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COMMISSION ON CIA ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE UNITED STATES Washington, DC 20500

Nelson A. Rockefeller, Chairman

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David W. Belin, Executive Director

John T. Connor
C. Douglas Dillon
Erwin N. Griswold
Lane Kirkland
Lyman L. Lemnitzer
Ronald Reagan
Edgar F. Shannon, Jr.

MEMORANDUM TO FILE

From:

James b. Weidner

Subject:

Interview with Raymond G. Rocca,

February 14, 1975, 2 p.m.

A. BACKGROUND

Rocca is originally from San Francisco, and he still maintains a home there. He was graduated from the University of California in 1938 with an Ab and in 1939 with an MA in international relations. His thesis related to the facist problem in the Meditarranean area.

In April, 1942, he joined the Research and Development Section of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service. With the collapse of Italy in September, 1943, Rocca joined the OSS X2 group (which was independent although coordinate with the counterintelligence OSS unit).

Until early July, 1944, when he went to Rome, Angleton assumed command of the X2 unit in 1944. Rocca eventually became Angleton's executive aide there.

Angleton left Rome in November, 1947. Rocca remained, under student cover. He was not under "official cover."

Rocca returned to the United States and stayed a year in CIA headquarters. ne attended the mational War College in 1954-55. Rocca then joined Angleton in the recently created Counterintelligence (CI) Staff of the CIA. (The Staff was set up in December, 1954 or early 1955. Prior to that time, the counterintelligence operation had been submerged in foreign intelligence. At this point, it was broken out to be

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TS780527 NCCy#1 an independent unit.) Rocca was assigned to be the chief of the Research and Analysis (R and A) component of the CI Staff. He remained in that capacity until 1969 when he became Angleton's deputy. He resigned/retired from the CIA on December 31, 1974.

B. OBJECTIVES OF COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

form a wortail objective of the Staff was to form a wortainal basis for CI. Because CI had not been a separate unit theretofore, it was necessary to specify precisely what its purpose and operational objectives would be. These objectives were: (1) penetration of other agencies; that is, identification of other agents and achievement of placing other agents therein; (2) developing would agents; (3) handling wefectors, principally those coming out of other services; (4) development of types of controls; that is, intercepting and deciphering of communications (The mail intercept program would have fallen within this objective.); and (5) accomplishment of research. This involved building files, analyzing relevant information, and creating descriptive papers.

C. OBJECTIVES OF RESLARCH AND ANALYSIS

A. Research and Analysis

Inventoried initially, the status of counterintelligence work being done by various of the CIA stations. This was necessary in order to determine the scope of such activity then in existence. Eventually, approximately 133 people were engaged in full-time CIA work overseas.

B. Creation of Section 56 of the Mational Intelligence Survey

This was commenced in 1950 and "finished" in 1955 insofar as the Survey related to CI. The report, however, is still being updated. This involved collection of information from various branches of the CIA's clandestine activities and editing the information.

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C. Providing Support to Casework

Examples of this support were the arrest of Sobel in the 1950's (R and A made a man available to work on this case.) and the Reino mayhanen defection leading to the conviction of Abel.

D. Training

R and A does part of the counterintelligence training.

Rocca gave me a detailed outline of the organization of the CI division. A schematic of that organization is annexed hereto. The organization retained its structure until August, 1973, when its operations were reduced substantially. (According to Rocca, approximately 100 of the CI personnel were shifted to other areas.)

E. Mailing Intercept Program

Rocca knew nothing of the program at all until 1960 when R and A commenced receiving through COMINT channels moderate amounts (no more than one or two pieces a month) of descriptions or photographs. He could not recall the particulars of any of these matters. assumed that the entire project had been directed and properly approved. The project was handled, insofar as CI was involved, by the Special Investigations group. It was highly compartmented. When Rocca became Angleton's deputy in 1969, he learned more concerning the existence of the project. he understood that it was a special project producing nigh-grade information on the main adversary. Rocca said that he would classify the project as a "strategic significance" because it yielded information on individuals communicating with people working for the KGB. He could not recall specific details. Particularly important, in his opinion, was the fact that the adversary did not know that the project existed.

Rocca was not responsible on a day-to-day basis for the project even after he became deputy. That responsibility was given to Fred nubbard, Angleton's Executive Director, whom I believe had been appointed at approximately the same time as Rocca. Monthly reports from the project would come to Rocca at which time he reviewed them briefly and passed them on to Angleton.

TS780527 02 CCy#1 Rocca says that he had no particular discussions concerning the project with either Angleton or hubbard which he can recall.

In 1971 or 1972, however, Rocca nau to "defend" the project to maramessines. This was a part of what constituted, in essence, an annual review by the Deputy Director of all significant projects in which CI was involved. The task fell to Rocca because Angleton was then on vacation. Hubbard and others involved directly in the project prepared a pro forma justification for Rocca to present to maramessines. This was based on the production of the project, as well as the high security surrounding it.

In July, 1973, after numberd had left, Rocca and the DCI had determined to abandon the mail intercept project. Rocca was assigned to wind down the operation. At that point, there were three or four CI people in headquarters involved in the project.* The project was located in the COMINT area on the seventh floor. Because COMINT needed the space, Rocca developed a new vault for it on the second floor with the remainder of CI.

Mrs. ______ was reassigned to Operations, and the two translators were assigned to R and A. The product of the project still remains in the vault area on the second floor.

Rocca had no knowledge of the specifics of the operation in New York. This was because that aspect of the project was handled by the Office of Security. In essence, the Special Investigations group of CI was a "customer" of the Office of Security. In addition, CI analyzed the materials and distributed them to the appropriate recipients. Angleton determined who would receive the materials.

Rocca knew nothing of the New Orleans operation and almost nothing about the San Francisco operation. His only connection with the latter was when people from, he believes, the Far East operational unit inquired of him about the New York operation. Because Rocca knew little of the operation, he referred them to Security.

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F. <u>Dissident Operation</u>

Rocca knew nothing of this operation at the time it was established in 1967 except that he recalls having seen the memorandum which specified that information relating to foreign contacts of dissidents in this country would be obtained and analyzed. He recalls that in about 1966-67 Oper who had been under Rocca in R and A was assigned to Operations. There he became the Referent for the Domestic Operations Division which had been created in 1964. At that point, Ober left the CI area on the second floor and established his own operation somewhere else in the building.

When Rocca became Angleton's deputy, the project had already been established and was funded through the regular staff budget. Rocca never saw any of the substance of the project. his only connection with it was signing authorizations for expenses upon Ober's request. Ober did not explain what the expenses were for. This was typical where, as here, the operation was fully compartmented.

Although Rocca was generally in charge of staff briefings on projects, he did not brief on this project. The briefing was done by Ober of any personnel who had the need to know.

Ober dealt directly with Karamessines or helms on this project. he did not deal through Rocca, nor, so far as Rocca knows, did he deal through Angleton. Rocca said that this project was simply not within his duties as a deputy, and that he did not exceed the scope of his assignment as a deputy.

G. Police Liaisons

As far as Rocca knows, CI has not had any contact with any local police to the extent that such contacts or liaisons would have occurred; this would have been done by the Office of Security.

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H. Surveillance, Breaking and Entering, Taps, Etc.

Rocca was not aware of any such activity by CI in the United States.

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I. Present CI Activities within the United States

Rocca said that he was aware of only four areas in which CI presently operates in the United States.

- 1. CI handles four Soviet or Bloc defectors in the United States. For example, CI has a man on the East Coase who is a retired annuitant acting as a local handler of a defector.
- 2. CI has various consultants on projects doing work in the United States. These are people actually working under a contract with CIA. For example, a woman is currently working part time on a book relating to the use of disinformation. The contract relating to preparation of this book calls only for its publication abroad, and a foreign publishing house has agreed to the publication.
- 3. CI has twenty former agents who previously worked abroad, now acting under military cover in the United States analyzing the Soviet press for relevant intelligence information.
- 4. CI has several people who may not be CIA personnel reporting on their contacts with Soviets. Both in the United States and abroad, these people may also report on their contacts with people abroad who, in turn, have contacts with the Soviets.

J. Miscellameous Comments

Rocca said that he believed that the informant referred to in the Bersh article of December 29, 1974, was a fraud. He thinks that the informant must have been a person fraudulently posing as a former CIA agent because the information contained in the article is, according to Rocca, not only incorrect but does not even make sense in the context of the CIA. Rocca could not elaborate on exactly what he meant but strongly suggested that we talk to Bill hood, who was formerly Chief of Domestic Operations

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in New York before joining the CIA in Washington. (It seemed apparent to me that Rocca must nave spoken to hood and did not want to incorrectly interpret what Hood had told me.)

based on the above discussion, Rocca said that he felt it was important that a Federal law be enacted which makes it a crime for a CIA employee or former employee to reveal classified information which he learns in the course of his activities. Rocca said that it was ironic that such laws existed for other agencies but not for the CIA.

Rocca also referred to the hersh article of January 10, 1975, relating to the possible destruction of CIA files. Rocca said that contrary to the implication in the article that files might be destroyed, he personally wrote a memorandum stating that no files should be destroyed under any circumstances given the existence of the present investigations. Rocca will provide a copy of that memorandum.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Leaving CIA - Raymond G. Rocca's Story

1. The immediate background of Mr. Rocca's departure from CIA was a brief discussion between Mr. Angleton and Mr. Colby late in the afternoon of 20 December 1974. The gist of the discussion was related to Mr. Rocca by Mr. Angleton at around 1800 hours when Mr. Rocca was summoned to Mr. Angleton's office.

Mr. Angleton said Mr. Colby, after referring to a forthcoming article by Mr. Hersh, which, however, had not exercised a determining influence in his decision, had asked Mr. Angleton to leave his position as chief and take the advantages of retirement. In response to Mr. Angleton's question about a successor, the DCI said he had not given any thought to that, but had named three individuals, presently overseas, as examples off the top of his head. Mr. Angleton, as Mr. Rocca understood it from

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him, asked the DCI whether the leadership possibilities were extendable to Mr. Rocca or Mr. Miler and was told, "that was negotiable." It was stipulated that further discussion should take place with the DDO, Mr. Nelson, and only Mr. Rocca would be informed at that stage.

- 2. On Saturday, the 21st, Mr. Angleton telephoned Mr. Rocca and expressed the view--with which Mr. Rocca agreed--that he should ask Mr. Nelson to enlarge the range of discussion by including Mr. Miler.
- Mr. Hersh's piece, falsely accusing CIA of running a massive domestic surveillance operation, appeared on
 December.
- 4. At 1000, Monday, 23 December, Mr. Miler and Mr. Rocca were asked to accompany Mr. Angleton to a meeting in Mr. Nelson's office. Mr. Nelson's deputy, Mr. Blee, was present. The discussion took place under considerable time pressure because as the meeting went on, it became clear that a Special DDO Staff Meeting had been called for 1100, at which, presumably, the results of the discussion underway would be announced. Among other details there was an extensive discussion between Mr. Angleton and

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Mr. Nelson on two points:

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- a. By Mr. Angleton. That it would be a mistake to retire him at that stage because it would be universally interpreted as an admission of the New York Times story. Also Mr. Angleton reviewed the items of upcoming business that had already been programmed in sensitive CI matters for January and February.
- b. By Mr. Nelson. The absolute necessity to take action necessary to assure the integrity of the investigations which were to be foreseen.
- Mr. Angleton's removal as Chief/CI was assumed in this discussion, presumably by derivation from the Friday talk with the Director. Mr. Angleton reviewed the merits of having the succession in the staff passed to Mr. Rocca and/or to Mr. Miler.
- 5. At a certain point Mr. Nelson asked what did Mr. Rocca and Mr. Miler want to do. (It will be recognized that there was, under the circumstances, no chance for consultations, and, actually, no possibility of considered thought.) Mr. Nelson did not offer either of these men the succession to Mr. Angleton, neither did he ask Mr. Rocca (or Mr. Miler) to leave the Agency. He did request that

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they stay on in their positions for a transition period.

- 6. Mr. Rocca, in the absence of any indication of interest by Mr. Nelson in him as successor, stated he was not desireous of remaining on in any task other than counterintelligence. He would be willing to stay on for the transition—under a contract, which Mr. Nelson had stated would be possible—for whatever time was necessary, and therefore he too would retire by 31 December, bearing in mind the advantage of the joint cost-of-living increases of 31 December and 30 June 1974.
- 7. To sum up, Mr. Rocca would <u>not</u> have retired on 31 December 1974 had he been offered the command succession. (That, as he understood it, would have been Mr. Angleton's wish.) He was not made the offer. As he saw it, under the circumstances, there was really no other option to retirement in the interest of the CI function or in his own interest.

Raymond G. Rocca

27 February 1975 Langley, Virginia

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COMMISSION ON CIA ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE UNITED STATES
Washington, DC 20500

RAYMOND G. ROCCA
(Former Deputy Chief, Counterintelligence Staff)

A. Background

Mr. Rocca joined the Counterintelligence (CI) Staff of the CIA in 1955, having previously served in Italy as a member of the X2 Unit of the OSS. The chief of his unit in the OSS had been Mr. Angleton.

Upon joining the CI Staff, Rocca became a member of its research and analysis component. He remained in that capacity until 1969, when he became Deputy Chief of the CI Staff, under Mr. Angleton.

B. Mail Intercept Program

Rocca knew nothing of the program at all until 1960 when R and A commenced receiving through COMINT channels mederate amounts (no more than one or two pieces a month) of descriptions or photographs. The program was highly compartmented.

When Rocca became Angleton's Deputy in 1969, he learned more concerning the existence of the project. He understood that it was a special project producing high-grade information on the main adversary. The project was handled, insofar as CI was involved, by the Special Investigations group.

Rocca was not responsible on a day-to-day basis for the project even after he became Deputy. That responsibility was given to Fred Hubbard, Angleton's Executive Director. Monthly reports from the project would come to Rocca at which time he reviewed them briefly and passed them on to Angleton.

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attachment #2 To TS 780527 OLC Cy #1 In 1971 or 1972, however, Rocca had to "defend" the project to Karamessines, the Deputy Director for Plans. This was a part of what constituted, in essence, an annual review by the Deputy Director of all significant projects in which CI was involved. The task fell to Rocca because Angleton was then on vacation. Hubbard and others involved directly in the project prepared a pro forma justification for Rocca to present to Karamessines.

Rocca has no specific knowledge of the part of the operation which occurred in the New York City Post Office. This was because that aspect of the project was handled by the Office of Security. In essence, CI was a "customer" of the Office of Security. In addition, CI analyzed the materials and distributed them to the appropriate recipients. Angleton determined who would receive the materials.

In July, 1973, Rocca was assigned to wind down the operation, after the DCI had determined to terminate it. Rocca moved the physical location of the project within headquarters and arranged to have the three or four people involved in the project reassigned. The work product of the project remains at headquarters.

C. Dissident Operation

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Rocca knew nothing of this operation at the time it was established, except that he recalls having seen the memorandum which specified that information relating to foreign contacts of dissidents in this country would be obtained and analyzed. He also knew that in 1967, Ober, who had been under Rocca in Research and Analysis (R and A) was assigned to Operations, where he became the Referent for the Domestic Operations Division. At that point, Ober left the CI area and established his own operation somewhere else in the headquarters building.

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altachment #2 7075780327 02004 When Rocca became Angleton's Deputy in 1969, the project had already been established. It was funded through the regular staff budget. Rocca's only connection with the project even then, was signing authorizations for expenses which Ober requested. Ober did not explain what the expenses were for. Ober dealt directly with Karamessines or Helms on this project. Ober did not deal through Rocca nor, so far as Rocca knows, did he deal through Angleton.

D. Police Liaisons

As far as Rocca knows, CI has not had any contact with any local police. To the extent that such contacts or liaisons may have occurred, he believes it would have been done by the Office of Security.

- E. Surveillance, Breaking and Entering, Taps, Etc.
 - Rosea is not aware of any such activity by CI in the United States.
- F. Present Counterintelligence Activities within the United States

Rocca is aware of only four areas in which CI presently operates in the United States:

- 1. CI handles Soviet or Bloc defectors in the United States.
- 2. CI has various consultants doing work in the United States.
- 3. CI has former agents (who previously worked abroad) in the United States analyzing the Soviet press for relevant intelligence information.
- 4. CI has several people in the nature of agents reporting on their contacts with Soviets both in the United States and abroad.

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TO TS 780527 04 CCy 4/ Phone (Area 202) 544-6000

CHAIRMAN ROCKEFELLER: Do you swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

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MR. ROCCA: Yes sir.

MR. BELIN: I am going to turn the questioning over to Jim Weidner.

CHAIRMAN ROCKEFELLER: Is there an opening statement?
TESTIMONY OF RAYMOND G. ROCCA

MR. ROCCA: I have prepared a small curriculum vitae.

It behooves a native San Franciscan to circulate it to his constituents. There may be some extra copies. I will pick them up.

MR. BELIN: Do you have anything you want to state first before your interrogation?

MR. ROCCA: No sir. I have a statement there, an aide memoire, which goes to the implications of what is going on for counterintelligence. The only statement that I had in addition is that my preoccupation in this discussion grows out of the conviction, based on operational facts, that hostile espionage, political action, and counterintelligence -- in other words, uncontested expansion of Soviet intelligence presence, successful recruitments, penetrations, and disinformation by the Soviets and the Bloc services of intelligence and security and other conspiratorial organs -- will increase during the period of detente.

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The hard fact that KGB presence under Soviet official cover has continued to increase throughout the world, particularly in areas of direct concern to us like Western Europe, Latin America, and Africa, makes it a matter of urgency for CIA to devote a larger part of its energy to the CI problem. The same thing has happened in the U.S.; the remedy, through the appropriate Federal agency or agencies, will have to be the same.

The fact that the KGB/Bloc services, including Cubans, have continued in the past two years to undertake developmental relations and have made pitches to and significant contacts with American officials overseas at an undiminished rate, that work out to one or more per week, is the complementary operational element that underlines the urgency for an effective counterintelligence response abroad and domestically.

Overhead photography and sophisticated but remotely operating equipment will not, and never will, tell us who the Soviet, Bloc, and Cuban spies are. This inimical activity originates abroad and is no respector of our organizational, jurisdictional, or territorial distinctions. As we are presently organized in the United States, no one Federal agency can hope to deal successfully with the growing threat alond. This integrated, determined adversary can only be dealt with by coordinated, innovative and aggressive defense through counterintelligence and counterespionage operations which bring

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together the operational capabilities of all Federal agencies invested with the problem.

I have been a member now for 30 or more years of one of the components invested with this job and my career has ended by retirement. I contemplate the future in the statement as well as the past and I want to say that as far as I know, the component I have been a member of CI staff, has engaged or participated in no way in the domestic activities specified by Hirsh in the New York Times, that is, in the Breakins, physical audio surveillances and the other massive elements of surveillance that he has charged.

With respect to the mail intercept program, I have talked in detail with Mr. Weidner and I am prepared to discuss that as well as anything else you have in mind.

MR. WEIDNER: Perhaps we should back up just a hit to the time that you returned to the United States and joined the CIA staff here. You have given us a biography that brings us up to that point.

What position did you take in 1955 when you returned?

MR. ROCCA: I became Chief of the Research and

Analysis Division, it eas called at that moment. It became a

group later on. It numbered at no time more than 35 or 36

people and it was concerned in the main with the topics that

I have outlined in my biography. It represented an attempt to

bring to bear brain power on the problem, research, hard

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research brain power on the problem of the identification, neutralization and manipulation of Soviet agents and their principals.

MR. WEIDNER: At that time was the counterintelligence function of the CIA just being established in a formal sense?

MR. ROCCA: The question turns in a formal sense there had been counterintelligence in OSS, it had been independent under General Donovan, it had been headed by Jimmy Murphy, it had its own cadre, it had its own ciphers, it was an autonomous part of OSS function, it was submerged as a function to foreign intelligence during the SSU and following periods. In other words, it became a subordinate part of what we call foreign intelligence activities until late '54, early '55, when it was finally broken out as a coordinate activity at the staff level.

MR. WEIDNER: Was one of your early functions to determine precisely what counterintelligence activities had been going on up to that point that were not particularly coordinated?

MR. ROCCA: Yes sir. One of our first jobs was to study first of all how many people were doing counterintelligence full time within our organization. We found the number to be extremely small. As a matter of fact, they are still extremely small and growing smaller.

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Fulltime counterintelligence at the non staff level, people overseas and in headquarters divisional and branch components.

MR. WEIDHER: Did Research and Analysis have any operational activities at all?

MR. ROCCA: At that time it undertook no operational activities except in direct dealings on an ad hoc basis with people like defectors who had something to contribute directly to the research impact.

MR. WEIDNER: What sort of dealings did you have with them?

MR. ROCCA: As you know, by law we have the responsibility for resettlement of defectors and any number of Soviet defectors, any number of incidents these people remained in contact with us continuously and are handled as continuing sources of information, in some instances compensated, in other instances not.

MR. WEIDNER: Would the FBI have played a part in this?

MR. ROCCA: FBI might or might not have played a They have always participated in the continuing debriefing of defectors.

For example, we have a number, the staff still operates a number of these, I would say half a dozen of those. The FBI sees on a continuing basis at least two of them.

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continue to show photographs of incoming people, that is, incoming Soviets, to try to pick up in these human sources who have memories about that service people that they are still in the Service and are coming into the country. So we are in touch with the FBI.

MR. WEIDNER: This is activity within the United States?

MR. ROCCA: This is activity within the United States with respect to defectors.

MR. WEIDNER: We will return to other activities in a more general sense. But you mentioned the mail intercept program.

When was the first time you became aware that such a program was in existence?

MR. ROCCA: I became aware of the actual content of the program and of its existence in a formal sense on the 4th of April 1960.

MR. WEIDNER: How is that?

MR. ROCCA: This fact is registered and I was able to confirm by simply looking. At that point I was cleared for the reception of material.

MR. WEIDNER: When you say it is registered, the registration is the fact of your clearance?

MR. ROCCA: There is a card which indicates the name of every individual who knows or knew.

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MR. WEIDNER: Excuse me. What did you learn of the program at that point?

MR. ROCCA: Nothing of its mechanics. My assumption was that this was an authorized directed program and I simply attempted to read and utilize the material, if that were possible.

MR. WEIDNER: You say you assumed that it was a directed and authorized program.

Did anybody ever tell you how it had been authorized and/or directed?

MR. ROCCA: No, I got that knowledge later on and specifically in the more recent events.

MR. WEIDNER: You mean in preparing for these hearings?

MR. ROCCA: In preparing for these hearings and reading the background of the actual discussions.

MR. WEIDNER: Up to that point you had no knowledge of that subject?

MR. ROCCA: Of that subject, yes.

MR. WEIDNER: What sort of materials?

CHAIRMAN ROCKEFELLER: Could he give us the dates at which in his exploration he found the program was authorized and by whom and so forth, if you have that?

MR. ROCCA: Early this year in reading a paper prepared on the program, and its background, it was specified

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in the paper that the program had been originated in the early '50's, and that it had been cleared by a succession of Post-masters General and others, including an ex Attorney General, as I recall. There was a specific reference to Mr. Allen Dulles having gone to the Postmaster General, it is my best recollection, I think you have that in your attachment, and to my knowledge is really effective based on that attachment.

MR. WEIDNER: The attachment you are speaking of is the attachment Mr. Angleton submitted?

MR. ROCCA: Yes sir.

CHAIRMAN ROCKEFELLER: The reason I raised the question was up to his testimony, I thought it was '53, he said this program was initiated back in '49, I think. Was it '52? Excuse me?

MR. ROCCA: It may have had a lapse.

CHAIRMAN ROCKEFELLER: In a previous Administration.

MR. ROCCA: He may have had a lapse.

MR. WEIDNER: What is your understanding?

MR. ROCCA: My understanding is it was '55.

MR. BELIN: '52 or '53.

CHAIRMAN ROCKEFELLER: '53 officially by the higherups it had been recommended and undertaken within the Agency prior to that.

MR. ROCCA: This is quite without my knowledge.

CHAIRMAN ROCKEFELLER: I couldn't even guess.

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MR. WEIDNER: What sort of material?

MR. ROCCA: My understanding is that the origin of it went back to the component, that actually in the clandestine services or equivalent at the time actually had the function of working against the Soviet Union. That was the SP Division.

MR. GRISWOLD: Could you speak yp. You are talking to us, not to the people down there.

MR. ROCCA: I am sorry.

MR. GRISWOLD: Thank you.

MR. WEIDNER: When you started receiving these materials you were still in R&A; is that correct?

MR. ROCCA: Yes sir.

MR. WEIDNER: What sort of a flow in terms of numbers of materials would you receive?

MR. ROCCA: It was a very small flow of material and none of it sticks in my mind at this time as outstanding in importance to what we were doing in R&A. I have better recollection for later pieces of information that concerned, that is, for information in the '60's when we became very much interested in the problem of disinformation -- dez informatzia, that is what the Soviets call strategic deception. This information went, some of the coverage concerned one of our specific targets who was an individual named Victor Louie and on him we had as I recall from this material very good coverage.

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MR. WEIDNER: Could you determine from the materials you received whether these were letters to or from the United States?

> MR. ROCCA: No sir.

MR. WEIDNER: Just the substances of the information?

MR. ROCCA: These things came in, they were mostly from the USSR, not the other way.

MR. WEIDNER: You became Mr. Angleton's Deputy in 1969, is that correct?

MR. ROCCA: Yes. First of July I judge was the date.

MR. WEIDNER: Did you gain any further information concerning the mail intercept program at that point?

MR. ROCCA: Not at that point. At that point in the staff's development I became Deputy, leaving the position as Chief of Research and Analysis, where my Deputy succeeded in my place. I took with me a good number of jobs that I had already begun on the research side and there was created an executive officer and it was through him that the direct oversight was continued in the project. Now, what had happened is, more than what I had stated to you the other day, in becoming Deputy, I did not succeed to the job which the previous deputies had, and there had been two, Mr. Horton, and Mr. Hunt, had had which was simultaneously acting as Deputy to Mr. Angleton's staff and Chief of Operations. succeed as Chief of Operations. Mr. Miler became Chief of

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Operations. So an executive officer was added, Mr. Hubbard at this time, and he took over the chore of direct oversight of the project though I remained on the distribution for materials as they came in on a routine monthly basis indicating what had been covered in cryptic language, and I was in general aware of the project on that level until it was terminated, and that was in '73, I judge.

MR. WEIDNER: Did there come a time when you had a discussion with Mr. Karamessinas, who was the Deputy Director of Plans, concerning the project?

MR. ROCCA: I did. At one time during this period -MR. WEIDNER: What period is that?

MR. ROCCA: 1971 is my best recollection. During Mr. Angleton's absence, inasmuch as it was my function as Deputy to act in his absence, there was some kind of a question that had arisen that required the presentation of an indication of the results as they had accumulated in the recent past, for him, and to the best of my recollection Mr. Hubbard and I went together to present these elements of proudction and security review. They were interested in how secure was the project and so forth. And I presented these materials to Mr. Karamessinas in written form, as I recall.

MR. WEIDNER: Was it Mr. Karamessinas' general mode of operation to have annual or periodic reviews of projects within his directorate?

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MR. ROCCA: This is standard order of procedure fo	r
all projects so I cannot say that that was what motivated th	is
but certainly I can, I recall this episode in the fall of, a	S
I have it, in *71.	

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MR. WEIDNER: During that particular conference or at any other time that you can recall was there any question raised as to the propriety, the legal propriety of the project?

MR. ROCCA: No, not to my knowledge. Not to my knowledge or recollection.

MR. WEIDNER: And you never had any particular discussion with anyone concerning the approval or legality of the project?

MR. ROCCA: I did not, sir, ever.

MR. WEIDNER: Now, what was counterintelligence's relationship to the mail intercept program?

I think the Commission has already been told that the operation actually occurred in New York City?

MR. ROCCA: That is correct. The operation originated outside of CI. CI took it over as a customer and dissemination point in 1955 or whenever. That was our relationship to it. The actual work was done by another component outside of the seat of Government.

MR. WEIDNER: You say the actual work, the actual work of collection?

MR. ROCCA: The actual, whatever went into the

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mechanics of the handling of the material.

MR. WEIDNER: But the processing of it, that is the analysis, was done in headquarters in Washington?

MR. ROCCA: That is correct, sir.

MR. WEIDNER: And that was done by counterintelligence?

MR. ROCCA: That was done by a very highly compartmented small unit of Russian language specialists who were set up in a comintarea, a vaulted area, under every possible safeguard, and they treated this material in accordance with their skills, that is they translated or summarized or otherwise prepared it.

MR. WEIDNER: Was that vaulted area in the part of the building where CI is located or was it in a separate area?

MR. ROCCA: It was in a separate area for most of the time that the project existed, as far as I know. They may have started in 1955-56 in that area, in that timeframe, on the same floor, but very quickly thereafter moved to the 7th floor into comint area where a vaulted area had been prepared.

MR. WEIDNER: Was there any particular reason for that move, that you can recall?

MR. ROCCA: I could only justify it on the basis of the security and the handling of the material. It was handled as comint also.

MR. WEIDNER: Did you participate in the decision to

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discontinue the program, and I believe the testimony has been that it was decided to discontinue it in approximately July of '73?

MR. ROCCA: I did not, sir.

MR. WEIDNER: Did you learn of that decision?

MR. ROCCA: I learned of it.

MR. WEIDNER: Who told you?

MR. ROCCA: Mr. Angleton.

MR. WEIDNER: Did he tell you why?

MR. ROCCA: The indication that he gave me was that Mr. Schlesinger had agreed to go to the President to get a top executive decision with respect to the contuance or discontinuance of the program, that this issue had been raised in a discussion between him, Dr. Schlesinger and Mr. Colby, before that; that Dr. Schlesinger had agreed to take that action, Mr. Colby, or someone was to talk with Cotter, or someone, whoever it was.

MR. WEIDNER: Who was Cotter?

MR. ROCCA: As I understand it, he is the individual on the Post Office side who was actually handling it, the Post Office interest, and he refused to permit the time necessary for Dr. Schlesinger to go to the President. thing therefore ended sumarily at his choice.

MR. WEIDNER: At Mr. Cotter's choice?

MR. ROCCA: Yes sir. I am giving you the name in

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complete good faith. It may not be correct, he may well have been out of it by that time.

MR. WEIDNER: Were you told whether the impetus to terminate the project had come from within the CIA or from without?

MR. ROCCA: No; I was not. I jusged that there had been some difference with respect to the project inside as well as out but I only know that by hearsay.

MR. WEIDNER: What difference?

MR. ROCCA: That the decision as to whether or not it should be continued or terminated.

MR. WEIDNER: Did you play any part in the termination of the project, that is, once the decision was made to terminate it?

MR. ROCCA: Yes, these decisions coincided with the decisions made by Dr. Schlesinger to compress personnel in the Agency and as a consequence the first large hemorrage of personnel took place on the retirements that took place on 30 June 1973, and among them was the Executive Office.

MR. WEIDNER: And the Executive Officer is Mr. Angleton?

MR. ROCCA: Yes; Mr. Hubbard. The job of winding this down and taking care of the details became mine and I did it.

MR. WEIDNER: What did you do?

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MR. ROCCA: Through our administrative officer and
the people still engaged in the project, we, and under the
pressure of the need of our comint people for additional space
on the top floor, and they wanted, in other words, to usefully
employ the space we occupied, we secured new vault space of
similar level of security, securely transferred all of the
material to the new vault space where it remains together with
its indices and appurtenances.

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MR. ROCCA: The new vault space is within the CI counterintelligence area?

MR. ROCCA: The new vault space is on the same floor but physically dislocated from CI. It is, however, an approved security office vault which meets, inother words, all of the minimum standards. We created it, it had to be built.

MR. WEIDNER: The personnel were reassigned, then? MR. ROCCA: The personnel were reassigned to other tasks.

MR. WEIDNER: If the Commission wanted to look at the records of this project to determine the substance of it, are those records still in existence and intact?

MR. ROCCA: They are totally intact.

MR. WEIDNER: In this vault, newly created vault?

MR. ROCCA: Yes sir. And I am sure the Commission would be welcome to examine them, both the vault and the material, in its present status.

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MR. WEIDNER: Let me turn to a different subject.

MR..BELIN: Before you leave that subject, there may be a question of two some of the Commission might want to ask.

You have discussed this entire area with Mr.

Angleton recently in interviews with members of the staff; is that correct?

MR. ROCCA: Well, I read the attachment.

MR. BELIN: That Mr. Angleton prepared?

MR. ROCCA: Yes.

MR. BELIN: Or was prepared that Mr. Angleton

presented?

MR. ROCCA: Yes sir.

MR. BELIN: Is there anything in the attachment with which you disagree?

MR. ROCCA: No sir. It seems to me like a perfectly complete narrative, descriptive account, as far as I know.

COMMISSIONER REAGAN: This chart that you gave us here, we have some difficulty identifying them. How do we estimate the increase in the number of agents, foreign agents they have?

MR. ROCCA: These are official personnel assigned here, sir, you see, and within the official personnel that they assigned here on 16th Street. There is an institution known as the Resident Toura which comprises those that work for State Department and for GRU, Soviet military intelligence,

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so these charts reflect the growth of Soviet official presence
throughout the world and in the United States, delineates in
another line, a solid bar, what we know among them to be
security and military intelligence operatives, and then it
draws another line, which is an estimate, and it is a minimal
estimate, the 40 percent line, which we have come upon as the
result of the research that I have been doing for years, as
the minimal. And as you see we are falling behind in our
identifications both here and abroad, and very seriously
abroad.

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MR. CONNOR: May I ask a question on this subject.

Based on your experience, was the substance of the material that was obtained from these written communications back and forth of value to the counterintelligence group?

MR. ROCCA: I consider it sir, mind you, I am talking now completely as an individual who was not privy to the beginning of it and did not get into it until 1960, and therefore, to a large extent impressionable. It seems to me that for the '50's and '60's this what may be called a source of strategic importance for counterintelligence. AS to the extent that the Soviets did not know it we had it. It was capable of bearing indications that would have given us identifications not only of legals but of illegals and of other interests that the Soviets had that we could get in no other way and that I could only compare it to the overhead photography which functioned at the

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same time and gave us another type or for a good part of that time of strategic information.

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This taken together with the six or seven defectors that ame out in the '50's, who gave us living examples and identifications, and the three penetrations that we had going in the '50's of the Soviets, they were Popov, and Penkovsky, and Goyeneveski, three people working inside those surfaces over a period of time from '53 to '61. We had the foundation of a strategy response to the Soviet threat and all you have to do is to read the '60's and you read the results because at no time in the history of Soviet intelligence and counterintelligence have they been hit so hard as in the decade of the '60's. We got Blake in '61. We got Philby in '63. got Pak, these are two UK fellows, Vassil, another UK one, in '64. Pak in France in '64. Felfe, the Chief of German Counterintelligence, West German, about the same time. are a number of NATO cases that grew out, all of them, of this combination of what I call strategic CI weaponry. Defectors, penetrations and unfortunately all of these penetrations were compromised. Penkovsky was tried and shot, Popov was tried and shot. Only one got away, and that is Goyenevsky.

So I would say that this was an extraordinary resourde particularly in view of the way it was handled for counterintelligence. I can't go beyond that because, as I say, I don't know where every distribution went to the Bureau, how

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many went, how many reports went with the Bureau, you have that data and can gauge it for yourself. To me it was part and parcel of an advantage which was extraordinary and it hurts me to talk about it now.

MR. GRISWOLD: What was the relation of this to the defectors. I haven't found that connection.

MR. ROCCA: Well, a defector will talk about collection by true name and in some instances in this project, in this material, we found that individual writing to people here, and so by that kind of correlation of identification of names, the project makes its contribution to an ongoing lead which began with a defector. So that the idea of backing up operations with research involves using all of these tools against the target.

That is a specific example that I can recall offhand. COMMISSIONER CORBIN: You have given an example of mail coming from USSR. What about mail originating in the United States?

MR. ROCCA: As I say, the stuff I saw came from the I can't make anything out of the other at all because I was not that close to it.

COMMISSIONER BELIN: Basically the defectors were of prime importance?

MR. ROCCA: Absolutely gilt edge...

COMMISSIONER BELIN: And the technical observations

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through the U-2 and satellites?

MR. ROCCA: This is another thing.

COMMISSIONER BELIN: And both of those were far more substantial than the mail intercept program; isn't that true?

MR. ROCCA: I can't argue the merit really in that, with that fineness of degree of detail because they were laid to different --

COMMISSIONER BELIN: To follow through the question Mr. Corbin asked, was there anything that you can specifically remember that was gleaned from intercepting the mail of an American citizen going to the Soviet Union?

MR. ROCCA: I have not that capability, not because it doesn't exist, in fact I think there are some specific examples cited in the report.

COMMISSIONER BELIN: In Mr. Angleton's report?

MR. ROCCA: Yes. But maybe other witnesses could clarify that.

COMMISSIONER LEMINITZER: You don't know whether it went to the FBI?

MR. ROCCA: I am sure the reports were shared with the FBI. I am sure they were. Sir, what I don't know is in response to Mr. Belin's question, how important it was, whether they made any cases, that kind of thing.

COMMISSIONER BELIN: Mr. Weidner.

MR. WEIDNER: I would like to turn to the operation

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concerning dissidents or information relating to foreign news or contacts with American dissidents.

I believe the project was established sometime in 1967. The record will show that.

At that point you were sitll in R&A; is that correct?

MR. ROCCA: That is right.

MR. WEIDNER: Were you aware that this particular project was being established?

MR. ROCCA: I was aware of it when it was announced in the regulation. It was not discussed with me before it was announced, before the action was taken. I was not privy to that kind of thing as Chief of Research and Analysis though the very man chosen had spent sometime in Research and Analysis working specifically on machine records and techniques which was a matter of grave concern to him, and interest. He was specifically interested in developing and perfecting the techniques of ADP control over data. I recall him, Mr. Ober, a fine officer, who spent sometime in R&A before he went down to OPS, from whence he went into this unit.

COMMISSIONER GRISWOLD: Excuse me. What do you mean when it was announced?

MR. ROCCA: I would say there was an actual announcement by Karamessinas which said as of such and such a date a unit has been created under the headship --

COMMISSIONER GRISWOLD. This was an internal announce-

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1	ment?
2	MR. ROCCA: Within the DDP.
3	COMMISSIONER GRISWOLD: Not a public announcement?
4	MR. ROCCA: No.
5	COMMISSIONER GRISWOLD: Do you know about when that
6	was?
7	MR. ROCCA: I would guess it was '57, sometime in
8	'57.
9	COMMISSIONER GRISWOLD: You mean '67?
10	MR. ROCCA: '67, I am sorry.
11	COMMISSIONER GRISWOLD: Thank you.
12	MR. WEIDNER: Mr. Ober was transferred out of R&A
13	at about that time, or was it before then?
14	MR. ROCCA: Before then. Because he did a
15	transitional tour. I had nothing permanent for him to do in
16	R&A besides this work that he was doing. We have our own
17	machine, I had my own machine records, so he went to OPS as
18	referent, as we call it, as the OPS Supervisor for the Domestic
19	Operations Division.
20	MR. WEIDNER: Was this program a part of the

Domestic Operations Division, do you know?

MR. ROCCA: No, I don't think so.

MR. WEIDNER: Well, then, did he leave Domestic Operations, the referent desk?

MR. ROCCA: As the referent he was in CI and in the

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part of CI known as CI Operations which had a number of referents for each of the major counterintelligence jobs that was being done overseas or in the United States as in this instance it turned out.

MR. WEIDNER: What I am driving at, whether this project was a part of the Domestic Operations. Division or whether this was a separate project, the dissident project. Do you know?

MR. ROCCA: It was a separate project as far as I know.

MR. WEIDNER: When you became Mr. Angleton's Deputy in '69, did you gain any greater knowledge about this project?

MR. ROCCA: I gained no greater knowledge because it was absolutely compartmented and sat in another part of the building. What I gained was the opportunity of administratively seeing budget and travel accounts pertaining to Mr. Ober's activity and his people's activity within the United States.

MR. WEIDNER: Did he specify to any degree what those activities were?

MR. ROCCA: I was never told what those activities were. In fact, I am sure I would not have been even had I asked because these were known as compartmented activities.

MR. WEIDNER: Did Mr. Ober deal through you as Mr. Angleton's Deputy?

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MR. ROCCA: Never dealt through me to Mr. Angleton.

MR. WEIDNER: Other than for the expense request?

MR. ROCCA: Other than these.

MR. WEIDNER: It seems to me that the mail program ---

MR. ROCCA: He dealt with Mr. Karamessinas and Mr. Helms on these matters. I would say that he was with us for rations and quarters. This would be something that General Leminitzer recognizes.

MR. WEIDNER: There seems to be a certain parallel between the mail program and what I will call the dissident program, that is, both seemed to have a chain of command, if you want to call it that, somewhat out of the ordinary. Is that a fair statement?

MR. ROCCA: Yes, I think that is probably a fair statement and in both instances I think the differences pertain to the sensitivity of the activity.

MR. WEIDNER: You never had any discussion with anyone concerning the propriety of the dissident program?

MR. ROCCA: No, I would never have thought of it as being improper. The National Security Act in its provisions with respect to limitations on our powers does not proscribe that we live in another country in doing our operations and my assumption had always been, and I have not seen any evidence to the contrary, that Mr. Ober's activity, the activity of this unit, at all times looked to fruits abroad, which is

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precisely where we were suppossed to operate.

MR. WEIDNER: You say that is your assumption. Do you have any specific facts on which you would base that?

MR. ROCCA: I don't know Mr. Ober's operations. He had them because, as I say, I know the budgetary line-up of the period and, therefore, I am sure you can get them from him. They were never explained to me under this need to know principle.

One operation that I know is his, and maybe you already know about it, is the penetration of Agee in Paris.

MR. WEIDNER: Perhaps you can tell us about that.

MR. ROCCA: Agee is a defector, an American intelligence defector, as far as I am concerned, the only one we have had, and he has just written a book that is going to be a massive blow to the security and identity of our operations in Latin America. It comes out in England. He was an individual recruited in the late '50's, he operated in Latin America in the '60's, and left us under what he himself called very friendly circumstances in 1968 in Mexico City after his personal affairs had become completely mucked up as a consequence of the collapse of his marriage.

One of the final things he did was to write the Director -- this is again hearsay, I have not seen the letter, but I believe my sources are good on it -- a letter in which he said no hard feelings, I will always be your principal

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backer, and so forth. This is 1968. By 1971 we knew that he had made two trips to Cuba. The origins of his ideological conversion, whatever they might be, in Mexico City, after he left us, presumably, he went to the University of Mexico, he had, as I say, marital problems, another woman, whom he has since left. I can't judge. But when he became by his action a threat we only had to point out what the nature of that threat was and to assess it. It is, I am told, that the individual who succeeded in placing an agent within the zone of confidence in Paris was Mr. Ober and this was one of his operations, perfectly legitimate operations, as far as I am concerned, because while it involved an American, I think, maybe not maybe, it was in Latin American, but whatever, it took place outside of this country and it presented us with extremely useful information on the basis of which we could assess the potential damage and intention of Agee, all of which has come to pass.

MR. WEIDNER: You say this was a part of Ober's special operations?

MR. ROCCA: As far as I know this is one of Agee's operations and it should figure as one of the big cases.

MR. WEIDNER: I think you mean one of Ober's operations?

MR. ROCCA: Who did I say?

MR. WEIDNER: Agee's.

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MR. ROCCA: Ober. I am sorry. Now, that is one I do know about by the unconventional route of just listening but I can't cite any of the others at all.

MR. WEIDNER: Let me turn to another subject, or perhaps if anyone else has any questions on this one before I do?

COMMISSIONER BELIN: I think we had better move forward because we have one more witness.

MR. WEIDNER: Let me touch briefly on two other subject matters which have come to light, at least in publicity, and that is the liaison with local police forces and/or this use of surveillance, breaking and entering, and the like, within the United States.

Are you aware of any such activities by counter-intelligence?

MR. ROCCA: No. And as far as police are concerned, we have no relations with, we have never had any relations with local police.

MR. WEIDNER: What about surveillance and the like?

MR. ROCCA: As far as I know the staff has never

done any surveillance of any kind. It has no capability to do

it or experts to do it, and we have a TO officer that was as

high as 202 and it is now down to 78, and each I think can be

if necessary summoned and questioned on the point. No breakins,

no surveillances, involving audio or physical activity, no

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no contact with police in the mail operation that I have told you about or otherwise.

MR. WEIDNER: What about wiretaps?

MR. ROCCA: No wiretaps.

MR. WEIDNER: Are you aware now of any activity?

MR. ROCCA: We were interested in other people's capabilities of wiretapping us. As I told you, we had a specialized component that studied Soviet capabilities of tapping our communications and we reported to the community regularly on this.

MR. WEIDNER: ARe you presently aware of any CI counterintelligence activities within the United States?

MR. ROCCA: At present CI activity in the United States outside of our headquarters building involves contacts with the Washington area and in one major city, Eastern Seaboard city, with defectors, Soviet defectors, and we have contacts in this area with about I am in personal contact with some of these people at least on a weekly basis. I have an officer in touch with them nearly on a daily basis. The exception outside of the Seat of Government in this major city is handled by anothr officer, former staffer, who is now a hired annuitant. So these are defector contacts that we have. These are highly specialized relations dealing with the main enemy as I have described him and I consider them entirely within our legal brief. So we have a defectors that

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we are in direct touch with and to whom we move and from whom we move, each on a regular basis.

Second, we have three consultants. These are private individuals who are experts in international communism, or on dissinformation, and there again the contact is direct. We don't buy all of their time, we buy some of it, and those are, in other words, consultants.

MR. WEIDNER: What sort of work. Can you give me an example?

MR. ROCCA: One of the topics, one of the consultants is on tap for dissinformation. I think we have contact with the person who is probably the world's best authority on this topic and we simply pay for a part of his time.

MR. GRAY: Would these be university professors and similar people?

MR. ROCCA: They could have been formerly. This person is not.

COMMISSIONER BELIN: By dissinformation you mean intentionally misleading misinformation released by the Soviets?

MR. ROCCA: Yes sir.

COMMISSIONER BELIN: Or some other?

MR. ROCCA: Yes sir. For example, before the Yom Kippur War telling us through various cables they were tired of the Arabs and the Arabs couldn't shoot straight and this and

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that and the other, that is dissinformation. No question it would have been good to have recognized it then instead of now.

MR. WEIDNER: These consultants are U.S. citizens under contract with the CIA; is that correct?

MR. ROCCA: Yes.

MR. WEIDNER: Do you have any other activities within the United States in which counterintelligence is involved?

MR. ROCCA: We have a group of former agents.

These are people who work for us abroad that we keep under appropriate cover here in Washington, official cover, working on overt Soviet publication, that is things in the Russian language, that they read and from which they extract information dealing with Soviet intelligence and security matters. These people have cover status in official buildings, they don't figure as CIA. We pay them salaries and we interact with them. I think that is the entire extent of it.

MR. WEIDNER: Do you have any people through whom you maintain contact with other Soviets here in the United States or abroad?

MR. ROCCA: Thes might be uncompensated contacts who would really figure in the area of agents or double agents, either active or under development, and there are such. Again perfectly legitimate developmental activity.

COMMISSIONER BELIN: There has been a lot of comment about possible wiretapping by CIA people. Could you tell us

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what the Russians are doing in this country? Summarize what they might be doing insofar as wiretapping or eavesdropping on phone conversations?

MR. ROCCA: The Russians' sophistication in this area, Mr. Belin, if you are interested in it, to the extent that you seem to be, should be gained from someone who has expert knowledge, and I think you ought to lay the question on for NSA or someone, but it is phenominal. Their ability to cover communications, including microwave, is astounding, and I am a layman in this, therefore, I am giving you what I have been told in the course of briefings designed to keep me from using even our own phone, a 351 number, even the 351 number. They have the degree of sophistication of coming in and discriminating, if you use a microwave, on that kind of a code. So this is an extraordinary thing. It is going on right here in your back yard.

MR. WEIDNER: If they want to they could get every conversation coming out of Capitol Hil, or most conversations?

MR. ROCCA: That is too much. I haven't the expertise to say that but I think if you are interested in it get the experts.

(Off the record discussion)

COMMISSIONER BELIN: Mr. Rocca, Mr. Corbin has one or two questions.

CHAIRMAN ROCKEFELLER: I want to ask a question.

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And that is, what in your opinion caused the downward curve of identification of agents starting in 1968?

MR. ROCCA: This is on the domestic chart?

CHAIRMAN ROCKEFELLER: Domestic. Then it has picked up again but you show a lag there.

MR. ROCCA: That is right. This is the Bureau It is directly related, sir, I believe to, there are a number of explanations or points bearing on an explanation. One of them is it is directly related, I believe, to a 12 percent decline in Bureau manpower expenditure, which I am not showing and which I am just giving you.

CHAIRMAN ROCKEFELLER: Is that true on a worldwide basis, too?

MR. ROCCA: On a worldwide scale we have simply gone off line in our counterintelligence work. I think Mr. Angleton said so in his statement that we are looking for other things, we are not analyzing resident tourists, and our gap is getting resident toura. That word means resident toura. That is the word that means the organized intelligence and security component within each Soviet Embassy or Consulate. It has its own capabilities, its won ciphers and its own operations.

We used to study those and we knew them everywhere in the world back in the good old days, but along with manpower, and we have been cut well into the bone, not just to the bone.

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We have I think to face up on our side to the fact that our priorities have been shifted and now I think with these revelations we are dead in the water.

COMMISSIONER BELIN: When you said Bureau do you mean FBI or CIA?

MR. ROCCA: This is the domestic figures.

COMMISSIONER BELIN: You used the phrase Bureau with regard to curtailed 12 percent.

MR. ROCCA: That is the Bureau.

COMMISSIONER BELIN: That is the FBI?

MR. ROCCA: Yes sir.

COMMISSIONER CONNOR: In Washington parlance FBI is called the Bureau and CIA is called the Agency.

MR. ROCCA: That is right.

COMMISSIONER BELIN: I would like to have the court reporter make these charts a part of your interrogation together with your statement, so we will give you two copies of the charts so they will be in the transcript.

(The above referred to charts follow)

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BIOGRAPHY -

Raymond George Rocca, born 22 February 1917 in San Francisco, which is family home. Sherman Grammar School, Galileo High School ('34). University of California, Berkeley, AB - '38 in Political Science. Phi Betta Kappa. MA - '39, Highest Honors in International Relations. Worked for Doctorate 1939 - April 30, 1942, successfully completed orals. (Unclassified)

Joined Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, Washington, D. C., 3 May 1942 as Italian broadcast analyst. (Unclassified)

Joined OSS Counterintelligence component, April 1944. Arrived Rome, Italy, July 1944. Remained in Italy in service of OSS and its successor agencies, the Strategic Services Unit and CIA, under military and as of end 1947, under non-official cover, until 1953. Temporary duty assignments abroad: 1955, 1956, 1959, 1964, 1967, 1969, 1971, and 1973. (Secret)

National War College, class of 1954-55. (Unclassified)

Joined DDP/CI Staff, July 1955 as Chief of its Research and Analysis Group. Functions: production and editing of finished CI studies, case studies, briefings, defector debriefings, accumulation of CI doctrine, and research, stimulation, and participation in CI training. Deputy Chief, CI Staff (as of July 1973 renamed CI/OPS), July 1969 - 31 December 1974. Principal functional concerns:

- a. General staff administration oversight and bureaucratic detail.
- b. Responsibility for specific Soviet and Bloc defector development.
 - c. Soviet Deception and Disinformation.
- d. Development of liaison relations with selected Western intelligence and security services on case study and analyses. (Secret)

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Aide-memoire for the Commission on CIA Activities Within the United States

My preoccupation in this discussion grows out of the conviction, based on operational facts, that hostile espionage, political action, and counterintelligence—in other words, uncontested expansion of Soviet intelligence presence, successful recruitments, penetrations, and disinformation by the Soviets and the Bloc services of intelligence and security and other conspiratorial organs—will increase during the period of detente.

The hard fact that KGB presence under Soviet official cover has continued to increase throughout the world, particularly in areas of direct concern to us like Western Europe, Latin America, and Africa, makes it a matter of urgency for CIA to devote a larger part of its energy to that CI problem. The same thing has happened in the U.S.; the remedy, through the appropriate Federal agency or agencies, will have to be the same.

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The fact that the KGB/Bloc services, including Cubans, have continued in the past two years to undertake developmental relations and have made pitches to and significant contacts with American officials overseas at an undiminished rate, that work out to one or more per week, is the complementary operational element that underlines the urgency for an effective counterintelligence response abroad and domestically.

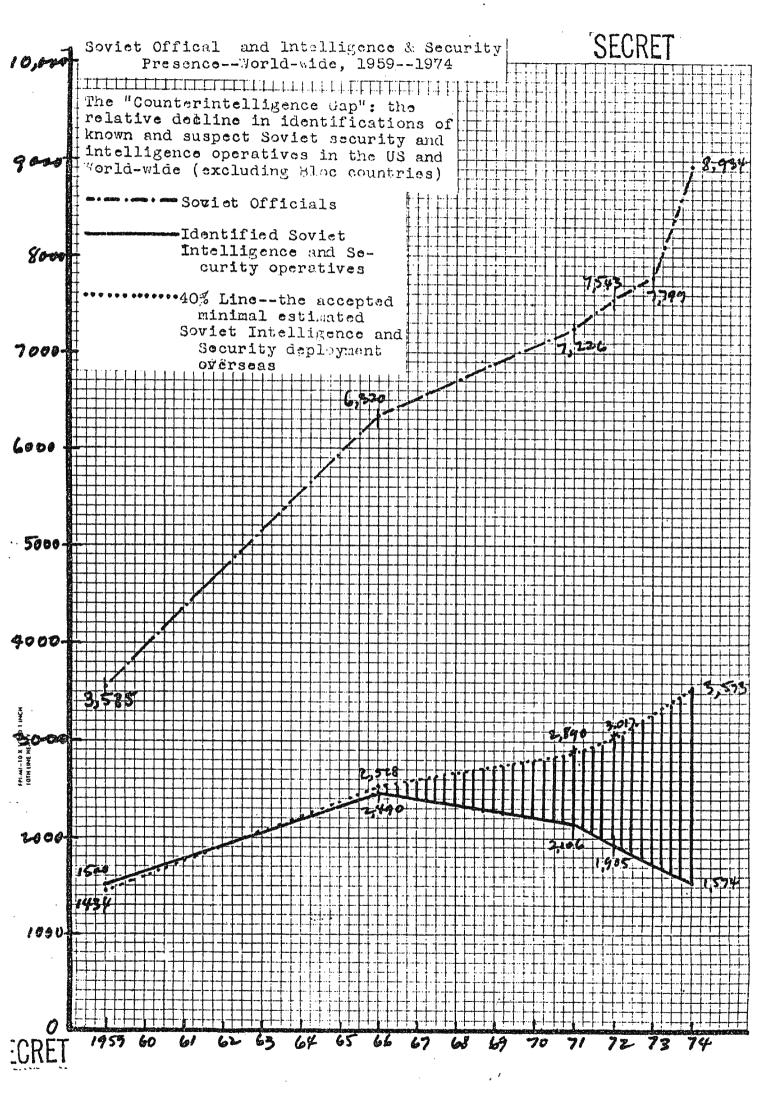
Overhead photography and sophisticated but remotely operating equipment will NOT, and never will, tell us who the Soviet, Bloc, and Cuban spies are. This inimical activity originates abroad and is no respector of our organizational, jurisdictional, or territorial distinctions. As we are presently organized in the United States, no one Federal agency can hope to deal successfully with the growing threat alone. This integrated, determined adversary can only be dealt with by coordinated, innovative, and aggressive defense through counterintelligence and counterespionage operations which bring together the operational capabilities of all Federal agencies invested with the problem.

Washington, D. C. 17 February 1975 Raymond G. Rocca

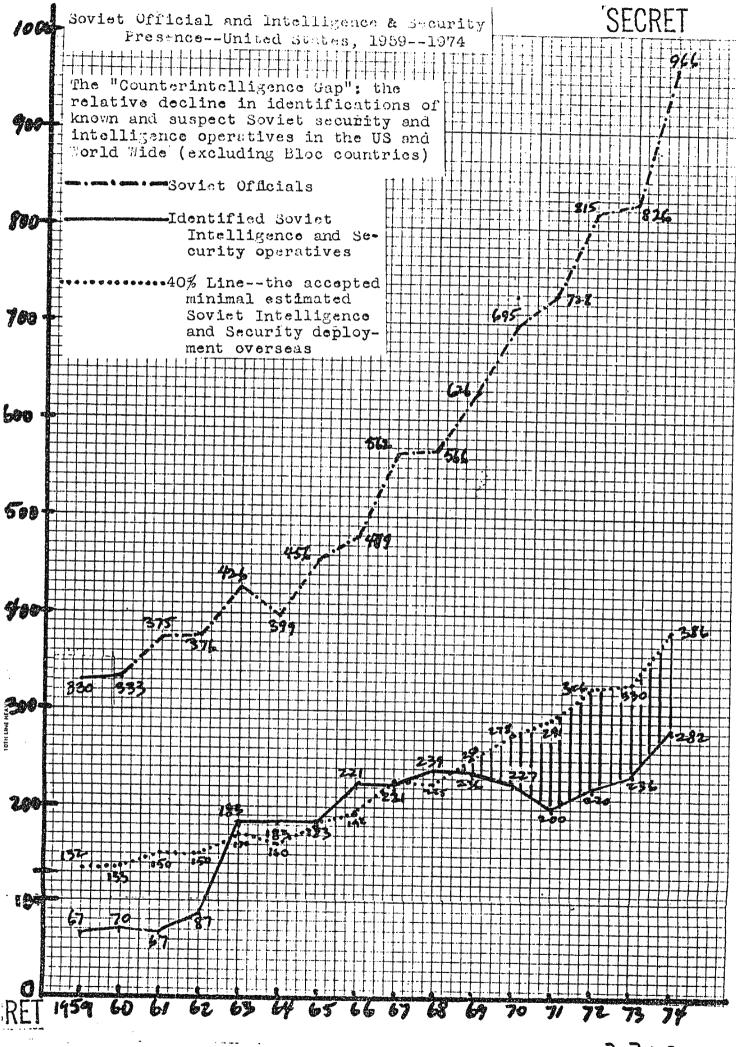
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