



Assassination Records Review Board
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This document is an unredacted part of a larger document which covers the period 1958-1978. The CIA advised that the larger document was received from a government that does not wish to be identified. The document is a translation. The CIA does not warrant the accuracy of any of the information contained in the document.

The attached portion was made available in its entirety to the Assassination Records Review Board by the CIA. The full document was made available to Dr. William Joyce, a member of the Review Board, by the CIA. After a thorough review of the entire document, Dr. Joyce concluded that, other than with respect to the portion of the document attached hereto, there were no other parts that were relevant to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The remaining portion of the document appears to consist of raw data compiled by a source familiar with KGB disinformation operations and other operational activities that targeted interests of the United States. Dr. Joyce also noted that the last two paragraphs in this attachment appear at the end of the larger complete document and do not immediately follow the previous paragraphs as they appear on page four of the portion attached here.

The Review Board first learned of the existence of the document from its examination of FBI files.



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CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM
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The source of the following information a Foreign Government which specifically requested not be identified.

ACTIVE MEASURES

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM
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1999

The KGB exerted a positive influence on the US in order to overcome the financial crisis facing the UN. In January 1965 an operations officer laid out the Soviet point of view in a conversation with a First Secretary at the US Embassy in Moscow, and the New York Residency expressed these same views to American newspaper correspondents and to UN representatives of a number of countries. On 04 February an agent in Moscow succeeded in getting prepared information to the American Ambassador. These actions brought about a change in the UN's position regarding this financial problem and pushed the American delegation to reach a compromise.

Mark LANE is well known as a person with close ties to Democratic Party circles in the US. He holds liberal views on a number of current American political problems, and has undertaken to conduct his own private investigation of the circumstances surrounding the murder of J. KENNEDY. This coincided with the interests of the KGB, and the New York Residency, through a trusted contact, passed LANE 1500 dollars for his work on a book, and 500 dollars for a trip to Europe in connection with the investigation he was conducting. This trusted contact of the Residency was a close friend of LANE's. LANE was not told who was financing his work, but he might have been able to guess; the US special services might also have known about this, if LANE was under observation at this time. While in Europe in 1964, he wanted to visit Moscow and acquaint the authorities there with the revealing materials he had regarding the KENNEDY murder. The authorities took into consideration the sensitive nature of LANE's investigative activities and did not wish to enter into difficulties with the US; LANE's trip was therefore tactfully postponed indefinitely. Trusted contacts from among Soviet journalists met with LANE, and beginning in 1969 Borovik maintained regular contact with him. LANE once again expressed to Borovik his desire to visit Moscow and show the authorities there the film that he had put together, which discredited the official version of the President's murder. Once again he was delicately told that the time was not right for such a trip, since the American government might begin a slander campaign against him in connection with his involvement in the anti-war movement. American Communists who were in Moscow in 1971 expressed the opinion that, although LANE was engaged in

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activity that was advantageous to the Communists, he was doing this not without profit to himself, and sought to achieve personal popularity and become a national figure.

Other investigators and KENNEDY assassination buffs were supplied by the KGB not only with money, but also with circumstantial evidence that made the affair appear to be a well-concealed political conspiracy.

On 18 August 1975 photocopies of a note from Lee Harvey OSWALD, prepared at Center, were sent from Mexico to three American citizens who were independent investigators of the circumstances of President KENNEDY's murder. The content of the note was as follows:

"8 November 1963.

Dear Mr. HUNT, I would like to receive information about my position. I only want information. I propose that we meet and discuss this matter thoroughly before any steps are taken by me or by someone else. Thank you, Lee Harvey OSWALD."

The conception of this active measure, codenamed "Arlington," was based on the use of an assassination theory that was widespread in the US, according to which theory Howard HUNT, a former CIA employee who was convicted in 1974 in connection with the Watergate affair, participated in 1963 in organizing a plot, the victim of which was President KENNEDY.

The note given above was composed using individual phrases and expressions taken from letters written by OSWALD during his stay in the USSR; the note was written in OSWALD's handwriting on a scrap of the writing paper that OSWALD used in Texas. This note was on two occasions subjected to graphological and chronological examination "for authenticity" by the Third Section of the KGB's OTU [Operational-Technical Directorate].

OSWALD's note was accompanied by a another note:

"Sir: At one time Mr. KELLY from the FBI received from me a document which, in my opinion, will help shed light on the circumstances surrounding the murder of President KENNEDY. Since KELLY has to date not done anything with this document, I, fearing the worst, and forced to disappear for a time. Knowing that you are engaged in an independent investigation of the President's murder, I am sending you a copy of the document. With best wishes, Yours, P.S."

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It was intended that the person who received the photocopy of the OSWALD note would request that FBI Director KELLY produce the original note. KELLY, naturally, would deny that he had received such a note, and this would encourage the investigator even more to obtain the desired document.

The note was sent to: Harold WEISBERG, the author of several books about the KENNEDY assassination that rejected the official version put out by the Warren Commission, argued for the existence of a political conspiracy, and investigated OSWALD's ties to the special services; Dan JONES, the editor of the Midlothian Mirror newspaper, who had investigated the assassination from the point of view of a conspiracy; and Howard HOFMAN [possibly HOFFMAN], and historian from Philadelphia who had investigated the KENNEDY assassination and cast doubt upon the conclusions of the Warren Commission.

The documentary operation "Arlington" was carried out in such a way as to fuel [the flames of suspicion] with fresh news and to expose the participation of the American special services in the liquidation of KENNEDY.

At the beginning of March 1977 the first reference to the "previously unknown note from Lee Harvey OSWALD" appeared in the American press. The Minister of Justice [sic--i.e., Attorney General] announced that it was "impossible to determine through laboratory testing whether the letter was authentic or fabricated." However, at the beginning of April there appeared in the New York Times an official report by three handwriting experts, who concluded that "the note dated 08 November 1963 was written by Lee Harvey OSWALD." The authenticity of the OSWALD note was also reinforced by a reference to the testimony of Lee Harvey's widow, Marina. American newspapers, however, did not tie OSWALD to the HUNT who had formerly worked for the CIA, but rather to his namesake, HUNT, who was a deceased Texas oil millionaire.

The FCD's disinformation service believed that OSWALD's connection with HUNT the millionaire, rather than with HUNT, the CIA officer, was purposely played up in the American press in order to divert public attention from OSWALD's contacts with the special services. In February Howard HUNT was unexpectedly released from prison on 10,000 dollars bail, which had been posted for him by "unknown persons." Newspapers emphasized the fact that "KELLY, the current FBI Director, who had received the original document, had concealed it from the public and had not circulated it."

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After the report about the "OSWALD note" had appeared in the press, the report of a special House of Representatives Commission investigating the assassinations of J. KENNEDY and Martin Luther KING was published in the US. This report spoke of "new evidence" that the Commission had obtained regarding the KENNEDY assassination. Congress decided to extend the functioning of this House of Representatives Commission for another two years.

In April 1977 the KGB informed the Central Committee of the CPSU that it would take additional measures to promote theories regarding the participation of the American special services in a political conspiracy directed against President KENNEDY.

The Disinformation Service made a point of commenting on every significant world event and interpreting it through its own prism. The following operations continued: the "Arlington" operation, dealing with CIA participation in organizing President KENNEDY's assassination.

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