

obilization Committee to End
ored organizations in anticipa-
r the Washington, D.C., area in
structed to gather biographical
and information regarding the
he source of its funds, and the
ch would participate in that

ganizations were added to the
ristian Leadership Conference,
Washington Ethical Society,
lack Panthers, War Resisters'
ngton Mobilization for Peace,
slims and Niggers, Inc.

thin their reports the details of
es of the speakers and the gist
arks against United States gov-
f attitudes, trends, and possible
n.

ry out the program in full were
g indications in the CIA's files,
Commission, that some of the
tored at all. On the other hand,
ated before August 1968.

nfiltrating one of the dissident
the organization was receiving
ce. The Director of Central In-
rmed of this development. Con-
this matter might involve the
y, the Director made immediate
and the asset over to the FBI.
gaged in no further activity on

of this program was regularly
ed, both testimony and circum-
road sweep of the information
sts levied on the Office of Secu-

ington Metropolitan Police De-
bility to collect information on
Office of Security phased out its
Helms confirmed that these two
urity has continued to maintain
e Washington area.

During the period of the operation of this program (February 1967 to December 1968), the maximum number of agents employed at any one time appears to have been twelve. None of them was a professionally-trained intelligence gatherer. All were residents of the Washington metropolitan area. Most of them were manual laborers. They were paid nominal salaries by the CIA, in most cases \$100 per month or less. Except for several housewives who were otherwise unemployed, all of these assets had full-time jobs unconnected with dissident groups or activities. During major demonstrations in the Washington metropolitan area, some of them were called upon to put in long hours on evenings and weekends, and for this extra service they received compensation on a modest hourly basis. The primary motive of these assets appears to have been patriotism rather than pay.

C. Research and Analysis on Dissident Activity

In 1966 and 1967, the Deputy Director for Support ordered the Office of Security to prepare several studies relating to dissidents and dissident groups. One of the studies centered on the individuals and groups who were charging the CIA with involvement in the assassination of Malcolm X, the Black Muslim leader. The study provided background information relating to those accusing the CIA.³

Shortly thereafter, the Deputy Director for Support ordered a further study on dissidents in general. Such a study was prepared, relying primarily upon public news sources.

In December 1967, the Office of Security launched a program under which it was to maintain for several years a continuing study of dissident activity throughout the United States. The stated purposes of this project were to identify threats to CIA personnel, projects and installations, and to determine whether there was foreign sponsorship or ties to any such groups.

All field offices were directed to forward to headquarters whatever relevant information they might find in their respective geographic areas. Such information was to be obtained from willing sources and from newspapers and similar publications. No penetrations, infiltrations or monitoring of dissident groups was ordered or expected.

A substantial flow of material, primarily newspaper clippings, began arriving at headquarters in early 1968. At that point, there was only one employee in the Office of Security charged with the responsibility of studying and evaluating such incoming material. In short order, the arriving material inundated him.

³ No evidence was found which would support such a charge.

FROM THE ROCKEFELLER REPORT