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# INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES (Bufile: 65-63113)

## 1. Background, Scope and Objectives

Program was inaugurated 1954 aimed at developing positive intelligence information, as well as data of value to FBI investigations. Expansion of the program took place in 1955 and 1959 and during 1962 and 1963, as well as in 1970, additional coverage was approved.

The program has four principal phases as follows:

- a. Regular notification to the FBI by other U.S. agencies regarding arrival in U.S. of intelligence personnel from non-Soviet bloc countries. This phase consists chiefly of file reviews at Seat of Government at nominal expense.
- b. Maintenance of special coverage on official establishments of selected non-Soviet bloc countries with the approval of State Department and the Attorney General. We currently have special coverage on six diplomatic establishments of four non-Soviet bloc countries. Countries currently covered are Panama, Cuba, Israel and the United Arab Republic. Our cost in operating this phase of the program is related to translation of the intelligence product and salary of personnel who man special coverage equipment. Costs are analyzed on an individual basis each time the special coverage is justified. This justification is based on the value of the data developed.
- c. This phase relates to the development of live sources within diplomatic establishments of non-Soviet bloc countries as well as the development of individuals so closely connected with official establishments they are able to provide accurate up-to-date intelligence information. We now have 39 actual and 14 potential live sources

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at the establishments of 24 non-Soviet bloc countries. The principal cost involved in this phase relates to Agent time devoted to investigations of sources and time spent in handling these sources.

- d. This phase relates to our intensification of efforts by our legal attache offices abroad to develop and instantaneously report high-level intelligence information susceptible to immediate transmission to the White House for consideration by appropriate officials involved in determining national policy on critical international issues.

Since the last inspection we have instituted a program operating under the code word of "HILEV" which provides for specific channels of transmission and dissemination along the lines noted above. The expansion of our operations abroad, at the instruction of the President, has resulted in the development of considerable expertise on the part of our legal attaches in developing the type of information required in this area and the resulting product of their efforts has resulted in laudatory comments by Dr. Henry A. Kissinger and other high-level members of the Executive Branch.

JFK Act 5 (g) (2) (D)

## 2. Positive Results Achieved

This program has enabled us to continue to produce a steady flow of substantive information of an intelligence nature for the White House and the highest level of the intelligence community. The program has been particularly productive in our coverage of such critical areas of tension as the Middle East crisis, the continuing crisis in Panama, and the recurring areas of tension created in South America by the frequent overthrow and/or establishment of regimes in that continent, some of which are strongly anti-American in political leaning. In other fringe nationality areas, the program has served as a basis for obtaining information which has served as a basis for advice to various high-level Government officials necessary for policy decisions within the international political arena. The majority of these data are not otherwise obtainable.

The daily flow of information from our sources in the various facets of this program to the highest levels of Government has succeeded in firmly establishing the FBI as a lucrative source of foreign intelligence.

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This ability to produce such information has been recognized, as noted, by Dr. Kissinger at the White House and by various officials of the Central Intelligence Agency in frequent contact with the Bureau. Specific comments regarding the HILEV program and its productivity may be found in the work papers of this inspection under Section 4-E, Accomplishments - Special Coordination Unit.

### 3. Extent and Nature of Current Supervision

The program as it relates to all friendly foreign countries (except West Germany) is coordinated by the Number One Man of the Nationalities Intelligence Section working through the separate supervisors assigned to the individual country's desk within the Section.

### 4. Current Justification for Continuation

This program continues to produce information of substantial value relative to Bureau investigations as well as substantive foreign political information of vital interest to the White House and members of the intelligence community. The information continues to illustrate the FBI's ability to produce valuable intelligence information relative to foreign political matters and to solidify the Bureau's position as a valuable source of foreign intelligence data. It is recommended that this program be continued;

### 5. Periodic Justification

Program is evaluated annually and was last justified by memorandum dated 5/5/71.

#### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS - DANGEROUS ALIENS OF NATIONS OUTSIDE THE SOVIET BLOC

Program was initiated in April, 1951, to create a centralized compilation of undesirable and potentially dangerous aliens with diplomatic immunity against whom State Department can, when wartime emergency arises, initiate steps for deportation or lifting of their diplomatic immunity.

The program applies only to aliens from countries outside the Soviet bloc employed in the United States in international organizations within provisions of International Organizations Immunities Act. The

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program is similar in intent to the Emergency Detention Program and the PRODIP Program; however, it involves an entirely different type of individual.

The program is a control device only and involves no investigative activity. Twenty-three individuals (as of 8/18/71) are included on the list, with New York Office responsible for nineteen and Washington Field Office responsible for four.

JFK Act 5 (g) (2) (D)

Current program requires only an annual letter with deletions or additions being made by separate letter as subjects involved qualify for elimination or inclusion. Substantive desk supervisors review field submissions to verify need for inclusion of individuals on list.

Program continues to serve a useful purpose as a precautionary measure for U. S. security in time of emergency. It is justified annually, with last justification having been made 2/21/71.

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**INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF  
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES  
(Bufile: 65-63113)**

**1. Background, Scope and Objectives**

Program was inaugurated 1954 aimed at developing positive intelligence information, as well as data of value to FBI investigations. Expansion of the program took place in 1955 and 1959 and during 1962 and 1963, as well as in 1970, additional coverage was approved.

The program has three principal phases as follows:

- a. Regular notification to the FBI by other U. S. agencies regarding arrival in U. S. of intelligence personnel from non-Soviet bloc countries. This phase consists chiefly of file reviews at Seat of Government at nominal expense.
- b. Maintenance of special coverage on official establishments of selected non-Soviet bloc countries with the approval of State Department and the Attorney General. We currently have special coverage on eleven diplomatic establishments of seven non-Soviet bloc countries and three additional installations as recently approved by the Attorney General. Countries currently covered are Panama, Israel, Jordan, the United Arab Republic, Chile, Bolivia and Peru. Our cost in operating this phase of the program is related to translation of the intelligence product and salary of personnel who man special coverage equipment. Costs are analyzed on an individual basis each time the special coverage is justified. This justification is based on the value of the data developed.
- c. This phase relates to the development of live sources within diplomatic establishments of non-Soviet bloc countries as well as the development of individuals so closely connected with official establishments they are able to provide accurate up-to-date intelligence information. We now have 47 actual and 22 potential live sources

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at the establishments of 25 non-Soviet-bloc countries. The principal cost involved in this phase relates to Agent time devoted to investigations of sources and time spent in handling these sources.

## 2. Positive Results Achieved

This program has enabled us to provide the White House and the highest level of the intelligence community a continuing flow of valuable foreign political information affecting the national and international interests of the U.S. The program was particularly productive in our coverage of such critical areas of tension as the Middle East crisis, the continuing crisis in Panama, and the recurrent political crises created in South America through the unseating and establishment of regimes in the various countries covered. In the areas mentioned, as well as in other fringe nationality areas, this program has served as a basis for obtaining information which has provided U.S. Government with current data regarding the international political scene and has contributed otherwise unobtainable information for the benefit of those responsible for policy decisions at the highest level of our Government. <sup>JFK Act 5 (a) (2) (D)</sup> An example of the importance of this information is illustrated in the comments of the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Charles W. Yost, made by him in a letter dated 11/13/70 to the Director. Ambassador Yost noted that the support given to the U.S. United Nations Mission by the Bureau was deeply appreciated by him and had afforded him privileged insight and perspective.

The quality of this program is further attested to by realization by the White House of the capabilities of the FBI to produce positive foreign political intelligence with resulting instructions to the Bureau to expand this capability abroad in select liaison positions. As a result of these instructions, our capability in furnishing foreign political information was expanded through the opening of six new liaison posts in Beirut, Lebanon; Caracas, Venezuela; La Paz, Bolivia; Copenhagen, Denmark; Managua, Nicaragua; and Tel Aviv, Israel. With this expansion, our overseas liaison Agents were increased from 28 to 42 with supporting clerical personnel being increased in number from 32 to 46. This move has increased the number of our foreign posts from 11 to 17. (More detailed comment regarding increase in liaison abroad is set forth in the work papers of this inspection under Section 4-E, Accomplishments - Special Coordination Unit.)

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This program continues to produce information of substantial value relative to Bureau investigations as well as substantive foreign political information of vital interest to the White House and members of the intelligence community. The information continues to illustrate the FBI's ability to produce valuable intelligence information relative to foreign political matters and to solidify the Bureau's position as a valuable source of foreign intelligence data. It is recommended that this program be continued.

### 5. Periodic Justification

Program is evaluated annually and was last justified by memorandum dated 5/8/70. JFK Act 5 (g) (2) (D)

#### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS - DANGEROUS ALIENS OF NATIONS OUTSIDE THE SOVIET BLOC

Program was initiated in April, 1951, to create a centralized compilation of undesirable and potentially dangerous aliens with diplomatic immunity against whom State Department can, when wartime emergency arises, initiate steps for deportation or lifting of their diplomatic immunity.

The program applies only to aliens from countries outside the Soviet bloc employed in the United States in international organizations within provisions of International Organizations Immunities Act. The program is similar in intent to the Emergency Detention Program and the PRODIP Program; however, it involves an entirely different type of individual.

The program is a control device only and involves no investigative activity. Twenty-five individuals (as of 11/5/70) are included on the list with New York Office responsible for twenty and Washington Field Office responsible for five.



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Current program requires only an annual letter with deletions or additions being made by separate letter as subjects involved qualify for elimination or inclusion. Substantive desk supervisors review field submissions to verify need for inclusion of individuals on list.

JFK Act 5 (g) (2) (D)

Program continues to serve a useful purpose as a precautionary measure for U.S. security in time of emergency. It is justified annually with last justification having been made 2/6/70.

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Bureau Agents. To our knowledge, Fedora is still a viable source, and if he will not be reassigned in the United States, certainly we can anticipate contact with him at scientific symposiums elsewhere in the Western world.

In 1962, we developed the Nicknack Defector-in-place, who was a technical man connected with Soviet military intelligence. Nicknack returned to the Soviet Union in 1964, anticipating that his next overseas assignment would be with the Soviet Military Office in Washington, D. C.

In 1963, we compromised the Miter source, who was a co-opted agent of the KGB and who furnished political information which was disseminated at the highest level. He returned to the Soviet Union in October, 1964.

Contact was first made with the Shamrock source in January, 1967. At one time he was the Acting Resident of the KGB in New York. He furnished information concerning 102 KGB operations. Based upon information furnished by Shamrock, the identification of an illegal agent husband and wife team has been effected. They are presently located in Argentina.

During the summer of 1969, an Agent of the New York Office successfully developed the Harlo source, who acted as a Defector-in-place from July, 1969, to November, 1970. The Harlo source was in a position to furnish information of value and to identify members of the Soviet intelligence community. The source left the United States in November, 1970, under circumstances which may indicate a willingness to further cooperate if the opportunity presented itself.

While the above is a listing of Defectors-in-place achievements in the Soviet field, we have been equally successful with the Satellite intelligence services. Commencing in 1963, we developed the Prime source, who was a Polish code clerk at the Polish United Nations Mission. He furnished cipher pads and keys which enabled National Security Agency to break the Polish code. That Agency described his operation as the intelligence superhaul of the century.

in the Polish field  
In addition to two Defectors-in-place/during the ensuing years, we now operate the Panther source, who is presently in-place in the United Nations Secretariat in New York.