelines are classified—at least in part—so it's difficult to discuss them.

The domestic-intelligence guidelines deal with what we call our terrorism program. Under them, we have to have information that an organization or its members are engaging in—or are planning to engage in—acts of force or violence directed against the United States. If we don't have that, we do not open a file, we do not conduct an investigation.

As a result, literally hundreds of investigations from the past have been closed. We're now investigating between 12 and 16 domestic organizations—it changes from time to time—and from 40 to 60 individuals associated with those organizations, all of whom are engaged in terrorist activity.

Q How do you know that a group isn't planning a bombing or some other violence if you don't keep a close watch?

A We take a certain risk, one consistent with the American tradition. Domestic organizations have a right to form and people have a right to express their views without the expectation that the FBI will be putting informants in place to find out what's going on.

You have to decide whether you're going to put people into thousands of organizations just to wait for someone to talk about planning a bombing, or whether you will develop information through voluntary informants—either inside or on the outside—who will provide a basis for investigation. Looking at the number of terrorist bombings around the country in the last two or three years—they're running at about 100 a year—it's a reasonable risk to take.

I'm completely satisfied with the guidelines. Our people out in the field tell me that we're better off because of them, because they tell us what we can legitimately do—and that we can do it aggressively—without risk of criminal or civil sanctions later on.

Q You seem to indicate that terrorism in this country is not a major threat now. Why?

A The best conventional wisdom is that the traditions of this country are such that injury to humans—taking of human life or causing injury—is not considered the way to

Key Points Made by Webster

White-Collar Crime

"Government frauds, public corruption and major bank embezzlement constitute our prime targets."

Organized Crime

It's getting "more and more sophisticated, involving larger sums of money and greater potential ripoffs of the public."

Informants

"The greatest threat to effective law enforcement today" is the Freedom of Information Act's weakening of the confidentiality promised to informants.

Espionage

The problem grows as the nation becomes more open to foreign visitors—the newest challenge being "recognition of the People's Republic of China."

Break-Ins

Guidelines set up in 1976 to curb questionable FBI activities have been "scrupulously observed."

Morale

Prosecution and disciplining of some agents for improper actions "caused considerable concern within the ranks, but it's not a problem now."

Minority Agents

"Hiring minorities and women is more than simple justice. It's important to our operation."



Woman recruit in training. "Classes for new agents are now running about 50 percent minorities and females."

achieve support for political causes. So most violent protest has been directed against property, such as banks or public utilities. That tradition, I think, has kept American home-grown organizations from engaging in mindless assaults on people.

The only organization I know of in this country that's close to international terrorism is the Weather Underground. They haven't made much headway, although they've consumed a lot of our resources over the years. But they're still around. Our last study showed that there are probably about 60 members in the country right now.

Q Does this mean that the U.S. will remain largely immune from terrorism?

A No. Most experts think we might be quite vulnerable at some point in the future to the type of activity troubling other countries. We already have seen increasing use of the United States as a battleground for disputes not involving our government—for example, the Croats who bombed the West German consulate in Chicago. But we've been successful in every instance in either negotiating out hostages without injury—our first concern—or preventing loss of human life.

Q How will the FBI charter now being drafted by Congress affect the bureau?

A It depends on how the charter comes out. We need a charter, but it is important that it be an affirmative statement of our mission and not just a series of "Thou shalt not do this" and "Thou shalt not create this or that type of abuse." Because a charter would be difficult to change in time of emergency, in working with Congress we have been careful to stake out areas we think should be the subject of guidelines rather than nitty-gritty legislation. If you apply the principle of accountability, you would say that the Attorney General shall promulgate guidelines in certain areas, and—where appropriate—these will be subject to congressional oversight.

Q Would you say that bureau morale has suffered from the prosecution of three former officials and the dismissal and discipline of several others?

A When I first started going out in the field to talk to agents, I found this was one of the first subjects to come up. Now it's usually one of the last—and merely a question of an update. Their main focus now is on how to do their work more effectively.

I think everyone can understand the fraternal feeling of a career service when it appears that somehow the rules were changed in midstream. That perception caused considerable concern within the ranks, but it's not a problem now.

Q Has all the bad publicity about the FBI affected the public's willingness to cooperate with the bureau?

A I haven't seen any connection with our present inves-

tigations. The bureau, however, may have suffered in its relationships with some groups as a result of the COINTEL program—more so than from the surreptitious entries.

The COINTEL program adapted legitimate techniques in foreign counterintelligence for use against domestic organizations viewed as not in the best interest of the United States. It involved, in part, the dissemination of information about those organizations to various people, with a view to discrediting the organizations.

Q Is the bureau taking steps to improve relations with the groups involved?

A Yes. We are working hard to repair whatever damage was done. We are working to rebuild confidence, especially among minorities. There is a concerted effort to increase the level of minority and female participation within the ranks of our special agents. And we are making a serious outreach in the community to groups in which we are not as welcome as we would like to be.

Q Are you making progress in the recruitment of minority and women agents?

A We are. Our agents in each field office have had to learn how to recruit people who were not pounding on our doors but whom we wanted. They've done a fine job in a very short period of time. There's every indication that our commitment is being believed in the minority communities.

We have slightly fewer than 8,000 agents. We had 144 black agents in 1977, and the same number in 1976. We were static. The same thing was true of Hispanics. And there were only 94 women agents when I came on board.

Now, we can hire approximately 260 people this year. It will go down to 120 next year under the new budget. As of the end of 1978, we had 184 blacks—a gain of 40. Hispanics went from 155 to 179, and Asian Americans from 34 to 39. Our females went up from 94 to 146. Classes for new agents are now running about 50 percent minorities and females.

Hiring minorities and women is more than simple justice; it's important to our operation. The large record-and-tape-pirating ring that we broke recently was broken by using five black and female undercover agents.

Q You mentioned that next year's budget may affect the bureau's ability to hire more agents. Is the FBI facing a serious money shortage?

A We're not holding our own, but neither is anyone else. We haven't been singled out for any special treatment. J. Edgar Hoover used to go up to Capitol Hill and ask for a round number. They say he went up 21 times, and 19 times he got what he asked for, and two times he got more than he asked for. Now we have to justify every program.

During the inflationary crunch, all of us have had to hold the line or take cuts. We have been static—in fact, we'll really shrink in personnel. We're looking at a 582-million-dollar budget for 1979. We are approved for 575 million for 1980. But we hope not to lose any agents. That's the Attorney General's goal.

Q As you expand efforts in priority areas, are other types of crime fighting suffering?

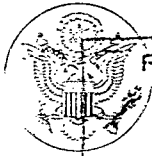
A We've curtailed almost all of our military-fugitive efforts and asked the military services to accept responsibility for that work.

On stolen automobiles, we're only interested in the major rings—there are about 500 of them—rather than single-car thefts.

I suppose the area where there is the biggest tug and pull is bank robbery. Because of budget cuts, we'll be 22 percent below where we were before on this. Those are dollars, and that means people.

So, in effect, there's going to have to be more reliance on local law enforcement. We'll help as much as we can, but there just isn't enough money to go around. □

COPY PLACED ON: IH700-5-4 Co-op. F.B.I. (20-9-76 IL)



RECEIVED

SEP 15 1976

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
OTTAWAEMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA100 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5T1
September 9, 1976Department of Manpower and Immigration
Bourque Memorial Building
305 Rideau Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9

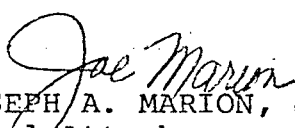
Attn: Steve Fontanne

Dear Steve:

In case RCMP doesn't advise you, please note the portion of enclosure concerning the "Privacy Act of 1974".

Although your people don't usually submit fingerprints as such, this will apply to name checks also and the attached is the reason why RCMP will be requesting the reasons for the name checks.

Sincerely yours,


JOSEPH A. MARION, JR.
Legal Attache

Enclosures (2)

Two copies of FBI Letter
to All Fingerprint Contributors
dated August 20, 1976.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

August 20, 1976

Letter to All Fingerprint Contributors

RE: FBI IDENTIFICATION SERVICES

Dear Sir:

PROGRESS IN AUTOMATION OF THE IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

Efforts to perfect a totally automatic fingerprint identification system for the FBI's voluminous files are progressing well. Our automated Identification Division records system contains over 1,800,000 computerized records with about 3,000 first-offender records being added each workday. The growth rate for this automated file is projected at 750,000 records annually. These records containing descriptive and arrest data are encoded into computer storage where that data is then available to print out a "no record" response and to print out identification records (rap sheets) in response to inquiries; produce name and alias cards for our manual name index file; and compile a data bank of name index information for future automated name searching capability. At present, this automated file does not contain a sufficient number of records to have a good probability of a name search "hit." We expect, however, to realize this probability near April, 1978.

Another part of this ongoing program is our project to develop the automatic fingerprint-reading equipment called FINDER. Four of the five production model FINDER systems have been delivered and the remaining one is scheduled for delivery before the end of the year. These FINDER systems will first be used to convert the criminal fingerprint card file, which means that fingerprint characteristics from 14 million fingerprint cards will have to be read and digitized into a computer data bank. After that data bank is constructed, the FINDER system will be used in the day-to-day operation of searching fingerprints by characteristics.

CHANGE IN AUTOMATED RECORD FORMAT

On request, the Identification Division provides identification records to certain authorized agencies on a "name check" basis without requiring submission of fingerprints for positive identification of the subject. Under certain circumstances, the Division attaches to such records a separate page listing the subject's personal descriptive data to assist the requesting agency in ascertaining that the record is related to the named subject. Some of these are currently being



FBI 000362

prepared by computer. Starting in July, 1976, computer-prepared identification records furnished under conditions calling for listing of personal descriptive data have this data printed on the same form (Form 1-4e) as the arrest record data. Personal descriptive data for manually-prepared identification records will continue to be furnished on a separate form (Form 1-4b) as in the past.

Agencies desiring identification records are encouraged to continue submitting fingerprints or FBI numbers to uniquely identify the subjects of records and avoid the necessity of relying on personal descriptive data for tentative identification.

CHANGE IN LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION IDENTIFICATION REPORTS

The Latent Fingerprint Section of the FBI Identification Division has heretofore prepared a separate page to describe the circumstances concerning latent print identifications with fingerprints of subjects or suspects. This page could be detached from the report and made available to the defense in trial situations. Current court practices require disclosure of the entire report; therefore, a separate page will no longer be prepared and latent print identifications will be included in the body of the report.

JACKIE E. UTZ, ET AL; v. HONORABLE MAURICE CULLINANE

In our Letter to All Fingerprint Contributors dated February 11, 1976, contributors were advised that the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), Washington, D. C., was ordered to cease its routine submission of arrest fingerprint cards to the FBI, and also ordered to request the return of all fingerprint cards submitted to the FBI on or after January 30, 1968. To date, the Identification Division has returned to the MPD over 81,000 of the estimated 200,000 fingerprint cards which must be retrieved from our files.

Upon completing return to the MPD of all fingerprint cards, the records of the FBI Identification Division will be void of arrests made by the MPD since January 30, 1968. You are reminded to ensure that all personnel having access to records furnished by the FBI Identification Division are aware of the effect of the Utz v. Cullinane decision.

PRIVACY ACT OF 1974

One of the provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974 requires that every agency having a system of records under its control shall keep an accurate accounting of the date, nature and purpose of every disclosure of a record to any person or to another agency. In order for the Identification Division to comply with this provision of the Act, it is necessary that all requests for identification records indicate the purpose for which the request is made. Fingerprint cards reporting arrests are, of course, self-explanatory. Please bring this matter to the attention of personnel who are authorized to request FBI identification data.

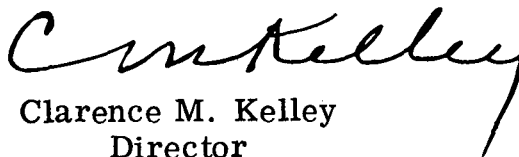
IMPROPER MAILING ADDRESS

The Identification Division receives a large volume of mail returned to it by the Post Office marked, "Improper Address." If your agency has recently relocated, promptly advise the Identification Division of your new address including zip code.

REQUESTS FOR EXPUNGING OR SEALING ARREST DATA

A court order requiring the expunging or sealing of an arrest entry should be directed to the arresting agency and not to the FBI Identification Division as the court order usually lacks the necessary identifying data such as an FBI number or local registry number. Contributors are cautioned to request the return of a fingerprint card before expunging or sealing the record in order to avail themselves of the necessary identifying data to ensure the return of the correct card. In all cases, the return of a fingerprint card to the contributor results in the complete and automatic expunction of that arrest entry from our files.

Very truly yours,


Clarence M. Kelley
Director

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Official Business
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUS-432
FIRST CLASS MAIL



RETURN FILE

RENOYER LE DOSSIER

TO - À:

000366

IMM-FEC
SOROKAN/jb
our file: IH700-5-4

Ottawa, 18 March 1975

Mr. Joseph A. Marion, Jr.,
Legal Attache
Embassy of the United States
of America
100 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5T1

Dear Mr. Marion:

Thank you for your letter dated 10 March 1975.

We will be pleased to participate in the FBI regional conference at Albany, N.Y., April 15-18, 1975, and would like to nominate William Sorokan, Head of the Intelligence Analysis Unit, as our representative. Mr. Sorokan has an extensive background of law enforcement work; 20 years with the RCMP and 8 with the Immigration Division. His experience in the RCMP includes both criminal and security responsibilities.

Mr. Sorokan assists in the co-ordination of Immigration field intelligence operations as they relate to the development of information concerning illegal immigration practices which include the surreptitious entry into Canada of criminals, subversives, terrorists and other undesirables whose presence would prejudice law and order.

Mr. Sorokan can be reached at telephone No. 995-0827 or 995-0835. His business address is: Department of Manpower and Immigration, Bourque Building, 305 Rideau Street, Room 307, Ottawa.

Yours sincerely,

*Original signed
by TBS*

T.B. Sheehan
Acting Director General
Facilitation, Enforcement & Control
Canada Immigration Division

MSA



Mar er and Immigration Main-d'œuvre et Immigration

Director, Home Services Branch
Directeur des Services intérieurs

Mr. Fontaine

Please, read this,
then give me a call.

TBS.

10.3.75



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

100 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5T1

March 10, 1975

Mr. T. B. Sheehan
Acting Director General
Facilitation, Enforcement & Control
Canadian Immigration Division
Department of Manpower & Immigration
305 Rideau Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Dear Sir:

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) will hold a regional conference at the New York State Police Academy, Albany, New York, April 15-18, 1975. This regional conference will be held in order to have an exchange of views as to the responsibilities and roles of local, state, federal and Canadian police agencies during the American Revolutionary Bicentennial celebration and the XXI Olympiad scheduled to be held in Montreal, Canada in 1976.

Invitees to this regional conference will include local and state law enforcement authorities from the Northeast corridor of the United States, federal agencies having direct or indirect jurisdictional interest, as well as Canadian representatives of local and provincial law enforcement agencies and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Items to be covered during the conference will include, but are not limited to the following:

Roles and responsibilities of agencies - Identify the role, as well as capability, each agency has for the various facets of intelligence, protective and enforcement responsibilities.

Dissemination of information - Method and limitations of disseminating information between agencies

11/3/75
W.S.
Do attend
Memo for T.B.S. signature
accepting invitation, &
naming you as delegate
together with brief
description of your
responsibilities etc as
per page 2. marked.

to insure timely information is made available to the proper agencies in order for that agency to effect a necessary response.

Threat assessment - Identity, capabilities and modus operandi of individuals or organizations having both the potential and propensity for violent acts.

Contingency planning - Necessity of formulating and coordinating contingency plans to insure that there will be an effective response posture to a terrorist/extremist action.

NB | The purpose of this communication is to determine if your department is interested in sending a representative to attend this conference. If interested, please forward the complete name of your nominee along with a brief description of his responsibilities, qualifications, title and business address.

In view of the time element we would appreciate being telephonically advised as soon as possible of the above, followed by a confirmation letter as formal invitations will be issued.

All expenses for meals and lodging will be borne by the FBI, as well as transportation to and from Albany, New York.

Your early answer will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,



Joseph A. Marion, Jr.
Legal Attache



Government
of Canada

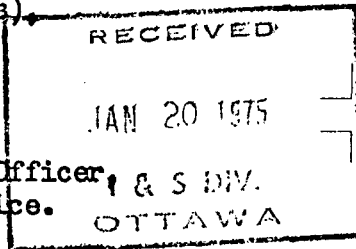
Gouvernement
du Canada

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

TO
A

Assistant Director General,
(Immigration Operations),
Pacific Region.



FROM
DE

Regional Intelligence Officer, & S DIV.
Vancouver Regional Office.

SECURITY - CLASSIFICATION - DE SÉCURITÉ	
CONFIDENTIAL	
OUR FILE - N/REFERENCE	
IH700 - 6 - 2	
YOUR FILE - V/RÉFÉRENCE IH700-6-2	
COPY FOR: IH700-5-4	
IH600-830	
DATE	HQ3-98775
January 15, 1975.	

SUBJECT
OBJET

LAUDATORY COMMENTS REGARDING IMMIGRATION INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

1. A copy of a letter from Clarence M. Kelly, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington DC dated January 8, 1975 is attached hereto for your file.

2. The investigation of the case which Mr. Kelly refers to began on May 2, 1973 when this office was advised by Mr. G.O. Elliot, of our Vancouver District Office, that [REDACTED] by the name of [REDACTED] born [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] at our Seattle, Washington office on April 23, 1973. Apparently [REDACTED]

It was soon established that the three men in question entered Canada the next day at the Port of Douglas, B.C. as visitors. Immediate contact with appropriate law enforcement agencies in the U.S. made us aware of the nature of the men we were dealing with and triggered developments leading to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and the eventual [REDACTED]

s.19(1)

3. [REDACTED]

4. [REDACTED]

5. Shortly after arriving in Canada [REDACTED] set up offices of two companies in Vancouver, B.C. They were registered as [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and their purpose was to trade in stocks and securities. Mr. Bill Irwin, Superintendent of Brokers in Victoria, B.C.

..... 2

- 2 -

January 15, 1975.

s.19(1)

was immediately advised and he conducted an inquiry which subsequently prohibited [redacted] and the two companies from trading in securities in the Province of British Columbia. [redacted]

[redacted] and Mr. John Reynolds, M.P. for Burnaby-Richmond-Delta made an unsuccessful attempt to intervene on his behalf. The decision was vigorously disputed and [redacted] appealed to the Federal Court represented by John R. TAYLOR and G.G. GOLDSTEIN. F.B.I. Agents in Bellingham, Seattle and Las Vegas, in co-operation with the R.C.M. Police, from the very outset, supplied Canadian Immigration Operations and the Justice Department in Vancouver, B.C., through this Unit, with information and documentation which had a definite bearing on the outcome of the Special Inquiry as well as the decisions of the Federal Court and the Federal Court of Appeal.

6. On December 2, 1974 [redacted] application to appeal to the Supreme Court was dismissed. Representations for an extension of the time allowed him to wind up his affairs were made to the Minister's office. The application for extension was not granted and [redacted] was advised to leave Canada on or before December 15, 1974. [redacted]

7. Although the letter of appreciation was addressed to me personally, I must say that the successful outcome of this investigation should properly be credited to all Immigration Operations staff who were involved in the case.

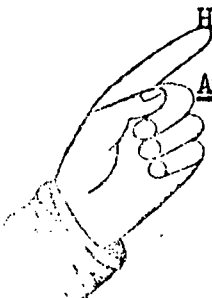
Fontanne

JLM:skt

Attachment

cc: Director, Intelligence & Security Division,
Home Services Branch, Ottawa.

Attn: N. S. Fontanne



VICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

January 8, 1975

PERSONAL

Mr. James L. Morris
Regional Intelligence Officer
Intelligence Unit
Department of Manpower and Immigration
11th Floor, Royal Centre
1055 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
V6E 2P8


s.19(1)

Dear Mr. Morris:

I have been informed of the invaluable assistance you provided to my colleagues in Seattle in connection with the apprehension of [REDACTED] the subject of an FBI fugitive investigation.

Your cooperation played an extremely important role in this matter and I want you to know that my associates and I are most grateful for your extensive efforts in our behalf.

Sincerely yours,


Clarence M. Kelley
Director

C.C. Manager, Intelligence Section.

All staff to note.

MEMORANDUM

COPY FOR:

IH700-5-4 ✓

IH700-5-1

CLASSIFICATION

TO
A

See Distribution Below.

YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

OUR FILE No. 5170-6-2
Notre dossier

FROM
De

Acting Director,
Home Services Branch.

DATE July 16, 1971.

SUBJECT
Sujet

Use of Federal Bureau of Investigation Identification Records

1. It has been brought to our attention by the R.C.M. Police and F.B.I. that Identification Records furnished by the F.B.I. can only be used as an investigative aid. The F.B.I. Identification Records are not to be used as evidence at Inquiries or presented to the Immigration Appeal Board.
2. As an alternative the F.B.I. records will have to be transcribed onto R.C.M. Police F.P.S. Identification Records if the use of such information is necessary for Inquiries or other proceedings. At the present time F.B.I. records forwarded to the R.C.M.P. as a result of a fingerprint exchange are incorporated into the existing F.P.S. record only if requested by our Department or another agency. The F.B.I. records obtained by a name check without the submission of fingerprints cannot be transcribed onto a F.P.S. record unless fingerprints accompany the record. Offices obtaining F.B.I. Identification Records direct from the F.B.I. or other sources should also obtain a copy of the person's fingerprints. If a F.P.S. Identification Record is required for Inquiry or other proceedings the F.B.I. record and fingerprints should be forwarded to the Commissioner, R.C.M. Police, Identification Services, P.O. Box 8885, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3M8, with a request that a F.P.S. record be created suitable for Inquiry purposes.
3. If the person concerned is detained pending Inquiry and the obtention of a F.P.S. record is urgently required please indicate this in your request. Please restrict the urgent classification to the minimum.
4. Would you please ensure that all officers dealing with Enforcement matters are made aware of the foregoing. This subject will be included in the Manual in due course.



DISTRIBUTION:

Director of Immigration Operations, Atlantic Region, Halifax.
Director of Immigration Operations, Quebec Region, Montreal.
Director of Immigration Operations, Ontario Region, Toronto.
Director of Immigration Operations, Prairie Region, Winnipeg.
Director of Immigration Operations, Pacific Region, Vancouver.

1. It has been brought to our attention by the R.C.M. Police and F.B.I. that Identification Records furnished by the F.B.I. can only be used as an investigative aid. The F.B.I. Identification Records are not to be used as evidence at Inquiries or presented to the Immigration Appeal Board.
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3. If the person concerned is detained pending Inquiry and the obtention of a F.P.S. record is urgently required please indicate this in your request. Please restrict the urgent classification to the minimum.

IH700-54.

CAN. AN EMBASSY



AMBASSADE DU CANADA

Office of Information
1771 N Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

July 16, 1970

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS
OF THE CANADIAN EMBASSY

DE LA PART DE
L'AMBASSADE DU CANADA

E. R. Johnston
Second Secretary
(Information)

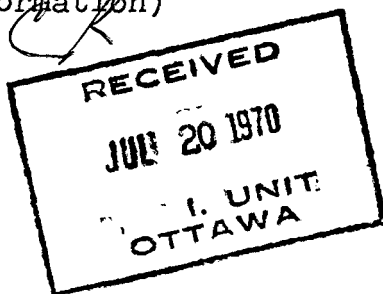
Copy placed

on IH290-3.

IH291-4.

IH287-218-1.

JK 21/8/70.



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

FOR RELEASE
TUESDAY, A.M.
JULY 14, 1970

The FBI scored new all-time highs in many phases of its operations during Fiscal Year 1970, Attorney General John N. Mitchell announced today.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, in detailing some of the accomplishments of his agency, noted the arrest of a Soviet intelligence agent whose mission was to gather air defense data; the arrest of five persons in connection with the murders of mine union leader Joseph Yablonski, his wife and daughter, last December; the two largest gambling raids in the history of the FBI; prosecutive action resulting from FBI investigations of the heads of seven of the country's some two dozen Cosa Nostra "families"; and the conviction of more than 400 other hoodlum, gambling, and vice figures on an assortment of Federal charges.

Mr. Hoover said that the fiscal year saw a marked increase in protest demonstrations across the country and a corresponding increase in violent deaths, injuries, property damage, and arrests.

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY *IH290-3.*

According to Mr. Hoover, there was an increased emphasis on terrorism by many groups during the 12-month period, and the Black Panther Party, which has called for the assassination of the President and other Government leaders, continued to be the most dangerous and violence prone of all extremist groups.

Mr. Hoover deplored the fact that, despite its record of hate, violence, and subversion, the Black Panther Party continues to receive substantial monetary contributions from prominent donors. With these funds, its representatives have been able to travel widely and make frequent public appearances at colleges, universities, and even secondary schools. In this way, they are able to spread their doctrine of hate and revolution and further aggravate the volatile situation on our campuses.

Mr. Hoover said that in recent months Panther activity in some cities has been conducted through "Black Community Information Centers" or the "National Committee to Combat Fascism." In reality, these are mere subterfuges to conceal actual Black Panther sponsorship.

Mr. Hoover went on to point out that Black Panther leaders are presently endeavoring to picture the organization as an innocent victim of police and other official oppression. They campaign openly to enlist support for their members who have been arrested or who are being sought by authorities on various charges. In particular, he noted that Black Panthers in New Haven and Baltimore have been charged in two separate brutal murders, and others in New York City are awaiting trial in connection with a bombing plot.

The FBI Director dwelled at some length on the foreign influences now making inroads in certain black extremist groups in the United States, particularly the Black Panther Party. He noted that Eldridge Cleaver, the Party's Minister of Information, is presently living in Algiers, where he evades prosecution on criminal charges outstanding against him in the United States. Cleaver traveled to North Korea last September and has also developed close ties with Al Fatah, the Arab guerrilla organization. This relationship has influenced the Panthers to a point where they have issued a flood of anti-Zionist and anti-Semitic propaganda and leaves no doubt that they are solidly behind Al Fatah. The Black Panthers

11-12-90-3.

have also made it a point to praise the government of North Korea on many occasions, to criticize United States "imperialism" in the orient, and to brag that the Party is now recognized by such "revolutionary governments" as North Vietnam, North Korea, and Cuba.

IH290-3.

PROTEST ACTIVITY

Mr. Hoover reported that there was a sharp increase in protest demonstrations on college campuses during the school year of 1969-1970, noting that a total of 1,785 such demonstrations took place.

Sit-ins and building seizures numbered 313, and Reserve Officers' Training Corps installations were subjected to a total of 281 attacks. In 73 instances students protested military recruiting on college campuses. There were 38 demonstrations protesting research for the Government. Corporate recruiters were the targets of another 63 demonstrations. There were 246 instances of arson or attempted arson and 14 bombings. Injuries totaled 462, nearly two-thirds of which were sustained by police and college officials. Eight individuals were killed during the disruptions. Nearly 7,200 arrests were made, and damages exceeded \$9,500,000.

IH291-4.

Looking to the months ahead, the FBI Director noted that student committees have been formed on numerous college campuses and will spend the summer planning activity for the forthcoming fall term. These groups plan to encourage the support of political candidates opposed to Administration policies and will insist that schools be closed for a period so that students will be free to participate in this activity.

Commenting on the massive demonstration sponsored by the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam which took place in the Nation's Capital on May 9th, Mr. Hoover pointed out that 365 individuals were arrested following violent attacks on both Government and private property. Damages to buildings amounted to approximately \$125,000, including some \$50,000 in damages as a result of the bombing of the National Guard Association building. Other property damage and the expenses of police and military forces brought the total cost of this demonstration to well over one million dollars.

THE WEATHERMAN FACTION

The FBI Director stated that the fiscal year saw the emergence of the Weatherman faction of the Students for a Democratic Society as a principal force guiding the country's violence-prone young

I/H291-4

militants. The group's objectives, in part, were set out in a position paper which urged that schools and colleges be closed down because the "kids are ready for the full scope of militant struggle...."

Mr. Hoover noted that throughout the 12-month period, the Weatherman group was in the forefront of much of the activity deliberately calculated to provoke violent confrontations. In July, 1969, Weatherman leaders called for militant action in Chicago in support of the "Conspiracy Seven." The result was seen in the numerous violent confrontations last October in Chicago and the arrests of over 270 Weatherman members and sympathizers. The following month they were in Washington, D. C., protesting the Vietnam war by hurling rocks, sticks, and bottles at the Department of Justice building and leading screaming hordes through Washington's business section, causing severe damage to buildings and automobiles.

Mr. Hoover said that additional Weatherman policy was formulated in a meeting last December when leaders of that group declared their purpose to be the building of a small

4-16291-4

paramilitary organization designed to carry out urban guerrilla warfare. This, they believe, would bring about the "revolution." They also called for the establishment of an underground movement, using guerrilla tactics such as those employed by Arab terrorists. They stressed the absolute necessity of killing police and called for extensive self-instruction in the use of guns and bombs. Following this meeting, in February, 1970, many Weatherman members went underground.

These young militants attracted more headline attention the following month. On March 6th, a series of violent dynamite explosions ripped through a townhouse in Greenwich Village, New York City. Weatherman activists Ted Gold and Diane Oughton have been identified as having died in the blasts.

Mr. Hoover pointed out that Weatherman policy continues to openly support the enemies of our country. In July, 1969, several of the group's leaders traveled to Cuba where they conferred with North Vietnamese representatives. Later, other Weatherman members went to Cuba under sponsorship of the Venceremos Brigade, which recruited admirers of Fidel Castro to assist in harvesting Cuba's 1970 sugar cane crop.

TH291-4.

The FBI Director also noted that the Chicago violence resulted in the indictment of a number of the principal leaders of the Weatherman group. Many of these individuals are now being sought as fugitives by the FBI.

SELECTIVE SERVICE INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. Hoover said that during the year, New Left-type organizations continued to advocate militant resistance to the draft in colleges and even in high schools. There was an increasing number of attempts to damage local draft board offices and destroy Selective Service records. Individuals and groups on our campuses led much of the opposition to the draft, and organizations such as the Union for National Draft Opposition, which was founded at Princeton University, called for the mass surrender of draft cards.

CIVIL RIGHTS INVESTIGATIONS

The FBI Director emphasized that investigations arising out of major disorders continued to require substantial commitments of FBI manpower, and this was especially true in connection with civil rights violations.

As just one example, Mr. Hoover noted that on February 2, 1970, a Federal Grand Jury at San Francisco, California, returned indictments charging 12 present, or former, Alameda County,

4-16241-4

California, deputy sheriffs with civil rights violations. The indictments were based on FBI investigations in connection with the arrests and incarceration of more than 400 persons in May, 1969, following disturbances at Berkeley, California. Some of those charged were accused of the shotgun wounding of demonstrators and the subsequent beating of those arrested. The trial in this case has been set for August 31, 1970.

Mr. Hoover also pointed out that the FBI has conducted an extensive investigation of the confrontation at Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, in which four students were fatally shot and others injured. Similar investigations followed the deaths of six Negroes during a riot in Augusta, Georgia, on the night of May 11-12, 1970, and the deaths of two Negroes during a confrontation between demonstrators and law enforcement officers at Jackson State College, Jackson, Mississippi, on the night of May 14-15, 1970.

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

Mr. Hoover said that the Communist Party, USA, continued its efforts to attract the youth of America. Accordingly, it launched its new youth group, the Young Workers Liberation League, at a founding convention held in Chicago, Illinois, last February.

Communist leaders see this new group as the hope of the future, and through it they hope to attract young people as recruits to close the generation gap that exists today in the Party. This is regarded as a definite step forward since the Party had no effective youth organization and was steadily losing potential recruits to some of the more militant youth groups.

Mr. Hoover warned that events of the past year proved again that the Party was firmly committed to the Soviet brand of world-wide communism. At the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Lenin, held in Moscow last April, Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, was again on hand praising the Soviets and calling for the unity of world communism under Soviet domination.

ESPIONAGE

In discussing the FBI's other internal security operations, Mr. Hoover said that on February 7, 1970, Aleksandr Vasilyevich Tikhomirov, a Russian translator at the United Nations, was arrested in Seattle, Washington, by FBI Agents. Tikhomirov's employment was a "cover" for the clandestine collection of highly sensitive information.

A thoroughly trained intelligence operative, Tikhomirov had as his principal assignment the direction of an American agent in collecting classified documents dealing with our western air defenses. They met in secret in an effort to avoid FBI detection. Tikhomirov provided the agent with a brief case which had been altered by the Russians so that it contained a cleverly concealed compartment to hide the classified documents which were passed to the Russians. Tikhomirov was subsequently expelled from the United States in view of his activities.

THE YABLONSKI MURDERS

Mr. Hoover related that an extensive and far-reaching investigation was undertaken by the FBI after the discovery of the bullet-riddled bodies of Joseph Yablonski, Executive Board member of the United Mine Workers of America, his wife, Margaret, and his 25-year-old daughter, Charlotte, on January 5, 1970, at Clarksville, Pennsylvania. The FBI's work resulted in the arrests of five individuals on Federal charges growing out of these vicious murders. Subsequently, they were also indicted by a local grand jury on counts of murder and conspiracy to murder.

ORGANIZED CRIME

Mr. Hoover said that the continuing drive against organized crime during the fiscal year saw the two largest gambling raids in the history of the FBI.

The first occurred in December, 1969, and netted the head of the Elizabeth, New Jersey, Cosa Nostra "family," one of his top lieutenants, and more than 50 other members of a widespread numbers ring.

The second took place during May, 1970, in the Detroit area and led to the arrest of some 66 individuals, including one Cosa Nostra member described as the largest numbers operator in the State of Michigan. Also seized were nearly 60 weapons, approximately \$62,000 in cash and negotiables, extensive gambling paraphernalia, and huge quantities of gambling records.

The FBI Director noted that both of these raids were based upon information obtained from court-approved electronic-surveillance installations, and records confiscated during the course of the raids indicated that the two rings were handling in excess of \$100,000,000 a year in wagers between them.

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Mr. Hoover said that other La Cosa Nostra "family" heads subjected to Federal prosecutive action during Fiscal Year 1970 as a result of FBI investigations included the allegedly ranking underworld figure in the New York City area at the present time, the head of the New England "family," the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, chieftain, the individual alleged to be the "acting boss" of the Chicago "family" in Sam Giancana's absence, the head of all La Cosa Nostra operations in the Southern California region, and the founder and leader of a rebel Cosa Nostra mob in the Buffalo, New York, area.

The FBI Director also noted these other developments during the fiscal year: (1) the November 21, 1969, conviction of New York City La Cosa Nostra "captain" Anthony DiLorenzo for the theft of more than \$1,000,000 worth of securities from a brokerage house; (2) the December 13, 1969, conviction of New York City La Cosa Nostra "captain" Antonio Corallo on interstate bribery charges involving various civic officials; (3) the February 27, 1970, indictment of Ilario Zannino (better known to the underworld as Larry Baione) for conspiring to fence \$165,000 worth

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of jewelry taken from a Boston merchant; (4) the April 28, 1970, arrest of Frank Brancato of Cleveland, Ohio, for allegedly extorting money from two businessmen; (5) the April 30, 1970, arrest of the son and a top "captain" of a La Cosa Nostra "Commission" member on charges of conspiring to melt down American coins and sell the silver abstracted therefrom; and (6) the May 21, 1970, conviction of New York City La Cosa Nostra "captain" Salvatore Manarite for threatening the lives of a loan-shark victim and his family.

Mr. Hoover continued that in addition to its own accomplishments, the FBI--through a continuing program of exchanging information with other Federal, state, and local agencies--enabled those other agencies to conduct more than 750 raids during Fiscal Year 1970 and arrest some 4,000 organized crime and gambling figures.

AIRCRAFT HIJACKINGS

The FBI Director pointed out that aircraft hijackings continued to represent a serious national threat during Fiscal Year 1970.

Mr. Hoover emphasized that substantial sentences have been received by many of those hijackers who returned to the United States after having become disenchanted with life in Castro's Cuba. As an example, he noted the case of Alben William Barkley Truitt, who received a 20-year prison sentence on August 13, 1969, after having been found guilty of aircraft piracy and kidnaping. A 25-year sentence was meted out to Ronald Thomas Bohle on May 15, 1970. Another, Thomas James Boynton, received a 20-year sentence last month at Miami, Florida, after pleading guilty to kidnaping charges which arose from an aircraft hijacking.

One recent case involved Auther Gates Barkley, who hijacked a plane on June 4, 1970, and demanded that one hundred million dollars be delivered to Dulles Airport in Virginia. He threatened to shoot members of the crew if his demands were not met. When the plane landed, its tires were shot out. FBI Agents rushed the aircraft and gained entrance to the cockpit. Returning Barkley's fire, they wounded him and then forcibly subdued him.

OTHER CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

In discussing highlights of other FBI investigations in the criminal field, Mr. Hoover mentioned the convictions of David H. Wenger, former Teamsters accountant; Leonard Russo, former vice president of a construction company; and John P. McCarthy, notorious New York labor racketeer, for violations of the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act. FBI investigation showed that kickbacks amounting to over \$50,000 were paid by the owner of a New Jersey hospital in efforts to obtain a loan of \$875,000 from the Teamsters pension fund. All three men subsequently received prison sentences and, in addition, substantial fines were assessed against Wenger and Russo.

Mr. Hoover noted that another vital field in which the FBI has jurisdiction concerns false statements and claims made to other Government agencies and departments. Following one far-reaching investigation, on February 6, 1970, a Federal Grand Jury at Knoxville, Tennessee, indicted 16 individuals on charges of Fraud Against the Government and Conspiracy. These indictments grew out of extensive FBI investigation into

fraudulent claims submitted by various businesses for moving expenses, property losses, and small business displacement expenses in connection with an urban renewal project in Knoxville.

In another case involving efforts to defraud the Government, four individuals were sentenced at Washington, D. C., following their guilty pleas to an indictment which alleged a conspiracy to defraud the Government of more than \$4,000,000 in connection with the production of rocket launchers for the Navy's use in Vietnam.

NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER

Mr. Hoover stated that the FBI's National Crime Information Center continued to assume an increasingly important role in serving law enforcement during the fiscal year. This computerized system, which stores information concerning wanted criminals and stolen property, including vehicles, guns, securities, and other identifiable items, contained over two million records at the close of the fiscal year. Through one hundred control terminals, it now serves local, state, and Federal law enforcement agencies in 49 states, the District of Columbia, and Canada.

The FBI Director pointed out that numerous regional computer networks add to the effectiveness of the National Crime Information Center. He said that as a matter of fact, there are now some 31 regional computer systems throughout the country which are connected directly to the National Crime Information Center, and it is anticipated that additional local and state computers will be added in the forthcoming months. The average number of transactions handled on a daily basis is now over 52,000. Positive responses to inquiries placed in the system, known as "hits," are averaging over 500 a day.

POLICE TRAINING

Mr. Hoover said that FBI training assistance extended to local law enforcement agencies reached a new peak during Fiscal Year 1970. FBI instructors afforded this type of assistance in 8,568 law enforcement training schools attended by 260,214 officers. Particular emphasis was on topics such as mob and riot control and police management, as well as subjects dealing with human relations and police-community relations.

During the latter part of 1969, the FBI organized and conducted a series of specialized conferences dealing with extremist groups and violence. A total of 271 conferences was held on a nationwide basis, attended by 23,651 people representing 6,341 law enforcement and prosecutive agencies.

During the 12-month period, 199 officers completed the course of training afforded by the prestigious FBI National Academy. Construction of the Academy's new facility at Quantico, Virginia, is well under way and it is expected to be completed in the Fall of 1972. At that time, it will be possible to expand the Academy's operations to the point where a total of two thousand officers will be able to undertake the regular National Academy training each year, and an additional one thousand officers will be able to participate in specialized schools during the same period. The new facility also will provide for the training of all FBI Special Agents.

COOPERATION AND SERVICE FUNCTIONS

Mr. Hoover said that during the fiscal year the FBI Identification Division received more than seven million sets of fingerprints for processing, an average exceeding 29,000

every workday during the 12-month period. Working in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies all over the country, this Division conducted fingerprint searches resulting in the identification of more than 37,000 fugitives, an increase of 16 percent compared with Fiscal Year 1969.

Mr. Hoover also pointed out that the Identification Division processed more than 285,000 items of evidence for latent fingerprints during the fiscal year and, in addition, handled almost four million miscellaneous forms and inquiries dealing with fingerprint matters. The experts comprising the FBI's Disaster Squad were dispatched to five major disasters to assist in identifying 173 victims. At the end of the fiscal year, the files of the Identification Division contained over 197 million sets of fingerprints, representing some 85 million persons.

During Fiscal Year 1970, the FBI Laboratory conducted almost 385,000 scientific examinations of evidence. Some 28 percent of these were on a cost-free basis for other Federal and non-Federal law enforcement agencies.

MISCELLANEOUS

In summarizing his agency's operations during the fiscal year, Mr. Hoover reported that fines, savings, and recoveries in FBI investigations during that period reached a record figure totaling almost 411 million dollars, a sum representing a return of approximately \$1.60 for every dollar appropriated for FBI operations. Convictions in FBI cases reached a new, all-time high of well over 13,000, resulting in actual, suspended, and probationary sentences totaling over 47,000 years. For the 15th consecutive year all prior records were surpassed with the recovery of more than 30,500 stolen automobiles in FBI cases.

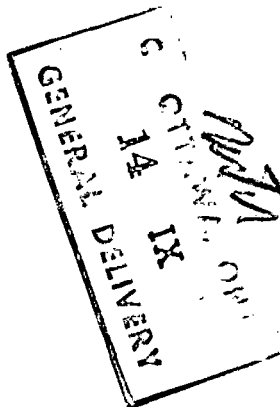
Mr. Hoover noted that several far-ranging auto-theft rings were smashed through FBI investigations during the fiscal year. As an example, he mentioned one case in which Special Agents identified 30 automobiles and made simultaneous arrests of nine individuals at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, and Miami, Florida. Subsequently, 18 persons were indicted by a grand jury in connection with this case.

Another sharp upturn was reflected with the location of more than 30,000 Federal fugitives in FBI investigations, a new, all-time high. This figure included almost 2,800 violators of the Fugitive Felon Act, criminals being sought at the request of local and state authorities, as well as four notorious felons who were on the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list.

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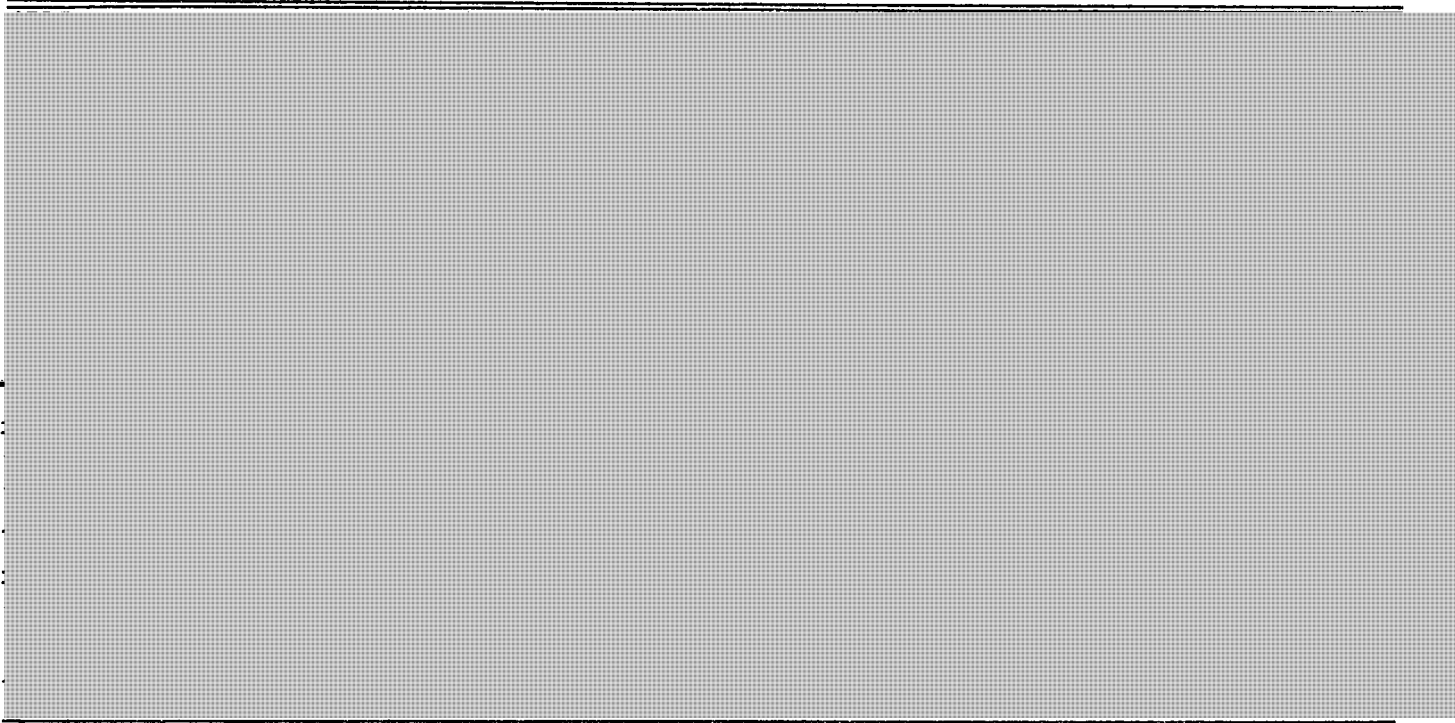
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535
August 8, 1967

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Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director