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**JFK ASSASSINATION SYSTEM
IDENTIFICATION FORM**

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- 2 - Mr. J. V. Mintz
(1 - Mr. V. Daly)
- 1 - Mr. W. Leavitt
- 2 - Mr. S. F. Phillips
- 1 - Mr. T. E. Burns

The Attorney General

May 10, 1976

Director, FBI

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

Reference is made to SSC letter dated April 29, 1976, requesting delivery of certain material maintained by the FBI.

The original of a memorandum is being submitted herewith for your approval and forwarding to the Committee in partial response to the Committee's requests in this matter.

Since certain material being furnished herewith pertains to the White House, it is suggested you may desire to clear such material with the White House prior to forwarding to the SSC. In this connection, your attention is particularly drawn to serial 105-82553-4711.

A copy of this memorandum is being furnished for your records.

Enclosures (2)

62-116395

APPROVED: <i>[Signature]</i>	Comp. Syst. _____	Laboratory _____
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1 - The Deputy Attorney General
Attention: Michael E. Shaheen, Jr.
Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination

REC-104

62-116395-1639

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11/4/98 mdc
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ENCLOSURE

94-57090-28

RECENT FBI HIGH LIGHTS

NON-PERTINENT DATA EXCISED

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Communist Party, USA

The Soviet leadership in Moscow has expressed its wholehearted approval of the leadership of Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), and has described the CPUSA as being among the leading Communist Parties outside the socialist orbit. Since late 1953, the Soviets have furnished the CPUSA with \$1,643,935 to finance its subversive activities. Almost \$600,000 of this amount was furnished the CPUSA during 1963. The Party has asked Russia for \$1,205,000 for 1964. A Soviet official, Aleksey M. Kolobashkin, Third Secretary, Soviet Mission to the United Nations, is the Soviet liaison representative with the CPUSA. He exchanges microfilmed messages with his CPUSA contact, who is our source (NY 694-S*), and makes personal contacts whenever urgent messages are to be exchanged. In addition, the Soviets send instructions directly from Moscow to the CPUSA via short-wave radio broadcasts in Morse Code. These messages are received by our source.

Since 1953, representatives of the CPUSA controlled by us have made fourteen separate trips to the Soviet Union and satellite countries for the purpose of holding confidential discussions with top Soviet and satellite officials. A CPUSA representative, who is our source (CG 5824-S*), has recently returned to this country after spending almost a month in the Soviet Union conferring with top Soviet officials and we are still debriefing him. Regarding the assassination of President Kennedy, source has indicated the Russians feel President Kennedy's assassination is a very serious situation, were sympathetic to the extent they tolled church bells and criticized anti-Kennedy feeling in Red China as "beneath contempt." The Soviets felt certain interests in the United States would utilize the assassination to stop negotiations with Russia and socialist countries, attack Cuba and then spread the war. As a result of this feeling, Russia immediately went into a state of national alert. As a result of our coverage of these trips we have disseminated to officials of our Government much sought-after intelligence data which has been used in shaping foreign policy. For example, in August, 1953, we obtained valuable information pertaining to the Soviets' reaction to the signing of the nuclear test ban treaty.

The CPUSA is assisting the Soviets on a very limited basis and on a high level in their intelligence operations in this country. In October, 1953, Kolobashkin requested his CPUSA contact (NY 694-S*) to furnish the names of three individuals who are American citizens not associated with the CPUSA in order that the Soviets could use these individuals in their intelligence operations in the United States. These names have not as yet been furnished to the Soviets. When they are, they will be names of people we will control.

Communism and the Negro Movement

The CPUSA is currently concentrating its efforts on the racial unrest with the hope of establishing a political weapon in the form of a Negro-labor coalition. A key to the

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Penetration of Soviet-bloc Intelligence Services (S)(U)

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The Soviet-bloc countries are conducting a massive, well-coordinated espionage attack against this country. As of November 20, 1963, there were (285) known or highly suspected (S) Soviet-bloc intelligence officers in the United States assigned to the various establishments of the Soviet bloc in this country. (S)

To thwart their efforts we have conducted an all-out offensive to penetrate their organization, defect their personnel and develop those defectors in the very heart of their intelligence apparatus. We have been unusually successful in developing such defectors. (S)(U)

The Fedora Case (S)(U)

For example, one Soviet officer (code name Fedora) began cooperating in May, 1962. He is an officer of the KGB (Committee of State Security of the USSR) assigned to the Soviet Mission to the United Nations. He has furnished information regarding approximately 60 agents being operated by KGB officers in various countries of the world. Six of these are actually FBI double agents operating against the KGB. (S)(U)

This officer also furnishes inside information from KGB headquarters. For example, John Butenko, an American engineer, and Igor Ivinov, a KGB Amtorg employee, were arrested on espionage charges October 29, 1963. Three other KGB officers attached to the Soviet Mission to the United Nations were expelled from the United States for their complicity in the conspiracy. Our defector was able to tell us of the extreme consternation at KGB headquarters. One third of the KGB scientific espionage officers in New York had been lost at one stroke. (S)(U)

The Tophat Case (S)(U)

Jack Edward Dunlap was an Army sergeant assigned to the National Security Agency (NSA) who committed suicide the night of July 22/23, 1963. His widow, on August 20, 1963, furnished Army investigators twelve classified Government documents she claimed she found in her attic after his death. After the FBI entered the case August 22, 1963, additional classified documents were found and Dunlap's widow admitted Dunlap had admitted to her before his suicide that he was selling information to the Soviets. (S)(U)

We received verification of this from an excellent source. In 1961 we had developed a Soviet intelligence officer (code name Tophat) who had furnished valuable data to us until his return to the Soviet Union. Prior to his return he agreed to fill a drop in Moscow on specified dates in June, July or August, 1963, and place a specified signal. CIA agreed to clear the drop with State Department approval. Our source made no signal on any of the agreed dates. CIA was willing (S)

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(NPDE)

to clear the drop in July, but State declined to permit it. With State approval CIA cleared the drop in August and found a very important message which said, in part: "Most important agent Jack Edward Dunlap, 1 Gilmore Street, Glen Burnie, Maryland, at NSA. He came to Kostyuk himself May, 1961." (Mikhail Kostyuk was Soviet Air Attache, Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., from July, 1958, to August, 1962.) (S)

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Analysis of the complete message and the manner in which it was placed in the drop indicates it was probably placed in the drop in June, 1963. Had the State Department permitted CIA to clear the drop in early July, appropriate measures could have been taken against Dunlap prior to his suicide. (S)

The [Nicknack] Case (S)

In March, 1963, we successfully defected and operated in place another employee of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations (code name [Nicknack]). He has furnished us documents of military significance including Soviet evaluations of the defense installations in the New York and Boston areas. The United States Air Force has advised that these Soviet documents are complete and accurate reports of equipment and capabilities of the North American Air Defense as of the time they were written. The information on our installations was obtained by the Soviets through reconnaissance and through the use of mobile electronic devices. (S)

This source is now in the Soviet Union. Through an ingenious method he recently communicated with us and furnished information of significant military intelligence. (S)

The [Miter] Case (S)

During November, 1963, we defected and are now developing a Soviet intelligence officer (code name [Miter]) employed in the United Nations Secretariat. We expect that he will be able to furnish information of a political nature, which he has agreed to do. (S)

The [Prime] Case (S)

Early in 1963 we developed as a defector in place the Code Clerk at the Polish United Nations Delegation in New York City (code name [Prime]). Through information furnished us by this source, the United States Government on a daily basis is able to

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representative in New York. [redacted] has evaluated this source noting that his data could not be bought for dollars and "could very well prove to be the communications intelligence superhaul of this century." (S)

REVIEWED BY [redacted] JFK TASK FORCE

ON 10/29/98 [redacted]

- RELEASE IN FULL
- RELEASE IN PART
- TOTAL DENIAL

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The Gimme Case (S)

On September 17, 1962, the cooperation of a member of the Czechoslovakian United Nations Mission was obtained (code name Gimme). Through this source we have obtained voluminous information concerning Czechoslovakian intelligence operations and targets in the United States. This particular defector in place has returned to Czechoslovakia and has agreed to furnish information from there. (S) ~~SECRET~~

The Candy Case (S)

Our informant entered the United States as a Hungarian refugee in February, 1957, under cover of the Hungarian Refugee Program. Following recruitment in Hungary as an illegal agent and dispatch to the United States with high-level intelligence assignments, he has successfully carried out an extremely valuable double agent role under our direction for over six and one-half years. His most significant assignments are to pinpoint location of long-range ballistic missiles in several areas of the United States. (S)

Penetration of the Yugoslav Intelligence Service (S)

In July, 1962, we developed the First Secretary of the Yugoslav Embassy (Aleksandar Zamboli) as a source. Through him we have obtained a penetrating picture of Yugoslav intelligence operations in the United States, as well as policy plans of the Yugoslav Government in dealing with important political situations. As a result of information furnished by this source, action has been initiated to neutralize six Government employees known to have been valued Yugoslav intelligence sources. (S)

Penetration of Soviet Illegal Operations (S)(u)

Important in the Soviet-bloc intelligence system is the undercover or illegal agent sent to this country who has no diplomatic or official status. He is the sophisticate of espionage who uses fraudulent documents, elaborate codes, secret inks, microfilm and covert financial support to avoid detection. Networks of illegal agents serve to bolster the espionage activities of Soviet-bloc officials and are prepared to take over all espionage operations in the event of war or other emergency which results in a break of diplomatic relations. (S)(u)

To neutralize the threat posed by this illegal apparatus we have resorted to highly unconventional and imaginative techniques which have resulted in our penetration of a number of these operations. One of these operations involves the two Soviet illegal agents using the identities of Robert K. Baltch and Joy Ann Baltch who were arrested by us in Washington, D. C., this summer and are presently awaiting trial. The principal (S)(u)

(NPDE)

Frequently we institute special coverage to establish the activities and contacts of various internationally known figures who visit this country such as (Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu of South Vietnam, Cheddi Jagan, Marxist Prime Minister of British Guiana, and Cathal Goulding, Chief of Staff of the Irish Republican Army) who was here last month to obtain United States support for his organization. We have just completed special coverage of this nature on Juan Bosch, deposed President of the Dominican Republic. This was done at the specific request of the Honorable Ralph A. Dungan, of the White House Staff, and resulted in producing information showing that Bosch is conducting an active campaign urging that the Dominican people overthrow the army.

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As a result of our coverage of (Cheddi Jagan) we have learned that his United States representative is considering asking the Cubans and Russians to prepare a plan for guerrilla warfare in (British Guiana). We have also come up with strong indications the Soviets are financially supporting (Jagan) through communist contacts in the United States.

Major Criminal Investigations

Hoffa Case

The two principal cases in which James Riddle Hoffa, President of the Teamsters Union, is now under indictment include an indictment of Hoffa and six others at Nashville on May 9, 1963, on charges of Obstruction of Justice and the indictment of Hoffa and seven others in Chicago on June 4, 1963, for mail fraud, fraud by wire and conspiracy. Trial date in the Nashville case set for January 6, 1964, and tentative trial date on the Chicago case set for February 3, 1964.

Baker Case

We have received thirty-eight requests from the Department for inquiries regarding possible conflict of interest or fraud against the Government on the part of Robert G. Baker, former Senate Majority Secretary.

Antitrust Investigation of Steel Industry

On October 21, 1963, the Antitrust Division requested we locate witnesses and review hotel registration records to determine whether representatives of steel companies were in New York City and Cincinnati, Ohio, for meetings on the same dates from 1955 to date. This is to assist a grand jury inquiry authorized by the Attorney General and former President Kennedy looking into pricing activities of steel companies on four major steel products. This grand jury in effect is a continuation of the 1962 grand jury inquiry relative to the increase of steel prices on April 10, 1962. The investigation requested of the Bureau by the Antitrust Division has been completed.

Case Involving Bombing of Canadian Freighter

We are investigating the bombing on September 6, 1963, at Chicago of the Canadian freighter, "Howard L. Shaw," which appears to be a direct result of a jurisdictional dispute between

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