

A Guide to Your Rights if Arrested see page B

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vol 1 no 26
sept 28-oct 5, 1973
washington, dc
circulation 35,000

The Daily Rag

Citizens Finger Prize Police Informer

by Dorothy F. Chee

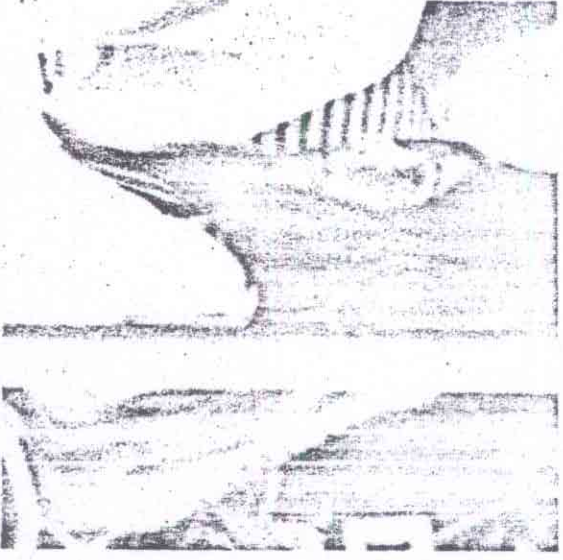
She called herself "Crazy Annie", and since at least Mayday in 1971, she has constantly in and out of the offices and homes of anti-war organizers. She was active and zany, always in motion. One acquaintance described her as "a very young, crazy kid," who always showed up at meetings and people's homes.

Her real name is Ann Kolego, and she is an agent for the Intelligence Division of the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police. According to her own admission to friends, she has been employed by the DC Police Department for the last three years. For her time she was a regular part of the Washington Peace Action Coalition (WPAC), the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ), Nixon Eviction, the Anti-War Union and the Miami Convention Coalition.

Norrine Banks and Carole Cullums, former co-workers and roommates of Ann, are in the process now of filing a civil suit against Ann Kolego, Chief of Police Jerry Wilson and others for invasion of their privacy under the fourth amendment which guarantees citizens the right to be secure in person and home against unreasonable search and seizure. In the course of the suit they hope to reveal the extent of police surveillance in this city, including the breadth of police record keeping, possible electronic surveillance and forced entry into their homes.

The information about Ann's real identity was leaked to Ann's former friends and to the Daily Rag by CARIC (the Committee for Action/Research on the Intelligence Community) an active group which does independent research on behalf of the public on government intelligence.

Ann had not been seen by her friends two months ago at Norrine Banks' birthday party. When Ann's real identity was



leaked this month, Carol Cullums called Police Headquarters and asked for the Intelligence Division. The phone was answered by "Officer Kolego." Ann suggested that she meet with Carole and Nor-

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dine for lunch (where the Daily Rag photo was taken), and at that time admitted having worked for the Metropolitan Police Department for three years. She apologized for having used their friendship in order to procure intelligence. She claimed that she was only "doing her job."

In commenting on that lunch meeting later, Norrine Banks said that Ann was "totally in control." Her conversation formerly was always spacy, out of control," Norrine said. "I expected to see

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some of her old character, but at the table she had all the answers.

Ann reported to Sgts. Christopher [redacted] and [redacted] [redacted] and others in the Intelligence Division of the Police Department. She was one of their prize informants, having closer access to movement leaders such as Rennie Davis. But she was also freelancing on the side for the Narcotics Division of the Second District, making buys and instigating arrests. At least four drug busts have been attributed to her work, according to our sources, but her career as a narc informer was cut short when Scrapper, then head of Subversive Intelligence, discovered that she was freelancing for other divisions.

In her three years of police work, Ann worked and lived with anti-war organizers. Since 1971, she is known to have travelled throughout the country to anti-war and movement conferences: to Needmore, Indiana in late May of 1971; to Atlanta in August of 1971; to Chicago on Thanksgiving of 1971; to Alamo, New York in December of 1971; and finally she spent most of the summer of 1972 in Miami Beach hanging around anti-war workers preparing for the Democratic and Republican conventions.

Ann Kolego started work for the DC Police Intelligence Division as a student at George Washington University where she was active at the People's Union and the anti-war movement. Alice Arshack, staff co-ordinator of the New Mobe in 1969, recalls that an Ann Kolego volunteered from GW to help staff one of Mobe's central reception centers, which served as vital clear- inghouses for incoming demonstrators.

Bitsy Myers, former staff coordinator of WPAC, remembers Ann working on logistics and training marshalls for the April 24th march in 1971. "I thought she was high all the time," was Bitsy's comment.

After the WPAC march, Ann was introduced to Mayday organizers and to the PCPJ shortly before the Mayday demonstrations. From this time on, she became close friends with the anti-war activists at the PCPJ who, after Mayday, turned their attention to organizing for a fall march in DC which was to inaugurate their campaign, the Nixon Eviction.

Ann had supposedly dropped out of school to work on the Nixon Eviction cam-

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paign. Carole Cullums, who managed the PCPJ office from June to November of 1971, recalls that Ann was "a very young kid I felt sorry for because she was so insecure, but she didn't mind doing shit work, like leafleting, mailing or office work, although she never did a very good job. She always took so long."

Carole and her roommate Norrine Banks knew Ann from that time up until her disclosure as a police agent this month. They worked with her through the Nixon Eviction Campaign, the presidential primaries, a demonstration at the Pentagon in the Spring of 1972 in protest of the renewed bombing of Vietnam, the demonstrations in Miami last summer and the Counter-

Inaugural protests. Ann's last known political work was leafletting for a demonstration against President Thieu on his visit to

Washington. According to Norrine Banks, "Ann was not constantly in our lives, but she always moved in and out. Sometimes we wouldn't see her for a month. Ann was never involved in anything in particular, but everything in general. When we had a meeting, we never thought of inviting Ann, but she always showed up."

Ann's role was literally that of "Crazy Annie." She talked constantly about attempts at suicide, and scars on her wrist corroborated her story. She constantly played on people's sympathy. According to Ted Howard, a former co-worker, she always complained that no one liked her or trusted her, "she did a trip on me, so that I would be responsible for her. She was always ripping off our energies to take care of her." David Beals, who used to work on demonstration logistics, remembers that "she was terribly unsettled and very young. She told alot of psychotic stories and talked about being in a mental hospital."

In the Spring of 1972, Ann called Rich Pollach, who was then living with Rennie Davis on Lanier Place in Admas-Morgan. "She was crying," he recalls, "and saying that everyone was rejecting her, and she wanted to move in with Rennie and I."

Ann was unable to move into that apartment, but in the fall of that year she was able to move in with Carole Cullums on Calvert Street. Carole remembers that Ann would disappear for days at a time. "She always had another world, somewhere else she would go. I had no idea. Usually you know who your friends' friends are, but not with Ann—she was so crazy."

According to Norrine Banks, "she would come bounding into a room and scream hello. If you didn't respond right away, she'd ask what was wrong and why you were depressed." Ann, apparently, was very ram- buncious.

Both Norrine Banks and Carole Cullums recall that at a meeting before the October 5th Nixon eviction demonstrations in 1971, Ann suggested that demonstrators storm the White House fence.

The suggestion was promptly dismissed. But during that demonstration, the communications center, complete with walkie talkie and radio equipment, operated out of Ann's car, driven, of course, by Ann herself. "She was always doing logistical work because she had a car and was willing to let us use it," commented David Beals who had worked on demonstration logistics.

During the demonstrations at Miami last summer, Ann is remembered particularly for being arrested at odd hours, under odd circumstances when no one else was around. One time it was for "loitering," just standing on the street corner; another time, it was for wearing a see-through blouse.

It was no coincidence that Sgt. Christopher Scrapper, from DC Intelligence,

was in Miami at the same time, on "loan" to the Dade County, Florida police to help them handle demonstrators. It is standard operating procedure for police agencies to arrest an agent in order to debrief them for information.

Also on loan to Miami Beach officials at the time was George Roderick, head of the DC Office of Civil Defense.

He remembers Ann from Flamingo Park where the demonstrators camped and hung out. "She was a kid who gave me a hard time," he recalls. "She used to hassle me all the time about being a male chauvenist pig, whatever that means."

Roderick, who heads the Mayor's Command Center here in DC, claims that he had no idea that she was an agent for the Washington police.

On coming back to DC after the Miami demonstrations, at the end of August 1972, Carole Cullums found that both her apartment on Calvert St., and the Anti-War Union offices on 18th St. had been broken into and thoroughly ransacked.

There was evidence of forced entry in both instances. Tapes of conversations with North Vietnamese representatives in Paris were missing from her apartment, but not the TV. Papers and files were tossed around in both locations.