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Hearing held before

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

Thursday, January 22, 1976 ...

Washington, D. C.

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

WARD & PAUL

410 FIRST STREET, S. E. WASHINGTON, D. C. 20003

(202) 544-6000

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In a case of that sort, the instruction was agreed upon by all concerned, and the Director's instruction was that the Division was not to be informed, the Division where this individual came from, the Bloc area, should not be informed; that the Bureau, only two or three people in the Bureau, by name, should be informed, and that we would run the operation

and bury the individual at the end.

Now, it went along --

Mr. Johnson. Did you say "bury the individual"?

Mr. Angleton. I'm not using it in your Committee terms.

Mr. Kirbow. You'd better clear that up for the record.

Mr. Miler. We would integrate him in to the American

society in such a way that he would be non-identifiable.

Mr. Angleton. He would be buried.

Mr. Miler. May I just: add here also that the authorities, the approval are very specific in terms of the agents' and the CIA's responsibility to advise and get the approval of the Attorney General in bringing someone like this into the

United States.

The Director got this approval. It was a formal letter to the Attorney General, a formal reply. There was a formal but very limited advice to the Immigration. All of the legal requirements required by the Attorney General, Immigration, all other agencies, were done. However, in this instance, they were done on a very narrow, select basis, directly to Attorney

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General and so forth, rather than to go through the normal bureaucratic chain of command out of the CIA and its various components.

Mr. Angleton. With the added fact that we did not disclose all of the facts, nor identity. -

Now, this is important, because the individual was of such prominence that the country concerned would be placed in jeopardy diplomatically, the place where he was residing on tour. There would be intensive investigations by his head-quarters, and therefore we had to have covers. And so we laid on in such a fashion that another service received information regarding the target country that would induce them to take certain observable actions, and then to spread the word that the fellow had actually defected to another country, so that their entire investigative thrust would be directed toward that country.

Senator Hart of Colorado. So far we've talked about process, and I think we'll keep going on it, and return to it, but I would like to quantify some of this if I can.

First of all, by terms of definition, is the phrase or the term "counterintelligence" interchangeable with counterespionage?

Mr. Angleton. It can be. I think technically counterintelligence is regarded to be all forms of investigative activity, travel control, your data files, your dossiers, all

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over 180 leads of penetration in France, and it occasioned my drafting a letter for Mr. McCone to give to President Kennedy to give to DeGaul. DeGaul secretly sent to this country one of his highest trusted military men. He was here incognito. He met with the defector for three days.

The French original reaction to President Kennedy's letter was, it was Soviet provocation, because this was at the stage when France was making certain very sensitive agreements in the atomic field and otherwise with the United States, and therefore these allegations of penetration had a very direct bearing on those negotiations. And so the General who came over was totally prepared to believe this was provocation, but after three days with the defector, in a meeting with Helms and myself, he stated without any question that this man was 100 percent bona fide, because he could ask him those questions right on the nerve of their secrets, and he got the responses.

Now, this defector also gave considerable data on the status of penetration in the U.S. Government, documents which he had seen in Moscow, cryptonyms of operating agents, documents which could only have been prepared by our organization, and many other cases going back into the early '50s, going almost to Cabinet level. So all of this information was made available to the Bureau. But in due course Mr. Hoover regarded or made the pronouncement -- and I won't say when he makes a pronouncement that it is one that has been recommended to him from higher

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level -- that the defector in question was probably a provocation, and the Bureau ceased contact with that individual, and I would say they have not had any contact with him since 1965.

Senator Hart of Colorado. Why did Hoover make that decision?

Mr. Angleton. Well, among other things, this defector wanted to have access to ongoing and to past cases with the view that he had a tremendous amount of data that he could not relate to anything, but if he could see things that were going on, then it would be meaningful to him in terms of what he had to contribute. And I can take the example that, with another allied service; immediately we brought them into it and he had seen certain naval documents that dealt with infrastructure and budget. This happened to be British.

In time they found the documents, and when they presented them to him, he could identify those he had seen and those he had not seen. This led to the apprehension of Vassil, who was in the admiralty. And this was the quality of his information.

All through the west agents were apprehended on the basis of his information. But there is a tremendous bulk of it which is made up of fragments, made up of documents he's seen where we have not been able to identify the document; a great number of cryptonyms of reporting sources where we cannot find the body to fit the cryptonym. So this is the reality. And he is

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it was subsequently proved that he was a Soviet spy.

Mr. Angleton. Now, that individual had performed four separate missions for Soviet intelligence since about 1938 or '39. One, he had been dropped in by the Soviets into Germany on a mission with the WT set, to be captured in order to be played back and to penetrate the German intelligence.

Second, he had moved from that into the penetration of VIASCV

the Vassilov movement, which were the captured Russians in the VIASCV

German: -- in the Vassilov Army.

Third, he had penetrated the anti-Soviet forces in Germany, and then he was taken on by us in 1948 or '51 is when they sent to renew his inks.

So he was with us from '51 to around '60.

Well, when the defection occurred, it was '62.

Mr. Johnson. And Mr. Angleton, you used a term that is unfamiliar to us: his inks.

Mr. Miler. Secret inks.

Mr. Angleton. Secret inks. In other words, the Germans had captured a Soviet agent who had the same kind of inks, and so therefore the inks were compromised, so they laid on a large operation in Berlin and trained him in highly sophisticated inks. And he is now residing not too far

distant from us.

But I might add that it is very important to note that while we maintained that he is a Soviet agent, and the Bureau disagreed

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Senator Hart of Colorado. It seems to me that you're suggesting at the very least a naivete on the part of our government and at the worst, I don't know what.

Mr. Angleton. Well, I do suggest that there is a naivete.

There is no counter-disinformation group. There's no one who ever studies -- most of the information today that goes into much of -- it's mainly scientific. The human part of it is small.

Now most of it is from overt sources.

Mr. Johnson. What about the Inner-agency Committee on Defectors? Doesn't that review?

Mr. Angleton. It has nothing to do with it.

Mr. Johnson. What does that do?

of who talks to the defector and what are the priorities and questionnaires and whatnot.

Mr. diGenova. The order of interrogation.

Mr. Miler. It is a clearing house to get the information disseminated.

Mr. diGenova. Mr. Angleton, I'm interested in going back to one part of your most recent response about the fact of your or the CI staff's concerns about the Israeli problem which you alluded to was frowned upon within the Agency.

What form did that take? I'd he interested to know that.

Hr. Angleton. Hell, it took this form, that a person

working with Scotty who takes his military duty over there.

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Mr. Angleton. Well, they were a hardworking group. We were understaffed. There were many things we could have taken on and I'll give you one example because it is still pending, and it gets down to the question of penetration.

But when Philby was stationed in Washington, he was given communications intelligence clearance so if NSA broke into the Bulgarian traffic, he could go to his Soviet control and tell them that we were reading Bulgarian traffic. A secret of that sort permits them to make use of the Bulgarian traffic as a deception channel the moment they know you are reading it. That becomes a powerful instrument in their hands to deceive.

How my point is this: Ho one has made an analysis from the day that he was briefed on that particular traffic of why the traffic continued for two more years and then gradually petered out of what was put into that traffic which, if you took that and identified an item of deception that came from the opposition, you then look at your own agent reports and find what agents at the same time were fortifying that lie or that niege of deception. And it would point a finger on agents who, in fact, were under control.

every single viece of paper. In other words, there's literally hundreds of thousands of pages of available material for such an analysis, and I worked very closely with tou Tordella.

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In fact, one of our effort or common efforts was I brought him into counter-intelligence. I brought him in with all these foreign chiefs and whatnot in order to enlarge the scope of NSA, since they can study and frame these patterns, they can get into illegal traffics and get into many facets.

It's one of the best outfits, as far as I know, in the U.S. government, but they had always been denied these facts that I just stated, such as Philby's access, the clearances, the various espionage cases that have happened in the west, the people that have had communications intelligence clearance.

Senator Hart of Colorado. Could we have a Philby level penetration of our intelligence community?

Mr. Angleton. I'm not stating that there is one, but I
have probably done more recruitment of higher level people in
my youth in the business and I have never been any respector
of rank. I've dealt with prime ministers, and I've dealt with
them at all levels.

And therefore, my point is it is conceivable, it's conceivable if you've got enough information, spotting information, and you can put a person into a certain hind of situation recardless of his rank, you will find that he is recruitable.

It is a process of a fingermail, finger, hand, arm and body.

Senator Mart of Colorado. But all of the grills that new poonle of the Agency have to go through, lie detector and so on, you're saying that they can get through that.

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of 1959, it was a return to the modus operandi of the Cheka.

And this is from an individual, fully, who had seen all of the documents, fully versed in it so that this plunged us back into it and we began then to find leads. And I give one example.

General Orlov, who died not long ago in the United

States, was the most senior NKVD KGB officer ever to defect,
and he died last year. The Bureau had interrogated him in

1953 after the death of Stalin with little or no success. He
knew the code name of Philby. The Agency tried to contact him
in '58 and had a very unhappy handling problem. We went back
into it shortly thereafter and we were able to go through his
book with him and he gave us the true identities of 34 agents

in France.

His uncle had been one of the senior men under Lenin,
head of NEVD in the Ukrain but with tremendous operations.

He himself was a senior NEVD man in Spain during the civil war. So
we spent up until his death, Mr. Rocco, who was my deputy,
would travel to the Midwest and spend several weekends with him
of dredging out and recreating the operations and penetrations
in British intelligence and the British navy and whatnot,
eventually getting down, by recreating and reconstructing,
down to the identity. Now this is research, and these are
cases where the Soviets had every reason to believe that those
agents were safe and secure because nothing had happened.

And when you make that type of identification unbeknownst

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which we could pursue abroad or something, I'm a little bit
confused by the question because it's outside -- the investigation
of such a thing is outside the purview of the CIA unless it is
abroad, unless it would be funded through Switzerland or Luxembourg or unless there was a Messagerie Maritime connection where
Soviet money was being put in and they had representation here.

Mr. diGenova. Well, the staff has been given information that these analyses are done by CI research personnel or proprietary companies of foreign intelligence services, and either that information is wrong or we just do not understand each other.

Mr. Angleton. Well, I mean it's true that there have been analyses done. But the one that comes to mind is the one I mentioned, was the one where in this case it was French, had a heavy penetration of a company and that company was contracting with our STT people and therefore, our question was rather a project for large sums of money of using this company would proceed, and the decision based on our counterintelligence analyses was to drop the project.

. Mr. diCenova. I'd like to ask the question.

We've been told that one of the benefits which occurs
to U.S. counter-intelligence when it focuses on bloc countries
is the fact that these totalitarian regimes have a habit of
acquiring great amounts of information about their citizenry
and storing it, and that this is, on occasion, accessible to use

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