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SUBJECT: Office of Security Relationship with the Law
Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA)

The relationship of this Office with LEAA began in June of 1970. At that time it concerned the dissemination of the Trace Metal Detection Technique to Law Enforcement Officials. On 10 June 1970, the Director of Security forwarded a memorandum to the Director of Central Intelligence recommending that LEAA be utilized as the appropriate dissemination agency to expand demonstrations of the aforementioned techniques to law enforcement officials. This memorandum was reviewed by the General Counsel, the Deputy Director for Plans, the Deputy Director for Support, the Executive Director-Comptroller and the Director of Central Intelligence, all of whom concurred. On 19 June, a memorandum from the Director of Central Intelligence to the then Attorney General asked for the Attorney General's concurrence in utilizing LEAA to administer the TMD Technique.

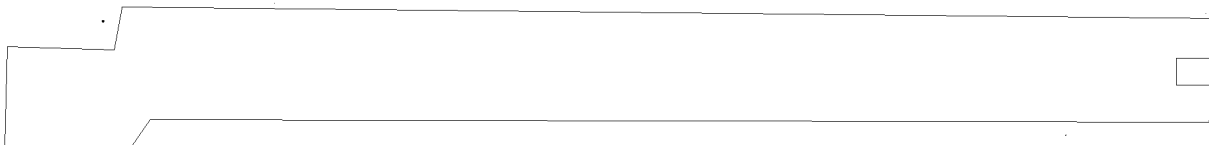
This memorandum was generated after the Director of Central Intelligence had authorized the declassification of the technique. Prior to the 10 June memorandum, at the direction of the Director of Central Intelligence representatives of the Security Office had demonstrated the technique to representatives of eight (8) police agencies in the local metropolitan area. During the 10 June 1970 to December 1971 period, representatives of this Office demonstrated the TMD Technique to approximately 35 police departments, three (3) professional police associations and representatives from 83 other state and local police departments throughout the United States. (The latter demonstrations took place at a seminar hosted by the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension in the state of Minnesota.) With the exception of demonstrations conducted within the immediate metropolitan area where our representatives were known as CIA Security Officers, during all other demonstrations our representatives were identified as "consultants" to LEAA. During these presentations, no mention was made of the Agency.

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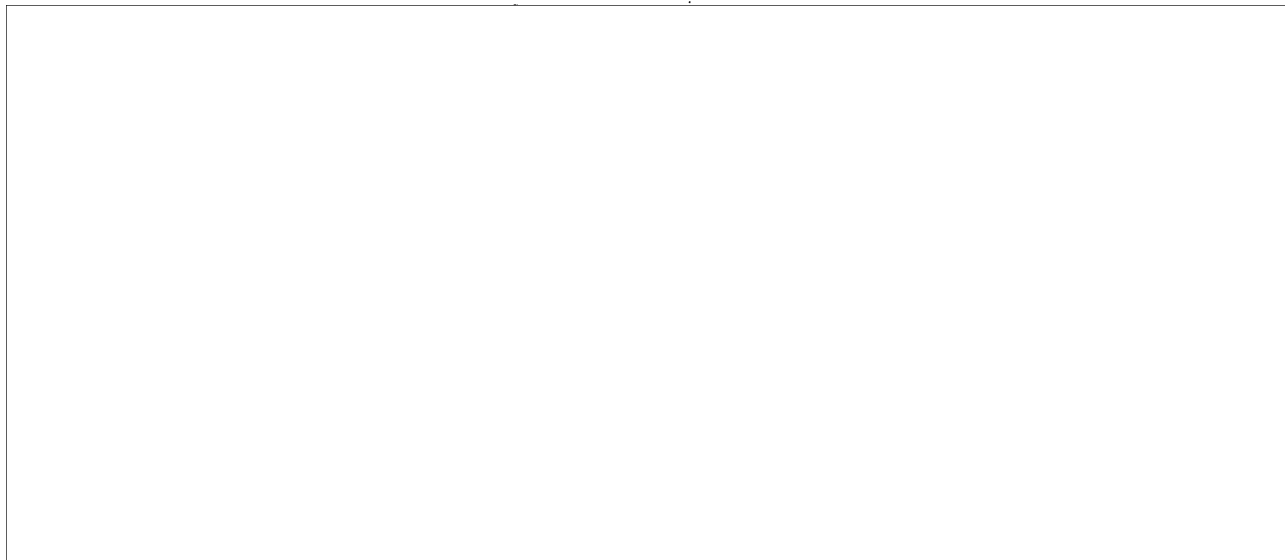
In March of 1971 a technique known as the Explosive Residue Detection Techniques (ERDT) was declassified by the Director of Central Intelligence. In a memorandum to the Director of Central Intelligence from the Director of Security and concurred in by the Deputy Director for Support and the Executive Director-Comptroller, it was recommended that this technique be disseminated through the LEAA or the LEAA funded National Bomb Data Center. A memorandum was forwarded to the Attorney General from the Director of Central Intelligence on 16 March 1971 recommending such dissemination.

In August of 1971, a memorandum was forwarded to the Director of Central Intelligence from the Acting Director of Security furnishing information regarding the aforementioned police agencies briefings on TMD Technique.

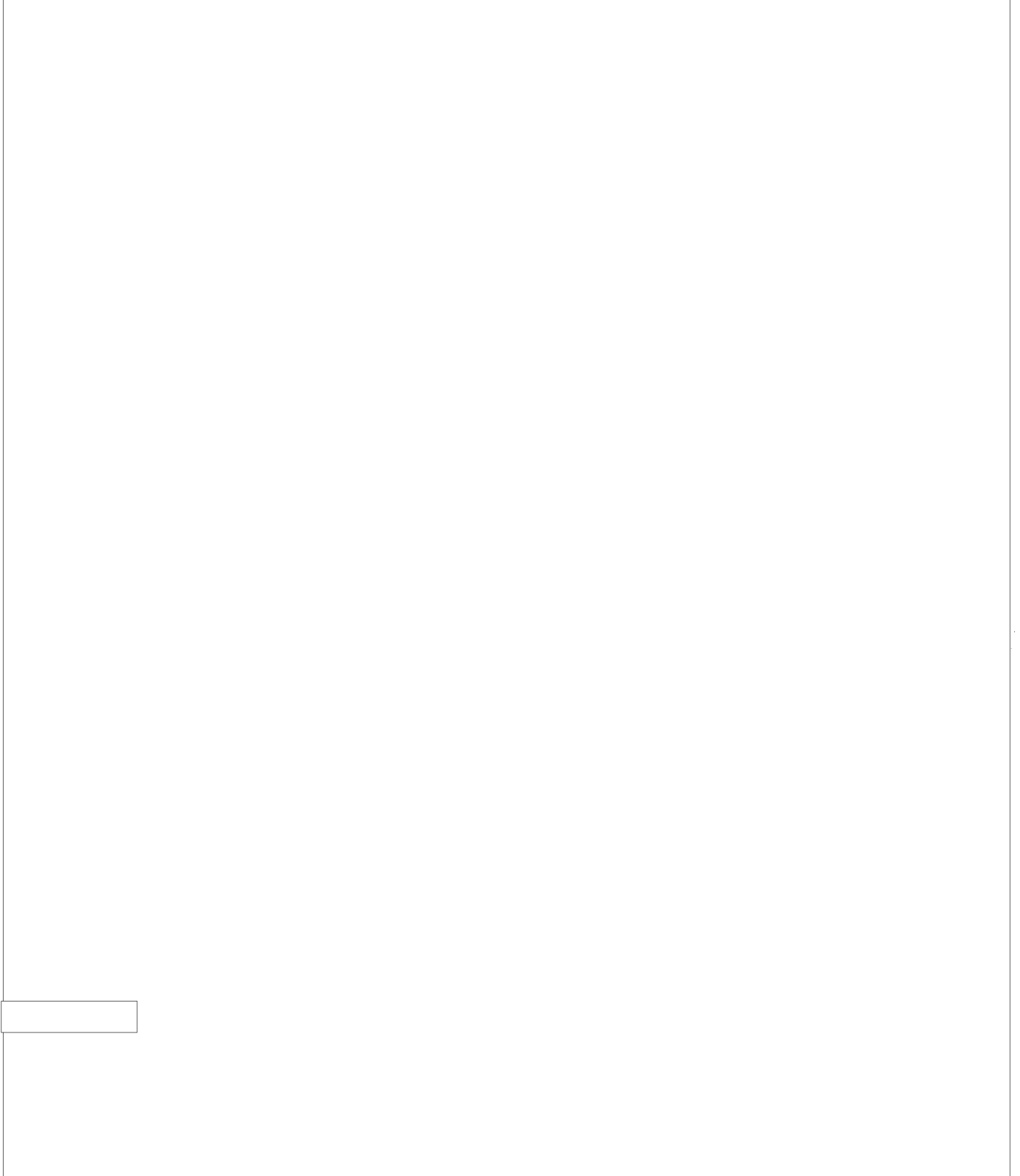
On 10 November 1971, a representative of this Office and two (2) representatives of TSD presented a demonstration of this Explosive Residue Technique to staff members of LEAA.



In August of 1972, a representative of this Office attended the annual educational conference of the International Association for Identification on behalf of the LEAA. This presentation was presented on behalf of LEAA by the Security representative.



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MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director for Support

SUBJECT : Office of Security Sponsored
Briefings and Training Afforded
U.S. Police Entities

1. The following is a summary of Agency briefings and training arranged and/or conducted by the Office of Security for various U.S. police entities during the period 1966 to present.

a. Executive Police Liaison Seminars:

23 - 25 May 1966 - Conducted at [redacted] for the Commissioner and [redacted] of the New York City Police Department. Subjects covered at this seminar included a demonstration and familiarization of foreign weaponry, a briefing on counter-audio measures by the Office of Security, and a general tour of the [redacted] facility.

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6 - 8 October 1967 - High-ranking officials representing police departments from New York, New York; Boston, Massachusetts; Chicago, Illinois; Washington, D.C. and Fairfax and Arlington Counties, Virginia attended seminars given at [redacted]. Formal presentations included demonstrations of explosives and explosive devices, an exhibit of foreign weaponry, air operations, and paramilitary displays as well as a general tour of the two training sites.

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16 - 18 May 1970 - This conclave was held at [redacted] for high-ranking officers of police departments from

(b)(3)

Washington, D.C.; Boston, Massachusetts; Montgomery County, Maryland; and Arlington and Fairfax Counties, Virginia. The seminar included briefings on auto counter-measures, explosive devices and foreign ordnance.

15 - 16 April 1971 - A demonstration of the Explosive Residue Detection Technique (ERDT) was conducted at [redacted] (b)(3) for senior police officers from Boston, Chicago, Miami, Los Angeles, New York City, San Francisco, Virginia State, Washington, D.C. and Fairfax and Arlington Counties, Virginia.

11 - 14 September 1972 - Twelve selected officers from the New York City Police Department attended an [redacted] structured training course given at the [redacted]. This course dealt with basic theories of intelligence, clandestine collection methodology, the analytical function and security's role in the intelligence effort.

h. Tutorial Training

November 1968; June and September 1969 - During these periods, three separate three-week [redacted] structured training courses were held for an aggregate of seventeen police officers from Washington, D.C. and Fairfax and Arlington Counties, Virginia. The courses were presented at [redacted] (b)(3) and included tutorial instruction in locks and picks, photography and positive audio surveillance. It should be noted that the initial request for the above training originated with senior officials of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Police Department and was basically predicated on the need to combat the tangible threats posed by radical terrorist groups within its jurisdiction. (b)(3)

July 1972 and January 1973 - Two one-week training courses in operational photography were given by the Office of Security to an aggregate of twenty police officers from

Washington, D.C.; Fairfax and Arlington Counties, Virginia; Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, Maryland; and Falls Church, Fairfax City, and Alexandria, Virginia. In addition, ten of the above officers attended a one-week Office of Security course in physical surveillance techniques. All of this training was held at an Agency facility

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July - August 1972 - Two one-week courses in lock-picking were held by the Office of Security and attended by a total of ten police officers from Washington, D.C.; Fairfax and Arlington Counties, Virginia; and Prince George's and Montgomery Counties, Maryland. This training was presented at

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September 1972 - Representatives of the Technical Division, Office of Security, afforded detailed instructions to senior police officials of Montgomery County relative to the operation of a radio receiving device which the police were utilizing in their positive audio operations.

July 1972 - The Office of Security conducted two one-week courses in non-surreptitious entry techniques for ten officers representing police departments from Washington, D.C.; Fairfax and Arlington Counties, Virginia; and Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, Maryland. The training dealt with forced entry equipment (lock pullers, doorjacks, etc.) which could be employed by the police in physical searches for hidden explosives. The courses were given at an

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c. Demonstration of Explosive Devices

December 1968; June 1969; and October 1970 - Three one-week courses dealing with the construction and handling of terrorist explosive devices were held at

[redacted] range, Fairfax County, Virginia. This training was attended by a total of forty-four police officers representing departments from Washington, D.C. and Arlington and Fairfax, Virginia. The courses were ostensibly conducted by the Northern Virginia Police Academy and non-attributable to the Agency.

d. [redacted]

[redacted]

e. Explosive Residue Detection Technique (ERDT)

September 1970 - A one-day Headquarters briefing regarding techniques of ERDT was given by the Office of Security to police officers from Washington, D.C.; Baltimore, Maryland; Fairfax and Arlington Counties, Virginia; Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, Maryland; Maryland and Virginia State Police and representatives from the Bomb Data Center of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP).

f. Written and Published Assistance

July and November 1969 - At the request of senior Washington, D.C. police officials, the Office of Security prepared a six-page written presentation on the general subject of police intelligence. This paper was subsequently turned over to the requestor who advised it would be useful in the approach to investigations dealing with disruptive and politically subversive elements. Additionally, unclassified

literature relating to lock by-pass and safe combination manipulation was given to Washington, D.C. police officials after they had outlined difficulties being experienced with their own security containers.

g. Police Use of Agency Facilities

30 June - 1 July 1969 - Pursuant to a formal request from Washington, D.C. police authorities, it was arranged that three of their officers be permitted to utilize [redacted] [redacted] photographic darkroom capabilities. This request was based on circumstances involved in an extremely sensitive police investigation, the nature of which precluded the use of normal police equipment and facilities.

h. Demonstration of Trace Metal Detection Technique

The Trace Metal Detection Technique, which was developed internally, was declassified by the Director of Central Intelligence in June 1970 and made available for dissemination to the nation's law enforcement community by memorandum from the Director of Central Intelligence to the Attorney General. The Attorney General designated the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) as action agent for demonstration of the technique. By agreement with the Agency LEAA accepted full attribution for the development and testing of this technique. In addition, LEAA asked the Agency, and received approval from the Director of Central Intelligence, for LEAA to be provided with the services of six Office of Security personnel familiar with the technique to be used as LEAA "consultants" in demonstrating and explaining the Trace Metal Detection Technique to various law enforcement agencies. In connection with this arrangement, law enforcement officials in the following jurisdictions were briefed by Office of Security personnel posing as LEAA "consultants".

Local Police Agencies:

Washington, D.C.
Arlington County (Virginia)

Fairfax County (Virginia)
Alexandria (Virginia)
Virginia State Police
Montgomery County (Maryland)
Prince George's County (Maryland)
Maryland State Police
Baltimore (Maryland)
Falls Church (Virginia)
Fairfax City (Virginia)
Boston (Massachusetts)
Los Angeles (California)
San Francisco (California)
Chicago (Illinois)
New York City (New York)
Miami (Florida)
Dade County (Florida) Sheriff's Office
Long Beach (California)
Los Angeles (California) Sheriff's Office
Orange County (California) Sheriff's Office
San Clemente (California)
San Diego (California)
Oceanside (California)
National City (California)
Imperial Beach (California)
Carlsbad (California)
Cala Vista (California)
San Diego (California) Sheriff's Office
Escondido (California)
Costa Mesa (California)
Fullerton (California)
Santa Anna (California)
Buenos Park (California)
Newport Beach (California)

Local Government Agencies:

Orange County (California) District Attorney's Office
San Diego (California) District Attorney's Office
Orange County (California) Coroner's Office

State Agencies:

Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, State of Minnesota (A one-week seminar was held at Bloomington, Minnesota, during October 1970 under a grant to the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. During this seminar, representatives from 33 state and local police departments throughout the United States, as well as auditors from Minneapolis and suburban police departments, were afforded briefings on the Trace Metal Detection Technique.)

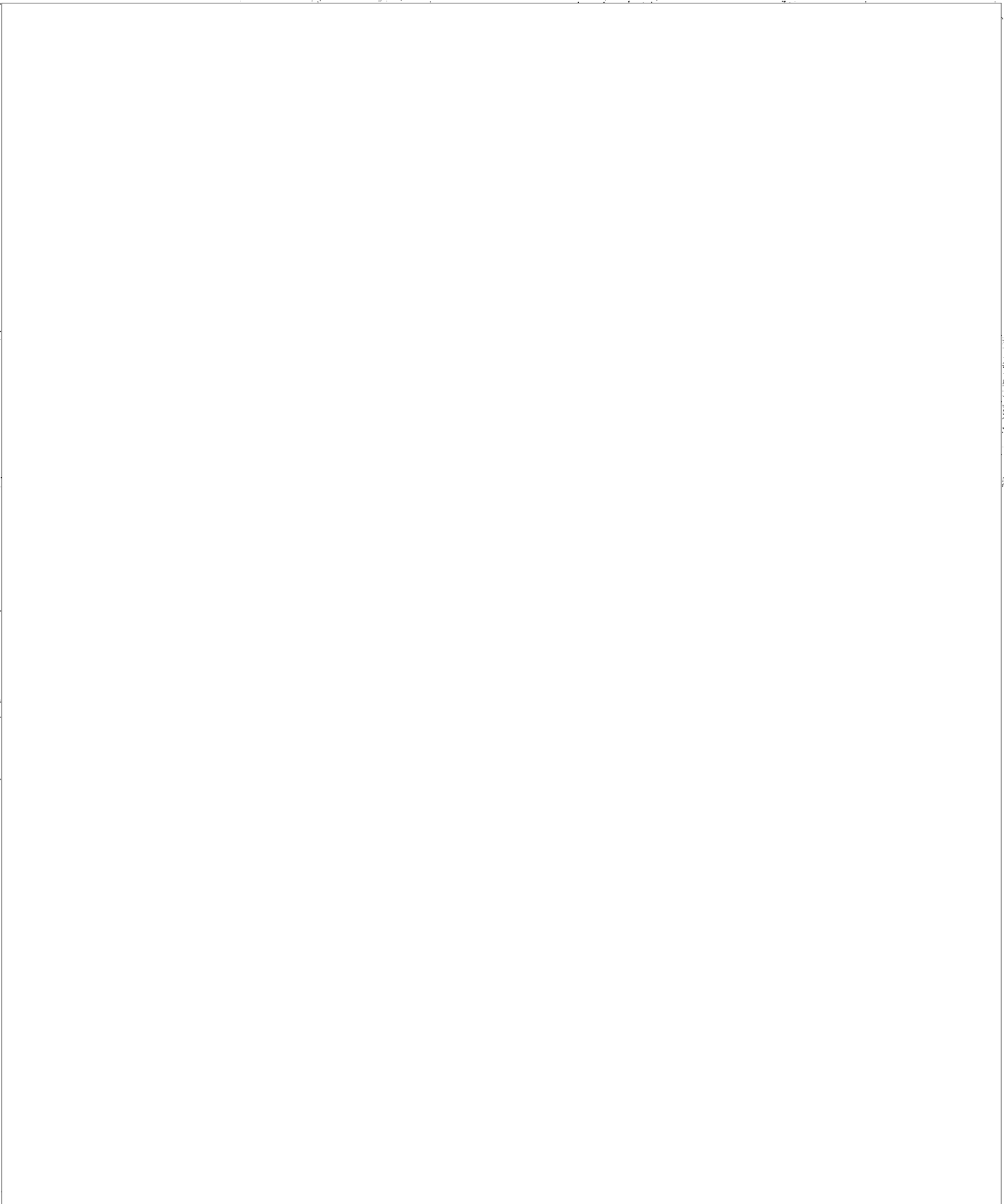
Professional Associations:

International Association of Chiefs of Police
Pennsylvania Division of the International Association
for Identification
Ohio Identification Officers Association

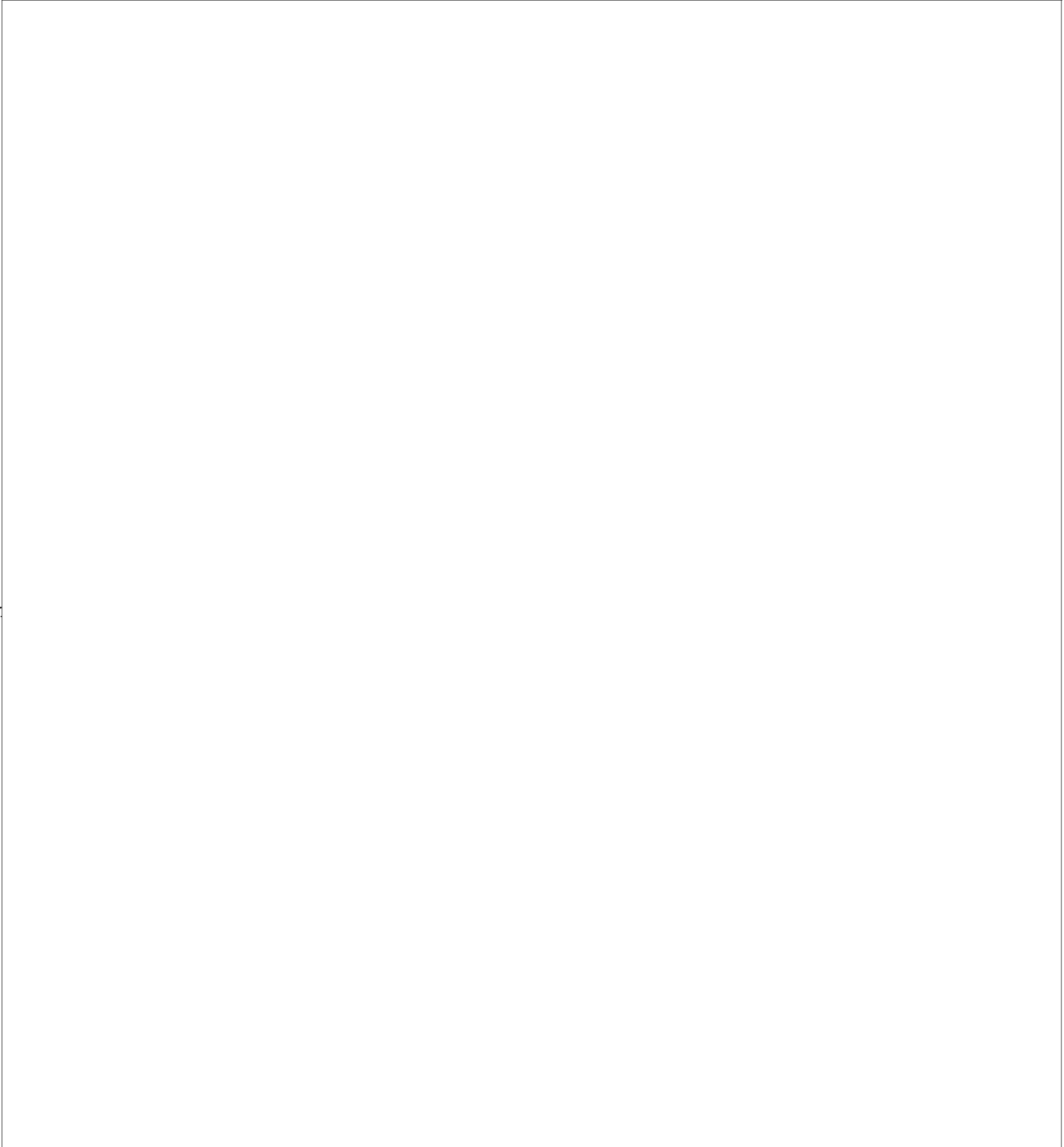
2. Further specific details regarding the Office of Security's relationship with various police components, as outlined above, will be supplied to you upon request.

Howard J. Osborn
Director of Security

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~~ADM. TRATIVE — INTERNAL USE ONLY~~



OGC 73-1954
15 October 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: CIA Action on LEAA Requests

[redacted] of the LEAA Legal Office called me with respect to the authority of this Agency to act in certain areas in view of sections 508 and 513 of the Crime Control Act of 1973. The question arose because of a recent LEAA request to this Agency. After talking with [redacted] and several more times with [redacted] and I have agreed that the Agency has not decided that it is required to reject all requests from LEAA. Hereafter when requests come in from LEAA to [redacted] in regular course of liaison, [redacted] will consult [redacted] or others as needed, and this office will be consulted when appropriate, with the view to a decision on each request, at the appropriate command level, based on all the facts and circumstances. In addition, any assistance furnished would be reported in accordance with [redacted]

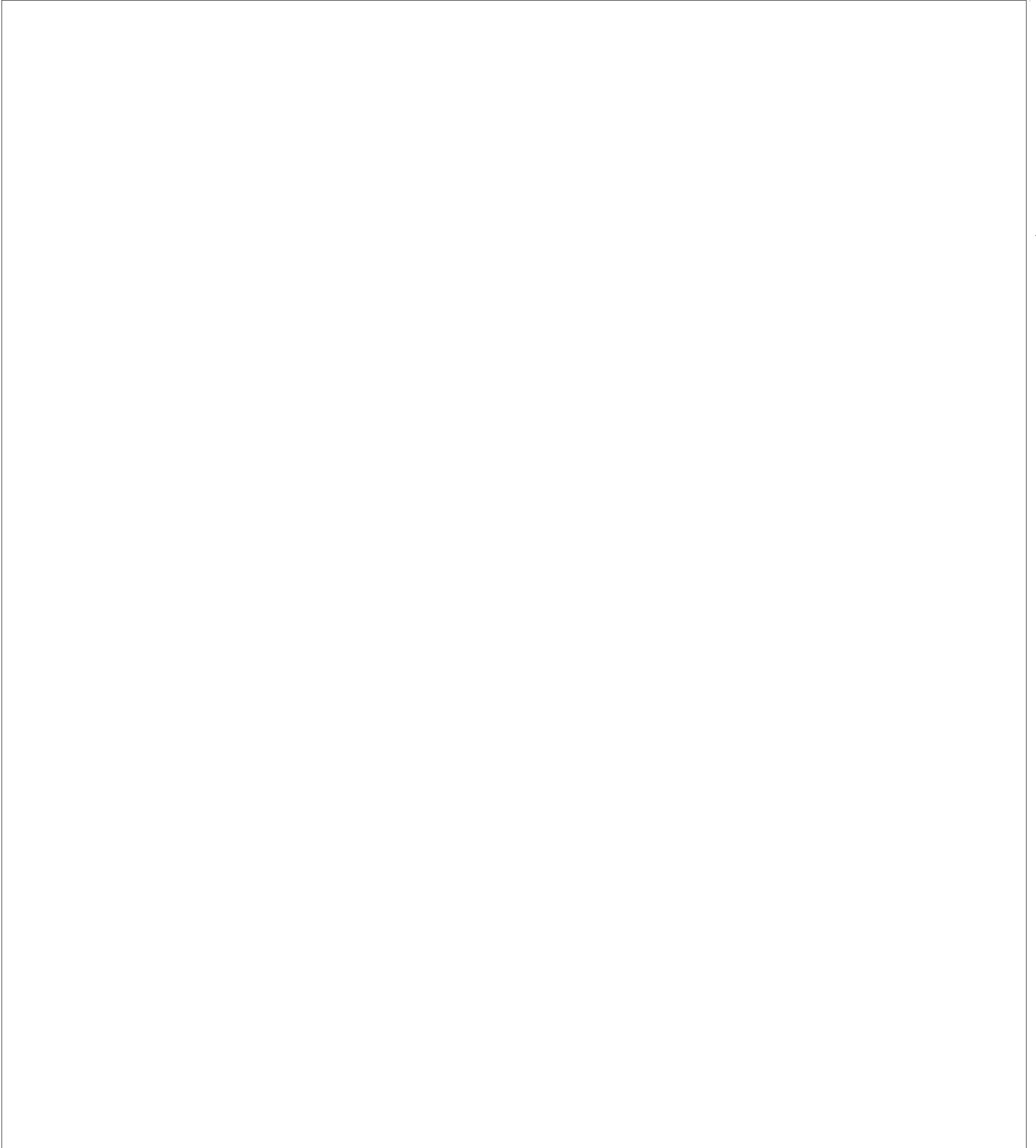
[redacted]
[redacted]
Associate General Counsel

cc: [redacted]

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The Nixon Announcement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—Following is the text of President Nixon's announcement today on plans to combat hijacking:

The menace of air piracy must be met—immediately and effectively. I am therefore announcing the following actions to deal with this problem:

[1]

To protect United States citizens and others on U.S. flag carriers, we will place specially trained, armed United States Government personnel on flights of U.S. commercial airliners.

A substantial number of such personnel are already available and they will begin their duties immediately. To the extent necessary they will be supplemented by specially trained members of the armed forces who will serve until an adequate force of civilian guards has been assembled and trained. We will also make antisabotage training available to airlines personnel.

[2]

I have directed the Department of Transportation to have American flag carriers extend the use of electronic surveillance equipment and other surveillance techniques to all gateway airports and other appropriate airports in the United States and, wherever possible, in other countries. The Federal Government will provide enforcement officers to work with this equipment, to conduct searches when appropriate and to make necessary arrests. Such equipment and techniques have already helped to reduce the problem of air piracy in many areas.

[3]

I have directed the Departments of Transportation, Treasury and Defense, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Office of Science and Technology and other agencies to accelerate their present efforts to develop se-

curity measures, including new methods for detecting weapons and explosive devices.

At the same time, the Departments of Defense and Transportation will work with all U. S. airlines in determining whether certain metal detectors and X-ray devices now available to the military could provide immediate improvement in airport surveillance efforts. To facilitate passenger surveillance, appropriate agencies of the Federal Government will intensify their efforts to assemble and evaluate all useful intelligence concerning this matter and to disseminate such information to airlines and law enforcement personnel.

[4]

I am directing the State Department and other appropriate agencies to consult fully with foreign governments and foreign carriers concerning the full range of techniques which they use to foil hijackers. Some foreign airlines—though they are particularly susceptible to hijacking—have been successful in deterring hijackers and in coping with piracy attempts. We want to learn all we can from their experience.

[5]

It is imperative that all countries accept the multilateral convention providing for the extradition or punishment of hijackers which will be considered at the international conference which will be held under the auspices of the International Civil Aviation Organization. I affirm the support of the United States both for this convention and for the Tokyo convention, which provides for the prompt return of hijacked aircraft, passengers and crew. I call upon other governments to become parties to these conventions.

I further call upon the international community to take joint action to suspend airline services with those countries which refuse to punish or extradite hijackers involved in international blackmail. For this purpose and in order to consider other ways and means of meeting this new international menace, I have directed the Secretary of State to ask the president of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization immediately to convene that Council in an emergency meeting.

[6]

It is the policy of the United States Government to hold the countries in which hijacked planes are landed responsible for taking appropriate steps to protect the lives and the property of U.S. citizens.

[7]

An additional indication of our deep concern with the hijacking menace is the request which the United States and the United Kingdom made earlier this week for an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council to consider this problem. I am gratified by the unanimous action of the Security Council in calling upon the parties concerned immediately to release all hijacked passengers and crews. I am pleased, too, that the Security Council has asked all nations to take all possible legal steps to protect against further hijackings or other interference in international civil aviation.

These are not the only steps we will take in the coming months to meet the threat of airplane hijacking. But they do provide a decisive program for the immediate future. The Secretary of Transportation will direct this program and take responsibility for preparing further proposals. In this capacity he will work closely with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Defense.

Piracy is not a new challenge for the community of nations. Most countries, in-



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