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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6025

SSP

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CLASS

SRC'D

SER

REG

MISCELLANEOUS NON-SUBVERSIVE

September 7, 1988

Milt Ahlerich, Assistant Director
Office of Congressional and Public Affairs
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th and Pennsylvania Avenues, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Ahlerich:

Enclosed is a copy of letter sent to me by [redacted] concerning the growing and selling of marijuana. I appreciate your investigating the matter outlined in the letter and providing me with a response to share with my constituent.

b6
b7c

Thanks for your help.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

Ted Stevens

TED STEVENS

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

ack let to Ted Stevens

9-19-88

JB! gmm

FBI - Stevens-2753

24/88

summary file 11-2-87
[redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] Alaska [redacted] b6 b7C
LS

The honorable Ted Stevens,
Dear Ted

We got your flier in the mail today
& in it you quoted on dope or drugs.
Well in this area the major crop
is Marijuana just about every
house hold grows it & a lot of
them grow it in the woods for
commercial sale, I personally showed
a member of the drug enforcement agency
of Anchorage a bunch of it & nothing
was done about it, and I also reported
a few dealers to the state troopers
Corporal [redacted] also [redacted]
also [redacted] & nothing was
done so to me all this talk about
dope controll is a bunch of B.S.
and another thing Ted is after
Jesse Jackson & Dukakis get
through making the world
believe we are all a bunch of

FBI - Stevens-2754

ENCLOSURE

63-0-88366

7
idiots, it sort of sours me
on politics, I would rather
Vote for farmer Browns hound
dog than those two sore heads.
I don't like to hear all of the
false promises that have
been announced from politicians
running for office, and the
American public are not as
dumb, as some politicians believe
Our nation is in big trouble
especially when we have to depend
on foreign countries to manufacture
our defense weapons and at the
same time sell our secrets to
the Soviets.

Most of our factories & mines
are closed down on account of
the ecologist or environmentalist
who are killing our America
for employment of the people

and for the manufacture of
 Weapons for our own defense
 Just take time to look at all
 the junk that is being imported
 from foreign nations and it is junk
 I own a little Ford ranger that
 is supposed to have been built in
 the U.S.A. That is a bunch of bull.
 the computer & brain box is built
 by J. H. P. H. N. and Companies
 the exhaust system is built in
 Canada. the universals are from Germany
 and the transmission is Japanese
 God only knows where the rest of
 it was built and it is a 1983 model
 so our nation has gone down hill
 it is not the America I fought
 for in the 1940's. I would say we are
 sold out and just about don't
~~exist~~ exist any more.
 The way to put America back

on top again is to start all over again by building factories and putting the back bone of America back to work and the back bone is the working class of people.

All I hear is do you have education and how much, maybe we can give you more education?

What good is education if there is no work to use it on?

I am an old man & retired D. H. V. and I have time to watch the news & our sick economy get sicker for no reason, so I say to hell with California and its environmentalist & ecologist our Alaska is rich with minerals lets mine them & log our timber and drill our oil there is no reason we can not do this and get our people off Welfare.

0 5

We have Coal - Iron ore. - Gold
platinum - lead - Zinc - silver
- Copper - platinum - diamonds.
and we have birch for tooth picks
and ply wood - clothes pins and many
other products We have cotton wood
and - aspen or popple for ply wood filler
We have spruce & Balsa wood now all
of these trees could make press board
If the state can finance these losing
dairy farms why cant they put up
plants that will pay off in the
long run and at the same time
put the people to work,
Canada does these things why cant
Hlaska as we are the richest place
on earth if we just get off our
lazy ass

Sincerely your friend



May 4, 1994

Honorable Ted Stevens
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510-6325

Dear Senator Stevens:

I am writing in further response to your April 4th inquiry on behalf of one of your constituents, who is concerned about the circumstances under which the FBI can tap into telephone conversations. I appreciate your affording me the opportunity to address your constituent's concern.

Congress enacted the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. That law, and its subsequent amendments, created the exacting and meticulously demanding procedure by which federal law enforcement can obtain judicial authorization to conduct electronic surveillances, commonly known as wiretaps. Wiretapping can only be used to address the most serious criminal and sometimes violent threats facing our society, and it receives severe judicial scrutiny. Only when a judge is satisfied that all safeguards are met is it permitted. Title III of that law provides a legislative basis, with carefully constructed controls, requirements, and limitations, for the judicial authorization of electronic surveillance techniques.

Additionally, the FBI conducts electronic surveillance of certain subjects of foreign counterintelligence investigations who meet the legal standards of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978. These wiretaps are subject to judicial review by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, are sanctioned by a judicial warrant, and must meet similar safeguards as those of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act.

Your constituent may be making reference to proposed legislation that is currently the subject of a great deal of misunderstanding and debate. The essential purpose of the proposed legislation is not to enhance our wiretapping authority, but to ensure that all the telephone companies continue to have the technical means to be able to respond to electronic surveillance court orders.

MAILED 14
MAY 1994
Dep. Dir. _____
ADD Adm. _____
ADD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Servs. _____
Crim. Inv. _____
CJIS _____
Info. Mgmt. _____
Insp. _____
Intell. _____
Lab. _____
Legal Coun. _____
Tech. Servs. _____
Training _____
Off. of EEOA _____
Off. Liaison _____
& Int. Affs. _____
Off. of Public _____
& Cong. Affs. _____
TQM Office _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Office _____

ESH:ljbm

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

FBI - Stevens-2759


MAILROOM ☒

FBI/DOJ

Honorable Ted Stevens

Your constituent can be assured that the rights of citizens are always a major consideration of the FBI when utilizing wiretaps or any other investigative tool. I hope this information will allay your constituent's concern.

Sincerely yours,


John H. Kaul
Legislative Counsel
Office of Public and
Congressional Affairs

NOTE: Above response based on previous replies to similar inquiries.

Handwritten initials

esw

- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 04/24/2006

An individual, who is not in a position to testify,
provided the following information:

Source advised the governor gave a no-bid contract to
an Oregon company called PAC/WEST. The purpose of the contract
was to push the public to support opening the Arctic National
Wildlife Refuge (ANWR). Attached hereto and made a part hereof
is the Anchorage Daily News article that discussed the contract.

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten circle around "p 1, 2, 3"]

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DATE 01-04-2011 BY 65179 DMH/SBS

Investigation on 04/24/2006 at Anchorage, AK

File # AN 194-0

by SA

Date dictated 04/24/2006
FBI - Stevens-2761

b2
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b7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency;

CP 115cej09.302

AN 194-0-259

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adn.com

Anchorage Daily News

Print Page

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Senators question Outside PR deal**ANWR: Without hearing or competitive bidding process, \$3 million was budgeted.**

By MATT VOLZ

The Associated Press

(Published: March 31, 2006)

JUNEAU -- More state lawmakers are asking how an Oregon public relations firm landed a \$3 million deal to push for the opening of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil drilling.

The appropriation to Pac/West Communications was put into the state supplemental budget on the House floor Monday without a committee hearing and without going through a competitive bidding process. Another \$750,000 was appropriated to Arctic Power, which has been the state's ANWR lobbyist since 1992.

The money isn't going to either group yet.

The Senate on Thursday voted down the House's changes to the supplemental budget. Some senators voted against other changes in the bill, such as the insertion of additional rural energy assistance money, but others cited the ANWR appropriation as the reason for their no vote.

Sen. Gretchen Guess, D-Anchorage, said she could see no proof that Pac/West has the experience necessary for a targeted national campaign to sway opinion on opening ANWR.

She questioned why a request for proposals was not issued or a list of criteria not drawn up "to get the best national firm with the best chance for opening ANWR."

Senate Majority Leader Gary Stevens, R-Kodiak, said the Republican caucus needed more information about Pac/West. Asked if he had other problems with the House's changes to the supplemental budget, he said no.

"That's the big issue we're concerned about right now," Stevens said. "I think it's good to just take the time and make sure it's the right organization to give money to."

But there may be division within the Senate Republican leadership. Senate President Ben Stevens, R-Anchorage, said he supports the appropriation and Pac/West and there is no need to issue a request for proposals for the project.

"Look, it's a strategy to try and convince votes and to help change public opinion," he said. "It's obviously a strategic maneuver at the national level, so why would we put it out to an RFP and tell the opposition what we want to do?"

Ben Stevens' father, U.S. Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, the week before had told the Legislature the annual fight in Congress had a greater sense of urgency this year. If it fails again, the ANWR lobby may lose the support of the oil companies that would drill there, he said.

That's why Pac/West was chosen, said House Speaker John Harris, R-Valdez. The public relations firm has shown it cares about Alaska issues and that it's been effective, he said.

FBI - Stevens-2762

"When Sen. Stevens was here, he said we have to do this immediately," Harris said. "There are only two groups out there that I'm aware of that could do that, that have shown their presence and interest in doing that. One is Arctic Power, which we've been using for some period of time. The other is Pac/West."

Pac/West has been involved in Alaska politics, particularly ballot initiatives, in recent years. The company is working with the NorthWest Cruise Ship Association to defeat a ballot initiative this year for a \$50-per-passenger cruise ship tax. And in 2004, the company campaigned against an Alaska ballot initiative to ban bear baiting in the state.

If it weren't for the immediate need, Harris said, the contract probably would have gone to bid. But sole-source contracts such as this can be and often are done if they are in the interest of the state, Harris said.

There are an estimated 10 billion barrels of oil beneath the tundra east of Prudhoe Bay. Opening ANWR to drilling is strongly supported in Alaska, with as much as 80 percent of the state's treasury dependent on oil taxes and royalties.

Pac/West plans to use the \$3 million to wage public-relations campaigns within the districts of certain congressmen who have voted against ANWR in the past. The company would first identify congressional districts to target, then structure a campaign around the idea that ANWR would ease the nation's dependence on foreign sources of energy.

In an interview with The Associated Press this week, Pac/West president Paul Phillips said his company began speaking more than a year ago with Alaska's congressional delegation and the governor's Washington, D.C., office about an ANWR campaign.

"We've been in the mix for over a year, but has it been public? No, because the timing hasn't been right," Phillips said.

The Senate voted 2-18 Thursday against the House's changes to the supplemental budget. Ben Stevens appointed a conference committee with Republican Sens. Gary Wilken of Fairbanks and Lyda Green of Wasilla, along with Democratic Sen. Lyman Hoffman of Bethel.

Once the House appoints a conference committee, the two sides will meet to work out a final supplemental spending bill.

The bill is Senate Bill 232.

Print Page

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FBI - Stevens-2763



U.S. Department of Justice

United States Attorney
District of Alaska

Federal Building & U.S. Courthouse
222 West 7th Avenue, #9, Room 253
Anchorage, Alaska 99513-7567

Commercial: (907) 271-5071
Fax Number: (907) 271-3224

December 22, 2006

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Anchorage Division
PO Box 100560
Anchorage, AK 99510
Attn: SSA [redacted]

Re: [redacted] alleged murder case

Dear [redacted]

Please find enclosed more correspondence from [redacted]. Please take whatever investigative action you deem appropriate given your resources.

Very truly yours,

Pl-S

NELSON COHEN
United States Attorney

[redacted]
Assistant U.S. Attorney
United States Attorney's Office
District of Alaska
[redacted]

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✓ AN 194-0 - 316
800A-AN-13718-Squad 4-92

FBI - Stevens-2764

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e

[REDACTED]

August 24, 2006

Nelson Cohen
United States Attorney
Federal Building
222 West 7th
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Cohen:

I am personally **pleased** to see that we now have an Attorney General from outside of Alaska. For my matter this is particularly important.

I am not going to waste your time restating what already exists in files in your office. In a nutshell [REDACTED] who uncovered what I believe to be four unsolved murders in Anchorage in the 1940s and 1950s – three of them Federal cases. What is important for you is that one man [REDACTED] perpetrated a murder is still alive. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] about the alleged murder and the money and [REDACTED] are in the paperwork you already have. To date, the Anchorage office of the FBI and the United States Attorney's office have yet to even ask him – [REDACTED] – in for an interview. The man is in his [REDACTED] so there is 'not much time' left to resolve this matter.

I suspect and have so stated in my writing that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] He is closely connected to Senator Ted Stevens, enclosed please find documentation establishing that fact, who is "mad" that an Outsider got the post of United States Attorney General, newspaper article enclosed. Frankly I'm pleased because with an Alaskan United States Attorney General, this matter would probably not move forward.

If you need any additional information from me, feel free to call [REDACTED] of the executed Police Officer is [REDACTED] and he can be reached in [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]

If the paperwork to which I refer cannot be found, I would be more than happy to provide another copy.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

FBI - Stevens-2765

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Online Public Notices

Department of Commerce

Alaska Corporations, Business and Professional Licensing

Search

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- ☐ Orders
- ☒ Order Good Standing
- ☐ Name Registration
- ☒ Register a Business
- ☐ Name Online

Date: 8/24/2006

Filed Documents

(Click above to view filed documents that are available.)

Entity Name History

Name	Name Type
ALASKA'S GREAT EAGLE, LLC	Legal

Limited Liability Company Information

AK Entity #:	77536D
Status:	Active - Good Standing
Entity Effective Date:	09/13/2002
Primary NAICS Code:	
Home State:	AK
Principal Office Address:	PO BOX 403 GIRDWOOD AK 99587
Principal Mailing Address:	No Address
Expiration Date:	Perpetual
Last Biennial Report Filed Date:	10/24/2005
Last Biennial Report Filed:	2006
Biennial Report Month:	

Registered Agent

Agent Name:	<u>Persons, Robert L</u>
Office Address:	<u>Crow Creek Rd</u> <u>Girdwood AK 99587</u>
Mailing Address:	<u>PO Box 403</u> <u>Girdwood AK 99587</u>

Organizers

Name:	<u>Bill Allen</u>
Address:	<u>PO Box 03</u> FBI - Stevens-2766

<https://myalaska.state.ak.us/business/soskb/corp.asp?277894>

8/24/2006

Title: Girdwood AK 99587
Member
Owner Pct:

Name: Mark Allen
Address: PO Box 03
Girdwood AK 99587
Title: Member
Owner Pct:

Name: Carl Marrs
Address: PO Box 03
Girdwood AK 99587
Title: Member
Owner Pct:

Name: David McGuire
Address: PO Box 03
Girdwood/AK 99587
Title: Member
Owner Pct:

Name: R L Persons
Address: PO/Box 03
Girdwood AK 99587
Title: Member
Owner Pct:

Name: Ted Stevens
Address: Box 403
Girdwood AK 99587
Title: Member
Owner Pct:

Name: Ed Rasmuson
Address: Box 403
Girdwood AK 99587
Title: Member
Owner Pct:

Name: Carl Brady
Address: Box 403
Girdwood AK 99587
Title: Member
Owner Pct:

Name: Leonard Hyde
Address: Box 403
Girdwood AK 99587

Title: Member
Owner Pct:

Name: **Bob Penny**
Address: Box 403
Girdwood AK 99587
Title: Member
Owner Pct:

Officers & Directors

Webmaster Contact the Division

U.S. Department of Justice

United States Attorney

District of Alaska

West 7th Avenue #9, Room 253
Anchorage, Alaska 99513-7567

Official Business

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED



Seasons
Greetings



neopost	045J763099
	\$0.390
	12/26/2006
	Mailed From 99513
US OFFICIAL MAIL \$300 Penalty For Private Use US POSTAGE	

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Anchorage Division

P O Box 100560

Anchorage, AK 99510

ATTN: SSA



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9951010560 3007

FBI - Stevens-2769

From [redacted]@hotmail.com>

Sent Monday, September 17, 2007 4:02 pm

To [redacted]@ktuu.com

Subject Northern Dynasty accused of payoffs

Rep. Jay Ramras just publicly opened pandora's box. Those of us that live here in the Bristol Bay region; by common knowledge know that [redacted] donates heavily to to Rep. Jay Ramras, Sen. Bryce Edgmon, the Alaska Republican Party with many kickbacks to Senator Ted Stevens, all opposed to the Pebble Project. In fact Senator Bryce Edgmon is the author of HB 134 that would prevent the development of the Pebble Project. [redacted] campaigned heavily for Edgmon's election and is an open and public advocate against the Pebble Project.

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I think the FBI should look into [redacted] relationship with Reps. Ramras and Edgmon including Senator Ted Stevens. This probe should also include the Alaska Republican Party.

I am a [redacted] If the seafood industry would pay me a fair price for [redacted] I would gladly oppose a hole in the ground. But when the seafood industry cuts me off from [redacted] and puts me on limit deliveries; I will wholeheartedly welcome any economic development including the Pebble Project.

Further, [redacted] is soliciting proxies for [redacted] running as an independent candidate for the Bristol Bay Native Corporation whose annual meeting is October 6, 2007. Her mail-out proxy was mailed by bulk mail; permit number 170. It would be interesting to see whose permit this is?

Sincerely, [redacted]

Gear up for Halo® 3 and get a \$25 Best Buy gift card. It's our way of saying thanks for using Windows Live™. Get it now!

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300A-AW-13718-Squad 4.250
AW 194-0 - 359
FBI - Stevens-2770

From [REDACTED]@starband.net

Sent Monday, September 17, 2007 3:42 pm

To [REDACTED]@ktuu.com

Cc anchoragefbi@ak.net

Subject Northern Dynasty Accused of Payoffs

[REDACTED] Council; a Federally Recognized Tribe for South Naknek is requesting you and your department to investigate the following individuals and organizations for paying-off Native individuals and organizations, including State Representatives and State Senators.

Rep. Jay Ramras is claiming that Northern Dynasty is buying off Native leaders and organizations. Your investigation should you conduct one must be broader in scope to include those individuals and organizations in opposition to the Pebble Project as well.

It is common knowledge that [REDACTED] is funding many who are in opposition to the Pebble Project. Within the numerous organizations who are opposed to the Pebble Project, [REDACTED] and former State Senator [REDACTED] are a common denominator. It is said that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] when State Representative Bryce Edgmon won the last election. Since there may be criminal implications, it may be wise to invite the FBI in as well. We also know of the close relationship between [REDACTED] and Senator Ted Stevens who also opposes the Pebble Project publicly. To some degree it is a question of whether the Veco investigation that is ongoing can compare to what is at stake regarding the Pebble Project.

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There are many organizations who are connected to one another; such as the Renewable Resource Coalition, Friends of Bristol Bay, World Wildlife Federation, Trout Unlimited, Alaska Independent Fisherman's Market Association, Peter Pan Seafoods, Senator Bryce Edgmon, Rep. Jay Ramras, Ford Foundation which currently funds environmental groups in the Nushagak area and the Alaska Republican Party. There are many more which the investigation could identify.

It is sad to hear rumors such as those of Rep. Jay Ramras. However should the Attorney General investigate, then the investigation should include those on both sides of the issue.

We find the news release on Northern Dynasty interesting and timely; this coming week the legislature will be holding hearings in Naknek and Dillingham on HB 134. Is there a connection?

[REDACTED]

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FBI - Stevens-2771

PSTD300P TERMID: Y#4F

BASIC PERSON RECORD

09/19/07

12:17:06.3

PERSON NAME: [REDACTED]
DOB: [REDACTED] SSN: [REDACTED] PERM ID: [REDACTED]
SEX: F HGT: 5 03 WGT: 225 HAIR: BRO EYE COLOR: BRO RACE: W
BIRTH PLACE CITY: ANCHORAGE STATE: AK MONIKER: IFPS: [REDACTED]
FP ON FILE: FELON: N SOR: [REDACTED]

MOST CURRENT STREET/EXTRA LINE CITY/COUNTRY ST LAST CHG
MAILING ADDR: [REDACTED]
(DRIVER LIC)
RES ADDR: [REDACTED]
(APSIN)

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APSIN ID: [REDACTED] STATUS: CDL STATUS:
CLASS EXPIRES CLASS EXPIRES CLASS EXPIRES CLASS EXPIRES
D [REDACTED] IP [REDACTED] ID [REDACTED]

ADL: [REDACTED]
DMV ID: [REDACTED] RESTRICTIONS:

PF2 MULT PER PF3 FWP HST PF4 CASE INFO PF6 DMV VEH DIS PF7 DMV DR HST
PF8 CRIM HST PF10 NCIC W/W PF11 ADDR DISP

National Legal and Policy Center

"promoting ethics in public life"



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Founded 1991

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b7C

July 24, 2007

The Honorable Barbara Boxer, Chairman
The Honorable John Cornyn, Vice Chairman
Select Committee on Ethics
U.S. Senate
Room 220, Senate Hart Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten: PPL-5, 14]

VIA FAX (202) 224-7416 & Certified Mail #7005 1160 0004 8557 8744

Re: Request for an Investigation of Senator Lisa Murkowski's Land Deal

Dear Chairman Boxer and Vice Chairman Cornyn:

The National Legal and Policy Center (NLPC), a non-profit, non-partisan organization which promotes ethics and accountability in government and public life, requests that you begin an investigation into the facts and circumstances of a December 2006 land transaction undertaken by Sen. Lisa Murkowski as well as her subsequent failure to properly disclose the transaction in her 2006 Financial Disclosure Report. NLPC brings this complaint pursuant to the provisions of the Senate Ethics Manual, Appendix C, Part II, Rule 2, "Procedures for Complaints, Allegations, or Information."

The facts of the case are available from the public record, chiefly media accounts and publicly available records. All such sources are cited and some are attached as exhibits.

During December 2006, Sen. Lisa Murkowski and her husband purchased a 1.27-acre vacant parcel of land from real estate developer Bob Penney.¹ Mr. Penney is a longtime family friend of and political contributor to Sen. Murkowski. The property is situated on the banks of the Kenai River, an area with rapidly appreciating real estate values.

¹ "Sen. Murkowski involved in questionable land deal," Associated Press, July 19, 2007; information from KTUU-TV, <http://www.ktuu.com>

107 Park Washington Court • Falls Church, VA • 22046
703-237-1970 • fax 703-237-2090 • www.nlpc.org

FBI - Stevens-2773

[Handwritten: AN 194-0-365]
[Handwritten: C-1]

On May 14, 2007, Sen. Murkowski filed her Financial Disclosure Report covering the year 2006, as required by the Ethics in Government Act of 1978.² (2006 Financial Disclosure Report attached as Exhibit A) The Report failed to disclose the real estate transaction under Part IV, "Transactions." The Transaction page instructs filers to

"Report any purchase, sale, or exchange by you, your spouse, or dependent child during the reporting period of any real property, stocks, bonds, commodity futures, and other securities when the amount of the transaction exceeded \$1,000." (Exhibit A at page 8)

Under Schedule Part VII, "Liabilities," Sen. Murkowski disclosed that First Bank was a creditor with respect to a "mortgage on undeveloped land." The "Date Incurred" column was filled in with "11/0" (sic). The "Term if Applicable" column was filled in "15-year." The "Category of Amount of Value" columns, which require those using the Report to pick a range of dollar values within which the proper response fits was left blank. (Exhibit A at page 9)

On July 16, 2007, Laura McGann of TPM Muckraker.com, a popular Internet site specializing in coverage of political corruption issues, ran an article about the land deal.³ The article stated that real estate developer Bob Penney, who had testified before a grand jury regarding his relationship with Sen. Ted Stevens (R-AK), was now in a financial relationship with Alaska's other senator, Lisa Murkowski. The article disclosed the land deal involving the prime piece of riverfront property between Penney and Murkowski but stated that the purchase price was not disclosed in the senator's 2006 Financial Disclosure Report.

Both Penney and Sen. Murkowski's office refused to disclose the sale price to reporter Laura McGann. In a phone interview, Penney was quite blunt:

"Why should I tell you?" Penney said. I have sold millions of dollars worth of property. I consider that a private transaction."

Adding context to the transaction, the story cited the fact that Penney was a business partner of Sen. Stevens in a Utah land deal that "turned a \$15,000 investment into \$100,000 for the senator."⁴ Other news articles state that the \$15,000 Utah land deal Stevens made with Penney was even more profitable with Stevens ultimately selling his share for \$150,000. Equally notable was the reason Penney allowed Stevens in on such an especially lucrative deal:

² Pub. L. No. 95-521, 92 Stat. 1824 (Oct. 26, 1978).

³ "Murkowski Land Deal with Stevens Biz Associate Raises Questions," by Laura McGann, July 16, 2007, <http://www.tpmuckraker.com/archives/003649.php>.

⁴ Id.; See also "Stevens-Penney venture pays well, at least on paper; Development: Utah project cost senator \$15,000; now it's worth at least \$100,000," by Liz Ruskin, Anchorage Daily News, June 21, 2004, page A1.

In 2004, Stevens told a *Daily News* reporter that he and his business partners invited Stevens to join them in "appreciation for all he's done for Alaska and the country."⁵

The July 16, 2007 TPM Muckraker article also cited the fact that Stevens and Penney

"...own stakes in a racehorse with former Veco executive Bill Allen, who recently pleaded guilty to federal bribery and conspiracy charges in a cash-for-votes scheme involving state lawmakers."⁶

Despite the refusal of both Penney and Murkowski to disclose the sale price for the land, the local media quickly learned that the sale price was the same as the previous year's assessment from the Kenai Peninsula Borough, \$179,400.⁷ The media also reported that the most recent assessment for the land was \$214,900.⁸ Indeed, the assessment of \$214,900 came just three days after the sale of the property.⁹

Notably, the media quickly learned that the actual value of the property appeared to be significantly higher:

- Jason Moore of KTUU-TV reported on a July 18, 2007 broadcast that Martin Radvansky, owner of Soldatna Realty, said that an examination of the Multiple Listing Service since January 2006 found similar lots selling for between \$250,000 and \$350,000.¹⁰
- Another Soldatna real-estate broker, Linda Lane of the Ron Moore Co., told Brandon Loomis of the *Anchorage Daily News* that riverfront properties typically sell for more than the borough's assessed value and that a sale price of \$179,000 would generally be low for a parcel on the Kenai River of the size of Penney's lot.¹¹
- Laura McGann of TPM Muckraker also found real estate agents in the area

⁵ "Senator's land deal scrutinized; Murkowski: Purchase of tract along Kenai River for \$179,400 draws questions and criticism," by Brandon Loomis, Anchorage Daily News, July 19, 2007.

⁶ "Murkowski Land Deal with Stevens Biz Associate Raises Questions," by Laura McGann, July 16, 2007, <http://www.tpmuckraker.com/archives/003649.php>

⁷ "Senator's land deal scrutinized; Murkowski: Purchase of tract along Kenai River for \$179,400 draws questions and criticism," by Brandon Loomis, Anchorage Daily News, July 19, 2007.

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ "Sen. Murkowski defends price paid for Kenai land," by Brandon Loomis and Erika Bolstad, Anchorage Daily News, July 20, 2007.

¹⁰ "Murkowski land deal questioned," by Jason Moore, July 18, 2007, <http://www.ktuu.com/Global/story.asp?S=6810012>

¹¹ "Senator's land deal scrutinized; Murkowski: Purchase of tract along Kenai River for \$179,400 draws questions and criticism," by Brandon Loomis, Anchorage Daily News, July 19, 2007.

telling her that the assessed value of \$214,000 was well below what Penney could have gotten had he sold the property on the open market.¹²

- An *Anchorage Daily News* article on July 20, 2007 interviewed Judy Cloud, a Kenai realtor and president of the Alaska Association of Realtors, and quoted her as saying little property on the world-class salmon river is available and when property does go on the market, it increases rapidly in value. "If you are able to get it at assessed value; that's a wonderful thing," she said.¹³
- Only one Kenai riverfront parcel is currently for sale. The asking price is \$399,000 and it's only an acre which makes it smaller than the Murkowski property.

In an editorial, "Lisa's Deal," the *Anchorage Daily News* weighed in with this commentary:

Three days after the borough recorded the Murkowskis' purchase, the assessed value went up to \$214,900. So right off the bat, it looks like she got a discount of 20 percent.

In fact, her friendly political discount was probably far bigger. The online real estate listing service for Alaska has one Kenai riverfront lot. The parcel is only an acre – a quarter of an acre less than Sen. Murkowski's – but the asking price is \$399,000. Per acre, that is almost three times what the senator paid for hers.¹⁴

Bob Penney appeared ignorant at reports of the value of the land deal as contrasted with the sale price:

"Word of honor, I did not know what the assessed value was," he said. "I thought it was still \$120,000."¹⁵

Penney's professed surprise at the value was underscored by his exclamation:

"Who the hell would ever think it would jump like that?," Penney said.¹⁶

¹² "Murkowski Land Deal with Stevens Biz Associate Raises Questions," by Laura McGann, July 16, 2007, <http://www.tpmuckraker.com/archives/003649.php>

¹³ "Sen. Murkowski defends price paid for Kenai land," by Brandon Loomis and Erika Bolstad, *Anchorage Daily News*, July 20, 2007.

¹⁴ "Lisa's Deal," *Anchorage Daily News*, July 19, 2007.

¹⁵ "Senator's land deal scrutinized; Murkowski: Purchase of tract along Kenai River for \$179,400 draws questions and criticism," by Brandon Loomis, *Anchorage Daily News*, July 19, 2007.

¹⁶ *Id.*

This claim by a multimillionaire real estate developer that he did not know the value of land that he owned right next to his own home on the Kenai River was not considered as very credible by those in the media following the story. Laura McGann, the TPMuckraker reporter who broke the story, located an audio tape of Bob Penney testifying at a hearing on the economic impact of sport fishing. McGann wrote that Penney "seemed much more familiar with assessments in the area." The audio tape statement by Penney appears to show a real estate developer who is extremely well-informed about land values on the Kenai River:

The economic value of the land along the Kenai River privately held from Skilak to Ames bridge; three years ago the assessed value to the borough of only the privately owned land was three hundred and thirty-five million dollars. As Mr. Busey just said to you, it's increased since then. Now, I know it's well over five-hundred, but we haven't seen what the borough's assessed it. But gentlemen and ma'm, all that assessment in value came from one reason; cause there's fish in the river. And you put the fish in the river, and you put the fish in the inlet, and you give the opportunity for the public you'll see the economic engine run hard.¹⁷

The McGann article also undercut Penney's "word of honor" statement that he thought the assessment was just \$120,000 by reporting that, "...Penney would have received notice of the new \$179,400 assessment in March 2006, some nine months before he sold the property to Murkowski."¹⁸

The questionable land deal appears to have even made Sen. Murkowski nervous as it was being done. In an interview with local radio talk show host Rick Rydell, Sen. Murkowski's husband, Verne Martell, referred to his wife's reservations as to the deal as follows:

"But, yeah, when we signed the loan, Lisa signed on it and said, you know, 'This might come back and bite us. Well, you know, we'll deal with that when it comes,'" Martell said.¹⁹

The ethical questions regarding the controversial land deal between the real estate developer and the senator do not end with the issues as to whether the sale price constituted a sweetheart deal between an elected official and a developer known to have made another senator richer with a land deal. Also raising ethical issues is the financing Sen. Murkowski obtained for the land deal.

¹⁷ "Penney told a different story at sport fishing hearing," by Laura McGann, <http://www.tpmuckraker.com/archives/003740.php>, July 20, 2007

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ "Murkowski's Husband Fears Ethics Investigation," by Laura McGann, July 23, 2007, <http://www.tpmuckraker.com/archives/003647.php>

Jason Moore of KTUU-TV reported on July 20, 2007 about an unusual feature of the loan: it has a January 1, 2046 maturity date making it a 39-year loan. When KTUU-TV questioned First Bank about its policies for undeveloped land loans, the bank told them that the standard loan for undeveloped property had a maximum seven-year maturity.

Sen. Murkowski's 2006 Financial Disclosure Report (under Part VII, "Liabilities") stated that the term of the loan was "15-yr."²⁰

It appears that Sen. Murkowski received a loan with terms and conditions not available generally to the public and then misrepresented the term on her Financial Disclosure Report as being fifteen years instead of thirty-nine years.

One possible reason that Sen. Murkowski obtained financing from First Bank in Ketchikan as opposed to a bank closer to the property appears to be that she once served on First Bank's board of directors, her sister currently does, her father (former governor Frank Murkowski) once sat on the board, and her grandfather had been bank president many years ago.²¹

When I was questioned about the apparently favorable conditions of the bank loan by Mr. Moore for the story, my response was:

"There's one legal issue here and the legal issue is: did the senator get terms and conditions on her financial transaction that are not available generally to the public? If she did, then it could be a violation of the gift rule the Senate has," said Ken Boehm, National Legal and Policy Center."²²

**Apparent Omissions and Misrepresentations on
Sen. Murkowski's 2006 Financial Disclosure Report**

Financial Disclosure Reports are required to be filed by all Members of Congress pursuant to the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, Pub. L. No. 95-521, 92 Stat. 1824 (Oct. 26, 1978). The Statute provides that the Attorney General may seek a civil penalty of up to \$11,000 against any individual who knowingly and willfully falsifies or fails to file or report any information required by the Act (5 U.S.C. app. 4, §104).

The first Financial Disclosure Report issue is whether Sen. Murkowski was required to disclose her purchase of land from Bob Penney on her 2006 Financial Disclosure Report.

²⁰ Exhibit A, at page 9.

²¹ "Senator defends land purchase," by Jason Moore, July 20, 2007, <http://www.ktuu.com/Global/story.asp?S=6820560>

²² *Id.*

Sen. Murkowski appears to take the position that the land deal was somehow exempt from disclosure because it was to be maintained for recreational or personal reasons. The following is from the initial article on this story:

Murkowski's office called the purchase exempt from Senate financial disclosure, citing a clause in the ethics manual which says "property which is held or maintained solely for recreational or personal reasons does not have to be reported."²³

The problem with that citation to the Senate Ethics Manual is that it is taken from the section on the reporting of assets.²⁴

Sen. Murkowski failed to disclose the purchase of the land under Part IV, "Transactions" of her 2006 Financial Disclosure Report.²⁵ The definition of transactions to be disclosed has no exemption for real property to be used for recreational or personal reasons. The requirement for the disclosure of transactions is taken directly from federal law.²⁶ The Senate Ethics Manual states the rule succinctly:

Senate Members, officers and employees must include in the Report a brief description, the date, and the category of value of any purchase, sale, or exchange of real property, stocks, Bonds, excepted investment fund (e.g., mutual fund) shares, commodities futures, or other forms of securities (including trust assets) that exceeds \$1,000. The category of value to be reported is the total purchase or sale price (or the fair market value in the case of an exchange), regardless of any capital gain or loss on the transaction.²⁷

There are no exceptions to the reporting requirements for transactions for land held for recreational or personal purposes in either the Senate Ethics Manual or the instructional manual for filing the Financial Disclosure Reports.²⁸

The second Financial Disclosure Report issue is whether Sen. Murkowski correctly and fully disclosed all necessary information regarding her financing of the land deal under Part VII, "liabilities" of her 2006 Financial Disclosure Report.

There are three distinct issues regarding the liability information disclosed:

²³ "Murkowski Land Deal with Stevens Biz Associate Raises Questions," by Laura McGann, July 16, 2007, <http://www.tpmuckraker.com/archives/003649.php>.

²⁴ "Types of Assets and Unearned Income Sources," Senate Ethics Manual, 108th Congress, 1st Session, 2003 Edition, pages 130-131.

²⁵ Exhibit A, at page 8.

²⁶ 5 U.S.C., app. § 102(a)(5).

²⁷ "Part IV: Transactions," Senate Ethics Manual, 108th Congress, 1st Session, 2003 Edition, page 133.

²⁸ Instructions: Public Financial Disclosure Report for the United States Senate, at page 14.

- **Date Incurred** - the filing was "11/0" which maybe a typo but certainly is not a date
- **Term if Applicable** - the filing was "15-yr" despite the fact that the maturity date on the financing records indicate a maturity date of January 1, 2046 which would indicate a 39-year term, not a 15-year term.²⁹ As KYUU-TV reported that First Bank had a maximum seven-year maturity date for loans for undeveloped land and senators are precluded under Senate Rule 35 (supra) from obtaining loans on conditions not available to the general public, misrepresenting the actual term of the loan may appear to be an attempt to hide the questionable special financing obtained by a senator on an otherwise questionable land deal.³⁰
- **Category of Amount of Value** - Sen. Murkowski was required to disclose the purchase price for the land within a series of categories of amount of value as part of her Part VII "Liabilities" disclosure. She failed to check any category.³¹ If the purpose of this omission was to hide the purchase price, it is certainly consistent with her failure to disclose sale price information under "Transactions" and her refusal (along with Mr. Penney's) to disclose the sale price when first asked by reporter Laura McGann. It appears that Sen. Murkowski was sensitive to the fact that she had purchased a valuable property for significantly below its true market value from a controversial real estate developer whose previous real estate venture with Alaska's other senator had brought a very critical reaction from the media and the public. Such sensitivity is consistent with Verne Martell's candid remark that his wife was concerned the land deal might "come back and bite us."³²

Apparent Violations Of the Senate's Gift Rule

The gravamen of this complaint is that a U.S. Senator purchased a valuable riverfront property for significantly less than its market value.

Senate Rule 35, paragraph 1(a)(1) of the Senate Code of Official Conduct provides that:

No Member, officer or employee of the Senate shall knowingly accept a gift except as provided in this rule.³³

²⁹ "Senator defends land purchase," by Jason Moore, July 20, 2007, <http://www.ktnu.com/Global/story.asp?S=6820560>

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ Exhibit A, at page 9.

³² "Murkowski's Husband Fears Ethics Investigation," by Laura McGann, July 23, 2007, <http://www TPMmuckraker.com/archives/003647.php>

³³ Senate Ethics Manual, Select Committee on Ethics, U.S. Senate, p. 314 (2003 ed.), p. 22.

Under Senate Rule 35, paragraph 2(b)(1) the word "gift" is construed very broadly and includes any "item having monetary value."³⁴ There is no doubt that equity in property has "monetary value" nor is there any doubt that special loan terms not available to the public also has "monetary value" within the meaning of Senate Rule 35.

The facts in this case are clear. Sen. Murkowski purchased a very desirable riverfront property from Bob Penney at a price that appears significantly below the fair market value for the property. From the statements of realtors cited earlier who are very familiar with the Kenai River area we know that comparable properties of a similar size in the area sold since early 2006 sold for between \$250,000 and \$350,000. Those prices represent a range of value of \$70,600 to \$170,600 over the \$179,400 paid to Bob Penney from Sen. Murkowski. In effect, there is a gift of equity worth \$70,600 to \$170,600 to a United States Senator.

In any factual situation, the context often helps clarify the meaning of the facts. The context here is especially helpful. Consider the following questions:

Did Mr. Penney offer Sen. Murkowski a sweetheart land deal because of her position as a U.S. Senator?

The Senate Ethics Manual addresses this type of situation in a straightforward way by stating:

One should always be wary of accepting any gift, favor, or benefit that may not be offered "but for" one's position in the Senate.³⁵

In this case, Mr. Penney did not offer the property to sale to the general public but rather to Sen. Murkowski exclusively at a price well below what most knowledgeable realtors in the area felt such a parcel might fetch.

We don't have to wonder whether Mr. Penney is the type of person to offer an incredibly lucrative land deal to a senator because this is not the first time he has done so. In an Associated Press story, "Stevens investment grows at least 566 percent," the lead sentence sums up how a land deal offered by Penney to Sen. Stevens turned out;

Sen. Ted Stevens has turned a \$15,000 investment into at least \$100,000, and perhaps as much as \$250,000.³⁶

Penney left little doubt that the sweetheart land deal he offered Sen. Stevens was linked to the senator's position when he told a reporter that he invited Stevens into the deal in "appreciation for all he's done for Alaska and the country."³⁷

³⁴ Senate Ethics Manual, Select Committee on Ethics, U.S. Senate, p. 314 (2003 ed.), p. 25.

³⁵ Senate Ethics Manual, Select Committee on Ethics, U.S. Senate, p. 314 (2003 ed.), p. 22.

³⁶ "Stevens investment grows at least 566%," Associated Press, June 21, 2004

³⁷ "Senator's land deal scrutinized; Murkowski: Purchase of tract along Kenai River for \$179,400

Mr. Penney's generosity to U.S. Senators does not end there. An *Anchorage Daily News* story from February 2007 recounts how Sen. Stevens was a repeated guest at The Golden Horn Lodge, an expensive Bristol Bay resort. Bob Penney was one of the four owners of the lodge when Sen. Stevens was staying there free of charge. When it was disclosed that Stevens had not paid, he quickly sent checks to cover his visits there in 2001 and 2003.³⁸

As previously noted, Stevens was also a business partner with Sen. Stevens in a racehorse along with former Veco executive Bill Allen, "who recently pleaded guilty to Federal bribery and conspiracy charges in a cash-for-votes scheme involving state lawmakers."³⁹

Additionally, Bob Penney was subpoenaed to testify recently before the grand jury which is part of an expanding federal investigation in political corruption in Alaska.⁴⁰

There appears to be very little doubt that Mr. Penney offered the valuable riverfront property to Sen. Murkowski at a price significantly below its market price precisely because of her position as a U.S. Senator.

Did Mr. Penney and Sen. Murkowski seek to hide their knowledge of the true value of the land?

Sen. Murkowski's failure to disclose the land transaction on her Financial Disclosure Report has already been reviewed.

Add to that, the fact that both she and Mr. Penney initially refused to tell reporters the sale price with Penney, going so far as to say "Why should I tell you?"⁴¹

The denial of knowledge of the value of a prime piece of real estate by a multi-millionaire developer who lived next to the property and an attorney/real estate investor turned U.S. Senator took on comic opera overtones when Penney told the press:

**"Word of honor, I did not know what the assessed value was,"
he said. "I thought it was still \$120,000."**

As noted, Penney had testified before a state hearing just months before about the surging property values along the Kenai River and had specifically noted that the value of

draws questions and criticism," by Brandon Loomis, *Anchorage Daily News*, July 19, 2007.

³⁸ "An invited guest, Stevens pays costs; Fishing Lodge: Senator pays bills from '01 and '03 to resolve any questions," by Lisa Demer, *Anchorage Daily News*, Feb. 11, 2007, page B1.

³⁹ "Murkowski Land Deal with Stevens Biz Associate Raises Questions," by Laura McGann, July 16, 2007, <http://www.tpmuckraker.com/archives/003649.php>

⁴⁰ "Justice Expands Stevens Investigation," by Matt Apuzzo, Associated Press, June 18, 2007.

⁴¹ "Murkowski Land Deal with Stevens Biz Associate Raises Questions," by Laura McGann, July 16, 2007, <http://www.tpmuckraker.com/archives/003649.php>

privately owned land had escalated from three hundred and thirty-five million dollars to "well over five hundred" in just three years.⁴² And the Kenai borough assessment showing the assessed value to be well over the \$120,000 assessed value which Penney was citing was sent out to him in March 2006.⁴³

For her part, Sen. Murkowski claims – without any specific evidence – that she paid fair market value for the property.⁴⁴

Again, the local media has done an excellent job of digging out and analyzing the facts. Here's the *Anchorage Daily News* assessment of Murkowski's claims:

In the Kenai River land sale, Sen. Murkowski "paid what she thought was a fair price for it at the time, based on what the borough said it was worth," according to Murkowski spokesman Sweeney.

That defense just doesn't wash. It's well known at the Kenai borough that its assessments lag behind market prices. Anyone who sells Kenai River real estate at the assessed value is either a fool or doing somebody a favor. Anyone who buys it at assessed value knows – or should know – she is getting a sweet deal.

When discussions about the price of this deal began, Sen. Murkowski should have offered to pay the going rate. Instead, she accepted a personal favor worth tens of thousands of dollars.⁴⁵

Were the terms of Sen. Murkowski's First Bank loan available to the general public?

On its face, a senator purchasing a prime piece of property for substantially less than its market value – especially when the sales offer was made exclusively to her and not the general public – constitutes a violation of the Senate Gift Rule. But it is not the only apparent violation of the rule in this case.

Just as Sen. Murkowski failed to properly disclose the sale price of the land, she also failed to properly disclose the terms of her loan from First Bank for the financing of the land deal.

⁴² "Penney told a different story at sport fishing hearing," by Laura McGann, <http://www.tpmuckraker.com/archives/003740.php>, July 20, 2007

⁴³ *Id.*

⁴⁴ "Murkowski knew land deal was questionable," by Jason Moore, July 24, 2007, <http://www.ktuu.com/global/category.asp?c=81466>

⁴⁵ "Lisa's Deal," *Anchorage Daily News*, July 19, 2007.

The definition of "gift" in the Senate Ethics Manual defines gift broadly as "anything of value" and it specifically lists loans as a possible gift.⁴⁶

Since loans have historically been used to facilitate corrupt relationships between elected officials and those seeking special favors,⁴⁷ loans are subject to scrutiny as possible violations of Senate Rule 35, the Gift Rule, when they appear to single elected officials out for special terms and conditions not available to the general public.

In this case, Sen. Murkowski received a loan from First Bank for undeveloped property with a stated maturity date of January 1, 2046, indicating a 39-year term.⁴⁸

First Bank's makes loans for undeveloped property available only with a maximum seven-year maturity.⁴⁹

It appears that Sen. Murkowski received loan terms not available to the general public.

Rule 35, paragraph 1(c)(19)(E) permits Members, officers and employees to accept opportunities and benefits that are available to a wide group, specifically stating that they may accept "loans from banks and other financial institutions on terms general available to the public."⁵⁰

As a former director of First Bank, Sen. Murkowski must be presumed to be familiar with the bank's policies for loans and must have known that a 39-year term was 32 years longer than the maximum term length available to the general public.

Perhaps even more telling is the fact that Sen. Murkowski then falsely reported on her 2006 Financial Disclosure Report that the term of the loan was 15 years.

It is also telling that her husband reported the following statement from his wife *when she signed the loan*:

"But, yeah, when we signed the loan, Lisa signed on it and said, you know, 'This might come back and bite us. Well, you know, we'll deal with that when it comes,'" Martell said.⁵¹

⁴⁶ Senate Rule 35, paragraph 2(b)(1)

⁴⁷ "Justice Dept. rebuts Rep. Hansen of Idaho," *The New York Times*, Nov. 9, 1984; Rep. Hansen was convicted in April 1984 of failing to report \$333,978 in loans on his annual financial disclosure report.

⁴⁸ "Senator defends land purchase," by Jason Moore, July 20, 2007, <http://www.ktuu.com/Global/story.asp?S=6820560>

⁴⁹ *Id.*

⁵⁰ Senate Ethics Manual at 40.

⁵¹ "Murkowski's Husband Fears Ethics Investigation," by Laura McGann, July 23, 2007, <http://www.tpmuckraker.com/archives/003647.php>

These facts all combine to present a picture of a Senator with a background as a bank director knowingly obtaining a loan with a term far beyond the maximum term available to the public and then misrepresenting the term on her financial disclosure report by falsely stating the term as 15 years instead of 39 years.

While there is no indication that Sen. Murkowski used her position as a U.S. Senator to improperly favor the bank, the acceptance of a loan on terms not available to the general public certainly creates just the type of appearance of impropriety that the Senate Gift Rule was enacted to prevent.

The facts in this case are so strong that it is hard to imagine a more compelling case for violation of the Senate Gift Rule.

- A multi-millionaire real estate developer with a penchant for helping elected officials financially has sold a property to a senator at a price far below its market value.
- The property is next to his home and there is an audiotape of the same developer just months before the transaction stating how quickly the land in the very area of the transaction is appreciating.
- The developer denies knowing what the assessed value of the property was.
- Both the developer and the senator initially refuse to divulge the sale price.
- The senator fails to disclose the real estate transaction on her financial disclosure.
- The senator misrepresents the term of her financing while failing to disclose the financing amount, as required by the Ethics in Government Act.
- The senator tells her husband at the time of the deal, "This might come back and bite us."

Finally, the senator's husband is quoted as telling the media that they have started clearing the land to build on the property but the clearing has stalled because the couple expects a Senate ethics investigation.⁵²

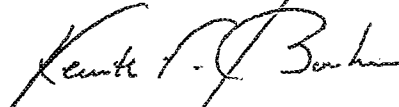
As Sen. Sam Ervin used to say, "Sometimes things are what they look like." This case looks like improper gifts being covered up with explanations so weak as to be

⁵² "Murkowski knew land deal was questionable," by Jason Moore, July 24, 2007, <http://www.ktuu.com/global/category.asp?c=81466>

laughable and misrepresentations and omissions on a Financial Disclosure Report to hide the transaction from the public.

The National Legal and Policy Center requests that the Senate Select Committee on Ethics conduct a thorough investigation into the matters set forth herein and take all appropriate disciplinary action.

Sincerely,



Kenneth F. Boehm
Chairman

Attachment: 2006 Financial Disclosure Report for Sen. Lisa Murkowski

EXHIBIT A

2006 Financial Disclosure Report
of
Sen. Lisa Murkowski

UNITED STATES SENATE FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE REPORT FOR ANNUAL AND TERMINATION REPORTS

Last Name	First Name and Middle Initial	Annual Report Calendar Year Covered by Report:	Senate Office / Agency in Which Employed
MURKOWSKI	LISA	2006	UNITED STATES SENATE
Senate Office Address (Number, Street, City, State, and ZIP Code)	Senate Office Telephone Number (include Area Code)	Termination Report Termination Date (mm/dd/yyyy):	Prior Office / Agency in Which Employed
1111 H-709, WASHINGTON, DC 20510	202-224-6665		


AFTER READING THE INSTRUCTIONS, ANSWER EACH OF THESE QUESTIONS AND ATTACH THE RELEVANT PART.

	YES	NO		YES	NO
Did any individual or organization make a donation to charity in lieu of paying you for a speech, appearance, or article in the reporting period? If Yes, Complete and Attach PART I.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Did you, your spouse, or dependent child receive any reportable travel or reimbursements for travel in the reporting period (i.e., worth more than \$305 from one source)? If Yes, Complete and Attach PART VI.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Did you or your spouse have earned income (e.g., salaries or fees) or non-investment income of more than \$200 from any reportable source in the reporting period? If Yes, Complete and Attach PART II.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Did you, your spouse, or dependent child have any reportable liability (more than \$10,000) during the reporting period? If Yes, Complete and Attach PART VII.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Did you, your spouse, or dependent child hold any reportable asset worth more than \$1,000 at the end of the period, or receive unearned or investment income of more than \$200 in the reporting period? If Yes, Complete & Attach PART IIIA and/or IIIB.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Did you hold any reportable positions on or before the date of filing in the current calendar year? If Yes, Complete and Attach PART VIII.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Did you, your spouse, or dependent child purchase, sell, or exchange any reportable asset worth more than \$1,000 in the reporting period? If Yes, Complete and Attach PART IV.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Do you have any reportable agreement or arrangement with an outside entity? If Yes, Complete and Attach PART IX.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Did you, your spouse, or dependent child receive any reportable gift in the reporting period (i.e., aggregating more than \$305 and not otherwise exempt)? If Yes, Complete and Attach PART V.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	If this is your FIRST Report: Did you receive compensation of more than \$5,000 from a single source in the two prior years? If Yes, Complete and Attach PART X.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Each question must be answered and the appropriate PART attached for each YES response.

File this report and any amendments with the Secretary of the Senate, Office of Public Records, Room 232, Hart Senate Office Building, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. \$200 Penalty for filing more than 30 days after due date.

This Financial Disclosure Statement is required by the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, as amended. The statement will be made available by the Office of the Secretary of the Senate to any requesting person upon written application and will be reviewed by the Select Committee on Ethics. Any individual who knowingly and willfully falsifies, or who knowingly and willfully fails to file this report may be subject to civil and criminal sanctions. (See 5 U.S.C. app. 6, 104, and 18 U.S.C. 1001.)

Certification	Signature of Reporting Individual	Date (Month, Day, Year)
I CERTIFY that the statements I have made on this form and all attached schedules are true, complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.		5/14/07
For Official Use Only - Do Not Write Below This Line		
It is the Opinion of the reviewer that the statements made in this form are in compliance with Title I of the Ethics in Government Act.	Signature of Reviewing Official	Date (Month, Day, Year)

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SECRETARY OF THE SENATE
07 MAY 15 AM 11:13

Reporting Individual's Name MURKOWSKI, LISA		PART IIIA. PUBLICLY TRADED ASSETS AND UNEARNED INCOME SOURCES												Page Number 2																		
BLOCK A Identity of Publicly Traded Assets And Unearned Income Sources		BLOCK B Valuation of Assets						BLOCK C Type and Amount of Income																								
Report the complete name of each publicly traded asset held by you, your spouse, or your dependent child, (See p.3, CONTENTS OF REPORTS Part B of Instructions) for production of income or investment which: (1) had a value exceeding \$1,000 at the close of the reporting period; and/or (2) generated over \$200 in "unearned" income during the reporting period. Include on this PART IIIA a complete identification of each public bond, mutual fund, publicly traded partnership interest, excepted investment funds, bank accounts, excepted and qualified blind trusts, and publicly traded assets of a retirement plan.		At the close of reporting period. If None, or less than \$1,001, Check the first column.						If "None (or less than \$201)" is Checked, no other entry is needed in Block C for that item. This includes income received or accrued to the benefit of the individual.																								
								Type of Income					Amount of Income					Actual Amount Required if "Other" Specified														
								Dividends	Rent	Interest	Capital Gains	Excepted Investment Fund	Excepted Trust	Qualified Blind Trust	Other (Specify Type)	None (or less than \$201)	\$201 - \$1,000		\$1,001 - \$1,500	\$1,501 - \$5,000	\$5,001 - \$15,000	\$15,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$100,000	\$100,001 - \$500,000	\$500,001 - \$1,000,000	\$1,000,001 - \$5,000,000	\$5,000,001 - \$25,000,000	Over \$25,000,000				
S,	IBM Corp. (stock)							X									Example	X														Example
Example: DC, or J	(S) KeyStone Fund																Example															Example
1	TD Waterhouse Cash	X																														
2	General Electric	X																														
3	State of AK Annuity Plan																															
4	American Century Small Cap Value Investor	X																														
5	Resources Trust Cash	X																														
6	Masters Select Equity																															
7	Allianz-RCM Global Healthcare Fund																															
8	American Century Intl. Discovery Fund	X																														
8	Weitz Hickory Fund	X																														
10	MS Fund Op B	X																														

EXEMPTION TEST (see instructions before marking box): If you omitted any asset because it meets the three-part test for exemption described in the instructions, please check box to the right.

*** This category applies only if the asset is/was held independently by the spouse or dependent child. If the asset is/was either held by the filer or jointly held, use the other categories of value, as appropriate.

PART IIIA. PUBLICLY TRADED ASSETS AND UNEARNED INCOME SOURCES

BLOCK A
Identity of Publicly Traded Assets
And Unearned Income Sources

Report the complete name of each publicly traded asset held by you, your spouse, or your dependent child. (See p.3, CONTENTS OF REPORTS Part B of Instructions) for production of income or investment which:

(1) had a value exceeding \$1,000 at the close of the reporting period; and/or

(2) generated over \$200 in "unearned" income during the reporting period.

Include on this PART IIIA a complete identification of each public bond, mutual fund, publicly traded partnership interest, excepted investment funds, bank accounts, excepted and qualified blind trusts, and publicly traded assets of a retirement plan.

BLOCK B

Valuation of Assets

At the close of reporting period.
If None, or less than \$1,001,
Check the first column.

BLOCK C
Type and Amount of Income

If "None (or less than \$201)" is checked, no other entry is needed in Block C for that item. This includes income received or accrued to the benefit of the individual.

[illegible]

*** This category applies only if the asset is/was held independently by the spouse or dependent child. If the asset is/was either held by the filer or jointly held, use the other categories of value, as appropriate.

FBI - Stevens-2791

Reporting Individual's Name
MURKOWSKI, LISA

PART IIIA. PUBLICLY TRADED ASSETS AND UNEARNED INCOME SOURCES

Data Number

1

BLOCK A
Identity of Publicly Traded Assets
And Unearned Income Sources

BLOCK B
Valuation of Assets

At the close of reporting period.
If None, or less than \$1,001,
Check the first column.

BLOCK C
Type and Amount of Income

If "None (or less than \$201)" is checked, no other entry is needed in Block C for that item. This includes income received or accrued to the benefit of the individual.

Report the complete name of each publicly traded asset held by you, your spouse, or your dependent child. (See p.3, CONTENTS OF REPORTS Part B of Instructions) for production of income or investment which:

- (1) had a value exceeding \$1,000 at the close of the reporting period; and/or
- (2) generated over \$200 in "unearned" income during the reporting period.

Include on this PART IIIA a complete identification of each public bond, mutual fund, publicly traded partnership interest, excepted investment funds, bank accounts, excepted and qualified blind trusts, and publicly traded assets of a retirement plan.

S,	IBM Corp. (stock)
Example: DC,	(S) Keystone Fund
or J	

IBM Corp. (stock)

(S) Keystone Fwd

[illegible]

*** This category applies only if the asset was held independently by the spouse or dependent child. If the asset was either held by the filer or jointly held, use the other categories of value, as appropriate.

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Reporting Individual's Name MURKOWSKI, LISA		PART IIIB. NON-PUBLICLY TRADED ASSETS AND UNEARNED INCOME SOURCES															Page Number 7										
BLOCK A Identify of Non-Publicly Traded Assets and Unearned Income Sources		BLOCK B Valuation of Assets								BLOCK C Type and Amount of Income																	
Report the name, address (city, state and description) of each interest held by you, your spouse, or your dependent child (See p.3, CONTENTS OF REPORTS Part B of instructions) for the production of income or investment in a non-public trade or business which: (1) had a value exceeding \$1,000 at the close of the reporting period; and/or (2) generated over \$200 in "unearned" income during the reporting period. Include the above report for each underlying asset, which is not incidental to the trade or business. Publicly traded assets held by non-public entity may be listed on Part IIIA.		At the close of reporting period. If None, or less than \$1,001, Check the first column.								If "None (or less than \$201)" is Checked, no other entry is needed in Block C for that item. This includes income received or accrued to the benefit of the individual.																	
										Type of Income					Amount of Income												
		None (or less than \$1,001)	\$1,001 - \$15,000	\$15,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$100,000	\$100,001 - \$250,000	\$250,001 - \$500,000	\$500,001 - \$1,000,000	Over \$1,000,000***	Dividends	Rent	Interest	Capital Gains	Excepted Investment Fund	Excepted Trust	Qualified Blind Trust	Other (Specify Type)	None (or less than \$201)	\$201 - \$1,000	\$1,001 - \$2,500	\$2,501 - \$5,000	\$5,001 - \$15,000	\$15,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$100,000	\$100,001 - \$1,000,000	Over \$1,000,000	Actual Amount
S, JP Computer, Wash DC				X						X							Example	X									Example
Example: DC, or J Undeveloped land, Dubuque, Iowa					X												Example										Example
1	First Bank (IRA-CD)	X								X								X									
2	First Bank (acct.)		X								X							X									
3	First Bank (shares)		X							X								X									
4																											
5																											
6																											
7																											
8																											
9																											
10																											

EXEMPTION TEST (see instructions before marking box): If you omitted any asset because it meets the three-part test for exemption described in the instructions, please check box to the right.
*** This category applies only if the asset is/was held independently by the spouse or dependent child. If the asset is/was either held by the filer or jointly held, use the other categories of value, as appropriate.



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Reporting Individual's Name

MURKOWSKI, LISA

PART IV. TRANSACTIONS

Page Number

8

Report any purchase, sale, or exchange by you, your spouse, or dependent child (See p.3 CONTENTS OF REPORTS Part B of Instructions) during the reporting period of any real property, stocks, bonds, commodity futures, and other securities when the amount of the transaction exceeded \$1,000. Include transactions that resulted in a loss. Do not report a transaction involving property used solely as your personal residence, or a transaction between you, your spouse, or dependent child. Please clarify which two properties are involved in any reportable exchange.

Report any purchase, sale, or exchange by you, your spouse, or dependent child (See p.3 CONTENTS OF REPORTS Part B of Instructions) during the reporting period of any real property, stocks, bonds, commodity futures, and other securities when the amount of the transaction exceeded \$1,000. Include transactions that resulted in a loss. Do not report a transaction involving property used solely as your personal residence, or a transaction between you, your spouse, or dependent child. Please clarify which two properties are involved in any reportable exchange.				Transaction Type (x)		Transaction Date (Mo., Day, Yr.)	Amount of Transaction (x)												
				Purchase	Sale		Exchange	\$1,001 - \$15,000	\$15,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$100,000	\$100,001 - \$250,000	\$250,001 - \$500,000	\$500,001 - \$1,000,000	\$1,000,001 - \$5,000,000	\$5,000,001 - \$25,000,000	\$25,000,001 - \$50,000,000	Over \$50,000,000		
Identification of Assets																			
S, Example: DC, or J				IBM Corp. (stock) NYSE		X		2/1/0X	X										
				(DC) Microsoft (stock) NASDAQ/OTC			X	1/27/0X			X		X			M	P	L	
1		Allianz-Rem Global Healthcare Fund			X			11/10/06	X										
2		American Century Intl. Discovery Fund			X			11/08/06	X										
3		American Century Small Cap Value Investor			X			11/08/06	X										
4		TWC Galileo Value Op			X			11/08/06	X										
5		TCW Dividend Focus Fund		X				11/09/06	X										
6		Resources Trust Cash		X				11/08/06	X										
7		Resources Trust Cash		X				11/10/06	X										
8		Resources Trust Cash		X				11/08/06	X										
9		Resources Trust Cash		X				11/08/06	X										
10																			
11																			
12																			

EXEMPTION TEST (see instructions before marking box): If you omitted any asset because it meets the three-part test for exemption described in the instructions, please check box to the right.
 *** This category applies only if the asset is/was held independently by the spouse or dependent child. If the asset is/was either held by the filer or jointly held, use the other categories of value, as appropriate.

☐



Reporting Individual's Name
MURKOWSKI, LISA

PART VII. LIABILITIES

Page Number

9

Report liabilities over \$10,000 owed by you, your spouse, or dependent child (See p.3 CONTENTS OF REPORTS Part B of Instructions), to any one creditor at any time during the reporting period. Check the highest amount owed during the reporting period. Exclude: (1) Mortgages on your personal residences unless rented; (2) loans secured by automobiles, household furniture or appliances; and (3) liabilities owed to certain relatives listed in Instructions. See Instructions for reporting revolving charge accounts.

6/15/03

Name of Creditor		Address	Type of Liability				\$10,000	\$15,000	\$50,000	\$100,000	\$250,000	\$500,000	Over	\$1,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$25,000,000	Over
S, Example: DC, or J	First District Bank	Wash., DC	Mortgage on undeveloped land	1991	13%	25 yrs			X		E	X	A	M	P	L	E
	(J) John Jones	Wash., DC	Promissory Note	1999	10%	On demand				X	E	X	A	M	P	L	E
1	J Wells Fargo	Anchorage, AK	Mortgage on commercial property	6/99	Prime	10 yrs											
2	J First Bank	Kenai, AK	Mortgage on undeveloped land	11/0	7%	15 yrs											
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	
7																	
8																	
9																	
10																	
11																	
12																	

EXEMPTION TEST (see instructions before marking box): If you omitted any asset because it meets the three-part test for exemption described in the instructions, please check box to the right.
*** This category applies only if the asset was held independently by the spouse or dependent child. If the asset was either held by the filer or jointly held, use the other categories of value, as appropriate.

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Inc.

Reporting Individual's Name MURKOWSKI, LISA	PART VIII. POSITIONS HELD OUTSIDE U.S. GOVERNMENT	Page Number 10
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Report any positions held by you during the applicable reporting period whether compensated or not. Positions include, but are not limited to those of an officer, director, trustee, general partner, proprietor, representative, employee, or consultant of any corporation, firm, partnership, or other business enterprise or any non-profit organization or educational institution. Both the year and month must be reported for the period of time that the position was held.

Exclude: Positions with federal government, religious, social, fraternal, or political entities, and those solely of an honorary nature.

Name of Organization		Address (City, State)	Type of Organization	Position Held	From (Mo/Yr)	To (Mo/Yr)
Example:	National Assn. of Rock Collectors	NY, NY	EXAMPLE	Non-profit education	President	6 / 90
	Jones & Smith	Hometown, USA	EXAMPLE	Law Firm	Partner	7 / 85
1	U. S. Japan Friendship Commission	Washington, DC	Ind. Federal Agency	Member	2005	present
2	New Frontiers Ventures LLC	Anchorage, AK	Real Estate	Member	1999	present
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						

Compensation in excess of \$200 from any position must be reported in Part II.

On May 5, 1994, [redacted] provided the following information to Special Agents (SAs) [redacted] and [redacted]

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

Source has learned through his own research that U.S. Senator TED STEVENS (R-Alaska) purchased a luxury car with his excess campaign funds after his 1990 Senate campaign. At the end of the campaign, the campaign had \$161,000.00 of cash on hand and purchased a new Lincoln Town car in June, 1991, for just under \$32,000.00. This car was purchased from SEEKINS FORD-LINCOLN MERCURY of Fairbanks, Alaska. The car was delivered to STEVENS in Washington, D.C., where it is being used by STEVENS and his staff.

This information has been confirmed in newspaper articles in which STEVEN's staff is quoted admitting this car purchase took place. However, the STEVEN's campaign officials defended the practice in the newspaper article by claiming the car was only used for campaign related purposes in Washington, D.C. It is Source's understanding that STEVENS still has possession of and uses a car that he purchased with campaign funds and that this is apparently in violation of Federal Election Commission (FEC) regulations and may be in violation of Federal law.

In addition, Source notes that STEVENS was a driving force in the U.S. Senate to postpone the implementation of a new campaign reform law which would bar Senators from using excess campaign funds for "official" expenses such as the purchase of vehicles. The common practice for many years has been for U.S. Senators to raise much more money for their campaigns than they need and then spend some of that excess funds for a variety of "official purposes" which in effect only provide perks and luxuries to the Senator. For example, Senators would use their excess campaign funds to buy sporting event tickets, furniture, legal services, vehicles and other items that they claim are official but in fact are only luxury items with very little to do with the Senator's official business. The U.S. House of Representatives on the other hand, has stricter campaign regulations and has prohibited the use of excess funds in this manner since 1977.

58C-WF-1876-387-132

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 6 2 1994	
FBI — WASH. METRO FIELD OFFICE	

Spy 'clubs' now focus of defense graft investigation

By Paul Bedard
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The broadening investigation of alleged Pentagon fraud and bribery is focusing on contractor espionage units, defense consulting cliques and "clubs" of friendly arms makers, according to congressional sources and court papers.

Investigators in the two-year probe are targeting the groups' efforts to ferret out sensitive and proprietary information from military and congressional offices that store the data, knowledgeable sources said.

At the heart of the growing scandal, law enforcement and congressional sources said, are three types of loose organizations in the defense community which have a similar function — obtaining classified information to give their firms a competitive edge in bidding, sometimes in exchange for a bribe.

The groups are:

- Espionage units set up by contractors.
- The specialized units tapped Pentagon moles with

access to budget and program documents. The testimony of former Justice Department fraud investigator Robert Segal — scheduled for delivery in 1985 but blocked by Justice authorities who feared it would jeopardize ongoing investigations — said the espionage units' main function is to obtain copies of highly classified documents in order to give their companies a competitive edge."

- Close-knit groups of defense consultants who often traded information they had gathered.

Defense consultants, many of whom work for competing companies, traded classified information gathered on the job to other consultants in exchange for a follow-up favor, according to several consultants interviewed. In a representative

case detailed by a congressional source yesterday, a consultant tried to sell information collected for one defense firm to another defense firm that was a potential customer.

- Informal clubs of top Washington defense firm officials.

Secret groups of Washington-based defense company officials gathered monthly to divvy up assignments to get classified information. According to a source involved in such a club, his group would meet a month later to split up portions of the documents gathered. "In order to get a piece, you need a whole document," said the source. "It was kind of a good ol' boy circle."

Most of the information sought by these informal organizations pertained to internal budget plans, but some included specific program information, sources said.

The payoff in some cases were bribes or subsequent jobs with contractors, according to law enforcement and industry sources.

One consultant told The Washington Times that payoffs sometimes came in the form of elaborate schemes. For example, a defense consultant said to be a target of the probe hosted, high-stakes card games with Pentagon moles. The consultant would lose substantial sums of money to the officials during the games, sometimes as much as \$5,000.

"Card games are an efficient way to pay back" traffickers of sensitive information, said the consultant.

The target of those information-gathering groups was Pentagon program offices and, to a lesser degree, congressional staffs, industry sources said.

In the probe made public last week, the FBI has searched the offices of several defense consultants and major contractors, looking for Pentagon documents. The staffs of a handful of congressmen also are being reviewed, law enforcement sources said.

Despite statements to the contrary by many congressmen this week, the classified information is readily available on Capitol Hill — not just the Pentagon.

"As a routine matter, of course, documents stamped 'restricted' are available," said a Senate staff member who deals with defense matters.

Said Sen. Ted Stevens, Alaska Republican and ranking member of the Senate defense appropriations subcommittee: "We handle almost a trillion dollars. . . . Of course there's information up here."

Mr. Stevens, comparing the alleged corruption within the defense industry to that in other large business sectors, said, "In this case, industrial espionage has touched the government."

The Pentagon has made repeated attempts — most recently in 1984 — to clamp down on the leakage of classified documents, but recent investigations indicate little has changed. For example:

- The Washington office of General Dynamics Corp. in late 1985 temporarily lost its security clearance after the Defense Investigative Service found classified budget papers at the firm.

- A GTE Corp. consultant was indicted for turning over classified Navy budget documents to the firm. The electronics company pleaded guilty in 1985 to a related charge of conspiring to use stolen classified material, according to court papers.

"There doesn't appear to be a clear distinction between espionage and market research," said a congressional source who works for one senator briefed on the ongoing defense fraud investigation. "They make their career on going out to get the best available information — and you know what people will do to advance their careers."

- Mary Belcher contributed to this report.

58A-2151-545 FR-136

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 23 1988	
WMFO	
FBI - ALBANY	

15-a

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Admin.	
Comp. Syst.	
Ext. Affairs	
Files & Com.	
Gen. Inv.	<i>AW</i>
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

NR002 AN PLAIN

5:33 PM NITEL 11-14-74 DDD

TO DIRECTOR

FROM ANCHORAGE (89-8)

NOV 14 1974
TELETYPE

mark

A.F.O.

D.C.

[] (PH). THREAT TO KILL SENATOR TED

X STEVENS (ALASKA). AFO-CAS *E*

[] FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION, ANCHORAGE

OFFICE, ADVISED INDIVIDUAL GIVING THE NAME OF []

ON TELEPHONE, CALLING FROM TOK, ALASKA, ADVISED HE WAS

TRANSPORTING NEW CADILLAC ELDORADO FROM DETROIT TO *MICH.*

ANCHORAGE AND COULD NOT OBTAIN UNLEADED GASOLINE IN TOK.

CALL RECEIVED 10:30 AM, NOV 14, 1974. [] SAID IT WAS

NECESSARY FOR HE AND FAMILY TO SIT IN STRANDED CAR IN TEN

DEGREE BELOW WEATHER AS WAS UNABLE TO OBTAIN UNLEADED GAS.

HE SAID HE WAS ON HIS WAY TO ANCHORAGE AND TOLD THE

RECIPIENT OF THE CALL, "YOU TELL THAT GODDAMN [] THAT

WHEN I GET TO TOWN HE'D BETTER HAVE HIS ASS OUT OF THERE,

I'LL KILL THE S. O. B." CALLER ALSO STATED IF HE HAD "A

HOLD OF SENATOR STEVENS HE WOULD KILL THE WHOLE BUNCH".

SINCE NO VIOLATION EXISTS UNDER AFO STATUTE, MATTER *22* NOV 18 1974

REFERRED TO ANCHORAGE POLICE AND ALASKA STATE TROOPERS.

SENATOR STEVENS OFFICE, ANCHORAGE, AND SECRET SERVICE ADVISED.

END

*Relayed USSS
11/15/74 11:00 a.m.
WAW:sls 51 NOV 1974*

CC - [] *Ext Affairs*

FBI - Stevens-2800

REC-105 89-0-858
XEROX
NOV 21 1974

b6
b7C

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109276-1588

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 09/09/2005

On 09/08/2005 Deputy United States Marshal (DUSM) [REDACTED] United States Marshals Service (USMS), Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF), Anchorage Division, interviewed [REDACTED] (PROTECT IDENTITY), phone numbers [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] is the [REDACTED] Transportation Security Administration (TSA) at the Ted Stevens International Airport, Anchorage, Alaska. [REDACTED] was advised of the interviewing Agent's identity and the purpose of the interview. [REDACTED] provided the following information:

[REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] is located at the Ted Stevens International Airport, Anchorage, Alaska and that [REDACTED] is in a location that [REDACTED] the South tarmac and hangar area of said airport, which includes the aircraft hangar which used to be known as the "FS Air Hangar", this hangar used to house the now defunct air carrier "FS AIR".

[REDACTED] indicated that he now believes the hangar houses Regional Protective Services (RPS) and Security Aviation.

[REDACTED] said the [REDACTED] for TSA at the Ted Stevens International Airport is an attorney named [REDACTED] and that [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] said [REDACTED] has told him that his friend and former business associate, [REDACTED] the business at the old FS Air Hangar (Regional Protective Services and Security Aviation). Both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were [REDACTED] for the State of Alaska.

[REDACTED] said [REDACTED] often contacts [REDACTED] on the phone and [REDACTED] and see a new aircraft which [REDACTED] company has just purchased.

[REDACTED] said [REDACTED] requested information from [REDACTED] from time to time such as TSA procedures and security regulations with specific interest on how [REDACTED] could get certain [REDACTED] and other subjects of interest. [REDACTED] advised [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are good friends and is not sure of the propriety of some of the information disseminated by [REDACTED] to [REDACTED].

b6
b7c

Investigation on 09/09/2005 at Anchorage

File # 272D-AN-14342

Date dictated 09/08/2005

FBI - Stevens-2801

by DUSM [REDACTED]

272D-AN-14342

Continuation of FD-302 of [REDACTED]

On 09/09/2005, Page 2

[REDACTED] said [REDACTED] at least two monthly Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) meetings, [REDACTED] as well as went on the British Petroleum North Slope Oil Field Law Enforcement Tour in [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was introduced to [REDACTED] and to [REDACTED] business partner, [REDACTED] by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] told [REDACTED] he was [REDACTED] Anchorage police officer, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] observed that [REDACTED] had all the police vernaculars down pat as though he had been an officer or agent in the past. [REDACTED] also alluded to having been in the military, however did not say which branch, when he had served or where. [REDACTED] further said employees at the RPS/Security Aviation hangar referred to [REDACTED] as [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] said [REDACTED] appeared to be a person who likes people to think he is a [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] said [REDACTED] has told him that he has access to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] said [REDACTED] has told him that if he [REDACTED] ever needs an aircraft (large or small) for work or any reason, he could have the use of one of the aircraft for no charge, "Any time you need an aircraft it's yours". [REDACTED] made the observation that [REDACTED] seems to think of himself as the [REDACTED]

b6
b7c

[REDACTED] told [REDACTED] that a city police officer [REDACTED] was going to fly a helicopter he had just brought [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] further told [REDACTED] he had purchased two [REDACTED] [REDACTED] said he has seen one of the aircraft on the tarmac in front of the old FS Hangar.

[REDACTED] said [REDACTED] told him that he has or is working for a government law enforcement agency but did not say which one and then indicated he has received large sums of money in the past from whatever agency he worked with and/or for. [REDACTED] said he has an [REDACTED]

FBI - Stevens-2802

272D-AN-14342

Continuation of FD-302 of [REDACTED]

On 09/09/2005, Page 3

[REDACTED] indicating some sort of official designator but [REDACTED] did not know what [REDACTED] was talking about.

[REDACTED] told [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] has said his companies have [REDACTED] contracts and several [REDACTED] contracts at the present time and is going to have more contracts soon. [REDACTED] has told [REDACTED] that he has purchased a large track of land on the [REDACTED] and are going to build a large hangar complex at that location.

[REDACTED] said he was invited to an open house at the Security Aviation hangar approximately one month ago but could not attend. [REDACTED] said he has been to the hangar [REDACTED] in the recent past and on one occasion observed an electronic marquee welcoming Congressman DON YOUNG and wishing him a good fishing trip. [REDACTED] told [REDACTED] Congressman YOUNG has been to the Security Aviation hangar several times and Senator Ted Stevens has also visited the Security Aviation hangar.

[REDACTED] has observed U.S. military personnel at the Aviation Security hangar and that it is his belief that they are employed by Security Aviation or RPS.

[REDACTED] does not know where [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] have obtained the funding to make such purchases as they have in such a short period of time. [REDACTED] has been told of or has heard of several alleged sources, i.e., Government contracts, Native Corporations and secret project funds. [REDACTED] said he has no good idea of the funding but believes the companies and the two owners, [REDACTED]

Complaint Form

NOTE: Hand print names legibly; handwriting satisfactory for remainder.

Indices: ☒ Negative ☐ See below

Subject's name and aliases [redacted] aka [redacted] aka [redacted]		Character of case FUGITIVE MATTERS; BANK FRAUD; ORGANIZED CRIME - LCN		b2 b6 b7C
		Complainant <input type="checkbox"/> Protect Source [redacted]		
		Complaint received by [redacted] Field Office <u>Anchorage</u> Telephone [redacted] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Personal <input type="checkbox"/> Telephonic Date <u>11/15/2006</u> Time <u>4:45 pm</u>		
Address of Subject		Complainant's address and telephone number Motel 6, [redacted] Anchorage, AK [redacted] cell [redacted]		
		Complainant's DOB [redacted] Sex [redacted]		
Subject's Description	Race	<input type="checkbox"/> Male	Height	
	Age	<input type="checkbox"/> Female	Weight	
	Scars, marks and other data			
Employer		Address		Telephone
Vehicle Description				
Facts of Complaint On 11/15/2006, [redacted] and [redacted] a married couple, contacted Anchorage in person and advised that they had information about a fugitive wanted on America's Most Wanted (AMW). [redacted] and [redacted] advised that they thought the identity of [redacted] aka [redacted] dob [redacted] SOC [redacted] FBI [redacted] NCIC [redacted] and [redacted] who was featured on AMW as being wanted out of Tucson, Arizona for Manslaughter and DUI. Indices showed that [redacted] is the subject of UFAP case 88-PX-49805. NCIC shows Tucson Sheriffs and Phoenix FBI warrants still outstanding. [redacted] advised that he grew up with [redacted] in Coral Gables,				
[redacted] (Complaint received by)		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> Do not write in this space. </div>		
		FBI - Stevens-2804 BLOCK STAMP		

Florida in the 1970s. He knew her siblings, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

CARLTON advised that this information was given to
Alaska State Trooper [REDACTED] in July of 2006.

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] had guns in her house.
She had guns under her pillow, a shotgun under the bed, a gun
under the couch and next to a chair. There were drugs in the
dresser in the bedroom. [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] had two
kids: [REDACTED] was the spitting image of the age
enhanced photo of [REDACTED] featured on AMW's website.
Her other child was [REDACTED] provided P.O. Box
231, Sterling, Alaska 99672 as DEMILTA's address.
[REDACTED] phone number was [REDACTED] and her cellphone was [REDACTED]
Her email address was [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] provided copies of AMW website
printouts featuring [REDACTED]. They provided copies of newspaper
articles printed from the internet advising that [REDACTED] had
worked for the [REDACTED] and had dropped out of the [REDACTED]
election for [REDACTED]

Indices was negative for [REDACTED]. A check of [REDACTED] and
[REDACTED] for [REDACTED] revealed that [REDACTED] was described as a
white female, dob [REDACTED] pob [REDACTED] SOC [REDACTED]
33-8257, AK driver's license [REDACTED] 5'6" 121 lbs., brown hair,
green eyes, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] had an extensive criminal history from New York, Florida,
and Alaska. There was nothing from Arizona.

Driver's license photos of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and AMW's age enhance photos of [REDACTED] were
compared. There is a strong resemblance between [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] driver's license photo and the age enhanced
photo. There is a resemblance between [REDACTED]
driver's license photo and the age enhanced photo. However, due
to the fact that [REDACTED] fingerprint based FBI number being
different from [REDACTED] FBI number, [REDACTED] not
appearing to have spent time in Arizona, and other factors, it
appears these people are NOT identical.

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[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] had attempted to commit bank
fraud by using a fake power of attorney note to gain access to
[REDACTED] bank accounts at FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALASKA (FNBA),
[REDACTED] Anchorage, Alaska. [REDACTED] provided a copy of a
note that states "I, [REDACTED] do hereby give, [REDACTED]
authority to handle some all of my personal affairs as I cannot
handle anything right now." It was signed by [REDACTED] with
her Alaska driver's license number under that. Under that was

[redacted], and it was dated 10/5/05 with [redacted] phone number under that. [redacted] advised that she learned of this note by accident one day at FNBA and immediately revoked it. The note had underneath the above written "I [redacted] Revoke this and any other letters to [redacted] as of 4-21-06." The handwriting for all of this appeared to be identical. The note was from a fax sent from [redacted] and was dated 12/14/2005 at 11:15am.

[redacted] advised that their insurance agencies were taking money out of their accounts for insurance but that they did not have insurance coverage.

[redacted] advised that her IRAs had been cashed out ten days before [redacted] GLEN ORAN SCOTT, died.

SCOTT advised that [redacted] had dispensed OxyContin to her when she was allergic to it. In December of 2004, per [redacted] was in McKinney, Texas, when there was a highly publicized murder of a realtor in McKinney. [redacted] husband of [redacted] and his [redacted] departed about the same time and have not been seen since. Neither returned to Alaska when [redacted] returned to Alaska. [redacted] advised that in Plano, Texas, a body was found in the back of Camry that was decomposed to the point of being unable to identify the deceased. [redacted] advised that [redacted] stated that you can decompose a body through the use of lyme.

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[redacted] and [redacted] advised that [redacted] claimed she was [redacted] and placed in the [redacted]

[redacted] advised that [redacted] (phonetic), [redacted] with [redacted] and working with [redacted] made a comment that she would be out of town and that she had to go to Texas for a funeral before the McKinney murder took place. [redacted] provided a photo from the internet that they said had a [redacted] (the white female, long black hair, black blouse and slacks on the right side of the photo) in it for the funeral. They wanted to know how [redacted] knew there was going to be a funeral days before the murder took place.

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[redacted] advised that when they were selling their house, [redacted] an Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA), from Oregon contacted them and said that they should not have dealing with [redacted] Wasilla, Alaska. Indices reflect that there is a [redacted] as an AUSA in Oregon.

[redacted] advised that there was no appraisal done for their house. When one was finally done by the buyers, the bank

would not let them see the appraisal.

[redacted] advised that [redacted]
A check of indices was negative for any information pertaining to
GLENN ORAN SCOTT, dob 1/7/1929, SOC 327-20-1105, pob Chicago, IL,
deceased. GLENN SCOTT was, per [redacted] friends with [redacted]
[redacted] of FNBA) and U.S. Senator TED STEVENS (R-AK).

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A check of indices was negative re GLENN SCOTT. A
check of the [redacted] was
negative for any information indicating criminal activity by
GLENN SCOTT. NCIC and [redacted] were negative for wants and warrants
on GLENN SCOTT.

[redacted] advised that her daughters practice signing her
name all of the time in order to forge documents. They have even
dressed like her, walking around town impersonating her.

[redacted] and [redacted] advised that they wanted [redacted]
in the [redacted] because of her [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] advised that they found amongst GLENN's things
was what looked like a circuit breaker box with a key lock. It
appeared to be some type of a recording system. It had two
buttons: Playback & Record. GLENN also had a timing light
device that was a surveillance device of some kind. [redacted]
advised that he used to work as a [redacted] for [redacted]
[redacted] in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida where they
shipped surveillance equipment out, so he knew what surveillance
equipment looked like. [redacted] advised that they gave the box to
Alaska State Trooper [redacted] who put on latex gloves and
took possession of the box.

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[redacted] and [redacted] advised that they found a box with
cassette tapes in it. They provided one tape with "12/7/87 1800
68" on it to writer.

[redacted] advised that [redacted]
[redacted] aka [redacted], requested that she get the
surveillance equipment from the garage. [redacted] advised that [redacted]
[redacted] wrote the will of GLENN SCOTT. A copy of which was provided
to writer. The will made [redacted] and [redacted] co-executors of his
will. The will was dated 1/27/2005 and signed by GLENN SCOTT at
Palmer, Alaska. Both [redacted] and [redacted] witnessed this signing.

[redacted] stated that she thought [redacted] might be involved
with the [redacted] In addition to [redacted] wanting the

surveillance equipment [redacted] overheard her telling someone that she wanted the [redacted] or else she would call in a favor. [redacted] is a friend of [redacted] who got fired from [redacted] when it closed its Alaska office.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] Palmer, Alaska [redacted] GLENN SCOTT's \$20,000 tool collection from [redacted]. He paid her \$540 and took all of the tools. When she requested them back, he asked for the money back before he [redacted]. [redacted] advised that this was extortion and that he contacted Palmer (Alaska) Police about it. They told him it was a civil matter.

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[redacted] advised re the selling of her [redacted] house that somebody refinanced a loan back in 1989. She knew nothing about the loan. She also advised that her Permanent Fund Dividend was being garnished by the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation.

[redacted] advised that the sale of her [redacted] house was an "as is" deal with the realtor. They said their copy of the contract was missing.

[redacted] advised that GLENN SCOTT worked at Amchitka Island (Alaska) on the over-the-horizon (OTH) radar.

[redacted] advised that her husband worked with [redacted] who worked out of [redacted] office in Seattle. [redacted] was Maria also. [redacted] was not sure if he was still alive. [redacted] advised that she and her husband moved to Alaska from Seattle in [redacted]. [redacted] was negative in indices.

[redacted] advised that they were staying at the Motel 6. He indicated that people who he believed were FBI were across the field from him keeping him under surveillance.

[redacted] was described as a white male, 6'0" 220 lbs., dob [redacted] pob [redacted] SOC [redacted] Alaska driver's license [redacted] FBI [redacted] He was negative for wants and warrants in NCIC and [redacted]. He was negative in indices.

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[redacted] was described as a white female, 5'0" 130 lbs., dob [redacted] pob [redacted] SOC [redacted] Alaska driver's license [redacted] She was negative for wants and warrants in NCIC and [redacted]. She was negative in indices. [redacted] admitted that she suffered from [redacted] and [redacted].

A review of [redacted] revealed that on [redacted] the Palmer post of the Alaska State Troopers (case [redacted]) responded to a Suspicious Circumstances at [redacted]. It was reported

that someone had tampered with [redacted] and [redacted] vehicle the previous night and they thought they heard someone outside. [redacted] and [redacted] thought someone was out to kill them. Troopers were unable to locate anybody around the vehicle. [redacted] and [redacted] said that someone was sneaking around. Troopers looked at the area around the vehicle and no bomb was found. The case was closed by log same day.

Trooper case [redacted] pertained to the troopers on 10/5/2006 responding to a Patrol Request at [redacted] because [redacted] reported someone tapping on their back door. [redacted] advised that he saw a strange vehicle in the area and someone was dressed in black across the street earlier in the day. Troopers contacted SCOTT and [redacted] and their neighbors. Nothing suspicious was found in the area. The case was closed by log the same day.

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Trooper case [redacted] pertained to the Troopers responding to a Patrol Request at [redacted] on [redacted]. It was reported that a vehicle pulled into [redacted] and [redacted] neighbors driveway and then turned off its lights. Troopers responded, and the vehicle was gone on arrival.

Trooper case [redacted] pertained to a Welfare Check - Person on [redacted] [redacted] requested troopers check on her mother, [redacted] had not heard from her mother in a week and there was no answer on the phone or door at her residence. [redacted] was concerned because her mother had [redacted]. She said that [redacted] husband [redacted]. Troopers checked the residence and all parties were okay. The case was closed by log the same day.

Palmer (Alaska) Police case [redacted] dated [redacted] pertained to Palmer Police responding to a Civil Problem at [redacted] Palmer, Alaska. It noted that wife [redacted] to some unknown guy. [redacted] that she had to sell for her and had not returned her calls or given her money [redacted] that she gave him. [redacted] may have had information on an America's Most Wanted person.

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Palmer Police case [redacted] dated [redacted] pertained to a Civil Problem. Palmer PD was requested by [redacted] and [redacted] that an officer arrest an employee of [redacted] and [redacted] for entering his house which was up for sale, by breaking the lock. Palmer Police advised that the house was a foreclosure sale and that no breaking and entering occurred.

[redacted] and [redacted] provided writer with a U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) lapel pin which they said belonged to her daughter, [redacted]. The pin had the name "TOM RIDGE" (first head of DHS) on the back. [redacted] advised that she

had never attempted to impersonate a DHS official but wanted the FBI to have the pin.

Attached to this document are copies of what [redacted] and [redacted] provided writer. Attached are photos of [redacted] and [redacted] and an age enhanced photo of [redacted]

On 11/27/2006, writer made contact with Trooper [redacted] [redacted] advised that his contact with [redacted] and [redacted] was on a purely non-official basis. [redacted] advised them that he was not acting in the capacity of an Alaska State Trooper during his dealings with them.

[redacted] advised that he had met with them while purchasing their home from foreclosure. [redacted] is in the process of tearing down, rebuilding, and reselling this house. [Trooper [redacted] is no relation to the earlier mentioned [redacted]]

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[redacted] advised that at one point, his partner [redacted] (also a trooper), received a phone call from [redacted] advising that they were on the road and that [redacted] [redacted] advised that this was a federal program.

[redacted] stated that none of the information provided to him or [redacted] rose to the level that merited further investigation at an official level. [redacted] advised that the small breaker box provided to them by [redacted] had two toggles in it marked "Play" and "Record" and had wires coming out of it. However, without knowing where they lead it would be impossible to determine what the purpose this device might have had.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] provided him another "timing light" like device which [redacted] looked at and determined was an old (really old) timing device. [redacted] thought it might be a surveillance device of some type.

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[redacted] advised that both [redacted] and [redacted] seemed very paranoid and thought people were following them.

[redacted] did mention that the house which [redacted] and [redacted] sold appeared to have lots of phone lines in it. These were open lines, and their purpose was unknown. It would be impossible to determine if this was a home business, home repair job (very popular in Alaska), or something illegal.

(06/01/1975)

DATE: 12-20-2010
CLASSIFIED BY 65179 DMH/SBS
REASON: 1.4 (c,d)
DECLASSIFY ON: 12-20-2035

~~SECRET~~
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Precedence: ROUTINE

Date: January 2, 1997

To: San Francisco

Attn: SSA [REDACTED]

From: SA [REDACTED]

Sq 4

Contact: SA [REDACTED]

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Approved By: [REDACTED]

Drafted By: [REDACTED] jtd

Case ID #: [REDACTED]

(S)

Title: [REDACTED] OO: San Francisco

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Synopsis: Dissemination of data from [REDACTED]

~~(S)~~

Classification: This document is classified "~~SECRET~~ /ORCON" in its entirety unless otherwise marked. ~~(S)~~

(U)

Administrative:

(S)

Classified by: 6497, FBI San Francisco
Reason: 1.5 (c)
Declassify on: X 1

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~~SECRET~~
ORCON

RECEIVED AT ROTOR 4/21/97

47 5/6/97

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 02 1997	
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

FBI - Stevens-2811

(S)

~~SECRET~~

To: San Francisco From: SA [redacted]
(S) Re: [redacted] January 2, 1997

Details: [redacted]

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2

Classification: ~~SECRET/ORCON~~
Reason: 1.5 (C)
Declassify: X 1

FBI - Stevens-2812

~~SECRET~~

To: San Francisco From: SA [redacted]
Re: [redacted] January 2, 1997

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Classification: ~~SECRET/ORCON~~
Reason: ~~1.5 (C)~~
Declassify: ~~X 1~~

FBI - Stevens-2813

~~SECRET~~

(S) To: San Francisco From: SA [redacted]
Re: [redacted] January 2, 1997

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Classification: ~~SECRET/ORCON~~
Reason: ~~1.5 (C)~~
Declassify: X 1

FBI - Stevens-2814

~~SECRET~~

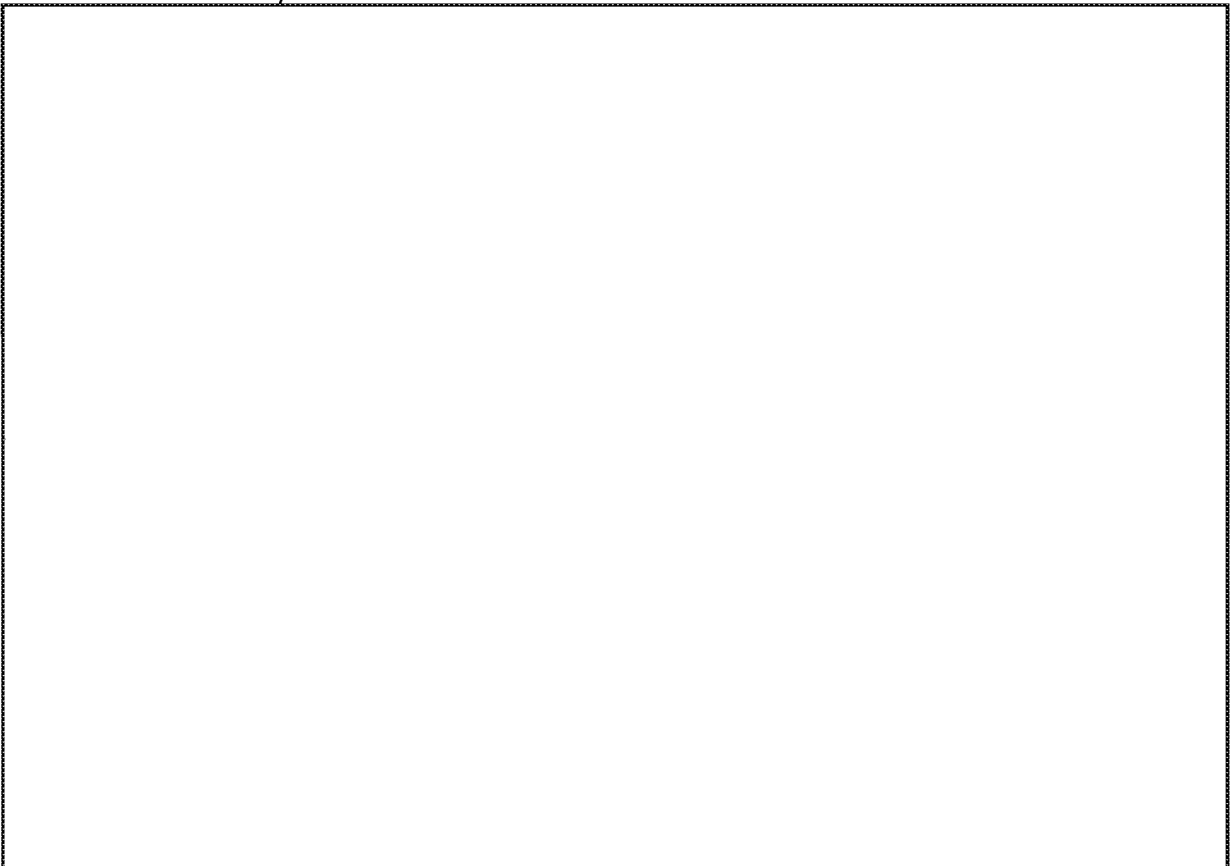
(S) To: San Francisco From: SA [redacted]
Re: [redacted] January 2, 1997

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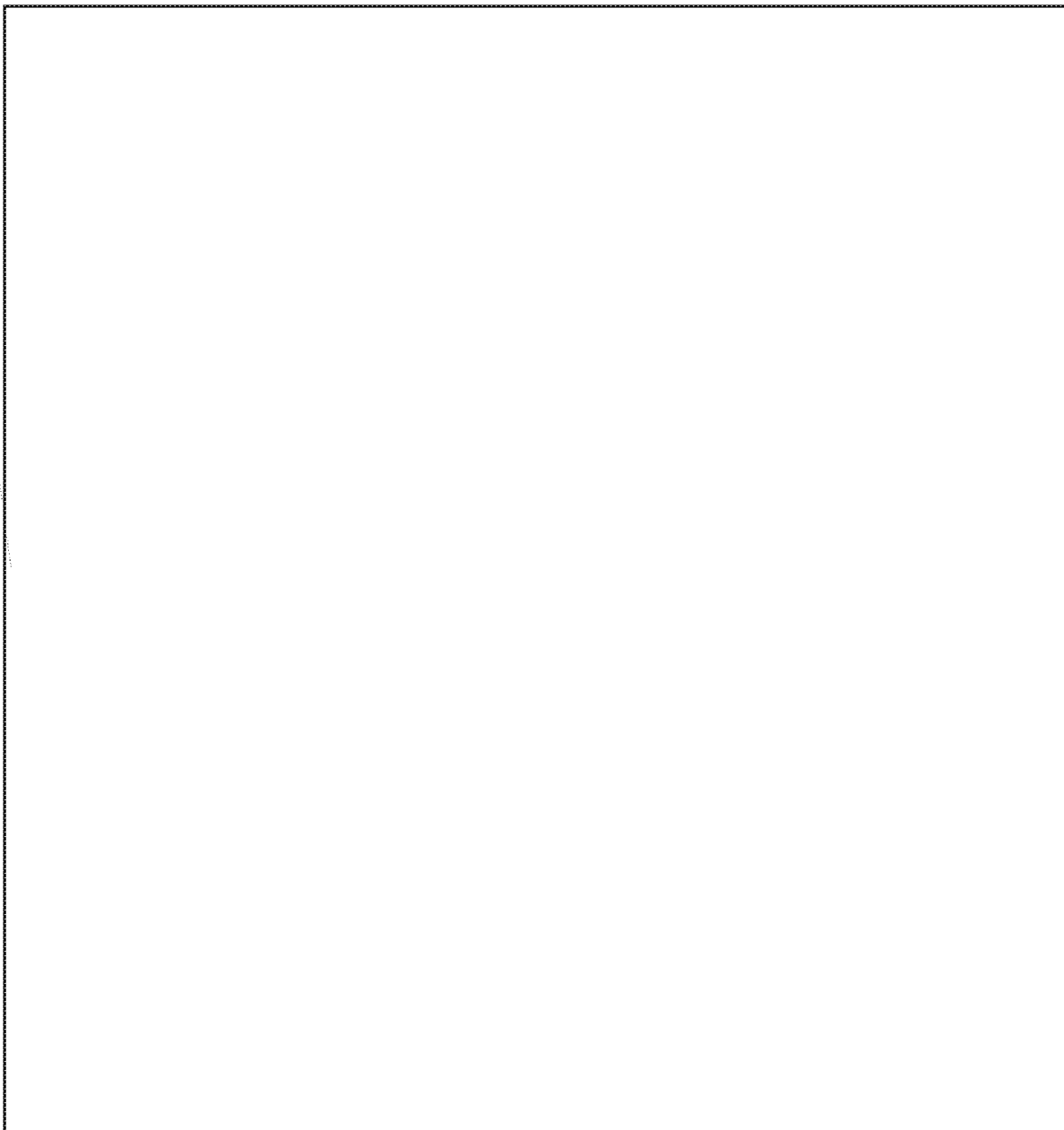
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Reason: 1.5 (C)
Declassify: X 1

FBI - Stevens-2815

~~SECRET~~

(S) To: San Francisco From: SA [redacted]
Re: [redacted] January 2, 1997

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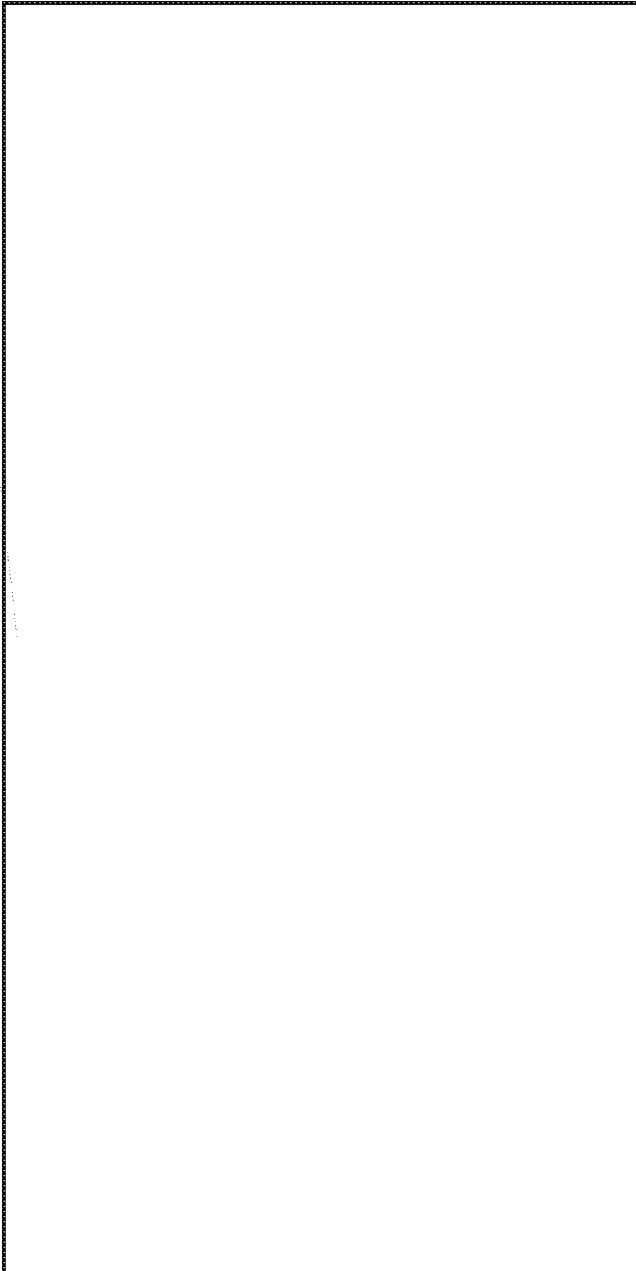
FBI - Stevens-2816

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To: San Francisco From: SA [redacted]

(S) Re: [redacted] January 2, 1997

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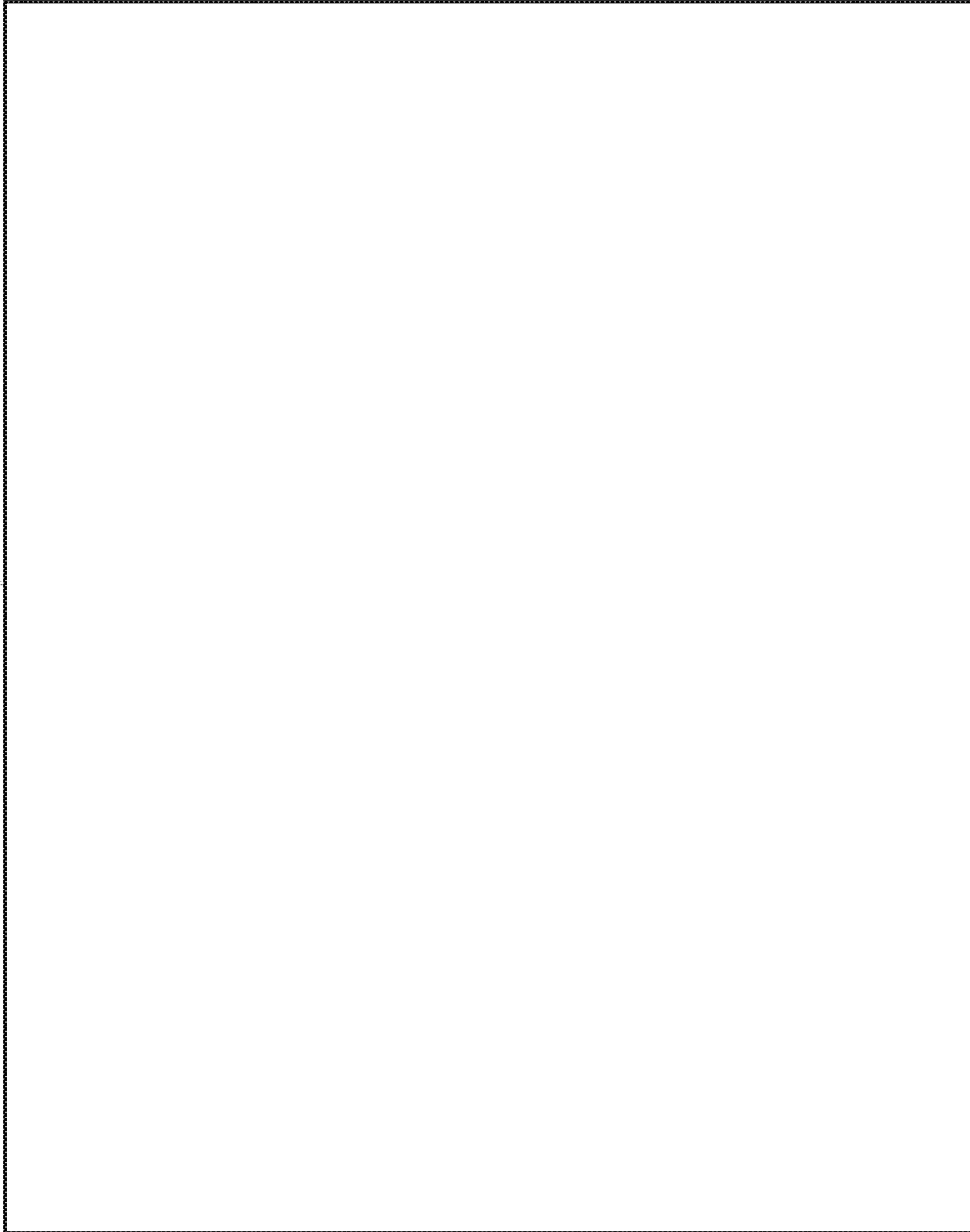
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FBI - Stevens-2817

~~SECRET~~

(S) To: ~~San Francisco~~ From: SA [redacted]
Re: [redacted] January 2, 1997

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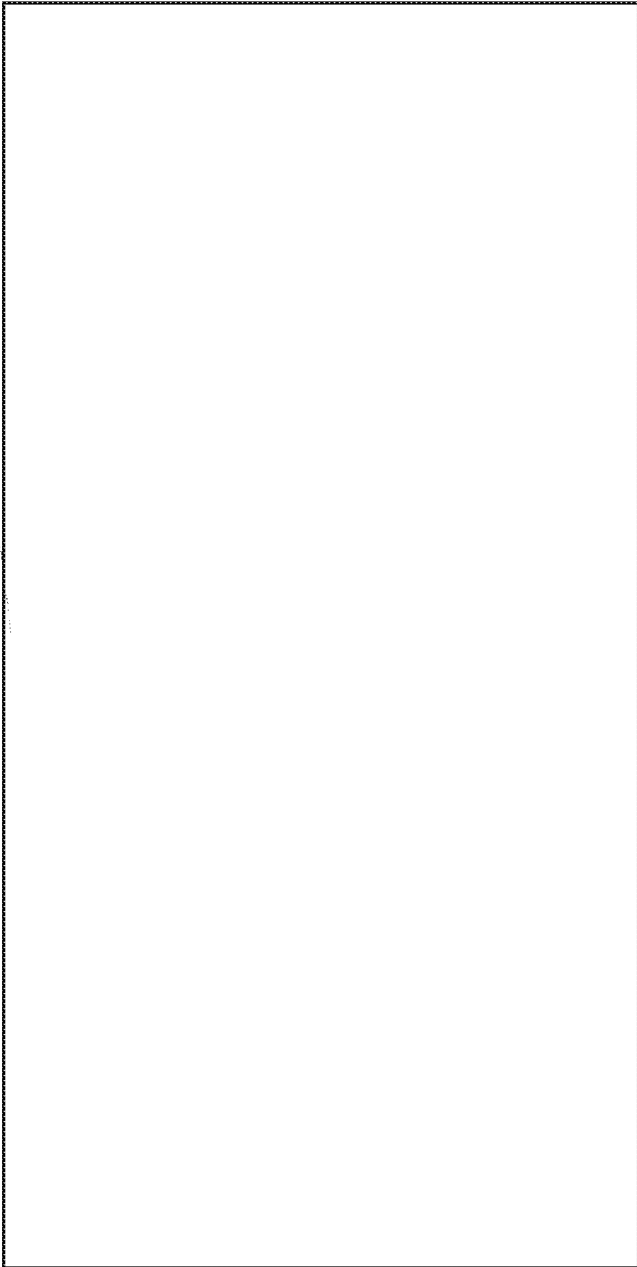
FBI - Stevens-2818

~~SECRET~~

To: San Francisco From: SA [redacted]

(S) Re: [redacted] January 2, 1997

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Classification: ~~SECRET/ORCON~~
Reason: ~~1.5 (a)~~
Declassify: ~~X 1~~

FBI - Stevens-2819

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(S) To: San Francisco From: SA [redacted]
Re: [redacted] January 2, 1997

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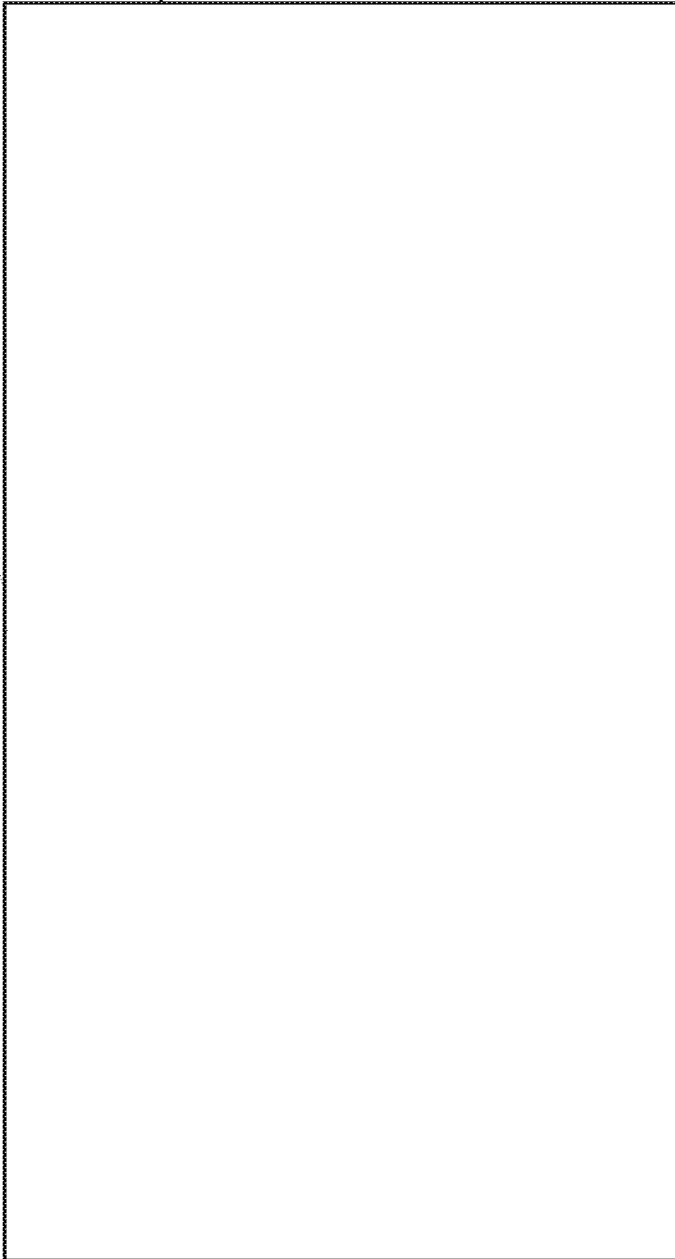
FBI - Stevens-2820

~~SECRET~~

To: San Francisco From: SA [redacted]
Re: [redacted] January 2, 1997

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Classification: ~~SECRET/OREON~~
Reason: ~~1.5 (c)~~
Declassify: ~~X 1~~

FBI - Stevens-2821

~~SECRET~~

To: San Francisco From: SA [redacted]

(S) Re: [redacted] January 2, 1997

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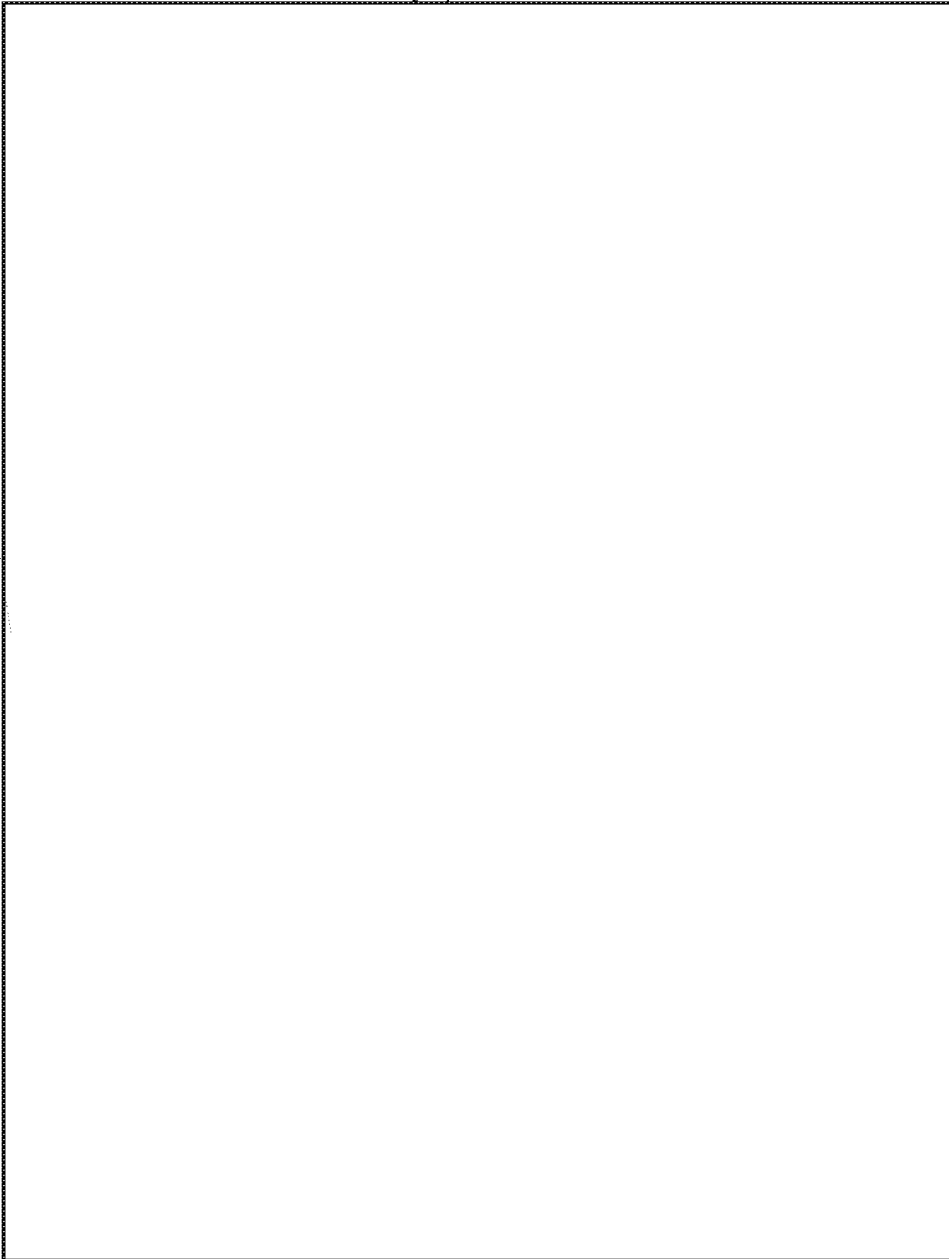
FBI - Stevens-2822

~~SECRET~~

To: San Francisco From: SA [redacted]
Re: [redacted] January 2, 1997

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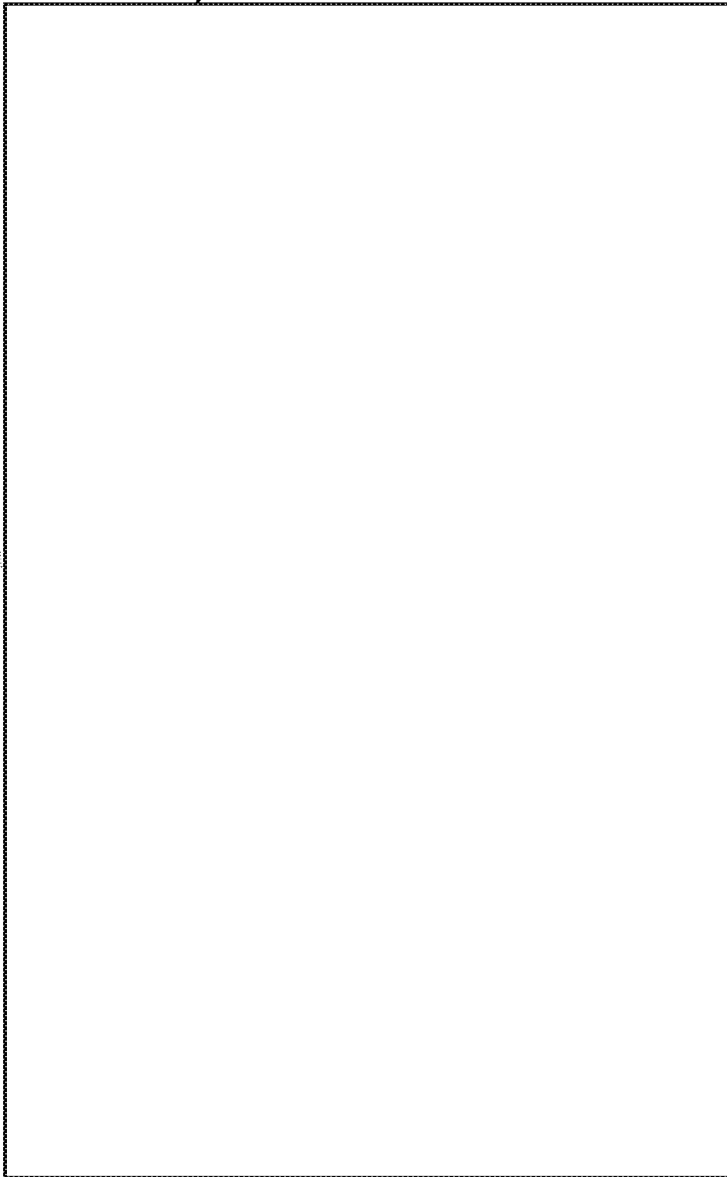
FBI - Stevens-2823

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To: San Francisco From: SA [redacted]

(S) Re: [redacted] January 2, 1997

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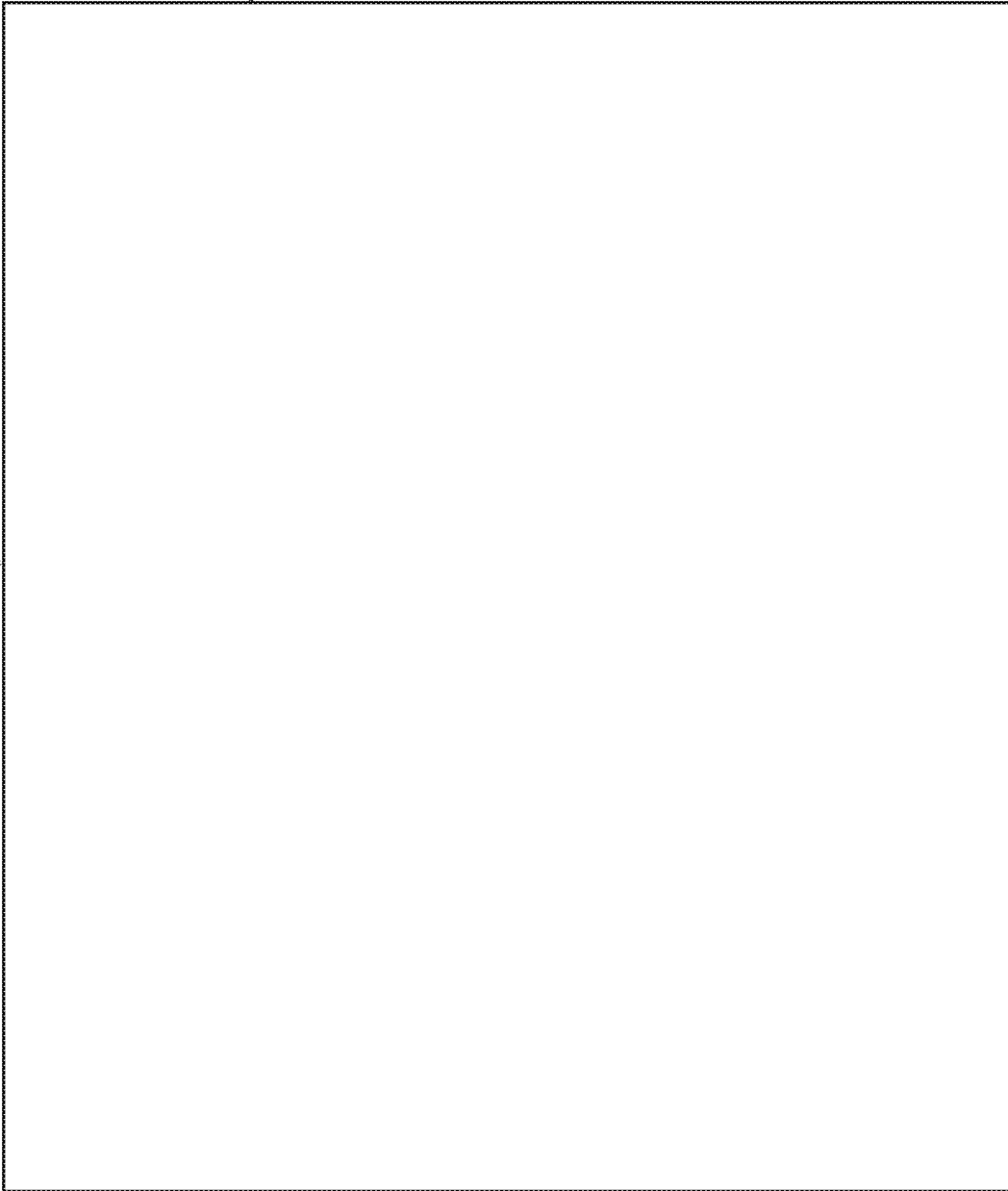
FBI - Stevens-2824

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To: San Francisco From: SA [redacted]

(S) Re: 2 [redacted] January 2, 1997

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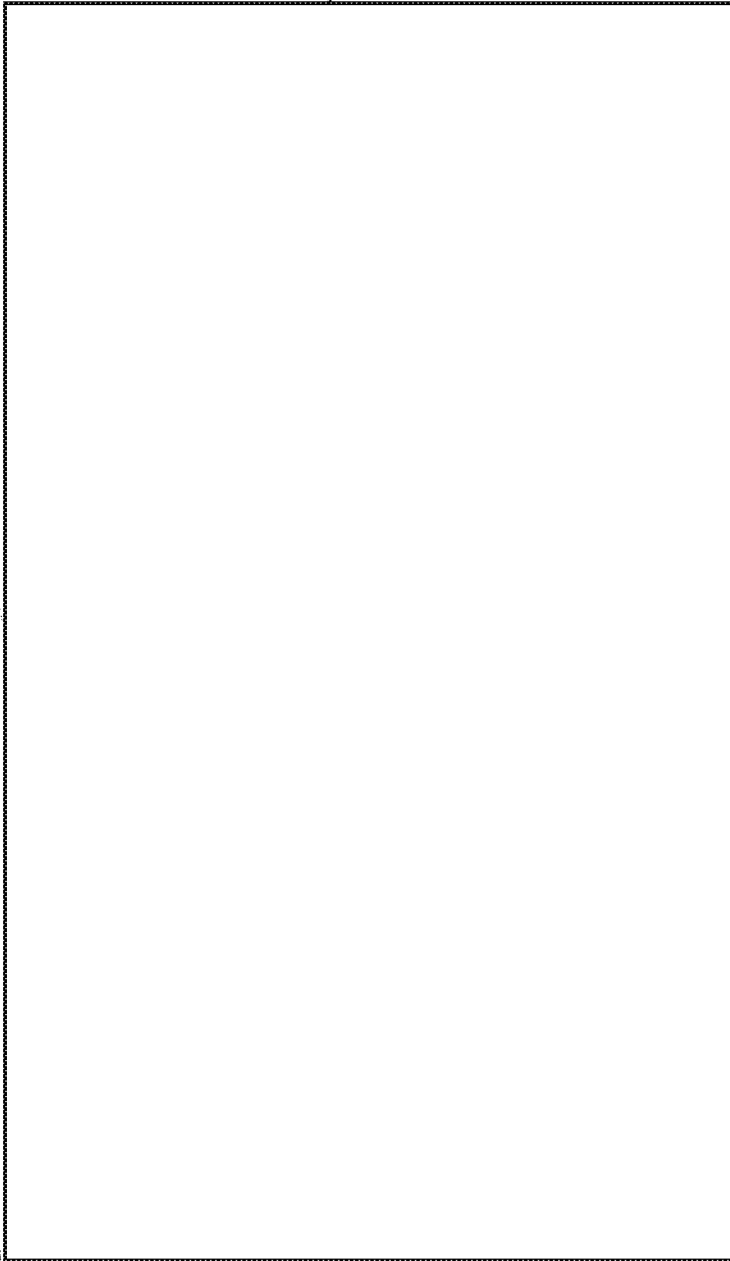
FBI - Stevens-2825

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(S) Re: [redacted] January 2, 1997

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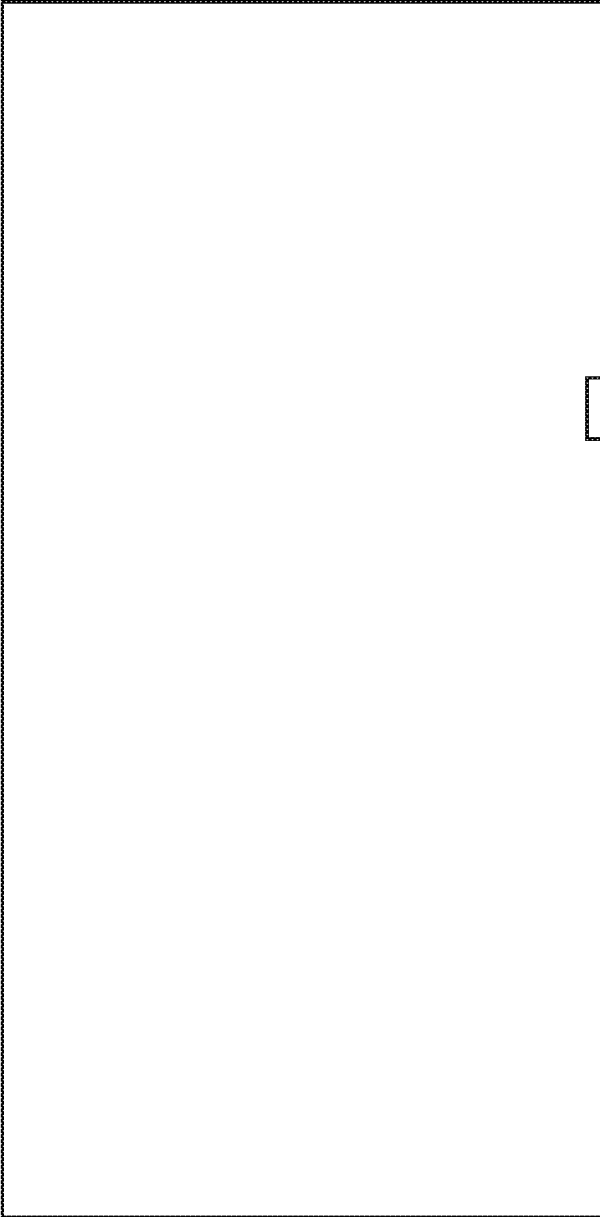
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FBI - Stevens-2826

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(S) Re: [redacted] January 2, 1997

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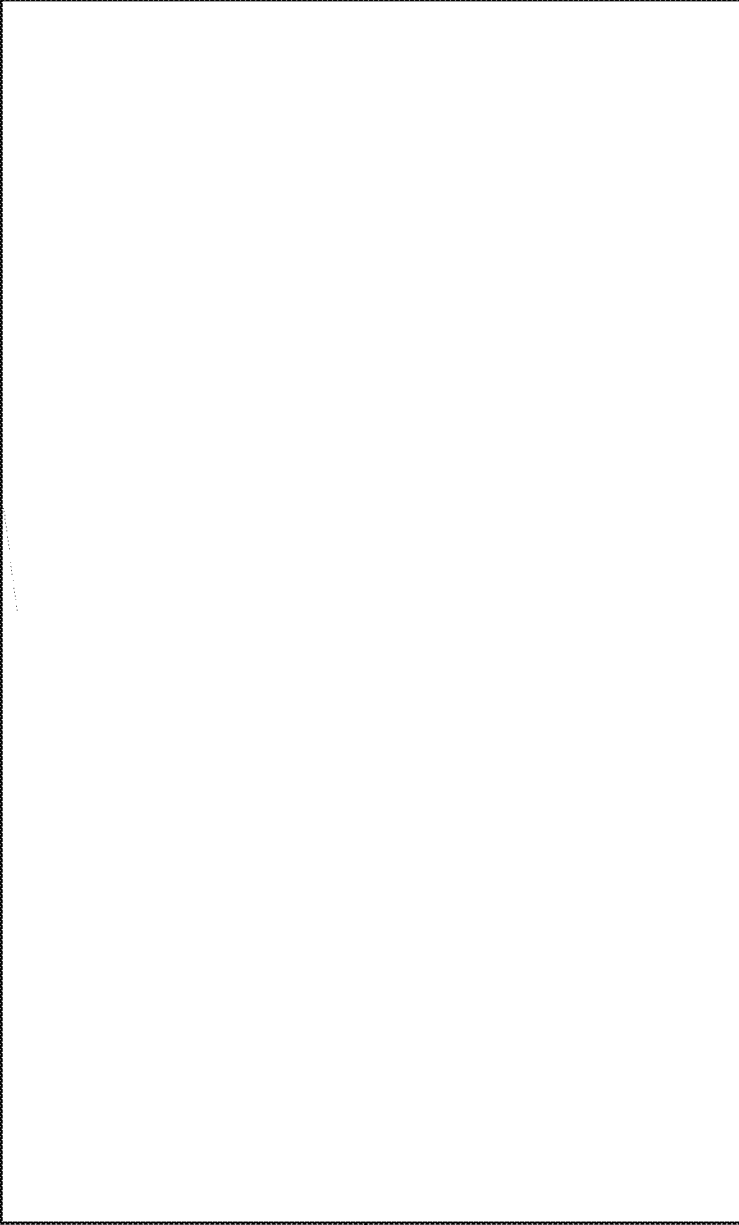
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Reason: ~~1.5 (c)~~
Declassify: ~~X 1~~

FBI - Stevens-2827

~~SECRET~~

To: San Francisco From: SA [redacted]
(S) Re: [redacted], January 2, 1997

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Classification: ~~SECRET/ORCON~~
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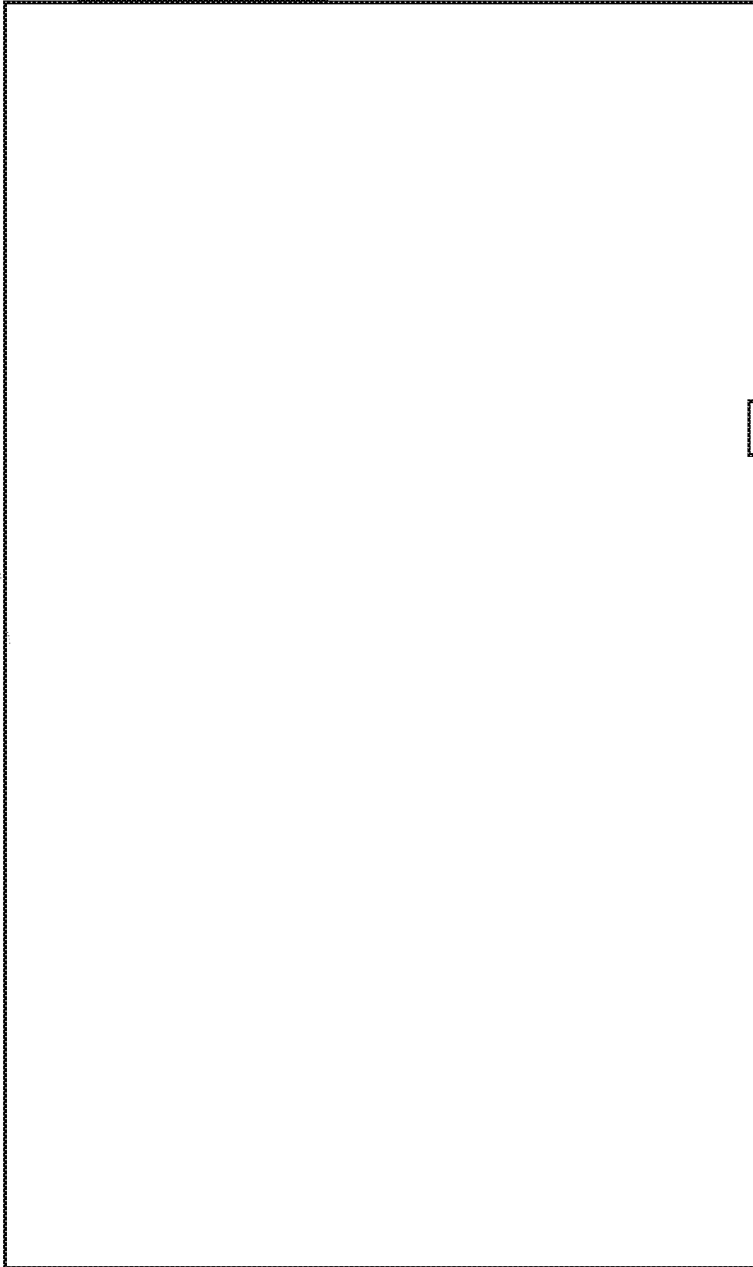
FBI - Stevens-2828

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To: San Francisco From: SA [redacted]

(S) Re: [redacted] January 2, 1997

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Classification: ~~SECRET/ORCON~~
Reason: ~~1.5 (c)~~
Declassify: ~~X 1~~

FBI - Stevens-2829

~~SECRET~~

(S) To: San Francisco From: SA [redacted]
Re: [redacted] January 2, 1997



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Reason: ~~1.5 (c)~~
Declassify: ~~X 1~~

FBI - Stevens-2830

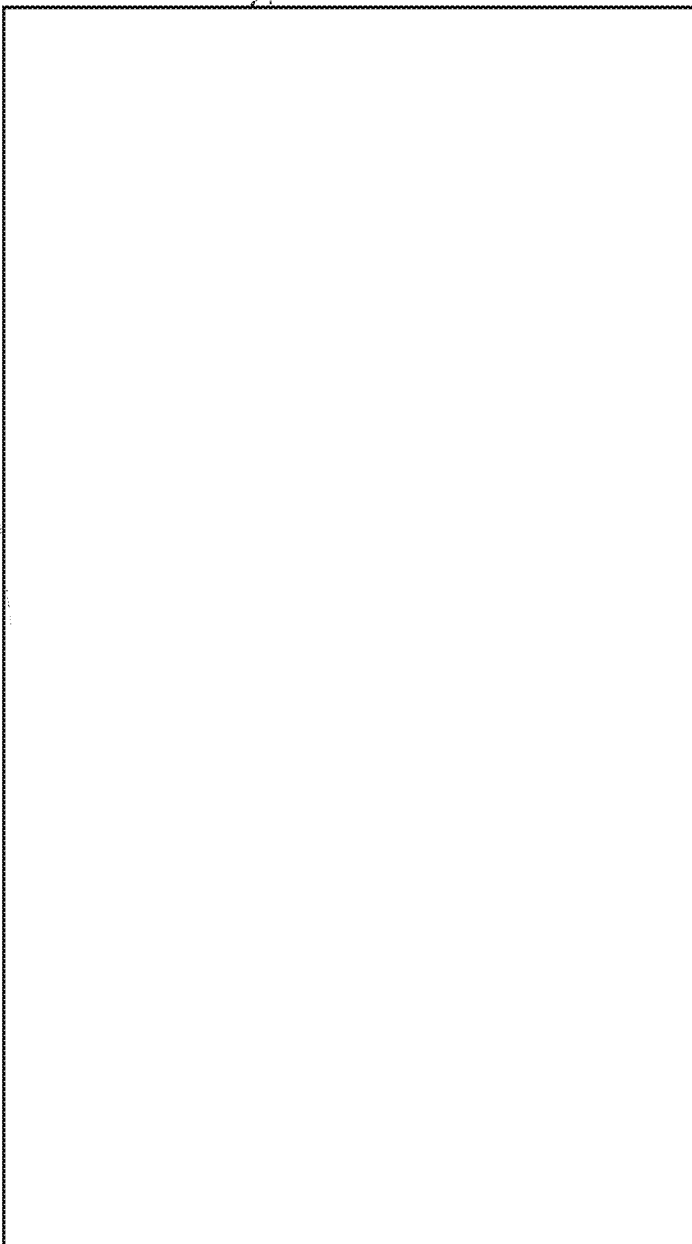
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~~SECRET~~

To: San Francisco From: SA [redacted]

(S) Re: [redacted] January 2, 1997

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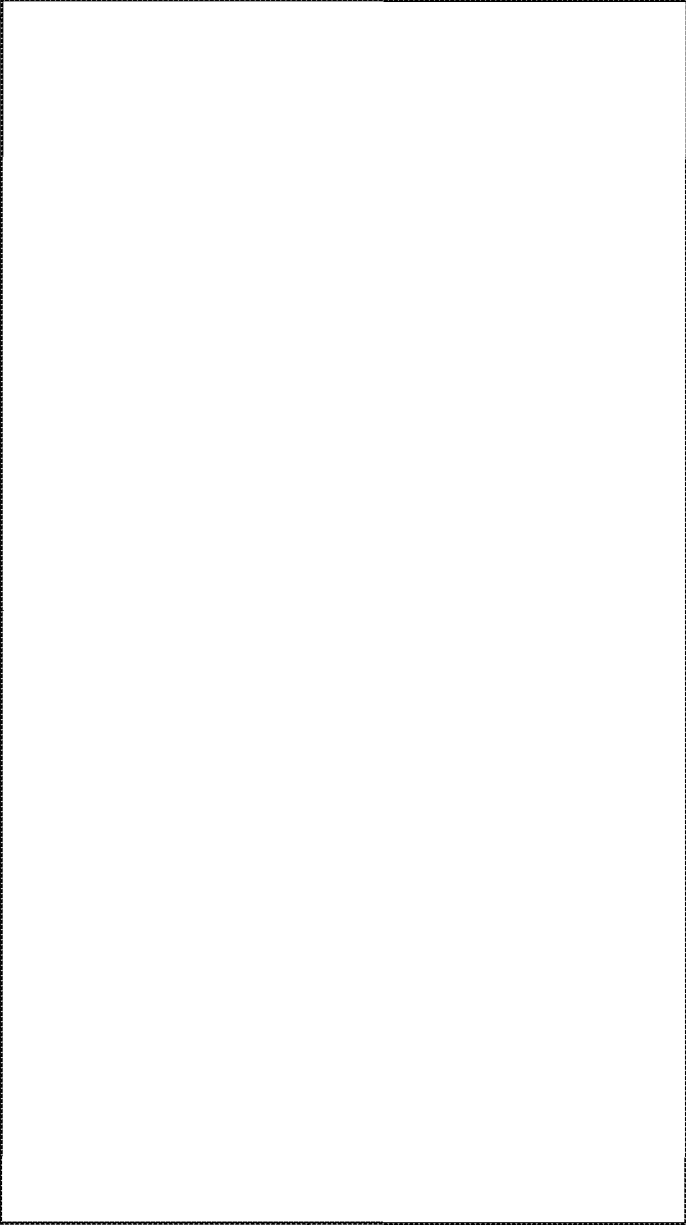
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FBI - Stevens-2831

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(S) To: San Francisco From: SA [redacted]
Re: [redacted] January 2, 1997

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Classification: ~~SECRET/ORCON~~
Reason: ~~1.5 (C)~~
Declassify: ~~X 1~~

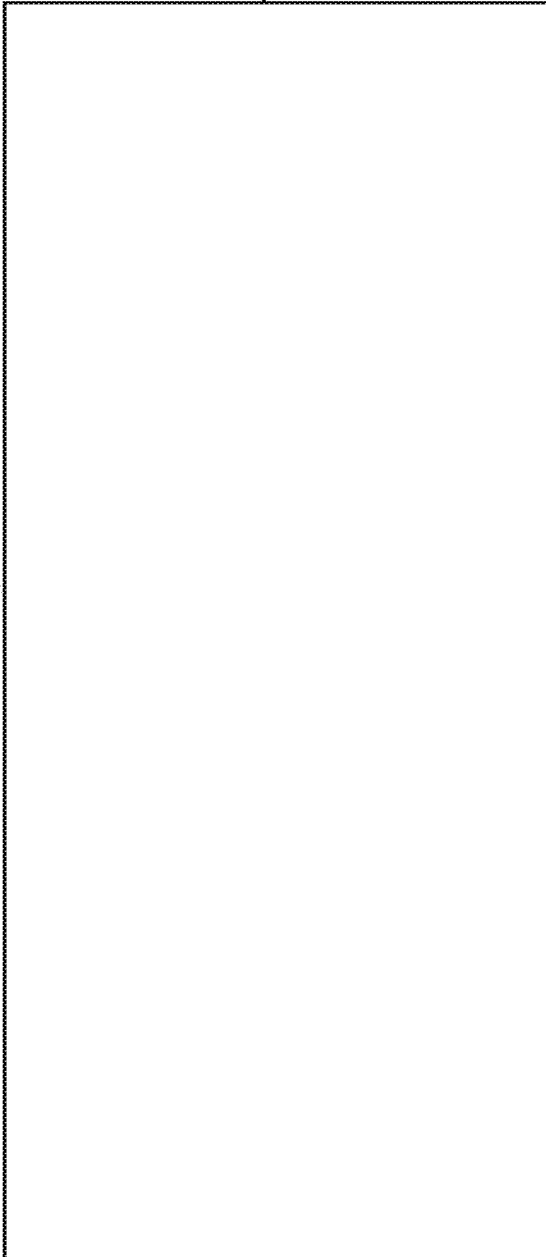
FBI - Stevens-2832

~~SECRET~~

To: San Francisco From: SA [redacted]
Re: [redacted] January 2, 1997

(S)

(S)



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b7C

23

Classification: ~~SECRET~~/ORCON
Reason: ~~1.5 (c)~~
Declassify: ~~X 1~~

FBI - Stevens-2833

~~SECRET~~

(S) To: San Francisco From: SA [redacted]
Re: [redacted] January 2, 1997

(S)



24

~~Classification: SECRET/ORCON~~
~~Reason: 1.5 (c)~~
~~Declassify: X 1~~

b1
b6
b7C

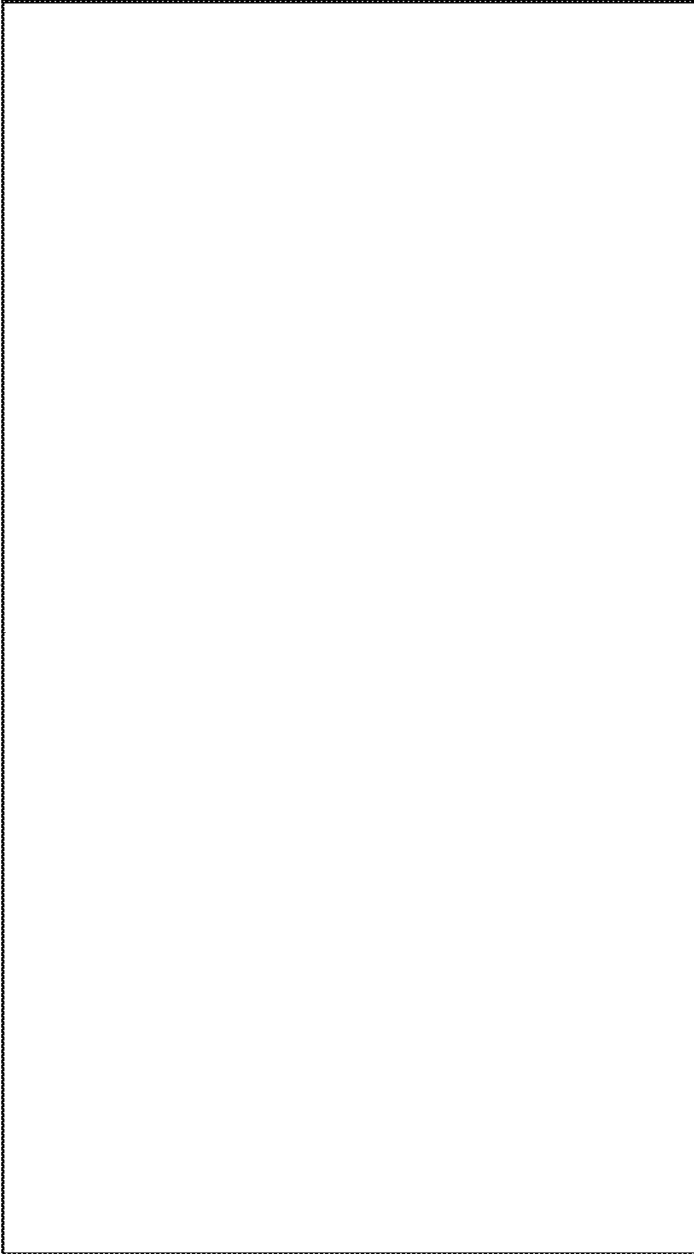
FBI - Stevens-2834

~~SECRET~~

To: San Francisco From: SA [redacted]
Re: [redacted] January 2, 1997

(S)

(S)



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b7C

25

11
Classification: ~~SECRET/ORCON~~
Reason: ~~1.5 (C)~~
Declassify: ~~X 1~~

FBI - Stevens-2835

~~SECRET~~

To: San Francisco From: SA [redacted]

(S) Re: [redacted] January 2, 1997

(S)

[redacted]

[redacted]

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(S)

cc:

1 - [redacted]

2 - [redacted]

1 - Elsur

♦♦

26

Classification: ~~SECRET/ORCON~~

Reason: ~~1.5 (C)~~

Declassify: ~~X 1~~

FBI - Stevens-2836

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/18/59

FROM : SAC, ANCHORAGE (68-0)

FEDERAL JUDGESSUBJECT: FEDERAL COURTS IN ALASKA
ALASKAN MATTER

Advice has been received by the Anchorage press that the Justice Department at the present time plans to nominate the new Federal Judge for Alaska as soon as possible after Congress convenes on January 6, 1960. The new State Court System will begin functioning on January 4, 1960, according to present plans, and at that time the State matters pending in the U.S. District Courts will be turned over to the State Court System for disposition. In the interim between the establishment of the State Court System and the appointment of a new Federal Judge and the redistricting of the State as one Judicial District, it is proposed that the three active District Courts in the State continue to dispatch their judicial functions as they have in the past.

The choice as to a new Federal Judge apparently lies between Alaska Supreme Court Justice WALTER HODGE, who until recently was U.S. District Judge for the Second Judicial District of Alaska at Nome, and Judge VERNON D. FORBES, who is Presiding Judge in the Fourth Judicial District at Fairbanks, Alaska. Judges RAYMOND J. KELLY of Juneau and JAMES L. MC CARREY, JR. at Anchorage apparently lack the necessary political endorsement to be considered for this Judgeship. One outsider has also been given consideration for this Judgeship; he is THEODORE F. STEVENS, a former U.S. Attorney at Fairbanks, who has been legislative assistant to Interior Secretary FRED A. SEATON.

ALASKA

- 2 - Bureau
1 - Anchorage

JAS:sah
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-24-89 BY SP8 (513) agf

DEC-21

7 DEC 21 1959

FBI - Stevens-2837

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Moore

DATE: 11/20/79

FROM : K.E. Joseph

SUBJECT: INVITEES TO FBI NATIONAL
ACADEMY GRADUATION
12/14/79

1 - Mr. Boynton
1 - Mr. Cregar
1 - Mr. Mintz
(Attn Legal Liaison &
Congressional Affairs)

1 - Ms. Devine
1 - Mr. O'Connor - QT

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Adm. Servs. _____
Crim. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Legal Coun. _____
Plan. & Insp. _____
Rec. Mgnt. _____
Tech. Servs. _____
Training _____
Public Affs. Off. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Sec'y _____

FBINA - GRADUATION

In connection with the graduation exercises on 12/14/79, it is suggested that invitations be extended to the following:

Key Members of Congress

Senator Robert C. Byrd (West Virginia) - Senate Majority Leader
Senator Howard H. Baker, Jr. (Tennessee) - Senate Minority Leader
Congressman Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (Massachusetts) - Speaker of the House
Congressman John J. Rhodes (Arizona) - House Minority Leader
Congressman Jim Wright (Texas) - House Majority Leader

Senate Judiciary Committee

Edward M. Kennedy (Massachusetts) - Chairman
Strom Thurmond (South Carolina)

Senate Appropriations Committee

Warren G. Magnuson (Washington)
Milton R. Young (North Dakota)

Senate Subcommittee on State, Justice, Commerce, The Judiciary, and Related Agencies

Ernest F. Hollings (South Carolina)
Warren G. Magnuson (Washington)
Thomas F. Eagleton (Missouri)
Daniel K. Inouye (Hawaii)
Quentin N. Burdick (North Dakota)
Dennis DeConcini (Arizona)

1-10160-983

DEC 6 1979

JTS:ppd
(9)

CONTINUED-OVER

FBI - Stevens-2838

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI/DOJ

Memorandum to Mr. Moore
Re: Invitees to FBI National
Academy Graduation
12/14/79

Senate Subcommittee on State, Justice, Commerce, The Judiciary, and
Related Agencies (continued)

~~Dale Bumpers~~ (Arkansas)
~~Lowell P. Weicker, Jr.~~, (Connecticut)
~~Mark O. Hatfield~~ (Oregon)
~~Ted Stevens~~ (Alaska)
~~Paul Laxalt~~ (Nevada)
~~Jake Garn~~ (Utah)

House Judiciary Committee

~~Peter W. Rodino, Jr.~~, (New Jersey)
~~Robert McClory~~ (Illinois)

House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights

~~Don Edwards~~ (California)
~~Henry J. Hyde~~ (Illinois)

House Appropriations Committee

~~Jamie L. Whitten~~ (Mississippi) - Chairman
~~Sylvio O. Conte~~ (Massachusetts) - Ranking Minority Leader

House Subcommittee on State, Justice, Commerce, and The Judiciary

~~John M. Slack~~ (West Virginia)
~~Neal Smith~~ (Iowa)
~~Bill Alexander~~ (Arkansas)
~~Joseph D. Early~~ (Massachusetts)
~~Jack Hightower~~ (Texas)
~~George M. O'Brien~~ (Illinois) - Minority Member
~~Mark Andrews~~ (North Dakota)

Senate Select Committee on Intelligence

~~Birch Bayh~~ (Indiana) - Chairman
~~Barry Goldwater~~ (Arizona) - Vice Chairman
~~Adlai E. Stevenson~~ (Illinois) - Ranking Majority Leader
~~Jake Garn~~ (Utah) - Ranking Minority Member
~~William G. Miller~~ - Staff Director
~~Earl Eisenhower~~ - Staff Director

FBI - Stevens-2839

Memorandum to Mr. Moore
Re: Invitees to FBI National
Academy Graduation
12/14/79

House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence

Edward P. Boland (Massachusetts)

Clement J. Zablocki (Wisconsin) - Ranking Majority Member

J. Kenneth Robinson (Virginia) - Ranking Minority Member

Thomas K. Latimer - Staff Director

Michael J. O'Neil - Chief Counsel

Senate Subcommittee on State, Justice, Commerce, The Judiciary, and
Related Agencies (Staff)

Warren W. Kane

Burkett VanKirk

House Committee on Appropriations

Keith F. Mainland - Clerk and Staff Director

House Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Justice, Commerce, and
The Judiciary (Staff)

Dempsey B. Mizelle

John G. Osthaus

Others

Brigadier General William R. Brooksher

Chief of Air Force Office of Security Police/AFISAC

Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico 87117

Mr. John Doyle (Guest lecturer)

Chief, U.S. National Central Bureau

INTERPOL

U.S. Department of Justice

Washington, D.C. - 20530

Brigadier General John A. Smith, Jr.

Deputy Commander

U.S. Army Intelligence Agency

Fort Meade, Maryland - 20755

Memorandum to Mr. Moore
Re: Invitees to FBI National
Academy Graduation
12/14/79

Mr. Hugh A. Groves (Secretary/Treasurer of NA Associates)
Deputy Chief
United States Park Police
1100 Ohio Drive, Southwest
Washington, D.C. 20242

Honorable William E. Hall
Director
United States Marshals Service
Washington, D.C. 20530

President Frank L. Hereford, Jr.
Pavilion 8 East Lawn
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, Virginia 22903

Mr. Burtell M. Jefferson
Chief of Police
Metropolitan Police Department
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dr. Erontis Johnston (Guest lecturer)
P.O. Box 217
Davidson, North Carolina 28036

Honorable H. Stuart Knight
Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C. 20223

Stuart X Knight

Mr. Stephen F. Lagomarsino (President, NA Associates)
14113 Skyline Road
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87123

Memorandum to Mr. Moore
Re: Invitees to FBI National
Academy Graduation
12/14/79

Mr. Ferris E. Lucas
Executive Director
National Sheriffs' Association
Suite 320
1250 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20036

Colonel Thomas A. McDonnell
Chief, Law Enforcement Division
Human Resources Development Directorate Office
Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel
Headquarters, Department of the Army
Washington, D. C. 20310

Lt. General John H. Miller
Commanding General
Marine Corps Development and Education Command
Quantico, Virginia 22134

Mr. Glen R. Murphy
Director
Bureau of Governmental Relations & Legal Counsel
International Association of Chiefs of Police
Eleven Firstfield Road
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20760

Honorable Tim Murphy (Guest lecturer)
Superior Court of the District of Columbia
Fifth and E Street, Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20001

Mr. James M. Rowell
Chief of Police
U.S. Capitol Police
331 First Street, Northeast
Washington, D.C. 20510


Mr. Harvey E. Pryor
Chief

U.S. Secret Service Uniformed Division
Washington, D.C. 20500

FBI - Stevens-2842

Memorandum to Mr. Moore
Re: Invitees to FBI National
Academy Graduation
12/14/79

Dean Adelle F. Robertson
Division of Continuing Education
P.O. Box 3697
University Station
Charlottesville, Virginia 22903

Lieutenant Colonel 
Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps
Code MPH-50
Washington, D.C. 20380



Mr. Parker T. Hill
Chief,
United States Park Police
1100 Ohio Drive, Southwest
Washington, D.C. 20242

His Excellency N. F. Parkinson
The Ambassador to Australia
1601 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20036

His Excellency Peter M. Towe
The Ambassador to Canada
1746 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20036

His Excellency Nicholas Henderson
The Ambassador to Great Britain
3100 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20008

ENG

b6
b7C
b7D

Memorandum to Mr. Moore
Re: Invitees to FBI National
Academy Graduation
12/14/79

His Excellency Raymond Probst
The Ambassador to Switzerland
2920 Cathedral Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20008

Honorable Nikorn Praisangpetch
The Minister of Thailand
2300 Kalorama Road, Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20008

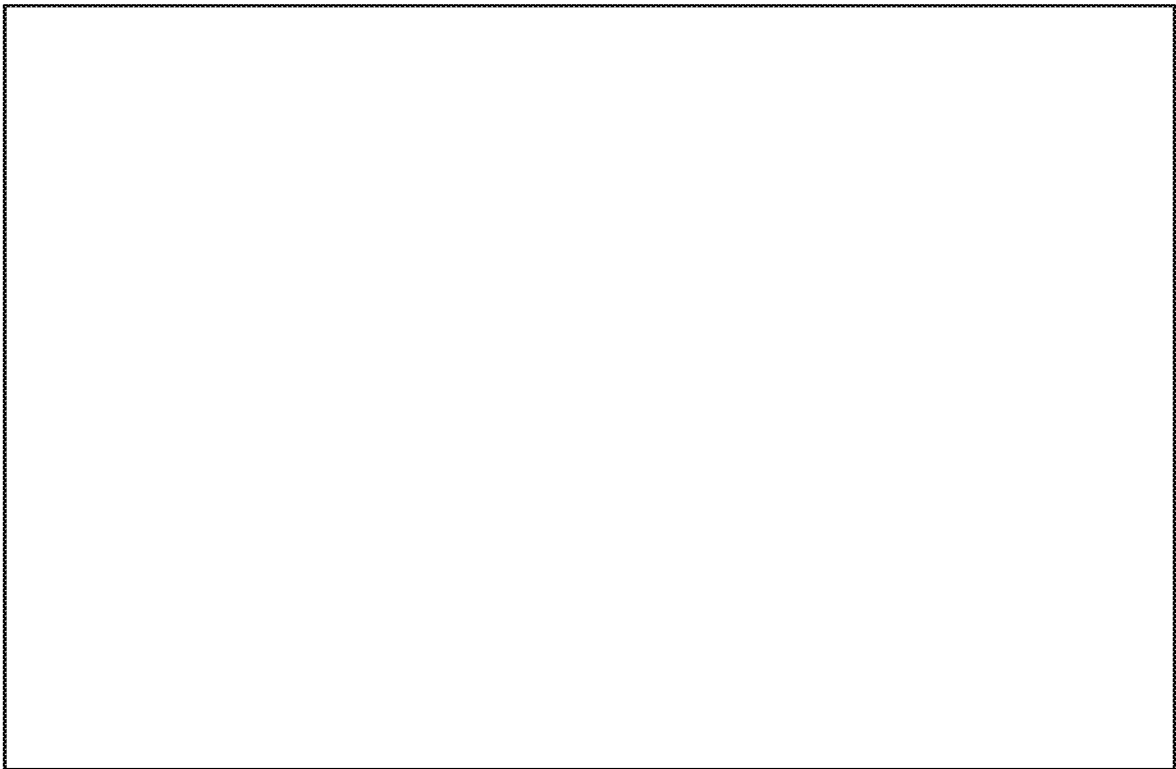
RECOMMENDATION: That upon approval, this memorandum be returned
to the Training Division so invitations can be prepared.

APPROVED: Adm. Serv. Legal Coun. *Sam/KIP*
 Crim. Inv. Plan. & Insp. *[Signature]*
Director Ident. Tech. Servs. *[Signature]*
Exec. AD-Inv. Intell. Training *[Signature]*
Exec. AD-Adm. Laboratory Public Affs. Off. *[Signature]*
Exec. AD-LES *[Signature]*

May 7, 1980



Dear 



b6
b7C
b7D

With warm personal regards,

1-10/60-983

Sincerely,

15/ Ken

Kenneth E. Joseph, Ph. D.
Executive Assistant Director
Law Enforcement Services

- Sign'd 5-7-80
KEJ:mfs*
- 1 - Miss Devine (Enc.)
 - 1 - Mr. Young (Enc.)
 - 1 - Legat, Ottawa (Enc.)

Sent directly to Ottawa

FBI - Stevens-2845

☒ Mail Room

TREAT AS YELLOW

Exec. AD-Inv.	_____
Exec. AD-Adm.	_____
Exec. AD-LES	_____
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Servs.	_____
Crim. Inv.	_____
Ident.	_____
Intell.	_____
Laboratory	_____
Legal Coun.	_____
Plan. & Insp.	_____
Rec. Mgnt.	_____
Tech. Servs.	_____
Training	_____
Public Affs. Off.	_____
Telephone Rm.	_____
Director's Sec'y	_____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 3

Page 9 ~ b6, b7C, b7D

Page 10 ~ b7D

Page 11 ~ b7D

October 29, 1991

Honorable Ted Stevens
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Stevens:

I am writing in further response to your September 27th inquiry on behalf of [REDACTED] who expresses his concern about an FBI investigation that took place in Idaho.

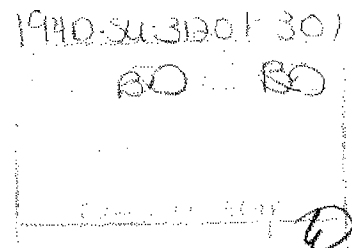
The investigation to which [REDACTED] referred is an ongoing case; therefore, I am not at liberty to comment specifically as FBI and Department of Justice policy prohibits comment on pending investigations. This policy has existed for a number of years and serves to prevent any impact on judicial proceedings relating to criminal charges that may result from the investigation. b6 b7C

I hope you and [REDACTED] will understand and share our position concerning pending investigations.

Sincerely yours,

Larry A. Potts
Deputy Assistant Director
Criminal Investigative Division

- 1 - Executive Secretariat - Enclosure
Room 4400AA, DOJ
- ① - Salt Lake City (194D-SU-31201) - Enclosures (5)
- 1 - Anchorage - Enclosures (5)



FBI - Stevens-2874

ROBERT C. BYRD, WEST VIRGINIA, CHAIRMAN

DANIEL K. INOUE, HI/MAI
ERNEST F. HOLLINGS, SOUTH CAROLINA
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DALE BUMPERS, ARKANSAS
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PETE V. DOMENICI, NEW MEXICO
DON NICKLES, OKLAHOMA
PHIL GRAMM, TEXAS
CHRISTOPHER S. BOND, MISSOURI
SLADE GORTON, WASHINGTON

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6025

JAMES H. ENGLISH, STAFF DIRECTOR
J. KEITH KENNEDY, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

September 27, 1991

W. Lee Rawls
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legislative Affairs
Main Justice Building, Room 1145
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Rawls:

Enclosed is some correspondence and news articles I received from a constituent, [REDACTED] with some questions regarding recent activities of the FBI in Idaho.

I would appreciate it if you could look into this matter described in [REDACTED] letter and provide my office with any information upon which to base a reply.

Thank you for your help.

b6
b7C

With best wishes,

Cordially,



TED STEVENS

FBI - Stevens 2875

[REDACTED]
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

b6
b7C

The Honorable Ted Stevens
United States Senate
522 Hart
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Stevens,

In view of all the things you do for the state of Alaska and its residents, I realize you must have a very busy schedule, but could you please take the time to read the enclosed news articles? Wallace, Idaho is my hometown (pre-World War II) and I visit there frequently. I know from personal experience the gambling machines pictured in these articles take quarters to play and pay off in free plays. It would be interesting to know how much money the FBI really confiscated in this raid.

If the FBI has nothing better to do than this, maybe they have too many people on the payroll, and maybe this should be considered the next time they ask for appropriations. If they're this hard up for work, they could always come to Anchorage, where so far this year there have been 17 bank robberies, most of which remain unsolved.

Thanks for any time you can spend looking into this.

[REDACTED]

DS/ds
cc President George Bush
Senator Frank Murkowski
Representative Don Young

b6
b7C

FBI - Stevens-2876

FBI busts Idaho gambling spots, suppliers

Tuesday, June 25, 1961, The Anchorage Times B5

ASSOCIATED PRESS

KELLOGG, Idaho — Federal agents seized nearly 200 video poker machines and an undisclosed amount of cash in weekend raids on 59 bars, two businesses and three homes in Shoshone County, the FBI said.

The Sunday raids culminated a two-year investigation into illegal gambling in northern Idaho. More than 140 agents from Seattle, San Francisco and Inter-mountain Divisions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation executed the search warrants.

It was the largest gambling raid ever in the three-state Inter-

mountain region of Idaho, Montana and Utah, said Tim Screen, spokesman for the FBI's Inter-mountain Division.

No arrests were made, Screen said. But he emphasized that the investigation is continuing.

"Illegal gambling has been going on over there for an awful long time," he said.

Agents began the raid at 10 a.m. They generally worked in pairs at the bars, while a dozen agents searched the larger businesses and homes, Screen said.

One of the bars raided was The Smoke House in Wallace, which is owned by George Hemphill.

"I catches me totally by surprise," said Hemphill, who arrived in town from a weekend in Montana just minutes before federal agents completed their search.

"We're a small community and all the businesses here are trying to make a living," Hemphill said. "I think they're here looking for something else and they found some illegal gambling going on. It's obvious they've been planning this for a while. They knew exactly what machines I had."

The businesses searched were Pendergast Amusement-Kellogg Moving and Storage in Kellogg

and North Idaho Sales in Wallace.

The FBI said the homes of Terry Douglas of Kellogg, David Field of Wallace and Leif Merrill Field of Osburn were also searched.

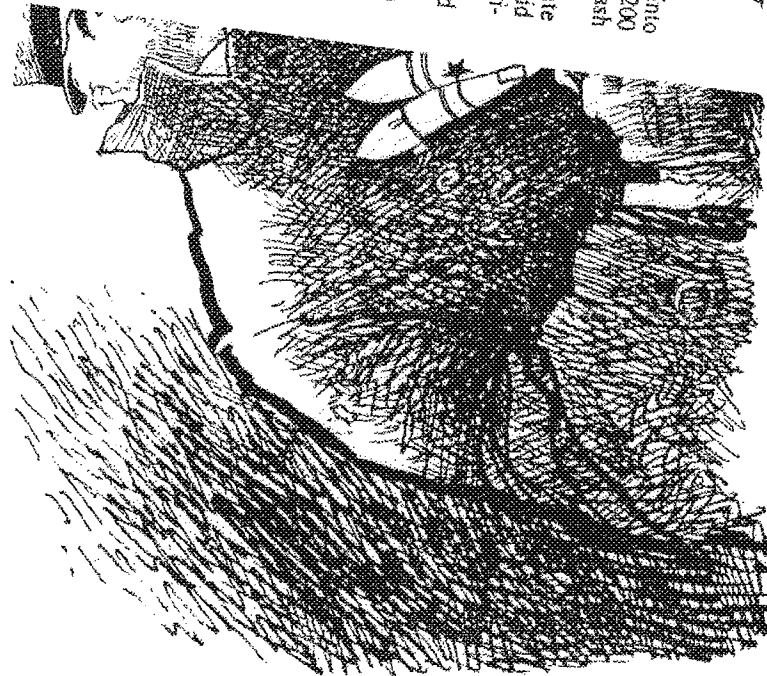
Field said Sunday evening he did not know the "dozens" of poker machines he leased to night clubs and other Shoshone County businesses for the past "couple years" were illegal.

"We're just in trouble, that's all," he said.

Field said he has owned a vending machine business since the 1950s.

CONTINUED FROM A1

Please see FBI RAID, A9



Carrying search warrants detailing the property they expected to seize, agents began the raid at 10 a.m., Screen said. Agents generally worked in pairs at the bars, while a dozen agents searched the larger businesses and homes. One of the bars raided was The Smoke House, 424 Sixth St., in Wallace, which is owned by George Hemphill. "It catches me totally by surprise," said Hemphill, who

said, "This is the cleanest Wallace has been in more than 100 years." One Wallace resident who asked not to be identified said, "Thousands of dollars" in gambling receipts. Screen estimated that agents confiscated "hundreds of thousands of dollars" in gambling receipts. Screen said, "Illegal gambling has been going on over there for an awful long time," said Screen.

No arrests were made, Screen said. But he emphasized that the two-year federal investigation is continuing. "The gambling has been going on over there for an awful long time," said Screen. Screen estimated that agents confiscated "hundreds of thousands of dollars" in gambling receipts. Screen said, "This is the cleanest Wallace has been in more than 100 years."

WALLACE — About 150 FBI agents swooped into Shoshone County on Sunday morning, seizing nearly 200 video poker machines and undetermined amounts of cash from 56 bars, two businesses and three residences. The gambling raid is the largest ever in the three-state Intermountain region of Idaho, Montana and Utah, said Tim Screen, spokesman for the FBI's Intermountain Division.

By Greg Lee Staff writer

FBI agents seize machines, cash in Shoshone County

visit — one from around his fed Koppel's eyebrow in "Nightline," Yeltsin said he "did not like some things" about Gorbis. "Inconsistency. Half-hearted decisions. Changing positions." Later he told reporters, "I never want to

Yeltsin, like Reagan, follows 2-year federal probe

Like Reagan, Yeltsin is scorned as a dim bulb. Boris' dummy image wasn't helped on a previous U.S. tour when he marinated himself in Jack Daniels. But most of all, like Reagan, Boris Yeltsin showed himself to be a cockeyed anticrist



SANDY

WASHINGTON — He-e-e-re's Boris! One by one, like actors on a late-night talk show, political celebrities pop from behind the Iron Curtain to bedazzle Washington.

First was the master showman, Mikhail Gorbachev. Then the populist Pole, Lech Walesa. Then the Czech dreamer, Vaclav Havel. Each visit prompted a kind of surreal snap

d as a runner in More than once wedding anniversary beat her husband challenge to a quarter-mile lap was she could do so on top of the pelli-re hand. And the lied that the or-one by 9 a.m. on ve the Bloomsday an she's dropping

CONTINUED FROM A1

FBI raid

arrived in town from a weekend in Montana just minutes before federal agents completed their search.

"We're a small community and all the businesses here are trying to make a living," Hemphill said. "I think they're here looking for something else and they found some illegal gambling going on. It's obvious they've been planning this for a while. They knew exactly what machines I had."

An affidavit for a search warrant — signed by Coeur d'Alene resident agent Wayne Marris and approved by U.S. District Court Judge Harold L. Ryan — authorized agents to confiscate any and all money, bookkeeping records, contracts and gambling devices, among other things, related to alleged illegal gambling from March 7, 1990, to June 23, 1991.

According to an inventory list, agents seized two cigar boxes labeled "football" and "punchboard money" from Hemphill's safe. The boxes contained 15 rolls of quarters, \$70 in an envelope marked "poker", and \$160 in an envelope marked "XXX."

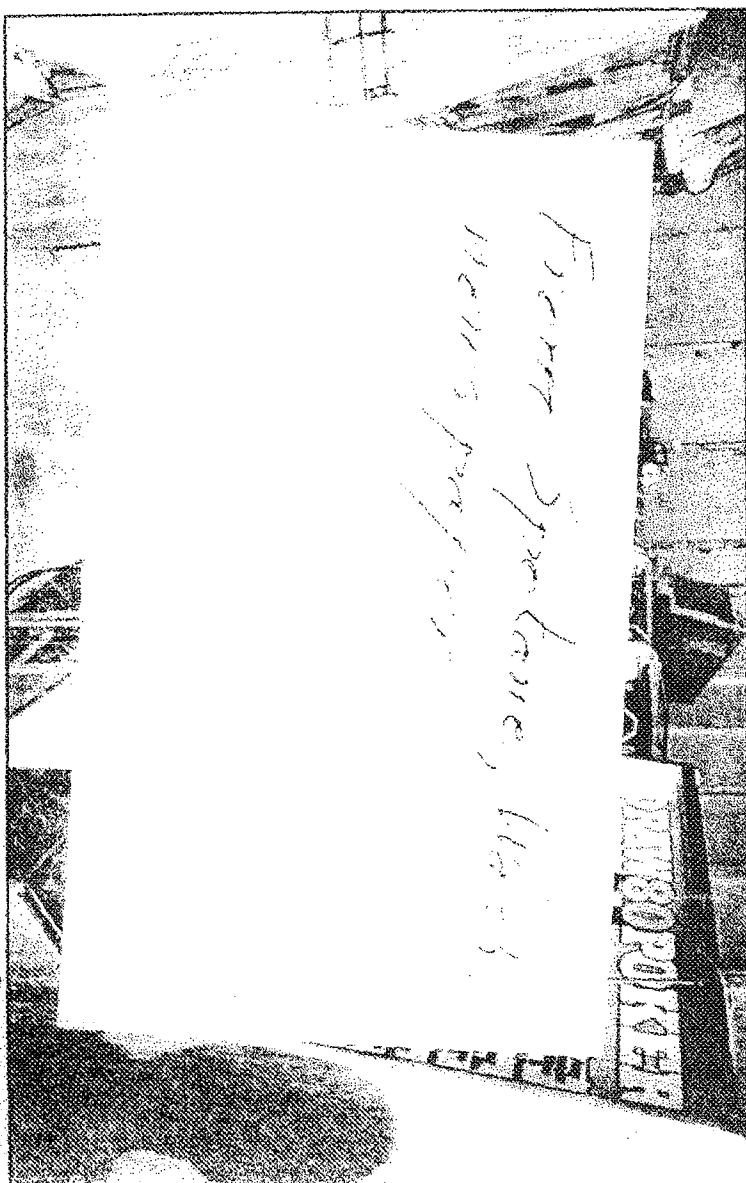
Hemphill said agents also asked for names of people who played the poker machines.

Where the bars had yet to open for business, agents broke down doors, Hemphill said.

Agents did just that two blocks away at North Idaho Sales, 615 Cedar, owned by Leif Merrill Field of Osburn, Idaho. Agents loaded about 30 poker machines and various other gambling paraphernalia into a 26-foot truck.

Nearly all of the machines had the statement "For amusement only" stamped on them.

"They probably spent \$1 million on this," said Chris Stuecker, who stood nearby, shaking his head as he watched agents use a hand truck to



An FBI agent examines dozens of gambling machines seized Sunday in Shoshone County.

Staff photo by Jesse Timlin

wheel poker machines up a ramp and into one of six trucks used Sunday.

"This is another example of the federal government trying to tell us what's moral. What are they protecting me from?"

"We are no den of inquiry. This is a peaceful town trying to make it through some hard times. They could have one agent follow (White House Chief of Staff John) Sununu around for a day and get more stuff on him than they got here with 150 or more agents."

The raid was the talk of Wallace late into the afternoon and evening.

Hemphill said a person would have been blind not to have seen agents wearing dark blue nylon jackets with "FBI" printed in bright yellow on the

back and black baseball caps with "FBI" stitched in white.

Other bar owners were upset about the raids, but refused to talk with a reporter.

Agents from Seattle, San Francisco and the Intermountain region gathered at the Kootenai County Sheriff's Department in Coeur d'Alene, which served as command post Sunday evening to write reports, inventory lists and count confiscated money.

The Shoshone County Sheriff's Department was not involved in the operation.

Several of the agents sat at a picnic table at the north entrance of the sheriff's department. Others lounged on the grass nearby, listening to taped

interviews with bar owners and managers.

Truckload after truckload of gambling equipment was taken to storage garages in Coeur d'Alene. Screen said.

Screen said agents had set Sunday as the day of the raid at least two months ago.

"We figured the machines would have quite a bit of money from Friday's and Saturday's takes and we picked Sunday morning because of a safety factor and because it would be quiet."

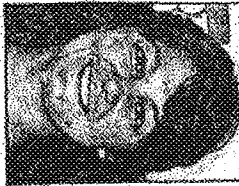
Screen said all search warrants and lists of items confiscated must be returned to Judge Harold Ryan today.

"We've got an awful lot of work ahead of us tonight," he said.

INTO THE COUNTRY

Sunday, July 28, 1991, The Anchorage Times 119

Winner nets \$10,000 pot



MCGRATH —

"She had to call and scream at everybody: 'Hey, guess what!'"

That was the reaction of an aunt of 28-year-old

Strick

Melody Strick of McGrath, who earlier this month became the first of four \$10,000 prize winners in the Arctic Treasure Instant Win Game.

Strick, the development director at radio station KSKO, purchased 13 Arctic Treasure Cards at the Alaska Commercial Co. store in McGrath. The cards are Alaskan collector items similar in format to baseball cards.

Strick, the mother of three, said it will not be hard to use the money quickly. She plans an addition to her home in McGrath and paying off bills.

Three more \$10,000 prizes remain to be claimed in the statewide promotion.

—Times Staff

contest did not ... but I

Belthe ... The ...

... world ... race ...

... backs ... —feath ...

... pulled ... with a canine pas- senger.

But the Labrador retriever desig- nated as the passenger failed to get into the holiday spirit and bolted twice from the sled. Finally, local children were recruited as substi- tutes and the race continued.

dre ... are ... list ... ac ... fly ... at

listeners of WBZ, visited Skagway re- cently to meet "Officer Matt." They wanted a token to take back to the Boston DJ. Belzer complied with a shoulder patch from the Skagway Po- lice Department.

—Su Rappleye

Alutigs camp at ancient site

PORT GRAHAM — Thirty-five Alutiq youths of the Chugach region in Prince William Sound spent 10 days earlier this month at an ancient site near here once occupied by their ancestors.

will focus on tentative plans for a comparative study of cultural and revitalization efforts in Kodiak and two sites in South America.

"The basic premise is to give us a show where this is going on. That they are examples of self-determina- tion," Pullar said.

—Times Staff

Hospital bids being sought

KOTZEBUE — The bidding pro- cess for the new \$12.5 million hospital here is expected to begin Aug. 13, with an award anticipated in 1992.

copy/dpg

August 31, 1955

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ANCHORAGE (80-33)

Attention: Training & Inspection Division

SUBJECT: UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS -
SUGGESTIONS

Re SAC Letter No. 55-51 (B).

Enclosed herewith are blank memoranda regarding contacts with United States Attorneys for the four judicial divisions, District of Alaska.

FOURTH

USA THEODORE F. MUNSON, First Division; USA THEODORE F. STEVENS, Fourth Division; and USA WILLIAM T. PLUMMER, Third Division, were contacted by me personally. USA RUSSELL HERMANN, Second Division, Nome, Alaska, was contacted by SA [redacted] on the occasion of regular roadtrip in view of the great distance from headquarters city.

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JAH:il

(4)

Enclosures (20)

162-53471-

NOT RECORDED

78 SEP 15 1955

TRIM

FBI - Stevens-2881

SEP 20 1955

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-11277-113



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

August 31, 1955

United States Attorney Theodore F. Stevens
Fourth Judicial Division
District of Alaska
Anchorage, Alaska

United States Attorney Theodore F. Stevens stated that he had only a single problem, so far as the Bureau was concerned, and that was in "squaring himself with Mr. Harbo." He said he realizes that he was in error in the statements he made about the Bureau on the occasion of his last United States Attorneys Conference and that at the first opportunity he wanted to talk to Mr. Harbo personally and assure him of this fact. The details concerning this matter are contained in Bureau letter dated October 15, 1954, captioned "Theodore F. Stevens, United States Attorney, Fairbanks, Alaska."

Mr. Stevens continued that he is exceptionally well pleased with the work of the Bureau, and particularly the Fairbanks Resident Agents. He commented on the fine, workable and friendly relationship.

62-53471-5 Stevens-2882

ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 5/4/56

FROM : SAC, Anchorage-(80-27)

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION.

SUBJECT: THEODORE E. STEVENS
United States Attorney
Fairbanks, Alaska;
ROBERT J. McNEALY RO
Former United States A
Fairbanks, Alaska;

U.S. ATTORNEY
DIVISION FOUR

Former Assistant United States Attorney
Fairbanks, Alaska

Reburad to this office May 2, 1956. There is attached hereto a blank memorandum reflecting the details requested in refrad.

On April 30, 1956, United States Attorney THEODORE F. STEVENS advised he had forwarded all information and copies of all of the above criminal complaints to the office of WARREN OLNEY III, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. STEVENS further advised the Department has been advised concerning ROBERT J. McNEALY and [REDACTED], former United States Attorneys at Fairbanks, Alaska.

STEVENS further advised Assistant United States Attorney GEORGE M. YEAGER has recently been in Washington, D. C., on official business and he, STEVENS, instructed YEAGER to contact the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice and advise them of the facts in this matter.

STEVENS, on May 3, 1956, advised the Resident Agent at Fairbanks that he had on that date filed a civil suit against [redacted] in the amount of \$90,000 damages for defamation of character and slander in connection with her filing of the criminal actions growing out of this incident. *ALA*

On April 19, 1956, Mr. STEVENS, while in conversation with SA [redacted] Senior Resident Agent at Fairbanks, concerning other official matters, informed

2 - Bureau (Encl.

1 - Anchrage

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(3)

ENCLOSURE

V. C. Palmer

with tickets

11/4-1

11 MAY 1958

INDEXED - 93
RECORDED - 93

FBI - Stevens-2883

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TO: Director, FBI
RE: THEODORE F. STEVENS, etal

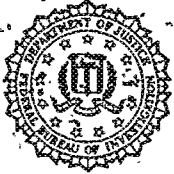
5/4/56

him that [] had on March 28, 1956, sought to file the complaints described in the attached blank memorandum against STEVENS. STEVENS said that he asked the U. S. Commissioner to withhold the filing of the complaints until such time as he could present the matter to the Department and solicit advice. In the interim he said that the U. S. Commissioner had been on a vacation in the States and returned on April 19, and since he had not heard from the Department she formally filed the complaints.

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I was that same evening telephonically advised of this action by SA []. His characterization of [] a search of our indices, and other factors known to me led me to believe that momentarily the Department would inform STEVENS of the action to take. On the basis of this reasoning I requested the Resident Agent to keep me informed of developments, and the next action was reported to the Bureau by radiogram of May 1, 1956.

Attached hereto is a blank memorandum summarizing the developments in this matter to date.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

May 4, 1956

RE: THEODORE F. STEVENS
United States Attorney
Fairbanks, Alaska;
ROBERT J. McNEALY
Former United States Attorney
Fairbanks, Alaska;
[redacted]
Former Assistant United States Attorney
Fairbanks, Alaska

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On May 2, 1956, a review of the records of the United States Commissioner's Office at Fairbanks, Alaska, reflected the above-captioned individuals have been named as defendants in criminal complaints filed before the United States Commissioner at Fairbanks, Alaska, by one [redacted]

The following complaints on file at the United States Commissioner's Office are herein set forth.

Criminal Complaint Number 13913 reflects TED STEVENS as being charged with the crime of libel and slander in violation of Section 65-4-28, Alaska Compiled Laws Annotated, 1949. This complaint charges TED STEVENS on or about March 29, 1956, in the Fairbanks Precinct, Territory of Alaska, did willfully say to jury that she, [redacted] was guilty of perjury in bringing a perjury charge against one [redacted]

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This complaint was filed by [redacted] before United States Commissioner LADESSA NORDALE, Fairbanks, Alaska, March 28, 1956.

It is to be noted there was a date discrepancy on this instrument.

Criminal Complaint Number 13913 further reflects [redacted] filed an amended complaint before the United States Commissioner at Fairbanks, Alaska, on April 28, 1956.

FBI - Stevens-2885

ENCLOSURE

62-53471-16

The amended complaint reflects TED STEVENS is charged by [redacted] of the crime of libel and slander in violation of Section 65-4-28; Alaska Compiled Laws Annotated, 1949, as follows:

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On September 9, 1953, STEVENS commanded [redacted] to procure a search warrant in Commissioner's Court charging [redacted] with criminal offense of obstructing the passage of the mail in violation of Section 1701, Title 18, United States Code Annotated.

On January 19, 1955, STEVENS presented an indictment to the Grand Jury recommending a felony charge be brought against her and charging her with feloniously obtaining mail from a mail carrier.

On March 29, 1956, before the Grand Jury, [redacted]

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On May 1, 1956, at a preliminary hearing in United States Commissioner's Court, Fairbanks, Alaska, THEODORE F. STEVENS was found not guilty as charged in the above complaint.

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Criminal Complaint Number 13911 reflects TED STEVENS is accused by [redacted] in complaint of the crime of black-mail in violation of Section 4783, 1933 Alaska Compiled Laws Annotated; that TED STEVENS in the Fall of 1944 in the Court-house Library in Fairbanks Precinct, Fourth Division, Territory of Alaska, did willfully and unlawfully threaten [redacted] with a charge of theft of United States mail against her before the Grand Jury unless she came into his office and paid a fine for a so-called mail violation. Above complaint was filed March 28, 1956, before United States Commissioner LADESSA NORDALE, Fairbanks, Alaska, by [redacted]

On April 30, 1956, at a preliminary hearing in United States Commissioner's Court, Fairbanks, Alaska, THEODORE F. STEVENS was found not guilty. United States Commissioner NORDALE advised plaintiff had failed to show probable cause and advised the court that prosecution of STEVENS was malicious and the Commissioner advised she would assess court costs to [redacted]

FBI - Stevens-2886

Criminal Complaint Number 13910 reflects ROBERT McNEALY is accused by [redacted] of the crime of blackmail in violation of Statute 4783, Alaska Compiled Laws Annotated, 1933; that ROBERT McNEALY on March 31, 1953, in Fairbanks Precinct did willfully and unlawfully threaten [redacted] with a complaint and warrant against her unless she returned a parcel post package to the Post Office which had been legally delivered to her address. This complaint was filed before United States Commissioner LADESSA NORDALE at Fairbanks, Alaska, March 28, 1956.

Records of the United States Commissioner's Court reflect ROBERT McNEALY will be afforded a preliminary hearing on May 21, 1956.

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Criminal Complaint Number 13929 reflects ROBERT McNEALY is accused by [redacted] in complaint of crime in mailing threatening communications in violation of Statute 876, Title 18, United States Code Annotated; that ROBERT McNEALY on March 31, 1953, in Fairbanks Precinct did willfully and unlawfully mail the following letter to [redacted] Post Office Box 792, Fairbanks, Alaska:

"Dear [redacted]:

"Unless the parcel post package is returned to Post Office forthwith for delivery to Mrs. Eva Rodgers, a complaint and a warrant will be issued against you.

"Yours very truly,

S/ "R. McNealy
"R. J. McNealy
"United States Attorney"

This complaint was filed before United States Commissioner LADESSA NORDALE at Fairbanks, Alaska, on March 31, 1956. Records of the United States Commissioner's Office, Fairbanks, Alaska, reflect ROBERT McNEALY will be afforded a preliminary hearing on May 21, 1956.

Criminal Complaint Number 13912 reflects [redacted] is accused by [redacted] in complaint of the crime of procuring a search warrant without probable cause in violation of Section 5725 (1933), 66-7-15 Alaska Compiled Laws Annotated, 1949; that [redacted], on

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Division

September 9, 1953, in Fairbanks Precinct, Fourth ~~Territory~~, did willfully and unlawfully and without probable cause procure a search warrant to be issued and executed and the property of [] was entered under Search Warrant Number 10018 in violation of her civil and Constitutional rights. This complaint was filed before the United States Commissioner, Fairbanks, Alaska, on March 28, 1956, by []

The following criminal complaints filed in United States Commissioner's Court, Fairbanks, Alaska, were presented to the Grand Jury and no true bill was returned. Criminal Complaint Number 13845 reflects ROBERT J. McNEALY is accused by [] of the crime of perjury in violation of Section 66-9-21, Alaska Code, 1949; that ROBERT J. McNEALY on April 16, 1953, did swear in Commissioner's Court that [] did willfully and unlawfully obstruct the passage of mail in violation of Section 1701, Title 18, United States Code Annotated.

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This complaint was filed by [] in United States Commissioner's Court, Fairbanks, Alaska, on March 18, 1956.

Criminal Complaint Number 13846 reflects [] is accused by [] of the crime of perjury in violation of Statute 4873, Alaska Compiled Laws Annotated, 1933, 66-9-28 Alaska Compiled Laws Annotated, 1949. This complaint charges that [] on September 9, 1953, in Fairbanks Precinct, in Commissioner's Court, Case Search Warrant Number 10018, swore that [] had in her possession a parcel used as the means of committing a criminal offense, to wit, obstruction of passage of mail in violation of Section 1701, Title 18, United States Code Annotated. This complaint was filed by [] before the United States Commissioner at Fairbanks, Alaska, on March 18, 1956.

Criminal Complaint Number 13901 reflects [] is accused by [] of the crime of perjury in violation of Statute; that [] on May 7, 1953, in Fairbanks, swore in District Court, Fourth Division, "that on or about 26th day of March, 1953, in the Fairbanks Precinct, Fourth Division in the Territory of Alaska, [] the above-named defendant then and there being, did then and there willfully and unlawfully and knowingly obstruct the passage of mail by holding and refusing

FBI - Stevens-2888

to return to the Post Office at Fairbanks, Alaska, or to a duly authorized agent, of the Post Office Department, a package addressed to [redacted], said package having been legally delivered to the address of the said [redacted] after she, the said [redacted] had been requested and directed to do so in violation of Section 1701, Title 18, of the United States Codes Annotated.

This complaint was filed by [redacted] in United States Commissioner's Court on March 26, 1956.

The following background information concerning [redacted] is being set forth in order to better evaluate the plaintiff's actions and intentions concerning the above-captioned individuals.

It is to be noted ROBERT J. McNEALY and [redacted] were United States Attorney and Assistant United States Attorney respectively at Fairbanks, Alaska, in 1953. The present United States Attorney THEODORE F. STEVENS entered office in October, 1953.

5/17/56
4/15/56
X

In April, 1953, [redacted] was the subject of a Post Office investigation in which she was eventually charged with obstruction of the passage of the mail and charged with violation of Section 1701, Title 18, United States Code Annotated. In connection with this case both McNEALY and [redacted] prosecuted this case and in June, 1953, [redacted] was found guilty as charged in District Court, District of Alaska, at Fairbanks, Alaska. On an appeal to the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals the findings of the lower court were reversed. The 9th Circuit Court intimated this case had been tried under the wrong section of the statute in handing down their decision. At a subsequent date a motion to retry this case was dismissed in District Court, District of Alaska, at Fairbanks, Alaska.

As a result of her case being dismissed in District Court, [redacted] has found cause to file criminal complaints against all of above-captioned individuals who handled the mail case in connection with their duties in the office of United States Attorney.

In Criminal Complaint Number 13913 [redacted] action for filing a criminal complaint against United States Attorney THEODORE F. STEVENS arose out of proceedings before the Grand Jury at Fairbanks, Alaska, in March, 1956. In order to adequately defend himself to the charges made by [redacted] the attorneys for STEVENS obtained a special

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court order to admit members of the Grand Jury [redacted]
[redacted] at the preliminary hearing which was held on May 1,
1956.

The testimony of the Grand Jury hearings was limited
to the case involving one [redacted]

STEVENSON was presenting instant case to the Grand Jury and [redacted]

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During the Grand Jury proceedings STEVENSON questioned

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In the course of the preliminary hearing on the
complaint in which TED STEVENSON was accused of the crime of
libel and slander, three members of the Grand Jury testified

During the course of the preliminary hearing and
under direct questioning by STEVENSON's defense attorney, [redacted]
[redacted] admitted she had a long history of filing complaints and
law suits. She further stated to the court that District
Attorneys all "seem to have a conspiracy against me." She
further stated she had started suits against persons who stole
a "pot and pan" from her in order to demonstrate how willing
she was to institute court action on the slightest provocation.

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JOHN B. HALL, Clerk, District Court, District of
Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska, advised on May 2, 1956, that [redacted]
[redacted] has in recent years been either a defendant or a plaintiff

FBI - Stevens-2890

in at least thirty cases he knows of, these being civil actions, and he further stated there are numerous other criminal actions wherein [] is either a plaintiff or a defendant.

On May 22, 1941, [] Fairbanks, reported that someone had stolen gold from her mining claim near Fairbanks during her absence from the Territory in the Spring of 1940. She stated she suspected that some of her gold might have been sold to a Fairbanks jewelry store and requested the assistance of the FBI in determining whether the gold sold to local store was from her mining claim. She stated she was not interested in enforcement of the law because she had absolutely no respect for it but was solely interested in recovering her gold.

Mr. SAM O. WHITE, Wildlife Agent, Territorial Game Commission, advised on May 22, 1941, that [] had a very unsavory reputation in Fairbanks, Alaska, and was a suspect in connection with the murder of an old prospector during the 1920s and was suspected of having fleeced several old-timers in the area.

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By letter dated October 10, 1945, former United States Attorney HARRY O. AREND, Fairbanks, Alaska, requested a perjury investigation of [], on the basis of an allegation that [] had committed perjury by falsely testifying under oath before the United States Commissioner. The request was based on a criminal information filed by [] on September 22, 1945, in which she charged that [] falsely swore under oath that she had not withdrawn her bid during an auction sale in which one hundred shares of stock were sold by an estate of which [] was administrator. [] was found not guilty after a jury trial at Fairbanks on May 9, 1946. The matter was reported under the caption [] wa., Gus, Alaskan Matter - Perjury.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ask Shipping Probe

Inouye, Murphy, Stevens Delay

By Bob Poole
and Merrill Brown
© Media General News Service

Three congressmen have asked the Justice Department to delay prosecution of shipping companies that have been accused of paying millions of dollars in illegal rebates to customers.

Two of them have close ties to the shipping industry.

Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, D-Hawaii, Rep. John M. Murphy, D-N.Y., and Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, have asked the attorney general to stall the investigation until Congress acts

on legislation next year that would give shipping companies amnesty from criminal prosecution or civil penalties in rebating cases.

One of the companies the Justice Department is investigating for alleged criminal conspiracy in the rebating schemes is Sea-Land Service, Inc., a shipping subsidiary of R.J. Reynolds Industries Inc.

Sea-Land, the world's largest containerized steamship line, recently admitted that it had paid out about \$19 million in illegal or improper rebates to attract customers from 1971 to 1975.

AS A RESULT of that admission,

Sea-Land agreed to pay a \$4 million penalty to the Federal Maritime Commission, the agency responsible for enforcing the rebating laws.

Inouye, who is chairman of the Senate subcommittee on merchant marine and tourism, received \$11,805 in loans and political contributions from Sea-Land's Washington lobbyist in 1973, according to records at the Federal Election Commission. In 1971 Inouye hired Patricia McLean, the daughter of Malcom P. McLean, the man who founded Sea-Land. She was a legislative assistant in Inouye's Washington office.

Murphy, who is chairman of the

House Merchant Marine Committee, received \$16,200 in contributions from maritime unions and executives in his 1976 campaign, according to federal reports.

Stevens, the third-ranking member of the Senate Commerce Committee, also signed the letter sent to Attorney General Griffin B. Bell on Nov. 3.

"We respectfully request that you consider advising all local U.S. attorneys that prosecutions for rebating or conspiracy to rebate be held in abeyance pending outcome of the legislation now under active consideration," the letter said.

BUT ANOTHER MEMBER of the

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Date: 11/12/77
Edition: WASHINGTON STAR
Author:
Editor:
Title: Ask Shipping Probe
Inouye, Murphy, Stevens
Character: Delay
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: NYO
☒ Being Investigated

58-2136-17

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 13 1977	
FBI-NEW YORK	

**Commission on the Bicentennial of the
United States Constitution**

*Appointment of 17 Members and
Designation of Chairman. June 25, 1985*

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. The President also intends to designate Chief Justice Warren E. Burger as Chairman, who is a member by law.

Frederick K. Biebel is executive vice president and treasurer of the International Republican Cooperation Fund in Washington, DC. He was born April 5, 1926, in Bridgeport, CT, and now resides in Stratford, CT.

Betty Southard Murphy is partner in the law firm of Baker & Hostetler in Washington, DC. She was born March 1, 1928, in East Orange, NJ, and now resides in Alexandria, VA.

Phyllis Schlafly is president of Eagle Forum in Washington, DC. She was born August 15, 1924, in St. Louis, MO, and now resides in Alton, IL.

Bernard H. Siegan is distinguished professor of law at the University of San Diego. He was born July 28, 1924, in Chicago, IL, and now resides in La Jolla, CA.

Ronald H. Walker is managing director and partner of Korn/Ferry International in Washington, DC. He was born July 25, 1937, in Bryan, TX, and now resides in Potomac, MD.

Charles Alan Wright is professor of law at the University of Texas at Austin. He was born September 3, 1927, in Philadelphia, PA, and now resides in Austin, TX.

Upon the recommendation of Warren E. Burger, Chief Justice of the United States:

Herbert Brownell is currently of counsel with the law firm of Lord, Day and Lord in New York City. He was born February 20, 1904, in Peru, NE, and now resides in New York City.

Cornelia C. Kennedy is currently U.S. Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit. She was born August 4, 1923, in Detroit, MI, and now resides in Grosse Pointe Woods, MI.

Obert Clark Tanner is founder and chairman of the board of OC Tanner & Co. He was born September 20, 1904, in Farmington, UT, and now resides in Salt Lake City, UT.

Charles Edward Wiggins is currently U.S. Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit. He was born December 3, 1927, in El Monte, CA, and now resides in San Francisco, CA.

Upon the recommendation of the President pro tempore of the Senate in consultation with the majority leader and minority leader of the Senate:

Harry McKinley Lightsey, Jr., is dean, University of South Carolina School of Law. He was born December 27, 1931, in Columbia, SC, and now resides in West Columbia, SC.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

OE-NC

Edward P. Morgan is owner of the law firm of Welch & Morgan of Washington, DC. He was born May 28, 1913, in St. Louis, MO, and now resides in Bethesda, MD.

Theodore Fulton Stevens is a U.S. Senator for the State of Alaska. He was born November 18, 1923, in Indianapolis, IN, and now resides in Chevy Chase, MD.

Upon the recommendation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in consultation with the minority leader of the House of Representatives:

Lynne Anne Vincent Cheney is currently senior editor of the Washingtonian magazine. She was born January 14, 1941, in Casper, WY, and now resides in Washington, DC.

Philip M. Crane is U.S. Representative for the 12th District of Illinois. He was born November 3, 1930, in Chicago, IL, and now resides in Washington, DC.

William Joseph Green is an attorney with the firm of Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen of Philadelphia. He was born June 6, 1938, in Philadelphia, PA, and still resides there.

DE-28

161-18248 1985

NOT RECORDED

JUL 30 1986

62

"Weekly Compilation of
Presidential Documents"
July 1, 1985
Vol. 21 - No. 26

FBI - Stevens-2922

161-18248

6-1AB:ads
file

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum



To: *C/ep* SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE
(S) [redacted] (P) (CI-2)

Date 4/3/86

From : [redacted] IA

~~SECRET~~

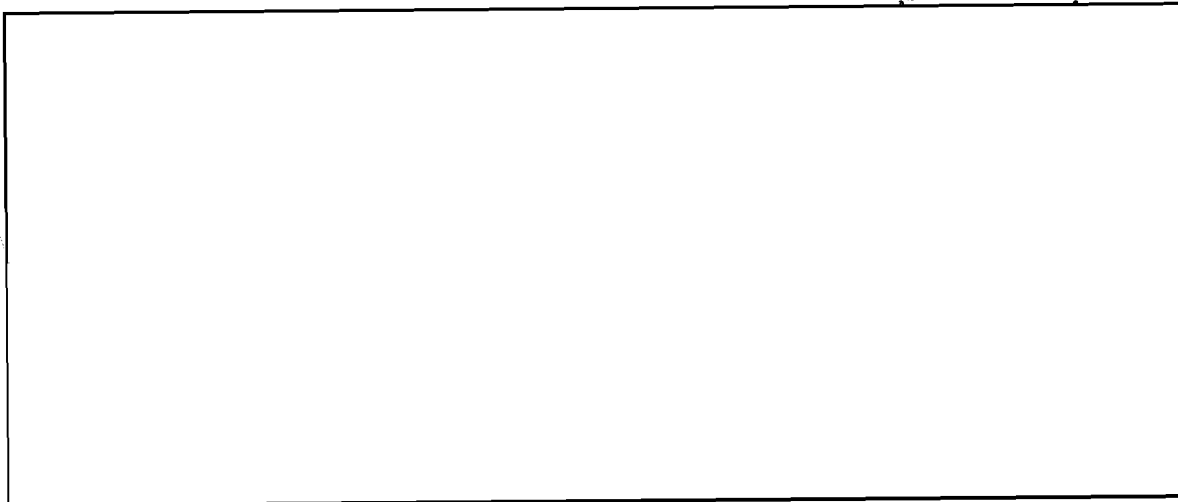
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b7C

(S) Subject : [redacted]

(OO: WFO)

~~All markings, notations and items of information contained in this communication are classified "Secret" unless otherwise noted.~~

Re WFO memo captioned as above dated 1/21/86.



b1

The attached information is being furnished for your information and any action you deem necessary.

~~SECRET~~
Classified by: 5867
Declassify on: OADR

[Signature]
1- WFO
VJM:vjm
(2)

DATE: 12-20-2010
CLASSIFIED BY 65179 DMH/SBS
REASON: 1.4 (c,d)
DECLASSIFY ON: 12-20-2035

(S) [redacted]

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
APR 03 1986	
FBI - WASH. FIELD OFFICE	

[redacted] *[Signature]*

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~

FBI-Stevens-2923

FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 1

Page 2 ~ b1

FBI

Date: 9/1/70

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (178-New) (P)

UNSUB. aka

[Redacted]

IOHTC
(OO:WFO)

b6
b7C

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and three copies of an LHM concerning captioned matter, suitable for dissemination.

Investigation reflected in enclosed LHM was conducted at Washington, D.C. (WDC) by SA [Redacted]

LEADWASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D.C. (1) Will maintain contact with the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company regarding attempts to identify caller.

ST-121

REC-23

MGT-1

178-77-1

(2) Will present to U.S. Attorney.

1 CC LHM For T. Room 5718 + TCC Listed

1 CC LHM USSS

1 SEP 3 1970

4 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
1 - WFO

REL:bfm
(3)

FBI - Stevens-2925

Approved: SP1
60 SEP 17 1970 Special Agent in Charge.

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C. 20535

September 1, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, also known as

INTERSTATE OBSCENE OR
HARASSING TELEPHONE CALLS

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b7C

On August 28, 1970, Senator Ted Stevens (R-Alaska) telephonically contacted the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to advise that captioned individual had been attempting to contact him by long distance collect calls several times at his office during the past week. Members of his staff refused to accept these calls, but during the short conversations that ensued, he identified himself as above. Staff members who received these calls told him the Senator was out of town and would not be available until August 28, 1970.

On August 28, 1970, Senator Stevens did return and the caller attempted to reach him collect five times during the day at his office and three times at his home in the evenings. Senator Stevens telephone is listed under his wife's name and for that reason he was unable to explain how the caller obtained that number. Each time he refused to accept the call since this individual is completely unknown to him. At that time, Senator Stevens indicated he would request the assistance of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company in identifying this individual.

On August 31, 1970, Senator Stevens advised the only clues he had as to the identity of the caller would be this individual's statement that he was calling from California and the fact that an individual by the same or similar name was thrown out of his office by members of his staff some time ago. At that time, this individual was causing a disturbance during working hours and was dressed in homemade Nazi garb and appeared to be mentally unbalanced.

FBI - Stevens-2926

178-77-1

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, also known as

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

Senator Stevens advised he has enlisted the aid of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company in identifying the caller, but has heard of no results to date. In addition, the calls have stopped since August 28, 1970. He pointed out finally that no threats of any kind were made by this individual to any of the persons who received these calls.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI - Stevens-2927

Memorandum

LKD:PWM:mlw
DJ 144-6-0

Subject

Correspondence from Senator Ted Stevens

Date

JUL 10 1991

To

Harper Wilson
Chief, Uniform Crime Reporting
Program
Federal Bureau of Investigation

From

Linda K. Davis
Chief, Criminal Section
Civil Rights Division

Attached for your information is a copy of a letter from Senator Ted Stevens enclosing a Juneau Empire article concerning an anti-Semitic cult near Ketchikan, Alaska. Also attached is a copy of our proposed response to Senator Stevens.

McFall

All is fine except
for changes marked
on letter thank
you.

44-0-89663

FBI - Stevens-2968

WENDELL H. FORD, KENTUCKY, CHAIRMAN
CLAIBORNE PELL, RHODE ISLAND
ROBERT C. BYRD, WEST VIRGINIA
DANIEL K. INOUE, HAWAII
DENNIS DECONCINI, ARIZONA
ALBERT GORE, JR., TENNESSEE
DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, NEW YORK
CHRISTOPHER J. DODD, CONNECTICUT
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JAMES O. KING, STAFF DIRECTOR
WILLIAM MCWHORTER COCHRANE, SENIOR ADVISER
GAIL S. MARTIN, CHIEF CLERK
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TED STEVENS, ALASKA
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JOHN WARNER, VIRGINIA
ROBERT DOLE, KANSAS
E.J. BAKEGARN, UTAH
MITCH MCCONNELL, KENTUCKY

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6325

May 17, 1991

W. Lee Rawls
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legislative Affairs
Room 4119
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Mr. Rawls:

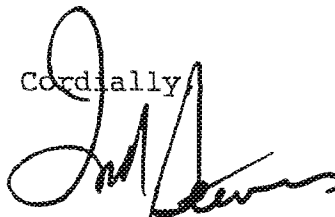
The Juneau Empire recently published the enclosed very disturbing article about an anti-Semitic cult being set up near Ketchikan, Alaska.

I would appreciate if you would pass this information along to appropriate offices at the Justice Department, for purposes of the Hate Crime Statistics Act and any other appropriate law enforcement activities.

Please direct any follow-up correspondence on this matter to [redacted] of the Rules Committee staff, at [redacted]. Thank you for your assistance.

With best wishes,

Cordially,


TED STEVENS

Enclosure

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

91 MAY 21 PM 5:08

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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2003

Sgs

Junian Empire 5/19/

44-10-D

RECORD
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAY 22 1991
CIVIL RIGHTS DIV.

Racist cult sets up church near Ketchikan

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

KETCHIKAN - A quasi-religious cult that blames Judaism for most of the world's ills has used an anti-Semitic mailing to announce its new church in Southeast Alaska.

Our Savior's Church of the Wilderness said it will hold its services near Webster Point, about 40 miles west of Ketchikan, on a former mining claim that it bought in 1989.

To announce the new church location, the church sent out a newsletter called "Our Savior's Cross" to most boxholders in Hydenburg, Craig and Klawock.

The four-page newsletter accuses the Jewish people of causing the world's wars and all the world's murders, as well as many other

crimes.

"There is a people who desire (and) crave war," the newsletter begins. "There is a mysterious anti-Christ people who have the money to lend ... and who operate all news outlets to incite the deluded nations to hate and murder one another. That people is the Jews."

"Our beautiful America will pass from an exhausting war to fatal revolution ... Soon the Jews will unveil, in Jerusalem, the anti-Christ and proclaim them the masters of the universe. Their tyranny will be cruel, deadly and will endure 42 months," the newsletter said.

It also attacks a Christian evangelist named C.I. Scofield, who was a

teacher at Dallas Theological Seminary.

"C.I. Scofield and the rest of the secret Jew preachers prostrate the nominally Christian people before the Jews with the lie that Satan's sons are God's chosen," said the newsletter.

Susan and Richard Mathews, an Arizona couple, sold the land to Rev. Gordon Winrod of Missouri and Arkansas. Susan Mathews said she didn't know what the land would be used for at the time of the sale.

"Oh, that's creepy," she said

men told of the church. "We never would have sold them the land if we knew what they were up to (because) I'm Jewish, too."

Last month Winrod signed over the land to his son, David, who was listed as publisher of the anti-Semitic newsletter.

The newsletter was legal to send through the mail because of freedom of speech laws. Dave Breault, an inspector in the Postal Service's Seattle office, said there would have to be a specific threat against an individual to make a mailing illegal.

2007 556 7102

Honorable Ted Stevens
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Stevens:

This is in response to your recent letter concerning a May 1, 1991, Juneau Empire article on the emergence in Ketchikan, Alaska, of a religious cult calling itself Our Savior's Church of the Wilderness. You expressed concerns over the anti-Semitic nature of the group and brought the article to our attention for the purpose of the Hate Crime Statistics Act and any other law enforcement purpose.

We share your concern for the kind of anti-Semitic message espoused by this group. However, the kind of statements referred to in the newspaper article are protected under the First Amendment of the Constitution and do not present a violation of federal criminal civil rights statutes. For purposes of the Hate Crime Statistics Act, we have referred your letter and the newspaper article to the Community Relations Service for their information. We have also referred your correspondence to the Uniform Crime Reports Unit of the FBI, since it has responsibilities for implementing the Act.

We appreciate your comments and thank you for bringing this matter to our attention.

 Sincerely,

W. Lee Rawls
Assistant Attorney General

FBI - Stevens-2971

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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Serial Description ~ Unrecorded Serial

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 25

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Page 2 ~ b1
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WFO 46A-11357
WCB:lv

On December 10, 1987, at 2:36 PM, [] provided SA [] with the following information.

Source advises that on [] at approximately [] he/she had a luncheon engagement with [] reporter for the [] at the [] in Washington, D.C.

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As had previously been discussed, [] real estate papers alleged to be documents representing the purchase of a home by United States Attorney JOE DIGENOVA. [] reflecting the sale of a house for \$450,000 on [] Chevy Chase, Maryland. [] the house was purchased in 1985 by Senator TED STEVENS from the Alaska Pacific Bank, Juneau, Alaska. Noted on the sales agreement was a loan guarantee to the Alaska Pacific Bank by the Alaska Housing Authority under a veterans housing subsidy.

It is noted that on December 30, 1986, the loan was formerly transferred to JOSEPH DIGENOVA [] The loan amount was for \$360,000 by the Investors Savings Bank of Richmond, Virginia. In review of these loan documents it appears that the loan is a 7.25 percent loan, adjustable rate mortgage (ARM) with a life cap of 5 points on the 30 year note.

[] points out that one of the [] on the "Deed of Trust" for the bank is a [] states that [] has been indicted on various fraud charges in the past but was never tried. [] also advises the fraud charges stem from [] It is also [] information that [] as does the Investors Savings Bank of Richmond, Virginia.

[] the various real estate documents, under the section entitled "Listing", it was observed that a "HOC loan available" was found in the company printout for the real estate for that specific property on [] [] claims that HOC stands for Home Owners Corporation.

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[] documents in possession of [] any entity identified as HOC comes into play in the transaction or sale of the house between STEVENS and DIGENOVA.

[] also claims to have reviewed the various records regarding the [] noting that he had

WFO 46A-11357

discovered that [redacted] the
Baltimore United States Attorney, BRICKENRIDGE WILCOX. [redacted]
then repeats an earlier conversation regarding what he alleged
to have learned concerning a relationship between DIGENOVA,
WILCOX, and Senator MAITHIS.

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FBI - Stevens-3002

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535-0001

February 6, 2001

Honorable Ted Stevens
United States Senator
Suite 2
222 West 7th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99513

Dear Senator Stevens:

Your letter dated January 16, 2001, directed to Mr. Jon P. Jennings, Acting Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, U. S. Department of Justice, concerning the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request of your constituents, Alexandra Wormuth, Mary Ann Chaney, Conny Vandegriff, Anne Loewe and Troy Zaumseil, for information in our files pertaining to an assault at the correction facility in downtown Anchorage, has been referred to me for response.

The FOIPA provides for access to Government records where the records sought are "reasonably described" [Title 5, United States Code, Section 552a(a)(3)(A)]. Your letter does not contain enough descriptive information to permit a search of our records.

In accordance with Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 16.3(b), please provide us more specific information. Any information that would help locate the records with a reasonable amount of effort would be appreciated, such as complete names of individuals, organizations, the name of the facility or events and dates, and the approximate time frame of the information sought, etc.

If I can be of any further assistance to you in this FOIPA matter, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely yours,

John M. Kelso, Jr.
Section Chief
Freedom of Information-
Privacy Acts Section
Office of Public and
Congressional Affairs

MAILED 71

FEB 12 2001

1st
1/31/01

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Chief of Staff _____
Off. of Gen. _____
Counsel _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. Serv. _____
Crim. Inv. _____
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Finance _____
Info. Res. _____
Insp. _____
Inv. Serv. _____
Lab. _____
National Sec. _____
OPR _____
Off. of Public & Cong. Affs. _____
Training _____
Off. of EEOA _____
Director's Office _____

1-Exec. Sec., DOJ, Room 4545 - Encls. *Attached*
1-OLA, DOJ, Room 1612 - Encls. *Attached 7/2/01*
1-FBICR, Room 6248 - Encls. *Attached*
1- [redacted] Room 6575 - Encls.
JHH:jhh(9)

FBI - Stevens-3085

MAIL ROOM

Return to



6575

b6

6575

1117892

TED STEVENS, ALASKA, CHAIRMAN

THAD COCHRAN, MISSISSIPPI
ARLEN SPECTER, PENNSYLVANIA
PETE V. DOMENICI, NEW MEXICO
CHRISTOPHER S. DONOHO, MISSOURI
SLADE GORTON, WASHINGTON
MITCH MCCONNELL, KENTUCKY
CONRAD BURNS, MONTANA
RICHARD C. SHELBY, ALABAMA
JUDO GREGG, NEW HAMPSHIRE
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BEN MONTGOMERY CAMPBELL, COLORADO
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KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON, TEXAS
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ROBERT C. BYRD, WEST VIRGINIA
DANIEL K. INOUE, HAWAII
ERNEST F. HOLLINGS, SOUTH CAROLINA
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FRANK R. LAUTENBERG, NEW JERSEY
TOM HARKIN, IOWA
BARBARA A. MIKULSKI, MARYLAND
HARRY REID, NEVADA
HERB KOHL, WISCONSIN
PATTY MURRAY, WASHINGTON
BYRON L. DORGAN, NORTH DAKOTA
DIANNE FEINSTEIN, CALIFORNIA
RICHARD J. DURBIN, ILLINOIS

STEVEN J. CORTESE, STAFF DIRECTOR
JAMES H. ENGLISH, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6025

January 16, 2001

Jon P. Jennings
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legislative Affairs
U.S. Department of Justice
Tenth and Constitution Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Jennings:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I received from my constituents, ~~Alexandra Wormuth, Mary Ann Chaney, Conny Vandegriff, Anne Coewe, and Troy Zaumseil~~, requesting assistance with their request for a copy of the FBI investigation (under FOIA) for the assault at the correction facility in downtown Anchorage in August, 2000. I would appreciate it if you can review their concerns, and provide me with any information on which I may base a response.

Please send your reply to me at 222 West 7th Avenue, #2, Anchorage, Alaska 99513. Thank you for your assistance on this matter.

With best wishes,

Cordially,



TED STEVENS
United States Senator

Enclosure

190-0

77515

FOIPA
FRONT OFFICE
FBI - Stevens-3086
2001 JAN 29 A 6:39

JAN 17 2001

January 12, 2001

UNITED STATES SENATOR TED STEVENS
222 West Seventh Avenue, Suite 2
Anchorage, Alaska 99513

Dear Senator Stevens,

Shortly after August 28th, 2000, the FBI was contacted to do an investigation with respect to an inmate being assaulted by a correctional officer while in route to the 6th Avenue Jail. A number of the staff at that state facility participated in the investigation by being interviewed. We understand the investigation was concluded on or about November 21 and its contents sent to the Justice Department.

We, the undersigned, are requesting your assistance in obtaining for us, under the Freedom of Information Act, what, if any, were the recommendations of that investigation. We are very concerned that the State has not taken responsible action, but instead has simply moved employees from one location to another for the sake of appearances. No doubt, you have heard of the two deaths that have occurred at this same location since August 28th. We have no expectation the State will respond appropriately and are seeking your assistance.

Certainly you are aware that an incident of this magnitude generates a considerable amount of information. We are available to meet with one of your aids if you deem it necessary.

Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter,

Sincerely,

[Redacted Signature Box]

Mary Ann Chaney
Alexandra (Sasha) Wernuth
Conrad Danciger
Angie Roewe
Ray G. [Signature]

b6

FBI - Stevens-3087

Senator Ted Stevens
January 12, 2001
Page 2

Mary Ann Chaney



Alexandra (Sasha) Wormuth



b6

Conny J. Vandegriff



Anne L. Loewe



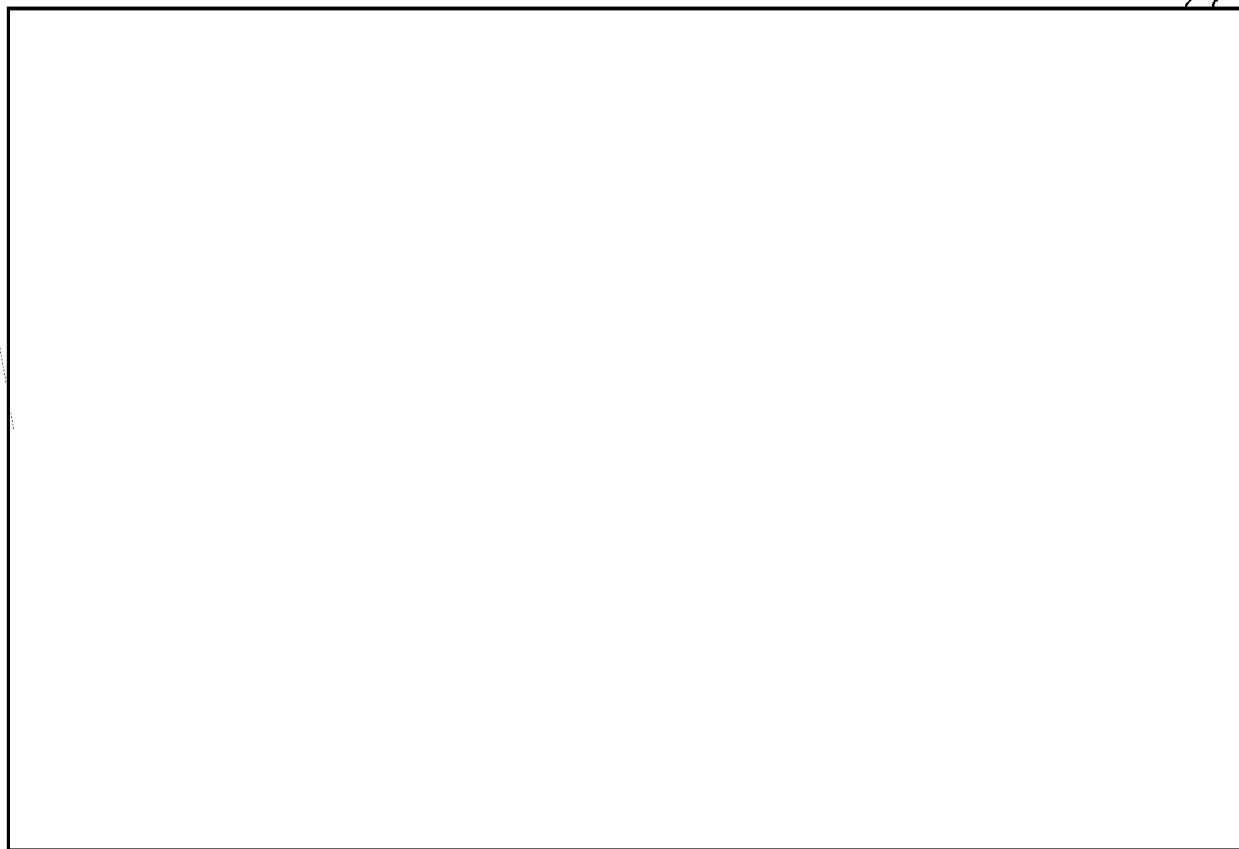
Troy G. Zaumseil



~~SECRET~~

CLM [REDACTED] JP
Washington Field
October 29, 2002

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DATE: 12-20-2010
CLASSIFIED BY 65179 DMH/SBS
REASON: 1.4 (c,d)
DECLASSIFY ON: 12-20-2035

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

[MANDARIN]

(S)

1 - [REDACTED]
1 - SSA CI-9

1 - ELSUR

(S)

1 - [REDACTED]
1 - IT-5

1 - LS

Document Name: jp02302b.chv

Page 017

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~~SECRET~~

FBI - Stevens-3089

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 1

Page 2 ~ b1

UNCLASSIFIED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Precedence: DEADLINE 05/10/2010

Date: 05/10/2010

To: Records Management

Attn: [REDACTED]

NNCP/NCU#1/OPM#3/ICRC/I-18
[REDACTED]

From: Anchorage

Contact: IOA [REDACTED]

Approved By: [REDACTED]

b2
b6
b7C

Drafted By: [REDACTED] cvk

Case ID #: 62F-HQ-C1039976 (Pending)
194A-AN-13620-TSTEVENSON

Title: NAME CHECK SUMMARY FILE;
THEODORE FULTON STEVENS,
aka Ted Fulton Stevens;

Synopsis: To report results of file review at Anchorage.

Reference: 62F-HQ-C1039976 Serial 162222

Enclosure(s): Enclosed please find one (1) LHM pertaining to the review of subject's file.

Details: Referenced Records Management (RMD) EC to Anchorage, dated May 3, 2010, set forth a lead for Anchorage to review its file 194A-AN-13620-TSTEVENSON for any information pertaining to the subject. On May 10, 2010, Investigative Operations Analyst (IOA) [REDACTED] reviewed this file and 194A-AN-16320 for any information pertaining to the subject. A review of this file revealed the following:

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On or about July 29, 2008, a Federal Grand Jury at the United States District Court, District of Columbia, indicted the subject on seven (7) counts of violations of Title 18, United States Code (USC), Sections 1001(a)(1) and (2), in that he failed to report on his Senate Financial Disclosure Form a number of gifts he received from [REDACTED] VECO Corporation, and others. The gifts in question amounted to more than a

UNCLASSIFIED

FBI - Stevens-3091

UNCLASSIFIED

To: Records Management From: Anchorage
Re: 62F-HQ-C1039976, 05/10/2010

quarter of a million dollars in house renovations and gifts between 1999 and 2006.

On or about July 31, 2008, a search warrant was executed at the subject's residence, 138 Northland Road, Girdwood, Alaska.

On or about October 27, 2008, the subject was convicted at the United States District Court, District of Columbia, on seven (7) counts of violations of 18 USC 1001(a)(1) and (2).

On or about April 1, 2009, the United States Department of Justice (DOJ) filed a Motion of the United States to Set Aside Verdict and Dismiss Indictment With Prejudice. The DOJ asked that the verdict be set aside and no new trial would be requested in this matter.

Theodore Fulton Stevens, aka Ted Fulton Stevens and Theodore F. Stevens, was described as an unknown male, 5'8" 160 lbs., black hair, hazel eyes, date of birth November 18, 1923, place of birth Indianapolis, Indiana, Social Security Account Number 550-20-7038, Alaska driver's license 0142036.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

To: Records Management From: Anchorage
Re: 62F-HQ-C1039976, 05/10/2010

LEAD(s) :

Set Lead 1: (Info)

RECORDS MANAGEMENT

AT WINCHESTER, VA

Read and clear.

♦♦

UNCLASSIFIED

3*

FBI - Stevens-3093



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

101 E. 6th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
May 10, 2010

NAME CHECK SUMMARY
THEODORE FULTON STEVENS

On May 3, 2010, the Records Management Division (RMD) of the FBI set forth a lead for Anchorage to review its file 194A-AN-13620-TSTEVENSON for any information pertaining to the subject. On May 10, 2010, Investigative Operations Analyst (IOA) [REDACTED] reviewed this file and 194A-AN-16320 for any information pertaining to the subject. A review of this file revealed the following:

On or about July 29, 2008, a Federal Grand Jury at the United States District Court, District of Columbia, indicted the subject on seven (7) counts of violations of Title 18, United States Code (USC), Sections 1001(a)(1) and (2), in that he failed to report on his Senate Financial Disclosure Form a number of gifts he received from [REDACTED] VECO Corporation, and others. The gifts in question amounted to more than a quarter of a million dollars in house renovations and gifts between 1999 and 2006. b6 b7C

On or about July 31, 2008, a search warrant was executed at the subject's residence, 138 Northland Road, Girdwood, Alaska.

On or about October 27, 2008, the subject was convicted at the United States District Court, District of Columbia, on seven (7) counts of violations of 18 USC 1001(a)(1) and (2).

On or about April 1, 2009, the United States Department of Justice (DOJ) filed a Motion of the United States to Set Aside Verdict and Dismiss Indictment With Prejudice. The DOJ asked that the verdict be set aside and no new trial would be requested in this matter.



1908 - 2008 A Century of Fidelity, Bravery, and Integrity

FBI - Stevens-3094

62F-HQ-C1039976

Theodore Fulton Stevens, aka Ted Fulton Stevens and Theodore F. Stevens, was described as an unknown male, 5'8" 160 lbs., black hair, hazel eyes, date of birth November 18, 1923, place of birth Indianapolis, Indiana, Social Security Account Number 550-20-7038, Alaska driver's license 0142036.

221
OCT 24 1994

Honorable Ted Stevens
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Q DIRECTORS SIGNATURE MAIL

Dear Senator Stevens:

I want to thank you for supporting enactment of the "Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act" (H.R. 4922). With final passage of this legislation, Congress effectively addressed what I believe was the number one public safety and national security issue facing this country. I am most appreciative of your work on the Select Committee on Intelligence to get this bill enacted.

It is not often that law enforcement at every level is so firmly united on the need for a particular piece of legislation. In this instance we all recognized that, absent this legislation, one of the most critical crime-solving, and often crime-preventing, tools eventually would be lost in the advance of technology. I am grateful that Congress found a way to preserve the ability of law enforcement to conduct court-authorized wiretaps while ensuring that privacy is enhanced and technology not impeded.

Finally, I also appreciate your support on Appropriations. The FBI was facing a dire fiscal situation going into FY '95. The action of the Subcommittee to restore us to previous levels will greatly enhance our ability to get the job done.

Sincerely yours,

19/ 62A-HQ-1077732-164
Louis J. Freeh
Director

1 - Mr. R. Bucknam (7176)
1 - [redacted] (7427)
1 - [redacted] (7176)
1 - [redacted] (7176)
1 - Mr. Collingwood (7240)
1 - Congressional Affairs Office (7270)
62A-HQ-1077732

MAILED 21
OCT 26 1994
FBI
Dep. Dir. _____
Chief of Staff _____
Off. of Gen. Counsel _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Crim. Inv. _____
CJIS _____
Finance _____
Info. Res. _____
Insp. _____
Lab. _____
National Sec. _____
Personnel _____
Training _____
Off. of EEOA _____
Off. of Public & Cong. Affs. _____
Director's Office _____

BHM:majh

majh

APPROVED:

Director

Deputy Director

Crim. Inv.

Crim. Jus. Info.

Servs.

Finance

Info. Res.

Inspection

Laboratory

Legal Counsel

National Sec.

Personnel

Training

Off. of EEO

Affairs

Off. of Public

& Cong. Affs.

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FBI/DOJ

FBI - Stevens-3096

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: August 31, 1955

FROM : JAH. SAC, ANCHORAGE (80-33)

Attention: Training & Inspection DivisionSUBJECT: UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS -
SUGGESTIONS

Re SAC Letter No. 55-51 (B).

Enclosed herewith are blank memoranda regarding contacts with United States Attorneys for the four judicial divisions, District of Alaska.

USA THEODORE E. MUNSON, First Division; USA THEODORE R. STEVENS, Fourth Division; and USA WILLIAM T. PLUMMER, Third Division, were contacted by me personally. USA RUSSELL HERMANN, Second Division, Nome, Alaska, was contacted by SA [] on the occasion of a regular roadtrip in view of the great distance from headquarters city.

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b7cJAH:11
(4)

Enclosures (20)

ENCL.

EX-107

4 encl. detached 3/6
& retained by Training
Inspection Div. 9/9/55
Associated

INDEXED - 35

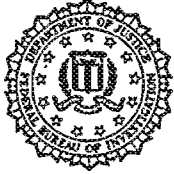
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EX-107

FBI - Stevens-3097

EXP. PROC.

62-66357-26
102550-13
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-53471-1



Q D
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

August 31, 1955

United States Attorney Theodore E. Munson
First Judicial Division
District of Alaska
Juneau, Alaska

United States Attorney Theodore E. Munson was contacted on August 26, 1955, and stated that he had no worthwhile suggestions, pertinent criticism or unsolved problems concerning his association with the Bureau. He took the occasion to commend the Bureau, and particularly the Resident Agents at Juneau, for the excellent work being done.

62-66357-26
FBI - Stevens-3098
ENCLOSURE

29A-AN-6439

29A-1067

29A-1068

29A-1069

29A-1070

29A-1095

SWH

(12)

SWH

- 1*-

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[redacted] provided the following to SA [redacted]

The public accounting of Peat Marwick (PM) conducted the external audits for First Interstate Bank, Alaska National Bank of the North, Security National Bank, Peninsula Savings and Loan, Alaska Mutual Bank, and United Bank of Alaska. All of these financial institutions failed during the mid-1980's.

PM was clearly negligent in conducting the audits of the above. PM had a reputation of conducting audits to suit the desires of the financial institution's directors who were abusing their positions. These audits resulted in financial statements that misrepresented the actual financial status of the institutions and covered the ongoing abuse and fraud.

A number of years ago, PM purchased a local public accounting firm. Some of the purchased firm's [redacted] such as [redacted] and [redacted] joined PM while others, including (FNU) [redacted] left and [redacted] Alaska Mutual Bank (AMB). AMB became a hot bed of fraud and abuse. PM was particularly negligent in AMB due to the close association between the PM partners and the AMB directors.

PM has close ties to long-time, career politicians such as U.S. Senators Frank Murkowski and Ted Stevens, U.S Representative Don Young, and numerous state and local politicians. Murkowski was the president of Alaska National Bank of the North when it failed.

FBI - Stevens-3099

60-AN-6460-31p2
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/13/91

[redacted]
[redacted] MARKAIR, INCORPORATED, 4100 West International
Airport Road, Anchorage, Alaska telephone number [redacted] home
address [redacted] Anchorage, Alaska, telephone
number [redacted] date of birth [redacted] in the presence of
Attorney [redacted] furnished the following information:

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[redacted] represents [redacted] as a MARKAIR employee and is
with the law firm [redacted]
Northwest, Washington, D.C. telephone number [redacted]

In 1987, [redacted] was [redacted]
and he was the [redacted]
In 1987, [redacted] She
supervised the [redacted] had contact with AMERICAN
AIRLINES as far as their computers went, and she was also in
charge of the [redacted]. As the [redacted]
[redacted] she was also in charge of the [redacted]
program and was in charge of [redacted]

In October of 1987, [redacted] came into her office
and [redacted] was also present. [redacted] shut the door
and then asked [redacted] to make a political
contribution to [redacted] campaign. [redacted] could not recall
if [redacted] requested a specific amount and she could not recall
his exact words, but recalled that he indicated they could be
reimbursed by putting it on an expense report. [redacted] could not
recall if [redacted] told them to put it on an expense report as
any particular item, but only that it could be put on an expense
report for reimbursement. [redacted] made a \$100 political
contribution to [redacted] campaign. [redacted] felt pressured to make
the contribution and felt that it was the best thing to do, as
she was for [redacted] anyway. Prior to being asked by [redacted] to
make this contribution to [redacted] campaign, [redacted] had not
thought about making any contribution to [redacted] campaign.
[redacted] was reimbursed by MARKAIR for this \$100 political
contribution and it was claimed on an expense report or voucher,
but she does not know exactly how or what she claimed in order to
be reimbursed for this contribution.

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b7CInvestigation on 10/15/91 at Anchorage, Alaska File # 56C-AN-7237

FBI - Stevens-3100

by SA [redacted] /lbm Date dictated 10/17/91b6
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56C-AN-7237

Continuation of FD-302 of [REDACTED], On 10/15/91, Page 2*

This was the only time [REDACTED] made a political contribution where she was reimbursed by the company. [REDACTED] has made other political contributions to Senator FRANK MURKOWSKI, Senator TED STEVENS, and to [REDACTED] but none of these were reimbursed by MARKAIR. [REDACTED] could not specifically recall the amounts of these political contributions or the exact year they were made, but she knows that she did make contributions to MURKOWSKI, STEVENS, and [REDACTED]

The [REDACTED] political contribution was the only one that [REDACTED] was reimbursed for.

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[REDACTED] did talk to [REDACTED] about the fact that they did not think the contribution was legal and that they did not like the idea of making the contribution and she suspected that the reimbursement might be illegal, but she was not sure. The idea of her and [REDACTED] being reimbursed by MARKAIR came directly from [REDACTED] and no other MARKAIR [REDACTED] was involved.

[REDACTED] does not know if [REDACTED] made any political contributions that were reimbursed by the company and to the best of her knowledge, this was not a common practice at MARKAIR to be reimbursed for political contributions. [REDACTED] did not indicate to [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] that this contribution and then the subsequent reimbursement was illegal or out of the ordinary.

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[REDACTED] check for the political contribution to the [REDACTED] campaign was check number 677, in the amount of \$100, payable to [REDACTED] drawn on the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Anchorage, and it was on the account of [REDACTED]. The expense report where [REDACTED] was reimbursed for this political contribution would have been in the October 1987 time period, but it was probably done over a series of expense reports. The expense reports or vouchers are filed when [REDACTED] is traveling or business related expenses are claimed.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/13/91

[redacted] MARKAIR,
INCORPORATED, 4100 West International Airport Road, Anchorage,
Alaska, telephone number [redacted] home address [redacted]
[redacted] Anchorage, Alaska, home telephone number [redacted] date
of birth [redacted] Social Security Account Number
[redacted], in the presence of Attorney [redacted]
furnished the following information:

[redacted] represents [redacted] as a MARKAIR employee and
works for the law firm [redacted], [redacted]
Northwest, Washington, D.C., telephone number [redacted]

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In 1987, [redacted] was [redacted] and
he was the [redacted] In
1987, [redacted] was a [redacted] and
correctly filed these with the Airline Tariff Publishers (ATP)..
She also handles [redacted]
on volume. She coordinates very closely with [redacted]
on all [redacted] She also coordinates [redacted] with ALASKA AIRLINES.

In October of 1987, [redacted] was in [redacted]
office and [redacted] was in the office and requested that they
make a political contribution to [redacted] campaign. [redacted]
made a statement about being reimbursed by the company for this
political contribution. [redacted] did make a contribution of
\$100 to [redacted] campaign and wrote a check in the amount of \$100
for this political contribution. [redacted] was then reimbursed
by MARKAIR for the \$100 as she put it on an expense report that
she filed with MARKAIR. She knows the reimbursement was probably
put down as miscellaneous and she could not identify exactly
which expense report it was on, but she knows that she was
reimbursed for this \$100 otherwise she would not have made the
contribution. [redacted] felt she was part of a team and felt
since [redacted] was asking or requesting that she make a
contribution, that she would go ahead and make the contribution.
She may have also had some discussion with [redacted] about the
contribution, but could not recall specifics.

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Investigation on 10/15/91 at Anchorage, Alaska File # 56C-AN-7237

FBI - Stevens-3102

by SA [redacted] lbm Date dictated 10/17/91

56C-AN-7237

Continuation of FD-302 of [REDACTED], On 10/15/91, Page 2

At the time she made the political contribution to the [REDACTED] campaign and was reimbursed by MARKAIR, she did not realize that being reimbursed by the company for a political contribution was illegal. When a similar problem came out in the newspaper involving VECO making illegal contributions, at that time, she thought maybe something was wrong with the contribution she had made to the [REDACTED] campaign. [REDACTED] would not have made the contribution if she had not been asked by [REDACTED] to make a contribution to the [REDACTED] campaign. She felt at the time that the political contribution request came from somebody else in the company, but she does not recall any names mentioned by [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] has made other political contributions to other candidates, but she was not reimbursed by MARKAIR. She made a contribution to [REDACTED] campaign, but she never made any to Senator TED STEVENS, Senator FRANK MURKOWSKI, or Representative DON YOUNG's campaign.

[REDACTED] was never asked by any other executive of MARKAIR to make political contributions where she was reimbursed by the company. The [REDACTED] political contribution in the amount of \$100 was an isolated incident where she did make the contribution and then was reimbursed by the company. [REDACTED] felt that she was kind of expected to make the contribution.

[REDACTED] check number for this contribution was number 4925, dated October 21, 1987, in the amount of \$100, and was drawn on the NATIONAL BANK of Alaska (NBA), account number [REDACTED]. The account was in the name of [REDACTED] or [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] does not know if [REDACTED] made any political contributions or whether he was reimbursed by MARKAIR for any of these political contributions. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are the only MARKAIR employees that [REDACTED] knew that made political contributions that were reimbursed by the company. [REDACTED] was not aware that this was a company wide policy about making political contributions and then being reimbursed by the company. [REDACTED] may have discussed the possibility that this contribution might have been illegal after an article came out in the newspaper about VECO where some illegal campaign

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56C-AN-7237

Continuation of FD-302 of [REDACTED], On 10/15/91, Page 3*

contributions had been made. [REDACTED] does not recall discussing any of this with [REDACTED] about it being illegal and does not recall [REDACTED] after the fact coming to her and advising her that the contribution she had made to [REDACTED] and the subsequent reimbursement was illegal.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/13/89

[redacted] Fairbanks, Alaska, telephone [redacted], furnished the following information:

During the recent weeks, he has been involved in a number of conversations which have caused him to have some concern about the personal implications of [redacted] in the federal antitrust investigation against MarkAir. Specifically, [redacted] noted that media reports have confirmed the existence of the antitrust investigation against MarkAir and have [redacted] other individuals as being witnesses subpoenaed before a Federal Grand Jury to provide [redacted]

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Within the past two weeks or so, he had one conversation with a [redacted] by the name of [redacted]. He noted that [redacted] in some way with the Wien Air Employees Union when [redacted] Wien Airlines. As a result of [redacted] MarkAir) and his acquaintance with [redacted] had clearly followed the media reports about the MarkAir investigation and indicated during his discussion with [redacted] that the matter was getting pretty ugly. [redacted] had the impression that [redacted] was arriving at this conclusion through an analysis of the various media reports concerning the investigation.

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[redacted] further noted that other mutual acquaintances have expressed the same general feelings during the past few weeks, and he is convinced that these persons are simply following the media reports and are concerned about the implications of anyone getting into a public conflict with [redacted]. [redacted] explained that most of the persons who have expressed some concern are familiar with [redacted] reputation and business history. In that regard, [redacted] is known as a powerful and aggressive individual.

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Investigation on 6/12/89 at Fairbanks, Alaska File # 60A-AN-6460-31
AN-60A-63 *dm*
by SA [redacted] *dm* (krs) Date dictated 6/12/89

60A-63

Continuation of FD-302 of _____, On 6/12/89, Page 2

In addition, _____ advised that on _____ he was visited at _____ Fairbanks, Alaska, by acquaintance _____. He explained that _____ of a company known as Interior Airways, which later became known as Alaska International Air. _____ many years ago. _____ further explained that the _____ visit was noteworthy, since _____ had never before visited _____. The visit appeared to be a courtesy call on the part of _____ after a brief period of small talk, _____ asked _____ about the status of the MarkAir matter. In response, _____ mentioned to _____ that the Federal Grand Jury was looking into _____. _____ then stated that he wanted _____ to know that he did not have any involvement in any unfair business practices and that he did not agree with MarkAir's practices. _____ also indicated that _____ should be aware that the MarkAir case carried a lot of political pressure, and he suggested that powerful politicians had a lot of money at stake in relation to _____. _____ further claimed that both Alaska U.S. Senators, Stevens and Murkowski (and perhaps U.S. Representative Don Young) had received political contributions from _____ which exceeded the allowable limits. Specifically, _____ claimed to have been present when such contributions were provided to the U.S. Senators from _____ through his attorney, _____ of _____ Alaska. However, _____ emphasized to _____ that he would deny witnessing this transaction if he were ever asked by authorities. _____ further advised that he tends to believe _____ since he has personal knowledge that both U.S. Senators have repeatedly been guests of _____ on various occasions.

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_____ believes that _____ was not relaying any message from _____ or anyone else, but was simply expressing a genuine concern for _____ and wanted to be sure that _____ was aware that he _____ was "playing with big boys." _____ recalls that he specifically asked _____ if he _____ believed that he _____ had any reason to fear for his personal safety, and _____ expressed the opinion that _____ would not do anything to harm _____ but would be a powerful foe politically and financially.

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_____ further noted that some time after he was interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on March 6, 1989, and before the information about the Federal Grand Jury inquiry became publicized, he had a general conversation with Senator Frank Murkowski about the predatory practices being

FBI - Stevens-3106

60A-63

Continuation of FD-302 of _____, On 6/12/89, Page 3 *

utilized by MarkAir, and about the ongoing Justice Department inquiry into these practices. At that time, Murkowski told him that if he had a problem with MarkAir, he should talk to _____ about working out those problems. _____ remembers that Murkowski was fairly emphatic that problems with _____ could best be resolved through _____. _____ further explained that his conversation with Murkowski was not centered on the MarkAir matter, but was a general discussion of several issues. He noted that he, _____ and _____ are considered _____ to Senator Murkowski for the Fairbanks area.

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In addition, _____ noted that _____ recently had a casual conversation with _____ at a Fairbanks area softball game, during which the MarkAir antitrust investigation was mentioned. _____ of some kind in _____ office. During that conversation, _____ mentioned that MarkAir had ready answers for anything the Justice Department had an interest in, "except for what _____ saying." _____ advised that this comment makes him believe that _____ considers him to be a more important part of the ongoing antitrust investigation than he _____.

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_____ further advised that he recently had a conversation with _____ in Juneau, Alaska (which conversation was initiated by _____), and _____ stated that he did not like the circumstances which have led to the antitrust investigation, but that _____ was _____ and he could not do anything about his concerns. In that regard, _____ advised that he has been informed that _____ a gag rule on MarkAir employees forbidding them to talk with _____ or anyone else concerning the ongoing antitrust allegations. _____ has noted that _____ has exhibited general caution in his competitive practices since publication of the grand jury inquiry.

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_____ summarized by stating that he mentioned his general concerns to U.S. Justice Department's _____ during a recent conversation, but did not mean to imply that he was seriously concerned about his personal safety. He advised that if he ever developed any reason to have a genuine concern for his safety, he would immediately contact the FBI and report the basis for that concern.

FBI - Stevens-3107

Memorandum



To : SAC, PORTLAND () (P)

Date 5/20//88

From : SA ()

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Subject : ()

Dates of Contact
5/13/88File #s on which contacted (Use Titles if File #s not available)
245C-126, Sub 45

Purpose and results of contact

- ☐ NEGATIVE
☒ POSITIVE
☐ STATISTIC

Description of
Statistical Accomplishment

Title of Case

File No.

INFORMATION HEREIN OBTAINED
 CONFIDENTIALLY INFORMANT'S NAME IS
 NOT TO BE DISCLOSED IN A REPORT
 OR OTHERWISE UNLESS IT HAS BEEN
 DECIDED DEFINITELY THAT THIS
 PERSON IS, TO BE A WITNESS IN A
 TRIAL OR HEARING.

EACH
PAGE

① SAC

PERSONAL DATA

FBI - Stevens-3108

245C-57-2

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SERIALIZED	FILED

see reverse side for statistics

JUN 6 1988

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FBI - ANCHORAGE

FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- 1 -

Date of transcription 5/20/88

[redacted] was interviewed at the Portland Division office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) regarding his/her involvement in cocaine distribution in the State of Alaska from [redacted]. Also present during the interview were Sergeant [redacted], Clark County, Washington, Sheriff's Office, and Detective [redacted] Clark County, Washington, Sheriff's Office.

While in Alaska, and before his/her addiction to cocaine, [redacted] was involved as a [redacted] [redacted] had several businesses and [redacted]. [redacted] also had a [redacted] and was involved in some [redacted] in Alaska. In approximately [redacted] met an individual by the name of [redacted] at a [redacted] in Las Vegas, Nevada. [redacted] has not been in contact with [redacted] for a number of years, but believes that he still lives in [redacted].

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In [redacted] was experiencing cash flow difficulties in his/her business efforts. It was during this time that [redacted] approached him/her and asked if he/she would like to make some extra money. [redacted] stated that he/she had always kind of known that [redacted] was involved in cocaine distribution, but did not know the extent. [redacted] had experimented with cocaine several years before, but had not been using it up until that time. [redacted] agreed to sell cocaine to a couple of people he/she knew to be using it. [redacted] started sending him/her cocaine through [redacted] to Alaska.

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[redacted] started selling ounces and worked up to the point that he/she was receiving [redacted] with anywhere from [redacted] ounces of cocaine hidden in [redacted] used the [redacted] because he, at that time, was involved in the marketing of the [redacted] was paying [redacted] \$2,200.00 per ounce and selling it

Investigation on 5/13/88 at Portland, Oregon File # PD 245C-126, Sub 45

by SA [redacted] JRP/ema Date dictated 5/15/88

PD 245C-126, Sub 45

Continuation of FD-302 of SOURCE, On 5/13/88, Page - 2 -

for \$2,800.00 per ounce. [] was making approximately \$500.00 per ounce and in excess of \$2,000.00 per day. []

[] bank account at a bank, the name of which he/she does not recall, in [].

[] was selling to an individual by the name of [] a resident of Anchorage, Alaska. [] had fronted [] approximately [] worth of cocaine, which [] did not pay for. [] was unable to keep up with the payments he/she owed [] for the cocaine and [] cut him/her off. During the time [] had been distributing cocaine, he/she had met bigger and better contacts and although [] had quit sending cocaine to him/her, he/she began acquiring it from other individuals in Anchorage.

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[] became addicted to cocaine after he/she was introduced to free-basing by an individual who was employed by [] in Anchorage, Alaska, by the name of [] does not recall [] first name, but remembers that he was involved in trafficking to the [] area in Alaska. [] was spending [] at the [] and [] off in Anchorage. [] was selling [] two ounces of cocaine at a time, which he would take to the [] to sell.

[] stated that he/she sold cocaine to an individual by the name [] who is now in jail in Alaska. [] got connected with someone in [] and [] started getting cocaine from [] on occasion. [] was arrested in [] by the FBI and brought back to Alaska. [] had left Alaska after [] had found out that he was going to be arrested and tipped him off. During [] prosecution, [] saw a prosecutive report which identified him/her and precipitated her leaving Anchorage.

[] was also getting cocaine from an individual by the name of [] date of birth [] who was a [] in Anchorage, Alaska. After [] had returned to [] from Anchorage, Alaska,

[] in []
[] in [] at which time they talked about him/her purchasing [] kilograms of cocaine. DEA, Alaska, arrested []

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FBI - Stevens-3110

(3)

PD 245C-126, Sub 45

Continuation of FD-302 of SOURCE, On 5/13/88, Page 3

[redacted] also purchased cocaine from an individual by the name of [redacted]. Both [redacted] and [redacted] were part of a distribution network controlled by [redacted]. [redacted] stated that [redacted] talked about a "council" which consisted of several [redacted] who pooled money for investment in drug distribution. The only name [redacted] can remember being mentioned is that of [redacted] who was a [redacted] in Alaska. [redacted] remembers [redacted] name because of his/her involvement in [redacted]. [redacted] stated that there were other names mentioned, but that he/she can not remember them. The information regarding [redacted] imminent arrest came from [redacted] who allegedly acquired it through "his people."

SEE Attached

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[redacted] there were [redacted] tied to the "council." [redacted] was tied to the "council." [redacted] stated that while he/she was selling cocaine, he/she sold to a [redacted] whose name he/she does not recall, who confirmed [redacted] information regarding [redacted] imminent arrest.

The largest cocaine deal that [redacted] did was the sale of [redacted] kilograms of cocaine. He/She acquired the [redacted] kilograms from [redacted] on a front. [redacted] of the kilograms went to [redacted] who is the [redacted] and [redacted] kilograms went to [redacted]. [redacted] stated that he/she regularly sold kilograms of cocaine.

[redacted] stated that the most cocaine he/she saw at one time was approximately [redacted] kilograms. [redacted] saw the approximately [redacted] kilograms on the night he/she picked up the [redacted] in Anchorage. [redacted]

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[redacted] put his/her head down while they were en route to the residence so he/she would not recall where it was. [redacted] stated that he/she assumed that it had something to do with [redacted]. They travelled to the residence at night and when they arrived, [redacted] met with someone while he/she waited. When they went to get the [redacted] kilograms, [redacted] was summoned in to assist and recalls [redacted]

[redacted] stated that he/she knows the general vicinity of the residence and [redacted]

FBI - Stevens-3111

(4)

PD 245C-126, Sub 45

Continuation of FD-302 of SOURCE

On 5/13/88

Page - 4 -

While in Alaska, [redacted] lived with two individuals by the name of [redacted] and [redacted] who have since gotten married. [redacted] and [redacted] were selling small quantities of cocaine, which they acquired from [redacted]

[redacted] stated that they were able to make a lot of money on what [redacted] and [redacted] sold because they were able to "stomp it" so much. [redacted] was a [redacted] at the [redacted] in Anchorage. [redacted]

[redacted] selling to United States Senator TED STEVENS when he would come to Anchorage. [redacted]

[redacted] STEVENS would always ask for [redacted]

when he came to the [redacted] stated that in 1985 [redacted] sold cocaine on three occasions to Senator STEVENS. [redacted] stated that the [redacted] to STEVENS, [redacted]

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[redacted] for the purpose of selling to STEVENS. [redacted] him/her to STEVENS, but when he/she came in he pointed him out and he/she walked over to his table and sat down. STEVENS was sitting at a table by himself, but [redacted]

[redacted] stated that he/she told STEVENS that he/she had what he wanted, but does not recall any specific talk about price or amounts because it was understood. [redacted]

with STEVENS. He handed him/her \$350.00 under the table and he/she gave him back one-eighth ounce of cocaine.

[redacted] encounter with STEVENS was at the [redacted] Again, [redacted] called and asked if he/she would meet STEVENS. He/She drove his/her car over to the parking lot of the [redacted] and STEVENS got into his/her car. He/She gave STEVENS an "eight ball" (one-eighth ounce of cocaine) and he gave him/her \$350.00.

[redacted] encounter with STEVENS was in the parking lot at the [redacted]

[redacted] drove down to the restaurant parking lot. STEVENS got into his/her car and he/she drove to the back part of the lot. [redacted] stated that he/she does not recall whether STEVENS bought one-eighth ounce or one-quarter ounce at this time. [redacted] stated that he/she received \$350.00 or \$700.00 from STEVENS, because those were the prices for which he/she was selling those amounts. [redacted] stated that the three sales of cocaine to STEVENS took place between [redacted] and [redacted]. [redacted] stated that he/she is sure of the time frame because it was [redacted]

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PD 245C-126, Sub 45

Continuation of FD-302 of SOURCE, On 5/13/88, Page - 5 -

On [redacted] left Anchorage during the night, leaving all of his/her possessions. [redacted] stated that he/she did so to break away from his/her involvement with cocaine.

After [redacted] returned to [redacted] he/she ran into [redacted] an individual he/she had known prior to leaving [redacted], years before. [redacted] stated that coincidentally [redacted] had been in Alaska during the time that he/she had been there and had worked for [redacted]. Since returning to [redacted] [redacted] has become involved in [redacted] and has been active in [redacted] however, [redacted] has not told [redacted] of his/her [redacted]

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In [redacted] [redacted] called [redacted] and asked if he/she knew anyone who could take [redacted] kilograms of cocaine that he had sitting in [redacted] at the [redacted]. [redacted] contacted the Clark County Sheriff's Office regarding the information he/she had obtained from [redacted]. At the direction of Sergeant [redacted] [redacted] contacted [redacted] to inform him that he/she did in fact have a buyer for the cocaine. [redacted] informed him/her that he had sold the cocaine, but that he could arrange for him/her to meet someone who could handle a [redacted] kilogram sale.

A meeting was arranged and [redacted] introduced [redacted] to an individual by the name of [redacted]. In turn, [redacted] introduced [redacted] to Sergeant [redacted] who was acting in an undercover capacity. After [redacted] had introduced [redacted] to [redacted] [redacted] took [redacted] home to [redacted] residence on [redacted] in [redacted]. [redacted] told [redacted] that he did not keep anything other than [redacted]. While at [redacted] residence, [redacted] saw one ounce of cocaine [redacted] in [redacted] basement. [redacted] took out a darren (grinder) and prepared cocaine for personal use. While at [redacted] residence, [redacted] excused himself several times to "take care of business" as unknown individuals came to his residence. [redacted] stated that he/she has established a rapport with [redacted]

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[redacted] stated that [redacted] in [redacted] is associated with [redacted] and some unknown Mexicans.

FBI - Stevens-3113

-1-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 01/22/2004

An individual, who is in a position to testify, provided the following information:

[redacted] Natchiq, Inc., a subsidiary of the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation (ASRC) [redacted] In April 2003, Natchiq, Inc. changed its name to ASRC Energy Services and is located at 3900 C Street #701, Anchorage, Alaska, the ASRC building. [redacted] date of birth [redacted] Social Security Account Number [redacted] is listed in [redacted]

[redacted] A review of information previously provided by Source showed that in 2000, [redacted] was compensated [redacted] by ASRC for his position [redacted] of Natchiq.

[redacted] at Conoco-Phillips, informed Source that the [redacted] her that [redacted] had embezzled up to [redacted] by [redacted] credited to him. [redacted] had considered approaching the FBI regarding this matter but decided against it.

Source reported that [redacted] Construction, now Harpoon Construction, a subsidiary of the Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation, the Barrow Village Corporation. Source heard that [redacted] in relation to UIC's purchase of the Emerald Building on Dimond Boulevard in Anchorage.

Source recently saw three taxi cabs painted in the same design as Alaska Cab, but having a different telephone number on them and no fare cards. Source indicated the phone number on the cabs was 929-9999 and Source knew the phone number for Alaska Cab is 563-5353. Source indicated the numbers on the cabs were 26, 67 and 124. Cab number 67 had Alaska License Plate EMF 263. A review of the Alaska Public Safety Information Network shows this license plate registered to L & J Cabs, Inc., 1825 Ship Avenue, Anchorage,

Investigation on 01/22/2004 at Anchorage, Alaska

File # [redacted] AN 196-0; AN 58-0

Date dictated N/A

by SA [redacted]

FBI - Stevens-3114

b2
b7DContinuation of FD-302 of Source, On 06/30/2003, Page 2

[redacted]

Alaska. A review of the State of Alaska Division of Occupational Licensing web page produced no results for a company in the name of L & J Cabs.

Source indicated that a week or two [redacted] several vehicles pulled up at [redacted] Anchorage, Alaska and several males approached the residence with guns drawn. Source subsequently saw a white male with short blond hair return to a [redacted] SUV and retrieve two bullet proof vests. Shortly thereafter two of the males removed their jackets and Source clearly saw FBI insignia on the vests. Source did not believe the individuals were FBI in that they appeared disorganized, but indicated if the individuals were in fact FBI, source is in a position to provide intelligence related to [redacted]. Source believed the individual who had resided at that address was a drug dealer and recently moved out. Source described the individual as a white male in [redacted]. Source believed the male's name was [redacted] based on information Source found on the collar of the individual's dog. b6 b7C b7D

Source believed drug dealing and prostitution activity is continuing at [redacted]. Source indicated that there is frequent traffic in and out of [redacted] and if there is no answer at [redacted] the individuals often proceed to [redacted]. Source witnessed a woman being assaulted in front of that residence two weekends ago. The woman was a white female with long blonde hair, wearing a tank top type shirt under her coat. The woman was being assaulted by two black males and a black female. At one point the female attempted to gain access to unit [redacted] but the individuals in there pushed her back out and one of the black males dragged her by her hair to a car. Source contacted APD who did not arrive for approximately one hour, by which time all the parties were gone.

Source recently provided information to writer that [redacted] a local developer with ties to Sen. Ted Stevens, received large Department of Defense contracts in the North Slope Borough (NSB) area. Source recently recalled that the law firm representing the NSB in relation to those contracts was [redacted]. Source knew [redacted] is related to Sen. Stevens and believed he was Sen. Stevens' [redacted]. b6 b7C b7D

Source indicated an ongoing dissatisfaction with the Anchorage Police Department and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms relative to their handling of an incident last year in which [redacted] after Source had

FBI - Stevens-3115

Continuation of FD-302 of Source , On 06/30/2003 , Page 3

[redacted]

confronted local drug dealers and had provided this information to the FBI. Source attempted numerous times to contacts SA [redacted] [redacted] BATF and Ofc. [redacted] APD to provide additional information regarding the case, but never received a call back from either and APD has continually refused to assist Source with obtaining information regarding the case.

FBI - Stevens-3116

02/01/01

On January 31, 2001, [redacted] of SENATOR
TED STEVENS of Alaska, and a [redacted]
[redacted] California, was interviewed
regarding a suspicious package she had received. After being
advised of the identities of the interviewing agents, [redacted]
advised as follows:

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On January 31, 2001, [redacted] went to the [redacted]
[redacted] post office to retrieve her mail, [redacted]
[redacted] Among her mail was a
notification from the Post Office indicating she had received a
package. According to [redacted], she had not been expecting any
packages. [redacted] described the package as a large box weighing
about twenty pounds, with a return address of Warner Brothers
Records from the Los Angeles area. [redacted] called a friend to
come pick her up at the Post Office to transport the package back
to [redacted] as it was too heavy for her to carry.
[redacted] called [redacted] regarding whether they had sent her a
package, and determined that they had not. After speaking with
her parents she then called the [redacted] Police Department to
report a suspicious package, and the police responded
immediately.

[redacted] further advised that [redacted] called a Secret
Service agent, [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
during a recent convention.

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[redacted] stated that lately she has been [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] In addition, several years ago, [redacted] home in
[redacted]
[redacted] Based on these events, [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] advised that [redacted] had a contact at
Warner Brothers, and speculated that someone had sent her some
promotional items. She also advised that she also had some

1/31/01 [redacted] California

89F-0
SA [redacted]
SSRA [redacted]

February 1, 2001
FBI - Stevens-3117

1/31/01

2

[redacted]
[redacted] friends in the Los Angeles area, but had no idea who would send her anything [redacted]

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[redacted] was recontacted by interviewing agents after the FBI San Francisco Bomb Technicians x-rayed the package at a safe location near the [redacted] Police Department and determined the contents to be [redacted]

[redacted]. Interviewing agents requested that [redacted] not play the disc or give it to anyone until the FBI could make sure the disc did not contain any viruses or content inconsistent with the labeling. Interviewing agents took possession of one copy of the disc for review.

Upon receiving the disc from [redacted] [redacted] told the interviewing agents that she does have a friend (not further identified) [redacted]

[redacted] surmised that this friend had probably sent her these [redacted]

[redacted] expressed certainty that these discs were exactly what they appeared to be.

Further review by San Francisco agents determined the CD to be legitimate.

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Precedence: ROUTINE

Date: 01/20/2005

To: Anchorage

From: Anchorage

Squad 3

Contact: DUSM [REDACTED]

Approved By: [REDACTED]

Drafted By: [REDACTED] GDB

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(U) Case ID #: ~~(S)~~ 315B-AN-13112 (Pending)

(U) Title: (S) [REDACTED]
IT -SUNNI-EXTREMISTS,
OTHER THAN AL-QAEDA-TALIBAN

(U) Synopsis: (S) To provide information to acting SSA [REDACTED]
for whatever investigation he deems appropriate.

(U) ~~(S)~~ Derived From: G-3
Declassify On: X1

(U) Details: ~~(S)~~ FBI Anchorage presently carries [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] upon a Subject [REDACTED] is a known associate
of. [REDACTED] has represented himself as a supporter of said
individual who is suspected of anti-American views and possible
TALIBAN follower and supporter/member.

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(U) ~~(S)~~ Information received from a source, (of unknown
reliability) indicates the following: [REDACTED]
for United States Senator TED STEVENS at Senator STEVENS
residence in Girdwood, Alaska. Allegedly [REDACTED] has further
stated [REDACTED] at Senator STEVENS residence, in the
presence of Senator STEVENS, the Senator's family and further
that he has used hashish and marijuana at [REDACTED] A source
alleges to know of video tapes of [REDACTED] in which [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Senator TED STEVENS, and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] are seen taking drugs. Said videos are supposed to be
located at a residence at [REDACTED] Anchorage, Alaska.

~~SECRET~~

FBI - Stevens-3165

~~SECRET~~

To: Anchorage From: Anchorage
(U) Re: ~~(S)~~ 315B-AN-13112, 01/20/2005

(U) ~~(S)~~ [redacted] is known to have at least three AKA'S, 1. [redacted] SSN# [redacted]
[redacted] 2. [redacted] and 3. [redacted]

(U) ~~(S)~~ [redacted] claims to be a member of an organization known as Search & Rescue International, The Alaska Rangers, Alaska Airborne Rangers. Search & Rescue International is the parent company and the other groups are under the umbrella of same. The mission statement of the Alaska Airborne Rangers is "Domestic Counter Terrorism and humanitarian-aid worldwide". [redacted] describes his group, Alaska Airborne Rangers as "elite group of freedom fighters, former military and intelligence personnel." On a web site for the Alaska Airborne Rangers it is stated "We defend this Nation against all enemies, foreign and domestic." b6 b7C

(U) ~~(S)~~ [redacted] has had no visible means of employment/support within the past 10 years even though he has claimed to have owned a [redacted] company with [redacted] in the past. [redacted] has also claimed to have worked at various jobs in the past but has not shown any income that can be located.

(U) ~~(S)~~ On 03/28/2002, a subject who identified himself as [redacted] contacted the Alaska State Troopers in Seward, Alaska. [redacted] reported he was a CIA operative and that he had important information on the next terrorist attack. [redacted] also said he needed to get this information to the president by 0800. This report was entered into the Alaska State Troopers records under case number 020019741. Confirmation of [redacted] identification was made through his Alaska Public Safety Information Network number [redacted] date of birth [redacted] b6 b7C

(U) ~~(S)~~ While [redacted] state of mental health is not known at this time his actions seem questionable at best and even somewhat delusional. [redacted] has contacted the Anchorage Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on at least two occasions and has left one phone message within the past year (2003), and has been vague as to what he was trying to say and making references to some unknown federal agency (secret in nature) that he was working for. [redacted] indicated that he was placing himself in great danger by being at the FBI. [redacted] seemed to talk in riddles and cryptic messages when he was talking to FBI personnel. b6 b7C

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

(U) To: Anchorage From: Anchorage
Re: (S) 315B-AN-13112, 01/20/2005

(U) ~~(S)~~ Writer of this EC had contact with Alaska State Troopers on or about 03/28/2002, with reference to [REDACTED] conduct as to his need to contact the President of the United States about new terrorist attacks on our country. It was the general consensus of the contacting troopers that [REDACTED] was suffering from some sort of mental episode.

(U) ~~(S)~~ Taking [REDACTED] actions and statements in their totality, [REDACTED] veracity is questionable. Combined with third and fourth hand hearsay ie, from subjects both known and unknown, it is believed further investigation is questionable, but needed to resolve any possible questions in reference to [REDACTED] danger to himself and any possible threat to Senator TED STEVENS or his family.

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b7C

♦♦

~~SECRET~~



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535

JUN 4 1996

Honorable Ted Stevens
United States Senator
222 W. 7th Avenue, #2
Anchorage, Alaska 99513

Dear Senator Stevens:

Your letter dated April 15, 1996, concerning the Freedom of Information-Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request of your constituent, Mr. Vince Shinohara, who is trying to locate an individual who may have worked in the U. S. Embassy in Japan as a General Counsel for the FBI has been referred to me for response.

I have enclosed for your constituent a copy of a form letter we use to explain our policy on processing third party material in our files. Accordingly Mr. Shinohara will have to provide us with additional information before we conduct a search of the indices of our central records system files for material responsive to his request. Unfortunately, without the name of the individual, it will be impossible for the FBI to locate any records, should they in fact, exist.

If I can be of any further assistance to you in this FOIPA matter, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Kevin O'Brien, Chief
Freedom of Information-Privacy
Acts Section
Information Resources Division

Enclosure

Dep. Dir. _____
Chief of _____
Staff _____
Off. of Gen. _____
Counsel _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Crim. Inv. _____
CJIS _____
Finance _____
Info. Res. _____
Insp. _____
Lab. _____
National Sec. _____
Personnel _____
Training _____
Off. of EEOA _____
Off. of Public _____
& Cong. Affs. _____
Director's Office _____

1 - OLA, DOJ, Room 1138 - Enclosure *attached*
1 - Office of Public and Congressional Affairs, Room 7240
1 - [redacted] Room 6359
1 - RMU Folder, Room 6359

VLM:dh (7)
dh mls
IOI
6359
MAIL ROOM [initials]

190-0-74491
FBI - Stevens-3168

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b7C

FBI/DOJ

MARK O. HATFIELD, OREGON, CHAIR

TED STEVENS, ALASKA
THAD COCHRAN, MISSISSIPPI
ARLEN SPECTER, PENNSYLVANIA
PETE V. DOMENICI, NEW MEXICO
PHIL GRAHAM, TEXAS
CHRISTOPHER S. BOND, MISSOURI
SLADE GORTON, WASHINGTON
MITCH MCCONNELL, KENTUCKY
CONNIE MACK, FLORIDA
CONRAD BURNS, MONTANA
RICHARD C. SHELBY, ALABAMA
JAMES M. JEFFORDS, VERMONT
JUDD GREGG, NEW HAMPSHIRE
ROBERT F. BENNETT, UTAH

ROBERT C. BYRD, WEST VIRGINIA
DANIEL K. ROBYN, HAWAII
ERNEST F. HODGINS, SOUTH CAROLINA
J. BENNETT JOHNSON, LOUISIANA
PATRICK J. LEAHY, VERMONT
DALE BUMPERS, ARKANSAS
FRANK R. LAUTENBERG, NEW JERSEY
TOM HARKIN, IOWA
BARBARA A. MIKULSKI, MARYLAND
HARRY REID, NEVADA
J. ROBERT KERREY, NEBRASKA
HERB KOHL, WISCONSIN
PATTY MURRAY, WASHINGTON

J. KEITH KENNEDY, STAFF DIRECTOR
JAMES H. ENGLISH, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6025

April 15, 1996

John E. Collingwood
Office of Congressional Affairs
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Ninth and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Collingwood:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I received from my constituent, Vince Shinohara, who is trying to locate an individual who may have worked in the U.S. Embassy in Japan as a General Counsel from the FBI. I am also writing to the State Department on his behalf.

Thank you for any help you can provide. Please send your reply to me at 222 W. 7th Avenue, #2, Anchorage, Alaska 99513.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

Ted Stevens

TED STEVENS

Enclosure

190-0-74491

FBI - Stevens-3169

Arli:
6/4/96
mms

11/2
11-30-96

April 10, 1996

Senator Ted Stevens
222 W 7th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99513

Dear Senator Stevens:

My name is Vincent K. Shinohara, a [redacted]
[redacted] in Japan.

I am wondering if there is any way to find out if there is a federal prosecutor now who may have worked at the US Embassy in Tokyo, Japan, around 1984. I do not have the gentleman's (or the lady's) name. If such a person does actually exist, I would like to contact him to verify statements made by the plaintiff in a civil lawsuit in Japan; the gentleman says that he was acquainted with this person at the embassy.

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A final reply from the US Embassy in Japan is that they can not provide the information I am requesting. They suggested me to write to the Office of the General Counsel, FBI, in DC. (I feel that they will not reply me.) I have not received any reply from the State Department and the Office of the US Attorney at the Department of Justice.

I would appreciate it if you could suggest me any other way to process my inquiry if my inquiry meets with your office regulations.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,


Vincent K. Shinohara

[redacted]
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

FBI - Stevens-3170

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

ANCHORAGE

INDEXED 1378

REPORT MADE AT ANCHORAGE, ALASKA	DATE WHEN MADE 4/25/55	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/18, 19, 20, 21/55	REPORT MADE BY JOHN W. WORSHAM vir
TITLE CHANGED VERNON D. FORBES, U. S. District Judge, Fourth Division of Alaska			CHARACTER OF CASE ADMINISTRATIVE INQUIRY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

VERNON D. FORBES

Confidential source at Fairbanks, Alaska, alleged Federal Judge VERNON D. FORBES frequented disreputable places of entertainment, was publicly intoxicated, and associated with disbarred attorney. Some allegations verified, and others refuted through interview of U. S. Attorney THEODORE F. STEVENS, who admitted taking Judge FORBES to night club; through interview of law clerk [redacted] who admitted receiving assistance from [redacted] who is under indictment at Fairbanks; and through interview of Judge FORBES, who admitted drinking in public but denied being intoxicated or other misconduct.

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- C -

DETAILS:

The title of this case is being marked "CHANGED" to reflect the middle initial of U. S. District Judge VERNON D. FORBES.

EXP. PROC.

*1 cc Deputy AG Rogers
by 4/29/55
7 WD/19*

COPIES DESTROYED

78 FEB 11 1964

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3-Bureau 2-Anchorage (62-328)		62-102128-2 8 APR 28 1955 FBI - Stevens-3171	RECORDED - 43 INDEXED - 43
		62 MAY 11 1955	

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STAT. SECT.

AN 62-328

AT FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and JOHN W. WORSHAM:

This investigation is predicated upon information received from the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., by letter dated April 1, 1955, advising that T-1, a prominent businessman in Fairbanks, Alaska, alleged that the conduct of Federal Judge VERNON D. FORBES, Fairbanks, Alaska, outside office hours since he arrived in Fairbanks is hardly in keeping with the dignity of the office of Federal Judge. T-1 alleged Judge FORBES spent a considerable amount of time in questionable night clubs, and has been thoroughly intoxicated in public on several occasions, and at such times his conduct has not been dignified, to put it mildly.

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T-1 also alleged that one [redacted] who he believes at one time was an attorney practicing in New York State and was disbarred, and who has also been in trouble in Fairbanks for practicing law without a license, spends a great deal of time conferring with Judge FORBES, and assisting the law clerk in looking up matters in the office, which is the subject of some comment locally, as it is a rather odd association.

Upon interview on April 18, 1955, T-1 advised that he had received allegations from United States Attorney THEODORE F. STEVENS, Fairbanks, Alaska, that Judge FORBES frequented the Flamingo Club, located approximately two miles from Fairbanks on the Richardson Highway, and had stayed until the early morning hours a number of times drinking, and was under the influence of liquor during this time. T-1 stated also he had heard from [redacted] an attorney, that Judge FORBES was under the influence of liquor at a Bar Association meeting in Fairbanks, Alaska, at one time when he first arrived in Fairbanks and was guest speaker. T-1 stated that he did not attend this meeting nor did he

AN 62-328

observe Judge FORBES at the Flamingo Club.

T-1 stated that United States Attorney THEODORE F. STEVENS also has stated that [] had been seen in the Judge's Law Library almost every day and has been assisting the Judge's Law Clerk in looking up decisions which pertain to matters in the court. T-1 advised that he has heard for some time that [] was disbarred from practicing law in New York State and that [] had been arrested and convicted at Fairbanks, Alaska, for practicing law without a license.

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T-1 also stated that he observed Judge FORBES at a dinner given by the Knife and Fork Club in the Elks Club in January, 1955 (exact date unrecalled), at which time he was under the influence of liquor and made enough commotion in ordering drinks for his table that the speaker made some comment about the disturbance. T-1 stated that Judge FORBES was not drunk at this time. T-1 stated that the guest speaker at this dinner was [] who was traveling through Fairbanks at this time, and the speaker's comment in reference to the disturbance was, as near as he could recall, "These folks have a very bad thirst and maybe we had better hold up until they are served, then we can proceed."

T-1 stated he has not seen or heard anything concerning Judge FORBES during the past four months which was unbecoming a Federal Judge.

Upon interview on April 18, 1955, United States Attorney THEODORE F. STEVENS advised that on December 13, 1954, he asked Judge FORBES to join him for dinner and they met STEVENS' wife at the Northward Building Cocktail Lounge. He stated that they had two drinks at this lounge and proceeded to the Capri Restaurant which is also located in the Northward Building. STEVENS stated that they had a drink at the Capri Restaurant after having dinner, and then went back to the Northward Cocktail Lounge, where they had a drink and met City Judge HUGH GILBERT and his wife. He stated they

all decided to go to the Shangri La Night Club to see a floor show by JACK NELSON. STEVENS stated at this time he called up Deputy United States Marshal [] and requested him to join them as he did not want the judge to go to a night club in South Fairbanks without having someone armed along for protection. He stated after [] arrived at the Northward Cocktail Lounge, his party proceeded to the Shangri La Club and found it closed. STEVENS stated they then proceeded to the Flamingo Night Club approximately two miles from Fairbanks on the Richardson Highway. He stated that they arrived at the Flamingo Club at approximately 11:30 PM and TOMMY ROBERTS' floor show started at midnight. He stated TOMMY ROBERTS was the featured vocalist of this show, in that it was advertised in Fairbanks that he sang at President EISENHOWER's inaugural. STEVENS stated after the show his wife excused herself from the party in that she was pregnant and went home, and those remaining then proceeded to have a number of drinks. He stated that Judge GILBERT and his wife left the club at approximately 3:30 AM, and he left very shortly thereafter, having become violently ill. He stated that he was sick at the club and again after arriving home, and that he himself was under the influence of liquor. STEVENS stated that he had Deputy Marshal [] drive him home since he was sick from the liquor he had drank, although he was not intoxicated.

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Mr. STEVENS stated that Judge FORBES was at the Flamingo Club when he left at approximately 3:45 AM and he was under the influence of liquor; however, he would not say he was drunk, nor did he have any idea what time the Judge left the club. STEVENS said that to his knowledge Judge FORBES was at work the next day in "good shape."

Mr. STEVENS stated that he had heard from [] who is now a former United States Deputy Marshal, that Judge FORBES visited the Flamingo Club a number of times after the party given by STEVENS, within a two or three week period, and stayed late at night. Mr. STEVENS stated that

AN 62-328

all of Judge FORBES' activity in visiting this night club was during the first few weeks in Fairbanks prior to his wife's arrival in December, 1954. He stated since this time he has not noted or heard of Judge FORBES visiting night clubs or having more than one or two drinks. He stated he has no knowledge of Judge FORBES visiting a night club in South Fairbanks prior to the time he took him to the Flamingo Club.

Mr. STEVENS stated that the Bar Association of Fairbanks has not had but one meeting since Judge FORBES arrived in Fairbanks and that was in the form of a banquet in the honor of retiring Judge HARRY PRATT. STEVENS stated that he did not have a drink at this banquet but everybody else was under the influence of liquor except [redacted] and himself. He stated that he did not have a drink because he had not felt well since the night at the Flamingo Club, and [redacted] does not drink at all. He stated that Judge FORBES was drinking along with the attorneys present and was not drunk during the evening, nor did he do anything that he believed would reflect on the dignity of the position of Federal Judge.

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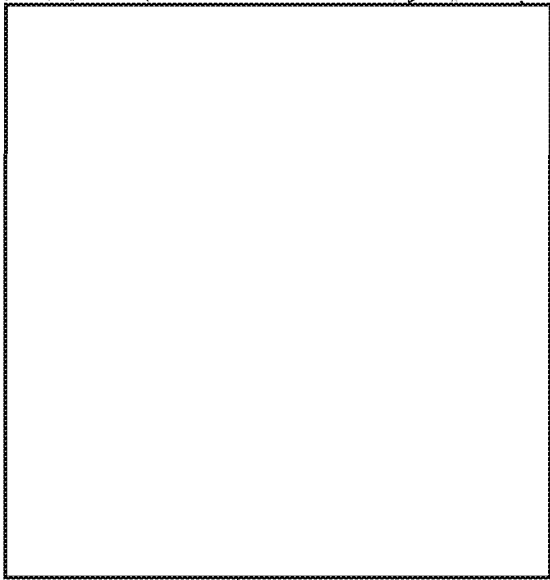

STEVENS stated that [redacted] is [redacted] of the Flamingo Club at this time and [redacted] was [redacted] at the time he and Judge FORBES were at the club.


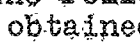
The following is the identification record of [redacted] obtained from the United States Marshal's Office, Fairbanks, Alaska:

FBI #4561551

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
PD, Topeka, Kans.	[redacted]	[redacted]	burg. and larc. admits	- TOT Co.

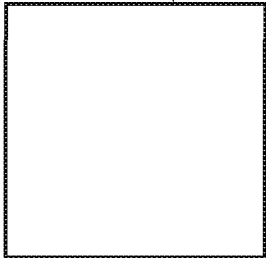
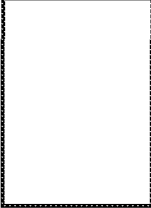
AN 62-328

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
War Dept., Wash., DC				
USDB, Camp Gordon, Ga.			AW 64	1 yr. sent 
PD Junction City Kansas			vag	pend
USM Anchorage Alaska			vio White Slave Act	b6 b7C
Fed Jail Fairbanks Alaska			CCW	\$100 fine

 The following is the identification record of  obtained from the United States Marshal's Office, Fairbanks, Alaska:

FBI #167 313 B

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Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
USM Anchorage Alaska			maintaining a bawdy-house	rel on \$2,000 bail
PD Anchorage Alaska			poss of narc	TOT Red Crt

AN 62-328

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
Bu of Narc Wash DC			Alaska Unif Narc Drug Act	pend in Federal Crt Anchorage Alaska
USM Anchorage Alaska			Narc Laws (sale)	pending in Fed Crt Anchorage Alaska
USM Anchorage Alaska			aslt w/a dangerous weapon	b6 b7C
PD Anchorage Alaska			A & B	15 das susp
Federal Jail Fairbanks Alaska			A & B	

* As [redacted] City Police Anchorage Alaska.
1950 gambling case dismissed

* As [redacted] USM Anchorage Alaska [redacted]
maintaining bawdyhouse [redacted] dismissed for
lack of evidence.

* As [redacted] USM Anchorage Alaska [redacted]
possessing and having under control narcotics
[redacted] dismissed-insufficient evidence.

* [redacted] USM Anchorage Alaska [redacted]
illegal sale of narcotics and conspiracy [redacted] dismiss

Mr. STEVENS advised that he has observed [redacted] Fairbanks, Alaska, who was an attorney in New York State a number of years ago and who told him that he resigned from the New York Bar rather than be disbarred by law, looking up cases for Judge FORBES' law clerk, [redacted]. STEVENS further stated that [redacted] is preparing a syllabus of the Ninth Circuit Court Decisions for the Judge's law clerk, [redacted]. He further stated that [redacted] is in the Judge's Law Library at least five days a week and it is possible that he is looking up law to defend himself in a number of cases presently pending before the United States District Court at Fairbanks. He stated these cases are coming up in the present term of court before Judge FORBES, and are listed as follows according to indictment by the Federal Grand Jury at Fairbanks:

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1. Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses
2. Two Counts Making a False Certificate
(as notary public)
3. Four Counts Embezzlement by Agent

Mr. STEVENS further stated that [redacted] has offered his assistance to some of his Assistant United States Attorneys, namely [redacted] and [redacted]. He stated to his knowledge [redacted] and [redacted] have not accepted assistance from [redacted] and he has advised them against it in that he has knowledge of [redacted] having been arrested and convicted of practicing law without a license at Fairbanks.

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The following is the identification record of [redacted] obtained from the United States Marshal's Office, Fairbanks, Alaska:

FBI [redacted]

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Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
USM, Fairbanks, Alaska			Chap. 32 Session Laws, 1941 unauthorized practice of Law	<input type="checkbox"/> PG b6 in USC Ort b7C F \$100
USM, Fairbanks, Alaska			issuing checks without funds	<input type="checkbox"/> dismiss by USA Atty
Army				
SOS Army				
Fed Jail Fairbanks Alaska			failure to maintain records & books	
Fed Jail Fairbanks Alaska			1) 4 cts embz by agent 2) OMFP	

Upon interview on April 18, 1955, Federal Judge VERNON D. FORBES advised approximately the middle of December, 1954, prior to his wife arriving in Fairbanks, Alaska, and his being new in the community, he invited United States Attorney THEODORE F. STEVENS and wife to have dinner with him, which invitation they very graciously accepted. Judge FORBES stated that he and STEVENS proceeded to the Northward Building Cocktail Lounge where

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he had several drinks with STEVENS and his wife ANN. He stated that they then went to the Capri Restaurant for dinner, and during the dinner STEVENS continued to order drinks. After the dinner, STEVENS suggested that they go back to the Northward Cocktail Lounge for another drink, which they did. Judge FORBES stated after a drink Mr. STEVENS then suggested that they go to see a floor show at the Shangri La Night Club. He stated that Mr. STEVENS called up [redacted], then a Deputy United States Marshal, to go with them for "protection" and then in the company of [redacted] they proceeded to the Shangri La Club and found it closed. Judge FORBES stated then STEVENS suggested that they go to the Flamingo Night Club to see a floor show, so they proceeded to this club. He stated this was around midnight, and after the floor show, they sat around and had a number of drinks which STEVENS was ordering. At this time Judge FORBES stated that City Judge HUGH GILBERT and his wife accompanied them to this club at the invitation of Mr. STEVENS. He stated that Mrs. STEVENS left the Flamingo Club after the floor show and went home. He stated later in the early morning, he believed around three o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. GILBERT went home. Judge FORBES stated at this time Mr. STEVENS was intoxicated from the liquor he had drunk during the party and got sick. He stated at this time [redacted] took Mr. STEVENS home and then he went home himself.

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Judge FORBES advised that TOMMY ROBERTS appeared at the Flamingo Club the night he was there and he considered ROBERTS an accomplished vocalist. He stated that he had never been to a night club prior to this time owned and operated by colored people in which they had a mixed trade. He stated that he engaged one of the colored hostesses in conversation on this night and was surprised to find her a nice conversationalist. Judge FORBES stated the drinks he had this night were nothing much but water, and he had a number of drinks this evening but he was not intoxicated. He stated that nothing transpired this night which would embarrass him if in the future any of the club personnel should come before him in court.

AN 62-328

Judge FORBES stated while at the Flamingo Club, United States Attorney STEVENS told him that he should carry a gun while in Fairbanks. Judge FORBES stated he told STEVENS that he thought this suggestion was ridiculous and that he would not carry a gun; that he would carry a gun only if he was an officer, but not as a judge.

Judge FORBES advised that he visited the Flamingo Club approximately five or six times during a period of four or five weeks at the invitation of others, Mrs. LA DESSA NORDALE, United States Commissioner, Fairbanks, and other prominent people in Fairbanks to hear TOMMY ROBERTS. He stated that he never went to this club alone and has never become intoxicated during these visits. He stated after his wife arrived in Fairbanks, he took her to the Flamingo Club to hear ROBERTS and has never been back since.

Judge FORBES stated at the Knife and Fork dinner at the Elks Club in January, 1955, the speaker made many humorous references to the people in the audience during the evening, and stated that he was not intoxicated at this dinner.

Judge FORBES advised that public drinking could be beneath the dignity of a Federal Judge. He advised, however, that in accepting the suggestion of United States Attorney STEVENS that he visit the Flamingo Club, he acted in good faith, not suspecting that the United States Attorney, who should be cognizant of crime conditions in Fairbanks, would suggest he visit a disreputable place. He pointed out that he was very newly arrived in Fairbanks and knew nothing of crime conditions and regarded the United States Attorney as the best available authority on which public places should be avoided by a Federal Judge.

Judge FORBES advised that his Law Library is open to the attorneys in Fairbanks as well as the United States Attorney's Office. He stated that [redacted] whom he has heard resigned from the New York State Bar in order to keep

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AN 62-328

from being disbarred, spends a lot of time in the Law Library. He stated that he has never conferred with [] on any matter nor has he ever discussed any decision rendered in his court with him. He stated that he has warned his law clerk, [] not to associate with [] or at any time allow [] to place himself in such a position as he would seem to enjoy the prestige of the court association.

Judge FORBES stated that he is aware of [] being under indictment by the Grand Jury in Fairbanks and he has been arraigned in his court.

On April 19, 1955, [] Judge FORBES' Law Clerk, advised that [] hangs around the Judge's Law Library five days a week, and on a number of occasions [] has asked him what he was looking up. He stated he has on occasions told [] what he was looking for, and [] would give him a citation from the shelf and he would read it. He stated that any citation given him by [] has never influenced him in making a decision in any matter. [] stated that [] is not preparing a syllabus of the Ninth Circuit Court Decisions for him or Judge FORBES. He stated that [] stated to him once that he needed something to do. [] stated he suggested to [] that he should brief the decisions of the Ninth Circuit of Appeals. [] stated that he does not associate with [] even though he is continuously in the Law Library doing work for local attorneys in Fairbanks. He stated that he is aware that [] is under indictment before Judge FORBES' court and also that he has been convicted of practicing law without a license, and for this reason he does not associate with him and has never let [] assist him in any way.

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FBI - Stevens-3182

AN 62-328

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

T-1

[REDACTED], Fairbanks,
Alaska, who requested his
identity be concealed.

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REFERENCE

Bulet to Anchorage dated April 6, 1955.

(01/26/1998)

DATE: 12-02-2010
CLASSIFIED BY 65179 DMH/SBS
REASON: 1.4 (c,d)
DECLASSIFY ON: 12-02-2035

~~SECRET/ORCON/NOFORN~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Precedence: ROUTINE

Date: 12/08/1999

To: National Security

Attn: NS-2D, SSA [REDACTED]

From: WFO

NS 2-8

Contact: SA [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

Approved By: [REDACTED]

Drafted By: [REDACTED] jp

Case ID #: (S) [REDACTED] (Pending)

Title: (S) [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

b1

OO: WFO

(U) Synopsis: ~~(S)~~ Interview of Senate Staffer.

(U) ~~(S)~~ Classified By: G-3, NSD/WFO
Reason: 1.5(c)
Declassify On: X1

(U) [REDACTED]

b2
b7E

(U) Administrative: ~~(S)~~ Reference secure telcalls between SSA [REDACTED] and SA [REDACTED] on 12/7/99. Attached is a copy of e-mail received by the staffer from [REDACTED]

Details: ~~(S)~~ On 12/6/99 the Bureau's Office of Congressional Affairs was contacted by [REDACTED] a.k.a. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] for U.S. Senator Strom Thurmond, office phone [REDACTED]

A check of the Bureau's ACS revealed [REDACTED] DPOB is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Georgia and he has SSAN [REDACTED] wanted to

report contact he had with [REDACTED]

(S) [REDACTED] The above request was relayed to FBIHQ NS-2D who in turn passed the information to WFO NS 2-8.

(U) ~~(S)~~ ACS revealed numerous references to [REDACTED] some dating back to the 1970's. Per ACS [REDACTED] has been a reference in cases ranging from [REDACTED]

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JP993420.ec

THIS DOCUMENT:	INITIALS	DATE
IS OK TO UP LOAD	[REDACTED]	12/10/99
WAS UPLOADED	[REDACTED]	

~~SECRET/ORCON/NOFORN~~

FBI - Stevens-3184

~~SECRET/ORCON/NOFORN~~

To: National Security From: WFO WFO
Re: (S) [redacted] 12/08/1999

b1

[redacted]. He has also been the subject of a 161 background investigation.

(U) ~~(S)~~ On 12/7/99, following Bureau procedure, SA [redacted] contacted the [redacted] Senate Security, [redacted] to advise him of the Bureau's intention to interview [redacted]. [redacted] volunteered to contact [redacted] to arrange the meeting and provide the Bureau a secure conference room. [redacted] arranged the appointment with [redacted]. [redacted] asked the Bureau to call him at 9:30 am on 12/8/99 to reconfirm the appointment.

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(U) ~~(S)~~ At 9:30 am on 12/8/99 SA [redacted] called [redacted] to confirm the appointment. [redacted] asked SA [redacted] to come over to his office, [redacted] in the Russell Senate Office Building. [redacted] did not understand why [redacted] had to be informed when [redacted] wanted to talk to the Bureau.

(U) ~~(S)~~ SA [redacted] contacted [redacted] to inform him [redacted] wanted to meet at the Russell Building. [redacted] commented that he understood and since [redacted] does not have a security clearance, classified information can't be discussed with him anyway, thus obviating the need for a secure room.

(U) ~~(S)~~ On 12/8/99 at 10:30 am SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] arrived at office [redacted] Russell Senate Office Building. [redacted] greeted the agents and ushered them into his office where the agents presented their credentials.

(U) ~~(S)~~ [redacted] launched into a brief, colorful discourse detailing why he did not like the fact the interview had been arranged through [redacted] office. [redacted] did not understand why [redacted] was in the loop. [redacted] went on to say that if it was Bureau policy then he would call "Louie Freeh", among others, to have it changed. SA [redacted] explained the Bureau's Congressional Affairs office had contacted the substantive desk at FBIHQ who had in turn contacted WFO regarding [redacted] desire to speak to the Bureau. SA [redacted] explained he contacted [redacted] office, not to bring more people needlessly into the loop, but that it is Bureau policy to have [redacted] facilitate meetings with Senate personnel. [redacted] understood that the agents were following policy but disagreed with it.

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(U) ~~(S)~~ [redacted] stated he met [redacted] on 10/21/99 at "Fight Night." Fight Night is a formal charity fund raiser where guests have the opportunity to meet legendary boxing champions.

~~SECRET/ORCON/NOFORN~~

~~SECRET~~/ORCON/NOFORN

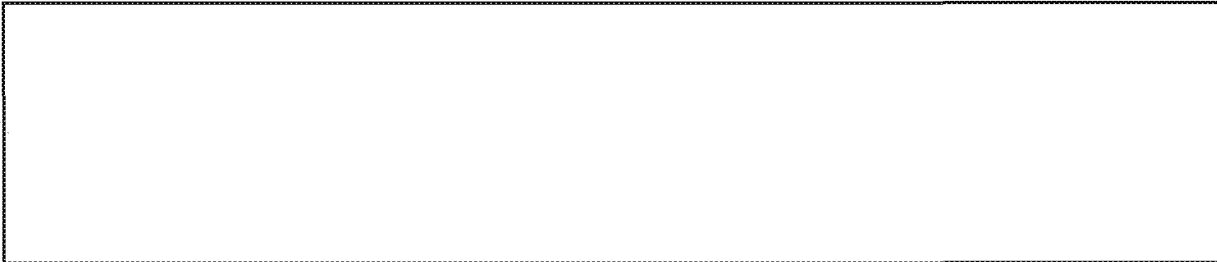
To: National Security From: WFOFWO
Re: (S) [redacted] 12/08/1999

b1

At the 10/21/99 event [redacted] was accompanying a famous retired Cuban boxer. [redacted] was asked if the boxer was [redacted] [redacted] could not remember the boxer's name. [redacted] invited [redacted] to come down to Cuba to which [redacted] replied, if we could get Castro to rectify some things that might happen. [redacted] estimated he spoke with [redacted] five or ten minutes over drinks. [redacted] gave [redacted] his business card and said he would call [redacted] to go to lunch. [redacted] had not heard from [redacted] until he received the attached e-mail on 12/6/99.

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(S)



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(U) ~~(S)~~ [redacted] advised he is working on a project involving travel in Latin America and anticipates potential future contact with [redacted]. [redacted] informed if his project comes to fruition the first country visited will be Panama.

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(S)



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♦♦

~~SECRET~~/ORCON/NOFORN

Author: CUBAN INTERESTS SECTION <cubaofia@prodigy.net> at internet
Date: 12/06/1999 6:01 PM

Normal

CC: [redacted] at Thurmond-DC
TO: "F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr" <sensen09@mail.house.gov> at Internet
CC: "John E. Sununu" <rep.sununu@mail.house.gov> at Internet,
Sullivan County Democrat <democrat@zelacom.com> at Internet,
"Bart Stupak (D)" <stupak@mail.house.gov> at Internet,
[redacted] at Internet,
"Ted Strickland (D)" <ted.strickland@mail.house.gov> at Internet,
Ted Stevens <senator.stevens@stevens.senate.gov> at Internet,
"Charles W. Stenholm (D)" <texas17@mail.house.gov> at Internet,
[redacted]@hr.house.gov> at Internet,
Cliff Stearns <cstearns@mail.house.gov> at Internet,
"Fortney Stark (D)" <petemail@starkhouse.gov> at Internet,
"Debbie Stabenow (D)" <debbie.stabenow@mail.house.gov> at Internet,
"John M. Spratt, Jr (D)" <rep.spratt@mail.house.gov> at Internet,
Arlen Specter <senator.specter@specter.senate.gov> at Internet,
Mark Souder <souder@mail.house.gov> at Internet,
"Vic Snyder (D)" <snyder.congress@mail.house.gov> at Internet,
"Olympia J. Snowe" <olympia@snowe.senate.gov> at Internet,
"Robert C. Smith" <opinion@smith.senate.gov> at Internet,
Nick Smith <rep.smith@mail.house.gov> at Internet,
Gordon Smith <oregon@gsmith.senate.gov> at Internet,
"Adam Smith (D)" <adam.smith@mail.house.gov> at Internet,
"Ike Skelton (D)" <ike.skelton@mail.house.gov> at Internet,
Mike Simpson <mike.simpson@mail.house.gov> at Internet,
Brad Sherman <brad.sherman@mail.house.gov> at Internet,
"Richard C. Shelby" <senator@shelby.senate.gov> at Internet,
Christopher Shays <rep.shays@mail.house.gov> at Internet,
[redacted]@mail.house.gov> at Internet,
John Shadegg <j.shadegg@mail.house.gov> at Internet,
Pete Sessions <petes@mail.house.gov> at Internet,
Jeff Sessions <senator@sessions.senate.gov> at Internet,
=?iso-8859-1?Q?Jose=B4_Serrano_=28D=29?<j.serrano@mail.house.gov> at Internet
Internet
CC: "Jose E. Serrano (D)" <frank2@hr.house.gov> at Internet
Subject: =?iso-8859-1?Q?Letters_from_Alarc=F3n_to_all_Parliaments_of_
----- Message Contents

b6
b7c

Received: from mailsims2.senate.gov ([156.33.203.11]) by mailexc2.senate.gov with SMTP

(IMA Internet Exchange 3.11) id 002E3601; Mon, 6 Dec 1999 18:05:27 -0500

Received: from pimout8-int.prodigy.net (pimout8-ext.prodigy.net) by mailsims2.senate.gov

(Sun Internet Mail Server sims.3.5.1999.07.30.00.05.p8) with ESMTP id <0FMC00G6QDHRH3@mailsims2.senate.gov> for [redacted]@thurmond.senate.gov; 6 Dec 1999 18:05:57 -0500 (EST)

Received: from computer (LAURB304-13.splitrock.net [209.252.77.105]) by pimout8-int.prodigy.net (8.8.5/8.8.5) with SMTP id SAA151398; Mon, 06 Dec 1999 18:04:04 -0500

Date: Mon, 06 Dec 1999 18:01:16 -0500

From: CUBAN INTERESTS SECTION <cubaofia@prodigy.net>

Subject:

=?iso-8859-1?Q?Letters_from_Alarc=F3n_to_all_Parliaments_of_the_world_and?

=?iso-8859-1?Q?_from_Felipe_P=E9rez-Roque_to_Foreign_Ministers?=
To: "F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr" <sensen09@mail.house.gov>

Cc: "John E. Sununu" <rep.sununu@mail.house.gov>,
Sullivan County Democrat <democrat@zelacom.com>,
"Bart Stupak (D)" <stupak@mail.house.gov>,
[REDACTED]

"Ted Strickland (D)" <ted.strickland@mail.house.gov>,
Ted Stevens <senator_stevens@stevens.senate.gov>,
"Charles W. Stenholm (D)" <texas17@mail.house.gov>,
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"Ike Skelton (D)" <ike.skelton@mail.house.gov>,
Mike Simpson <mike.simpson@mail.house.gov>,
[REDACTED]@thurmond.senate.gov>,
Brad Sherman <brad.sherman@mail.house.gov>,
"Richard C. Shelby" <senator@shelby.senate.gov>,
Christopher Shays <rep.shays@mail.house.gov>,
[REDACTED]@mail.house.gov>,
John Shadegg <j.shadegg@mail.house.gov>,
Pete Sessions <petes@mail.house.g
Jeff Sessions <senator@sessions.senate.gov>,
=?iso-8859-1?Q?Jose=B4_Serrano_28D=29?= <jserrano@mail.house.gov>,
"Jose E. Serrano (D)" <frank2@hr.house.gov>

b6
b7C

Message-id: <001201bf403d\$d4b0c300\$694dfcd1@computer>

MIME-version: 1.0

X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 4.72.3110.1

Content-type: text/plain; charset=iso-8859-1

Content-transfer-encoding: QUOTED-PRINTABLE

X-MSMail-Priority: Normal

X-Mimeole: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3

X-Priority: 3

Author: CUBAN INTERESTS SECTION <cubaofia@prodigy.net> at internet

Date: 12/06/1999 6:01 PM

Normal

CC: [REDACTED] at Thurmond-DC

TO: "F. James Sensenbrenner; Jr" <sensen09@mail.house.gov> at Internet

CC: "John E. Sununu" <rep.sununu@mail.house.gov> at Internet,
Sullivan County Democrat <democrat@zelacom.com> at Internet,
"Bart Stupak (D)" <stupak@mail.house.gov> at Internet,

[REDACTED] at Internet,

"Ted Strickland (D)" <ted.strickland@mail.house.gov> at Internet,

Ted Stevens <senator_stevens@stevens.senate.gov> at Internet,

"Charles W. Stenholm (D)" <texas17@mail.house.gov> at Internet,

[REDACTED]@hr.house.gov> at Internet,

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Arlen Specter <senator_specter@specter.senate.gov> at Internet,

Mark Souder <souder@mail.house.gov> at Internet,

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"Adam Smith (D)" <adam.smith@mail.house.gov> at Internet,

"Ike Skelton (D)" <ike.skelton@mail.house.gov> at Internet,

Mike Simpson <mike.simpson@mail.house.gov> at Internet,

Brad Sherman <brad.sherman@mail.house.gov> at Internet,

"Richard C. Shelby" <senator@shelby.senate.gov> at Internet,

Christopher Shays <rep.shays@mail.house.gov> at Internet,

[REDACTED]@mail.house.gov> at Internet,

John Shadegg <j.shadegg@mail.house.gov> at Internet,

Pete Sessions <petes@mail.house.gov> at Internet,

Jeff Sessions <senator@sessions.senate.gov> at Internet,

=?iso-8859-1?Q?Jose-B4_Serrano_=28D=29?=<jserrano@mail.house.gov> at Inte

Internet

CC: "Jose E. Serrano (D)" <frank2@hr.house.gov> at Internet

Subject: =?iso-8859-1?Q?Letters_from_Alarc=F3n_to_all_Parliaments_of_

----- Message Contents

b6
b7c

Havana, December 4, 1999

Your Excellency,

FBI - Stevens-3189

Enclosed you will find a letter forwarded by Dr. Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada Speaker of the National Assembly of People's Power of the Republic of Cuba to all Members of Parliament in the world.

Please, accept the testimony of my highest consideration.

Felipe Perez Roque
Ministers of Foreign Affairs
Republic of Cuba

Letter forwarded by Dr. Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada, Speaker of the National Assembly of People's Power of the Republic of Cuba, to all members of Parliament in the world.

Dear Members of Parliament,

Cuba has repeatedly denounced the double standard policy that the United States government pursues towards Cuba with regards to immigration.

While the nationals of other countries are quickly deported when they illegally enter that country, the Cubans are immediately granted permission of residence in compliance with the so-called Cuban Adjustment Act thus undermining the migratory agreements signed by both countries while encouraging illegal migration. This has lately given rise to a new phenomenon: the illegal smuggling of aliens when unscrupulous individuals wanting to profit from others and despising human life have come from the United States and surreptitiously enter our territory on speed boats to fetch Cuban citizens that they take to that country on payments of 8,000 to 10,000 US dollars per person. Most often, the travelling takes place on overcrowded boats and not few people, women and children included, have perished during such trafficking in humans.

In addition to this, over two thousand weekly hours of radio stations programming invade our radio-electronic space as part of a campaign that

repeatedly incites people to ignore the established procedures for a legal and safe migration in accordance with the aforementioned agreements signed by the United States and Cuba. The trafficking in humans is conducted on rudimentary and unsafe vessels, either built or stolen in our country by people who receive money from and act in complicity with others living in the United States of America.

Last November 22, ancillary troops of our Coast Guard Forces detected, within our jurisdictional waters, a vessel carrying a group of people to Florida. As the efforts to persuade them to abandon their undertaking failed --and in compliance with the well-known conduct observed in such cases to avoid the use of force and intimidation to prevent accidents-- it was decided to escort them up to the international waters. Additionally, an immediate communication was forwarded through the established channels, that is, fax and telex to the U.S. Coast Guard Service patrolling the seas adjacent to Cuba about the presence and characteristics of such vessel navigating towards Florida "with a group of about 13 people, including children, on the northern coast of Matanzas province with the intent to illegally enter the territory of the United States of America.

A few days later, on November 25, we learned that the U.S. Coast Guard Service had rescued, near the coast of Florida, three survivors of a shipwreck and that five-year-old Elián González Brotóns was one of them.

That child was being illegally carried aboard that vessel by a man named Lázaro Munero García who had close personal relations with the child's mother already divorced from the boy's father, Juan Miguel González Quintana, a resident in the city of Cardenas, Matanzas province, Cuba. The father had a very close relationship with his son whom he constantly visits as he properly discharged his obligations as a parent.

The child's grandparents, on both sides of the family, had also a very close and loving relationship with him as they live in the same city. They, too, have been deprived of the boy's presence.

Neither the father nor any other relative was consulted about the child's departure. The father's permission was not requested to take his small son to the United States of America, least of all to carry him there illegally and by irresponsible and unsafe means. The two persons responsible for illegally taking the child, that is, the mother and her friend, perished in the shipwreck.

Once again the United States government has violated the basic principles of law and respect for human dignity thus insulting the child's father, a modest Cuban worker, and his grandparents when it has used the Immigration and Naturalization Service to illegally retain the child in their territory despite the father's insistent claim to recover his son in compliance with his full right to custody.

Far from acting with the urgency that the case demands and returning the child to his father through the expedite procedures provided for such cases the United States government, in connivance with the Cuban-American extreme right mob in Miami avoids a fair, legal and human action and chooses to keep him in their territory thus turning this into a de facto and de jure act of abduction of the child illegally snatched from Cuba.

From the moment a person is born until he becomes of age and is then considered in full capacity to act on his own, it falls on the parents the

right and the duty to provide care, education and to keep him under custody and attention. Until becoming of age and for his benefit, every minor is legally subjected to the custody exercised by his parents, that is, to depend from others; he cannot act of his own free will. Such dependency shows in his capacity to act and the full exercise of his rights, which in principle are determined by both parents or by one of them when the other has died.

Such a transcendental action as it is the separation from his country, because it uproots the child from his daily life, his family, his classmate and friends, his culture and nationality, demands the previous consent of both parents when one of them intends to leave the national territory.

It is for these reasons that Elián's father and his grandparents' right to demand his immediate return to the home and family from which he was illegally snatched is not negotiable. This claim is decidedly supported by all the Cuban people as a perfectly just defense of the infringed rights of this child and his father.

The behavior of the government of the United States of America which violates Elián's right to enjoy his father's love and understanding, to fully and harmoniously develop his personality and to grow in the loving family from which he was unfairly separated and where he has his dearest and deepest affections, is thus denounced by the National Assembly of People's Power that on behalf of the Cuban people exposes this vandalistic action and appeals to the most determined support of all Members of Parliament in the world.

Sincerely,

Dr. Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada
Speaker of the National Assembly
Of the Republic of Cuba

Havana, December 4, 199

Your Excellency,

I would like to draw your attention to a most unfortunate situation created by the bizarre and deplorable action of the government of the United States of America in violation of the migratory agreements signed by that country and the Republic of Cuba and of the international law, but above all in violation of the basic standards of humanitarian behavior.

In the afternoon of last November 25, news began to flow in on the shipwreck near the Florida coasts of a vessel with illegal Cuban immigrants on board. It was a clear operation of illegal smuggling of aliens conducted by unscrupulous outlaws who operate within the American territory. According to further more precise information, a couple of survivors were found in front of Key Bizcayne while a five-year-old boy was located holding from a rubber tire near Haulover Inlet, close to Miami City.

The statements made by the survivors showed that it was a group of 14 people who had departed on November 22, before dawn, from a place in the north of Cardenas City, Matanzas province, Cuba.

The name of the surviving child is Elián González Brótons.

That child was being illegally carried aboard that vessel by a man named Lázaro Munero García who had close personal relations with the child's mother already divorced from the boy's father, Juan Miguel González Quintana, a resident in the city of Cardenas, Matanzas province, Cuba. The father had a very close relationship with his son whom he constantly visits as he properly discharged his obligations as a parent.

The child's grandparents, on both sides of the family, had also a very close and loving relationship with him as they live in the same city. They, too, have been deprived of the boy's presence.

Neither the father nor any other relative was consulted about the child's departure. The father's permission was not requested to take his small son to the United States of America, least of all to carry him there illegally and by irresponsible and risky means. The two persons responsible for illegally taking the child, that is, the mother and her friend, perished in the shipwreck.

The father of this child has addressed our Ministry requesting that the procedures to have his son returned were immediately begun. The grandparent on both sides of the family who also live in Cuba support this request. The all claim for Elian's immediate return to his family.

Accordingly, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba has presented two verbal notes, on November 27, to the U.S. Interest Section in Cuba and to the U.S. State Department in Washington. A letter from the child's father requesting his return was added to the note.

At this moment, there is still no reply from the government of the United States of America.

Elián's father's right to custody is indisputably legal and provided for in both the Cuban law and the international law.

Arbitrarily holding the boy in the territory of the United States of America qualifies as an abduction and constitutes a shameful act of piracy and a true escalation in the stubborn and failed anti-Cuban policy rejected by the international community and detrimental to the best interest of the American and Cuban peoples.

The manipulation of this case with political purposes by certain groups in the United States, particularly the notorious terrorist organization known as the Cuban-American National Foundation, is most disgusting.

It is inconceivable that an innocent child who has just barely survived such a dreadful tragedy is being so abused and that his misery is cynically extended by preventing his return to his father, his grandparents, friends and neighbors in the country where he was born.

This predicament, which amounts to a violation of the child Elián González Bróntons' basic human rights, is building such a growing state of anger and irritation among the people here that if it is not resolved in the shortest possible time it could lead to dangerous tensions between the two nations. Therefore, by describing this situation I am appealing to you and to the international community to prevent this huge abuse of and contempt for the basic norms of civilized coexistence. Little Elián must be immediately returned to his family as it befits the loftiest concepts of justice and humanism.

Please, accept the testimony of my highest consideration.

Felipe Perez Roque
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Republic of Cuba

(12/31/1995)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Precedence: PRIORITY

Date: 4/17/1997

To: OFFICE OF PUBLIC AND

Attn: CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS
CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS
OFFICE,

SSA [REDACTED]
ROOM 7244

From: ANCHORAGE

SQUAD 4

Contact: SSA [REDACTED]

Approved By: [REDACTED]

Drafted By: [REDACTED] DEE

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Case ID #: 87-0
80-AN-2

Title: [REDACTED]
SENATOR TED STEVENS,
CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY;

Synopsis: To forward a letter of inquiry from Senator Ted Stevens to OPCA for appropriate response.

Enclosures: Letter from Senator Steven's office dated April 10, 1997, with an attachment letter from [REDACTED] dated 4/8/97. Also included is one copy of the documents referenced in [REDACTED] letter, and one draft copy of the Anchorage Electronic Communication to Seattle dated 4/17/97.

Details: Reference telephone conversation from SSA [REDACTED] in Anchorage, to SSA [REDACTED] OPCA, on 4/17/97 re attached letter and accompanying documents.

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The subject of the inquiry is set out in [REDACTED] letter, wherein he is complaining about the lack of followup with respect to the recovery of a piece of equipment or the money for same, sold by a former employee, [REDACTED]

For information OPCA, the original complaint from [REDACTED] was received at the Anchorage Office on 3/25/97. An Anchorage Agent made contact with [REDACTED] and others reference

FBI - Stevens-3195

To: OPCA From: ANCHORAGE
Re: 87-0, 4/17/1997

to the complaint and advised that it would be forwarded to the Seattle Division for their review. After advising the complainants of this, the Agent prepared the appropriate communication for transmittal of the complaint and accompanying documents to the Seattle Division for their review and whatever action that they deem appropriate. That communication was forwarded to Pocatello for transcription by Anchorage due to a backlog of typing in the office. As such, as of instant date the EC for Seattle has not been transmitted.

For information OPCA, a preliminary review of the complaint has indicated that this complaint is civil in nature.

OPCA is requested to forward the appropriate response to this inquiry to Senator Stevens.

♦♦

Complaint Form

NOTE: Hand print names legibly; handwriting satisfactory for remainder.

Indices: ☒ Negative ☐ See below

Subject's name and aliases AK Senator Ben Stevens U.S. Senator Ted Stevens AK Senator Wagner				Character of case Public Corruption			
				Complainant <input type="checkbox"/> Protect Source [REDACTED]			
				Complaint received by SA [REDACTED]			
				Field Office AN [REDACTED] Telephone [REDACTED]			
				<input type="checkbox"/> Personal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Telephonic Date 06/23/2004 Time 12:30 pm			
Address of Subject				Complainant's address and telephone number [REDACTED] Anch, AK [REDACTED]			
				Complainant's DOB [REDACTED]			Sex Male
Subject's Description	Race	<input type="checkbox"/> Male	Height	Hair	Build	Birth date and birth place	
	Age	<input type="checkbox"/> Female	Weight	Eyes	Complexion	Social Security Number	
	Scars, marks and other data						
Employer		Address				Telephone	
Vehicle Description							
<p>Facts of Complaint</p> <p>Complainant called to report on alleged public corruption.</p> <p>According to a June 6, 2004 Alaska Daily News article, Alaska State Senator Ben Stevens, via a group (J.L. Properties, allegedly owned by U.S. Senator Stevens, AK), lobbied Alaska State Senator Wagner to change state tax laws that would reduce the amount of taxes J.L. Properties pays to the Municipality of Anchorage for projects on Elmendorf Air Force Base.</p> <p>Complainant explained that because U.S. Senator Ted Stevens (AK) is a direct owner of J.L. Properties, it is likely that his son, State</p>							
DDE (1) FBI - Stevens-3250				Do not write in this space.			
SA [REDACTED] (Complaint received by)				BLOCK STAMP			

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Senator Ben Stevens, would directly (via a will) benefit from a tax break given to J.L. Properties.

[REDACTED] Complainant stated that he is running for a [REDACTED] in the State House in order to help fight public corruption.

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FBI - Stevens-3251

- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 06/20/2005

On 06/17/2005, an individual provided the following information:

Source heard the Alaska Railroad is considering building a spur to the Brooks mountain range in northern Alaska. Source stated that the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation (ASRC) had contracted with Anadarko Petroleum to search for oil reserves on ASRC land in the Brooks range.

[redacted] of ASRC is on the Alaska Railroad [redacted] Source believed the only reason that the Alaska Railroad is considering this spur is to provide a cheap means for ASRC to ship petroleum out of the area if Andarko finds petroleum. Source questioned Alaska State Senator Hollis French about the spur and he confirmed that it was under consideration.

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Source also noted that U.S. Senator Ted Stevens is chairman of a Senate Defense committee and that several of Andarko's board members are associated with the Department of Defense.

Source reiterated previously reported information that [redacted] JL Properties Inc., previously had a large remediation contract with the North Slope Borough, under the name of Rubini & Reeves, for which he was paid but on which he did not perform. Sen. Stevens, as recently reported in the Anchorage Daily News, invested in a real estate deal [redacted] and made nearly \$1 million profit. Source noted that the deal related to Centerpoint LLC, which owns a building that serves as Anchorage offices of ASRC. Source noted that Sen. Stevens has close ties with ASRC and frequently has pushed legislation favorable to ASRC. Source also noted that ASRC has many contracts with the Department of Defense.

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Administrative Note: [redacted] was a member of the Alaska Railroad [redacted] but was not a member as of [redacted] Per the North Slope Borough website, Rubini & Reeves was awarded Contract #99-189 with by the North Slope Borough for Areawide Remediation for Contaminated Sites.

Investigation on 06/17/2005 at Anchorage, Alaska

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File # [redacted] AN 58-0

Date dictated N/A

FBI - Stevens-3252

by SA [redacted]

-1-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 03/17/2004

An individual who is in a position to testify provided the following information:

[redacted] the Gibson Foundation, 400 Hualani, Building 10, Suite 194, Hilo, Hawaii 96720, telephone [redacted]

[redacted] had moved to Hawaii from Alaska and believed they are being paid by the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation to lobby against the interests of the Gwich'in Indian [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] the Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement. According to [redacted] the Council has brought in millions of dollars in Federal money but this money seems to be rapidly disappearing, not being spent on the issues for which it was designated. [redacted]

[redacted] because of pressure applied by Sen. DANIEL INOUE.

[redacted] are getting Department of Defense contracts and believed something illegitimate was going on. [redacted]

[redacted] series of articles on the Internet regarding the relationship between [redacted] big oil interests in Alaska, and Hawaiian politics. [redacted] an article that referenced SEN. TED STEVENS' attempts to site casinos around the United States that would be run by Alaska Native Corporations. Copies of these articles are attached hereto. b2 b6 b7C b7D

Investigation on 03/08/2004 at Anchorage, Alaska

File # [redacted] AN 58-0; AN 46-0

Date dictated N/A

by SA [redacted]

FBI - Stevens-3253

58C-0 (Corruption Federal Public Officials-Legislative)

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On April 24, 1996, the following information was provided by [REDACTED] (source).

Source advised that ~~VECO Environmental & Professional Services, Inc. (VECO)~~, an Anchorage company, has been involved in a Title 10, Section 801, Leased Military Family Housing contract at Eielson Air Force Base (EAFB), Alaska. This is a fixed price contract, commonly known as 801 housing. VECO's contract involves remediating 801 housing that was botched during construction by Martech USA, Inc. (MarTech).

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VECO is now claiming that it incurred a 43 million dollar loss while performing this contract. In compensation for this claimed loss, VECO is requesting a 20 year extension (40 years total) of the government lease on the affected property, an extension on payments required by VECO to the Air Force, and assumption by the Air Force of all taxes and insurance on the affected property. The authority for this compensation will be determined at Department of the Air Force level. [REDACTED]

Normally, a company such as VECO requests compensation by filing a claim against the government. Such a claim is accompanied by documentation, including written statements, which can be audited by the government. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the numbers required to document a claim will not be available until late summer, 1996. [REDACTED] inconsistent with VECO's reporting an undocumented loss of 43 million. [REDACTED] that VECO "blew" the square footage price in its bid.

~~Ralston BOESE~~ is presently a four star general and acting as Vice Chairman for the Joint Chiefs of Staff. BOESE was previously 11th Air Force Commander, Alaska. BOESE and Senator ~~Ted STEVENS~~, Alaska, reportedly were key individuals in the acceptance of Martech to perform the first contract. They knew at that time that Martech probably couldn't perform. BOESE personally intervened at one point to prevent Martech's termination.

FBI - Stevens-3254

AN 58-O-1

58C-0 (Corruption Federal Public Officials-Legislative)

[REDACTED]
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When VECO was hired to remediate Martech's failed 801 housing project, VECO representatives were reportedly advised by BOESE or STEVENS that funding for the project, to include cost overruns, was not a problem. Approval of VECO's 43 million dollar compensation request lies with BOESE.

[REDACTED]
in this matter between STEVENS and BOESE. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

FBI - Stevens-3255

09/20/1999

Source, who is in a position to testify, provided the following information:

The interview was conducted in the office of Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) [REDACTED] who was present. Source's legal counsel, [REDACTED] and Paralegal [REDACTED] were present during the interview.

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Source said that [REDACTED] recently purchased a brand new Mercedes Benz, Sport Utility Vehicle (SUV). Research Development Laboratories (RDL) is still experiencing financial difficulties, including cash shortages and difficulties in meeting payroll expense. Source has avoided involvement in the criminal investigation and defense of the company. RDL has hired a Criminal Defense Attorney [REDACTED] (phonetic), who is believed to be [REDACTED] Defense Attorney [REDACTED]. Source has learned that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was of the opinion that AUSA [REDACTED] was not interested in pursuing the prosecution of RDL. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Source has been led to believe that [REDACTED] has interviewed a good number of the RDL employees regarding the investigation.

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[REDACTED] for the Federal Grand Jury Subpoena has been accomplished by the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] with the Federal Grand Jury Subpoena.

FBI - Stevens-3256

09/14/1999 Los Angeles, CA

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[REDACTED] & 46A-LA-217329

SA [REDACTED] and
SA [REDACTED] MET/mam

09/20/1999

[REDACTED] & 46A-LA-217329

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CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE

09/14/1999

2

[REDACTED] computer files relating to the OSR contract which the company could not find or retrieve on one of its CD Roms. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Commercial Technology Corporation (CTC). RDL recently hired a new [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Y

Source was aware of a Certified Public Accountant (CPA) audit report prepared by the company known as KATZ for RDL for the years of 1993, 1994 and 1995. [REDACTED]

The issues of the OSR over-billing on the flow-through costs, and the personal withdrawals from RDL by [REDACTED] were made known to [REDACTED] Source learned that at this meeting [REDACTED] indicating that they were in the amount of approximately \$200,000, but he was corrected by [REDACTED] that he very well knew that it was nearly \$2 million dollars. During these disclosures, [REDACTED] he had done some stupid things which were criminal.

There is a current audit being performed by the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) regarding the OSR contract and incurred costs by the company. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] with DCAA on that audit. The issue of advances and bonuses came up relative to the audit. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] two of RDL's subsidiaries, CTC and PIC, were merged. [REDACTED] PIC as a subsidiary that would own the technical rights to the Photonic

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FBI - Stevens-3257

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[REDACTED] & 46A-LA-217329

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE

09/14/1999

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Integrated Chip (PIC) Technology. CTC was setup as a separate subsidiary to commercially market this technology that was developed through PIC. \$600,000 was put into PIC as capital investment. This investment came from SpaceVest and was not to be encumbered.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] an Air Force contract for RDL regarding PIC Technology, and that CTC did not own any of the rights to that technology. The investors learned about [REDACTED] which was being kept at the State Bank of India. [REDACTED] repay the money to the bank so that the lien would be released.

[REDACTED] OSR Accounts Receivable to [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Bank several years ago. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] money for RDL through outside sources. [REDACTED] loan from Brentwood Bank, through [REDACTED]

This information is being kept secret from the investors at SpaceVest. [REDACTED] check from Brentwood Bank, [REDACTED]

After RDL had been subpoenaed, [REDACTED]

contract, [REDACTED] for the PIC [REDACTED]

FBI - Stevens-3258

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[REDACTED] & 46A-LA-217329

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE

09/14/1999

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[REDACTED] are not working on that program, were charging to [REDACTED]. After [REDACTED] complained to [REDACTED] about this problem, and was not given any support. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] that the company would come up with other funds later to cover it. [REDACTED]

In 1996, investors from SpaceVest began putting money into CTC. Part of this money was intended to pay down the OSR over-billing. [REDACTED] may have disclosed the over-billing to SpaceVest during that time frame. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] of the OSR problem. [REDACTED] for SpaceVest, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] comments regarding the problems at RDL. [REDACTED] funneling money into commercial ventures from RDL. [REDACTED] channeling resources, talent and time into the commercial ventures, primarily CTC, instead of into the Government work. [REDACTED] relative to dealing with CTC and SpaceVest. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] these activities would be stopped. [REDACTED] these activities occurred, in part, because of cash-flow problems. The cash-flow problems at RDL were amplified when the Air Force canceled a large cost type contract known as Hav Gaze during December of 1994. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] each separate technology into a new subsidiary of RDL. Once CTC was created [REDACTED] Theoretically, CTC owned the intellectual property or technology that was going to be developed for commercial ventures. [REDACTED] Federal Government program, Small Business Independent Research (SBIR) as a means of funding and developing the technology utilized by CTC. The actual technology was being developed through the PIC contract with the United States Air Force. [REDACTED] the SBIR agreement, CTC was responsible for matching research funds with those provided by the Government. However, CTC is not providing money for research. The money being provided by the investors is being used for marketing the commercial product that is likely to be developed. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] & 46A-LA-217329

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE

09/14/1999

5

as an entity. This agreement was apparently created because SpaceVest was initiating an investment into a start-up venture, which is typically unallowable. The conversion feature also allowed the investment to be for an existing company (RDL). This is probably a large part of their reasoning for trying to make RDL become a solvent company.

RDL put approximately \$1 million dollars into CTC, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This was during a time in which RDL had no retained earnings and was losing money nearly every year. [REDACTED] money that went into funding CTC came from Government contracts. The original source of technology for the PIC contract and CTC came from studies involving Rice University, and Phillips Laboratory Research for the United States Air Force.

During the summer of 1998, [REDACTED] KPMG, was hired to quantify the amount of over-billings on the OSR contract. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] During 1997 and 1998, SpaceVest investors [REDACTED] [REDACTED] problem with the OSR contract. [REDACTED]

the Small Business Administration (SBA). The SBA wanted to know how RDL could stay in business. This question came as a result of very poor financial performance. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] RDL India. This company is apparently [REDACTED] This company is developing software in India.

[REDACTED] & 46A-LA-217329

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE

09/14/1999

6

Congressman Jack Mirtha has helped RDL obtain funding for several projects, including Hav Gaze, Tera Bit (CTC Technology) and possibly other programs. [REDACTED] the RDL facility in Jonestown, Pennsylvania, to facilitate Mirtha.

Senator Larry Pressler, of South Dakota, has helped RDL relative to programs involving Light SAR. Senator Ted Stevens, of Alaska, has assisted RDL during times of budget reconciliations in which funding otherwise would not have been available to RDL. [REDACTED] has been in contact with Stevens' [REDACTED] (first name unknown)
[REDACTED]

Former Representative Robert Dornan, who is on the National Security Committee, assisted RDL relative to the Hav Gaze program.

Former Senator Dennis DiConcini had been the Chairman of the Intelligence Committee. DiConcini helped RDL relative to the Hav Gaze program, and is currently a Board Member for CTC and on retainer as a consultant for \$10,000 per month. DiConcini was helpful to RDL relative to "black programs."

FBI - Stevens-3261

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Serial Description ~ Unrecorded Serial

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 2

Page 1 ~ b1, b6, b7C

Page 2 ~ b1

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Serial Description ~ Unrecorded Serial

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 3

Page 1 ~ Duplicate

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Page 3 ~ Duplicate

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 08/02/2004

An individual who is in a position to testify provided the following information:

Source wished to reiterate previous information provided by Source. Source stated that several years ago, [REDACTED] that received approximately \$2 million from the Department of Defense to clean up contamination [REDACTED] was paid, but never cleaned up the landfill. [REDACTED] JL Properties, which owns the building rented by the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation (ASRC). JL Properties also has received government contracts for housing on Elmendorf and recently built and leased an office building to the National Park Service. b6 b7C b7D

Senator Ted Stevens is an investor in JL Properties and reportedly made a substantial sum, approximately \$1 million, off of this investment.

Stevens then sponsored a bill to pay [REDACTED] ASRC, approximately \$2.5 million to compensate [REDACTED] for land now owned by [REDACTED] that contains a [REDACTED] the land in a deal with the government after the land was contaminated. The Department of defense still will have to pay to clean up the land.

Source recently spoke to an individual in [REDACTED] who said there are approximately 16 graves on the land and none of the individuals are relatives of [REDACTED] meaning that [REDACTED] may not have actually had a historical claim to the land in the first place.

Investigation on 07/30/2004 at Anchorage, Alaska

File # [REDACTED] AN 318-0; AN 58-0

Date dictated N/A

by SA [REDACTED]

FBI - Stevens-3267

Memorandum

~~SECRET~~



(S) To : SAC, WMFO [redacted] (P) (CI-2) Date 12/29/88

From : SA [redacted] (CI-2)

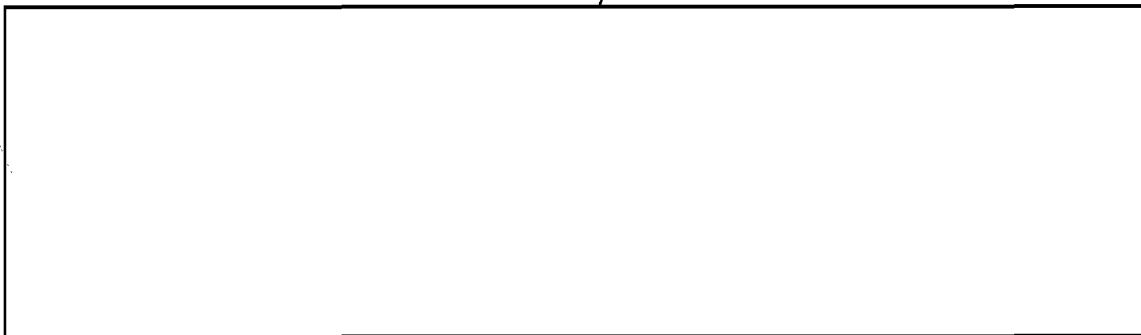
(S) Subject : [redacted]

OO:WMFO

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~~ALL MARKINGS, NOTATIONS, AND ITEMS OF INFORMATION
CONTAINED IN THIS COMMUNICATION IS CLASSIFIED "SECRET" UNLESS
OTHERWISE NOTED.~~

(S)



On December 21, 1988, [redacted] was interviewed in the office of Senator STEVENS by SA's [redacted] and [redacted]. [redacted] advised that he was first contacted by the subject as a follow up to the senator's letter to Ambassador DUBININ expressing an interest in travel to Vladivostok. The subject asked [redacted] to come to the Embassy the following morning, at which time, the subject escorted him to a large room on the second floor. [redacted] was served coffee and spent 30 or 40 minutes with the subject who was described as savy, smooth and relaxed during the conversation. [redacted] noticed no evidence of alcohol use by the subject.

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The main topic discussed concerned the Senator's plans and what he hoped to accomplish, however, on a personal note, when asked, the subject told [redacted]

[redacted] and that this was his [redacted]

CLASSIFIED BY: G-3
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

(S) ②-WMFO
(1) [redacted]
(2) [redacted]
BAP:rac
(2) [redacted]

FBI - Stevens-3268

DATE: 12-21-2010
CLASSIFIED BY 65179 DMH/SBS
REASON: 1.4 (c,d)
DECLASSIFY ON: 12-21-2035

(S)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FBI - WASH. FIELD OFFICE	

[redacted]

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

(S)

[redacted]
tour in the United States. The subject advised that this was a good post if you wanted to move up in foreign service. [redacted] got the impression that he was pleased to be in the United States but that he had not actively campaigned for it.

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[redacted] asked what the subject liked to do for recreation here and back in the Soviet Union. The subject replied that he liked to ice skate back home but did not say what he does here for recreation.

[redacted] attempted to solicit the subject's views on current events in his country stating that, "it is a very interesting time in your country." The subject parroted this language back to him but did not give his personal views. Although total speculation on his part, [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] at this meeting. The subject agreed to help, and before [redacted] could get back to his office, there was a call saying [redacted]
[redacted]

The subject and the Ambassador both indicated that they had sent out Senator STEVENS' request with a favorable recommendation to Moscow, however, a response was slow in coming. [redacted]

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[redacted] He was told that Moscow had not responded and that things are very busy now. [redacted] noted that this was during the period of the riots in the Soviet Union.

When STEVENS finally said that it had taken too long and he would have to forego the trip, the subject rushed right over with the response indicating that the Soviets agreed in principle but would get back to him on dates.

(S) [redacted] was very cooperative and agreed to call the agents if he could provide additional information concerning this subject as well as [redacted] with whom he has had contact in the past. [redacted] was interviewed concerning [redacted] on July 30, 1987 and has had no contact since that time.

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~~SECRET~~

Complaint Form

NOTE: Hand print names legibly; handwriting satisfactory for remainder.

Indices: ☐ Negative ☐ See below

Subject's name and aliases [REDACTED] US Senator Ted Stevens		Character of case Federal Level Public Corruption		b2 b6 b7C
Complainant <input type="checkbox"/> Protect Source [REDACTED]		Complaint received by [REDACTED] mbk		
Field Office Anchorage Telephone [REDACTED]		<input type="checkbox"/> Personal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Telephonic Date 02/04/2009 Time 4:00 pm		
Address of Subject		Complainant's address and telephone number [REDACTED] Anchorage, Alaska [REDACTED]		
Complainant's DOB		Sex Male		
Subject's Description	Race W	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male	Height	Hair
	Age	<input type="checkbox"/> Female	Weight	Eyes
	Build			
Birth date and birth place		Social Security Number		
Scars, marks and other data				
Employer		Address		Telephone b6 b7C
Vehicle Description				
Facts of Complaint				
The complainant was [REDACTED] house in Anchorage and [REDACTED] from Anchorage who operated [REDACTED]				
[REDACTED] filled to eliminate a mosquito problem that was caused by the pond. The destruction of the pond resulted in an investigation by a federal agency. [REDACTED] said that the investigation ended prematurely because United States Senator Ted Stevens allegedly refused to approve the investigating agency's budget until the investigation was resolved. According to the [REDACTED]				
[REDACTED] SA [REDACTED] asked the complainant to provide the name of the [REDACTED]				
mbk (2)		Do not write in this space.		
[REDACTED] (Complaint received by)		FBI - Stevens-3270 BLOCK STAMP		

[redacted] who made the statement and the identity of the agency that
was conducting the investigation. b6
b7c

- 1 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 10/24/2003

An individual, who is in a position to testify, provided the following information:

Source provided a copy of an article out of the 08/04/2003 - 08/20/2003 Anchorage Press newspaper titled "The Master Builders: JL Properties' Jon Rubini has some big developments - and an even bigger investor." The article detailed Sen. Ted Stevens' ties to [REDACTED] JL Properties, as well as allegations that JL Properties had benefitted from this relationship by receiving Federal contracts and contracts with Native Corporations, to whom Sen. Stevens is closely tied. A copy of this article is attached hereto and made a part hereof. (1)
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Source believed [REDACTED] was the same person who also received [REDACTED] from the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) as a [REDACTED] Rubini & Reeves for work in the North Slope Borough (NSB). The DOD money was to clean up the Barrow landfill that was contaminated with iodine from military waste. Source, who was familiar with the project [REDACTED] believed that the landfill never was cleaned up and that Rubini & Reeves kept the money and justified it as a consulting fee. [REDACTED] payoffs may have gone to North Slope Borough as well, including [REDACTED] [REDACTED] who was the [REDACTED] of the NSB's Capital Improvement Program Management (CIPM) [REDACTED] Rubini & Reeves referencing this project. Source believed this would have been in the late 1990s.

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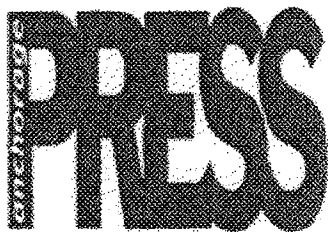
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Investigation on 10/15/2003 at Anchorage, AlaskaFile # [REDACTED] AN-58-0-23 Date dictated N/Aby SA [REDACTED] FBI - Stevens-3272

N/SSA [REDACTED] *Wan*
FBI - Stevens-3272 (info) *mm*

ANCHORAGE'S MOST WIDELY-READ WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

Vol. 12, Ed. 33 August14 - August 20, 2003

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The master builders

JL Properties' Jon Rubini has some big

developments - and an even bigger investor

By Tony Hopfinger

In 1987, Jon Rubini left his job as an Alaska assistant attorney general. The state was then mired in a vicious recession brought on by over-development and low oil prices. Banks were closing left and right. Anchorage apartment vacancy rates soared, jumping more than twenty-five percent in 1987 alone as the unemployed fled. Property values plummeted. Developers went bankrupt.

Today Rubini is one of the state's biggest developers, but in 1987 he was just a former state lawyer looking for a change. He went to Asia for a year and a half, where he lived on "a dollar a day," he said recently. His idyll was interrupted when he learned that his father, a doctor in Los Angeles, needed his help. The senior Rubini had invested in Alaska real estate during the boom years, before the recession, and now his investments were in trouble. He turned to his son for help.

Not long after Jon Rubini returned to Alaska, his father died of cancer. Jon was left to untangle his estate, "dancing through the mess that everybody was dealing with, when things were worth thirty percent of what they used to be worth and nothing was worth anything," he recalled. That's when he stumbled on a new career that would one day make him one of the Last Frontier's tycoons - and lead to an extraordinary business partnership with Senator Ted Stevens.

Rubini joined forces with Leonard Hyde, a quiet man who had been a petroleum engineer for ARCO before he was lured into the hot real estate market of the early Eighties. Soon Rubini and Hyde were gobbling up property in Anchorage and Fairbanks. Eventually the pair built office towers and hotels and renovated military housing and dying shopping centers, placing them among the largest private real estate holders in the state.

Rubini and Hyde's company, JL Properties Inc., today owns between three hundred million and three hundred and fifty million dollars worth of properties in Anchorage and Fairbanks, according to Rubini. Almost wherever you drive in Anchorage its buildings loom. That recently built, ten-story office tower in Midtown with the curved green glass? JL owns it. The new National Park Service building that seemed to sprout overnight downtown, next to the



Fifth Avenue Mall? JL again. And that's just for starters.

"These guys must own every building around town," a state clerk said recently as she looked up Rubini and Hyde's names in the database at the state Division of Banking, Securities and Corporations.

JL Properties owns the Alaska Railroad's headquarters in Ship Creek and the big, two-building Calais Office Center on C Street. It has built and renovated hundreds of apartments on Elmendorf Air Force Base. It bought a stake in the struggling University Center mall, renovated parts of the outdated shopping center and sold space in it to the University of Alaska. In Fairbanks, Rubini and Hyde own hundreds of apartments. They've redeveloped parts of the downtown area and built a Marriott hotel there.

JL's latest "project of the week," Rubini says, is revamping the dying Boniface Mall, in east Anchorage. The company has already converted an old grocery store at the mall into a charter school, which is set to open this fall. JL also plans to break ground next month on another office tower, next to the ten-story tower it built on C Street between 36th Avenue and Tudor Road.

How did Jon Rubini and Leonard Hyde climb from the ashes of the Eighties crash? Their success in large part has come from knowing the right people at the right time. Rubini has teamed with other developers, like Joe Brotherton, of Seattle, a youthful man with an Anchorage apartment replete with a small basketball court that Rubini calls "The Love Pit." Rubini and Hyde have also relied on a number of silent partners with deep pockets and connections. Chief among them, perhaps, is Senator Ted Stevens.

Rubini and Hyde's relationship with the senator has also arguably created a problem of perception. Some critics wonder whether Rubini and Hyde, who have benefited from government contracts, have also benefited from their business relationship with a federal official who holds the government's purse strings - a suggestion that Rubini flatly denies.

Yet Stevens, who chairs the Senate Appropriations Committee, one of the most powerful positions in Congress, apparently knows a good investment when he sees one. In 1997, he invested fifty thousand dollars in JLS Properties, another company owned by Rubini, Hyde and Stuart Bond, an Anchorage commercial broker, said Melanie Alvord, a Stevens spokeswoman.

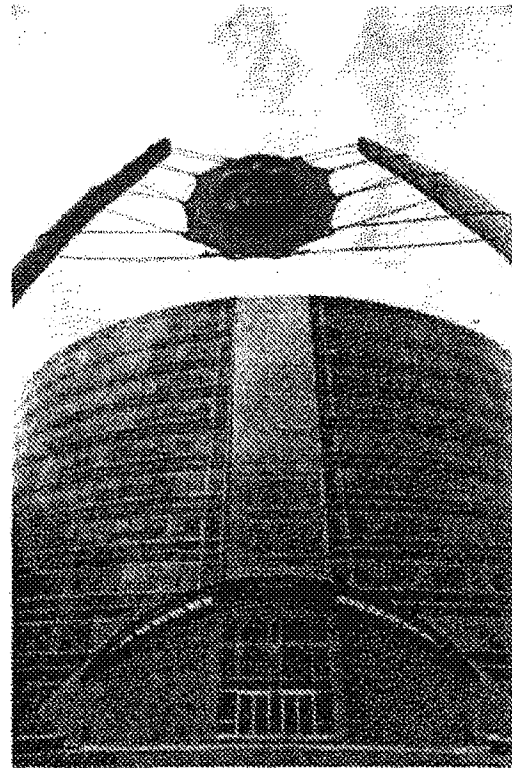
Stevens' investment grew at an astounding rate. In his 2002 financial disclosure statement, which he is required to file, he says his original JLS stake is now worth between seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars and 1.5 million dollars, a figure that Leonard Hyde confirms. That's at least a fourteen hundred percent increase in six years. (By comparison, the value of an average Anchorage home has increased by between six and ten percent per year in the last seven years.)

Stevens' investment with Rubini and Hyde is now divided among properties that they own. They are scattered across Anchorage and are worth more than thirty-eight million dollars, according to the Anchorage Assessor's office.

The value of Stevens' stake is harder to pin down, as his office and disclosure statement only give a range. Still, his money apparently helped Rubini and Hyde snap up the Airport Business Park on International Airport Road, as well as a former midtown trailer court where JL Properties recently built the ten-story office tower that it leases to Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, an Alaska Native corporation.

Stevens, who has been a champion of Native corporations in Congress, has done very well by JL in return.

Stevens, says Rubini, is "the most passive, limited partner... t the perfect partner." But asked about what at least could be the appearance of a conflict of interest, with Stevens helping fund a company that among other things is a Native corporation's landlord, Rubini said Stevens did not necessarily need to know in advance how his money would be used. But, said Rubini, "we asked him and he said it was fine."



As JL Properties has raised its profile in Alaska, smaller developers have griped that Rubini and Hyde - and their highly-placed investor - appear to have benefited from bids on federal projects because Stevens is on their side. None of the critics cared to comment for the record and none offered anything more than their suspicions.

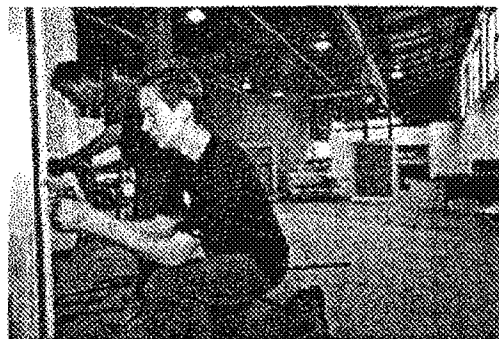
Rubini, Hyde and Stevens say it's nonsense. "The joke of it is that basically nothing we do has anything to do with government stuff," Rubini said.

But in the last few years, JL Properties landed hundreds of millions of dollars in federal contracts between two projects: the National Park Service building downtown, which JL owns and leases to the federal agency, and a massive deal to privatize housing on Elmendorf.

Rubini and a spokeswoman for Stevens say the senator had no role in landing those plums. That's echoed by JL's principal competitor, Mark Pfeffer, a big Anchorage developer who owns City Hall. Pfeffer said he doesn't believe Stevens has helped JL other than by being a minor investor. Rubini and Hyde, he said, are "very high-quality people."

In the early 1990s, Rubini and Hyde were among a small group of developers and real estate brokers buying up cheap property left over from the Eighties recession. Collectively, these developers were known as bottom-feeders - people who survived the crash and still had money to invest. Most of them were from Outside; places like Seattle and Hawaii and had been unaffected by the state's recession. Rubini and Hyde were two locals trying to get in on the action.

"When we got started, we didn't have a lot of money," Rubini recalled. "The trick was to get money together. We reached out to people in the state that I'd known for years and assembled money to make transactions happen."



Rubini and Hyde cobbled together investors and formed dozens of small partnerships and limited liability companies. Stevens bought a stake in one, JLS Properties, a limited liability company. Rubini and Hyde have often set up such "LLCs" for specific projects or businesses. It's a popular tool for real estate developers, who tend to take risks. It can shield a developer's other businesses and assets if the company fails.

Rubini and Hyde generally won't discuss their partners and investors, but a few are known. They seem to be an odd mix of personalities, from Stevens to Joe Brotherton, an on-and-off partner from Seattle who came to Alaska to bottom-feed after the recession.

Brotherton and Rubini met in the early 1990s while going up against each other on an apartment deal, Rubini said. The two took a run around Lake Hood, Rubini recalled, "and we decided it would be more fun running together and hanging out than competing."

When Brotherton is visiting in Anchorage, you can sometimes find him at Bernie's Bungalow Lounge, downtown. He's middle-aged but doesn't look or act it. His Anchorage apartment - the one that Rubini calls "The Love Pit" - is an unusual bachelor pad. In addition to the small basketball court, it has walls covered in doodles by Brotherton's acquaintances. When Brotherton returned a call last week asking about Rubini, he left this message:

"Hey, it's Joe Brotherton getting back to you... I'm on Orcas Island [in the San Juan Islands], where I just bought a really cool resort, a crazy hippie resort. You ought to come down and we'll give you the full tour." (Rubini went in on the resort with Brotherton, though he says "resort" is definitely stretching the word.)

As Rubini's friendship blossomed with Brotherton in the 1990s, he was making inroads with Stevens' family. He says family members invested in some of his projects, which led Rubini to hitting up the powerful senator for a deal in the late 1990s.

The forty-eight-year-old Rubini is a private man who seems to regard an interview like a weak investment. For two years he refused to sit down and discuss his company's history. It wasn't until last week that he agreed to talk, hesitantly addressing questions about Ted Stevens' involvement.

Rubini came to his sparse office downtown, near the state courthouse, just after ten on a Monday morning. He wore a ball cap, blue jeans and a blue dress shirt. As he sat at his desk, he played with a foam brain shaped like a football. He doesn't like to talk about his companies, he said, because, "One, it's no one's business. Two, it's just the way I'd rather do things."

In 1997, Rubini approached Stevens, asking him if he would "like to invest a little bit of money" in a company he started, Rubini said: JLS Properties. It was a small partnership between Rubini, Hyde and Stuart Bond, the prominent commercial real estate broker in Anchorage. The plan was for JLS to buy a grab bag of real estate, some residential, some commercial. The partners had to buy all the properties under the deal, but they were mainly interested in the Airport Business Park in Anchorage. They sold off the rest, Rubini and Hyde said.

A couple of years later, Rubini and Hyde wanted to buy a midtown trailer court to make room for a ten-story office tower that would ultimately become the headquarters of the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation. They rolled over money earned from the earlier sell-off to help pay for the land. According to Stevens' disclosure statements, his stake in the deal at that point was worth between a hundred and fifteen thousand dollars and three hundred thousand dollars. This year, he disclosed that the same stake was worth between half a million and a million dollars.

The partners evicted the trailer court residents and built what may well be the most striking office building to go up in Anchorage in more than a decade. Arctic Slope Regional Corporation got a twenty-year lease from JL Properties. Few people knew at the time that Stevens had a role in the project. Before the big building, many of JL Properties' doings flew under the radar - the way Rubini likes it - because they used partnerships and companies that didn't always carry the JL Properties name. The new building got a lot of attention, and for many Anchorage residents it was their first glimpse of the giant, quiet developer.

As plans were being made for the office tower, Rubini was busy assembling a developer's A-Team. It included two key people he lured from the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority (AIEDA), a state agency charged with sparking development and creating jobs.

Rubini has worked as a lawyer for AIEDA on and off over the years. JL Properties does not do any work with AIEDA because of that relationship, he says. But in 2000, that didn't stop him from hiring the agency's executive director, Randy Simmons. Keith Laufer, another top AIEDA official, came to JL Properties soon after, just in time for another round of big projects.

In the late 1990s, Rubini and his partners embarked on what he says was one of the biggest private real estate deals in Alaska history. At the time, military bases nationwide were suffering from housing shortages. Many apartments and homes were in disrepair. This was especially true at Elmendorf Air Force Base, in Anchorage.

The government began turning to private contractors to renovate old apartments and build new ones on some bases. The military would provide the tenants and private companies would serve as landlords. The hope was that the arrangement would save the government money and raise the quality of housing quickly.

Stevens was a fierce champion of Alaska's military reservations, at a time when base closures rippled across the country. He supported privatizing housing on Alaska's military forts and bases, including Elmendorf, said Melanie Alvord, his spokeswoman. "We knew that if you had the privatization of housing, it would be a mark against closing the base," she said, "because the government would have to buy out the contract."

Rubini saw an opportunity at Elmendorf, but there was one hurdle: Nearly all the military housing contracts had gone to big real estate companies. Still, in 2001, the government awarded JL Properties and a national partner a whopping four-hundred-million-dollar, fifty-year contract to handle Elmendorf's housing.

Alvord said Stevens had no role in JL Properties' successful bid. Rubini and his partner, Leonard Hyde, said an army of government officials reviewed their contract and decided they offered the best deal. Any allegations to the contrary "are just garbage," Rubini said.

Rubini says the same is true for another federal project, a new building downtown that JL Properties constructed for the National Park Service. Mark Pfeffer, JL Properties' competitor, also bid on that project, and concurs that Rubini and Hyde "won it fair and square."

After the National Park Service bid was awarded, however, Rubini ran into controversy. He wanted the city to grant a property tax break on the building. He and Hyde said they made the request because, among other things, late in the contract process, the federal government asked for a fifty-foot anti-terrorism setback around the building, which they said drove up the cost by about five hundred thousand dollars.

But Rubini quickly changed his mind. Last year, he told the Anchorage Daily News that he withdrew his request for a tax break because he caught a lot of flak, much of it "driven by competitors who wish they won the bid."

JL Properties is again busy building, although you probably haven't heard about its current projects. The most interesting one is happening in East Anchorage. Rubini and Hyde said they recently bought the depressed

Boniface Mall shopping center, at Northern Lights Boulevard and Boniface Parkway. The mall was wounded in 1999 when Safeway bought Carrs, the Alaska grocery chain. That left a huge hole at one end of the mall. The fledgling Alaska Marketplace took over Safeway's old store, but it went bust two years later.

Now, Highland Tech High, a charter school in the Anchorage School District, has moved into the old grocery store. It may seem like an odd fit, but it works, at least aesthetically. When you're inside the school, it's easy to forget you're standing next to an old shopping center. The school's open rooms, curved walls and wild colors give it the feel of a Seattle high-tech company. A school brochure says it's been designed as a "high tech learning environment."

Just about the time the school opens in September, Rubini and Hyde hope to break ground on another project. They're building another office tower next to the upscale tower they recently erected in Midtown for Arctic Slope. The new building will be between four and seven stories, Rubini said. An anchor tenant has signed up for space, but he declined to name the company.

During Rubini's rise in Alaska real estate, he never stopped practicing law. In fact, he was involved in some big cases, such as representing the Alaska Civil Liberties Union in its long battle to challenge a campaign-finance reform law. But these days developing takes up most of his time. His friend Joe Brotherton, of Seattle, believes Rubini is so good at it that he's outgrown Alaska.

"I tease Jon about doing too much stuff up there," Brotherton said, "about being a big bird in a small cage. But now he has done so much stuff that he dominates the cage. He owns the cage."

And the owner of the cage has done just fine by Senator Ted Stevens.

Contact Tony Hopfinger at (907) 644-5406 or tony@anchoragepress.com.

Photos by Matt Hage

except Jon Rubini photo courtesy Alaska Journal of Commerce

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FBI - Stevens-3277

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 9/14/55

FROM : Mr. E. D. Mason

SUBJECT: CONFERENCE OF U.S. ATTORNEYS
SUMMARY OF INFORMATION ON UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS;
UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS' CONFERENCE, OCTOBER 5-7, 1955

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

In anticipation of the U. S. Attorneys' Conference to be held at Washington, D. C., October 5-7, 1955 each SAC was instructed to contact U. S. Attorneys within his division to request suggestions for improving the Bureau's services and to ascertain if any problems exist. Most of the U. S. Attorneys expressed complete satisfaction with Bureau services and offered no suggestions or criticisms.

One U. S. Attorney, Hugh K. Martin, Southern District of Ohio, was not contacted due to his most unsatisfactory attitude toward the Bureau as shown in a case occurring in July, 1954 which involved the assault of 2 Bureau Agents by a truck driver.

The attached material summarizes the suggestions which were made and the problems brought up, as well as difficulties experienced with certain U. S. Attorneys since the time of the 1954 U. S. Attorneys' Conference held October 13-15, 1954. For convenience, the attached material is divided into two sections as follows:

(1) SUGGESTIONS AND PROBLEMS - Individual write-up on each U. S. Attorney who made a suggestion or presented a problem.

(2) RECENT DIFFICULTIES - Individual write-up on each U. S. Attorney with whom the Bureau has had recent difficulties together with data on certain U. S. Attorneys whose past difficulties warrant a summary for current information.

Enclosure

AGG:njs

(6)

cc: Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Belmont

RECORDED - 75

INDEXED - 75

811-X3

94-1-10873-794
20 OCT 12 1955

FBI - Stevens-3278

68 OCT 20 1955

Memo to Mr. Tolson

RECOMMENDATION:

None ... Informative, for use by Bureau officials during the forthcoming U. S. Attorneys' Conference.

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten initials]

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FBI - Stevens-3280

94-1-10873-717
ENCLOSURE

SECTION 1
SUGGESTIONS AND PROBLEMS

FBI - Stevens-3281

~~ENCLOSURE~~

Charles P. Moriarty
United States Attorney
Western District of Washington
Seattle, Washington

U. S. Attorney Charles P. Moriarty was contacted by SAC Auerbach, Seattle, during August, 1955. Mr. Moriarty offered no criticism but made the suggestion that U. S. Attorneys be supplied with a list of the abbreviations most frequently used in FBI reports. He explained that new U. S. Attorneys as well as new Assistant U. S. Attorneys have some difficulty in the beginning in determining the meaning of Bureau abbreviations and code words, such as "WSTA" (White Slave Traffic Act), "was." (with aliases) and similar abbreviations. By Bureau letter 8/22/55 USA Moriarty was thanked for submitting this suggestion and was advised the Bureau had furnished to the Deputy Attorney General a proposed revision for the U. S. Attorneys' Manual which, if used, will provide in the Manual a list of the abbreviations most commonly used in FBI reports together with their full meanings. The Deputy Attorney General has advised this material will be incorporated in the next revision of the Manual.

Robert E. Hauberg
United States Attorney
Southern District of Mississippi
Jackson, Mississippi

U. S. Attorney Hauberg was contacted by SAC, New Orleans on 9/1/55 at which time he stated his only suggestion was that the FBI designate a clerk or a stenographer to be assigned to the Jackson, Mississippi Resident Agency. He pointed out that when complainants come to the Resident Agency and find no investigative personnel present, they usually come to the U. S. Attorney's Office to give their information and complaint. The SAC explained to USA Hauberg that Jackson, Mississippi is not a regular FBI Office but is only a Resident Agency, and that it is not practical to assign clerical and stenographic personnel to the Resident Agency, and that Agent personnel must necessarily be away from the Office the greater part of the time. Mr. Hauberg indicated he understands and appreciates the Bureau's position in this matter.

Krest Cyr
United States Attorney
District of Montana
Butte, Montana

U. S. Attorney Krest Cyr was contacted by SAC, Butte on 8/27/55 at which time he offered no criticism of the Bureau's work and expressed high praise for the Bureau in all its operations. Mr. Cyr suggested that, if possible, the Butte Office furnish him with 2 copies of each investigative report where the case is being handled by the Assistant U. S. Attorney at Billings, Montana. He explained that when only 1 copy of a report is received, it is necessary to forward it to the AUSA at Billings, thus leaving Mr. Cyr's file without a copy of the report. On 9/15/55 the Executives Conference unanimously recommended the Butte Office be authorized to comply with Mr. Cyr's request by furnishing him an extra copy of each investigative report prepared locally where the case is being handled by the Assistant U. S. Attorney at Billings, Montana.

Sumner Canary
United States Attorney
Northern District of Ohio
Cleveland, Ohio

When contacted by SAC, Cleveland on August 8, 1955, USA Sumner Canary was extremely complimentary regarding the Bureau. His only suggestion or thought expressed concerning the Bureau's work was that he felt Bureau Agents were wasting time in cases involving Ascertaining Financial Ability when they from time to time follow the status of these cases after the investigation has been completed. He noted that in many of

these cases the litigation extends over a long period of time, and that it appeared to him Agents were wasting time when they check the status of the litigation from time to time. SAC, Cleveland explained the Bureau's policy in these cases and it was noted that all leads to contact the U. S. Attorney's Office in these cases (at Cleveland) are handled by one Agent which helps to minimize the traffic in the U. S. Attorney's Office. SAC, Cleveland regards USA Canary as extremely friendly and cooperative but very businesslike in all official matters. He is described as a good administrator and an excellent trial lawyer.

Edwin M. Stanley
United States Attorney
Middle District of North Carolina
Greensboro, North Carolina

USA Stanley was contacted by SAC, Charlotte on 8/29/55 at which time he was very complimentary of the Bureau's services. He had no problems or suggestions and mentioned only 1 item which he did not fully understand, namely that occasionally his office receives FBI reports from which it is not immediately apparent as to the reason the reports have been furnished to him. The Chief Clerk in USA Stanley's Office sometimes has difficulty in determining how to list the Bureau case in the report which the U. S. Attorney is required to submit to the Department monthly on all pending cases. SAC, Charlotte reviewed with Mr. Stanley the Bureau's policy as to when copies of reports are to be furnished to the U. S. Attorney. Mr. Stanley expressed appreciation for the explanation and stated he no longer had any question regarding the purpose for which his office had been furnished these reports. The SAC examined the specific reports mentioned by Mr. Stanley's Chief Clerk as further explanation of this procedure

Robert Tieken
United States Attorney
Northern District of Illinois
Chicago, Illinois

When contacted by SAC Hostetter, Chicago on 9/8/55 USA Tieken stated he had no criticisms or complaints about FBI operations and no observations as to how the Bureau's services could be improved. He presented the suggestion that the FBI should institute investigations within its jurisdiction without waiting for a complaint indicating that a violation had actually occurred. For example, in Labor Management Relations Act cases he felt the Bureau should go out looking for violations instead of waiting until representatives of business or the unions, who usually are involved, made a complaint. Mr. Tieken previously has expressed the desire to have Bureau Agents assigned to his office to investigate any matter he wanted investigated. Past experiences with him have shown that he frequently wants to engage in a "fishing expedition" by investigating known hoodlums with the hope that a Federal violation will be uncovered. Mr. Tieken's suggestion is not worthy of consideration since it has been previously explained to him on several occasions that the FBI must have some evidence a violation has occurred before it can engage in extensive investigative activities.

Louis G. Whitcomb
United States Attorney
District of Vermont
Burlington, Vermont

USA Whitcomb was contacted by SAC, Albany on 8/12/55 at which time he offered no criticism or suggestion concerning the work of the FBI. Mr. Whitcomb has recently stated to SAC, Albany that he thought the Federal Government should be able to handle a situation calling for the service of Federal process without the necessity for calling in state police to aid in such matters. He apparently had in mind a case wherein the U. S. Marshal attempted to serve a Federal

warrant ordering one [redacted] to be committed to a hospital for examination and upon being rebuffed and held off at gun point, the U. S. Marshal called in state police to assist. Although it was a Bureau case involved, Bureau Agents were not concerned in the efforts to serve the process and much publicity was given to the efforts of the police which were described as a "3-ring circus." SAC, Albany feels that USA Whitcomb may discuss this problem at the forthcoming U. S. Attorneys' Conference. (Bufile 25-382156)

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b7c

Russell B. Wine
United States Attorney
Western District of Texas
San Antonio, Texas

When contacted by SAC, San Antonio in connection with the current program to contact all U. S. Attorneys, USA Wine offered no suggestions or problems. In a recent discussion with the Assistant Director, Training and Inspection Division, while attending the indoctrination course for newly appointed U. S. Attorneys, Mr. Wine indicated that he did not fully understand under what circumstances the Bureau would use the Polygraph in its investigations. He was under the impression that in a murder case occurring on a Government Reservation in his district, Bureau Agents had refused to utilize the Polygraph. The matter was checked into and it was found that a Bureau representative was sent from Washington to San Antonio for the purpose of giving a lie detector test to the subject but, that upon arriving there, the subject was found to be suffering from nervous tension, excitement and a rapid pulse and refused to sit in a chair for the purpose of taking the test. Under the circumstances it was apparent the test would be of no value. All of this was known to the Assistant U. S. Attorney handling the case. This matter was fully discussed with Mr. Wine in order that he would understand the Bureau's actions in this particular case and its policy in all similar matters.

SECTION-2

*RECENT DIFFICULTIES WITH
UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS*

Lloyd H. Burke
United States Attorney
Northern District of California
San Francisco, California

It will be recalled that while attending the 1954 U. S. Attorneys' Conference, USA Burke objected to the Bureau policy requiring that Agents not sit in on all interviews of witnesses made by Assistant U. S. Attorneys without first determining the necessity. He brought the matter up before the entire conference but found other U. S. Attorneys not in sympathy with his views. Also, during the conference he mentioned that Bureau policies are strict and are not designed to give local law enforcement agencies a feeling of being a part of law enforcement. Also, he remarked that some local authorities feel the Bureau is trying to get statistics in bank robbery cases by filing on bank robbers apprehended by local police. He was unable to substantiate any of his charges with specific facts. Following the conference he indicated to SAC, San Francisco that he does not like Bureau policy in certain regards. We also learned that a file clerk in Mr. Burke's office had been depositing old FBI reports in trash barrels which were to be emptied at a city dump. As a result of the several incidents indicating USA Burke is hostile to Bureau policy and procedures, the San Francisco Office was instructed 10/22/54 that the SAC or ASAC must handle all contacts with Mr. Burke and that Agents may personally contact only Assistant U. S. Attorneys in Mr. Burke's office. This procedure is still in effect. The San Francisco Office has not reported any recent instances of difficulty with USA Burke; however, it is noted that apparently due to Burke's previous experience in a District Attorney's Office in California, he has requested that a question and answer statement be taken by Bureau Agents in important cases rather than, or in addition to, the regular narrative type statement usually taken by Bureau Agents.

SAC, San Francisco advises that in instances of important violations, Agents of that Office have been able to comply with USA Burke's request in this regard. When contacted on 8/22/55 Mr. Burke stated he had no suggestion to offer and he furnished no criticisms, although he did mention the matters set out above which he brought up at last year's U. S. Attorneys' Conference.

Hugh K. Martin
United States Attorney
Southern District of Ohio
Columbus, Ohio

The Cincinnati Office has reported no recent instances of difficulty with USA Martin, although the Office is under instructions to deal with Martin on a formal basis making all presentations of cases in writing. It will be recalled that USA Martin in July, 1954 consented to prosecute a truck driver who had threatened 2 Bureau Agents, but Martin stated he was doing so, "only to save face of the FBI." His attitude was far from objective and the Bureau found it necessary to inform the Department of Martin's failure to back up our Agents. The SAC at Cincinnati was instructed 9/1/55 that he should not contact USA Martin in connection with the current program to obtain suggestions from U. S. Attorneys. There has been no indication of a change in Martin's attitude.

Louis B. Blissard
United States Attorney
Territory of Hawaii
Honolulu, Hawaii

The Bureau has experienced no difficulties with USA Blissard personally and when contacted by SAC, Honolulu 9/6/55 Mr. Blissard had no suggestions for the improvement of FBI services and offered no criticism. He did mention, however, that when he attends the forthcoming U. S. Attorneys' Conference he

plans to confer with Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers concerning the fact that Bureau Agents at Honolulu do not contact Assistant U. S. Attorney [redacted]. It will be recalled that AUSA [redacted] alleged to Inspector [redacted] early in March, 1955 that he had been misquoted in 2 or 3 FBI reports. This matter was gone into thoroughly and resulted in [redacted] stating that the instances he alleged did not occur and were the result of [redacted] faulty memory. By letter 3/8/55 the Deputy Attorney General was advised of the matter and that instructions had been issued that our Agents were to have no oral dealings with [redacted] in the future. Mr. Blissard stated he feels this is an awkward situation and that something should be done so that Agents can contact [redacted] when USA Blissard is absent and [redacted] is acting as head of the U. S. Attorney's Office.

b6
b7C

John Strickler
United States Attorney
Western District of Virginia
Roanoke, Virginia

When contacted by SAC, Richmond on 8/29/55 USA Strickler had no suggestions regarding the Bureau's services and was very commendatory concerning the work of Agents in an election law case captioned "Luther Compton, et al, Election Laws." This was a very involved case and resulted in a number of persons being convicted after a jury trial. Early in this case Mr. Strickler became concerned and wrote the Department suggesting our Agents should have "pressed" certain interviews. When contacted on the matter he was surprised the Department had furnished the Bureau a copy of his letter and was unable to furnish any suggestions for further investigation of the case. This matter indicated to SAC, Richmond that Strickler has a tendency to jump to conclusions, is extremely sensitive to criticism and may be inclined to make commendatory remarks while in the presence of Bureau personnel and critical remarks about us to other persons.

Theodore F. Stevens
United States Attorney
Fourth Division of Alaska
Fairbanks, Alaska

The Anchorage Office has not reported any difficulties with USA Stevens. It will be recalled that while he was attending the 1954 U. S. Attorneys' Conference, Mr. Stevens stated the FBI declined to participate in the investigation of a case where a criminal broke out of jail in Fairbanks, Alaska. This matter was thoroughly checked into and it was found the case was not one within our jurisdiction and it was apparent USA Stevens had spoken out of turn. This indicated a tendency on his part to be critical of the Bureau when he thinks no FBI representatives are present. As a result the Anchorage Office was instructed to be discreet and circumspect in dealings with Mr. Stevens. When contacted by SAC, Anchorage in connection with the current contact program, Mr. Stevens stated he had only a single problem and that was to square himself with the Bureau as a result of erroneous statements he made about the Bureau during the last U. S. Attorneys' Conference. He remarked he is exceptionally well-pleased with the work of the Bureau and appreciates the fine workable friendly relationship. The case Mr. Stevens had wanted our Anchorage Office to handle involved one [redacted] who escaped from the jail at Fairbanks, Alaska during February, 1954 while waiting trial on a local territorial charge of larceny.

b6
b7C

Complaint Form

b2
b6
b7C
b7DNOTE: Hand print names legibly; handwriting satisfactory for remainder.
Indices: ☐ Negative ☐ See below

Subject's name and aliases [REDACTED]		Character of case Public Corruption 194	
Complainant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protect Source [REDACTED]		Complaint received by SA [REDACTED] Field Office Anchorage Telephone [REDACTED] <input type="checkbox"/> Personal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Telephonic Date 09/03/08 Time 10:57 am	
Address of Subject		Complainant's DOB [REDACTED] Sex [REDACTED]	
Subject's Description	Race	<input type="checkbox"/> Male	Height
	Age	<input type="checkbox"/> Female	Weight
	Scars, marks and other data		
Employer	Address		Telephone
Vehicle Description			
Facts of Complaint			
<p align="center">PROTECT SOURCE</p> <p>Complainant is the [REDACTED] She stated she has information regarding [REDACTED] voting on "something" as a favor for Senator TED STEVENS, and [REDACTED] received a [REDACTED] in exchange for his vote. She wanted to know if the FBI was looking for [REDACTED] STEVENS' Girdwood residence for awhile. [REDACTED] is currently living in [REDACTED]</p>			
(copy already pasted to SA [REDACTED])		Do not write in this space. 1944-AN-13620-Tstevens; 302 AN 58-0; 71	
SA [REDACTED] (Complaint received by)		FBI - Stevens-3292	
		BLOCK STAMP [REDACTED]	

Hanson, [REDACTED]

AN 58-0, 71

Complainant was not fully vetted at this time and should be further interviewed. She did state she did not want her daughter or anyone else to be aware she was speaking with the FBI.

PROTECT SOURCE

WILLIAM V. ROTH, JR., DEL., CHA.
 CHARLES H. PERCY, ILL.
 TED STEVENS, ALASKA
 CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, JR., MD.
 JOHN C. DANFORTH, MO.
 WILLIAM S. COHEN, MAINE
 DAVID DURENBERGER, MINN.
 MACK MATTINGLY, GA.
 WARREN D. RUDMAN, N.H.

THOMAS J. HART, IOWA, MO.
 HENRY M. JACKSON, WASH.
 LAWTON CHILES, FLA.
 SAM NUNN, GA.
 JOHN GLENN, OHIO
 JIM SASSER, TEXAS
 DAVID PRYOR, ARK.
 CARL LEVIN, MICH.

JOAN M. MC ENTEE, STAFF DIRECTOR

SUBCOMMITTEE
 TED STEVENS, ALASKA, CHAIRMAN
 CHARLES MCC. MATHIAS, JR., MD.
 WAYNE A. SCHLEY, STAFF DIRECTOR

DAVID PRYOR, ARK.

United States Senate

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

COMMITTEE ON
 GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
 SUBCOMMITTEE ON
 CIVIL SERVICE, POST OFFICE, AND
 GENERAL SERVICES
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

Ted Stevens

September 1, 1981

Alaska

Exec AD Inv. _____
 Exec AD Adm. _____
 Exec AD LES _____
 Asst. Dir.:
 Adm. Servs. _____
 Crim. Inv. _____
 Ident. _____
 Intell. _____
 Laboratory _____
 Legol Coun. _____
 Plan. & Insp. _____
 Rec. Mgnt. _____
 Tech. Servs. _____
 Training _____
 Public Affs. Off. _____
 Telephone Rm. _____
 Director's Sec'y _____

FBI/DOJ

Honorable William H. Webster
 Director
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 J. Edgar Hoover Building
 Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Bill:

Senate

The Subcommittee on Civil Service, Post Office, and General Services, Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs *Committee* will hold a hearing on Monday, September 14, 1981 at 9:30 a.m. in room 3302, Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The purpose of this hearing is to consider what recent press reports have termed "the Government Brain Drain." Specifically, we wish to explore the existence of problems relating to recruitment and retention of senior executives, the causes of such problems and feasible solutions. Because of your unique position as the head of an executive agency, we would be very interested in your comments.

If you wish to testify, please contact Pat Halcomb, the Subcommittee Chief Clerk at 224-2254, with the names of those individuals who may be accompanying you and whether or not you will be submitting written testimony and/or statements to be handed out at the hearing. If you have written testimony, we ask that 125 copies be delivered to the Subcommittee at least 24 hours in advance of the hearing.

If you would prefer, we will include your comments in the printed hearing.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

Ted Stevens
 TED STEVENS
 Chairman
Alaska

NOV 16 1981

WMA
 Off. of Cong. and Sub. Affs.

Copy made for Tele. Rm.
 9/3/81

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 5

Page 1 ~ Duplicate

Page 2 ~ Duplicate

Page 3 ~ Duplicate

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 12/27/55

FROM : SAC, Anchorage

SUBJECT: WIRE TAPPING

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mason	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Mr. THEODORE F. STEVENS, U. S. Attorney for the Fourth Division of Alaska at Fairbanks, furnished the Resident Agency there with the enclosed copy of a letter dated December 13, 1955, which he addressed to the Chairman, Committee on Bill of Rights, Alaska Constitutional Convention, College, Alaska.

It has occurred to me that the Bureau would be interested in Mr. STEVENS' views and comments as expressed in this communication.

Since the enclosed copy is the only one received in this office, and in view of the condition of our photostat equipment, it is requested the Bureau have a photostat made of the enclosure and return for the files of this office.

2 - Bureau (Enclosure 1)
1 - Anchorage
RBM/mer
(3)

ENCL

RECORDED - 19

JAN 13 1956

INDEXED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-7-90 BY 2781 JK/8/2

FBI - Stevens-3421

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
FBI

Dec 30 12 55 PM '55

RECEIVED
INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
JAN 17 12 42 PM '56

RECEIVED
ROSEN
JAN 12 9 39 PM '56

RECEIVED-BOARDMAN

Director
12-30-55
Rosemary Hansen

REC'D BELMONT
FBI JUSTICE
Dec 30 2 35 PM '55

RECEIVED
DEC 30 10 03 PM '55
INTERNAL SECURITY
FBI

FBI - Stevens-3422

cc - Mr. Donohue

SAC, Anchorage

January 9, 1956

62-12114-3015

Director, FBI

RECORDED - 10

WIRE TAPPING

Reurlet dated December 27, 1955.

In accordance with your request, there is attached a Photostat of the copy of a letter dated December 13, 1955, from U.S. Attorney Stevens to the Chairman, Committee on Bill of Rights, Alaska Constitutional Convention, College, Alaska.

Enclosure

JDD:ojk
(4)

FBI - Stevens-3423

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Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

COMM - FBI
JAN 9 1956
MAILED 31

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-7-90 BY 2781 TJS/BJP

305, 263

68 JAN 17 1956

December 13, 1955

Chairman
Committee on Bill of Rights
Alaska Constitutional Convention
College, Alaska

Dear Mr. Chairman:

It has come to my attention that your committee is considering a proposal which would prohibit wire tapping or the use of similar scientific instruments. I desire to register with you my personal opinion in regard to this proposal. I am the United States Attorney for the Fourth Division and have served as such since September 1, 1953.

Due to the limited time involved since I heard of the wire tapping proposal, I have not been able to research the matter extensively to determine the situation in regard to other constitutions. To my knowledge the only constitution which contains a provision regarding wire tapping is that of the State of New York. Most of the States have statutes which at least indicate a policy opposed to wire tapping. However, a majority of the States which prohibit wire tapping would permit evidence secured by wire tapping to be used in Court.

I believe that the Constitution of Alaska should contain no provision pertaining to wire tapping because the subject is one for legislation and not constitutional prohibition, it is a subject which may be misunderstood and as a result of such misunderstanding, law enforcement agencies could be denied the right to use scientific investigative apparatus under proper safeguards; finally, a specific prohibition would be unworkable unless it contained lengthy exceptions.

The insertion of a wire tapping clause in the Bill of Rights would necessarily leave the inference that the use of scientific apparatus for "eavesdropping," is a violation of a "right." There is no doubt that invasion of privacy is repugnant to all Americans, however, I hold to the opinion that the "right" involved is superior to the right of the public to be protected from organized crime and certain violent crimes such as kidnapping and extortion. Even if the constitution prohibited wire tapping and related devices for securing information, it would be admissible in the courts which is obtained by inference, eavesdropping at a key hole or a window, by an officer concealed in a closet, and perhaps by a transmitter concealed on an agent's person.

62-12114-2015
ENCLOSURE

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
DEC 5 1955	
FBI - ALBUQUERQUE	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8-1-90 BY SP1/TLS/ajp

305-763

FBI - Stevens-3424

December 13, 1955

All such means of gathering information are against normal usual standards, but are still necessary protection methods. Also a witness could testify to every word of conversation which was carried on over the telephone even though his memory might be defective while the exact recording of his intercepted conversation would not be admissible. In other words, placing a constitutional prohibition against the use of wire tapping and the evidence secured thereby would not really prevent eavesdropping or the use of evidence secured by such means.

I do not want to leave the impression with you that I do not realize that wire tapping can be used in an abusive manner. In the new State of Alaska I hope that wire tapping and the discovery and use of evidence secured by any means of eavesdropping will be regulated. This subject can be adequately covered by legislation which is capable of being amended to meet new developments and new emergencies. Today we are dealing with telephones; tomorrow we will be dealing with telephonic-televisions and unknown forms of communications. Because of the geographic location of Alaska, a great deal of the communication by the criminals will of necessity be carried on over the telephone and whatever instruments take its place in the future. To give criminals the unfettered right to use scientific means of communication and to deny law enforcement agencies the right to use equally scientific means to combat the use of such communication to me seems to place an unwarranted burden upon those to whom you will entrust the safety of your lives, your children's lives, and all of your property. The late Mr. Justice Jackson, when he was Attorney General, observed that the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, regarding the use of wire tap evidence secured in violation of Section 605 of the Federal Communications Act, resulted in protecting those engaged in incriminating conversations. Mr. Justice Jackson stated:

"Criminals today have the free run of our communications stems, but the law enforcement officers are denied even carefully restricted power to confront the criminal with telephonic and telegraphic footprints."

Too many people believe that wire tapping can only be used for the purpose of harming innocent persons. When in attendance at the meeting of public prosecutors held in New York City this past summer, I was struck by a situation which developed in New York at the time of the Rosenberg case. All evidence had led to one particular house which, I am sure, was known to be used by those in control of the white slave traffic. Pursuant to the New York Constitution and the statutes thereunder, an order permitting wire tapping was obtained and also a warrant for the arrest of certain individuals in the house. Officers were sent to the house and a monitor was placed on the telephone line. When the arrest was made one of the individuals in the house secured the use of the telephone

December 13, 1955

and immediately called Philadelphia to warn a member of their conspiracy. Because of the wire tap, the individual in Philadelphia was arrested before the conversation had ended.

In an extortion or kidnapping case, the victim at first seeks the advice and help of law enforcement agencies, but after the fear of reprisal sets in his main thought is to protect his loved ones or his own person, which, I am sure you will agree, is a human reaction. If a wire tap was available through legal channels, law enforcement agencies could help those victimized by these two heinous crimes to protect themselves. Professor Wigmore, whom we all know as an outstanding authority in the field of evidence, has presented arguments against the contention that wire tap evidence should be inadmissible because it is unethical and dirty business. His answer is:

"But so is likely to be all a reprehension of malefactors. Kicking a man in the stomach is 'dirty business', normally viewed, but if a gunman assaults you and you know enough of the French art of savatage to kick him in the stomach and thus save your life, is that dirty business for you?"

If this committee does insert in the Alaska Constitution a wire tapping clause, I would ask that you specifically except evidence secured by wire tapping and related means when the wire tap has been made with the approval of the Attorney General at the request of the District Attorney in the division in which the tap has been made.

This essentially has been the position of the Attorney General of the United States for the past 23 years. Wire tapping was generally considered illegal by the Department of Justice until 1931. Beginning in 1931, Attorney General Mitchell authorized the use of wire tapping. Wire tapping has been authorized by every Attorney General since that time. In 1940, Attorney General Jackson ordered that wire tapping no longer be used. However, later in the same year President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a confidential memorandum to Attorney General Jackson, authorized the limited use of wire tapping. Thus, the subject of wire tapping, in my opinion, presents a nonpartisan issue.

It was President Roosevelt who first suggested that the control of wire tapping should be given to the Attorney General rather than to the Court. In the first place, in order to get a court order to secure a wire tap, a District Attorney would have to provide the court with sufficient information to justify such procedure. This in itself would be contrary to the best interests of the defendant in the event a criminal case was presented to the court at a later date. In addition, the interests of secrecy, uniformity, speed, and better supervision can be protected to a greater extent when only the approval of the Attorney General is required. If an application for a wire tap must be made to the court, in addition to the Judge, the evidence concerning the wire tap must be disclosed to a

Mr. Chairman

4

December 13, 1955

clerk, court reporter, stenographer, law clerk, the bailiff, and many others who are concerned with the operation of the courts. If wire tapping is to be permitted, it should be permitted in a manner which would require that control be exerted to protect the interests of innocent people who may be involved and the unwarranted release of information secured. Also, no evidence secured by the use of the wire tap should be released until an indictment is returned by a Grand Jury or similar body and the defendant is actually in Court.

There are other exceptions that I would like to present to you, but in the interests of conveying these thoughts to your committee I limit my comments to those above. Also, I would like to state that my opinions apply only to the criminal field. I do not believe there is an instance in which a wire tap or use of other eavesdropping devices can be justified for securing evidence for civil cases or for business competitors. Even in the criminal field, wire tapping should be authorized only in connection with those crimes which are the most heinous and against which the people can only be protected by use of such means.

Yours very truly,

THEODORE F. STEVENS
United States Attorney

Enclosures

FBI - Stevens-3427

IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT CONCERNING
WIRE TAPPING AND WIRE TAPPING EVIDENCE

Olmstead v. U.S. (277 U.S. 438 (1929))

Nardone v. U.S. (302 U.S. 379 (1937))

Schwartz v. Texas (344 U.S. 199 (1952))

FBI - Stevens-3428