

Appendix VII

Assistance To and From Federal, State and Local Agencies

The following information is provided as a supplement to that material set forth in Chapter 17, Section B, involving CIA assistance to and from state and local law enforcement agencies. Its purpose is to provide additional detail and identify some additional contacts between the CIA and state and local police authorities not referred to in the chapter. As specific Agency files on relations with state and local law enforcement agencies were not established as such until 1970, this summary does not purport to be an exhaustive description of all such activities.

A. Other Assistance Given to State and Local Police

Among those police departments sending representatives to Agency training courses referred to in Chapter 17 were the Washington Metropolitan Police Department, most Washington suburban police departments, the Maryland and Virginia State Police, and the police of Los Angeles, Miami, and Chicago. CIA records show that in 1968 and 1969, four three-week training programs in lockpicking and positive audio surveillance were given to an aggregate of 24 police officials from in and around the Washington, D.C., area. In July and August of 1972, two one-week courses in lockpicking were presented to Washington area police. In September 1972, twelve representatives from the New York Police Department attended a seminar on clandestine collection methodology, the basic theories of intelligence, and the Office of Security's role in the intelligence effort. Other shorter briefings, seminars and demonstrations—on a wide variety of topics—have been sponsored by the Agency.

In 1970 the Office of Security, with the approval of the Director of Central Intelligence, provided six men to the Law Enforcement

Assistance Administration to brief police and local officials on a "trace metal detecting technique" developed by the Agency. These six men, operating as Law Enforcement Assistance Administration consultants, conducted a number of briefings on the technique in different locations throughout the country.

For several years training in explosives detection and disarmament has been given to local police representatives at an isolated Agency facility in North Carolina. That facility was established to provide the Agency with a capability for detecting, handling and disarming all types of explosive devices. Police departments from all over the country have funneled information concerning new types of explosive devices to this CIA facility, which in turn has studied the information and attempted to ascertain the most appropriate methods of detecting and disarming each type of explosive device studied. In turn, the CIA has periodically brought representatives to the facility from local law enforcement agencies to share with them the knowledge it has learned concerning new devices.

Just before the Presidential Inauguration in January of 1969, a representative of the Washington Metropolitan Police Department's Intelligence Division asked the Office of Security to provide the police with several radio-equipped automobiles to assist the Department in monitoring the large groups expected to congregate during the inauguration ceremonies. The purpose of obtaining the CIA equipment was to provide the police department with an additional assigned radio frequency for use in connection with the planned activities during the inauguration, and to open up the Department's own radio frequency for ordinary police communications. Other agencies normally able to assist were fully utilizing their radio equipment during this period. From six to nine radio-equipped automobiles—some privately owned and others Agency owned—were furnished the Department by the CIA under the condition that these vehicles remain totally under the control of Office of Security employees.

The police agreed to this condition and both the vehicles and drivers were provided by the Office of Security. Command posts for monitoring intelligence reports were established at both the headquarters building of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Intelligence Division headquarters of the police department. The CIA also provided footmen radios for other police officers to utilize while on the street, enabling them to communicate with the CIA vehicles or either command post. Similar assistance was rendered by CIA to the Metropolitan Police Department on at least two other occasions (the antiwar moratorium demonstrations in November 1969 and the May Day demonstrations in 1971) and possibly a third.

As is discussed in Chapter 17, the Office of Security has occasionally loaned electronics equipment to police departments for training or for use in police operations. Some equipment has been given outright. Technical assistance on the proper use of such equipment has also been given on occasion. As a general rule, the Office of Security has restricted the availability of this electronics equipment to police departments in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area (primarily to the Montgomery County and Metropolitan Police Departments). However, in isolated incidents, electronics equipment has also been loaned to the New York and San Francisco police departments. Included in the type of electronic equipment loaned or given to police were transmitters, telephonic decoders, touchtone dial recorders, tunable receivers, Kelcom SK-7 audio devices (for use in audio surveillance), amplifiers, transmitter beacons, and receivers. In addition, some nonelectronic equipment, including cameras and photographic gear, gas masks, tear gas grenades, and protective flack jackets has been furnished to Washington metropolitan area police departments, primarily for use during the period when the dissident groups were at their peak of activity from 1967 through 1971.

The CIA has on at least one occasion provided some technical assistance in an actual police operation being carried out by the Metropolitan Police Department. In late 1968 or early 1969, CIA was asked to provide the Department with transmitters which could be planted in several lamps to be placed in the apartment of a police informer who frequently met with members of dissident groups. CIA agreed to provide the requested equipment. The lamps were provided to CIA and the transmitter devices were installed in the lamps by personnel from the Office of Security. The lamps were then placed back in the police informer's apartment by the police. The police informer was aware that the apartment was being bugged and consented to the operation.

In early 1973 the CIA permitted the Metropolitan Police Department to use one of its safe houses in the Washington metropolitan area during the course of a police investigation. The safe house was used on a part-time basis in an attempt to purchase an extremely large quantity of heroin from out-of-town interests. This use of the safe house was approved by the Director of Security and continued until June of 1973.

On one other occasion the Office of Security made special arrangements to allow three policemen to use an Office of Technical Services photography facility to develop some police film taken during an operational police assignment. The film was considered to be so sensitive that the normal police facilities could not be used without the possibility of compromising the entire police investigation.

On at least three separate occasions, alias documents (including social security and draft cards) were provided to police officers representing police departments in Washington, Miami, and Baltimore. The purpose of providing this documentation was to permit the recipients to engage in undercover police work. The alias documentation given to the Metropolitan Police Department was never used and has been turned over to, and been made a part of the record of, this Commission. It is not known whether the documentation provided to the Miami and Baltimore Police Departments was ever utilized.

In 1968, the Office of Security provided copies of a reference document entitled "Where's What" to a number of local police departments. "Where's What" is a publication compiled by a CIA Office of Security employee during the period of March 1965 to March 1966, as the recipient of a Brookings Institution Federal Executive Fellowship. It is a comprehensive reference work designed as a guide for the federal investigator and is classified "confidential." The Office of Security distributed 1,000 copies of the book, the majority going to various federal agencies. Records reflect, however, that five copies each were given to the Arlington and Fairfax County Police; two copies to the Maryland State Police; and a total of 32 copies to the Washington Metropolitan Police Department. Although a request was made in 1970 by the Law Enforcement Assistant Administration to republish a second unclassified edition of this booklet, the suggestion was rejected since the CIA felt that it would not be proper for it to publish law enforcement material for general usage and unclassified purposes.

B. Other Assistance From State and Local Police

In 1966, CIA contracted with a private company to undertake an extensive study on the use of polygraph machines as a tool in personnel investigations. The purpose of the study was to determine what kind of individuals could "beat the polygraph." During the period of the study (1966-1967), CIA's contractor drew upon the resources of the San Mateo County, California, sheriff's office to find subjects for the study. Various inmates of the San Mateo County jail were used in connection with this experiment.

Police cover in the form of badges and other identification has, on several occasions, been obtained from local police departments. In 1960, nine CIA officers attached to the New York Field Office of the Office of Security were provided with New York Police Department badges in connection with assignments directed against several foreign intelligence targets in New York City.

In connection with the surreptitious entry of a business establishment in Fairfax County, CIA officers were provided with a metal badge obtained from the Fairfax City Police Department for use as "flash" identification in the event that any one should question their activities. It never became necessary for the officers engaged in the operation to use the badge for identification purposes.

During the 1971 May Day demonstrations in Washington, D.C., the CIA was provided with approximately twenty Metropolitan Police Department identification cards for use while monitoring the crowds in cooperation with Washington police officers. The purpose of obtaining these identification cards was to permit CIA agents to cross police lines during the anti-war demonstrations. The credentials were subsequently destroyed.

In September of 1971 a representative of the Office of Security's Washington Field Office approached the Fairfax County Police Department and requested the use of several sets of identification (including badges and identification cards) for "national security" purposes. These badges were, in fact, requested to facilitate a CIA surveillance then underway within Fairfax County of a former Agency employee threatening to make a public allegedly classified material. It was thought that any questionable activity on the part of those conducting the surveillance could be alleviated by showing the police badges to any concerned citizen. After some delay, the request was approved by the Chief of the Fairfax County Police Department. Nine patrolmen's and one sergeant's badge were delivered to CIA. In fact, these badges were never used in any CIA operation and were returned to the Fairfax County police in early 1973.

While no evidence of additional use of police credentials by CIA officers has been found, it is the opinion of a former director of the Office of Security that additional police credentials may have been obtained from time to time from police departments in cities where the Office of Security maintains field offices.

C. Gifts and Gratuities Given to Local Police Officials

In addition to the items covered in Chapter 17, the Commission has learned of the following instances in which gifts or gratuities were given by the Office of Security to state or local police officials for their cooperative attitude towards CIA.

On two occasions CIA furnished transportation to police officials while those officials were vacationing. In one instance, a rental vehicle was made available to a particularly cooperative police official while he was vacationing in the Los Angeles area. The bill for the rental of that vehicle came to approximately \$800 and was paid from CIA

funds. The second instance involved the furnishing of a rental car to the Chief of that police department while he was vacationing in Puerto Rico. This car was used for approximately two days and was subsequently returned as the Chief obtained access to other transportation. The amount expended by the Office of Security for this vehicle is unknown.

In about 1965 or 1966, the Office of Security sponsored dinners honoring two retiring inspectors of the Washington Metropolitan Police Department who had been particularly helpful in providing assistance to CIA. Several contemporaries of the two inspectors from local police departments were invited guests. On each occasion the honoree was presented with a service revolver valued at about \$75 or \$80 as a gift from the Office of Security. In 1970 or 1971, a similar dinner was sponsored by the Office of Security for a captain of the Fairfax County Police Department. On this occasion, the captain was presented with a gift from the Office of Security of a watch valued at about \$150. One retiree from the Metropolitan Police Department who desired to safeguard certain files in his home was also given a four drawer combination safe to facilitate the storage of these materials.

In about 1969 or 1970 an inspector from another police department was given the use, free of charge, of a safe house maintained by the Office of Security in Miami, Florida, for about one week while he was on vacation there. The inspector had been helpful to the Agency in making personnel investigations and in other respects.