

ARMY INTELLIGENCE COMMAND CIVIL DISTURBANCE EFFORT

Intelligence Command does have approximately 1,000 agents stationed at about 300 offices throughout the United States.

Mission: Personnel security investigation;
Investigation of espionage, sabotage, or subversion directed against the Army;
Security services (surveys and inspections to insure adequate security against espionage and sabotage);
Reporting of information concerning civil disturbance situations which might exceed the capability of State authorities and motivate a request for support by Federal troops.

Mission related to political inquiry: It is evident that personnel security investigations of Army, Defense, and industrial personnel can require limited inquiry into political belief. To some extent, this may be true of investigations of espionage, sabotage, or subversion directed against the Army.

Army collection of civil disturbance information does not concern itself with political belief. The criterion is civil disturbance of a magnitude which could generate a request from State authorities for Army troop support. This collection effort is not investigative. Information is routinely acquired by liaison with the FBI, State, and local authorities.

Extent of civil disturbance collection: The extent of civil disturbance collection in relation to the activities of the Intelligence Command is best illustrated by comparison. In FY 69, 2,105 man-years were expended in investigative duties and in providing security services. In the same period, 125 man-years were devoted to all phases of civil disturbance information collection and reporting.

Undercover operations: Army instructions in regard to civil disturbance collection prohibit undercover operations without Department of the Army approval. In the past, four such operations are known to have been conducted. At present, approval authority is reserved to the Undersecretary of the Army. No such operations are now current. The Undersecretary has not been requested to approve any. There have been none in the past year.

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The Intelligence Command blackbook: The Intelligence Command does maintain information, provided by local, state, and Federal authorities, concerning persons who have been active in civil disturbances. It is not related to their political activities. The list was last updated in March 1969. There is no "Blacklist!" It is not a list of persons who "might make trouble for the Army."

Civil disturbance Data bank: Civil disturbance incident information is computerized. The computer contains neither case histories of persons nor the political activities of persons. This computer is not related to the personnel security files maintained in the Investigative Records Repository. The Repository is a separate activity. The civil disturbance data bank does not "feed" the Investigative Records Repository. Civil disturbance incident reports in no way "generate" Investigative Records Repository dossiers.

The Investigative Records Repository: Contains the investigative files of Army personnel security, criminal, and loyalty investigations. The subjects of these files are persons directly related to the Army's counter-intelligence or criminal investigative jurisdictions. These are investigative files; they are not civil disturbance incident reports.

Files are available on request to major commands and investigative departments and agencies of the Executive Branch of the Federal government specifically designated according to Army regulations. The release of files is limited by Executive Order 10450.

Civil Disturbance reporting: Reports are evaluated by field reporting elements and interpreted by user organizations with legitimate mission responsibilities. The Intelligence Command does have an autovon teletype system for speedy communications. It is used in civil disturbance reporting. It is not directly connected to the civil disturbance data bank. Individual incident reports are manually key-punched into format before they can be put into the computer.

The computer provides civil disturbance incident data on a specific location. It does not provide information used by Army adjudicators in personnel security or loyalty investigations.

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Adjudication in personnel security investigations: Individuals are informed of the intent to revoke or deny a clearance, the basis on which action was taken, and are given the opportunity to refute.

The adjudicator bases his recommendation (He does not make a decision) on verified, relevant information.

The commander, not the adjudicator, is the final authority in denial of clearance. Revocation is subject to review at higher echelons, any of which may reverse the commander's unfavorable decision.

It is worthy of note that the author severed his relation with the Army in July 1968. On 22 July 1968, the Army General Counsel completed a study of the Army personnel security program, procedures, and practices. His comments on adjudication were favorable.

Control of USAINTC: As a separate major command, USAINTC is under the direct control of the Chief of Staff and the Army Staff.

Its organization and manpower is carefully and thoroughly developed and reviewed for economical and effective use of its resources.

Source of its personnel is the same as that of any other command, it has no elite which could be used to abridge the rights of either soldiers or civilians.

Stringent constraint and controls on USAINTC, by both DOD agencies and the annual Congressional appropriations hearings, makes it highly improbable that the Command could divert funds for expenditures on other than its authorized missions and functions.

Separation of functions: Since the investigative and adjudicative staffs are physically separated from each other, there is minimal danger of leakage of CONUS intelligence information to adjudicators. They operate under the Director of Investigations, USAINTC, and the United States Army Personnel Security Group respectively.

Training: Department of the Army strives to improve the professional quality of its personnel by revising the school curriculum, and through guidance letters from Department of the Army and the Intelligence Command.

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Adjudicators do not need legal specialization since their function is accomplished primarily through their judgement based on criteria set forth by the Department of Defense.

Legal judgements required are referred to the Judge Advocate General for resolution or comment.

Army study: While not formally staffed and not approved, actions recommended are:

1010
1. ACS
2. Civilian
3. JTAG

1 More definitive guidance to the Intelligence Command designed to further reduce the volume of civil disturbance information collection.

3 Renewed effort by the Undersecretary to achieve greater Justice Department civil disturbance information collecting and estimating effort with a corollary reduction in Department of the Army effort.

1011 - 2 More definitive guidance to the Army on collection and reporting of counterintelligence related to dissent in the Army.

4 Consideration by DOD of establishment of a senior-level DOD counterintelligence advisory committee.

Handled as report SS section with a proposed memo for Sec A to Sec Defense

Memo from Vice Chief to Undersecretary only his to run efforts to Justice Dept.

1. Incl. 1 By de Ault.
2 Memo for approval + signature to Undersecretary

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