

Report Says CIA Lent Equipment, Men to D.C. Police

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D.C. Police Chief Maurice J. Cullinane released a voluminous report yesterday detailing several years of extensive surveillance of civil rights and antiwar groups here, including the keeping of raw unevaluated files on uncounted numbers of people.

Cullinane acknowledged that files on many individuals included "much material . . . which did not prove relevant to subsequent police operations." Asst. Police Chief Theodore Zanders has referred to the files earlier as "mostly junk."

In addition, Cullinane acknowledged that D.C. police borrowed men, cars and other equipment, including electronic surveillance devices, from the Central Intelligence Agency to aid in monitoring local activists.

Cullinane also outlined a long-standing relationship between the D.C. police department and the CIA dating from the 1940s to the present, which included personnel training and other enforcement activities.

The 33-page report, with more than 160 pages of supporting documents, was submitted to Mayor Walter E. Washington last week and released yesterday. Cullinane on Feb. 15 ordered the document prepared after news media began reporting information, some of it from police officials themselves, of police surveillance activities directed at local civil rights and antiwar groups and leaders.

The Cullinane report, which confirmed those press accounts and added new information, still did not say how many names were collected and whether the names were passed to other law enforcement agencies.

The report confirmed these things:

- The political surveillance section of the police department's intelligence division spent more than \$1.7 million since 1968, peaking in activity in 1971 and 1972 when it employed 17 overt investigators, more than 20 paid informants and an unspecified number of undercover police officers.
- The CIA lent the intelligence division five automobiles with drivers, seven portable radios and one radio receiver to help monitor three major demonstrations in 1969 and 1970.
- The police department maintained in-



MAURICE J. CULLINANE

. . . system was "weak"

dividual files on the public activities of at least six local political activists who now hold public office. These include Del. Walter E. Fauntroy (D-D.C.) and D. C. City Council member Sterling Tucker, Marion Barry, Willie J. Hardy, Julius W. Hobson and Douglas Moore.

- The Department of the Army gave \$150,000 to city police after the urban riots of April 1968, to assist the Army in monitoring the city for possible future large-scale disturbances that might necessitate calling in the Army.

- Police used only one electronic "intercept" in connection with demonstration activities—a recording device in the apartment of an informant "to secure information regarding planned antiwar activities

of an illegal nature." The report did not specify where the device was planted or who the informant was.

Cullinane said there is no evidence that any actions by the intelligence division were illegal. He added that with the decline in antiwar activity, political intelligence gathering has been drastically cut back, and only one investigator is assigned to the job now.

The CIA is currently undergoing both congressional and executive branch investigations for alleged domestic intelligence operations, and the D.C. police department's role may figure in the inquiries.

Cullinane said in the report there is no evidence that any activity by the intelligence division was illegal.

Under fire from some City Council members and assorted civil libertarians, the police chief said the political intelligence activities were justified, but he ordered a committee of police officials to reassess intelligence operations, including the department's relationship with the CIA.

"The only way to differentiate between organizations intent on harm and those whose intentions are peaceful is to observe them," he said. "The only way to determine if peaceful organizations will remain so is to continue observe them."

"The Weather Underground" evolved from the peace movement, and the Symbionese Liberation Army grew out of a prison reform movement."

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At another point, Cullinane wrote: "Answers that will withstand the test of time, and provide the proper balance between public security from disorders, riots and terrorism on the one hand and personal privacy on the other are difficult to find."

The report acknowledges that the police department's system for amassing and filing political intelligence was "weak," lacked guidelines and contained much irrelevant material. The files are currently being reviewed and about 80 percent have been destroyed by shredding, according to the report.

In the past, Cullinane said, "There existed a significant deficiency in the unit's capacity to review or screen information received. This weakness was greatly amplified by the rising tempo of activity connected with the increasing demonstrations, and much material was routinely placed in file which did not prove relevant to subsequent police operations."

Such routine filing included "source information, investigator reports, newspaper clippings and miscellaneous information received from outside departments and other agencies," the report said. "The bulk of the materials filed went into jackets formed under private organizational names. Some material was also filed under individual names."

The report dwells at length on the po-

lice department's association with the CIA, noting that a formal liaison has existed "since the late 1940s."

Since 1968, that association has become more active. According to the report, CIA has provided specialized training for at least 17 D.C. police officers, including men trained in "intelligence activities," three in photography and two in the bomb squad in "locks and locking devices." No further details were given. Cullinane did not elaborate at a press conference yesterday.

The intelligence division borrowed five cars and radios from the police department because it needed to beef up its operations of antiwar demonstrations but was "initially unable" to acquire the equipment itself, according to the report.

The report specifies that the vehicles on loan "were the private property of individual members of the police department who operated the vehicles during the period of loan."

The report also refers to the CIA's capability of intercepting oral communications which the CIA assisted the police department in wiring. There was no immediate explanation of this yearning for police officials.

The report acknowledges that the CIA assisted the police department in non-political areas as well. It lent the records division, which specializes in criminal enforcement, a number of "pen registers" which record numbers dialed from a telephone under surveillance.

Cullinane also acknowledged at the press conference yesterday that the police department has provided special training for selected CIA employees in interrogation techniques.

Since 1968, he said, a handful of police employees have taken the training. The last training period ended in 1970, he said, and the program has been suspended pending the department's reevaluation of its CIA relationship.

The CIA would not comment on the matter. Asked if its activities with the police department violated its charter, Cullinane said that "conducting CIA operations to oversee police assignments, a spokesman said, and no comment should be made. The appropriate officials on the subject are the police chief and not through the fourth estate."

In his report, Cullinane also responded to several questions raised by the police

City Council. One asked if the Justice Department of the White House ordered surveillance of Fauntroy, Tucker and other local political activities during the height of the antiwar movement.

Cullinane said the question could best be answered by former Police Chief Jerry V. Wilson, who headed the department from July, 1969, until his retirement last October.

Wilson said yesterday he was "sure" that local black activists were under surveillance in 1968 and early 1969 because of continuing unrest in the inner city.

"Remember, the Black United Front was going around saying shooting a policeman was justifiable homicide and things like that in those days," Wilson said.

"But in the years after that when I came chief," he said, "I never directed that any local people be put under surveillance, nor did the Justice Department let the White House tell me to."

The city had moved from problems of urban unrest to antiwar demonstrations, Wilson said, "and I can't recall anyone in the Justice Department or the White House who gave a damn about the activities of the local political leaders . . . To my knowledge, we never followed any of those characters . . . I never considered them that important."

The report states that "an index card" was filled out on David A. Clarke, but adds that "there is no indication as to the purpose for originally filing the card." Clarke, who is now ward one City councilman, must have been in 1972.

He was director of the Washington branch of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the organization founded and directed by the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The report intimates that Clarke's name was on file because an undercover agent

had attended two meetings of antiwar activists in suburban activities in the area. The report states that Miss Kellego was told that Clarke had simply called to meet in his office. It also states that Clarke was under observation by the Intelligence Division and Miss Kellego, since he was in his office at a mat-

ter. Miss Kellego was assigned to the office of the Intelligence Division to reach her yesterday.

Miss Kellego attended a Milwaukee conference of a coalition of civil rights and peace groups that he attended as a special FBI officer, and he had served as a civil rights and peace officer in Miami Fla. during the 1972 National Convention.

The report left several questions unanswered. He said the FBI was involved in an investigation of an antiwar movement in the area.

The report also stated that the FBI had been under surveillance since the year 1968.

Cullinane outlined the major findings of the Intelligence Division, noting that it was formed in 1967 to direct operations in a D.C. area. It was established to give the FBI a better intelligence gathering capability not only to monitor growing urban unrest but to keep track of organized crime.

The entire division has grown from 14 men in 1967 to 25 today, but the number assigned to political intelligence has declined since the peak of the antiwar movement two or three years ago.