



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

September 27, 2022

MR. JOHN GREENEWALD JR.  
SUITE 1203  
27305 WEST LIVE OAK ROAD  
CASTAIC, CA 91384

FOIPA Request No.: 1445859-000  
Subject: LAINGEN, LOWELL BRUCE

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

The FBI has completed its review of records subject to the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) that are responsive to your request. The enclosed documents were reviewed under the FOIPA, Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Below you will find check boxes under the appropriate statute headings which indicate the types of exemptions asserted to protect information which is exempt from disclosure. The appropriate exemptions are noted on the enclosed pages next to redacted information. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted to indicate where pages were withheld entirely and identify which exemptions were applied. The checked exemptions used to withhold information are further explained in the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions:

**Section 552**

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(5)

☒ (b)(6)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☒ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (b)(9)

**Section 552a**

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

81 preprocessed pages are enclosed. To expedite requests, preprocessed packages are released the same way they were originally processed. Documents or information originating with other Government agencies that were originally referred to that agency were not referred as part of this release. This material is being provided to you at no charge.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. **"Part 1"** of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. **"Part 2"** includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third party individuals. **"Part 3"** includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the [www.fbi.gov/foia](http://www.fbi.gov/foia) website under "Contact Us." The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request.

If you are not satisfied with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's determination in response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through

OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website:

<https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by emailing the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison at [foipaquestions@fbi.gov](mailto:foipaquestions@fbi.gov). The subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified. You may also contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at [ogis@nara.gov](mailto:ogis@nara.gov); telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. G. Seidel", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Michael G. Seidel  
Section Chief  
Record/Information  
Dissemination Section  
Information Management Division

Enclosure(s)



## FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

### Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the [www.fbi.gov/foia](http://www.fbi.gov/foia) website.
- (ii) **Intelligence Records.** To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

### Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.
- (iii) **Requests for Confidential Informant Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of confidential informant records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552 (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F)] and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. § 552a (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records would reveal confidential informant identities and information, expose law enforcement techniques, and endanger the life or physical safety of individuals. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

### Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches and Standard Search Policy.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems, such as the Central Records System (CRS), or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. The CRS is an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. The standard search policy is a search for main entity records in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include a search for reference entity records, administrative records of previous FOIPA requests, or civil litigation files.
  - a. *Main Entity Records* – created for individuals or non-individuals who are the subjects or the focus of an investigation
  - b. *Reference Entity Records* – created for individuals or non-individuals who are associated with a case but are not known subjects or the focus of an investigation
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Foreseeable Harm Standard.** As amended in 2016, the Freedom of Information Act provides that a federal agency may withhold responsive records only if: (1) the agency reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest protected by one of the nine exemptions that FOIA enumerates, or (2) disclosure is prohibited by law (5 United States Code, Section 552(a)(8)(A)(i)). The FBI considers this foreseeable harm standard in the processing of its requests.
- (iv) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative “FBI file.” An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at [www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks). Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at [www.edo.cjis.gov](http://www.edo.cjis.gov). For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.

## **EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS**

### **SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552**

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information ( A ) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, ( B ) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, ( C ) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, ( D ) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, ( E ) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or ( F ) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

### **SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a**

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

This document is made available through the declassification efforts  
and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

# The Black Vault

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The Black Vault is the largest online Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)  
document clearinghouse in the world. The research efforts here are  
responsible for the declassification of hundreds of thousands of pages  
released by the U.S. Government & Military.

**Discover the Truth** at: **<http://www.theblackvault.com>**

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOI/PA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET  
FOI/PA# 1442990-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 5

Page 8 ~ Duplicate;

Page 9 ~ Duplicate;

Page 12 ~ Duplicate;

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Page 32 ~ Duplicate;

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
REQUEST FOR INVESTIGATION DATA

O I VOICE OF AMERICA

THIS FORM TO BE USED FOR INCUMBENT EMPLOYEES AND APPLICANTS FOR EMPLOYMENT WHERE INVESTIGATION IS TO BE CONDUCTED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AS REQUIRED IN SEC. 1001, PUBLIC LAW 402, 80th CONGRESS

1. FULL NAME (initials and abridgements of full name are not acceptable) MR (First) (Middle) (Maiden, if any) (Last)  
MRS  
MISS Lowell Bruce Laingen

2. PLACE OF BIRTH Odin Township, Minnesota DATE OF BIRTH August 6, 1922

3. CITIZEN: ☒ YES ☐ NO IF NATURALIZED: DATE OF NATURALIZATION PLACE OF NATURALIZATION Laingen, L. B.

4. EDUCATION (Circle highest grade completed): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 (12) (A) GIVE NAME AND LOCATION OF LAST HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDED Butterfield High School, Butterfield, Minnesota (B) SUBJECTS STUDIED IN HIGH SCHOOL WHICH APPLY TO POSITION DESIRED History, Social Studies, Commercial Law

(C) NAME AND LOCATION OF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY MAJOR AND SPECIALTY DATES ATTENDED YEARS COMPLETED DEGREES CONFERRED SEMESTER HOURS CREDIT  
St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn. Hist.-Ec. 1940 1943 3 BA June '47 134  
U. of Minnesota, Minneapolis Int. Rel. 1946 1948 2 MA Aug. '49 47 (curs)  
U. of Dubuque, Dubuque, Iowa Sociology 1944 1944 1/2 (V-12 training unit)

5. COMPLETE EMPLOYMENT HISTORY Statistics  
DATES TITLE OF POSITION EMPLOYER ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER  
March, 1949 Intelligence U. S. Department of State Washington, D. C.  
to date Research Analyst  
(Previous employment only for periods of short duration, including summer employment, odd jobs while a student, and work on my father's farm.)

6. DATES AND PLACES OF RESIDENCE FOR LAST 10 YEARS  
DATE STREET CITY STATE OR COUNTRY  
1940-1950 Permanent Residence at Butterfield, Minnesota, with following periods of temporary residence:  
Sept. - June (1940-1943) St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota.  
July 1943 - August 1946 - US Navy service.  
Sept. 1946 - June 1947 - U. of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.  
June 1947 - November 1947 - travel in Scandinavia.  
Dec. 1947 - June 1948 - U. of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Feb. 1949 - date - 2027-O St., N.W., Washington, D. C.  
DEC 19 1950  
(OVER) RECORDED  
113-6274-  
OCT 4 1950  
93

7. REFERENCES: LIST FIVE PERSONS LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES OR TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES WHO ARE NOT RELATED TO YOU AND WHO HAVE DEFINITE KNOWLEDGE OF YOUR QUALIFICATIONS AND FITNESS FOR THE POSITION FOR WHICH YOU ARE APPLYING. DO NOT REPEAT NAMES OF SUPERVISORS.

FULL NAME	PRESENT BUSINESS OR HOME ADDRESS (Give complete current address, including street and number)	BUSINESS OR OCCUPATION
Kenneth Björk	St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.	Professor
Mrs. L. E. Lorenzon	2825 Park Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.	Professor
Gordon Levenson		Businessman
Clarence E. Nelson	Augustana Lutheran Church, N. Hamp. Ave., N. W., Wash., D. C.	Pastor
Caspar Nordby		Farmer

## 8. IMMEDIATE RELATIVES

NAME	RELATION	ADDRESS
Palmer K. Iaingen	Father	
Kenneth Iaingen	Brother	
Mrs. Mabel Iaingen	Mother	
Carl Eng	Uncle	

## 9. ORGANIZATIONS WITH WHICH AFFILIATED OTHER THAN RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS OR THOSE WHICH SHOW RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS.

None

10. (A) WERE YOU EVER IN THE UNITED STATES MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE?

YES

NO.

(B) IS THE WORD "HONORABLE" OR THE WORD "SATISFACTORY" USED IN YOUR DISCHARGE OR SEPARATION PAPERS TO SHOW THE TYPE OF YOUR DISCHARGE OR SEPARATION?

X

X

(C) WAS SERVICE PERFORMED ON AN ACTIVE FULL-TIME BASIS, WITH FULL MILITARY PAY AND ALLOWANCES?

X

(D) DATE OF ENTRY OR ENTRIES INTO SERVICE

DATE OF SEPARATION OR SEPARATIONS

July 1, 1943

14 August, 1946

BRANCH OF SERVICE (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, etc.)

NAVY

SERIAL NO. (if none, give grade or rating at time of separation).

## 11. LIST IN DETAIL ANY PRESENT OR FORMER FOREIGN CONNECTIONS:

None

## 12. RELATIVES NOW RESIDING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

NAME

ADDRESS

No close relations abroad.

20 September, 1950

DATE

RECEIVED FBI

SIGNATURE

b6  
b7Cb6  
b7C





United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington 25, D. C.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO:  
FILE NO. **125-6274**

AIR MAIL, SPECIAL DELIVERY

Date: **October 12, 1950**

To: **SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD**

From: **J. Edgar Hoover, Director**

Subject: **LOWELL EUGEN LAINGEN  
SPECIAL INQUIRY - STATE DEPARTMENT  
Public Law 482, 80th Congress  
VOICE OF AMERICA**

You are requested to conduct an investigation of the above named individual. The instructions contained in Section 103, Volume 3 of the Manual of Instructions and Chapter 78, Part 3 of the FBI Handbook should be observed in connection with this investigation. This case is to be assigned immediately and reports of the complete investigation must be submitted Air Mail, Special Delivery, where proper, by **October 26, 1950**

Address: **2037 G St., NW, Wash. D.C.**

Birth date: **3-6-32**

Birthplace: **Osage Township, Minn.**

**WASHINGTON FIELD:**

Check State Department, ONI, CSC and NCVA files.

Include in your report a statement that the Bureau advised you that a search of the central files of the FBI has been made and no information of a derogatory nature concerning loyalty which could be identified with applicant was found.

**Enclosure**

CC - Minneapolis (AMSD) (NC) **FU 10/30**  
Omaha (AMSD) (NC)  
New York (10) (KSC)

LSK:bjp

form 79 to oso

LSK

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

OM FILE NO. **123-403**

REPORT MADE AT <b>Omaha, Nebr.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>10-25-50</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>10-17,18-50</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>STEPHEN F. NUGENT CAN</b>
TITLE <b>LOWELL BRUCE LAINGEN</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>SPECIAL INQUIRY-STATE DEPARTMENT Public Law 402, 80th Congress VOICE OF AMERICA</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Applicant attended the University of Dubuque, Dubuque, Iowa, where he was enrolled in U. S. Navy V-12 training from July 1, to November 1, 1943. Instant record contained nothing of an adverse nature and reflected above average grades. LAINGEN has no credit or criminal record at Dubuque.

- R U C -

**REFERENCE:** Bureau File 123-6274  
Bureau letter to Washington Field, 10-12-50.

**DETAILS:** EDUCATION

Miss BETTY MUIR, Clerk in the Registrar's Office at the University of Dubuque, Dubuque, Iowa, provided scholastic record number 3469, which disclosed that LAINGEN was registered in the U. S. Navy V-12 training from July 1, to November 1, 1943. Instant record contained nothing of an adverse nature and reflected above average grades. Miss MUIR disclosed that this individual resided in quarters provided by the Navy and advised that no one on the present staff of the college taught LAINGEN.

CC TO: *alc*  
REQ. REC'D *6-26-61*  
JUL 3 1967  
ANS.  
BY: *u f u m y*

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>J. L. [Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT  3 - Bureau (AMSD)  1 - Omaha  <i>1cc - [unclear] - [unclear]</i>	<i>123-403-2</i>	<b>RECORDED -</b> <i>EX-66</i>

PROPERTY OF FBI—THIS CONFIDENTIAL REPORT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI AND ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE OF AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED.



OM # 123-403

CREDIT

Mr. ARTHUR OETH, Manager of the Dubuque Credit Bureau, Dubuque, Iowa, examined his files and advised that they contained no reference to this individual.

CRIMINAL

Detective JOHN BRADY of the Dubuque, Iowa Police Department, checked his files and advised that they contained no record for this individual.

The records of the Dubuque County Sheriff's Office, Dubuque, Iowa, were examined by Miss NELL MALOY, Clerk, who advised that no record was located which could be identified with this individual.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

NY FILE NO. **123-4151 JWD:BTC**

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>10/25/50</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>10/17/50</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>EUGENE W. WALSH</b>
TITLE <b>LOWELL BRUCE LAINGEN</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>SPECIAL INQUIRY - STATE DEPARTMENT Public Law 402, 80th Congress (VOICE OF AMERICA)</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

LOWELL BRUCE LAINGEN enlisted U. S. Navy  
10/19/42; commissioned Ensign 4/19/44.  
Enlisted record is clear.

- RUC -

CC TO: *Rec.*  
REQ. REC'D 3-126-67  
JUL 3 1967  
ANS.  
BY: *[Signature]*

**REFERENCE:**

Bureau file number 123-6274.  
Bureau letter to Washington Field, 10/12/50.

**DETAILS:**

The records of Navy Records Center, Garden City, Long Island, New York, reflect that LOWELL BRUCE LAINGEN, Serial No. 7020997, entered the military service at Minneapolis, Minnesota, on October 19, 1942, in the rank of Apprentice Seaman. The records show he was born on August 6, 1922, Odin Township, Minnesota. At Wellesley, Massachusetts, on April 19, 1944, he was commissioned Ensign. His Navy enlisted record is clear.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

1 x to WH 8/25/50 7020997

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edward [Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
	123-6274	-3 RECORDED - 12
COPIES OF THIS REPORT  3- Bureau 1- New York		
	EX - 68	

NY 123,4151

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Navy records were checked by SE JOHN W. DOBBINS.

Adm - 2 - Page

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BUREAU

MPLS FILE NO. 123-443

REPORT MADE AT <b>MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>11-1-50</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>10-18,19,24,25-50</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>ROBERT L. SNYDER</b> <span style="float: right;">MM</span>
TITLE <b>LOWELL BRUCE LAINGEN</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>SPECIAL INQUIRY - STATE DEPARTMENT, Public Law 402, 80th Congress VOICE OF AMERICA</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Applicant's birth verified. Both parents born in Minnesota. Applicant attended High School, Butterfield, Minn., September, 1936 to May 31, 1940, graduating first in class of twenty, I.Q. 128. Entered St. Olaf College September 10, 1940 to 1943 when entered Navy. Finished college at University of Minnesota and given B.A. Degree by St. Olaf January 31, 1947 with cum laude rating. Entered University of Minnesota, School of Science, Literature and Arts, September 30, 1946 as adult special. Transferred to Graduate School January 7, 1947 majoring in International Relations. Granted M.A. Degree August 25, 1949. Neighborhood and references all favorable as to character, reputation and loyalty of applicant and relatives. Applicant has no credit rating. Family credit rating very high. No criminal record applicant or family.

*P/1040*

CC TO: *[Signature]*  
 REQ. REC'D *[Signature]*  
 JUL 3 1957  
 ANS.  
 BY: *[Signature]*

- RUC -

**REFERENCE:**

Letter from Bureau to Washington Field dated 10-12-50

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT  3 - Bureau (123-6274) (AM)  1 - Minneapolis		123-16274-4	NOV 3 1950
		EX-68	

Mpls #123-443

DETAILS: Investigation at Butterfield and Odin, Minnesota, was conducted by SA JOHN RYAN THAYER; at Northfield, Minnesota, by SA WESLEY A. ANDERSON; and, at St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota, by the writer.

#### BIRTH

Records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota, reflect that applicant was born August 6, 1922 in Odin Township, Minnesota. The records reflect that his father, first name PALMER, occupation farmer, was born in Minnesota, and his mother's name was reflected as IDA, also born in Minnesota.

#### EDUCATION

Mr. W. S. SATHER, Principal, Butterfield, Minnesota High School, advised that according to his records the applicant entered in September, 1936 and was graduated May 31, 1940. He ranked first in a class of twenty and maintained a straight "A" average with the exception of one B plus during his entire high school career. The applicant's intelligence quotient under the Kuhlmann-Anderson Test was 128.

Mr. SATHER advised that he is not acquainted with the applicant, but knows the LAINGEN family and stated that they are well-to-do farmers who have an excellent reputation in this community and are highly regarded by their neighbors.

Miss HAZEL CLARK, English Instructor, Butterfield, Minnesota High School, advised that she has known the applicant for many years and is also acquainted with his parents. According to Miss CLARK, the applicant is a boy of unusual ability, has excellent character and is a loyal citizen. Mr. LAINGEN's family are prominent farmers and are well regarded at Butterfield, Minnesota.

Miss DORIS BERG, Secretary, Office of Academic Administration, St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota, advised that LAINGEN entered St. Olaf on September 10, 1940 and attended until 1943 when he entered the Navy. He did not return to the school but after finishing his work at the University of Minnesota, he graduated from St. Olaf with a B.A. Degree in History and Economics on January 31, 1947 with a cum laude rating. The record reflected that he was born August 6, 1922 at Odin, Minnesota.

CARL R. SWANSON, Dean of Men Students, St. Olaf College, advised that he did not know LAINGEN while the latter was in school. Mr. SWANSON checked the disciplinary records of his office and advised that LAINGEN was never in any trouble while at St. Olaf.

Mpls #123-443

Dr. NORMAN NORDSTRAND, [redacted] who is Dean of Academic Administration, St. Olaf College, advised that he was Dean of Men when LAINGEN attended school and knew him well. Dr. NORDSTRAND stated that LAINGEN was an excellent student of good habits and character whose loyalty he never had any reason to question.

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At the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, at the Office of the Dean of Admissions and Records, Record #294741 reflects that applicant entered the School of Science, Literature and Arts on September 30, 1946 as an adult special. It reflects his address at that time as [redacted] (Address of applicant's uncle, CARL ENG). The files reflect that applicant then transferred to the Graduate School on January 7, 1947, majoring in International Relations under Plan B without a thesis. It reflects that a Degree of Master of Arts was granted August 25, 1949. The file does not reflect any derogatory information.

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NEIGHBORHOOD - APPLICANT AND FAMILY

Mr. JACOB BROGER, President of the State Bank of Butterfield, Minnesota, stated that he has known the LAINGEN family, as well as the applicant for many years, and regards them as very capable, hard working, competent people of excellent reputation in the community. They maintain a very satisfactory credit rating and are considered to be loyal, patriotic citizens.

Mr. IVAN BROGER, grocery store proprietor, Butterfield, Minnesota, advised that he has known the LAINGEN family for many years and considers them to be outstanding citizens of this community having good character, excellent credit, and loyal, patriotic American citizens.

Mrs. FRANK H. ANDERSON, [redacted] advised her husband is a machinist for the Milwaukee Railroad. She advised that she has known CARL ENG for the last nine years and that he has a good character, reputation and his loyalty to the United States is unquestioned. Mrs. ANDERSON advised that she also became acquainted with the applicant when he lived with his uncle, Mr. ENG, while attending school. She advised during the time applicant lived here she had met his folks when they visited this address. She advised it was her impression they were outstanding people, and so far as applicant is concerned, she thinks he is a model boy.

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REFERENCES

Dr. KENNETH BJORK, [redacted] Professor of History at St. Olaf College, advised that he taught LAINGEN at St. Olaf and

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and knew him quite well. He described LAINGEN as a very good student who was quite active in campus affairs. He never knew LAINGEN to be sympathetic in any way with Communism and stated he would recommend him highly from the standpoint of ability, character and loyalty.

Mrs. LILLY E. LORENZON, Professor of Swedish Languages, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, advised she has known applicant since he attended school here. She advised she would recommend him unhesitatingly for a position with the government. She advised that the applicant was one of a group of eight students whom she took to Sweden during one summer. She advised that applicant applied himself to the study of Political Science, showed initiative, dependability and other sterling qualities.

Mr. and Mrs. CASPAR NORDBY, farmers, Odin, Minnesota, advised that they have [redacted] and close associates of the LAINGEN family for many years and have known the applicant all of his life. Mr. and Mrs. NORDBY have the highest opinion concerning the applicant's character, personal habits and loyalty, and advised that Mr. PALMER K. LAINGEN, the applicant's father, is a prominent farmer having once served on the Odin Village Board. The loyalty of the LAINGEN family is unquestioned. Mr. NORDBY advised that the applicant has a brother, KENNETH, residing on the LAINGEN farm whose reputation in this community is excellent.

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Mr. GORDON LEVERSON, proprietor, Standard Oil Station, Odin, Minnesota, advised that he has known the applicant during most of his life and considers him to be a boy of unusual ability, good habits and loyalty.

#### CREDIT

As previously set out under Neighborhood Investigation for applicant and his family, they enjoy an excellent credit reputation at Butterfield, Minnesota.

The records of the Minneapolis Credit Bureau were negative as concerns the applicant.

The records of the Minneapolis Credit Bureau also reflect that applicant's uncle, CARL ENG, has a good credit rating.

#### CRIMINAL

The records of the Cottonwood County Sheriff's Office, Windom, Minnesota, contain no information concerning the applicant or the members of his family.

Mpls #123-443

GUY WELLS, Chief of Police, Northfield, Minnesota, and CHARLES CARVER, Deputy Sheriff, Rice County, Faribault, Minnesota, both advised that their departments have no record pertaining to LAINGEN.

The records of the Minneapolis Police Department, Identification Bureau, do not reflect any information concerning applicant or his uncle.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -



SAC, Washington Field

October 19, 1950

SAC, New York

LOWELL BRUCE LAINGEN  
Special Inquiry-State Department  
Public Law 402, 80th Congress  
(VOICE OF AMERICA)

Reurfile. Enlisted Navy record reflects commission as Ensign on April 19, 1944, serial number 331063. Enlisted record clear. Handle.

CC: Bureau

NY 123-4151  
JWD:BTC

51 DEC 19 1950

123-6274  
2-00-120-533

801-53 10-13-50  
RECORDED

SAC, Washington Field

November 17, 1950

Director, FBI

LOWELL BRUCE LAINGEN  
SPECIAL INQUIRY-STATE DEPARTMENT  
Public Law 402, 80th Congress  
(VOICE OF AMERICA)

Your attention is directed to the fact that the above captioned case has been in your office for over 30 days without a report having reached the Bureau as of 5:30 p.m. November 16, 1950.

It is desired that you give this matter your personal attention and expedite handling of this case.

123-6274

JJF:MAB

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

RECORDED - 129

123-6274 - 5  
DEC 15 1950

3

EX - 68

NOV 17 1950  
COMM. FBI

219  
JUL 18 1950

For  
SAC  
JUL 18 1950

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: November 20, 1950

FROM : SAC GUY HOTTEL, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: LOWELL BRUCE LAINGEN  
SPECIAL INQUIRY - STATE DEPARTMENT  
PUBLIC LAW 402, 80th Congress  
(VOICE OF AMERICA)

Above captioned case is receiving continuous attention by this office. Delay has been caused by intervening matters of a more expeditious nature.

Report will be submitted by November 24, 1950.

WPK:dm  
123-5791

RECORDED - 129

123-6274 - 6

NOV 22 1950

DEC 19

151

68

SAC, Washington Field

November 29, 1950

Director, FBI

LOWELL BRUCE LAINGEN  
SPECIAL INQUIRY - STATE DEPARTMENT  
Public Law 402, 80th Congress  
VOICE OF AMERICA

Your attention is directed to the extreme delinquency of this case. Bureau records fail to reflect a report having been received at the Bureau as of the close of business November 28, 1950.

You are instructed to give this matter your personal attention in order that a report will be submitted immediately.

123-6274

JJF:pg

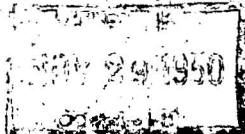
Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
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Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

RECORDED - 129

123-6274-7  
DEC 15 1950

3

EX - 68



51 DEC 19 1950

SAC, Washington Field

December 8, 1950

Director, FBI

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

LOWELL BRUCE LAINGEN  
VOA

It is again necessary to direct your attention to the extreme delinquency in this matter. A review of the Bureau file reflects a communication from you advising that a report would be submitted by November 24, 1950.

It is imperative that a report be submitted without further delay.

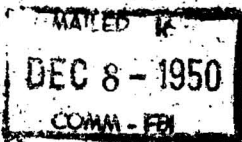
JJF:EHC

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

RECORDED - 129

123-6271-8  
DEC 15 1950

EX - 68



51 DEC 19 1950

W. J. [Signature]  
Rosen [Signature]  
[Signature]

*ml*  
Date: December 13, 1950

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

To: Mr. Donald L. Nicholson  
Chief  
Division of Security  
Department of State  
515 Twenty-second Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: LOWELL BRUCE LAINGEN  
SPECIAL INQUIRY - STATE DEPARTMENT  
Public Law, 402, 80th Congress  
VOICE OF AMERICA

There are transmitted herewith four reports covering the investigation conducted by this Bureau concerning the above-named person:

RECORDED - 129

123-6274 *WTS*

JJF:rlb

EX - 68

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Enclosure

*Handwritten notes and signatures in the bottom right corner, including "R" and "JEF".*



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BUREAU

FILE NO. 123-5791

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 12-11-50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10-16,23,27;11-17,20,21,24-50	REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM KOSTERMAN <i>ejg</i>
TITLE LOWELL BRUCE LAINGEN			CHARACTER OF CASE SPECIAL INQUIRY-STATE DEPARTMENT Public Law 402, 80th Congress (VOICE OF AMERICA)

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Employment, Dept. of State March 14, 1949—present verified and satisfactory. Supervisors recommend applicant. Navy Service, February 10, 1943—August 14, 1946 verified and satisfactory. Applicant attended American University and Berlitz School of Languages; received no degree. Neighbors comment favorably concerning applicant's character, reputation and loyalty. Applicant issued Passport April 11, 1947 for travel abroad for purpose of study. State Security records and CSC investigative records favorable. Credit records contain no credit information regarding applicant. Criminal, HCUA, ONI, FBI central files re loyalty negative concerning applicant.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 123-6274  
Bureau letter dated October 12, 1950  
New York letter dated October 19, 1950

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

EMPLOYMENT

The applicant's personnel file maintained by the U. S. Department of State reflected that LOWELL BRUCE LAINGEN, born August 6, 1922 at Odin Township, Minnesota, had been appointed Foreign Affairs Analyst, Division of Research, for Europe, U. S. Department of State, on March 14, 1949.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Chas. H. Hottel</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT ③ Bureau 1 Washington Field <i>1 Xcto W.H. 12/15/50</i>		123-6274-1-9	RECORDED - 120
		DEC 15 1950	EX - 68

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WFO 123-5791

On June 7, 1950 he was made Intelligence Research Analyst, which is his present position. This record contains one efficiency rating of "very good" and reflected no unfavorable information concerning the applicant. This record contained the additional information that the applicant had attended American University on the graduate level, and that he had pursued a course in Spanish at the Berlitz School of Languages. The file also reflected that Mr. LAINGEN had formerly resided at 1920 H Street NW.

Mr. EDDIE W. SCHODT, Deputy Chief of the section handling information for Western Europe, U. S. Department of State, advised that he has been the applicant's direct supervisor for approximately the past two years, and he described the applicant as a man of excellent character and reputation. He said that his social contacts with Mr. LAINGEN are rather limited, but he believes the applicant to be a man of discretion as well as a loyal American citizen. He said he believed Mr. LAINGEN to be moderate in everything he did, and described him as a man who is active in church affairs. Mr. SCHODT recommended the applicant highly for continued government employment of responsibility.

Mr. CLINTON KNOX, Assistant Chief, Division of Research for Europe, advised that he is the applicant's indirect supervisor and believes Mr. LAINGEN to be one of the most able young men in that division. He said that as far as he is concerned, the applicant's character, loyalty and reputation are above reproach, and he recommended him highly for continued government employment of responsibility. Mr. KNOX added that he has had no social contact with the applicant whatsoever.

The applicant's Navy Officer record reflected that he had been appointed a Midshipman, U. S. Naval Reserve, on December 10, 1943. He had been appointed Assistant Paymaster with the rank of Ensign as of March 20, 1944 to rank from April 19, 1944. He was detached on July 16, 1946 at Great Lakes, Illinois as a Lieutenant (jg) U. S. Naval Reserve, and ordered home. He was released from all active duty on August 14, 1946. His efficiency ratings ranged from "average" to "outstanding", and this record contained no unfavorable information regarding him. He was further shown as a Lieutenant (jg), Volunteer Reserve, inactive duty, as of November 16, 1948.



EDUCATION

Mrs. EDITH THAYER, Clerk, Registrar's Office, American University, advised that LOWELL BRUCE LAINGEN had enrolled in the Graduate School of that university in February 1949 and had pursued two courses, receiving a grade of "A" in one course and a grade of "Incomplete" in the other course. She advised that the applicant is not currently enrolled at that school, and said that the applicant's former instructor is no longer available at that school. Mrs. THAYER stated the applicant had received no degree from that school.

Miss L. C. BROWN, Clerk, Registrar's Office, Berlitz School of Languages, advised that according to the records of that office, the applicant had pursued a course in Spanish at that school from February 28, 1949 until May 23, 1949 at which time he withdrew. She stated that the applicant had been instructed by private tutors during that period, and that only one of those numerous tutors is currently available at the school. Miss BROWN said that the applicant's record had been entirely satisfactory while in attendance there.

Miss JULIA GONZALES, Spanish instructor, Berlitz School of Languages, advised that she had been one of the applicant's private tutors while he had attended that school, and she said she recalled him quite favorably in every respect. She said she had not known him well enough to comment concerning his character, loyalty and reputation.

REFERENCE

Rev. CLARENCE E. NELSON, Augustana Lutheran Church, New Hampshire Avenue at V Street NW, advised that the applicant has been a member of his congregation for the past two years or more, and said he is the President of the Young People's Fellowship at that church. He described the applicant as a reliable boy in every way and said there was no question in his mind concerning the applicant's loyalty to the government. Rev. NELSON recommended Mr. LAINGEN very highly for government employment.

NEIGHBORHOOD

YMCA

WFO 123-5791

Mr. E. S. ESTES, Assistant Resident Secretary, YMCA, 1736 G Street NW, advised that the records of his office reflect that Mr. LAINGEN had resided as a guest at the YMCA from February 3, 1949 until February 15, 1949. Mr. ESTES stated the applicant had not been known to him personally, but that his record was entirely satisfactory.

[REDACTED]

Mrs. CORA E. AULT, Landlord, [REDACTED] advised that Mr. LAINGEN had resided as a roomer at her house for almost a year, beginning his residence there in February of 1949. She recalled him as being a boy of excellent character and reputation, and said he had always behaved as a gentleman. Mrs. AULT said there was no question in her mind concerning the applicant's loyalty to the U. S. Government, and she recommended him highly. Mrs. AULT further stated that none of the present tenants at that address had resided there when the applicant had lived there, and she was unable to recall the name of the applicant's former roommate at that address.

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2027 O Street NW

Mr. DOUGLAS HATCH, Practicing Attorney, [REDACTED] advised that he rents an apartment at 2027 O Street NW to a group of boys, of which the applicant is one. He stated that he is not personally familiar with the applicant as an individual, but can only report that the boys as a group have conducted themselves as gentlemen at all times. He stated that he has never received any complaints concerning any of the boys at that address, and said that in his limited contacts with the boys, he has never been aware of any derogatory information concerning them. Mr. HATCH was unable to furnish the exact dates of the applicant's residence at that address, explaining that the members of that group of boys are constantly changing, as some of the boys leave town and others take their place.

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Miss ANITA POWELL, [REDACTED] advised that she resides in [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] She said she believed that the applicant, as well as his roommates, are boys of excellent character and reputation. She said that no unfavorable information concerning any of the boys in that group has ever been brought to her attention. She said she has never seen evidence of excessive drinking on the part of any of these boys, and said they have never held any wild parties at any time.

WFO 123-5791

Mr. JAMES F. BARIE, Budget Examiner, Bureau of the Budget, advised that he has been residing [redacted] since January 1950. He said that the applicant is a man of excellent character and reputation in every respect, and said there was no question in his mind concerning Mr. LAINGEN'S loyalty to the Government. Mr. BARIE said the applicant is very interested in working overseas for the Government, and he recommended him highly for that type of work.

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Mr. EDWARD B. STRAIGHT, Organization and Methods Examiner, Bureau of the Budget, advised that he has known the applicant for the past year inasmuch as they [redacted]. He stated that he and the applicant are members of a group of boys who [redacted] and he described Mr. LAINGEN as a religious minded individual whose moral habits are excellent and whose loyalty to the Government is above reproach. He described the applicant as being "a good security risk" and he recommended him highly for responsible Government employment.

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Mr. HENRY P. HOMANS [redacted] advised that he has been [redacted] for the past nine months, although he said the applicant has resided at that address for approximately the past twelve months. He said he has come to know Mr. LAINGEN quite well and believes him to be a man of outstanding character and reputation. He described the applicant as being a very sincere person in everything he does, and he said he could recommend Mr. LAINGEN as being a loyal American citizen.

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#### MISCELLANEOUS

The records of the Passport Division, Department of State, reflect that LOWELL BRUCE LAINGEN, born August 6, 1922 at Odin Township, Minnesota, had been issued Passport No. 44339 as of April 11, 1947 for travel in Sweden, Norway and Denmark for purpose of study. This record reflected the applicant's permanent residence as Butterfield, Minnesota and contained no derogatory information.

The confidential investigative files of the Civil Service Commission have been found to contain no additional information regarding the applicant.

WFO 123-5791

The security files of the Department of State reflected that the applicant had been investigated by that agency August and September of 1948 for possible employment with that agency, and this investigation disclosed no unfavorable information regarding the applicant.

The credit records of the Credit Bureau, Washington, D. C., contained no credit information regarding the applicant, and contained no additional background information regarding him.

The criminal records of the Washington Police Department have been searched with negative results regarding the applicant.

The records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities as well as the records of the Office of Naval Intelligence have been searched with negative results regarding the applicant.

The Bureau has advised that a search of the central files of the FBI has been made and no information of a derogatory nature concerning loyalty which could be identified with the applicant was found.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

WFO 123-5791

ADMINISTRATIVE

Agency checks were conducted by the following Special Employees:

Passport: SE LEO MURPHY  
D. C. Credit: WALTER J. TOLSON  
C. D. Criminal: NICHOLAS R. MANFREDI  
HCUA: ROBERT E. BULLOCK  
ONI: MELVIN L. MONTGOMERY  
Navy record: J. C. WILLIAMS

*Adm Page*

UNCLASSIFIED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

JUN 22 1967

TO: The Honorable  
J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM: G. Marvin Gentile *Yes*  
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security

SUBJECT: 0 LAINGEN, Lowell Bruce  
(DOB: 8-6-22)

Mr. Laingen in his proposed assignment to the National War College for the 1967-68 session will need access to Restricted Data of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Pursuant to procedures prescribed by Public Law 87-206, the Atomic Energy Commission may accept investigations previously conducted by another government agency provided a security clearance has been granted on the basis thereof. Our records reflect Mr. Laingen was the subject of an investigation (Public Law 402) by your Bureau in 1950.

It would be appreciated if copies of the reports of the above-mentioned investigation was furnished to Mr. Earl F. Lane, Assistant Director for Administration, Division of Security, Atomic Energy Commission.

cc: Atomic Energy Commission

611-15

REC-71

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4 JUN 26 1967

109  
55 JUL 11 1967

UNCLASSIFIED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Precedence: ROUTINE

Date: 02/09/2000

To: Washington Field

From: Washington Field

NS-11

Contact: SA [REDACTED]

Approved By: [REDACTED]

Drafted By: [REDACTED]

Case ID #: [REDACTED] (Pending)

Title: [REDACTED]

Synopsis: Summary of Iranian Trade Association (ITA) seminar.

Reference: [REDACTED]

Enclosure(s): Enclosure 1: Seminar agenda and speakers' biographies. Enclosure 2: Excerpts from American Iranian Council (AIC) website.

Details: On 02/04/00, the writer attended an ITA hosted seminar, co-hosted by the AIC, held at 2168 Rayburn House Office Building, Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C. The purpose of the seminar was to heighten public awareness of the Iranian general elections to be held in Iran at the end of February and how these elections will impact US-Iran relations. In addition, the seminar was intended to increase discussion on Capitol Hill about the negative impact of the US embargo against Iran, as perceived by the ITA and AIC.

The meeting was attended by various congressional staffers, lobbyist staffers, and graduate students. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] respectively. Also present were [REDACTED] a representative of ITA who videotaped the seminar.

CC: 1 - [REDACTED]  
1 - [REDACTED]  
1 - [REDACTED]

2650-WF-21728-5

14, 15, 16

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FBI - WASHINGTON FIELD	

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To: Washington Field From: Washington Field  
Re: [redacted] 02/09/2000

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and [redacted] who represented [redacted]  
Opening remarks were made by [redacted] the captioned  
investigation, [redacted]

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[redacted] A summary of each guest speaker's comments  
is provided below.

Senator ARLEN SPECTER was unable to attend the seminar  
due to a other priority commitments.

Ambassador ROBERT PELLETREAU, AIC Chairman, called for  
greater cooperation between the US and Iran to stop terrorism,  
nuclear proliferation, and international drug trafficking. He  
believed it was reasonable for the US to suspect Iran's  
cooperation in addressing these issues as a show of good faith  
and a desire for closer relations between the two countries.  
However, he did not suggest the US step back from national  
interests within the region or the Israeli peace process. He  
believed the US should open diplomatic relations with Iran, and  
if this could not be done officially, then it was up to small  
private groups, such as ITA and AIC, to begin the liaison  
process. PELLETREAU called for the US to begin allowing Iranian  
consumer exports into the US, which would further a cooperative  
spirit between the two countries and enhance the sharing of food  
and medical services to Iran. He also called for the US to be  
more open to visitation by Iranian citizens. He wished to see a  
"quick check" system for checking Iranian passports and end the  
"humiliating fingerprinting" of all Iranian visitors to the US.

FRANK KITTREDGE, National Foreign Trade Council, spoke  
on the impact of the US embargo on American business. As a  
businessman, KITTREDGE believed the sanctions were ineffective  
and equally as harmful to the US as it is to Iran. He said the  
embargo brands US businesses as not being able to stand by their  
consumers by following up on their business promises. This is  
because Iranians are using US products, but cannot get costumer  
support or replacement products, as afforded to consumers outside  
of Iran. As a result, Iranians are skeptical of US companies and  
are pushed toward the competitors of US businesses. KITTREDGE  
sees the US sanctions as isolating Iran, thus antagonizing the  
ill-feelings. He believes the sanctions are keeping Iran at arms  
length and, in doing so, prevents the US from having a positive  
impact in Iran. He called for a politically safe policy of  
trade, which would not leave US businesses at risk of having to  
falter on any future business initiatives started in Iran. He  
believed the US should mirror its embargo policy used against  
Vietnam, in which businesses could sign contracts in Vietnam,  
contingent on the eventual lifting of the embargo.



To: Washington Field From: Washington Field  
Re: [REDACTED] 02/09/2000

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JUDITH KIPPER, Center for Strategic and International Studies, believed Iran was not showing a willingness to open its borders to US business. She felt US business was not welcome under the current regime, which is why the upcoming general elections are critical. If moderates and reformists are elected, this will attract foreign investment. KIPPER also believed Iran clearly has the intent to produce nuclear weapons through its existing nuclear program. This point was not disputed by other guest speakers.

Professor ABBAS EDALAT, President of the American Refugee Committee, and founder of the Science & Arts Foundation (SAF). EDALAT noted how the majority of Iran's population was born after the Iranian takeover of the US embassy in Tehran and that the future of Iran lays in the hands of its youths. These youth have grown up in a period of great deprivation and isolation in Iran, as a result of US sanctions. They have not been exposed to necessary cross-cultural interaction, new technologies, and educational opportunities which are needed to mold a new, more moderate generation in Iran. Thus, EDALAT called for the US to invest in Iran's youth. This could largely be done by empowering them through access to the Internet, which would break down isolationism and fundamentalism within Iran. This is the primary purpose of the SAF, which has completed 22 Internet projects in Iranian schools in 1999 and has plans to complete 100 such projects in the year 2000.

Ambassador AMIR MAHALLATI, Search for Common Ground, opened his remarks by saying the US embargo was silly, counter-productive, and isolationist. He then moved on to addressing the upcoming general elections. He believed these elections were important to institutionalize the reform process in Iran, which he felt was very welcome in the country. He noted how even parties prevented from participating in the elections were not speaking negatively about them, which highlights the importance being placed on them by the entire country. MAHALLATI believed the lead up to the February elections has shown that there are no "infallibles in the election process." By this he meant candidates and parties are being criticized equally, which is vital to the democratic process. Similarly, there are no taboo issues or policies and everything is being discussed openly and vigorously. This openness and criticism is pushing right wing conservatives to the political center and new, less ideological political parties are emerging. Finally, the upcoming elections have spawned a greater sensitivity for a more open media, which has heightened public awareness and fostered political reform. The writer believes the purpose of these remarks was to legitimize February's democratic elections, promote the belief in

To: Washington Field From: Washington Field  
Re: [REDACTED] 02/09/2000

b7E

Iran's reformation, and impress on people how Iran's form of democracy is of the same cloth as US democracy.

MAHALLATI discussed how he felt the February elections would impact Iranian foreign policy. He believed the next Iranian leadership would be more economically aware and more sensitive to the Iranian economy while determining foreign policy. He thought the issue of Israel is becoming irrelevant in Iran, but he admitted the Iranian government supports the terrorist activities of the Hezbollah and Hamas organizations. However, he called this affiliation minor and unimportant. He also mentioned how he believes support for Iran is gaining momentum in the Clinton administration, but is losing momentum in the US Congress.

Finally, MAHALLATI discussed what he termed a growing cultural appreciation for opposition within Iran. This appreciation will be supported by the newly-elected leadership. He accented this point by noting how Iranian Ministry of Intelligence and Security (MOIS) analysts have advised the current regime that any opposition to new political parties threatens national security. Having said this, MAHALLATI also noted he felt the new leadership would more carefully observe and question MOIS actions in light of evidence recently revealed showing MOIS involvement in killings within Iran.

♦♦

# **The Iranian Trade Association & The American Iranian Council**

Present:

## **"The Iranian Elections & The Future"**

February 4, 2000

Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C.

### **Agenda**

- 7:45 Registration & Continental Breakfast
- 8:10 Shahriar Afshar, ITA Introductory Remarks
- 8:20 John Radsan, AIC Introductory Remarks
- 8:30 Senator Arlen Specter (PA)  
Topic: "The View From the Hill"
- 9:00 Ambassador Robert Pelletreau, Afridi & Angell, AIC Chairman  
Topic: "The possible effects of the elections on US Policy toward Iran"
- 9:45 Coffee Break
- 10:00 Ambassador Amir Mahallati, Search for Common Ground  
Topic: "The Iranian elections and its impacts on Iranian policy toward the U.S."
- 10:20 Ms. Judith Kipper, Center for Strategic and International Studies  
Topic: "The election effects on American public perceptions about Iran and the continuing opportunities for track-two diplomacy"
- 10:40 Mr. Frank Kittredge, National Foreign Trade Council, USA ENGAGE  
Topic: "US corporate perspectives and concerns on the future of US-Iran relations"

#### Special announcements from:

- 11:00 Mr. Anthony J. Kozlowski, President, American Refugee Committee  
Topic: "ARC efforts to aid the Afghan and other refugees in Iran"
- 11:10 Professor Abbas Edalat, the Science & Arts Foundation, United Kingdom  
Topic: "Brining the internet to Iranian schools"
- 11:20 Panel Discussion - Q & A
- 11:40 AIC Concluding Remarks, John Radsan
- 11:50 ITA Concluding Remarks, Shahriar Afshar
- 12:00 Open Forum & Networking



## PENNSYLVANIA SENATOR ARLEN SPECTER

### B I O G R A P H Y

Arlen Specter, Pennsylvania's senior U.S. Senator, chairs the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee and is a senior member of the Appropriations Committee, the Judiciary Committee and the Government Affairs Committee. In the 104th Congress, he chaired the Senate Intelligence Committee.

Senator Specter is a legislative leader on education, health care, crime, drugs and terrorism. As chair of the Appropriations Subcommittee overseeing the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, he led the fight to increase NIH funding in the last three years by more than \$5 billion (currently at \$17.9 billion) and to reallocate in 1999 more than \$700 million to combat school juvenile violence by treating it as a national health problem under an action plan administered by the Surgeon General. In 1991, he helped create a separate Women's Health Unit at NIH. Senator Specter helped defeat the bureaucratic Clinton national health care plan, and has been pressing his own plan for incremental health care reform, focusing on portability and coverage for children. Senator Specter co-sponsored key domestic violence legislation. Senator Specter chairs the newly created Judiciary Subcommittee on Oversight of the Department of Justice, FBI and other federal agencies on Chinese espionage, campaign finance and Waco.

Senator Specter's Armed Career Criminal Act, signed into law in 1984 and expanded in 1986, carries a mandatory 15-year prison sentence for a career criminal found carrying a firearm, and has proven especially effective against major drug traffickers. His death penalty legislation streamlines the once-endless federal appeals process. A former prosecutor and investigator, Senator Specter led the Veterans Affairs Committee investigation in 1999 of Gulf War Illness (from possible exposure to chemical weapons) and in 1995 led the investigation of the killings at Ruby Ridge, Idaho, which prompted changes in FBI and ATF policy. He is currently leading the investigation of Gulf War Syndrome. In the only tangible legislative reform to come from the Iran-Contra scandal, he was responsible in 1989 for creating Inspectors General of the CIA, which in turn exposed Soviet mole Aldrich Ames, assassinations in Guatemala, and tainted Soviet materials passed to the President. A fiscal conservative, Senator Specter has pressed for the Balanced Budget Amendment and line-item veto, and was the first to introduce a flat-tax bill to lower federal taxes and simplify filing. He has also fought for assistance to farmers and for relief efforts in the wake of droughts, floods and the Avian Flu.

Arlen Specter began his public service career as an assistant Philadelphia District Attorney. He was appointed to the Warren Commission staff where he played a leading role in investigating the assassination of President Kennedy. During two terms as District Attorney, he helped restore death penalty statutes in Pennsylvania, fought for consumer fraud, cracked down on rape, and relentlessly prosecuted corrupt public officials.

Arlen Specter was born to immigrant parents in Wichita, KS, on Feb. 12, 1930, and grew up in the small town of Russell, KS. He graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Pennsylvania in 1951, then served stateside in the Air Force Office of Special Investigations for two years. He graduated in 1956 from Yale Law School, where he was an editor of the law journal.

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Tel: 202-224-4254 fax: 202-228-1229  
email: Senator\_Specter@Specter.senate.gov

## **ROBERT H. PELLETREAU**

The Hon. Robert H. Pelletreau served as Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, February 1994-January 1997. Prior to that time, he served as U.S. Ambassador to Egypt (1991-1993), to Tunisia (1987-1991) and to Bahrain (1979-1980). His other assignments in the Foreign Service included Algeria, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco and Syria as well as senior positions in the Departments of State and Defense. While in Tunisia, Ambassador Pelletreau conducted the U.S. dialogue with the P.L.O. (1988-1990). As Ambassador to Egypt, he joined the U.S. delegation to the 1991 Madrid Middle East Peace Conference, and as Assistant Secretary he traveled frequently to the region as a member of Secretary Christopher's Middle East negotiating team. During this period, he also played a key role in the development and implementation of U.S. policies toward North Africa, the Levant, Egypt and the Gulf, including Iraq and Iran.

Mr. Pelletreau attended the Institute of Political Studies in Paris, Yale University (B.A. 1957) and graduated from Harvard Law School in 1961. He practiced law with the New York firm Chadbourne & Parke before joining the Foreign Service. He is admitted to the bar in New York and the District of Columbia. On leaving government, he joined the international law firm of Afridi & Angell, with offices in New York, Washington, D.C., the United Arab Emirates and Pakistan.

Mr. Pelletreau speaks Arabic and French. He is married to Dr. Pamela Day Pelletreau (B.A., Smith College; Ph.D., George Washington University) and they have three children. Mr. Pelletreau is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the American and District of Columbia Bar Associations. His directorships include the Middle East Institute, the American-Iranian Council, AMIDEAST, Hannibal Club USA, the Tangier-American Legation Society and the Board of Advisors of the Center for Contemporary Arab Studies, Georgetown University. He is also on the Board of EFG-Hermes, an Egyptian financial services company.

He received the Department of Defense Distinguished Civilian Service Medal in 1981, the Department of State Distinguished Honor Award in 1985, the Department of Defense Medal for Distinguished Public Service in 1987, and the American Foreign Service Association's Christian Herter Award in 1990. In 1997, he received the Department of State's Distinguished Service Award and also the Secretary's Career Achievement Award. He has been decorated by the Governments of Egypt and Tunisia.

### **Afridi & Angell**

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FAX: (202) 518-8903

E-mail: [rpelletreau@afridi.com](mailto:rpelletreau@afridi.com)

# Mohammad Jafar Mahalla

## Curriculum Vitae

### Present Status:

1999 *Fellow, Center for Strategic and International Studies & Harvard University*  
*Washington, DC. and Cambridge*

### Education:

*B.A. in Economics, National University of Iran.*  
*B.Sc. in Civil Engineering, University of Kansas.*  
*M.Sc. in Political Economy, University of Oregon.*

### Experience (Select List):

1980-81 *Chairman of Economic Department, Kerman University,*  
*Kerman*  
1981 *Director General of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs,*  
*Tehran*  
1981 *Charge d'Affairs of Mission of Iran to the United Nations,*  
*New York*  
1981-83 *Charge d'Affairs of the Mission of Iran to the United Nations,*  
*Geneva*  
1983-87 *Director General of International Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs,*  
*Tehran*  
1987-89 *Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Iran to the United Nations,*  
*New York*  
1990-92 *Visiting Scholar, Middle East Institute, Columbia University,*  
*New York*  
1993-97 *Adjunct Professor of International Affairs, Columbia University,*  
*New York*  
1998 *Adjunct Professor of International Affairs, Georgetown & Yale Universities,*  
*Washington, DC. and New Haven*  
1998-99 *Visiting Professor of Transregional Studies, Princeton University,*  
*Princeton*

### Other Activities:

Participated in many assemblies, sessions, meeting and conferences of the United Nations, UNESCO, UN High Commissioner for Refugees, World Health Organization, the Non-Aligned Summits, Disarmament (Conference Chair: February 1982), etc.

Lectured at many Eastern and Western Universities, participated and delivered papers at many academic and non-academic conferences throughout the world :

Membership in many organizations, centers, and committees including:  
The Middle East Institute, Washington, D.C.  
Council on Foreign Relations ( Study Group on Iran)  
Search for Common Ground, Washington, D.C.



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Judith Kipper, an internationally recognized Middle East specialist, is director of the Council on Foreign Relations Middle East Forum and she is co-director of the Middle East Studies program at the Center for Strategic and International Studies. Kipper is a consultant on international affairs to ABC News. Previously, she was a guest scholar at The Brookings Institution and a resident fellow at the American Enterprise Institute. She travels frequently to the Middle East visiting both Israel and Arab countries. She also meets regularly with officials and others in Russia and other countries of the former Soviet Union.

Kipper is the co-editor of The Middle East in Global Perspective (Westview Press, 1991); and supervised The West Bank Data Project: A Survey of Israel's Policies, and The Arab-Israeli Military Balance and the Art of Operations. She contributes to publications such as *The New York Times*, *The Los Angeles Times*, and *The Washington Post* and comments on television and radio in the United States, Europe, Japan, China and the Middle East. She speaks frequently to university, business, economic, and banking groups on Middle Eastern and international affairs. She has briefed The Brookings Institution Board of Trustees, Council on Foreign Relations Corporate Program, Chase Manhattan Bank Board, Institutional Investor Council, Lockheed Corporation, Mobil Oil Corporation, Shell Oil Company, World Trade Institute and many other institutions in the United States and internationally.

During the Gulf crisis, Kipper testified as an expert witness before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the House Armed Services Committee, the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and the House Appropriations Committee. She was with Peter Jennings of ABC News in Baghdad, Iraq for an extensive interview with President Saddam Hussein (November, 1990). She arrived with Ted Koppel of ABC News in Kuwait just after its liberation. She also went to Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria, Egypt, Israel, the West Bank and Gaza during the Gulf Crisis. Kipper was in Moscow for an ABC News interview with President Gorbachev in July, 1991 which she negotiated and again right after the August coup for the ABC News Town Meeting with Gorbachev and Yeltsin.

Kipper has broad based experience in international relations. She worked in Paris at the French newsweekly L'Express for six years. She drove from Paris to India where she spent six months and then spent a year in Israel and Egypt before returning to the United States. She is on the board of Middle East Watch, a human rights organization; and Initiative for Peace and Cooperation in the Middle East.



# NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL, INC.

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FAX: (202) 452-8160

**FRANK D. KITTREDGE**  
President  
National Foreign Trade Council, Inc.

Mr. Kittredge is President of the National Foreign Trade Council, an association, founded in 1914, that is a leading proponent in the private sector for an open international trade and investment regime. Mr. Kittredge is also Vice-Chairman of USA★ENGAGE, a coalition of over 675 small and large businesses, agriculture groups and trade associations working to seek alternatives to the proliferation of unilateral U.S. foreign policy sanctions and to promote the benefits of U.S. engagement abroad.

An international business executive, Mr. Kittredge previously served with the General Electric Company. His 36-year career involved numerous international assignments in Europe, Latin America and the Far East, including Vice President of GE's Asia-Pacific Division and Vice President of their Power Systems International Sales Operation. Mr. Kittredge is a past-chairman of the U.S.-ASEAN Center for Technology Exchange, and a former-director of the Singapore Trade Development Board. He is a member of the State Department's Advisory Committee on International Economic Policy and serves on the Advisory Board of the Trade Law Study Group. He is a director of Crane and Company, Inc., the National U.S.-Arab Chamber of Commerce, the Center for Mental Health and the Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum. An engineering graduate of Yale University, Mr. Kittredge served as an officer in the U.S. Navy prior to joining GE. He has served as NFTC President and a director of the organization since 1989, is married and resides in Washington, D.C. and Easton, MD.

## **ANTHONY J. KOZLOWSKI**

### **President and CEO**

### **American Refugee Committee**

The American Refugee Committee (ARC) works for the survival, health, and well-being of refugees, displaced persons, and those at risk, and seeks to enable them to rebuild productive lives of dignity and purpose, striving always to respect the values of those served. ARC is an international nonprofit, non-sectarian organization which has provided multisectoral humanitarian assistance and training to hundreds of thousands of beneficiaries for over twenty years.

ARC was founded in 1978 by Chicago businessman Neal Ball. Asked by a friend to sponsor a refugee, Ball assumed he would be sending in a small check each month and receive a standard thank-you letter and photo each year. Instead, he received a call 30 days later, telling him that Phoungueune Sananikone, a refugee from Laos, would soon be at the airport in Chicago. When Phoungueune arrived, neither he nor Ball knew exactly what a sponsor was. And only Phoungueune had a clear idea of what it meant to be a refugee.

Ball soon learned that for Phoungueune and so many others, being a "refugee" meant many things:

- not only being far from home, but not having a home;
- not only being in a new country, but not having the full rights and security of any country;
- not only being separated from family members, but not knowing where many of them were or if they would ever be seen again.
- 

Together the two began a five-year effort to locate and reunite Phoungueune's family. Though Ball didn't realize it then, a commitment had been made—one which became the American Refugee Committee. Ball's compassionate response to urgent refugee needs became ARC's hallmark. This response was repeated by other concerned business and community leaders who joined with Ball to create ARC, a humanitarian assistance organization that bases its relationship with uprooted peoples on mutual respect, a compassionate exchange of knowledge and values, and a vibrant hope for realizing a better future. ARC first worked with the resettlement of refugees who fled conflict in Southeast Asia. In 1979, ARC sent its first teams of medical and other specialists to refugee sites in Thailand to provide direct primary health care and training to refugees from Cambodia. ARC's program in Thailand expanded to include multiple sites, as well as the provision of psychosocial services and resettlement assistance.

ARC responded to war and famine in Ethiopia in 1985 by assisting refugees who had fled to Sudan. In 1988, ARC further expanded to assist refugees from Mozambique who had sought asylum in Malawi. As the global refugee crisis exploded in the 1990s, ARC expanded its activities, particularly in Africa and in Europe, to provide urgently needed humanitarian assistance.

#### **ARC International Headquarters USA**

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**Professor Abbas Edalat**  
**Founder of the Science & Arts Foundation**  
**Department of Computing**  
**Imperial College**  
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**<http://www.doc.ic.ac.uk/~ae>**

**Short Biography of Dr. Edalat:**

- Hadaf and Alborz High School.
- Mathematics Graduate of Imperial College.
- Postgraduate work at Berkeley and Warwick (PhD in Mathematics, 1986)
- Lecturer in the Department of Mathematical Sciences at Sharif University, Tehran (1987-88)
- Postdoc, Lecturer and Reader at the Department of Computing, Imperial College (1989-1997).
- Professor of Computer Science and Mathematics at Imperial College since October 1997.

**About the Science & Arts Foundation**

The Science and Art Foundation (SAF), which was set up as an educational no-profit-making educational charity on 1st March 1999, aspires for such an ideal future world. It believes that progress in education, communication, research and development based on information technology and the Internet in the third world is the vital key to solving the developmental problems in the third world as well as the global and regional problems facing humanity. SAF also maintains that the globalization of all human activities, exemplified by the applications of the Internet, has prepared the ground for a worldwide campaign to equip the younger generations of the developing world with the new and empowering information technologies enjoyed by the youth in the West. By acting now, this vision is within our reach.

You can get on the SAF mailing list by contacting: [info@science-arts.org](mailto:info@science-arts.org)

For more information in UK, please contact:

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Fax: ++44 (0) 207 594 8201

For more information in the U.S, please contact:

Science and Arts Foundation  
2472 Broadway, # 323  
New York, NY 10025  
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HOME

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## MISSION & BACKGROUND | PROGRAMS & ACTIVITIES | ADMINISTRATION

### Mission and Background

The American Iranian Council (AIC) was founded in 1997 as a nonprofit and tax-exempt educational organization for the purpose of:

- Promoting dialogue and improved relations between the peoples and governments of the United States and Iran.
- Supporting efforts to construct a civil society in Iran.
- Encouraging the participation of the Iranian-American community in formulation of US policy toward Iran.

To this end, AIC has:

- Brought together on its Board of Directors and Advisory Council a distinguished group of American, Iranian and Iranian-American individuals from the academic, business, and policy communities.
- Sponsored a series of high-visibility conferences and public forums.
- Published and disseminated several ground-breaking studies.
- Challenged decision makers and opinion leaders both in the United States and Iran to lower the volume of rhetoric and raise the level of debate on the future of relations between the two countries.

The Council has no government affiliation and receives no government funding.

Top of the page

### Programs and Activities

AIC continues to sponsor public forums on relations between the two countries including a recently launched **Distinguished Speaker Series**. The first speaker in this series, former US Secretary of State and current AIC Honorary Chairman, Cyrus Vance, called for an immediate resumption of diplomatic, if not necessarily friendly, relations between the two countries in an address before The Asia Society in New York in January 1999. As follow up, the Council has organized a high-level **Iran Policy Committee** to pursue and promote Secretary Vance's proposals.

**Project.** Both the United States and Iran agree on the importance of interdiction of narcotics; indeed, Tehran's success in reducing drug traffic through its territory from Afghanistan to the West has been publicly acknowledged and praised by Washington. If properly structured, collaborative efforts at narcotics traffic control could be an important first step in building confidence while addressing a serious social problem in the two countries. Special emphasis will be placed on engaging parliamentarians and legislators in this project.

The other initiative is the **Second Generation Iranians Project**. Over one million Iranians and Iranian-Americans now live in the United States, many born since the Islamic Revolution. Few have set foot in Iran and while curious, are largely uninformed about developments in that country. The population of Iran is a young one; more than half of the 65 million population was born in the last 20 years. Few have travelled outside the country and, again, while curious, have little knowledge of and exposure to the outside world. AIC believes that a bridge of understanding and cooperation should be built between these two groups of second generation Iranians now separated by geography, culture and education. Efforts will be made to identify and bring together young leaders representing a variety of fields in the two communities.

Top of the page

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#### Administration

The affairs of AIC are administered by a Board of Directors consisting of Honorary Chairman, Honorary Cochairman, Chairman, President, Treasurer, Secretary, Legal Counsel, and Board Members. The organization is also guided by an Advisory Council. The daily affairs of AIC are carried out by an Executive Director and an office assistant.

Top of the page

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◉HOME ◉ LEADERSHIP ◉ MEMBERSHIP ◉ PUBLICATIONS ◉ NEWS & EVENTS ◉

HOME

ABOUT AIC

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Top of the Page

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CEO and President  
Advanced Computer Concepts

[Top of the page](#)

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HOME

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AIC is grateful to the sponsors and co-organizers of its events.

### Upcoming Events

#### "Iran and the United States:

#### The Prospect for a New Relationship"

A discussion with Hooshang Amirahmadi

President, American Iranian Council

*New York, Asia Society*

*Friday, June 18, 1999*

#### "Women in Iranian Politics"

A lecture and discussion with H.E. Faezeh Hashemi Rafsanjani

Member of Parliament, Islamic Republic of Iran

*New York, Asia Society*

*Date to be announced.*

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### Previous Events

1. **US-Iran Relations: Has The Time Come?**  
*New York, Asia Society, January 1999*
2. **Revisiting the Hostage Crisis: A Captive Meets His Captour**  
*Paris, July 1998 (Sponsored by Center for World Dialogue)*
3. **US-Iran Relations in Clinton's Second Term: International Perspectives**  
*Washington, D.C., April 1997*
4. **Iranian Elections and Implications for US-Iran Relations**  
*Washington, D.C., May 1997*
5. **Understanding US-Iran Relations**  
*Washington, D.C., June 1996*
6. **Revisiting Iran's Strategic Significance in the Emerging Regional Order**  
*Washington, D.C., April 1995*
7. **US-Iran Relations: Areas of Tension and Mutual Interest**  
*Washington, D.C., September 1993*
8. **The Clinton Administration and the Future of US-Iran Relations**  
*Washington D.C., January 1993*

Proceedings of most these events are available from AIC. See Publications

<http://www.american-iranian.org/htmdoc/NEWSEV.HTM>

2/2/00

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Top of the page

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International Scholars

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Top of the page

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Date 9/22/83

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52A-106049)  
 FROM: SAC, WFO (52A-18088) (P) (C-3)

"FACTFIND"

MAJOR CASE #48

TGP

(OO:WFO)

Re WFO airtel to Bureau, dated 9/20/83.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five (5) copies each  
 of the following listed FD-302's concerning captioned case:

1. [redacted] on 9/6/83.
2. [redacted] on 8/1/83.
3. [redacted] on 8/8/83.
4. [redacted] on 8/20/83.
5. [redacted] on 9/12/83.
6. Lowell Bruce Laingen on 9/13/83.
7. [redacted] on 9/7/83.
8. [redacted] on 9/14/83.
9. Congressman Dick Cheney on 9/12/83.
10. [redacted] on 9/13/83.
11. [redacted] on 9/13/83 (Reinterview).
12. [redacted] on 8/31/83.

Investigation continuing at WFO.

DE-118

52-106049-273

21 SEP 26 1983

- ③ - Bureau (Enclosures 60)  
 2 - WFO (52A-18088)

ENCLOSURE  
 48 ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

(5)

1cc of Airtel + 4cc of  
 FD-302s to WCCS.

Approved: [redacted]

Transmitted

(Number)

(Time)

Per

55 NOV 7 1983

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X Airtel

9/22/83

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52A-106049)  
FROM: SAC, WFO (52A-18088) (P) (C-3)

"FACTFIND"  
MAJOR CASE #48  
TGP  
(OO:WFO)

Re WFO airtel to Bureau, dated 9/20/83.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five (5) copies each  
of the following listed FD-302's concerning captioned case:

1. [redacted] on 9/6/83.
2. [redacted] on 8/1/83.
3. [redacted] on 8/8/83.
4. [redacted] on 8/20/83.
5. [redacted] on 9/12/83.
6. Lowell Bruce Laingen on 9/13/83.
7. [redacted] on 9/7/83.
8. [redacted] on 9/14/83.
9. Congressman Dick Cheney on 9/12/83.
10. [redacted] on 9/13/83.
11. [redacted] on 9/13/83 (Reinterview).
12. [redacted] on 8/31/83.

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Investigation continuing at WFO.

③ - Bureau (Enclosures 60)  
2 - WFO (52A-18088)

[redacted]  
(5)

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CARBON COPY

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

9/14/83

Date of transcription

[redacted]  
voluntarily appeared at the Dayton, Ohio Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). [redacted] was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent, the nature of the inquiry, and furnished the following information:

D.C.

V.A.

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[redacted] male white  
He has just returned to the Dayton area after having appeared on August 29, and 30, 1983, before the Albosta Committee, House of Representatives Sub-Committee on Government Affairs, Postal Service and Human Resources, concerning any knowledge he may have had regarding allegations that members of the Reagan - Bush campaign staff may have had possession of certain documents originated by then President Carter's administration. During his appearance he was exhibited numerous documents, some of which he identified as being similar to documents he recalled copying while employed at the Reagan - Bush campaign headquarters.

His first experience as a campaign worker occurred during Ronald Reagan's unsuccessful presidential bid during 1976. He was a local volunteer worker at the time. His interest in politics was also heightened as a result of his friendship with Ohio State Senator Donald Lukens of Middletown, Ohio. Senator Lukens has been both a close personal and family friend. As best as he could recall, sometime during June, 1980, he received a call from Senator Lukens advising him that if he [redacted] could pay his way to Washington, D.C. he could probably get a job at the Reagan - Bush campaign headquarters. As a result he did travel to Washington, D.C. where he did secure a job at the campaign headquarters located in Arlington, Virginia. For approximately the first month, his immediate supervisor was [redacted] who was the Director of Administration for the Reagan - Bush campaign. He worked on the fourth floor at the headquarters. This floor housed the executive suites, the press office and the finance committee. After approximately one month, due to financial restraints, he was transferred from the above section to the press office where he was given title of Press Assistant. However, his boss was still [redacted] and his job remained the same.

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Investigation on 9/6/83 at Dayton, Ohio File # CI 52A-5928  
by SA [redacted] Date dictated 9/9/83

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His position at headquarters during his entire tenure there, was that of Principal Operator of the Kodak Ektaprint Copying Machine located on the fourth floor. He also performed routine maintenance on other desk top copiers located throughout the building. He estimated that he worked an average of 14 to 16 hours per day, 6 to 7 days a week copying material for the committee. He stated that at the height of the campaign during a 10 day period, he produced over 1 million copies on this machine. To the best of his knowledge, no one else ran this machine to any great extent. There was another individual, [REDACTED] who also worked for [REDACTED] and served basically as a "go-fer" for senior staff members, and may have helped him on a project or two. However, [REDACTED] would not have operated the Kodak machine alone. As best as he could recall [REDACTED] was no longer doing any photo copying when the Carter material was alleged to have been copied, which was prior to the Carter - Reagan debate on October 28, 1980. He recalled that on a few occasions, some staff workers from the press office would request him to leave the Kodak machine on when he was leaving for the day. It was his impression that since the Washington papers were delivered late in the evening, the press office needed the machine to copy articles and statements appearing in the paper which were needed the next day for senior staff members. The Kodak machine was always in demand since it provided original like quality copies.

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He stated that in his estimation 30% to 40% of the documents he copied were press releases to be sent out to the numerous media representatives. The bulk of the material copied was assorted campaign material, such as staff correspondence, briefing books (not President Carter's), issue booklets, and assorted internal campaign documents. His job was to copy documents, not review them. However, on occasions he did review some documents, especially those which needed several hundred copies made, such as an internal directory, which was published at least weekly. The normal procedure to be followed if a document needed to be copied would be for someone from within the department needing the document copied, usually a low level staff employee, to bring the document to his desk where a pre-printed form would be attached stating the number of copies desired, the department requesting the copies, and the individual requesting or authorizing the copies. The document would then be placed in a large in basket. He would simply take a document from the basket, check the copies needed, set the machine and make the required number of copies. He would then place the finished document and copies in another basket. At some point in time, either the individual who brought the document to his office or someone else from that department would stop back to retrieve the document. On rare occasions he handled requests directly from several senior staff members. On those occasions,



Continuation of interview of [REDACTED]

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the senior staff person usually had a few items that needed copying immediately and that individual would wait while he made the required copies. The senior staff persons that he dealt with directly were [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

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He remained at campaign headquarters until approximately November 6 or 7, 1980. At that time the headquarters was dismantled and everyone moved on to the next phase, which for him was working on the Inaugural Committee. He was the Director of Presidential Inaugural Committee (PIC) Printing Office. He could not recall the exact address or location, however, the committee worked out of a surplus military building located in the southwestern section of Washington. He later worked as [REDACTED] however, for official pay records he was listed as a [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] He remained at this position until approximately January or February, 1982. He left that position to take a job at the U.S. Department of Education, where he remained until approximately August, 1982. He left that position to return to school.

During his tenure at campaign headquarters he was not aware of any material or document that he saw and/or copied as having originated from within the Carter campaign headquarters. After being interviewed by the Albosta Committee it appeared to him that possibly some documents which he copied at campaign headquarters were in fact documents which emanated from the Carter campaign. He stressed that at the time he was copying the documents, he had no knowledge as to their origin. He recalled that there were several documents in particular that he recalled copying which in his opinion were "not in synch" with the vast quantity of other documents he was copying for staff at headquarters. When asked to expand on the description that these documents were again "not in synch" [REDACTED] commented that he meant the form for these documents was noticeable different from the usual campaign committee material and they appeared to have a "democratic flavor". He recalled three separate occasions where he copied documents of this type. In each instance the documents came from the office of [REDACTED]

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Continuation of interview of [REDACTED]

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The first instance occurred sometime during late September, 1980, or early October, 1980. At the time, [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] who was [REDACTED] and a [REDACTED] came to him with a document to copy. She advised him that she needed the document copied immediately. At the time he was working on a priority project for [REDACTED]. He advised [REDACTED] that he was working on a priority project and he would copy the document for her as soon as possible. [REDACTED] became upset but left the document on his desk. When he began to copy the document he noticed that it was incomplete, that is the document did not have a cover sheet or an introduction. Since [REDACTED] was not waiting on the document, he glanced through it as he copied it. He recalled that the document appeared to discuss domestic related subjects with a definite "democratic flavor". He only made a few copies of the document for [REDACTED]. He recalled that this document was not an original document since it did not have the original three ring binder holes, but rather showed where the holes were. The document contained approximately 20 to 40 pages. After he copied the document, he placed it in the finished bin where it was subsequently picked up by [REDACTED]. He estimated that [REDACTED] returned for the document within 15 to 20 minutes.

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On two later occasions, he received similar documents from another individual he believed was a [REDACTED] who was also a [REDACTED]. The first time [REDACTED] was alone. On the second occasion she was with [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was on the fourth floor apparently for a meeting and [REDACTED] had accompanied him. [REDACTED] came by his desk without [REDACTED]. On both occasions since he was not very busy, he copied the documents for [REDACTED] immediately while she waited. As a result, he did not have the opportunity to examine or review these documents as closely as the documents copied for [REDACTED]. However, again mainly comparing format, the [REDACTED] documents were similar to the documents brought by [REDACTED]. Also, both documents were incomplete, containing between 20 to 40 pages, not original and written with "a democratic flavor".

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He also recalled two other documents that he copied which were unusual and "out of synch", with the documents he was used to copying. However, these documents did not have a "democratic flavor" and in his estimation could have been legitimate documents prepared for the Reagan - Bush committee. He recalled these two documents because both were classified as being "Confidential", which was highly unusual. He could not recall having copied any other classified documents. These documents were deposited in his in basket on separate occasions. He could not recall the number of copies made nor who requested copies. The first document was marked in "Confidential Document

Continuation of interview of [REDACTED]

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Number 3", and discussed the Iranian hostage situation. To the best of his recollection, the document was approximately 15 to 20 pages long. The second document was marked, "Confidential Document Number 5", and again discussed the Iranian hostage situation. He recalled that according to the cover pages on both documents, each was written by a [REDACTED] who was with the Power Negotiation Institute, located in North Brook, Illinois. He also recalled that [REDACTED] was described on the cover pages as being a consultant to the FBI and/or CIA. He recalled making the requested number of copies and placing the finished copies in the out basket where they were subsequently picked up. He could not identify whoever picked up these documents. He reiterated that the only reason he remembered the above two documents was mainly because of them being classified.

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[REDACTED] categorical stated that he was not aware during any point of his employment of a concerted effort or plan by anyone at the Reagan - Bush campaign headquarters to obtain any Carter campaign material. He did note that there was a legitimate department within the camp whose sole purpose and goal was to review, analysis and copy any and all speeches made by Carter which appeared in print or on television or radio.

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[REDACTED] advised that the copying machine which he operated and was responsible for on the fourth floor was a Kodak Ektaprint Copier. There was a similar but smaller version of this copier on the third floor. Since he also performed routine maintenance on all other copiers in the building, he estimated that there were three to four Sharp Desk Top Copiers also in the building.

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[REDACTED] then thoroughly reviewed the seven pages of facsimile documents which were a part of documents released by the White House and taken from the files of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. He stated that to the best of his recollection he has never seen these documents before nor has he copied these documents for anyone while employed at the Reagan - Bush campaign headquarters.

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The following information was obtained by observation and interview:

Name:  
Sex:  
Race:  
Date of birth

[REDACTED]

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Continuation of interview of

[Redacted]

Page 6 \*

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Place of birth:  
Residence

[Redacted]

Telephone #

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- 1 -

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 8/2/83

[redacted] Spencer-Roberts and Associates, Inc., 17692 Cowan Street, Irvine, California, 92714,  
[redacted] provided the following information:

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[redacted] has been involved in running political campaigns since 1960. He ran the Reagan campaign for Governor in 1970 and ran the Gerald R. Ford campaign for President of the United States in 1976.

DC.  
VA.b6  
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He was employed by the Reagan campaign of 1980 from near the first of July 1980 until election day in November of 1980. During that period of time his principal responsibilities had to do with the mechanics of the campaign to which he referred to the arranging of transportation, lodging, people to meet, itineraries, etc.

In addition to this, he also gave counsel in relation to political decisions. He made an example of the fact that he had been involved in the discussion as to whether or not Reagan should participate in debates with Carter; however, he was not heavily involved in the debate planning. He did attend a few debate practices that Reagan did participate in.

He advised that he had never heard of a document entitled, "Carter Briefing Book," or anything of a similar name.

[redacted] was shown a document which was entitled, "Memo from [redacted] to [redacted] After reviewing the document and its attached typed document entitled, "Proposed Carter Tactics for Debate and Campaign Advertising," [redacted] advised that he did not specifically recall this document and that it was neither significant nor memorable. He advised that the reference to a reliable source with intimate connections to the Carter Debate Staffer, does not mean anything to him. The typed document containing Carter tactics was not particularly thorough nor would any of it been in any way surprising. It is surprising, though, that there seems to be an omission in the list of ten different items to any reference to Social Security which was a big issue in Carter's campaign as well as anticipated by the Reagan staff.

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He was shown various other documents, many of which

Investigation on 8/1/83 at Irvine, California File # LA 52A-20707-31

by SA [redacted]

Date dictated 8/2/83b6  
b7c

refer to source's providing itinerary type information. He advised this type of information was generally accessible through various members of the news media. They were always the first to know the itinerary of the opposition candidates and generally provided the same itinerary information regarding their candidate to the opposition. Neither was considered to be of any major consequence, although was considered valuable information.

He advised that sources within the Carter campaign staff or from the White House who were, or could have been, providing information to the Reagan campaign would either generally fall into one of two groups. One group would be ideological idealists who would be backing a particular candidate because of his political ideology. Another group would be those individuals who are embittered, unhappy employees.

He advised that he specifically did not know any individual who was identified or could have been identified as a "reliable" source.

He added that it is common in campaigns where an individual would boast as to the great value and sensitivity of his particular source of information. This would be used as a means to become a member of an in-group in the campaign planning sessions. The quality of the information would, in fact, be exaggerated based upon the closeness that the source has to the information.

He pointed out that Washington, D.C. is a very, very, small community and although people may be ideologically opposed to one another, they can still become close friends and provide information back and forth.

He advised that the reference on a few documents that were shown to him referring to Deputies Meetings he clarified as follows:

[redacted] had appointed nine different Deputies involved in planning the Reagan campaign. They would have weekly meetings, at which point they would discuss a variety of campaign problems or successes, etc. He advised that in September he had, in fact, attended two of these Deputy Meetings for one of the Deputies who was absent. He described these discussions and problems as being a very cumbersome way to run a campaign and

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not a good use of time or energy.

He concluded that during the twenty odd years that he had been involved in political campaigns that he has received information from the opposition through a variety of means. Generally the source of the information was never known to him, but he used the information if it turned out to have merit. To his knowledge there was never anything illegal involved in using information that was received and never had he ever participated in or been aware that any information was obtained through anything but legal means. He provided no additional information of value.



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

8/10/83

Date of transcription

[redacted] Public Affairs Counseling,  
209 Avenida Del Mar, Suite 203, San Clemente, California,  
[redacted] provided the following information:

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DC.  
From mid 1979 until mid 1980, exact dates unrecalled, [redacted] had acted as consultant to the Reagan for President Campaign Committee. From September 29, 1980 until the election day, November 4, 1980, he had worked as [redacted] for Candidate Ronald Reagan. As [redacted] he travelled with Candidate Reagan traveling principally by airplane and being a different city and state nearly daily. He was very seldom in the Operations Office located in Virginia. [redacted] was the Boss at the Operations Office and information, statistics and data that might be incorporated [redacted] was set out by a telecopier from the Operations Office where it would be received by [redacted] and he would decide whether to incorporate any of the information received from the Operations Office in [redacted]. Generally he advised that the information was not of any significant value.

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[redacted] was shown a copy of a document entitled "Memorandum for the Cabinet" dated October 24, 1980. Upon reviewing this document briefly, [redacted] advised that he had never seen this document before. He added that in late October they had been eagerly awaiting the results of the latest Consumer Price Index (CPI), which came out on the fourth Friday of every month. October 24, 1980, being the fourth Friday, the information from the CPI had been released earlier that morning to the media and was available to everyone. It was also of significance because of the sharp rise in the CPI, which was therefore a boon to the Reagan Campaign coming so shortly before the election.

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[redacted] indicated that he would have had [redacted] prepared for Reagan in anticipation of the publishing of the CPI rate. There would have probably, he indicated, been two [redacted] one on the condition that the CPI was up significantly and another had the price either remained the same or gone down. He then caused a check of [redacted] of which he had drafts in his office and located [redacted] that he had prepared for Candidate Ronald Reagan on October 24, 1980. [redacted] has

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Investigation on 8/8/83 at San Clemente, California File # LA 52A-20707 3-1  
by SA [redacted] Date dictated 8/9/83

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one reference to the CPI.

A review of [ ] showed to him that [ ]  
[ ] for the candidate, had written this particular [ ]  
[ ]

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[ ] was questioned about the report that [ ]  
was present in the office of [ ] along with [ ]  
[ ] when [ ] was reported to have said, "We just got  
some figures on the Consumer Price Index and we must change [ ]  
[ ] quickly. We must put this information into [ ]

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[ ] advised that this incident did not take  
place as it would have been an insult to [ ] intellect  
for someone to point out to him something so obvious as incorporating  
the latest CPI rates which were helpful to Candidate Reagan  
[ ] He advised that he can remember at no time  
when he was present with [ ] in [ ] office  
at the Operations Office.

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In reference to the "Memorandum for the Cabinet"  
document dated October 24, 1980, [ ] reviewed the document  
and pointed out that the information contained was not so much  
a reporting of the actual CPI rate, but rather what the official  
line was going to be in the interpretation of the CPI rate increase.  
The "party line" response as set out in this communication was  
quite transparent and would have been exactly what any reasonable  
person would have anticipated the response to be.

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[ ] advised that he had no knowledge nor had  
he ever heard any mention of the existence of any Carter Campaign  
documents or any White House documents, specifically he had never  
heard of any Carter briefing material in preparation for the  
debate. He added that he was not involved in any debate preparation  
as this was done by the [ ] Committee and was completed entirely  
by [ ] staff.

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General Campaign Intelligence Information concerning  
what the other candidate is saying, doing or planning is of little  
consequence in relation to a campaign. He advised that it was his  
information that information which could be considered as intelligence  
information came through the two researchers, [ ] or  
[ ] reported, is presently with the  
White House and [ ] is the Editor of "Inquire" magazine.

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[ ] provided no additional information of  
value.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 9/1/83

[redacted]  
was apprised of the identities of the interviewing Agents, and the purpose of the interview. He thereafter furnished the following information:

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NY

As background, [redacted] stated that he is [redacted] of Power Negotiation, Inc., 633 Skokie Boulevard, Northbrook, Illinois, [redacted]. He also stated that he is a Contract Consultant to both the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). For the DOJ, he periodically gives seminars on power negotiating to senior departmental attorneys, and for the FBI, he periodically lectures at the Bureau's Executive Development Program and lectures at The National Academy. [redacted] also has been a guest speaker at the National Executives Institute, which has the sponsorship and/or endorsement of the FBI.

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[redacted] has also acted as a consultant to other U.S. government agencies such as the S.E.C., U.S.D.S., Forestry Service, and Bureau of Land Management. He currently is acting as a consultant for the U.S.D.S. for the Strategic Arms Limitations talks with the Soviet Union and in this latter capacity has had recent contact and/or correspondence with Senior State Department Officials to include Secretary of State George Schultz.

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[redacted] stated his work on behalf of the government dates back to 1974, when Edward Levi became Attorney General in the Ford Administration, and invited [redacted] to lecture on his area of expertise to high government officials.

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[redacted] advised that his connection with the Carter Administration was the result of the Iranian Government taking hostages from the U.S. Embassy in Teheran on November 4, 1979. He was invited, by someone whose identity he does not recall, to become a member of the U.S. Government's Hostage Task Force. In this capacity, [redacted] along with other persons from both the public and private sector, attempted to formulate policy, predictions and projections regarding the U.S. Government position in negotiations with the Iranian Government for the release of the U.S. hostages. As a result of [redacted] involvement

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Investigation on 8/20/83 at Glencoe, Illinois File # CG 52A-8463  
by [redacted] Date dictated 8/26/83

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CG 52A-8463

with the Hostage Task Force, he had personal dealings with [redacted] (phonetic), U.S.D.S., Program Head of Counter-Terrorism, [redacted] a U.S. Ambassador who was [redacted] Superior, [redacted] a senior white house advisor on the staff of President Jimmy Carter, and Admiral [redacted] a member of the National Security Council (NSC) and a principal deputy of [redacted] head of the NSC. [redacted] recalled having contact with other state department officials of lesser rank but he could not recall their identities.

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[redacted] stated that initially, after several task force discussions regarding the hostage situation, he formulated some ideas and was asked to prepare a position paper incorporating these ideas. This report was completed in January, 1980, and was furnished to either the NSC or President Jimmy Carter. He stated that over a five month period he prepared upon request an additional four reports, all dealing with various aspects of the hostage situation and all being channeled to either the NSC or President Carter.

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[redacted] noted that throughout his involvement with both the task force and the above identified individuals he was not given any written briefing material or other information, which obviously would have aided the preparation of his written material. He stated that as the hostage situation developed, several of his predictions proved to be true and his input was thereafter sought on a more frequent basis. He advised that he submitted his last written report in April, 1980, and became disenchanted with the government effort Vis-A-Vis the hostage situation because of the abortive rescue attempt, which he felt was an unnecessary alternative at that time.

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[redacted] advised that in May, 1980 he met with [redacted] per [redacted] request. [redacted] stated that this meeting related exclusively to the hostage situation, and he provided the requested input without benefit of any information from [redacted]

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[redacted] advised that as best he could recall, he was contacted by [redacted] of now Vice President George Bush in July, 1980, while in New York City on business. He stated he met with [redacted] at the Yale Club for lunch, and [redacted] requested [redacted] thoughts regarding the so-called "October Surprise" by the Carter Administration, which the Reagan Campaign feared would be detrimental to Reagan in the

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upcoming presidential election. There was a consensus within the Reagan Campaign that President Carter would manipulate the hostages' release to enhance the potential of his re-election to the presidency. [ ] stated that his discussion with [ ] at this luncheon concerned his thoughts regarding the Carter Administration's general mismanagement of this hostage situation, but his strong advise to [ ] was to not make it a political issue as it would be improper to do so. [ ] advised that [ ] suggested [ ] should go public and speak out regarding the hostage problem, but this was something [ ] categorically refused to do out of his own sense of propriety.

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[ ] advised that he had no contacts with anyone from the Carter Administration in August, 1980. In September, 1980, however, he was invited to the White House with other people for a general audience with President Jimmy Carter. At that meeting, Carter was visibly depressed over the hostage situation.

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In early October, 1980, [ ] stated he was contacted by someone from a "Think Tank," whose identity he could not recall, who asked him if President Carter could get the hostages out in October. [ ] opinion was that Carter would not be able to do so.

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Also in October, [ ] recalled that someone contacted him to arrange a meeting with William Casey, then Presidential Campaign Manager for Ronald Reagan. [ ] stated [ ] may or may not have been the person who arranged this meeting, but he was not absolutely certain. [ ] was in New York City at the time of the contact and Casey flew from Washington, D.C. to meet with [ ] in [ ] room at the Plaza Hotel. [ ] recalled that this meeting began at approximately 9:00 p.m. on a Wednesday and lasted until the early a.m. of the following day. The meeting solely concerned the hostage situation and was strictly an oral presentation by [ ] based on his familiarity with the issue developed over the preceding year. [ ] also stated that he strongly advised Casey not to make it a political issue. Casey requested [ ] to write a report regarding the hostage situation including his recommendations for its resolution. [ ] stated that he immediately started to write his report, and he was scheduled to personally give it to Casey in Washington, D.C. the following Saturday. [ ] was unable to complete the report within that narrow time frame and he returned home, mailing the finished report to Casey on or about October 25, 1980.

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[ ] advised that he met Casey once again on Saturday, November 3, 1980, at Republican Party Headquarters in Arlington, Virginia and Casey indicated to him at that time that he had received the report and was extremely pleased with it. [ ] recalled that a retired military officer was also present during his meeting with Casey, and there was a general discussion concerning the upcoming election.

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[ ] stated that at no time did he have possession of any written or printed material not of his own origin which might be construed as government property. He also advised that none of the persons identified above ever gave him documents or information and he is not responsible for any government property coming into the custody of the Reagan Campaign Committee. His report regarding the hostage situation written for William Casey was taken from his personal recollection, and explicit familiarity with the issue over nearly a year's period of time. He advised that as best he could recall he did not ever discuss with [ ] any domestic issues relevant to the presidential campaign and he did not ever indicate to [ ] that he had highly placed sources on the National Security Council. [ ] advised that his contacts with [ ] were limited and included possibly only two additional phone conversations after their meeting at the Yale Club.

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

9/15/83

Date of transcription

[redacted] House Republican Policy Committee, U. S. House of Representatives, 1620 Longworth Building, Washington, D.C. (WDC), was advised of the identities of the interviewing Agents and the purpose for the interview. [redacted] furnished the following information:

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[redacted] proceeded the interviewing by stating that in July, 1982, he [redacted]

[redacted] He stated that he is aware, from contacts with the press, that Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Agents are going around town conducting interviews for the press. He stated that [redacted] he would not like to see the results of this interview in the press, which would thereby create a stressful situation for him. [redacted] was advised that it was FBI policy that matters under investigation are not divulged during the course of the investigation. It was pointed out, however, that following the conclusion of this investigation, the results of this interview could be subject to disclosure through the Freedom of Information Act or to the Albosta Committee.

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[redacted] stated he was a reporter for the Scripts-Howard Newspapers from [redacted] until [redacted] when he was employed by the Republican National Committee. He was employed in his current position in [redacted]

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[redacted] stated that [redacted] is a longtime friend of his family. The friendship began when [redacted] father, a well-known Wisconsin newspaper columnist, wrote a column defending [redacted] in the 1950's when [redacted] was being investigated by the House Committee on un-American activities. [redacted] stated he contacted [redacted] approximately one week after Easter, 1983 to express appreciation for [redacted] assistance to [redacted] mother when [redacted] was [redacted] [redacted] stated the telephone conversation lasted approximately one and one half hours. During the course of the

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Investigation on 9/12/83 at Washington, D.C. File WFO 52A-18088

by SAS [redacted] Date dictated 9/14/83

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Interview of [redacted]

Page 2

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conversation, [redacted] stated that he was working for "your guy" meaning Reagan. [redacted] went on to say that during the 1980 campaign he provided assistance to Reagan on two occasions. On the first occasion, [redacted] related that he provided a speech to [redacted] to be used by candidate Reagan. The speech was drafted by [redacted] a Kennedy speechwriter, specifically for Reagan. [redacted] stated that in the other instance, [redacted] indicated he provided [redacted] with "materials prepared for [redacted] use in preparation for the debate." [redacted] stated he does not recall whether [redacted] referred to this material as a briefing book or briefing materials. [redacted] advised that [redacted] stated during the conversation that Reagan had hired a Pennsylvania speech consultant and that [redacted] found this strange since Reagan would not appear to require advice on how to present himself to the public. [redacted] advised [redacted] that this Pennsylvania speech consultant had found the material useful.

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[redacted] stated that [redacted] is a longtime associate of the Kennedy family to the extent that he is almost a family member. [redacted] told [redacted] during the telephone conversation that he supported Reagan in the 1980 campaign because Carter had slighted the Kennedy family, especially the Kennedy widows on several occasions. One instance referred to by [redacted] during the conversation was an incident in 1978 when Congress had authorized the striking of a special memorial medallion honoring Robert Kennedy and possibly John Kennedy. When the medallion was given to Carter for presentation to the Kennedys, Carter threw it in his desk drawer and no action was taken until Reagan took office in January, 1981. [redacted] also noted that one of the first actions taken by Reagan after he took office was to host a very private ceremony where the medallion was presented to Ethel Kennedy. [redacted] related to [redacted] that he supported Reagan in 1980 for this and other reasons.

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[redacted] stated he does not recall any other aspects of the conversation which relate to [redacted] association with the 1980 Reagan campaign.

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[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] has a reputation with reporters as being a self-promoter and someone who is occasionally less than truthful. [REDACTED] stated, however, that he has never known [REDACTED] to be untruthful with him.

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[REDACTED] stated he related the essence of his conversation with [REDACTED] to Congressman Cheney shortly after it occurred. He again discussed the conversation with Cheney after the publicity concerning the Reagan campaign's possession of Carter debate briefing material.

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[REDACTED] was questioned as to whether he discussed this conversation with anyone other than Cheney, particularly with anyone in the media. [REDACTED] stated he had talked to several reporters, including [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. He stated, however, that he had been "less than helpful" during contacts with the media. [REDACTED] was advised that interviewing Agents were aware that a newspaper reporter, while researching this matter, has made a reference to a third party, which is almost verbatim to one of [REDACTED] recollections with respect to his conversation with [REDACTED]. It was pointed out that [REDACTED] was being made aware of this fact in view of his opening statement at the outset of this interview. [REDACTED] stated he was unaware as to how anyone in the media could have knowledge of his conversation with [REDACTED] unless it was obtained from [REDACTED].

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[REDACTED] was questioned as to whether he believed it was possible that a Kennedy supporter may have given the Carter debate briefing material to the Reagan campaign. [REDACTED] said the possibility exists since many Kennedy sympathizers were employed in the Carter White House. As an example, [REDACTED] advised that the [REDACTED] during the Carter Administration, [REDACTED] who was employed in the Carter White House at a time when [REDACTED] was withdrawn from [REDACTED] under circumstances that were less than amiable. He further stated that he believes there were many other Kennedy sympathizers employed in the Carter White House or the 1980 Carter campaign.

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Interview of [REDACTED]

Page 4

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[REDACTED] stated he has had no contact with [REDACTED] since April, 1983. With respect to [REDACTED] background, he stated that [REDACTED] has always been a political consultant and particularly a political operative for the Kennedy family. He stated he is also involved in many business ventures and he believes [REDACTED]

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

9/14/83

Date of transcription

Lowell Bruce Laingen, the Vice President of the National Defense University (NDU), was interviewed at his office in Room 218, Building 59, Ft. McNair, Washington, D.C. (WDC). Laingen, a Senior Diplomat on assignment at NDU from the United States Department of State (USDS), provided the following information:

Laingen reviewed, then commented on, a photocopied 26 page document (number 28), which was retrieved among various documents from the Reagan/Bush campaign stored in the Archives of the Hoover Institute at Stanford University in California. The document, which is classified, "Secret-Eyes Only," and dated August 2, 1979, begins with a letter on USDS stationery addressed to the Honorable L. Bruce Laingen, who was then the Charge d'Affaires at the American Embassy in Tehran, Iran, from

[redacted] who was then [redacted] Office of Iranian Affairs at USDS in WDC and who currently is assigned to the U. S. Embassy [redacted].

Commenting on this cover letter, Laingen pointed out several things. For example, Laingen identified as having been written by him the words, "Show to [redacted] on the upper-right-hand margin of the letter.

Laingen identified [redacted] as [redacted] who is a Foreign Service Officer (FSO) at USDS, serving as [redacted] for Indian Affairs. At the time this letter was written, [redacted] was Laingen's [redacted] in Tehran, and Laingen wrote the note on the cover letter to remind himself to show the document to [redacted]. Laingen identified [redacted] mentioned in the body of the letter, as [redacted] who was, at that time, [redacted] for Near East and South Asian Affairs, and who is now the Ambassador to [redacted]. In [redacted] former assignment, he served as Deputy to Assistant Secretary [redacted].

Laingen recalled receiving the letter and the first four pages attached to it, and that the letter was in response to cables which had been sent, during the last week in July, between the Embassy in Iran and USDS, Washington, concerning the issue of admitting the Shah of Iran to the United States. Because of the sensitivity of that issue, the communications

Investigation on 9/13/83 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 52A-18088

by SAS [redacted]

Date dictated 9/13/83

were highly classified, which Laingen said explained [redacted] statement in the first sentence of the cover letter, "I was finally able to see your cable...."

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Laingen also identified two copies of the same cable, dated July 26, 1979, appearing in two places in the pages attached to the August 2, 1979, [redacted] letter, as copies of the cables he received from USDS which triggered an exchange of cables between Laingen and (then) Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. The remainder of the document, consisting of pages from The Congressional Record, dated Wednesday, December 5, 1979, and Wednesday, March 26, 1980, was unfamiliar to Laingen. However, the topic of discussion in the copied pages of The Congressional Record was familiar to Laingen because it concerned the November, 1979, trip to Iran of Republican Congressman George Hansen, who came there ostensibly to negotiate with the Iranian students holding Laingen and the staff of the American Embassy hostage.

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The Iranian students who seized the American Embassy in November, 1979, also seized the letter from [redacted] and the USDS cables, including the one from July 26, 1979. As evidence the Iranian students had the August 2, 1979, [redacted] letter in their possession, Laingen pointed out an apparently handwritten set of marks appearing at the upper center of the [redacted] cover letter. Laingen identified these marks as words written in Farsi, the language of Iran. However, Laingen could not translate the words. Laingen was certain the letter and its attachments (at least the first four pages) were taken by the students because the document was among others locked in Laingen's safe when the takeover happened, and within two days, that safe had been opened and its contents removed by the Iranian students.

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Laingen was aware that the Iranian students began using various seized documents for propaganda purposes beginning in February, 1980, and reprinting those and still others in books and pamphlets by mid-year, 1980.

Laingen considered it "quite conceivable" the Iranian students gave the August 2, 1979, [ ] letter and its attachments to the Iranian Press, and may even have given it to Congressman Hansen, who may have, in turn, passed it on to the Reagan/Bush campaign. The latter seemed likely to Laingen because the opinions expressed in the attachment to the [ ] letter, with which opinions Laingen was in complete agreement, were against admitting the Shah at that time. However, the Carter Administration went against these opinions and admitted the Shah to the United States. Therefore, the motive for Congressman Hansen possibly passing on the [ ] and The Congressional Record material to the Reagan/Bush campaign was to provide a potential source of embarrassment for the Carter Administration which had apparently acted in contravention of advice from its highest diplomats, and in doing so, had exacerbated and already politically sensitive situation.

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In actuality, however, Laingen had no idea or knowledge of how this or any other document, which originally was the property of the Carter campaign, came into the possession of the Reagan/Bush campaign. Further, Laingen could not identify the writer of, or attribute any meaning to, the handwritten notation on the bottom of the first page of the August 2, 1979, [ ] letter, which notation begins, [ ] I don't know..., and ends, "...regarding the Shah. [ ]

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date of transcription 9/13/83

[redacted] Attorney, Wilmer Cutler and Pickering Law Firm, 1666 K Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., (WDC), was interviewed and furnished the following information:

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[redacted] advised that he was Counsel to President Carter from October 1, 1979 through December, 1980. Prior to that, he was the President's Representative to the Senate Arms Control Committee concerning the Salt II Treaty. Concerning [redacted] work with [redacted] re-election campaign, he advised that he oversaw that the incumbent's campaign and workers did not violate any of the regulations of the Hatch Act.

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[redacted] was shown a document entitled "Presidential Debates, Foreign Policy and National Security Issues," which was prepared by [redacted] and [redacted] in preparation for a Carter/Reagan Presidential Debate. [redacted] advised that he did not specifically recall seeing these documents in this particular form. He stated that he recalled seeing drafts concerning such issues as the MX Missiles, Arms Control and the Afghanistan situation. He stated that he received these drafts from either [redacted]

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[redacted] stated he would review the drafts, comment on them, and make any additions and return them to [redacted] or [redacted]. [redacted] indicated that he did not recall receiving a compilation of all the issues in one document but rather, received drafts of the various issues in a piecemeal nature. [redacted] further added that the drafts that he saw would not have been handwritten but in a typed version.

[redacted] was shown a memorandum dated October 7, 1980, from [redacted] to the President, which stated "Attached is the Foreign Policy and National Security Book, which was prepared for the debates..." This memo in the copy count contained [redacted] name penciled in. [redacted] stated that he did not recall the memo nor did he recall reviewing the so called debate briefing book. He stated that it was possible that [redacted] or [redacted] or a member of their staff, may have handed him a copy of this book and, after doing so, penciled in his name in the copy count. He stated that this was just speculation on his part and he could not specifically recall receiving the book.

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Investigation on 9/7/83 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 52A-18088

by SAs [redacted]Date dictated 9/9/83b6  
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[REDACTED] was asked who on his staff would have had access to the drafts that he alluded to along with any sensitive material or material relating to the Presidential Debates. [REDACTED] furnished the names of his two deputies, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] along with his assistant, [REDACTED] who worked with [REDACTED] on the Salt II Treaty negotiations. He added that his personal secretary, [REDACTED] would have had access to those types of documents also. [REDACTED] added that these were all strong Carter supporters and doubted very much that any of those individuals would have been involved in leaking information from the Carter campaign to the Reagan campaign. [REDACTED] further added that he was not aware of any moles in the Carter Administration who would have furnished campaign information to the Reagan/Bush campaign. [REDACTED] added that he thought the [REDACTED] National Security Council area had the most people aware of and handling the briefing book concerning the Foreign Policy and National Security than any other area in the Carter Administration and felt that that was the most logical area from where the leak may have occurred. He added that he had no evidence of this as this was purely speculation.

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The following are names and addresses of those individuals [REDACTED] furnished as being involved in his staff and having access to sensitive documents and Presidential briefing material:

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Interview of [REDACTED]

Page 3

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[REDACTED] furnished the employment address of [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] as Long and Aldridge, 1800 Rhodes-Haverty  
Building, 134 Peach tree Street, Atlanta, Georgia, telephone  
number (404) 681-3000. [REDACTED] added that he could not  
furnished any further information and interview was  
terminated.

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date of transcription 9/16/83

On September 14, 1983, [redacted] Secretary to  
[redacted] Hoover Institute, Stanford University (SU), C.A.  
[redacted] advised that [redacted] is a Professor of  
Economics at SU and could be reached at telephone number  
[redacted]

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Investigation on 9/14/83 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 52A-18088

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 9/15/83

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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9/14/83

Date of transcription

Congressman Dick Cheney, State of Wyoming, was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) at his office in Washington, D.C. (WDC). Cheney was advised of the official identity of the interviewing Agents and the nature of the interview and thereafter, provided the following information:

As background, Cheney became involved in the Republican Presidential Campaign of 1980 during the July, 1980 Republican Convention and was a former White House Chief of Staff for the Ford Administration. Cheney does not personally know [ ] however, does know him to be a loyal Kennedy Democrat.

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[ ] of the Republican Policy Committee, advised Cheney that [ ] was the source of Carter campaign information passing to the Reagan campaign. Cheney could not be specific as to what information [ ] was referring to. Cheney was unsure as to the date [ ] spoke to him about [ ] however, he believes that it was after the media had printed the story regarding the 1980 debate briefing book, but before the White House had sent their letters to the Albosta Committee. Cheney was of the understanding that [ ] had spoken to [ ] prior to this press coverage. After learning of this information from [ ] Cheney advised Jim Baker, the White House Chief of Staff, who in turn advised Bill Casey. Subsequently, Casey telephoned Cheney and advised him that he did not receive any information from [ ] which had originally come from the Carter campaign. Casey did state that [ ] had furnished him a written speech for the candidate's use. Specific information regarding this speech was unknown to Cheney.

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Cheney advised that [ ] and [ ] have had a long personal, social and working relationship.

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Investigation on 9/12/83 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 52A-18088  
by SAS [ ] Date dictated 9/14/83

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In early July, 1983, a New York Times reporter (name undisclosed) spoke to Cheney in regards to the [redacted] Casey connection. Cheney concluded from talking to this reporter that [redacted] was unreliable.

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Cheney was invited to the [redacted] mock debate in Wexford, Virginia, in which [redacted] portrayed [redacted]. Cheney played the part of the press and fired questions at the candidates during this mock debate. Cheney was not at all coached regarding which questions to ask and advised that he had no knowledge of any Carter briefing material present during the mock debate.

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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9/14/83

transcription

DC. [redacted] was advised of the identities of the interviewing Agents. It was noted that [redacted] had requested the interview. [redacted] furnished the following information:

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[redacted] stated that on the evening of September 9, 1983, he received a telephone call from a nationally famous newspaper reporter. He stated he has had no prior contact with this reporter. [redacted] stated the reporter advised him that he had highly reliable evidence that [redacted] has testified, before the Albosta Committee, that [redacted] told [redacted] after the 1980 Presidential Campaign, but before the publication of the [redacted] Book, that [redacted] had Carter's "strategy memo." [redacted] noted that the reporter did not indicate [redacted] mentioned [redacted] by name but rather "Reagan's coach from Pennsylvania." The reporter also indicated that [redacted] testified that [redacted] had told [redacted] that he had found the Carter "strategy memo" useful. The reporter told [redacted] that [redacted] was not the source of the information but rather a "highly reliable source."

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[redacted] stated he asked the reporter who [redacted] was and the reporter indicated he was a defector from the Kennedy camp.

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[redacted] stated the reporter was looking for a quote to which [redacted] responded that [redacted] was a liar.

[redacted] expressed concern to interviewing Agents that he was being "set up," possibly by the Reagan Administration. He stated that he had been directly advised by someone in the White House, who [redacted] refused to name, that the White House was displeased with [redacted] "ivory tower" position. This was a reference to Martel's statements that he advised [redacted] upon learning that the Reagan campaign had Carter debate briefing material, that the material should be returned.

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Investigation on 9/13/83 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 52A-18088  
by SA [redacted] Date dictated 9/13/83

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[REDACTED] stated he does not know [REDACTED] and does not recall meeting [REDACTED] in connection with the 1980 campaign. He stated he denies the allegations, as related to him by the reporter, and further stated information he has previously related to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is true and correct.

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[REDACTED] stated that he is being interviewed by the Albosta Committee this evening. He noted that in July he received a telephone call from the Albosta Committee but his calls to the Albosta Committee were not returned. He stated that approximately two weeks ago he received a call from [REDACTED] the Chief Investigator for the Committee, which was recorded on his answering machine. He stated that [REDACTED] in a threatening manner, advised [REDACTED] to return the telephone calls in 24 hours. He stated when he recontacted [REDACTED] [REDACTED] requested that he submit to an interview during the week of September 6. [REDACTED] indicated however, that he delayed the interview until today. He stated that on September 10, 1983, he recontacted [REDACTED] expressed his concern that he was being targeted, and advised [REDACTED] that he would be willing to take a polygraph for the Committee provided he would have the opportunity to approve the credentials of the polygraph examiner. He stated he would also take a polygraph for the FBI under the same circumstances.

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[REDACTED] hesitantly identified the reporter as [REDACTED] of the Washington Post stating he promised not to divulge [REDACTED] name or the substance of [REDACTED] contact to other reporters.

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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9/14/83

Date of transcription

[redacted] telephonically contacted Special Agent [redacted] and furnished the following information:

[redacted] stated that during an interview by investigators for the Albosta Committee on September 12, 1983, he was advised that [redacted] has never made reference to [redacted] directly or indirectly to the committee.

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Investigation on 9/13/83 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 52A-18088  
by SA [redacted] Date dictated 9/14/83

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date of transcription 9/13/83

[redacted] telephone number [redacted] was interviewed at his residence by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] who identified themselves as Special Agents with the FBI. He was told that he was being interviewed in reference to a telephone call which he had made to Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Director William Casey concerning a White House employee who was involved in the preparation of the Carter debate briefing papers.

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[redacted] advised he formerly was with the Boeing Aircraft Company, Seattle, Washington, for twenty years. During the Reagan campaign, he worked for Reagan in the State of Washington "ringing doorbells." After the election, he quit the Boeing Aircraft Corporation and, in late January or early February, 1981, he joined the White House Staff as a Presidential Personnel Representative for all National security and foreign affairs. He explained that he was on the NASA payroll detailed to the White House Staff. He went direct from the Boeing Aircraft Corporation to the White House Staff, Washington, D.C.

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[redacted] claims as a result of his position on the White House Staff, he dealt with all of the Government agencies. William Casey, Director of the CIA, was one of his agencies. He and Casey became close friends.

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[redacted] advised he car pooled two or three days a week with a [redacted] whom he described as a Special Assistant on the White House Staff. [redacted] was a personal friend of [redacted]. On one trip, while traveling either to or from their jobs, [redacted] told him that [redacted] had said that she had typed the Carter briefing book (debate papers). She said that she had worked late and had taken the papers home to proof them at night. The next day, she had given the papers to her boss and her boss had given the papers to his boss, who then gave them directly to President Jimmy Carter.

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[redacted] advised he could not identify [redacted] boss or the person who had actually given the debate papers to President Jimmy Carter.

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Investigation on 8/31/83 at Sumner, Washington File # SE 52A-12553

SA [redacted]  
by SA [redacted] Date dictated 9/1/83

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[ ] recalled that [ ] was a completely loyal, honest young lady. There never was any inference that she had retained a copy or allowed anyone else access to the debate papers. She was a nonpartisan, excellent employee, who was a superb typist. He felt that she was one person that could be completely trusted. She was in the typing pool and was recognized for her excellence and was selected to go to the Presidential Staff. He did not know exactly what her duties were prior to being selected for the Presidential Staff.

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[ ] was aware that after the election, [ ] stayed on with the Reagan staff. She was a secretary to [ ] whom he described as a Deputy Assistant to President Reagan and a member of the Presidential Personnel Office. She stayed with [ ] until he left in about February, 1981. She then went into private industry in the Washington, D.C., area.

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[ ] advised his former secretary, [ ] telephone number [ ] can make contact with [ ] is a Special Assistant on the White House Staff.

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[ ] advised he stayed on the White House Staff until July 19, 1983, when he voluntarily resigned because he felt that he was burned out and because he wanted to spend some time in the Seattle, Washington, area with his [ ]. He will return to the Boeing Aircraft Corporation where he will assume duties as a Government Affairs Manager.

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[ ] described [ ] as a married lady, about thirty-one years of age, [ ]. He has heard that she went into private industry and may possibly be with a law firm.

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[ ] advised he was connected with the Reagan Presidential Election Campaign only in that he "rang doorbells" in the State of Washington for Mr. Reagan. He claims he has no knowledge as to whether Reagan campaign activity included the operation of sources within the Carter White House or campaign and he had no knowledge concerning the Reagan campaign's possession of Carter documents, including the Carter debate briefing manual.

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[ ] advised he knows William Casey, Director of the CIA, professionally and has worked with him since February, 1981. He claims he and Casey are close friends.

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[ ] advised he initiated the call to Mr. Casey in July, 1983, to report what [ ] had related to him concerning [ ] involvement in the preparation of the Carter debate papers. He claims he first called [ ] Assistant to President Reagan, and told him briefly about the [ ] conversation. [ ] told him to call Casey direct. He claims he would have called him anyway, but felt that he owed it to [ ] to talk to him first. He called Casey because he was personally close to him. He told him what [ ] had related regarding [ ]. He advised he told both Casey and [ ] that he felt that there had been a violation of the Hatch Act in that [ ] a Government employee, had been involved doing political work for the Carter administration. He indicated to them that [ ] had typed the debate papers during her normal work day.

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[ ] advised he has had no other discussions with Casey or anyone else about the [ ] and [ ] conversation.

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[ ] was of the opinion that [ ] currently resides in the Washington, D.C., area. After leaving the White House Staff, she went into private industry, perhaps with a law firm.

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[ ] claims he mentioned [ ] name to Mr. Casey because he honestly believed that the CIA was innocent of any involvement concerning the Carter debate papers. He was a close friend to Casey and he believed Mr. Casey when he said that the CIA was not involved. He claims Casey looked him in the eye and told him that the CIA was not involved.

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[ ] advised he will resume employment with the Boeing Aircraft Corporation at Kent, Washington, as a Government Affairs Manager. He and his wife, [ ] will maintain their residence at Sumner, Washington. He described himself as a white male, born [ ]

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