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Hearing held before

Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations With Respect to Intelligence Activities

> Washington, D.C.

(Stenotype Tape and Waste turned over to the Committee for destruction)

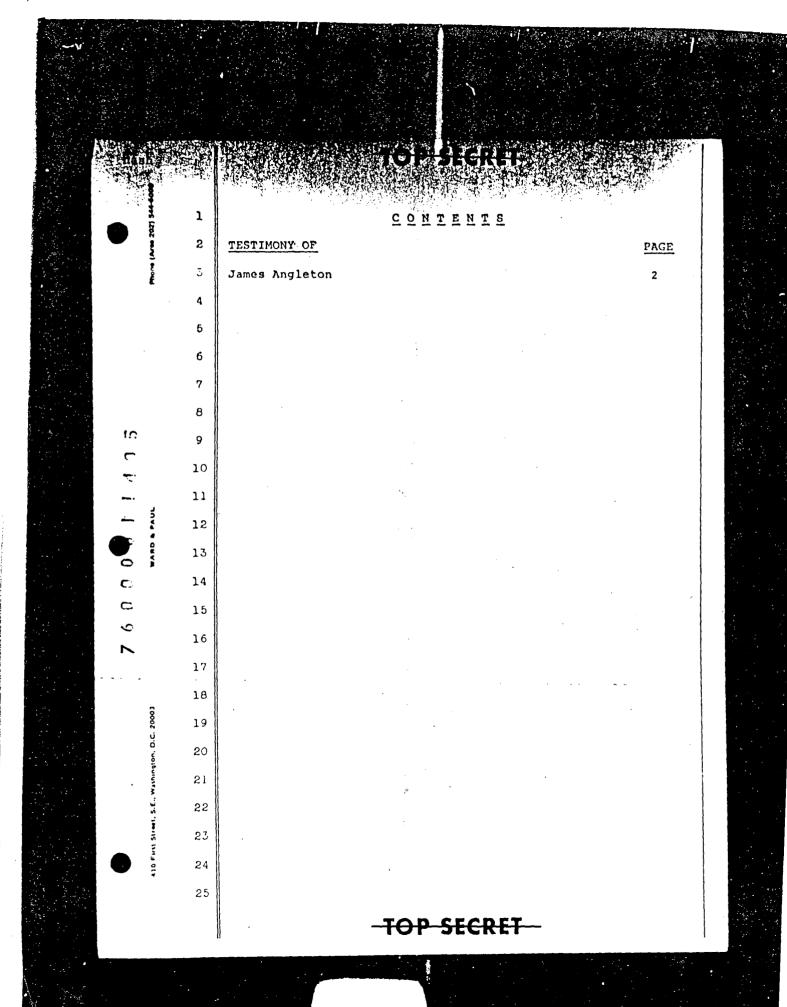
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night 1 EXECUTIVE SESSION 2 3 Thursday, June 19, 1975 4 5 United States Senate, 6 Select Committee to Study Government. 7 Operations with Respect to 8 Intelligence Activities, 9 Washington, D. C. 10 The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 2:20 p.m., 11 in Room S.123, The Capitol, Senator John G. Tower, presiding. Present: Senators Tower (presiding), Baker and Mathias. Also present: William Miller, Staff Director; Frederick A. O. Schwarz, Jr., Chief Counsel; Charles Kirbow and David Aaron, Professional Staff Members. 16 17 18 19 19	F.inil Street. S.E., Wathington, D.C. 20003	20 21 22 23		
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		1	Senator Tower. Mr. Angleton, I understand that you came on very short notice. And I appreciate your accommodating	
		3	the Committee.	
	•	4	YOu will have to be sworn.	
		5	Would you rise, please, and raise your right hand?	
		6	Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about	
		7	to give before this committee is the truth, the whole truth and	
		8	nothing but the truth, so help you God?	
•	c' (9	Mr. Angleton, I do.	
	<u>ب</u> ن	10	Senator Tower. Counsel, you may proceed.	
	, , ,	11	TESTIMONY OF JAMES ANGLETON	
		12	Mr. Schwarz. I would like to first get your name and	
		13	address on the record.	
	C	14	Mr. Angleton. James Angleton, Arlington, Virginia.	-
		15	Mr. Schwarz. Just some procedural matters. You have a	
	7 6	16	right to counsel, you understand that?	
		17	Mr. Angleton. Yes, I understand it.	
		18	Mr. Schwarz. And if at any time you want to stop to ob-	
	Wathington, D.C. 2000	19	tain counsel you have a right to do that. And if you wish	
	Ŭ, Ĉ	20	to claim any of your Constitutional rights you have a right	
		21	to do that, you understand those things also, do you?	
	Street, S.E	22	Mr. Angleton. Yes, I understand them.	
	st Stree	23	Mr. Schwarz. You were employed at the CIN for what	
	10 Furt	24	period of time?	
		25	Mr. Angleton. From the beginning until December, the	•
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1 end of December. 2 Mr. Schwarz. 1974? 3 Mr. Angleton. 1974. Mr. Schwarz. And were you the Chief of Counterintelligence 4 5 at the CIA for that period? 6 Mr. Angleton. I was. 7 Mr. Schwarz. For that entire period of time? 8 Mr. Angleton. No, from 1954. JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) Mr. Schwarz. 9 JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) 10 Mr. Angleton. That is correct. 11 Can you briefly state the connection, if Mr. Schwarz. 12 between your counter intelligence work and JFK Act 5 (g) (2) (D) 13 C C. or put even more generally, how did you happen to have both 14)b^R C those jobs? 15 Ś Mr. Angleton Well, if I could ask you some clarifica-16 tion, are we addressing ourselves here in terms of 17 this meeting to the Szule Business, or are we trying to take 18 up everything? 19 ů Ó Mr. Schwarz 110, we are not going to try to take up 20 everything. We may try to take up a few things beyond the 2 ĩ Szulc business. What we are trying to do -22 Mr. Angleton. I can direct my answers to you better f I know more where we are going. Mr. Schwarz. We are going to the Szulc business but it -TOP-SECRET-

it would be helpful to have a few background first. 202 2 Senator Baker. If I may say so, so that Mr. Angleton will not be taken by surprise, there are one for two things that 3 I would like to discuss. The nature of that material would be 4 similar to what you have already discussed with Rockefeller, 5 NBR having to be with the Oswald situation and other things. 6 Mr. Angueton. Well, to begin with, I went into OSS in 7 1943, in 1943 from the infantry And then Iwas assigned to an 8 5 embryonic counter intelligence unit under General 9 Donovan. My immediate chief was James R. Murphy, who had been 10 a protegee and obtained his law degree in General Donovan's 11 office. And he is a practicing attorney here in Washington. 12 And he was Chief of X-2, which has the counter intelligence. 13 And during that time a number of us were put together who C 14 C had never had any experience in the subject. And that included 15 S people such as Jonnie Oaks, who was the head of the editorial 16 3 page of the New York Times, and Ben Wells, and a tremendous 17 cross-section of American life. 18 20003 And there was a training intensive in this country, and 19 Wathington, D.C. I was send to London. And the purpose of that was to ab-20 sorb the British experience, and more important the breaking 21 of German codes. ŝ 22 Ĭ The breaking of the German codes, which is relevant to 5 23 F our activity, was really done in England. And by way of 24 ligression, the Germańs were using a receiver machine calle 25 -TOP-SECRET

		TOP SECRET
	1	Enligma, the blue prints of which were originally obtained by
	3	a Frenchman. And I might add that the Frenchman never re- ceived credit for it. And yet that perhaps was the most
£	4	single important breakthrough of the entire war, And he had
	5	obtained it about eitht to nine or ten years prior to the out-
	6	break of war, when it was non-operative. And he had the
IBR	7	prescience to know that the systems could only be one thing,
ja į	8	that it would be operative in a time of war. I give this digression simply to point out that the
	9 10	fruits of that breakthrough would first go to the military
्राष्ट्र वि स्तर	11	and the military operations. And the counter intelligence
	12	use of it would be the bottom of the list of priorities, in
	13	one sense.
C C	14	But it would mean that a compromise of the material
5	15	in any fashion to the Germans would destroy the military uses. And during the war or when the Germans went into the
~	16 17	war, they brought it up from 10 percent recovery to about
	17 18	100 percent
20003	19	And I believe it was in the neighborhood of some 22,000
Wathington, D.C. 2000	20	operational messages from the German high command. I know
	21	the Battle of Tobruk was fought on six intercepts.
U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U	22	So our job was to make use of the counter intelligence
Fart Stre	23	for the purpose of playing back German agents to their high command. And this was an elaborate deception. And when the
	24/	war ended I would say that 99 percent of all reporting agents
		-TOP-SECRET

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TOP SECR that the Germans had were under our control. And in fact 2 when many of the German hierarchy tried to escape to the 3 west under aliases, their only point of contact for most documentation and money was to our agent under control. 4 5 And it was called the Safe Haven program. So London was in a sense a staging area with full access 6 to British, or the fruits of British activity, going back 7 through their entire wistory. And it was the advance head-8 quarters for Ceneral Donovan, and Mr. Murphy. 9 I was then sent to Italy in 1943. And I took over the 10 counter intelligence for Italy, the OSS, AFHQ, Allied Forces 11 lleadquarters. 12 Subsequently I became the Chief of OSS Italy. And 13 I want to say that my work then became more broad in terms of 14 espionage and all the other branches of OSS. And I re-estab-15 lished the counter/intelligence services. And I brought the 16 French back into existence, particularly the man who 17 originally acquired the code, and who worked on it for many 18 years. And by this time it was shifted to the JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) 19 I left Italy in 1947 or 1948 and came back, and was 20 discharged and went into the Agency immediately. And during 21 the period I was in the Agency, of course, I had both agent 22 operations, long distance operations, and counter intelligence, 23 and some sabotage, black propaganda, infiltration. 24 And probably the first overnight operation that there 25

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JFK Act 5 (q)(2) (D) 1 which was known as Plan Hope, which is simply putting the ã Italians in an airplane and having them fly over to the Roumanian border and make very primitive photographs of the 3 whole region. 4 and I was sent back to the Air Force. And then I had 5 code operations, embassy penetrations, and so on. 6 So, in assense the resuscitation of the Italian service, 7 Army and Navy, Mir Force, and the Minuster of the Interior, 8 € F was American rehabilitation. And I am not going to go into 9 the details of the political situation. There was the *p*0 civil war in Greece, and the revival of the international 14 Brigade and in fact the Soulets had built up, when they were 12 not fighting the war, in the nest-way period, assassinations, 13 and instability. 14 And throughout this we had very close supervision from 15 Mr. Murphy, and General Donovan. And we had special interest 16 and what was happening in Berlin behind the 17 in Curtain. 18 2000 And the then acting Secretary of State for 19 d And so there was much JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) 20 to do through our channels, and General Donovan, with 21 one of the basic problems W JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) 22 the cold war. We did not buy the cold war, it came to us 23 and we worked with the Germans, and as we broke down the 24 opposition, we began to find that we were not getting the 25 TOP SECRET

Act 5 (g) (2) (D) Germans, we were getting the Soviets. 1 But the penetrations and the operations which we ran 3 during the military phase began to take on a character of their own in the civilian phase in the very long term Soviet 4 objectives against the U.S. in particular, and against the 5 NBR allies 6 And then 1 got into all fields of labor, subversion, 7 illegal immigrants, and then revolution. I was in 8 \sim And our penetrations at that period were fairly high level and 9 sophisticated, because of the reaction to Stalin. 10 And as the Soviet troops occupied new territories, it 11 was faced with these ambiguities, the defectors coming 12 over to us at very high levels. 13 C And in the course of this, of course, was the Israeli С 14 C immigration. Technically we were still a part of AFHQ, which 15 S was a combined and Allied Headquarters. And the 16 were that our activities be directed in supporting their 17 responsibilities in the Middle East, and, therefore, to pre-18 2000 vent the immigration. 19 u Ó And I think the only policy cable that was ever re-20 WALNINGTON ceived during that period was one we sent to Mr. Murphy, and 21 through General Donovan to the President. That ŝ 22 was where we exercised our influences on the Italians to 23 prevent immigration. And they addressed themselves to this issue, and they came back with an ambiguity, but it leaned **TOP SECRET**

JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) toward the general proposition that we should not discourage the British nor hurt the British directly but e should not interfere with the Italians to support the Brichsh position. 5 And so my dealings were with Admiral Maugeria, who had been Chief of the Italian Naval Intelligence, but was 6 then the Commanding Admiral of the Tyranian Fleet generally 7 south, where all these illegal immigrants collected and were 8 9 sent down. And then they blew up the Irgum, and blew up the British 10 embassy in Rome, who were my opposite numbers. And the man 11 with whom we had set up as the JFK Act 5 (g) (2) (D) through 12 -- we had the members of the the rest of the 13 C group, and then we had the dilemma again as to whether we 14 C turned them over to the authorities, and so on. 15 And we/were in a position to make decisions one way or 16 the other . And eventually we came down on the side of re-17 leasing them. 18 20003 And there is so much more of it. I am trying to keep 19 J d the thread of it. 20 ngton. Mr. schwarz. So you developed some kind of a relation-21 ŝ ship, perhaps a friendly relationship, with persons connected 22 with the new State of Israel or the hoped-for state of 23 Israeli back in the 1940's? 2/4 Mr. Angleton. That is right. 25 -TOP-SECRET-

JFK Act 5 (α) (2)Mr. Schwarz. And was there any other significant reason why you kept the account, if that is the right expression? 3 Mr. Angleton. There wasn't one after I left there, 4 5 nor was there one here in Washington. problem was that you 6 But the other side of the had thousands coming from the Soviet Union, And you had the 7 Soviets making use of the immigration for the purpose of 8 sending illegal agents into the West and breaking down all 9 the travel control, identifications and so on. 10 And so there was both a security problem and a political 11 problem. And one of my men matried, I might say, the head of 12 the Zionist movement in Italy, the underground. So I had 13 C a connection to this man, He was very important. C. 14 C So, coming back to Washington, I was Special Assistant 15 5 to Colonal Donald/H, Galloway, who was head of the 16 clandestine side and covered the world, on all sides of 17 clandestine activity. 18 2000 And subsequently I was Chief of Operations for Es-19 ບ່ d pionage, 20 WAININGTON. And in 1954 I had a special operational unit; and was 21 made head of the counter intelligence. •••L. S.E. 22 Mr. Schwarz. In the period beginning in 1954 and lasting ŝ 23 until 1974, when you left the Agency, did you have any relationship -- is the Israeli account the wrong way to say it -TOP SECRET

(a) (2) (D) OP SECRE Mr. Angleton. It is all right. It is as good a her. Mr. Schwarz. Did you have any relationship with the account? 4 Mr Angleton. No. That began in 1951. There was no 5 relationship between the Agency and the 6 RR You mean at all, or prior to 1951. 7 Mr. Schwarz. There wasn't any from 1947 -- 1946 on. Mr. Angleton B 0 Mr. Schwarz. Then it began in 1951. And all 9 I am trying to establish, and not spend a lot of time with it, 10 is, do you have any kalatuonship with 11 JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) on behalf of the Agency between JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) 12 1951 and 1974. 1\$ C Mr. Angleton. It was reconstituted in 1951. And I was the C 14 negotiator of the arrangement. C 15 was at the other end of the regotiation. He was Ś 16 period stationed in Washington. But during the 17 during the war and JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) 18 20003 prior. 19 и О Nr. Miller. How was that agreement negotiated 20 Wasnington Mr Angleton. It was negotiated by finding waat 21 dis we have in common. It was reviewed by Admiral Hillenkoetter ŝ 22 Street was then Director. And he was to be succeeded by Gener who 23 Walter Bedell Smith. And the decision was made during the 24 war that Bedell Smith was to take over, and Allen Dulles retur 2! **TOP SECRET**

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JRJ Act -5 (2) (D) to this activity, that we would go ahead and re-establish a relationship. And after a lot of bureaucratic problems, they gave me the account. 3 4 Mr. Miller, What we the nature of the agrangement that was agreed upon between the 5 Mr. Angleton. In most simplistic perms, they were in-6 formed that we would not work with them against the Arabs, 7 that we would work with them on Soviet intelligence and 8 2. Soviet bloc intelligence and communism, where it existed. 9 Mr. Schwarz, Did that agreement -- which I take it was 10 more flexible that - but did it remain in effect throughout 11 the period of your s rvice with the Agency? 12 Mr. Angleton. More or less. 13 C Mr. Miller. Was this agreement in the form of a \mathbf{C} 14 C paper? 15 Ś Paper and operations, discussion. Mr. Angleton. 16 ~ Mr. Miller. And under whose authority was the agree-17 ment made? 18 D.C. 2000. Mr. Angleton. Under the authority of the Director of 19 JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) Central Intelligence, and the on 20 WISSINGTON, the other side. Mr. Miller. And this involved the exchange of resources ŝ Street. of both countries? 23 Mr. Angleton. The term "resources" is not guite 24 correct. Everything except their own people. It was giving 25 -TOP-SECRET-

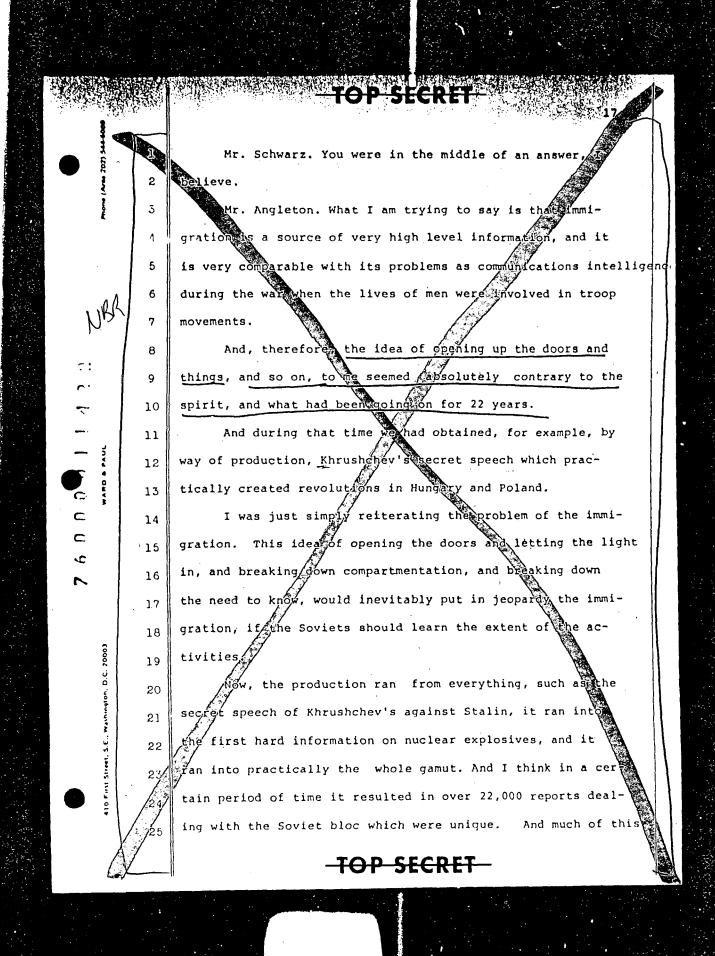
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JFK Act -5 (q)(2)(D)TOD C JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) Mr. Miller. So the Director of Central Intelligence was 3 of the agreement. Was the President? 4 Angleton. The President was aware of it. And the 5 Secretary of State was the brother of the Deputy Chief of the 6 CIA, and eventually was very much involved. 7 Mr. Miller where is a record of this agreement kept, 8 as an instrument of the U.S.? 9 The internal papers would be in the Agency. 10 Mr. Angleton. ~ The letters, copies of the letters from to the **.** . 11 President of to the Secretary of State I assume are still in 12 the Agency. I dealt with other departments in connection 13 0 with Africa, and so on, junderdeveloped areas. C 14 Ċ, If you are speaking as to whether there was a representa-15 ·C tive treaty which was cleared -- and people wanted these 16 ~ 17 obtained from the Hill. 18 20003 Mr. Miller. Was it regarded as an obligation or a 19 ы б commitment from the U.S. to on certain matters? 20 WJINING CO Mr. Angleton. When you use the word U.S. while you 21 may use it as contracting officers and all that, there was ŝ 22 Furst Street very little reduced to writing. And it is a custom of 23 Entelligence that intelligence supersedes writing. And 24 there have been very few directors to my knowledge that would -TOP-SECRET

JFK Act 5 (q)(2)(D) put their pen to hand to sign an agreement to some under standing. It is based on a fiduciary relationship and common understanding. So, these were all understandings that were 4 generated by events. WE had the arrest of the nine doctors, 5 and the pogrom in Russia. And obviously you didn't go through 6/ a lot of bureaucracy, it was there for everyone to see. 7 And it had a direct impact on the question of immigration of 8 agents, and everything else that goes along with it. And 9 I think that characterizes any good operation. 10 Mr. Miller, How was it possible for succeeding directors 11 Qunderstand what the of the intelligence agency 12 agreements were between / in this case the JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) 13 and the U.S. Intelligence Service? C. 14 Mr. Angleton, Very simple. They saw the production to 15 s, begin with. And they met with directors or the head of 16 And they net with Ambassadors and prime JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) 17 ministers. And they were very much involved, 18 2000. Mr. Schwarz. Just one more background question and 19 U d then we will turn to the principle subject. 20 up to your Following through on the subject of 21 departure in 1974, is there any connection between your de-22 And if there is, what parture and handling of 23/ the connection? Mr. Angleton. Well, I think I have said it all to th -TOP SECRET

JFK Act 5 (g) (2) (D) commission -- I don'tknow how wisely. You can always get different information from different people. But Colby cold them, so I would like to give him the benefit of the doubt on it. But over a period of time Colby who is not my 5 cup officea professionally or in any other way, and in my view is on the negative side of life -- and Dr. Schlesinger, 6 NBA 2 before he went to Defense, said that Colby was the only other person on Watergate. 8 So you have got certain persons who 0 were prominent. And there was the negative aspect of ġ C: self-inspection, and interiors reporting on superiors, until 10 <u>.</u>, they came through the snake pit. 11 And in the dourse of a Noof this there was time when 12 he assumed the authority, and in total contrast to Schlesinger, 13 c he began to regard the C account as some-14 С thing where we had to open the windows and let the air in. 15 0 And he used phrases such as, we must help out Henry and a few 16 other things. 17 Any position was that it was a political relationship, 18 and that we were not bound, or should not be bound, to using 19 Washington, D.C. hips the Agency on tactical ventures when we had relation 20 which had strategic implications. 21 But one must rembmer that there are still three First Street, S.E., 22/ million Jews in the Soviet Union. And the relationship is t he 5 . only place where you do it with high level agencies who for ideology and do not work for money. So it is unique. 25 -TOP-SECRET

TOPSECRET And my second point was that everything should be (202 mv) on the grounds of need-to-know, and should not go into the Arab 3 Division until there was peace in the area. There was no identity of interest or fundamental interest between 4 5 and an example is JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) 6 And the Soviets had worked with 7 the Poles in the West, and trained them in Moscow, where you 8 had the cohesion of 27 bloc services working together through 9 their own congress party apparatus into a collective with 10 Moscow. 11 And most important, our job was to preserve the inte-12 grity of the immigration from the bloc, because the problem 13 5 of escape to Israel is a religious problem, it is not a C .14 C political problem. There could not be a prime minister who 15 9 would survive the day if he did not got along with the idea of 16 the return. 17 And, therefore, there is a certain kind of parallelism, 18 20003 you might say, between handling the communications intelligence 19 ů d during the war and where a low priority makes use of it and 20 UDIDUIUIEM endangers the whole with the question of immigration 21 where the fruits of that immigration come to this government. 22 (Recess.) 23 Senator Tower. Will you go ahead and resume the question 24 ing? **TOP SECRET**



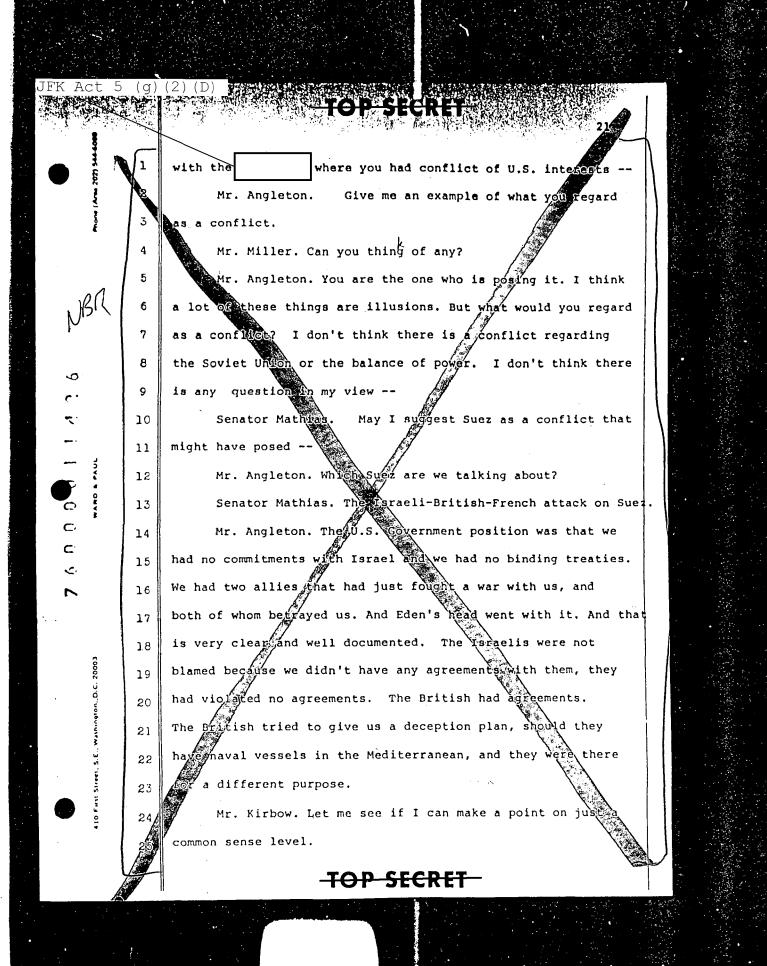
JFK Act 5 (g) (2) (D) TOP SECRET came from, say, an engineer that had a factory, or what not in other words, it had a very direct bearing on our own? R&D and our own defense budget. Now, our own way of handling it was to give false 4 5 attribution, reports, so that if the report was ever compromised, it would not compromise the operations, or the immigration. And therefore, that was one of the issues. 7 On the other issue was that to polliticize the Agency, 8 as I stated, on the tactical problems, which are going to 10 be with us for a long time. And to break down the fiduciary relationship -- which is 11 after all a personal business - all the men I have had, were 12 men who stayed in it and came back to headquarters and went back C 13 C. they went to the National Security Council, and 14 to et cetera, a small group of men. It went back to 15 C was probably the most economical operation that has ever been 16 devised in the W.S. Government. I don think there was more 17 than 10 people that were hired in the same process. 18 1000 I started from the south side with two men who 19 ы О worked with me during the war. He sent them over as ordinary 20 people under cover to establish the working hours of things, 21 and I brought over six others and put them through some months 22 of training, outside of the structure. 23 And one of them rose to be JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) But it is a part of the whole fiduciary business. -TOP SECRET

Act 5 JFK (q)(2) (D) TOP SECRET For example, we had certain political overtones where 50 we were used in an affirmative way under President Eisenhower. 3 He wanted to make a real attempt to see if there could ever 4 be a geace in the Middle East. And with Alan Dulles, his 5 brothers, and myself, and Kermit Roosevelt, we put up a plan to bring hig, in Robert B. Anderson, who had been Assistant 6 Secretary of the Defense. 7 And he was accredited as special emissary from the 8 President. And I handled his base to which was secret, 101 black, as we call them, to see 11 12 And we took him back to Rome. And Kermit Roosevelt 13 Ċ, C: would take him over to see Nasser. And this went on back 14 C and \forth on many trips, until the conclusions were reached 15 Ś that there could not be any peace. 16 ~ but those /types of initiatives could be done without 17 publicizing of without destroying it. 18 2000 Mr. Schwarz. In any event, some dispute in connection 19 ن ۵ matters underlay your dispute with Mr. with the se 20 Washington. Colby, Which underlay your leaving the Agency? 21 Yes. He offered me jobs or what not. ų V Mr. Angleton. 22 But these are matters of principle, as far as I am concerned. 23 Mr. Miller. Mr. Angleton, you described the fiduciary 24 relationship. Were there points along the way where the U.S. TOP SECRET

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JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) TOP SECRET "利用生產"的目光 interests and the interests of Israel were in conflict? Mr. Angleton. We never got into that. Of courses you only had to read the paper every day to see that 3 Mr. MIller. But how did they come up ? /You say they 4 didn't come up at all? 5 Mr. Angleton. Of course, they came up. There 6 wasn't anything secret about it. 7 Mr. Miller. But what examples can you give? 8 10 The recent visit of Rabun is a classic Mr Angleton. 9 case. The so-called reassessment of the Middle East. The 10 Times has better accounts of it than the Agency has. 11 Mr. Miller. Temean at your level. 12 Mr. Angleton. I don't quite get the thrust of your 13 Ċ question. 14 C Mr. Miller. What I am saying is that you had an unusually 115 5 close relationship --016 2 Mr. Angleton. It was not unusual. I have had it 1/1 JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) so with many 13 20003 it is not any more unusual than a lot of others. The 19 ن ہ who got the code is closer to me than the 20 are. 21 Similar to the relationship, Mr. Miller. 22 Mr. Angleton. I don't like the word unusual because to 23 me it is usual. Mr. Miller. Delete that. If your working relationship TOP SECRET

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TOPSECKE Senator Mathias. Let me follow this Suez question a ş little more closely. That is a point at which the U.S. policy differed from 3 4 the policy which was adopted by British and France and Israel? 5 Ir. Angleton. Correct. Senator Mathias. And would a situation of that sort con-6 front you with difficulties in your operations because --7 Mr. Angleton. There have always been crises with them. 8 Senator Mathias. And how do you resolve a crisis of Q that kind? 10 Mr. Angleton You don't see the fellow for a few 11 12 days. 13 Mr. Miller. I see 0 So your method was to deal with them on those matters --C, 14 C Mr. Angleton. A total neutrality of interest. 15 5 Mr. Schwarz. Could we turn to the subject of atomic 16 technology? 17 Mr. Kirbow. Excuse me. I think for the record we should 18 2000 make it clear, I think Mr. Angleton has had an interview 19 ы О with the staff, and he has been made aware that a witness 20 Wathington testified here under oath as to certain matters, and that that 21 is the approach that we are going to take now. ŝ 22 Street Is that clear? 0 5 Mr. Schwarz. I want to ask the question generally first and then come to the other testimony. -TOP SECRET

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JFK Act 5 (q)(2) (D) **OPSECRE** Mr. Angleton, has the Central Intelligence Agency directly 202 m-V) or indirectly transferred any atomic technology or know how to 3 Mr. Angleton. From my knowledge, the answer/is an abso-4 luterno. That would be one of those grounds that Mr. Miller 5 NBR was referring to, where the Agency, in the person of 6 Mr. John McCone, had some of the sharpest words probably in the 7 history of the relationship. 8 C.: Mr. Schwarz. You mentioned those at lunch, and you might 9 **C** ' 7 just put that on the record. 10 11 INVE & DEVM 12 13 14 C 15 Ś 16 17 JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) 18 10 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003 19 20 21 22 23 24 -TOP SECRET

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TOP SEC JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) (Off the record.) (Area 20) Mr. Schwarz. Back on the record. 204 Do you know a scientist called Dr. Wilfred M Mr. Angleton. I do. Mr. Schwarz. Does he have any knowledge of atomic matters? 5 NBR 6 Mr. Angleton. Yes. He was one of the originators. Mr. Schwarz. To your knowledge was he ever put in con -7 8 directly or indirectly? tact with any Mr. Angleton. Not to my knowledge, never. 9 Mr. Schwarz. Do you know a journalist called Tad Sculc? 10 11 Mr. Angleton, I do. Did you meet with him sometime this year? 12 Mr. Schwarz. Mr. Angleton. In March. 13 C. Where did you meet him? 14 Mr. Schwarz. С Mr. Angleton, At the house, of Ben Wells. 15 5 Mr. Schwarz. And did the three of you then go for dinner 16 5 some place? 17 Mr. Angleton. That is correct. 18 20003 Mr. Schwarz. At that meeting did you discuss --19 ů Ó Mr. Angleton. We went as Sculz's guests somewhere to 20 Wathington. dinner. 21 Mr. Schwarz. At that meeting did he raise with you the 22 Ĩ š 23 JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) Mr. Angleton. Yes. 25 -TOP SECRET NW 65360 Docid:32423393 Page 2

JFK Act 5 (2) (D) (q)TOP SE 1997 Mr. Schwarz. What did he say to you? They prefaced his remarks by stating that Mr. Angleton. e was not a professional scientist, but he was a Jew, and so was his good friend Hersh. And they had some strange ESP 4 5 In which one said to the other, have you heard what I working have heard, and the other one said, I think I may have heard 6 7 what you have heard. And then this thing went back and forth, 8 and then it finally devolved, one said did it have anything 0 to do with Angleton, and the other one said yes, and it went 9 on to where they discovered that each had had separate sources 10 that I had been instrumental in acquiring 11 and as a follow-up, 12 to help the And they 13 \mathbf{C} both had their stories, and they had a gentleman's agreement. C. 14 C And the matter was published without notifying the 15 \mathcal{O} other. 16 ~ Mr. Schwarz. And what did you say in response? 17 Mr. Angleton. My response to him was, Ne was wrong. But 18 20003 he had not fdentified the scientist. So, I asked him --19 ن ۵ Mr, Scharz. When you say it was wrong --20 f. Angleton. His statement was wrong. 21 Mr. Schwarz. So you denied the story that 22 JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) ā 23 Mr. Angleton. I said, it is wrong. 24 Mr. Schwarz. I just want to make sure what it is. It **TOP SECRET**

1 does constitute a denial. Mr. Angleton. His story was wrong. 3 Senator Baker. Let me ask you, Mr. Angleton, do 4 understand by that that you mean every material aspect of 5 the story was wrong and incorrect? 6 Angleton. I didn't mean quite that / I was more in-Mr. NBR 7 terested in the fact that, one, he knew Tad Szulc -- I am sorry 8 that I knew Hersh -- and that Hersh tord him that his source 9 was the man who gave him the December 22 article, and whether 10 he "had been set up" Senator Baker. What December 227 11 Mr. Angleton. That is the time they kicked off the 12 entire furor on the past espionage thing. -13 C Senator Baker, Against American citizens? 14 ോ Mr. Angleton, Yes. 15 5 Senator Baker. Did they do that once? 16 Mr. Angleton. No, because neither disclosed their inde-17 pendent sources to the other. 18 2000 Senator Baker. The point I am trying to clarify for my 19 own purposes is that the conversation you just related you said 20 1 was wrong. 21 Do I understand you to mean that every material aspect 22 of that statement was wrong? 23 Mr. Angleton. Yes. But I didn't know my motives on a lot of questions that I had with him. Because this was the 25 -TOP SECRET

1 first live human being I saw that had actually allegedly heard from Hersh. And he thought they had been set up 3 and that was the biggest agony in the Agency. 4 Senator Baker. And the person who set him up 5 Angleton. Hersh told him, according to Szulc, that he was scared of the story, because this was his source on the 6 December 22 article. And therefore he wondered aloud whether 7 8 he had been set Senator Baker, Did he say who had been the source of the 9 December 22 information 10 Mr. Angleton. Absolutely no. 11 Off the record. Mr. Kirbow. 12 (Off the record.) 13 Mr. Schwarz. I just want to make sure, in your conversa-C. 14 C tion with Mr. Szulc as opposed to your testimony here today 15 5 on the merits, did you deny to Mr. Szulc that you or 16 3 17 JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) 18 20003 Mr. Angleton. I denied it. But the conversation drifted 19 ú Ó rapidly, /pecause Szulc was talking about a very great agent 20 Washington, that he had in the Agency. And he was bragging about the fact 21 that he had more sources than Hersh had. And then he say ŝ do 22 Furst Street you know Australia? 23 And I said, yes, I know Australia. 24 Does the word Sydney mean anything to me? -TOP-SECRET

FOP SECRET Yes, he word Sydney does mean something to me. Do you know sho is bicycling in India? And Isaid, I am afraid I am not with you. 3 And he said, Sidney X. And Sidney X is one of our most 4 5 sensitive employees who retired, and is bicycling in India. NBR And I give this as an illustration of the cat and mouse 6 7 business of this whole evening. And he said he got that from his source. 8 12 Now, that man's name is Sidney Gottlieb. And he was the 9 • ٦ head of our technical services department, which means that 10 there is a cross plant in our business. And the man who 11 12 was bugging and performing all the hundreds of technical services, has access, unfortunately, to many of our operations. 13 C There is one juncture point in the business where there Ċ 14 \mathbf{O} is a breakdown of compartmentation And for him to indicate 15 9 that he knew Gottlieb, and the sources that had been raised in 16 ~ 17 JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) 18 be in our Technical Services Division, which, the was, he 19 would know everything, or could get into everything 20 But I didn't tell him that. 21 In fact, I expressed little or no interest in his source 22 other than asking him a few questions, is he Jewish, and this 23 that and so on. 24 Senator Baker. Could I ask you a question at this po TOF SECRET Page

Mr. Angleton. Surely. Senator Baker. What you are relating to me seems to imply that Szulc's information was very, very good on sensitive in-3 formation? 4 Mr. Angleton. No. That information, sir would have 5 MBR 6 been unclassified. Senator Baker. I am speaking more of the Sidney X Gottliet 7 relationship. 8 ميرم ريا Mr. Angleton. But he only said that he was bicycling 9 22 in India. But the way he went about AF, do you know Australia, 10 do you know Sidney, do you think/this, and so on --**~~** · 11 it was that sort of thing 12 Senator Baker. Do yo think he had a source in India? 13 C. C It started to worry me, because he was 14 Mr. Angleton. C talking plutonium, which was scientific. Gottlieb, 15 5 before he went to that whole department of his, was transferred 16 2 to Carl Duckett. And that is the reason Gottlieb left. 17 Senator Baker. You mean he didn't want to work for 18 20002 19 Duckett? j o o Mr & Angleton. That is part of it. 20 WANNINGTON. nd there are also questions of principle. You take it 21 from one director -- it is lifeblocd -- and get it to another Š 22 director. 23 Senator Baker. Is this the same Gottlieb who was in 24 charge of processing the photographs that were taken in Dr TOP SECRET

SFCH Fielding's office? 2 Mr. Angleton. His office would have been. 3 Senator Baker. Do you know of that situation? Mr.Angleton. No, except --4 Senator Baker. Het me ask you this and I will turn it 5 IBR back to counsel. 6 Was there any conversation in which Szulc or Hersh talked 7 to Colby about these matters? Did you sever get any impression 8 • •that they were implying that Colby was their source? 9 The only thing that came up is that when Mr. Angleton. 10 I saw Colby yesterday which is the first time since 11 December -- he told me that he had bought a theory of mine on 12 Szulc, but he did not look with any misgivings on Hersh. 13 lle said that one year before he had seen Hersh about the submarine С 14 С. article, and that had Hersh been a Soviet agent, the Soviets 15 Ś would not have permitted the operation to take place. 16 ~ And I told him that he was erroneous, that to use that 17 guide was simply not to understand what the game is all about. 18 20001 And when Philby was stationed in Washington he helped 19 с О the FBI in working on some communications intelligence which 20 But in spite of led to the identification of Klaus Fuchs. 21 Philip being a Soviet agent, the Soviets were prepared to let 22 Yous Fuchs go down the drain rather than hurt Philby. 23 Senator Baker. As an ultimate cover? 2 Mr. Angleton. Precisely. -TOP SECRET

He was a more valuable agent. If he had not been uncovered he would have been today Chief of British Intelvigence. In the case of George Blake, who was in the British secret service, he gave to the Soviets one year in advance the entire plans of our so-called Tunnel of Love, that is, the tunnel we built in Berlin -- very elaborate - to tap all of the Sovietsmilitary lines.

OP SECRE

Now, even one year in advance, they took no preventive action in order to save George Blake

Now, what has happened since December 22 to the U.S. intelligence community, in the position that Hersh enjoys, with the prestige and the impact on the U.S. public, it stands to reason that you can't get them to give any baby talk as to what the Soviets would or would not do, when you see something that is the objective from the end of the last war to the present, and destroy the agent.

Senator Baker. Do you think Hersh is a Soviet Agent? Mr. Angleton. I am not saying that he is a Soviet agent. To begin with, when I went back to see Wells, who was in counter intelligence with me in London during the war, I told him I could not buy Szulc's article regarding Hersh, the alleged meetings and that they had certain sources, and the introduction of Dr. Mann's name and so on simply didn't hold water, and something was wrong.

But Dr. Mann is a suspect Soviet agent, a friend of

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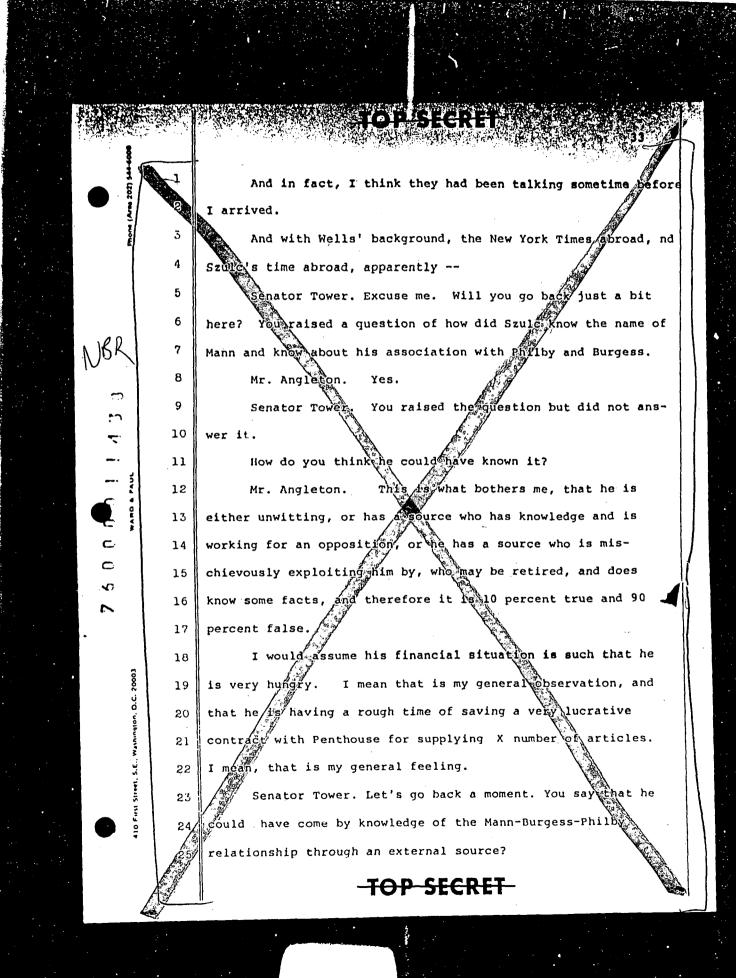
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OP-SEC Burgess, and a friend of Philby. And the home background 2 which is a factual thing, is only known to very 3 And for him to introduce it into this few services. scenario gave it a taint that lifted it out of just simply 4 5 gossip. NBR How would he ever know the name Mann? 6 Senator Baker. That is what I was driving at, is it 7 fair to infer from that conversation that there was an 8 indication that Szurc had a very good source within the Agency 9 Mr Angleton. Either that, or the way I look at it, I 10 am prepared to admit, because of an article he wrote, in the 11 cryptonym Easy Chair in the Oyal Office of the White House. 12 Senator Baker. Talking about the bugging situation? 13 Mr. Angleton. That crytonym Easy Chair was the most s C 14 sanctified word in the Agency. And what it dealt with was --C 15 5 it was called Easy Chair for the simple reason that if the 16 Soviets were blocked, people abroad were moving into this 17 house or this office. 18 20003 Senator Baker. Off the record. 19 Wainington, D.C. (Off the record.) 20 Mr. Angleton. But let me put it this way. 21 He said, I called Ben Wells to see you, because wanted ŝ 22 10 First Street. safe place in which to raise all this stuff. 23 Mr. Schwarz. This is Szulc? 24 Mr. Angleton. This is Szulc. -TOP-SECRET

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Mr Angleton. Yes, either witting or unwitting. 202 Senator Tower. The KBG knows this, and, therefore, it ld have come directly or indirectly from that source? 3 4 Mr. Angleton. That is right. 5 enator Tower. That is a possibility? NBR Mr. Angleton. That is a possibility And he has some 6 brains about the fact that he does have contacts -- he knows 7 the Roumanian Ambassador better than anybody in Washington, 8 and he knows the Poles, and he knows this. And it goes on Q and on. 10 So, he is dealing with bloc people who will be reporting 11 back to their headquarters very detailed -- assuming he is 12 totally innocent, and given is position in Washington, 13 Szulc would be a normal, witting or unwitting, channel for C 14 C them in disinformation and for any other motive. 15 S So, as to whether he is himself knowing what he is 16 doing, whether he is a dupe, is an outstanding question. 17 But for a man who goes and socializes with the black --18 20002 Mr. Schwarz. Did Mr. Szulc ever work for the Central 19 U D Intelligence Agency? 20 UOIDUIUIEM Mr Angleton. I don't know. He may have for some of 21 our people in the field. ú ≮ 22 Mr. Schwarz. Did he ever provide services? 23 Mr. Angleton. I don't know. 24 Mr. Schwarz. Have you heard that? 25 TOP SECRET

Mr. Angleton. I have heard that, but I haven'tlooked at the dossier for the last ten years. He came to our attention 3 basically in connection with the leaks in the Bay of Pigs. Senator Tower. Will you go back to the Szwic-Wells-Angleton meeting? 5 Angleton. This basically -- the thing that began to 6 7 really disturb me was, number one, his comment, as I said before 8 tha Hersh to Mahim that the thing that really bothered him 9 about this story was that it came from the same source who gave him the 22nd of December, without identifying him, and the 10 fact that when he was going through this business that he had 11 the best sources in the Agency, and that was Sidney Gottlieb, 12 and here was a scientific allegation, plutonium and the 13 scientist and all the rest of them 14 С And again, if he did have a live source in that C 15 c area, that means he would have a live source across the board. 16 When he asked me about my successor, told him that 17 I was not prepared to respond to that, that every new man was 18 2000 entitled to gone free shave. 19 And he says, I know your successor. And I don't think he 20 actually mentioned the name. But in this article which has just 21 come out he mentions him with his biographical sketch 22 Senator Baker. Who was your successor? 23 Mr. Angleton. Goorge Kalaris. 24 I had never known him before. TOP SECRET

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So obviously he was talking to me as somebody disg affected from the Agency, et cetera.I mean that is my yiew 3 of why he was doing all this. Whereas my concerns were quite 4 different than his. 5 Mr. Schwarz. Do you think it is possible, because of 6 those different concerns, that your effort to deny the story)BR 7 did not get across to Mr. Szulc? 8 In other words, you are saying you had some concerns that 9 dealt with the scientist being involved, that dealt with the 10 newspaper source, that dealt with Easy Chair, that dealt with the statement that maybe the December 1974 article was inaccur-11 12 ate. And he pursued all these matters with some vigor and in-13 terest. Do you think it is possible that because of that that 14 C٠ whatever denial you made of the gransfer of atomic parts of 15 S thestory didn't get across to Mr. Szulc? 16 Mr. Angleton. No, I think it got across to him. 17 Mr. Schwarz. Can you recall your words to him that 18 20002 denied the atomic transfer? 19 Mr Angleton. My chief words to him was, I said, do you 20 realize what a thing like this implies, and what it would 21 do, depending on how the media picks it up, in destroying all 22 the efforts in the Middle East? 23 24 Mr. Schwarz, But words like that are as consisten with beingtrue as being false? -TOP SECRET-

5 (g) (2) (D) JFK Act TOP SECRET 202] 544 Mr. Angleton. They were consistent, but they wegen't stated in that fashion. They were stated in the fashion that 3 Dr. Mann is a person who fits within the Philby, et cetera, 4 complex in a false story of this sort, which comes to the British, who pull out a file on Mann, and they read down and 5 ø go back into the fact of Mann's association with me, Mann's 7 association with Philby, all this stuff of my actions with the and all that, regardless of what the U.S. Government 8 tells the British or the French, or the Canadians, or the 9 Australians, or the New Zealanders, all of whom have fundament-10 11 ally the basic information -- At would be a confirmation to them, based on very high level se 12 pret information, that the story was 13 true. Ć Let me pursue just about three ques-C 14 Senator Tower. C tions here. 15 Ś Did Szulc specifically ask you whether or not, during the 16 3 17 18 JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) 20003 19 Washington, D.C. Did he ask youto confirm or deny that? 20 Mr. Angleton. I can't remember it with precisely that 21 S.E. of precision. The story that he gave was a very lucid, 22 typ First Street. Graightforward story without any if's, and's and buck's 23 Senator Twoer. Did you deny only in part the validity 24 of the question that he asked? - TOP SECRET

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JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) NAT HERE AND A In other words, if he askedyou about the JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) 4 Ma Angleton. No, I denied his story -- would like to 5 keep that as his story, something he came and presented. And 6 then when he got down into the other things, which had to 7 do with technology, all I can say is that anyone who follows 8 closely the Wasser, and then later on Sadat accusations against 9 CIA, it is voluminous the terms of their spelling out the sophis 10 ticated gadgetry which they discovered, which came from 11 Central Intelligence 12 This is a thing that has a ways concerned us, because 13 in the last war we lost - and we still do this today, we C 14 C don't know the extent of this -- we lost some of the installations 15 Ś which we had put in there. 16 Mr. Schwarz. When you say we", you mean the CIA? 17 Mr. Angleton. The CIA -- the lost entirely --18 20003 When he say we put in there, you mean Mr. Schwarz. 19 Wainington, D.C. the CIA put in there? 20 Senator Baker. What installations? 21 Mr. Angleton. The line of sight, electronics -ŝ 22 Street. Senator Baker. YOu are not talking about --23 i... Mr. Angleton. I am talking about the signal intelling nce. And there was some very sophisticated gear that was put in -TOP SECRET

JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) there. And I want to complete this -- because of the face (Area 202) that most of the information which we gained from the SAM's, 3 which had a direct bearing on using B-52's in Vietnam, we 4 gauned through We could read a whole lot of the compu-5 terizing and so on of those SAM's. And therefore we were pre-6 pared to give highly sophisticated equipment to to work against that Russian business in forder to transfer the 7 knowledge to Valetnam. 8 So I told them, I said, yes, we have worked on questions 9 we have always helped them out technologically. And I think 10 I made the comment that any prece of gear we ever gave them, 11 that they turned it to a tar greater sophisticated use 12 than we had, which was true in many instances. 13 Ċ, And they would cannibalize, and we would get the product. С. 14 But there was no -- so that this is clearcut, there was C 15 S no attempt to lead him on regarding the nuclear one, because 16 the nuclear one was very clearly stated to him, that the injec-17 tion of Manny into the story had a certain significance of its 18 2000 own. 19 ů Ö And I think Wells will bear me out very clearly on this, 20 that the injection of that could not be magic, it had to come 21 JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) from somebody who is in Amean that 22 š ž glement -- and if this story without the introduction of Mann 23 ŝ 1.11 had beentold, it would be just another of the many rumors And Senator, there is something I forgot, and I want -TOP-SECRET

JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) TOP SECR get back to it. After the Six-Day War the Soviets sent out a barrage of propaganda in Arabic fto the Middle East/from 3 Edio Moscow that the CIA -- and then mentioned Bill Harvey, who was working for us, and whom I had put in touch with the 4 during the Cuban business -- had met on a ship with 6 who had a background in the war with the Israelis, and had met there and prepared and carried out all the strategic part of the Six-Day 8 10 War. And this is all PFIS. And there was a tremendous pike ģ of Soviet materials - they never got much into our media, be-10 cause it is directed to the Middle East in Arabic, and which 11 obviously they knew. 12 They used Harveys name instead of my name, because pro-1/3 fessionally we were very close and more important, 14 \mathbf{o} I had introduced Harvey as the only officer to the C 15 5 on the Cuban business. And, therefore, 16 2 it showed they had knowledge of Harvey s, and so on. 17 The query then raised was whether the penetration was 18 here or was it in 19 Mr? Kirbow. Did you express any concerning Mr. 20 Szulc about the use of Dr. Mann's name in this accicle? 21 Mr. Angleton. Not Dr. Mann's name. My expression was 22 that if you -- I said that article, false as it is, with the 23 many things injected in it -- I will be very frank with you, 24 I became scared of the thought, because, one, the story of -TOP-SECRET-

TOP SECRET these two journalists was so implausable, and I looked of 202 2 to Ben a few times -- and I know him well -- and he had 3 absolutely a stoney expression, no expression on his face. 4 And this was something very, very queer, and the whole thing was initiated by him. And that was why I asked Mr. Szulc, 5 NBK did he come to you or did you come to him. 6 7 Senator Baker, Did he come to you? 8 Mr. Schwarz. Whe came to us. Senator Tower. Let me ask you one specific question, 9 10 yes or no. 11 12 13 C С 14 C 15 JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) S 16 17 18 Wathington, D.C. 2000 19 20 Mr. Aaron. So you didn't confirm and you didn't deny, 21 is that correct? 10 Fust Street, S.E., 22 Mr. Angleton. It is very difficult for me to respond 23 to/that, because after all, this was a fast-moving discussion 24 covering an awful lot of subject. And furthermore, in the 25 -TOP SECRE' NW 65360 Docid:32423393

OP SECR back of my mind was the fact that we had problems with 2 JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) the Mr. Aaron. What problems were very sensitive problems. 3 4 And I don't think that they really shed any light on things that 5 you are talking about here. 6 7 Mr. Aaron. Do you recall a conversation with me and 8 Mr. Schwarz in which, in discussing this same matter, you said you felt under he obligation to either confirm or deny 9 10 this story with Mr. Szulca Ċ, Mr. Angleton. Yes, Tknow I used that phrase. There 11 was a denial. And I think that Wells would second the fact 12 that there was a denial But when I got down to a lot of the 13 other questioning, my thinking was to try to lead him around 14 C back into the meeting with Hersh, and lead him back to this 15 ഹ source that had to do with Sidney Gottlight, and so on. 16 5 Senator mower. Are you saying in effect, then, that 17 any questions he raised with you about the transfer of 18 visual material or deeper technology, or manpower, for that 19 matter, to the JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) was couched in circumlocutry 20 terms of some kind? 21 Mr. Angleton. I will put it this way. 22 Senator Tower. That you got no direct questions 23 that sort? 24 Mr. Angleton. I would say this to you, Senator. Whe -TOP SECRET-

ION SECRET I left there -- and I think this is a very important point -first, I will have to explain we went to the restaurant, he 3 invited us to the restaurant, he was insistent on it. And we 4 went there. And here in the restaurant the entire discussion was a recapitulation by him, in a restaurant that was fairly 5 full of people. Hersh was a person who had requested a secret 6 meeting in Wells'house, and then proceeded in a restaurant to 7 regurgitate this entire matter. 8 Senator Tower Which restaurant was it? Q It was the Sea Catch. Mr. Angleton. 10 Senator Baker. Dud you ever have any impression that 11 it might be recorded, is that what you are driving at? 12 Mr. Angleton. I don't know. The thought crossed my 13 mind. I looked at him, and he sort of -- he could hide a lot 14 C C of things. 15 S And so we got back to Wells' house. And it was very 16 late. And he tried to get me to come back to his place. And 17 I told him I just wouldn't do it. And that is how the thing 18 2000 broke up 19 u 0 Mr. Kirbow. Mr. Angleton, in your long relationship and 20 ition with the Agency, did you ever express your concern to 21 anyone out there that you thought this might have been reet, S.E. 22 setup by a foreign source, or from internally? Mr. Angleton. What might be a setup? Mr. Kirbow. That this whole Szulc interview, story and 25 -TOP SECRET

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everything else. Mr. Angleton. I never discussed this with anybody 3 the Agency until we had this lunch. 4 Scnator Baker. Do you suspect that now? Mr. Angleton. I do not -- I don't know what to suspect 5 because I don't have access to files, And I think one has 6 7 to review a lot of material. I think one has to review Szulc's files. 8 4 4 9 Mr. Miller. You spoke of that earlier, you described 9 it as a dossier. 10 Mr. Angleton. Well I think there is a file on it, a 11 security file. I think he was one of the journalists, the 12 first one, who made a reputation for blowing the whole Bay of 13 C Pigs, and so on. And I think the fact that he is foreign- \boldsymbol{c} 14 born, and the altegations and so on. C And so the Bureau has 15 9 a similar file? And many of these files are created -- and 16 they get to be accredited to the Pentagon, and therefore a 17 routine security check is made. 18 20003 Mr. Schwarz. Are you aware of any surveillance of 19 Washington, D.C. śżulc? Mr. 20 Mr. Angleton. No. 21 10 Fusi Sireet, S.E., Mr. Schwarz. Past surveillance? 22 Mr. Angleton. I don't know. I am not aware of it 2 As I say, I don't think I have ever seen his file for five ten years. -TOP SECRET

Mr. Kirbow. In your official capacity in the CTA you never had any occasion to cross Mr. Szulc's trail or consider him 3 asha person --4 Mr. Angleton. I separated him once in a fight with a 5 friend of mine. Mr. Kikbow. But nothing in an official capacity? 6 Mr. Anglecon. No. 7 Mr. Miller. Wet me ask another question on this 8 C 9 file matter. 10 Yousaid that to your kn wledge there were files on Mr. Sniother newspapermen? Szulc. Were there files o 11 Mr. Angleton. 12 Yes, there are files on other newspaper-13 men. Mr. Miller. And other Americans 14 C C Mr. Angleton A lot of them. 15 Ś Senator Baker. Hersh wrote a story about -- what did 16 ~ he say -- 7,000 files. Was that right or wrong? 17 Mr. Angleton. I think it would be many more. I have 18 2000 never counted them. 19 j 0 Senator Baker. How many? A hundred thousand, a million 20 Washington Mr. Angleton. Well, when you consider all visa checks -- | 21 nd we do 500,000 visa checks on foreigners -- and the guestion ŝ 22 Street of American sponsors and so on -- this thing on all of this 23 is a guestion of the gradual deterioration of our efficiency because our staff was cut in half, and we had the problems -TOP SECRET

IOP SIGRE of the Watergate, and we had all of these things. And so a great deal of this stuff was there, but it wasn't being pro-2 Ressionally worked upon. 3 Senator Baker. You have mentioned the Watergate twice, 4 Mr. Angleton. 5 Can you shed any light on that period in the Agency's 6 life, the impact that the Watergate investigation had or any 7 involvement of the Agency in any of the so-called 8 Watergate affairs? 9 Mr. Angleton. Of the Agency itself? 10 Senator Baker. Or anybody connected with it. 11 I am sorry, sir, that is a debatable Mr. Angleton. 12 question there, and I want to get it accurate. 13 What was that again? 14 I don't want to narrow it. I want to make \mathbf{c} Senator Baker 15 C it broad. 16 Mr. Angleton. I want to make sure I understand you. 17 Senator Baker. There are two parts of the question. 18 2000 One, do you know of any Agency involvement of those who were 19 ú á working in the -- working with the AGency in the Watergate, 20 in your break-in or the preparation for the cover up or the 21 Wash attempted cover-up? 22 Sireet Mr. Angelton. My answer on that is, I do not. And 23 Į. by that I am separating the midnight channel 26 things and the 24 newspapers. I know Jim McCord extremely well. -TOP-SECRET

IOP BECRE Q1 Senator Baker. Are you aware of the letters the 2 McCord wrote to the DCI after the Watergate suggesting how 3 yourcould avoid having this blamed on the Agencya 4 r. Angleton. I am aware of what was in the press. 5 And Paul Nabami recently died who wrote those letters, and it made great sense to me, and I had personal relationships 6 beyond an official relationship. 7 Senator Baker 8 He wrote two to Gaynor and three to 9 Helms. 10 Mr. Angleton. I didn't kn Senator Baker. I believe so 11 In any event, I can say that Gaynor's 12 Mr. Angleton. connection, because he had great trust in Gaynor -- and he 13 C was a very stubborn man and he left the AGency on conviction, 14 С I assume, or troubles in the Office of Security. C 15 Ś Senator Baker In connection with Watergate? 16 2 Mr. Angleton. He left much earlier. 17 Mr. Miller. He being McCord? 18 20001 Mr. Angleton. Yes. 19 ن ہ Mr. Miller. Why did he leave? 20 Angleton. I don't know. And I was really gürprised 21 that he didn't come by and say goodbyc. 22 Senator Baker. Was he a prominent official at the 23 Furit Agency? 24 Mr. Angleton. He was not. TOP SECRET

Did he have a prominent responsibility? Senator Baker. Mr. Angleton. He was a man that had a very difficult case abroad, which meant that it had to be buried, no leakages. And Rused him twice, and one was a pretty lengthy use of him. And he followed instructions to the letter. He strayed on the one. And it is not important. It is just something that he did something that wasn't very wis Senator Baker. Doyou know why he went into the Watergate Complex? Mr. Angleton. I can't understand it, because I would say it was ideological with him. There wasn't any difficulty in understanding his views on a given subject. 12

Senator Baker. The equipment that was used, I am told, was a fairly primitive sort for that sort of operation. Does that agree with your appraisal of him?

Mr. Angleton. That is what I read. And that surprised me also, because as a rule -- let me put it this way, what I am saying is, it was the Soviets who made an allegation that in a certain country very close to us they were using a laser beam on a window of the Minister of Defense, and 20 acquiring everything. 21

So, instead of using anybody in the clandestine side, I took McCord and the group and sent them to that country for six or seven weeks to work on it. So, McCord has great knowledge of the -- he knows the counter electronics. And

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w that you have got to know the other. enator Baker. He was familiar with the most exotic source of intelligence gathering? Mr. Angleton. Precisely. And that is why I can trunderstand -- I mean, if the papers are correct in what they have stated, anthough many of the sources, were people who also sell electronic equipment 8 Senator Baker. I don't want to lead you too far away from 9 the original subject. But I would be interested in knowing what 10 if any information you can give us about the Oswald situation. 11 For instance, does the Agency keep a file, or does it have 12 a file on Lee Harvey Oswald? 13 Mr. Angleton. They have a file. They have, I think, more \mathbf{c} 14 than one. I think they have a subject file, and in that they C C 15 have all the documentation that went to the Warren Commission through Mr. Raymond Rocca, who is my deputy. 16 And then there is a lot of undigested material that was 17 brought out after the Warren Commission. 18 2000 Senator Baker. Was there ever any inquiry? Or do you 19 ā have any opinion as to whether Oswald was a Soviet Agent? 20 Mr. Angleton. Yes, I have a very strong opinion. I know 21 U.L.W the time factor, I will try to shorten this. 22 But I tried to prevail on Mr. Dulles that there should 23 not be -- that there should be a statement to the effect that 24 the Commission, in the life of the Commission -- that these are 25

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the conclusions on the available evidence. But given the fact that the Soviet Government has a Department 13, which is under the Central Committee, who is taxed with the assassination of Western Leaders, that the door is open, and that is for future generations to speculate. So that it would not be closing the door, that it would really mean the investigation would be pursued.

Senator Baker. John McCone, as I remember, was queried once on whether we could establish the bona fides of certain people, including Oswald.

Mr. Angleton. And Nosenko.

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Senator Baker. Was there any advice by you at that time to McCone or other wise that the bona fides of that Soviet person or of Oswald ought not to be stated in categorical terms?

Mr. Angleton. During the period of the Warren Commission we prevented as far as we could any information from Nosenko going under the record, on a question of bona fides.

Senator Baker. Why?

Mr. Angleton. Because we didn't regard him as bona fides. Senator Baker. What did you regard him as?

Mr. Angleton. We thought he was a dispatch agent who was sent to mutilated the leads of very high grade Soviets whom we had acquired prior to that.

Senator Baker. To mutilate leads relating to the Kennedy



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2 Mr Angleton. Relating to assassination, KGB agents, VASSALL 3 Vassily, the British agents, and many agents in France, a 4 alleged penetration in the U.S., et cetera. 5 Senator Baker. And did McCone accept your advice? 6 Mr. Angleton. He did, except that I understood that 7 a lot of it has been declassified. And when he gave this nr 8. interview recently with Shor, I called his executive officer 9 Elder and I asked him, and he said, who in the Agency ever alleged to McCone that we now had re-established the bona fides? 10 And I said, he is an old man and doesn't think too 11 well, et cetera, and don't give me that stuff. 12 And he said, well, I will give it to you. 13 And I never heard from him since. But McCone was a man 14 whowould not have made this statement. He has total recall. 15 Senator Baker. I am sure he does. 16 Do you have an opinion as to whether or not Oswald was 17 infact a Soviet agent? 18 D.C. 2000 Mr. Angleton. Well, let me put it this way. 19 I don't think that the Oswald case is dead. There are too 20 washington. many leads that were never followed up. There's too much in-21 ų s formation that has been developed later. 22 Street For example, in 1966, in a Soviet book on Cuba there is 23 a photograph of Khrushchev, a photograph of Castro, a photograph 24 ALLASSIA 21 8752 of a man called Alexiev, real name Shettov, KGB, with the first 25 -TOP SECRET

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Soviet Ambassador to Havana, and a man named Leontov, who was the Soviet KGB operational man in Mexico. When the Mexican police arrested Castro as a student, they found in his notebooks the name of Leontov, KGB, Mexico.

Now, photographs 61, and so on, are in a KGB journal for Soviet citizens abroad. It is a bible,75 percent KGB staff. Photograph of Brezhnev, Castro, Alexiev, Leontov.

Now, we had a double agent after the assassination, who made a number of allegations that he acquired from the Chief of KGB, Mexico, Yatskov and he was a superior of Leontov. Now, after the assassination Khrushchev was in Cairo on a state visit. And he pulled an American journilist aside, and totally out of context, expressed the view that there was a conspiracy, and it involved the Right Wing of the U.S.

The thingwas totally out of context. And he planted this bug in this fellow's ear.

WE had double agents who stated that the KGB put all of their personnel for six months on working on the assassination, and had concluded that an American Right Wing business under Johnson was to succeed in power. And I am not talking about petty informants. I am talking about men whowere ascertained members of the KGB and part of the Soviet elite. And I can multiply that. Those cases, those leads have never been followed up. One is because of lack of manpower. Two, the general problem in Washington and the government

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that there is no forum which can adjudicate issues in the \sim intelligence community of a counter-intelligence nature. I may have allegations, very firm, that relate to somebody in high office. But there isn't anyone, ombudsman or somebody, to whom you can go with the information and talk to the Soviets and pull the bureau and ourselves and everybody together.

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7 Senator Baker. Could you give us at your leisure a memor-8 andum of your recommendations in that respect, how that might be constituded? 9

Mr. Angleton. It would not be a pleasant one. I have submitted -- and I don't think it is breaking any confidence -such a memorandum to the Commission. And I have submitted a personal letter to the Vice Prsident. And my whole plea was that my days were numbered, but regardless, that in and beyond the life of that Commission, that in his position as Vice President he had a rare opportunity the first time these matters were ever aired, and that the disaster of Hoover's death, and Gray, and the Watergate and so forth, has destroyed the -counter-intelligence forces.

And this added thing of Hersh has about dealt the final blow.

Senator Baker. L hate to interrupt you; and I also hate

the effectiveness of the Agency, in particularly its counter-

intelligence_activities_at_this_time?

totask you this question, but can you make an evaluation of

Mr. Angleton. Very, very poor. I have put in there, and I think it is very conservative, that it has put us back 20 years. But I think in the eyes of 3 very intelligence service in the Western World, where we 4 have had the leadership and we pulled everything together, and 5 where they have looked to us for guidance and for traces and 6 for understanding, that we have lost all of our prestige. '7 Senator Baker. Two more quick questions, and I will 8 9 yield my turn. Do you know offer have any substantial information about 10 Russian KGB activities in the U.S. such as the infiltration 11 of Congressional offices? 12 Mr. Angleton. There is a whole history of information 13 C that relates to the past and to modus operandi and to targets, 14 C and so on. And that is inclusive of all the American life, 1.5 S and in particularly visits to the Soviet Union, and so on. 16 ~ Thereare communications intelligence more sensitive which was 17 broken during and after the war, KGB communications, New York 18 2000 to Moscow, and Washington to Moscow, et cetera, And there were 19 Wathington, D.C. cryptnyms given. And it runs into hundreds of thousands of 20 messages, of which a small percentage have been broken. 21 And they relate to Hiss and many things. And most of 22 those cases will not be subject to prosecution, because they would not be admissible. And there are a lot of problems ¥24 there. We have worked on it, and we brought the 25 TOP SECRET JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D)

٦ JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) because we have this common denominator of the military and other agreements 3 ere they do share common information. 4 And there are many unresolved cases. Senator Baker. Do you know of any cases, though, deal-5 6 ing with penetration of a Congressional office? 7 No. But my statement doesn't mean anything, Mr. Angleton. because I can assure you that it is the last thingI have 8 9 been concerned with in some months. But I have seen these 0 allegations in the paper, I wouldn't be surprised. And this is 10 7 the second time in my Nie, or the third time, I have ever 11 To come here and see how this whole set up is is 12 been here. 13 quite a shock. C Senator Baker. What about communications intercept, 14 C Congressional conversations, are you aware of any methodical 15 С effort by the Russians or the KGB vis-a-vis Congressional tele- \mathcal{L} 16 ~ 17 phone conversations? Mr. Angleton. Absolutely. I think -- I ampassuming now 18 2000 that the people in NSR are correct, they usually are, that the 19 i d telephone, the formal telephone company traffic apparently, 20 WALNINGTON, without the knowledge of the caller, is quickly shifted to 21 microwave. That runs into hundreds of thousands of telep Furl Street, S.E. 22 hone calls 23 Now, I used to be quite deeply involved in the 24 2 penetration of embassies, and so forth, in my youth. And it 25 -TOP SECRET

1 is a fingernail, arm and body affair. It takes an awfuld 202 long time before you finally get into a code room and 3 place where you can do something securely. What I am trying to say is that if you get enough 4 depth on any target or any installation you begin to know much 5 more about that installation than anybody who occupies it. 6 Senator, Baker. If I were trying to confirm the rumor 7 that the KGB had the capability and did in fact record as many 8 as 30 or 40 thousand simultaneous telephone conversations, 9 mostly related to governmental officials, and transmitted them 10 to the Soviet Union, and kept individual files on them, would 11 you confirm that for me?" 12 Mr. Angleton. I would state that that is absolutely in 13 \mathbf{C} my view correct. And I would say that the man who technically 14 C C could respond to that would be Dr. Lou Tordello, a retired 15 Ś Chief of NSA who is now, I think, still a consultant there. 16 ~ And he is probably amore sophisticated person to relate the pro-17 ducts of NSA/to the realities of the question you asked. 18 20002 And I think the other point I would make is simply that 19 ы а what the KGB has, which we never will have, is manpower. 20 In other words, we have to narrow the size of the target some 21 day the British did, and expel that 105, 22 ž Our State Department says that what happened in the 23 ŝ England has no relevancy here, because we have had a different 24 setup, because among those expelled men who served in Washingt TOP SECRET

and who weren't in the U.K., were those who were on the 32 3 JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) 4 And that statement, official statement, was put out with 5 out any consultation with the Bureau or ourselves. 6 So, we are living in a dream world here in terms of Soviets, and time 7 PLACIOUS is short, it is detente, and it is all the fallation kind of 8 discussions and arguments one hears on the subject. We have 9 come to detente for information through operations and our 10 understanding of it, not wishful thinking. 11 shared by professionals all through 12 And our views are the Western World. And they Paugh at the U.S. in terms of what 13 Ċ detente has done. But what it has done to the intelligence 14 C services, or to the FBI, the FBI is only a shadow of what it С 15 Ś once was. And so there isn't any real internal security protec 16 ~ tion. 17 The Bureau's problems -- and I had the case of a KGB 18 officer threatening one of the people we are dealing with 19 in the Mid-west, he was from the United Nations a young 20 KGB fellow. And I asked the Bureau, was he a 21 And they said, we put him to bed. 22 They didn't put him to bed, he was where he wasn' 23 supposed to be. And I tried to get the department to go in him. And I am still up there. **TOP SECRET**

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ORLOV And we had hoped to have General Orloff, who was DZHEPZHINKY senior KGB, going back to the days of Reginsky and Stal 3 nd Lenin, who had been the head of the KGB, in Spain at the 4 time of the Spanish Civil War. And we had him staked out in 5 Ohio under an alias, and they found out about it. 6 But my point is that the counter intelligence, the old 7 ways have gone on. There is no consultation but that of Mr. Rocca and mysel and Mr. Hood, all of us at the same time, as 8 to successors or as to organization or as to anything. \sim 9 ~ Senator Baker. Why did all of you leave at the same 10 7 Mr. Angleton. Mr llood was an associate of mine 11 from the beginning under, both corporats in the military. And 12 he left for his own reasons, which was financial. 13 C At the same time as you? Mr. Schwarz. 14 C. Mr. Angleton. He left. But it was with motivation, C 15 S it was financial. And he pronounced that he was going to leave. 16 3 Rocca left with me simply because we shared common beliefs and 17 we worked together for 31 years. 18 Senator Baker Did it have anything to dowith Hersh 19 article of December 27? 20 Mr. Angleton. I don't know. Mr. Colby has not confide: 21 in me. 22 Senator Baker. Did he fire you? 23 r. Angleton. He offered me a job, as he had done so 24 r to all that. And I refused, and took a certain position 25 TOP SECRET

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1202 + 121 54 on two or three points. And I said, I am exercising my rights 12 under the CIA, and so on. 3 But he said, I have got to run, and it was about five 4 past five And I asked him if he understood in effect what he was doing, the implications. 5 6 And he said that is the responsibility I would assume. And I said, what about Mr. Meyer, and building up to be 7 8 our successors? And we were about the same age And he introduced 9 Meyer over the years into more sensitive operations, and all 10 the foreigns with whom we worked agents and what not. And 11 the reaction to him universally was, he was to be the successor 12 And he said, that is something I will have to negotiate. 13 And I said, what do you mean negotiater 14 And he said, we will talk about it next week. 15 So, I got up and shook hands with him and walked out. 16 nash 17 **bls** 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 TOP SECRET

SHELBURNEIMEI fls nash Senator Baker. Do you know of anyone having electronic 1 survei Nance conversational recording in the Oval Office other 2 than the Presidential (?) capability? (?) Mr. Angleton Never. Senator Baker. Do you know of anyone who ever penetrated the Presidential apparatus? Mr. Angleton. Never, Senator 7 What has come out about the Joint Chuefs and all that 8 stuff in the paper 9 Senator Baker. I am speaking of anyone who might have 10 ---penetrated the taping capability in the Oval Office? 11 Mr. MagNetons, Nol-12 Mr. Schwarz. Can I follow up some of the questions that 13 C Senator Baker asked you about Oswald? 14 C What about the pictures, one of which was a picture of C 15 Leontov that was in a piece of paper found in Mr. Oswald's Ś 16 pocket when he was arrested in Mexico? 17 Mr. Angleton. There is an allegation. 18 Mr. Schwarz. What connection is there between that 20003 19 picture and that allegation and Lee Harvey Oswald? ы О 20 Wainington Mr. Angleton. The only thing is, Oswald's trip to Mexico 21 was to go to Cuba allegedly to contact the Soviets. نو م 22 Mr. Schwarz. And was Leontov then in Mexico, or -ŝ 24 Mr. Angleton. I don't know, because the double agent 24 whom we believe was actually controlled by the Soviets, 25 TOP SECRET

Byetkov, gave us information which we would now regard as private, which would tend to absolve the Soviets of any implication with Oswald.

Mr. Schwarz. When you acquired from a number of sources the information that the KGB had spent some six months --

Mr. Angleton. We only acquired the hard stuff of six months and what they did from one man who was very high in the KGB.

Mr. Schwarz. Without getting into what his name was, when did you acquire the information?

Mr. Angleton. 1967, or thereabouts.

Mr. Schwarz. So it was after the Warren Commission had reached its conclusions?

Mr. Angleton. Did you have any such information during the life of the Warren Commission?

Mr. Angleton. I think the only thing was the Nosenko --Senator Baker. Which was suppressed by whom?

Mr. Angleton. We suppressed it, because Nosenko arrived at a very brief time after the assassination as a KGB defector. Senator Baker. And he is the one that you think now as

a planted agent?

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Mr. Angleton. Yes. They thought he was sent on a mission.

Mr. Schwarz. Suppressed by whom?

Mr. Angleton. Suppressed from the Warren Commission.

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Mr. Schwarz. You said that Nosenko, one of the reasons you suspected Nosenko was a double agent, or a planted agent, rather, was because he was saying things that were contradictory to some other high quality person who theretofore had been giving you information before Nosenko came to this country?

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Mr. Angleton. That is right.

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U O Mr. Schwarz. What was the nature of the information relating to the Kennedy assassination that the high quality person had given you?

Mr. Schwarz. Let me say this so that it makes a little more sense.

In December 1961 a member of the KGB in Helsinki defected Gasersyn to us. His name is Golitzen. He has never been in service, except Jack Anderson came out with an erroneous account of it, alleging that he had stated there was a plot to assassinate Nixon. He did not make such a statement.

Mr. Kirbow. Do you think this statement should be on the record?

Mr. Angleton. I don't mind it being on the record after the Anderson article. They have been looking for him.

Now, his is probably without any question the most major defection since World War II as far as Soviet intentions, Soviet organization, and Soviet operations are concerned. And the reason, among others, that it was so important was



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he had decided to defect many years prior to December of 1961, if the opportunity ever arrived. And therefore he used those many years breaking down the compartmentalization of the KGB in order to acquire the kind of information which would be most valuable to the US, and to our allies.

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Therefore he refused many assignemtns abroad, but tried to always remain in headquarters and get himself appointed to investigative commissions and other things of this sort which would get into everybody elses's business. Among other things, he spent many years in the training schools for people who came back for six weeks from different parts of the world to brag about their achievements. And he absorbed all of this information.

And among other things, he stated that he gave the crytograms and circumstantial evidence of penetrations throughout the West.

And then the Soviets rapidly transferred 300 of their people after his defection. And as is normal in a case of this kind, the big problem is to write a damage report, which means the whole service would come to a standstill. And the objective would he to review all paper files and everything that showed his initials. And you usually would have three categories of information: you would have information which he definitely had knowledge of, and information which he did not have knowledge of, and information which you are not



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Now, when we did a similar operation on the Sergeant a Dunlop who was working in the National Security Agency and committed suicide, if I am not mistaken we came to approximately 400,000 documents that he could have had access to, although he may not have had. And it is interesting to note that after his assassination, in a search of the quarters, the Bureay, or whoever did the search, found six of my letters Symto NSA relating to information from Golitzen.

Senator Baker. Did you speak of the assassination? Mr. Angleton. What did you say? Mr. Miller. Did you say Mr. Dunlop? Mr. Angleton. After his suicide. I am sorry. Mr. Miller. You used the term assassination. Mr. Angleton. I meant suicide. Mr. Miller. The word is interesting, because it is

charged, as you know, that he was assassinated.

Mr. Angleton. Maybe I was thinking out loud or something. In any event, the 1969 Golitzen reports to NSA were in a plastic bag, as I recall, in the attic. And there was a question of whether he passed them before or after.

Mr. Schwarz. Now, what we were on was, I was asking you, you testified earlier --

Mr. Angleton. I just wanted to say Golitzen was so enormous to the Western world because we immediately moved on



those cases which were perishable, the French, the British, and ourselves, et cetera. And we had never had a second Chief Director, which means the FBI type of Soviet, defector in our lives, and all of this out of the blue, and no contact as in Geneva six months after the defection of Golitzen.

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j 0 Mr. Schwarz. And the date is when in relations to the Kennedy assassination?

Mr. Angleton. Well, this was a contact, this was not a defection. He came to us once for information prior to the assassination.

And then in Moscow the Soviets -- and I am not going into a lot of names, a member of the Second Chief Directorate, gave an American tourist a stack of documents from the Second Chief Directorate, the FBI, relating to how they got

, and others of our agents, which showed they didn't get them through a two-headed source, but they got it through a on our side.

So the leads rant into the thousands from Golitzen, and thousands and thousands of pages of transcript, interrogation, exhibiting photographs, and identifications, which in turn would refresh his memory on other courses. And out of that came the finalization of the case of Philby, Burgess, and all that, the Vassily case in the British Admiralty, and some other cases, and many cases in France and so on.

Mr. Kirbow. Did Oswald show up at that time?

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Mr. Angleton. No, not from Golitzen. But when the assassination took place --Mr. Schwarz. The Kennedy assassination?

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Mr. Angleton. When the Kennedy assassination took place, Golitzen called me immediately and stated that the modus operandi with any defector from anybody's army to the Soviet Union required that he go through processing by the 13th Department of the KGB.

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Mr. Schwarz. Which is their assassination department? Mr. Angleton. Which is their assassination department, which is called their Affairs for Executive Action.

And there are two reasons for it. Number one was, to find out what sophisticated weaponry or training he might have had that would be of use to them. And number two, whether it was more valuable to reinfiltrate him into the National Army for future activity.

Mr. Schwarz. Of the nature of assassinations? Mr. Angleton. Of anything. It could be sabotage, or intelligence, or whatever.

AND THIS WAS THE SOP on the dealing with military defectors.

Now, when the Soviet Government turned over to the US all the documents that led to the interest regarding Oswald stay in the Soviet Union, there was nothing there indicating processing by Department 13. Then after the assassination

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Nosenko, whom we hid once in Geneva, he went back to Moscow. And in my view he would have never come back on the scene *CHEREPANOU* because they brought this Cheraponov thing in to have the locus shifted from where we would have controls, in Geneva, to Moscow where they would have all the controls. And that would be the Directorate. And therefore they would have the direct means of counteracting and mutilating the leads and the importance of Golitzen's defection.

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But the tourist gave the documents to the American Embassy. And we photographed them. The Charge insisted on giving them back to the Soviets on grounds that it would be appropriate.

Mr. Schwarz. These are not the official documents dealing with Oswald but the documents that the man tried to pass in Switzerland?

Mr. Angleton. The Second Chief Directorate, he took all of the documents out of the FBI Soviet section and gave them to the tourist and we read how we got caught on things.

So there is the assassination. Cheraponov allegedly was chased to the Turkish border and shot. And in my view this is a myth, because in 1948 Cheraponov was stationed in Belgrade, and he tried to defect to us, and at another time tried to establish liaison and contact with the Birtish MI-6, at a time when Philby was Chief of Intelligence, meaning that the approach would have been under Philby in 1948, and



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then he reappears in the early 1960's as a member of the Second Chief Directorate.

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That is enough of Cherapanov. But it is important only from the Soviet point of view, the best laid plans fall apart. And then out of the blue, Nosenko, whom we would never have seen again, reappears after the assassination in Geneva, and tells us he wants to defect.

Mr. Schwarz. And he provided information which was inconsistent with Oswald being the Russian agent? Mr. Angleton. I am comin**t** to that.

So immediately we tried to get the breadth of his career so that we know where the priorities are. And the first thing he tells us is that while he was in the Second Chief Directorate in the American Section, Oswald's KGB dossier went over his desk. And his first story, as I recall it, was that it was two volumes or three volumes. And finally it went down to one volume and a small sheaf of papers.

Also he said that the dossier showed clearly that Oswald was mentally unbalanced, and that he was a poor shot, and therefore couldn't get a hunting license, and a lot of stuff of this sort.

And then on all of these outstanding leads -- penetrations, of the French, the Americans, the British codes, bugging of the Embassy, all of these different sorts -- Nosenko had $\log n = 2000$ something to do which diverted us from Nosenko's leads. And

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Sm in the normal course of events, we might have put Golitzen in contact with Nosenko, which may have meant the assassination of Golitzen, because the whole approach of Nosenko was one where logically you would bring them in and have two bodies, one from the First Chief Directorate, that is, Golitzen, the CIA part of the system, and the other from the FBI part of the system, and therefore you would have a very strong balance against the KGB. But we didn't do that. Because there were certain things, litmus papers, guestions put to Nosenko. And as far as I was concerned, if he was bona fide he would have answered one way, and he did not answer that way. And they had to do with some deeper secrets regarding a meeting of the 2000 members of the KGB and the Soviet Government in May of 1959, presided over by Shelepin and attended by many members of the Central Committee on the reorientation of the Soviet Services and the return to Leninism wherever intelligence operations has a political objective. And this is a part of the process of de-Stalinization. And so when we took him unwittingly chronologically through his career, he : omits all of this phase. And we had three or four or five other test things, where their damage report would not show that Golitzen had access, because it was part of his way of getting in and breaking compartmentation. And therefore they would have no evidence that he had sufficient knowledge.

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Mr. Schwarz. And so Nosenko looked funny to you, he



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Mr. Angleton. Absolutely.Mr. Schwarz. He looked like a plant to you?Mr. Angleton. Precisely.

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Mr. Schwarz. And among the information that he provided to you was that Oswald was a mental case and was a bad shot? Mr. Angleton. Right.

Mr. Schwarz. And you had also received from Nosenko --Mr. Angleton. Golitzen -- from Golitzen -- information that suggested the normal practice was for Department 13, which had responsibility from the Russian KGB for assassinations, to interview miltitary defectors. And we had observed that when the Russians transferred documents concerning Oswald, that there was no reference in there to any such debriefing by Department 13. And another important part of it is that there was a man who was handling George Blake from London, who was Counselor of the Soviet Embassy. And when he returned he became head of the 13 Department, General Rodin. But he was there under an alias as a civilian. He was the Chief of the KGB in London, and a very high grade man. Then he took over the Department 13 and reinvigorated it.

Mr. Schwarz. And what was his connection with Oswald? Mr. Angleton. I am saying that he was head of Department 13, and was head of Department 13 at a time -- I mean, he had a long history in that, in other words, the prominence of

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Department 13 and this is a point I think I should make, that the Agency, unlike the Soviets, does not have an assassination department. The Soviets have always had an assassination department, which is totally sealed off from the rest of the organization. People from the outside know very little about what goes on in that. People career-wise stay in there. And they report to the Chairman of the KGB, and drop off, who in turn report to the Politboro. And therefore it is an entirely sealed organization which is capable of all forms of action, whether it be sabotage -- an illegal sabotage or what, an illegal directorare which is independent of the rest of the KGB -- nuclear sabotage, and all this type of thing, and infiltration of enemy forces in the event of war. And of course assassination, the assassination of Ukrainian leaders in West Germany.

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Mr. Schwarz. Do you recount that simply because it makes more significant the absence of any reference to Oswald because you are giving evidence as to the vigor of Department 13, or did you recount it because there is a more direct connection with Oswald?

Mr. Angleton. This is related to what I told Mr. Dulles, I thought it was absolutely wrong to close the door on the life of the Commission, and instead there should be a statement that we are not in a position -- that on the fact available to us during the given period, these are our conclusions. And

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then to spell out in detail Department 13 and its organization -- and the burden of proof shigts. But not only the burden of proof, but you never know when a worm goes into somebody's head to defect from Department 13. And that bring you up on the entire story.

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Mr. Schwarz. So you have recounted the importance of Department 13. You have recounted the significance in your mind of the absence of any reference to Department 13 in the documentation on Oswald turned over by the Soviets to the US. And you have recounted the strange nature of the information provided by Nosenko.

Mr. Angleton. Correct.

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Mr. Schwarz. Let me ask you another line of questions about each one of these items. As to the Nosenko information, you stated that that information was suppressed from the Warren Commission?

Mr. Angleton. The word suppression is probably not the right word because, I will be very honest with you, I was told the other day that the information was given classified, and it was given to Helms or somebody, or Mr. McCone, who passed it as a classified document. I have asked for it, but I haven't seen it.

Mr. Schwarz. Why did you say a moment ago that it was suppressed?

Mr. Angleton. Because I never knew where it went. When

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I was sitting in the position as to where that information would go, I was opposed to it. And my pfficial position was that. And I ghought until relatively recently that it never went.

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с О And then all of a sudden they have declassified a lot of /?...crd. stuff. And Mr. Rocha, who was the point of record of the Agency's dealing with the Warren Commission, told me that Nosenko stuff was the stuff they were declassifying. Now, his role was not one of the executive nature. Actually it was simply because he was a great scholar and a great many other things, and therefore he had the most catholic background to handle something as eomplex as the Warren Commission, not in exercising executive power, but working on behalf of the Director and all the Directorates and everything pertaining to the Warren Commission. He is a tidy individual. And in fact Mr. Belin has made a great deal of use of him in the Commission's business, and he is the one that had done all the digging for the Commission, and so on, on a whole series of matters that I am not familiar with.

But my point to you -- and this is very difficult to explain -- is that the question of Nosenko created a very great division in the life of all counterintelligence as to bona fides, as in all questions of when you are dealing with double identification agents, there is always dispute. But let me just line up the order of battle here. Our

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Chief of the Soviet Division accepted the fact that the man was a provocation. His Chief of Counterintelligence accepted the fact that the man was a provocation.

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Mr. Schwarz. Do you mean provocation, or providing false information?

Mr. Angleton. An Agent Provocateur.

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I said he was false. My man said he was false. And it isn't a parrot affair, each one reads the same stuff and analyzes and come to their own conclusion. And Golitzen, who defected, based only on the Geneva, first encounter in Geneva, not the defection, had predicted in advance that because of the enormity of his defection they would send a provocateur into the West to destroy and mutilate his leads.

So it was a question of awaiting, you might say, who knocks on the door. And here is Nosenko.

Now, since then the Chief of the Soviet Division who is no longer there, has recanted in a way -- the Inspector General went into all this -- he is today the NIO dealing in Soviet Affairs, the National Intelligence Officer on Soviet Affairs. And his counterintelligence man, a fellow named Pete Bagley, who is the brother of the two Admirals Bagley, and one of the best men we had, left the Agency and is now in Belgium in private life. And I can go all the way through these other people who have been dispersed. But the record will clearly reflect that the preponderance of all individuals

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was that Nosenko was sent on a mission.

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Mr. Schwarz. And provided false information? Now, is it your current understanding that what was provided to the Warren Commission was the raw infomration brought by Nosenko, or was the Warren Commission also provided with the opinion of persons such as yourself and others as you have recounted that he was providing false information?

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Mr. Angleton. I don't think the Warren Commission was ever faced with the issue of the internal issues of Golitzen or Nosenko.

Mr. Schwarz. You first said that the information was suppressed from the Warren Commission, and then you said no, it is your understanding now --

Mr. Angleton. Well, the word suppression isn't the right word, I said. One went to argue the matter and it was agreed by higher authority that the information shouldn't be --

Senator Mathias. There was a value judgment made as to the usefulness of the material?

Mr. Angleton. That is right -- and not to do what the Soviet in our mind wanted us to do, which eas to give it prominence and have it come out as an official part of the record and documents and articles, and so on.

Mr. Schwarz. But your current understanding is that the information was provided?

Mr. Angleton. That was classified, and never came out in

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Mr. Schwarz. But was nevertheless provided to the Commission?

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Mr. Angleton. It was made known to them in some fashion. Mr. Schwarz. Was it made known to them at the same time that at leat certain experts withing the Agency thought it was false information?

Mr. Angleton. I think, as I understand it now, that in spite of our feelings, either Helms or McCone made a presentation of it.

Mr. Schwarz. But without mentioning your feelings, certain experts thought that it was false?

Mr. Angleton. I can't respond to that. I don't know. Mr. Schwarz. What about the information derived from Golitzen, which indicated in your expert opinion that the documents provided by the Soviet Union were, I think you put it, funny, or strange, or misleading, because they did not include any reference to debriefing by Department 13, was that information provided to the Warren Commission?

Mr. Angleton. I don't know. I don't think so. But all I can say there is this, to be realistic. No one would expect the Soviet Government, regardless, to provide documents, secret documents, on Oswald, whether he was or was not their agent. And I say, I can go all the way back through history, the way they falsified the official record, they had it with

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the Italians in 1923, Constatinople, and cases on diplomatic issues, the complete thing was fabricated, and so on. And 1. there is no way of testing them, the security is such that they can't be tested.

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So we are not under any illusions of expecting them to state that he went through the 13 Department, which asked him the following questions.

Mr. Schwarz. So you say that as far as that matter goes there is no possibility that anybody on the Warren Commission was fooled?

Mr. Angleton. I mean, I don't think anybody was. I r^{\prime} , c^{\prime} , c^{\prime} , d^{\prime} didn't follow the Warren Commission, Rocha followed it, and he was running over there all the time, and so on.

Mr. Kirbow. Let me ask you. There would have been no reason why anyone on the Warren Commission would have known that as a matter of everyday business that they did in fact run every defector through Department 137

Mr. Angleton. I don't think we ever told them. But you see, Allen Dulles -- that is what I am coming to -- I used to see Allen Dulles regularly, and I was an advisor officially to him on a lot of headaches, and I dida lot of leg work for him. And I regarded him as a very personal friend. And I am Executor of his papers, among other things.

But the point I am coming to is, to try to give him guidance of what the jungle is around here in terms of the

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FBI's position and Mr. Hoover's, and so on, so that he would be more sensitive to the things, no longer being Director, that were no longer germain to his position on the matter. Mr. Schwarz. Was there a connection between the FBI and

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Mr. Angleton. I don't know the full 'FBI story. I know there was a tremendous flap in the Bureau. And one of the best men they had in my view is a professional a man called Burt Turner, who I understand just got his law degree. And Burt Turner was one of the finest men on Soviet KGB activities in the US, one of the analyzts. And he was in the Washington Field Office. And it is my understanding -- and this is basically hearsay, but from pretty good sources -- that Burt Turner was handling the Oswald ore related matters at the time the President made the trip down to Texas, and that there was some confusion that the Bureau had not turned over, or had not taken enough initiative in turning over, all the information on Oswald to the local police. I had been told that there was a black mark put against Turner's name, and that he confronted Mr. Hoover and stated he was not going to permit, or have it be known to his children, that his negligence was responsible for the death of the President. And he was pretty forceful about his position. And as a result, this was expunged or something to that effect. And that is the reason he went to the Washington Field Office instead of staying in

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And then he retired. And I think his retirement had something to do with this fact.

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But this is all by virtue of hindsight with the thousands of cases. And I cannot see any Western intelligence service seizing on facts that Oswald will return to the US, and then going and saying, we will get all of this, and we will send it to Texas.

What I am trying to say, is that the difference in their system. With the manpower and the computers, which are mainly ours, and whatnot, a situation of that sort is automatic. And we know enought about the Second Chief Directorate and the controls, the total controls, to know that if a Soviet returned automatically, to any part of the Soviet Union he went, there would be a dossier that would go, and there would be also an operational directive to put him on tap, check his mail, to do the following, and so on and to put an agent near him. There would be total encapsulation of that individual until it was ceratin beyond a shadow of a doubt that he was not sent back as an agent.

Mr. Schwarz. A moment ago in talking about the line-up, as I think you put it, of views on Nosenko, you recounted the views of a number of people. And you said that one person had changed his mind or recanted subsequently. And you made a reference in that connection to an Inspector General's



report. What was that report?

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Mr. Angleton. At one stage in all of this -- and it was much later, after all the dust settled -- Helms got the Inspector General, who had come from the clandestine side of our business, to institute -- I don't like to use the word inspection, it is too authoritative -- to go into the Nosenko matter and see if there is anything there that he should know, because Helms is fully aware of the split on this whole question of bona fides, and it bothered him, because I had brought him in touch with Golitzen, and he was fully aware of all my activities, and travels and so on.

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And so this person who was chosen began to interview everybody and reopen the whole thing. I mean, there were 21 safe leads of stuff if you really got into all of the Golitzen and Nosenko and the other things that pertained, as I pointed out. to the Warren Commission, to the asininity of what has happened, of 27 years of experience of myself and my two colleagues, that these are the facts, that there are 20 cases

Mr. Schwarz. You said Warren Commission. You mean Rockefeller?

Mr. Angleton. Excuse me, Rockefeller.

There are 20 some odd cases that a counterintelligence officer in our busienss should know before he even begins to get his feet wet.

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Now, when Dr. Schlesinger came in, and I started hearing all of these things of manaement by objectives, and synergistic and a lot of other things, being applied to the art forms which we had developed, I finally got so frustrated that I thought I would take him up on his own thing. So I got statisticians in to take all the safes and figure out the linear footage of every safe drawer, all the way on through, and to computerize how long it would take the normal case officer to come up to this elemental stage of being able to be launched.

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That was sort of a preparatory business. And they figured it out and they said it would take 22 man years, we meant that if we were 100 percent incorrect, it would be 11 man years. And that was simply to apprise Schlesinger, and Colby, who had never been in counterintelligence, of what all this problem was about. They had the idea of transferring people back and forth and all the rest of it. And I nver chose anybody in that job as a rule who had either been in the FBI or had not had very rich experience in counterintelligence. And normally I kept outside leaks to anybody in the business -- I had men who stayed with me for 11 years, Rocca was with me for 31 years, even though they went into operational situations abroad and returned, and so on.

And I say this to you, because here was an IG, and Inspector General, who had had a very lofty mission in Germany, where we used to have two or 300 new people --



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Mr. Schwarz. Was this Mr. Ermine?

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Mr. Angleton. No, he was never brought. He was Gordon Stewart -- and he is retired -- a very able man, and a fine executive. And I mean this sincerely. He is one of the really top-notch men.

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But he as to undertake this burden. And it was a farce in terms -- so he would talk to people and get their views and so on.

When I went to the former Chief of the Soviet Division, who was then JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) -- and this is only hearsay, I never read the report -- the former Chief of the Soviet Division stated, when I look back it, perhaps I have given too much latitude to my subordinates. And he wouldn't say yea or nay, but he withdrew his very firm statement of the past $\frac{1}{10} \le \frac{1}{2} \le \frac{1}{2$

Mr. Schwarz. Did the review concern in any way the handling of the matter with the Warren Commission?

Mr. Angleton. No, not to my knowledge. I mean, this may be something. I don't think I have evern seen the review -- in fact, I don't know whether the review was ever put in the paper. But I mention it simply so that you don't get the idea that it was just the CIA staff that had this view. This was a view that was shared by numbers of people who had dealings with Nosenko. And I think the greatest authority of all is Golitzen himself, who was in the KGB, and who knew



JFK Act 5 (q)(2)(D)TOP SECRET Contraction of the 24 83 everything. And he lived there for 16 or 18 years of his life. 1 Mr. Schwarz. Earlier you mentioned that you put Mr. 2 Harvey in touch with the during the Cuban business. 3 And we have had a lot of testimony about Mr. Harvey, so we 4 are moderately well aware of his activities. 5 Mr. Angleton. I am sorry. 6 Mr. Schwarz. We know who Mr. Harvy is and we have had a 7 fair amount of testimony about some of the things he had done. 8 what was the connection between him and the during 9 the Cuban business? 10 C Mr. Angleton. I will put it very briefly --11 Senator Tower. What is the Cuban business specifically? 12 Mr. Schwarz. The witness used the expression Cuban 13 business. \I guess I should ask first, what do you mean by the 0 14 . Dat Cuban business, and second, was is the connection between Mr. C 15 C on this matter? Harvey and the 16 9 Mr. Kirbow. You are really asking, what is the 17 importance of putting him in touch with them in relation to 18 Cuba? 20003 19 ы о Mr. Angleton. Bill Harvey was put in charge of taking 20 over the Cuban business, the Cuban business being the 21 Clandestine Services activity into Cuba. Now, what struck me, 22 not having had any part of the Bay of Pigs, because of 23 differences with Bissell, was that it seemed to me that both 24 the Cubans and the Soviets knew everything that was being 25 TOP SECRET

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JFK Act 5 (g) (2) (D) 25 11: 1 planned. In other words, they had the thing penetrated, and 1 202) it was foredoomed. 2 Mr. Schwarz. Through the exile community in Miami? 3 Mr. Angleton. No, through Soviet agents and everything, 4 and so on, there was no cover or second investigation or 5 anything. 6 So when Bill took over in the Cuban business, then I 7 decided that since we were very close friends that I would 8 try to help him out by getting him a source totally unknown 9 to everybody. And I went to the And I had them 10 assign a man to Havana, whom I happened to know very well. 11 12 JFK Act 5 (g) (2) (D) 13 C, C 14 And he was sent to Havana, which meant that here he С 15 was -- and the communications were from him in a one time Ś 16 2 pattern, I mean total security, from Havana to to 17 me, and from me to Bill. And no one knew of his existence 18 or his identify, except Harvey and myself, and of course, 20001 19 U O Dick Helms. 20 Mr. Schwarz. McCone? 21 ŝ Mr. Angleton. I can't remember whether -- yes, McCone ÿ 22 would have know, but he wouldn't have been interested. 23 What I am trying to say is, he knew. 24 Mr. Kirbow. Helms knew because he was DDP --25 **TOP SECRET**

Mr. Angleton. He knew, because even before I went into this I told him what I was going to do, and he agreed, and so on.

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And also I wanted a person, because there was a radio going to be put into Havana, and let somebody say we need a radio in Havana, or drop some men in. And then the point is, I get the radio to ______ and to Havana and then put it someplace, and then tell him, you go to such and such a place and find the radio, and then have some men come in and call some men to make contact, with the view that I couldn't trust the whole setup.

So for many a long period of time this worked perfectly. This individual established his cover. They only had two or three people in the Embassy there. He would go to a Hungarian restaurant where the Soviet officers would also go. And he would spot one of the waiters or a headwater who was Jewish and it wouldn't be long before he would say, you are from the ______ and pretty soon one thing led to another, and his production was without question the greatest production there was.

Well, it got so complex in names and geography, and so on, that is when I came to the point that I brought Harvey together secretly with this individual, the only person I put in touch was an _______ in this context. So later on the Soviets come out with the statement, is Bill Harvey on the

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28 with. It looks big today to you, but when you think of what 1 202) the Agency's efforts were at that time in the Miami base with 2 all the boats and the biggest Navy in the world, and all the 5 rest, a little thing involving one man was not a thing that 4 you went up and made a fuss to Mr. McCone about. 5 Mr. Schwarz. Did you know Mr. Harvey pretty well, was 6 he someone you knew? 7 Mr. Angleton. Very well indeed. In fact, I just called 8 him the other day, his mother died. Q Mr. Schwarz. I heard that. 10 Did you know anything about his use of underworld 11 figures in connection with --12 Mr. Angleton. I know the allegations. 13 Mr. Schwarz. At the time did you know of that? 14 Mr. Angleton. I only know one incident. 15 Mr. Schwarz. Okay. 16 Mr. Angleton. Simply the Bureau, the FBI, ran a 17 surveillance. And Sam Papich, who was the Liaison Officer 18 of the FBI, who is now Head of the Criminal Commission in . 20003 1 ton 19 / Mexico, was at my house around 10 o'clock at night. And the ن م 20 WJININGTON, Washington Field Office or Headquarters Miami located Papich 21 at my house. They were absolutely boiling, because they had ŝ 22 surveiled the Mafia all the way from California to National 23 Airport, and he had got off the plane and was met by a man who 24 was the physical description of Bill to a teel. And they 25

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thought it was Bill. And they were checking with Papich. what to do.

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Mr. Schwarz. That was Mr. Roselli, was it? Mr. Angleton. I think it was.

Mr. Kirbow. And the Bill you speak of here is Bill Harvey?

Mr. Angleton. Bill Harvey.

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0 0 So I could get the gist of Bill's questions to them. And I told him -- I made a motion to put his hand over the phone and not to let them discuss it. And I said, tell them not to do anything until they hear from you.

And that is what he told them, he said, stand down on this and I will be back in touch.

And then Bill told me the whole story in detail of how he had gone over from California and followed him in this thing, and how Harvey had put him in his car and he went off. Mr. Schwarz. That was in 1973 shortly before Mr. Harvey went to Rome?

Mr. Angleton. It wasn't shortly before, it was, I think guite a long time before.

So then I told Sam, I said, look, let's go very easy on this -- because I didn't know anything about Bill's connection with the Mafia and all that, but I did know him well enough to know that he was not a frivolous man, and that this thing , happened, and keep in mind that ex-FBI men, contrary to public opinion, were not very much liked by Mr. Hoover when they left

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30 2 1 TOP SECRET the FBI. 1 So I called Bill's house, and I asked his wife, is Bill 2 around? 3 And she said, no, he is out to dinner tonight. 4 And I said, look, we have some very serious trouble. 5 Would you please tell me where I can locate him. 6 And she said, he is at Duke Zeibert's. And I called 7 Duke Zeibert's and I managed to get him. And I turned the 8 phone over to Papich, because I did not want to be on the 9 record showing that this was Angleton, et cetera. 10 And Papich talked to Bill, and actually I didn't hear 11 the discussion. It was something about, I will see you 12 tomorrow. 13 And Sam told the surveillance and all the other people 14 to forget it, and the Headquarters would take over. 15 And that is my knowledge, direct knowledge of what 16 Anderson and everybody else has stated. 17 Mr. Kirbow. Mr. Angleton, to your specific knowledge 18 did Bill ever attempt to use the excellent contact he had in 19 Havana to carry out the mission of eliminating the leader down 20 there, or try to get any help out of him in that regard? 21 Mr. Angleton. He knows that I would have cut his throat. 22 Mr. Kirbow. That would have jeopardized your entire 23 contact with the 24 Mr. Angleton. Yes sir. JFK Act 5 (g) (2) (D) 25

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31 -TOP SECRET Senator Tower. We will take a recess for about two 1 minutes while we go up and vote. 2 (A short recess was taken) Senator Howers ... On the second Mr. Schwarz. Mr. Schwarz. I don't have anything more. Senator Tower. You have read this, and Szulc says in NBR this galler -- this is a galley of the Szulc article in Penthouse: "Although the details of the Israelic nuclear enterprise are still top secret, it is known that in the wake of the 10 1956 Suez war, the Eisenhower Administration resolved to 1 provide Israel with all possible their in developing an atomic 12 weapon. The Israelis had the theoretical knowledge, but they h 3 \frown needed technological support at their Dimona nuclear research C 14 C center in the Negev Desert **h** 5 Ś "According to the top intelligence sources, the CIA was 16 charged with the responsibility of providing this support to h7 18 the Israelis." Wayner (10.0. 2000) Do you have, knowledge that the CIA was charged with such 19 responsibilities? **2**0-Mr. Angleton. Absolutely to the contrat 21 Senator Tower. "--Angleton directed the erec t?" Furl Street, S.E. 42 M.P **2**3 . Angleton. Fålse. Senator Tower. That it totally false? 24 Mr. Angleton. That is totally false. TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET 32 91 "Several nuclear scientists were secretly sent to real (Ares 202) to work with Dimona scientists." 2 3 JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) 4 5 Senator Tower. The reference hereits to nuclear weaponry 6 NBR And this means sent by the CIA, as Infinterpret it. 7 Mr. Angleton It is false. 8 Senator Tower. "The most important of them, according 9 to intelligence sources, was a British-born physicist, now an 10 American citizen working for the US Government in Washington, 11 with special and esoteric ties to the CIA." 12 Mr. Angleton. No. The allegation is false. 13 C Senator Tower The answer to your previous question would Ċ 14 cover that one, too, I assume. C 15 "Persons close to Angleton have confirmed this account in Ś 16 recent interviews. Reflecting Angleton sown position, however, 17 they have denied assertions from other sources that the CIA 18 team made fissinoable material -- plutonimum - available to 10002 19 the Israelies from United States stocks." ы С 20 Mr. Schwarz. As far as your are concerned is that (21 ŝ tement right or wrong? 22 Mr. Angleton. I am saying, when he says deny it deny Turi Street 23 it. Senator Tower. I think it was taken care of in that TOP SECRET

FOP SECRET : 33 second paragraph, is where all the questions are raised. Really, the CIA would be hard put to transferminy fissionable materials without the knowledge of the Atomic Energy Commission, would it not? 4 Mr. Angleton. Sir, I can assure you that the CIA -- I 5 NRR don 'creally know what the word fissionable means anymore. 6 There is so much use of the atomic energy. We have atomic 7 battery --8 Senator Tower, By fissionable materials, I think the Q \sim reference here is that could be converted to weapons. 10 ~. Mr. Angleton. I just don't categorically -- in my whole 11 history in the CIA, nothing ever involved fissionable material 12 except intelligence about it or speculations regarding leakages 13 C and so forth. 14 5 Senator fower. In other words, the CIA doesn't have 15 5 control oversany stocks of fissionable materials independently 16 Mr Angleton. No. 17 enator Tower. And therefore the CIA could not acquire 18 such materials except through the knowledge of the Atomic 0000 19 U D nergy Commission? 20 Mr. Angleton. That is right -- I hate to nit pick, but 21 3 I want to simply state that there was a problem in the Agency once where you have, say, somebody simply approach you and state, I have access to fissionable materials, and therefore 24 if it is a covert thing, and it raises a big policy question 25 TOP SECRET

A: 1. T. 2 118.34 8 44 TOP SECRET how do we deal with those kinds of cases, where someone allegedly, a confidence man, or whatnot, who wants to see 2 you the stuff? The purpose then was to penetrate, offry to 5 penetrate. And I wonder if there wasn't a question at one -4 stage as to what we do about it, and what the dangers would 5 be if we use the diplomatic pouch, and there are thousands of 6 questions. And it did happen in the Far East. And it was a)R(false case, confidential case. But it did happen. There was 8 an offer to sell us atomic fissionable material or something. But my point is, there has never been initiative to my 10 knowledge, or an interest of the CIA in any shape or form 11 wanting any fissionable material. 12 Senator Tower. Dave: 13 C Mr. Aaron. Two small points. Mr. Szulc said that "In 14 Ċ effect Mr. Angleton said at one pount that should I surface C 15 Mr. Mann's name, Dr. Mann's name, he may go as far as to Ś 16 commit suicide 7 17 Did you ever say that to Mr. Szulc? 18 Mr. Angleton. I don't think I said it to him. But in 2000 19 the back of my mind -- after I left you -- was what I think с О 20 Washington I told you -- and maybe I didn't tell you, maybe I told Colby, 21 JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) that is what bothers me --S.E. 22 fill have an open espionage case in which a report of theirs Sireet 23 alleges that either Dr. Mann being present or something that 24 someone tried to cut his throat in Philby's house in TOP SECRET

Act 5 (q)(2) (D) 35 94 Washington, when Philby was stationed there. Now, w hether we had the report or not I don't know. So I am a little 2 onfused as to that statement. Because I don't think the 3 question of using Mann's name came up other than in the 4 context of the allegation that Mann was sent by me, and would 5 this mean if it came out in terms of the Head of Services, 6 who had called for phrases, British, French, et cetera, and NBR they would have this confirmation, one do they know anything 8 ctivities now, and then the most damaging about my Q would be the entire information on Mann and Philby, et cetera. 10 Mr. Aaron. Let me just read one other segment of his 11 testimony: "Angleton said ffer recounting the story of the Q 12 transfer of atomic technology Mr. Szulc went on and said, 13 O Angleton said that he was rather taken back by this information 14 C said that in effective could confirm it with corrections: \subset 15 one, the timeframe was wrong, that it was not the early '60's, 9 16 but indeed the late '50's after the Suezwar, and number two, 17 that as far as he was concerned there was not delivered by the 18 CIA, or anyone to his knowledge any fissionable material such D.C. 2000. 19 as plutonium or other material." 20 Wayhington. r. Angleton. I don't follow that at all. 21 Mr. Aaron. Did you make those two corrections? 22 ing. Mr. Angleton. I don't understand what you are s 23 Mr. Aaron. Did you make those two corrections? Mr. Angleton. I don't understand what you are sayin -TOP SECRET

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1 344 6000		Senator Tower. He is reading actually what he read
Area 2021		a little earlier to you was in terms of trying to bring out
Phone (Area	3	that you did not agree with his story, that you did not
	4	confirm the validity of it.
	5	Mr. Angleton. That part is correct. But I am not follow-
	6	Ing this last part you are reading. Mr. Aaron. Let me show it to you and you read it.
NRK	7	Mr. Schwarz. Would you identify the page and the line?
	8	Mr. Aaron. The page is page 40, beginning at line 19 and
0	9	running to the end of the page
ta 🕴	10	Mr. Angleton. That said in effect he could confirm it,
	ן נו	that is the "it" business?
	12	Mr. Aaron. Start back further and get the general
0	13	story.
с С	14	Mr. Angleton, This is false, on page 40, from line 8,
<u>د</u>	15	"Mr. Angleton told me that essentially this information was
~	16	correct," that is absolutely false.
	17	And Lynever made any such statement that I could confirm
(000	18	it lines 19 and 20, "Angleton said he was really taken back
W#111118101, D.C. 2003	20	and in effect he could confirm the two corrections." That is
notoria	21	fallise.
. E. V.	22	Mr. Aaron. I think that covers it.
410 F I'VI Streel, S.E	23	Mr. Angleton. And this is false: "one or more and the second seco
	2	distinguished pure scientists or physicists whose services
4	25	were available to the US Government", that is totally faise.
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JFK Act 5 (q) (2) (D) star of the first start of the TOP SECRET 37 96 Mr. Aaron. Let me ask one last question. Mr. Angleton. When I say technical assistance, ťisa (Area quite different matter. Mr. Kirbow. You do not mean technical assistance in the nuclear field whatever? 5 Mr Angleton. He knew what I was stating was this stuff 6 that has come out in volumes of Sadat's resume of CIA's help 7 to the Israelis, which was accurate. 8 Senator Tower. By technical assistance here, as I 9 understand it, he means technical assistance and nuclear 10 L. weapons development. 11 Mr. Angleton. That is right. And that is deliberately 12 on his part a misstatement of the fact. And that is what I 13 am trying to say. 4 Ć Senator Tower. He did admit to technical assistance in C 16 terms of intelligence? . 0 16 Mr. Angleton. No, it wasn't a question of my admitting, N 17 I told him that it was well-known that in the whole field of 18 ELINT and many things, that we have worked closely with the D.C. 2000. 1920 nalon, enator Tower. But not specifically, technica 21 ~~~ stance and nuclear weapon development? : שיי סי 22 Mr. Angleton. That subject wasn't in existence. Furi Stree 23 Mr. Aaron. Mr. Angleton, is it possible that one sou ce of this story could be alleged operations by the TOP SECRET

JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D 10.4 18-1-TOP'SECRET 38 intelligence service in the US in regard to the efforts to 202) acquire nuclear technology or material? 2 Mr. Angleton. No. 3 Let me just state my own feeling about some of this. 4 After he talked to me about having all those great sources 5 which were better than Hirsch's, he said, I also have talked JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) Well, I knew right away that that to was a lie. I save, after 22 years' work with some people, 8 they would have been having me out of bed at 3 in the morning. 9 In other words, in 22 years I have never known them to withhold 10 anything germain to our common activity. So that for American 11 jounalists to go and try to pump things out of me regarding 12 the subject, he wouldn't have got home before -- that is the 13 \sim first thing. That is the fact. And he said this Israeli 14 C, fellow said something about, something I don't discuss, or \sim 15 words to that effect, I can't remember that part of it. 5 16 5 So there isn't much more to say about that. 17 Mr. Aaron Were there JFK Act 5 (g)(2)(D) efforts in 18 the US in the 1960's or at any time aimed at acquiring either 2000. 19 с о nuclear technology or information that would have a bearing 20 on this story? 21 Mr. Angleton. There have been many efforts by many 22 countries to acquire technical knowledge in this country, and 23 that doesn't exclude the Mr. Kirbow. Do you have specific knowledge of instan TOP SECRET

JFK Act (q) (2) (D) TOP SECRET while you were employed with the Agency, Mr. Angleton? believe that might be a fair question. Senator Tower. In your capacity as Head of Counterintelligence, did it ever come to your attention -- did you ever have any certain knowledge that agents were NRR actually trying to acquire nuclear secrets in the US, atomic secrets? Mr. Angleton. Do I have to respond to that? Mr. Kirbow Would you like to go off the record a :0 Mr. Chairman. moment, 0 Senator Tower. We can go off the record. (Off f leher record - dissensition) Senator Mathias. Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that 17 perhaps we defer that subject for the moment. I am sure we 14 C will be meeting with Mr. Angleton again. \mathbf{C} 15 Senator Tower. Then, too, we can get the FBI matter in 16 the meantime. 17 I have just a couple of questions that I would appreciate 18 it if Mr. Angleton would give us his evaluations as an expert 19 on. And they go back to his testimony relative to the Kennedy 20 assassination. 21 As I recall, you said that immediately after the assassi-22 nation Golitzen on his own initiative communicated with you 23 and advised you that it was normal practice for a defector who 24 had a military background to be processed in Department 13? 25 -TOP SECRET

Mr. Angleton. Interrogated, or processed. Senator Mathias. And that the implication certainly of this was that Oswald was an ex-Marine, and had been through this process, and that therefore at least that he might have been acting within the context of the Soviet plan, is that right?

Mr. Angleton. That is the thrust of what he was trying to say. His English is such that it is very difficult.

Senator Mathias. I understand. But then some years later -- my recollection is that you said it was in 1967 or 1969 -- you learned that the KGB had spent six month of employment of their top operators in the investigation of the Kennedy assassination, and wouldn't this fact in your mind negate the implication of the original Golitzen call or that they were involved?

Mr. Angleton. I want to congratulate you, because that man is a man who is also a suspect of Nosenko.

Senator Mathias. You mean in 1967?

Mr. Angleton. Just to show you the ground you are treading on, Golitzen gave us information regarding the penetration of our own organization. And we worked down to an identity. And the FBI disagreed with us. And I am talking about not a few minutes, but several weeks and months of work. And the Bureau's attitude was, you have got the wrong man, and the allegation therefore does not affect the CIA, and we



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And I might add, the man who wrote that memorandum was the Burt Turner I mentioned who was one of the competent FBI analysts. So it was in limbo. And we stated that "X" was the penetration agent, and the Bureau refused to accept that. And in 1967 a Soviet -- on whom we had a dossier on this thing, because he was once stationed in India, and therefore we knew who he was, and all the rest of it -- with an unknown coming to us as Nosenko was, he was a real man, we had years of surveillance on him, and so on. And he came, and he alleged -- and he was a TDC, temporary duty in Washington here -- and he established contact with the first Mrs. Helms. And eventually I was called to take the case. And he stated that among his missions to the US was to effect the redefection or the return to the Soviet Union of a man, and that man was the man whom we had identified as a Soviet agent. And he went into the whole background, that this man was one of the highest grade illegals that they had ever had, and he was in our Agency.

So this had a tremendous impact on Burt Turner, because he was one of the two interrogating officers. And I can't talk to you about professional pride, but for a man of his competence to have done it the wrong way, that hurt.

So I had a question injected, which was, what do you know about George Blake?

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And then his response was, he says, we think he is dead. Now, hwere is a man who is supposed to be Special Assistant to the Head of Counterintelligence in KGB, whose mother was a secretary to Litvinov, and he comes therefore from the aristocracy, as Nosenko does, because his father was the Minister of Maritime Affairs. And there is a statue of Nosenko's father. And Golitzen had told us that men chosen for very dangerous missions of penetration and duplicity came from the aristocracy. Everyone trusted them, and their fathers and their families are heroes of the Soviet Union.

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So here was this man who said as to Blake, we think he is dead.

Two to three weeks later is when Blake escaped from Scrubb's Woods to the Soviet Union. Now, if he had come to the US to exfiltrate as the Special Assistant to the Head of Counterintelligence, to exfiltrate a person who worked in the West as an illegal from the end of World War II, and gradually worked into us, why wouldn't he have known the exfiltartion plans of George Blake, which would have been simultaneous, because he was a Headquarters man here on TDC. So we handled him for six or seven weeks.

And some of the most telling parts of the interrogation was that when he went back to the Soviet Union he would have / access to archives. And what was on our mind, and what cryptonym that we wanted him to work up -- and this would

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relate to the third part of the damage part on Golitzen --what did Golitzen know that they did not know he knew? What agents in the West could be under our control as a result of Golitzen's disclosures regarding those things?

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ы s And you can see the tremendous quality this man had of almost getting from our man those four or five crytonyms, which would have told them what they wanted to know, because there are cases they are not sure whether he knows or doesn't know, and so on. And these are officials, and so on.

So he wasn't given that. He was given stuff that was sort of medium low level stuff, you couldn't call it chicken feed -- but we never told him we disbelieved in him. And he said, if you do those things for me, I have an opportunity, because of my mother and so on, to become Head of the American Department of the KGB.

And the other thing he wanted, was, we took him to the Soviet Agency and we came out later for contacts, and he stated there was a telegram there, and he had been requested to acquire all the information possible on the whereabouts of Golitzen and Nosenko. And I was actually in Wisconsin. And I called my Deputy long distance and I said, if there is any proposal put up by that individual that would expose -- and I use the crytonym name of Golitzen -- don't.

A week later is when he got to Moscow and he sent a cable to tell us that he can give them word on everything on

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Coming back to what you stated, with our litmus paper and with our analysis of him, we treated him as a walk-in, as a part of the thing to confirm Nosenko's bona fides, and the build-up. And he is the one who gave the <u>full description</u> of the fact that for six months the place was immobilized for this investigation, of all the high level all over the works, is the way he put it.

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Senator Mathias. You contrasted the way that the Russians treat a returned defector, and the way we treat them. And in that connection, to your knowledge was Oswald every interrogated when he teturned from Russia?

Mr. Angleton. I don't know -- I probably would know, but I don't know whether the military -- normally that would fall within the jurisdiciton of the military, since he was a military man who defected. So I don't know the answer to that.

Senator Mathias. What about from Cuba? Mr. Angleton. I can't answer that. Senator Mathias. Or at any time?

Mr. Angleton. I think the Bureau interviewed him. Senator Mathias. The Bureau, not the CIA? Mr. Angleton. I am certain we never did, no. Senator Mathias. But you think the FBI did? Mr. Angleton. That is just my sensation that they did. Senator Mathias. We will follow that up.

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This is the very last question. You referred to files that are maintained on persons who have some contact with the Soviet Union and the Soviet nationals. And I would like to pursue that in a personal way.

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About two years ago Arbotov was in this country, and he came to lunch in my office. And we had several members of Congress there. Would this kind of thing be a matter of record?

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Soviet Embassy, then my answer would be yes. Senator Mathias. My recollection is, he came with one person with him, whose name I don't remember. Mr. Angleton. If the Bureau had him under surveillance, and he came here now, I am getting onto ground I don't know -- the newspaper said Mr. Hooversgave an order that the Hill was off-base, and when the Soviet came here he was never surveilled, and whom he saw was unknown. That is what the newspaper said. My own observation would be in any technical coverage of an installation, the door of an individual, would result in dossiers on all people who had contacts, if the man was suspect, or there is a reason. Senator Tower. Excuse me. You are talking about a Soviet person visiting members here on the Hill? Senator Mathias. Yes. And what I am trying to get the circumstances under which a file or dossier might

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TOP SECRET 46 opened on a member of Congress, and I offered myself as a 2021 guinea pig that Arbatov lunch as a starting point. 2 At this point my question is on purely hypothetical 3 po Init. I plan to go next week with the Senate group which is 4 making a parliamentary visit to Russia. And may see Arbatov 5 in Moscow I would assume it would be likely Would that 6 become a containuing entry in such a dossier as far as you know? Mr. Angleton . We don't have any coverage in Moscow. Senator Mathias. Is that the kind of thing that -we are not living in a very ideal world Mr. Angleton. 10 in the Agency. We can'theven process the hard material. <u>h</u> 1 Senator Mathias. Since it is a hypothetical question, 12 ×. let me make it even more hy thetical. Let's say our mission, 13 instead of visiting Moscow, visits Rome or Paris or someplace, C, 14 where it is very easy for you to perate. And there were 15 meetings with Russians who were known to have visitied me in 0 16 Washington. Would that be the kind of thing which would get 17 to a Congressional file? 18 Mr. Angleton. No. I imagine the British MI-5, though, Washington, D.C. 20001 19 because of the Russians in London, would pass through liaison 20 to us, we there was something suspicious, would pass through 21 a report on the meeting. And we have examples where Czech Street, S.E. 22 defector told us about a member of Parliament, a Soviet agent, 23 Fust and what the cryptonum was, and how he was recruited what you 24 have got other cryptonyms on British members of Parliamen TOP SECRET

that you have not then identified. We know what they passed or some of the stuff which was passed. Senator Mathias. Assuming a file was set up on that lunch two years ago --

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Mr. Angleton. The file wouldn't be set up there on the fact -- with your name on it, it would be the Soviets, and you would be buried in the file, which would probably be that thick, of that Soviet activity in the US. And there would be the fact that he was here, and that he went to New York, and he did this or that.

Senator Mathias. So that wouldn't show up in Mathias' file, that would show up in an Arbatov file? Mr. Angleton. That is right. That is the way it is supposed to be. And the only time where I can see a file would be opened on an American Congressman or Senator would be where there was a substantial basis for opening up that file. But that wouldn't be at the initiative of the CIA, it

would be a matter that would go to the FBI and the Attorney General, and then there would be somebody in the Senate or the Congress who would be contacted and notified, and so on. And i think Mr. Hoover's practice was that he would learn through his own sources that a person who is not good was going to have lunch with a Congressman or was cultivating him, and he would pick up the money -- or this is what they say And I think this is the way he handled it -- he would simply

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call him on the phone and say, I think you should know th following, and there would be a notification that Mr. Hoover notified, et cetera. He called me once when there wasn't mough time factor for him to send a letter to me. He said, you are doing something at such and such an hour, you should know that this man is a homosexual, or so on and so on. And it may have been useful to change the course in a hurry. But it is formalized in the Bureau. When Mr. Hoover intervened on those things it was either a guestion of time or a question of emphasis. But the formal part goes on regardless, if a person, regardless of who he is, is involved, or is passed a document, or comes up in a telephone tap, or any number of things, their is a record on it. Senator Mathias In other words, you are saying what a political friend of mine once said, that you don't get news unless you make news? Mr. Angleton. That is one way of looking at it. Senator Mathias. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

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Mr. Angleton. I want to commend you again on that question, because that fixes several things. Decause if there is one thing I regret about leaving the Agency, it is the inresolved cases. And that is one of the biggest, because we know so much about that person when he was in India. And he was the most sophisticated, cultivated, high level intelligence person.

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Senator Baker. What would you do, Mr. Angleton, to try to rehabilitate the Agency in particular in counterintelligence capability, since you feel that it is deteriorating, what things in particular would you do? Mr. Angleton. My feeling is that the Agency has to go through the purgatory that -- these fires that no man would put out -- and therefore let it be shocking or whatever. And let all the political repercussions take place, and if you go to purgatory, my view is, the bigger the fires, the better. So my view is, let it all come out. And let people take the consequences. I am not a believer that an agency can have two fathers. And I don't believe in inferiors reporting on their superiors by directive. And I don't believe that the Agency below the Director has to be responsive to two authorities.

Senator Baker. What two authorities? Mr. Angleton. I mean the Congress and the Executive. In other words, if Colby is asked, what do you know about Chile, my view is that on Chile would yoy please ask the White House . And that is what I am trying to get at, at least so then bey can come back with Colby after the Executive part has told Colby what it might be. But to throw the burden on the Director to respond to a question on Chile, gives him-- he is always in that dual position. And something doesn't seem

to work that way. And the lower you go in the Agency, even

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Senator Baker. To be responsible to the Congress and to

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Angleton. The word response is what disturbs me Gecause the secrets that we have just been discussing somewhat, here are so germain to everything in this country relating to the world balance of power and what the Soviets will strike at, and what the role of detente is / That is what I am trying to get at. The Executive -- in other words, the intelligence community has never really had a day of peace in a way. When Hoover passed away, and Gray came aboard, everyone in the intelligence community believed, now we can normalize this situation. It has never been normal before. Mr. Hoover never attended an Agency meeting. Mr. Hoover never permitted one of his representatives to go beyond this jurisdiciton question. And you cannot run a government that way and you cannot run counterintelligence that way. So when Mr Scray came to see Mr. Helms, and Helms called me in before him and said, what position should I take, and I said, he wants to come and normalize relations, and he wants to reestablish laison. And e said, I wouldn't accept it form him, they are the ones who Brok it off. Therefore tell him that when he has read your correspondence with Mr. Hoover, and reviewed all of that if he feels that he is capable of handling it, that you will b

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prepared to sit down and discuss the question of liaison, because liaison is a tiny part of the question of penetration and double agents and all the rest of it.

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And in fact that happened, and everybody thought, we had got accaptain that didn't make admiral aboard who will settle this. And then we will have his demise.

And then you had Mr. Ruckelshaus come in as as acting Director. And then the Watergate and all of that. So there has never been a stabilizing factor in this Government as it relates to, not counterintelligence alone, but the intelligence community. And now I amstrongly opposed to professionals being Directors.

I would say that a professional Director of the Agency doesn't work, he doesn't have a basis on the outside, or the perspective. And I think the Rockefeller Commission's observations were first rate in terms of the idea of two Deputy Directors who have to be confirmed and whatnot. And I think that no directorate should be expected to follow the nuts and bolts and at the same time handle all the duties of meeting and all the rest of it and try to keep an eye inside the business.

Senator Baker. What do you think of the Rockefeller

Mr. Angleton. I don't see anything wrong with it Senator Baker. Do you think it will work?



Mr. Angleton. I really don't know this area. So I am not competent to speak or go around seeing what will happen in Congress, just on the simple question of Chile and the leakages and the damage that is done to US posture abroad, how much of it does this take? Senator Baker. It wouldn't take many That is an argumentative thing.

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Mr. Angleton. All the cases we are discussing, in the hands of the wrong people, and our files in the hands of the wrong people, would have very decisive political impact upon our elections. That is what I mean, to be very frank about it. Senator Baker. How would that happen? Mr. Angleton. There are all kinds of information which, if it falls into the wrong hands or should they want to use it for their own ulterior motives, would be absolutely damaging.

Senator Tower. In other words, this information could be used by politicians as a political football?

Mr. Angleton. Precisely. But a man who would do it damages --

Senator Mathias. Would you give an example? (Off the record discussion)

(Whereupon, at 6:05 p.m., the Committee was adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.)

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