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Larry Ellison

Lawrence Joseph Ellison (born August 17, 1944) is an American business magnate, investor, and philanthropist who is a co-founder, the executive chairman and chief technology officer (CTO) of Oracle Corporation.[3] As of October 2019, he was listed by *Forbes* magazine as the fourth-wealthiest person in the United States and as the sixth-wealthiest in the world, with a fortune of $69.1 billion, increased from $54.5 billion in 2018.[2]

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Larry Ellison

Born	Lawrence Joseph Ellison August 17, 1944 New York City, U.S.
Education	University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign University of Chicago (no degree)
Occupation	Co-Founder, Executive Chairman and CTO of Oracle Corporation[1]
Net worth	US$78 billion (September 2020)[2]
Spouse(s)	Adda Quinn (m. 1967; div. 1974) Nancy Wheeler Jenkins (m. 1977; div. 1978) Barbara Boothe (m. 1983; div. 1986) Melanie Craft (m. 2003; div. 2010)
Children	David Megan

Early life and education

Larry Ellison was born in New York City, to an unwed Jewish mother.[4][5][6][7] His biological father was an Italian-American United States Army Air Corps pilot. After Ellison contracted pneumonia at the age of nine months, his mother gave him to her aunt and uncle for adoption.[7] He did not meet his biological mother again until he was 48.[8]

Ellison moved to Chicago's South Shore, then a middle-class neighborhood. He remembers his adoptive mother as warm and loving, in contrast to his austere, unsupportive, and often distant adoptive father, who had chose the name Ellison to honor his point of entry into the United States, Ellis Island. Louis Ellison was a government employee who had made a small fortune in Chicago real estate, only to lose it during the Great Depression.[7]

Although Ellison was raised in a Reform Jewish home by his adoptive parents, who attended synagogue regularly, he remained a religious skeptic. Ellison states: "While I think I am religious in one sense, the particular dogmas of Judaism are not dogmas I subscribe to. I don't believe that they are real. They're interesting stories. They're interesting mythology, and I certainly respect people who believe these are literally true, but I don't. I see no evidence for this stuff." At age thirteen, Ellison refused to have a bar mitzvah celebration.[9] Ellison says that his fondness for Israel is not connected to religious sentiments, but rather due to the innovative spirit of Israelis in the technology sector.[10]

Ellison attended South Shore High School in Chicago[11] and later was admitted to University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign and was enrolled as a premed student.[11] At Illinois, he was named science student of the year[12][13] but later withdrew without taking final exams after his sophomore year, because his adoptive mother had just died. After spending the summer of 1966 in California, he then attended the University of Chicago for one term, studying physics and mathematics.[11] He did not take any exams and at Chicago he first encountered computer design. In 1966, aged 22, he moved to Berkeley, California.

Early career and Oracle

While working at Ampex in the early 1970s, he became influenced by Edgar F. Codd's research on relational database design, which led in 1977 to the formation of what became Oracle. Oracle became a successful database vendor to mid- and low-range systems, later competing with Sybase (created 1984) and Microsoft SQL Server (a port of Sybase created in 1989) which led to Ellison being listed by *Forbes* as one of the richest men in the world.

Larry Ellison lecturing at the Oracle OpenWorld, San Francisco 2010

1977–1994

During the 1970s, after a brief stint at Amdahl Corporation, Ellison began working for Ampex Corporation. His projects included a database for the CIA, which he named "Oracle". Ellison was inspired by a paper written by Edgar F. Codd on relational database systems called "A Relational Model of Data for Large Shared Data Banks".[14] In 1977, he founded Software Development Laboratories (SDL) with two partners and an investment of $2,000; $1,200 of the money was his.

In 1979, the company renamed itself Relational Software Inc., and in 1983, officially became Oracle Systems Corporation after its flagship product, the Oracle Database. Ellison had heard about the IBM System R database, also based on Codd's theories, and wanted Oracle to achieve compatibility with it, but IBM made this impossible by refusing to share System R's code. The initial release of Oracle in 1979 was called Oracle 2; there was no Oracle 1. In 1990, Oracle laid off 10% of its workforce (about 400 people) because it was losing money.[15] This crisis, which almost resulted in the company's bankruptcy, came about because of Oracle's "up-front" marketing strategy, in which sales people urged potential customers to buy the largest possible amount of software all at once. The sales people then booked the value of future license sales in the current quarter, thereby increasing their bonuses. This became a problem when the future sales subsequently failed to materialize. Oracle eventually had to restate its earnings twice, and had to settle class-action lawsuits arising from its having overstated its earnings. Ellison would later say that Oracle had made "an incredible business mistake".[16]

Although IBM dominated the mainframe relational database market with its DB2 and SQL/DS database products, it delayed entering the market for a relational database on Unix and Windows operating systems. This left the door open for Sybase, Oracle, Informix, and eventually Microsoft to dominate mid-range systems and microcomputers. Around this time, Oracle fell behind Sybase. From 1990 to 1993, Sybase was the fastest-growing database company and the database industry's darling vendor, but soon it fell victim to merger mania. Sybase's 1996 merger with Powersoft resulted in a loss of focus on its core database technology. In 1993, Sybase sold the rights to its database software running under the Windows operating system to Microsoft Corporation, which now markets it under the name "SQL Server".

In his early years at Oracle, Larry Ellison was named an Award Recipient in the High Technology Category for the EY Entrepreneur of the Year Program.[17]

1994–2010


Ellison in 2009

In 1994, Informix overtook Sybase and became Oracle's most important rival. The intense war between Informix CEO Phil White and Ellison was front-page Silicon Valley news for three years. In April 1997, Informix announced a major revenue shortfall and earnings restatements. Phil White eventually landed in jail, and IBM absorbed Informix in 2001. Also in 1997, Ellison was made a director of Apple Computer after Steve Jobs returned to the company. Ellison resigned in 2002. With the defeat of Informix and of Sybase, Oracle enjoyed years of industry dominance until the rise of Microsoft SQL Server in the late 1990s and IBM's acquisition of Informix Software in 2001 to complement their DB2 database. As of 2013 Oracle's main competition for new database licenses on UNIX, Linux, and Windows operating systems comes from IBM's DB2 and from Microsoft SQL Server. IBM's DB2 still dominates the mainframe database market.

In 2005, Oracle Corporation paid Ellison a $975,000 salary, a $6,500,000 bonus, and other compensation of $955,100.[18] In 2007, Ellison earned a total compensation of $61,180,524, which included a base salary of $1,000,000, a cash bonus of $8,369,000, and options granted of $50,087,100.[19] In 2008, he earned a total compensation of $84,598,700, which included a base salary of $1,000,000, a cash bonus of $10,779,000, no stock grants, and options granted of $71,372,700.[20] In the year ending May 31, 2009, he made $56.8 million.[21] In 2006, *Forbes* ranked him as the richest Californian.[2] In April 2009, after a tug-of-war with IBM and Hewlett-Packard, Oracle announced its intent to buy Sun Microsystems.[22] On July 2, 2009, for the fourth year in a row, Oracle's board awarded Ellison another 7 million stock options.[23] On August 22, 2009, it was reported that Ellison would be paid only $1 for his base salary for the fiscal year of 2010, down from the $1,000,000 he was paid in fiscal 2009.[21][24]

2010–present

The European Union approved Oracle's acquisition of Sun Microsystems on January 21, 2010, and agreed that Oracle's acquisition of Sun "has the potential to revitalize important assets and create new and innovative products".[25] The Sun acquisition also gave Oracle control of the popular MySQL open source database, which Sun had acquired in 2008.[26] On August 9, 2010, Ellison denounced Hewlett-Packard's board for firing CEO Mark Hurd, writing that "the HP board just made the worst personnel decision since the idiots on the Apple board fired Steve Jobs many years ago." (Ellison and Hurd are close personal friends.)[27] Then on September 6, Oracle hired Mark Hurd as co-president alongside Safra Catz. Ellison remained in his current role at Oracle.[28]

In March 2010, the *Forbes* list of billionaires ranked Ellison as the sixth-richest person in the world and as the third-richest American, with an estimated net worth of US$28 billion.[2] On July 27, 2010, *The Wall Street Journal* reported that Ellison was the best-paid executive in the last decade, collecting a total compensation of US$1.84 billion.[29] In September 2011, Ellison was listed on the *Forbes* list of billionaires as the fifth richest man in the world and was still the third richest American, with a net worth of about $36.5 billion. In September 2012, Ellison was again listed on the *Forbes* list of billionaires as the third richest American citizen, behind Bill Gates and Warren Buffett, with a net worth of $44 billion. In October 2012, he was listed just behind David Hamilton Koch as the eighth richest person in the world, according to the Bloomberg Billionaires Index.[30] Ellison owns stakes in Salesforce.com, NetSuite, Quark Biotechnology Inc. and Astex Pharmaceuticals.[31][32] In June 2012, Ellison agreed to buy 98 percent of the Hawaiian island of Lana'i from David Murdock's company, Castle & Cooke. The price was reported to be between $500 million and $600 million.[33] In 2005, Ellison agreed to settle a four-year-old insider-trading lawsuit by offering to pay $100 million to charity in Oracle's name.[34]

In 2013, according to the *Wall Street Journal*, Ellison earned $94.6 million.[35] On September 18, 2014, Ellison appointed Mark Hurd to CEO of Oracle from his former position as President; Safra Catz was also made CEO, moving from her former role as CFO. Ellison assumed the positions of chief technology officer and executive chairman.[36][37]

In November 2016, Oracle bought NetSuite for $9.3 billion. Ellison owned 35% of NetSuite at the time of the purchase making him $3.5 billion personally.[38]

In 2017, *Forbes* estimated that Ellison was the 4th richest person in tech.[39]

In June 2018, Ellison's net worth was about $54.5 billion, according to *Forbes*.[40]

In December 2018, Ellison became a director on the board of Tesla, Inc.[41]

As of December 31, 2019, Ellison owns 36.2% of the shares of Oracle Corporation.[42]

As of June 2020, Ellison is said to be the seventh wealthiest person in the world, with a net worth of $66.8 billion.[43]

Personal life

Ellison has been married and divorced four times:[44]

- Adda Quinn from 1967 to 1974.
- Nancy Wheeler Jenkins from 1977 to 1978. They married six months before Ellison founded Software Development Laboratories. In 1978, the couple divorced. Wheeler gave up any claim on her husband's company for $500.[45]
- Barbara Boothe from 1983 to 1986. Boothe was a former receptionist at Relational Software Inc. (RSI).[45] They had two children, David and Megan, who are film producers at Skydance Media and Annapurna Pictures, respectively.[46]
- Melanie Craft, a romance novelist, from 2003 to 2010. They married on December 18, 2003, at his Woodside estate. Ellison's friend Steve Jobs, former CEO and co-founder of Apple Inc., was the official wedding photographer,[47] and Representative Tom Lantos officiated. They divorced in 2010.[48]

Ellison made a brief cameo appearance in the 2010 movie *Iron Man 2*.[49] In 2010, Ellison purchased a 50% share of the BNP Paribas Open tennis tournament.[50] Ellison owns many exotic cars, including an Audi R8 and a McLaren F1. His favorite is the Acura NSX, which he was known to give as gifts each year during its production.[32] Ellison is also reportedly the owner of a Lexus LFA.[51]

Yachts

In 2010, Ellison ended his ownership of the 12th largest yacht in the world, named *Rising Sun*. He sold his remaining shares in the yacht to music and film mogul David Geffen.[52] *Rising Sun* is 453 feet (138 metres) long,[53] and reportedly cost over $200 million to build. He downsized to *Musashi*, a 288-foot (88-metre) yacht built by Feadship.[54]

Yacht racing

Ellison competes in yachting through Oracle Team USA.[55] Following success racing Maxi yachts, Ellison founded BMW Oracle Racing to compete for the 2003 Louis Vuitton Cup.

In 2002, Ellison's Oracle's team introduced kite yachting into the America's Cup environment. Kite sail flying lasting about 30 minutes was achieved during testing in New Zealand.[56]

BMW Oracle Racing was the "Challenger of Record" on behalf of the Golden Gate Yacht Club of San Francisco for the 2007 America's Cup in Valencia, Spain, until eliminated from the 2007 Louis Vuitton Cup challenger-selection series in the semi-finals. On February 14, 2010, Ellison's yacht *USA 17* won the second race (in the best of three "deed of gift" series) of the 33rd America's Cup, after winning the first race two days earlier. Securing a historic victory, Ellison and his BMW Oracle team became the first challengers to win a "deed of gift" match. The Cup

returned to American shores for the first time since 1995. Ellison served as a crew member in the second race.[57] Previously, Ellison had filed several legal challenges, through the Golden Gate Yacht Club, against the way that Ernesto Bertarelli (also one of the world's richest men) proposed to organize the 33rd America's Cup following the 2007 victory of Bertarelli's team Alinghi.[57][58] The races were finally held in February 2010 in Valencia.

On September 25, 2013, Ellison's Oracle Team USA defeated Emirates Team New Zealand to win the 34th America's Cup in San Francisco Bay, California.[59] Oracle Team USA had been penalized two points in the final for cheating by some team members during the America's Cup World Series warm-up events.[60] The Oracle team came from a 1–8 deficit to win 9–8, in what has been called "one of the greatest comebacks in sports history".[61]

Oracle Racing lost the 2017 America's Cup to Team New Zealand.

In 2019, Ellison, in conjunction with Russell Coutts, started the SailGP international racing series.[62] The series used F50 foiling catamarans, the fastest class of boat in history with regattas held across the globe. Ellison committed to five years of funding to support the series until it could become self sustaining. The first season was successful with global audiences of over 1.8 billion.[63][64][65]

Aviation

Ellison is a licensed pilot who has owned several aircraft.[8] He was cited by the city of San Jose, California, for violating its limits on late-night takeoffs and landings from San Jose Mineta International Airport by planes weighing more than 75,000 pounds (34,019 kg). In January 2000, Ellison sued over the interpretation of the airport rule, contending that his Gulfstream V aircraft "is certified by the manufacturer to fly at two weights: 75,000 pounds, and at 90,000 pounds for heavier loads or long flights requiring more fuel. But the pilot only lands the plane in San Jose when it weighs 75,000 pounds or less, and has the logs to prove it."[66] US District Judge Jeremy Fogel ruled in Ellison's favor in June 2001, calling for a waiver for Ellison's jet, but did not invalidate the curfew.[67]

Ellison also owns at least two military jets: a SIAI-Marchetti S.211, a training aircraft designed in Italy, and a decommissioned MiG-29, which the US government has refused him permission to import.[8]

Tennis

In 2009, Larry purchased the Indian Wells Tennis Garden tennis facility in California's Coachella Valley and the Indian Wells Masters tournament, both of which he still owns.

Homes

Ellison styled his estimated $110 million Woodside, California, estate after feudal Japanese architecture, complete with a man-made 2.3-acre (0.93 ha) lake and an extensive seismic retrofit.[68] In 2004 and 2005 he purchased more than 12 properties in Malibu, California, worth more than $180 million. The $65 million Ellison spent on five contiguous lots at Malibu's Carbon Beach made this the most costly residential transaction in United States history until Ron Perelman sold his Palm Beach, Florida, compound for $70 million later that same year.[69] His entertainment system cost $1 million, and includes a rock concert-sized video projector at one end of a drained swimming pool, using the gaping hole as a giant subwoofer.[70]

In early 2010, Ellison purchased the Astor's Beechwood Mansion – formerly the summer home of the Astor family – in Newport, Rhode Island, for $10.5 million.[71]

In 2011 he purchased the 249-acre Porcupine Creek Estate and private golf course in Rancho Mirage, California, for $42.9 million.[71] The property was formerly the home of Yellowstone Club founders Edra and Tim Blixseth, and was sold to Ellison by creditors following their divorce and bankruptcy.[72]

On June 21, 2012, the governor of Hawaii, Neil Abercrombie, declared that Ellison had signed an agreement to buy most of the island of Lanai from the Castle & Cooke company, owned by David H. Murdock. Following the purchase Ellison owns 98% of Lanai, Hawaii's sixth-largest island.[73]

Philanthropy

In 1992 Ellison shattered his elbow in a high-speed bicycle crash. After receiving treatment at University of California, Davis, Ellison donated $5 million to seed the Lawrence J. Ellison Musculo-Skeletal Research Center. In 1998, the Lawrence J. Ellison Ambulatory Care Center opened on the Sacramento campus of the UC Davis Medical Center.[74]

To settle an insider trading lawsuit arising from his selling nearly $1 billion of Oracle stock, a court allowed Ellison to donate $100 million to his own charitable foundation without admitting wrongdoing. A California judge refused to allow Oracle to pay Ellison's legal fees of $24 million. Ellison's lawyer had argued that if Ellison were to pay the fees, that could be construed as an admission of guilt. His charitable donations to Stanford University raised questions about the independence of two Stanford professors who evaluated the case's merits for Oracle.[75] In response to the September 11 terrorist attacks of 2001, Ellison made a controversial offer to donate software to the federal government[76] that would have enabled it to build and run a national identification database and to issue ID cards.[77]

Forbes' 2004 list of charitable donations made by the wealthiest 400 Americans stated that Ellison had donated $151,092,103, about 1% of his estimated personal wealth.[78] In June 2006, Ellison announced he would not honor his earlier pledge of $115 million to Harvard University, claiming it was due to the departure of former President Lawrence Summers. Oracle spokesman Bob Wynne announced, "It was really Larry Summers' brainchild and once it looked like Larry Summers was leaving, Larry Ellison reconsidered ... [I]t was Larry Ellison and Larry Summers that had initially come up with this notion."[79] In 2007 Ellison pledged $500,000 to fortify a community centre in Sderot, Israel, after discovering that the building was not fortified against rocket attacks.[80] Other charitable donations by Ellison include a $10 million donation to the Friends of the Israel Defense Forces in 2014.[81] In 2017 Ellison donated $16.6 million to the Friends of the Israel Defense Forces. His donation was intended to support the construction of well-being facilities on a new campus for co-ed conscripts.[82]

In August 2010 a report listed Ellison as one of the 40 billionaires who had signed "The Giving Pledge".[83][84]

In May 2016 Ellison donated $200 million to the University of Southern California for establishing a cancer research center: the Lawrence J. Ellison Institute for Transformative Medicine of USC.[85]

Political involvement

Ellison was critical of NSA whistle-blower Edward Snowden, saying that "Snowden had yet to identify a single person who had been 'wrongly injured' by the NSA's data collection".[86] He has donated to both Democratic and Republican politicians,[87] and in late 2014 hosted Republican Senator Rand Paul at a fundraiser at his home.[88][89]

Ellison was one of the top donors to Conservative Solutions PAC, a super PAC supporting Marco Rubio's 2016 presidential bid. As of February 2016, Ellison had given $4 million overall to the PAC.[90] In 2020, Ellison hosted a fundraiser for Donald Trump at his Rancho Mirage estate.[91][92]

Ellison (right) with Secretary of State Mike Pompeo in 2020

See also

- Ellison Medical Foundation

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Edgar F. Codd

Edgar Frank "Ted" Codd (19 August 1923 – 18 April 2003) was an English computer scientist who, while working for IBM, invented the relational model for database management, the theoretical basis for relational databases and relational database management systems. He made other valuable contributions to computer science, but the relational model, a very influential general theory of data management, remains his most mentioned, analyzed and celebrated achievement.[6][7]

Contents

Biography

Edgar Frank Codd was born in Fortuneswell, on the Isle of Portland in Dorset, England. After attending Poole Grammar School, he studied mathematics and chemistry at Exeter College, Oxford, before serving as a pilot in the RAF Coastal Command during the Second World War, flying Sunderlands.[8] In 1948, he moved to New York to work for IBM as a mathematical programmer. In 1953, angered by Senator Joseph McCarthy, Codd moved to Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. In 1957 he returned to the US working for IBM and from 1961–1965 pursuing his doctorate in computer science at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. Two years later he moved to San Jose, California, to work at IBM's San Jose Research Laboratory, where he continued to work until the 1980s.[1][9] He was appointed IBM Fellow in 1976. During the 1990s, his health deteriorated and he ceased work.[10]

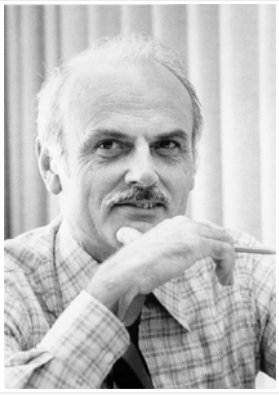
Codd received the Turing Award in 1981,[1] and in 1994 he was inducted as a Fellow of the Association for Computing Machinery.[11]

Codd died of heart failure at his home in Williams Island, Florida, at the age of 79 on 18 April 2003.[12]

Work

Codd received a PhD in 1965 from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor advised by John Henry Holland.[5][10][13] His thesis was about self-replication in cellular automata, extending on work of von Neumann and showing that a set of

Edgar "Ted" Codd



Born	Edgar Frank Codd 19 August 1923[1][2] Fortuneswell, Dorset, England
Died	18 April 2003 (aged 79) Williams Island, Aventura, Florida, USA
Alma mater	Exeter College, Oxford University of Michigan
Known for	OLAP Relational model[3] Codd's cellular automaton Codd's 12 rules Boyce–Codd normal form
Awards	Turing Award (1981)[4]
Scientific career	
Fields	Computer Science
Institutions	University of Oxford University of Michigan IBM
Thesis	*Propagation, Computation, and Construction in Two-dimensional cellular spaces* (http://search.proquest.com/docview/302172044) (1965)

eight states was sufficient for universal computation and construction.[14] His design for a self-replicating computer was only implemented in 2010.

Doctoral advisor	John Henry Holland[5]

In the 1960s and 1970s he worked out his theories of data arrangement, issuing his paper "A Relational Model of Data for Large Shared Data Banks"[3] in 1970, after an internal IBM paper one year earlier.[15] To his disappointment, IBM proved slow to exploit his suggestions until commercial rivals started implementing them.

Initially, IBM refused to implement the relational model to preserve revenue from IMS/DB. Codd then showed IBM customers the potential of the implementation of its model, and they in turn pressured IBM. Then IBM included in its Future Systems project a System R subproject – but put in charge of it developers who were not thoroughly familiar with Codd's ideas, and isolated the team from Codd. As a result, they did not use Codd's own Alpha language but created a non-relational one, SEQUEL. Even so, SEQUEL was so superior to pre-relational systems that it was copied, in 1979, based on pre-launch papers presented at conferences, by Larry Ellison, of Relational Software Inc, in his Oracle Database, which actually reached market before SQL/DS – because of the then-already proprietary status of the original name, SEQUEL had been renamed SQL.

Codd continued to develop and extend his relational model, sometimes in collaboration with Christopher J. Date. One of the normalised forms, the Boyce–Codd normal form, is named after him.

Codd's theorem, a result proven in his seminal work on the relational model, equates the expressive power of relational algebra and relational calculus (both of which, lacking recursion, are strictly less powerful than first-order logic).

As the relational model started to become fashionable in the early 1980s, Codd fought a sometimes bitter campaign to prevent the term being misused by database vendors who had merely added a relational veneer to older technology. As part of this campaign, he published his 12 rules to define what constituted a relational database. This made his position in IBM increasingly difficult, so he left to form his own consulting company with Chris Date and others.

Codd coined the term *Online analytical processing (OLAP)* and wrote the "twelve laws of online analytical processing".[16] Controversy erupted, however, after it was discovered that this paper had been sponsored by Arbor Software (subsequently Hyperion, now acquired by Oracle), a conflict of interest that had not been disclosed, and *Computerworld* withdrew the paper.[17]

In 2004, SIGMOD renamed its highest prize to the SIGMOD Edgar F. Codd Innovations Award, in his honour.

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See also

- Hugh Darwen
- Database normalization
- List of pioneers in computer science
- Relational Model/Tasmania (RM/T)

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Dates	Event	Titles/Details	Citation
			
1931 (Aug 21)	Birth	752 Lincoln Ave, Marengo, IA 52301	James Elias Freeze. (Aug. 21, 1931). Birth Record, Marengo, Iowa, Iowa. Iowa, Births and Christenings Index, 1800-1999, Ancestry.com
			James Freeze. (Apr. 12, 1940). Age 8 (DOB 1932), 1940 Census, Marengo City, Marengo Township, 752 Lincoln Ave. Block Nos. 2-3-495, S.D. No. 1, E.D. No. 48-16. Apr. 12, 1940, Sheet No. 6-A. Mother Donna Freeze divorced. Bureau of Census, Iowa Department of Commerce.

Dates	Event	Titles/Details	Citation
			James Elias Freeze 079283. (Jan. 01, 1966). U.S. Army Register, Volume I, 1 January 1966, Page 205. GPO.
		Father: Clarence Homer Freeze, b. 1903 d. 1953, Painting Laborer	Clarence H. and Donna W. (Patterson) Freeze. (Apr. 30, 1930). (Parents of James E. Freeze) 1930 Census, Marengo City, Iowa, 2nd Ward, District No. 48-16, Supervisor Dist. No. 12, Sheet 18B, House No. 677, Lines 56, 57. Bureau of Census, Iowa Department of Commerce.
		Mother: Donna Wilhemina [Wilhelmsen] Patterson, b. 1904, Law Stenographer	Ditto
		Parents Marriage, Mar. 31, 1925	Clarence H. and Donna W. (Patterson) Freeze. (Mar. 31, 1925). Marriage Record No. 27, Linn County, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. License No. 26503, Search Film 001728216. Linn County Court Clerk.
		Maternal Grandfather: William F. Patterson	Ditto
		Maternal Grandmother: Julia Catherine Husted	Ditto
		Paternal Grandfather: James Barton Freeze	Ditto
		Paternal Grandmother: Anna Hunzleman	Ditto
1946 (Mar 05)	British-United States ULTRA SECRET Intelligence Agreement (became FIVE EYES); U.S. leader was BG William Preston Corderman, a Army Security Agency (ASA) mentor to subsequent ASA Commander BG James E. Freeze	TOP SECRET (Mar. 05, 1946). BRITISH-U.S. COMMUNICATION INTELLIGENCE AGREEMENT, NSA DocID 3678942, Ser. XILH, Box 47, TSC release approved Apr. 08, 2010, Executive Order 12958 et seq. NSA.	https://www.fbcoverup.com/docs/library/1946-03-05-British-US-Comm-Intell-Agrmnt-Hist-Coll-NSA-Ser-XILH-Box-47-TSC-release-app-Apr-08-2010-EO-12958-et-seq-DOCID-No-3678942-National-Security-Agency-Mar-05-1946.pdf

Dates	Event	Titles/Details	Citation
		Five Eyes. (Mar. 11, 1946). Minutes of Inauguration Meeting of U.S. - British Singal Intelligence Technical Conference. NSA.	https://www.fbcoverup.com/docs/library/1946-03-11-Five-Eyes-ANCIB(US)-ANCICC(UK)-Inauguration-Meeting-DOCID-2959299-REFID-A2666693-National-Archive-Ref-HW-80-5-NSA-Mar-11-1946.pdf
1946-1949	High School, Marengo County HS, Iowa	Student	James E. Freeze. (1947). Marengo High School Yearbook. Ancestry.com.
1949 (May 31, Jun 01) -1952 (Jun 16)	U.S. Army Security Agency (ASA) (1966, 1972 Army Registers)	Enlisted, Private	James Elias Freeze 079283. (Jan. 01, 1966). U.S. Army Register, Volume I, 1 January 1966, Page 205. GPO
			Freeze James E. (Jan. 01, 1972). U.S. Army Register, Volume I, 1 Jan. 1972, Page 161. GPO
			US ASA. (Jun. 01, 1975). Colonel Freeze to be General Officer, Vol. 8, No. 5. The Hallmark
1951 (Oct 03)	Married	Dorothy Joan Tompkins (1931-2016), two children, two grandchildren: Son: James Owen (Robin) "JC", Daughter: Suzanne Elizabeth (Kelly Cole)	Dorothy Joan Tompkins. (Oct. 18, 1931). Birth; May 21, 2016 Death. Married James Elias Freeze. Ancestry.com
1951 ca	U.S. Army	Promoted to Sergeant First Class (E-6)	US ASA. (Jun. 01, 1975). Colonel Freeze to be General Officer, Vol. 8, No. 5. The Hallmark
1951-1952 ca	U.S. Army, Artillery Officer Candidate School	Student Officer	US ASA. (Jun. 01, 1975). Colonel Freeze to be General Officer, Vol. 8, No. 5. The Hallmark
1952 (Jun 17) - 1963 (May 23)	U.S. Army Reserve, Air Service	2nd Lieutenant	James Elias Freeze 079283. (Jan. 01, 1966). U.S. Army Register, Volume I, 1 January 1966, Page 205. GPO.

Dates	Event	Titles/Details	Citation
			US ASA. (Jun. 01, 1975). Colonel Freeze to be General Officer, Vol. 8, No. 5. The Hallmark
1951 ca	United Nations (Dorothy Joan Freeze), Asmara, Eritrea	Chief, United Nations office overseeing the Federation of Eritrea with Ethiopia (Not disclosed in public resumes)	Dorothy J. Freeze. (May 21, 2016). Wife of James Elias Freeze, Obituary (Oct. 18, 1931 - May 21, 2016). Murphy Funeral Homes.
1952 (Jan 09)	U.S. Army Artillery Officer Candidate School	Graduated	James E. Freeze. (Jan. 09, 1952). Artillery Officers Candidate School Roster, 1950's, p. 17. Artiller OCS Alumni.
1953 ca	United Nations (Dorothy Joan Freeze), Asmara, Eritrea	Staff, Office of the Exchange Controller with the Ethiopian State Bank (Not disclosed in public resumes)	Dorothy J. Freeze. (May 21, 2016). Wife of James Elias Freeze, Obituary (Oct. 18, 1931 - May 21, 2016). Murphy Funeral Homes.
1955	U.S. Army Security Agency (ASA)	Attached	James Elias Freeze 079283. (Jan. 01, 1966). U.S. Army Register, Volume I, 1 January 1966, Page 205. GPO.
1955 (Aug 21) - 1958 (Jan 17)	U.S. Army (Regular)	1st Lieutenant	James Elias Freeze 079283. (Jan. 01, 1966). U.S. Army Register, Volume I, 1 January 1966, Page 205. GPO.
1959 (Aug 21)	U.S. Army (Regular)	Captain, Promotion List (PL)	James Elias Freeze 079283. (Jan. 01, 1966). U.S. Army Register, Volume I, 1 January 1966, Page 205. GPO.
1959	U.S. Army Security Agency (ASA), Advanced Course	Officer (Not disclosed in public resumes)	James Elias Freeze 079283. (Jan. 01, 1966). U.S. Army Register, Volume I, 1 January 1966, Page 205. GPO.
1963 (May 23)	U.S. Army	Promoted to Major	James Elias Freeze 079283. (Jan. 01, 1966). U.S. Army Register, Volume I, 1 January 1966, Page 205. GPO.
1963	University of Maryland	BS, Military Studies, U.S. Army Officer Corp Program (Off duty study)	James E. Freeze. (1963). Baccalaureate, University of Maryland, Off-Duty Education Program. May 25, 1979. The Evening Sun. US ASA. (Jun. 01, 1975). Colonel Freeze to be General Officer, Vol. 8, No. 5. The Hallmark.

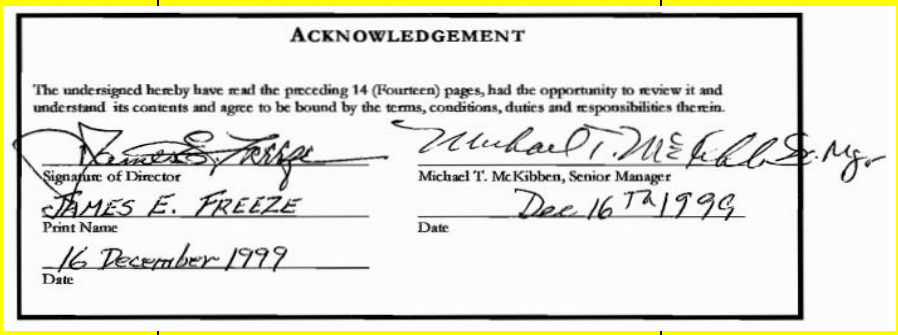
Dates	Event	Titles/Details	Citation
1963	Aerospace Control and Guidance Systems Committee (ACGSC)	Communication Graduate (Iowa CM Grad) (Note: Army Register, 1966, does not include an explanation of this abbreviation on the Freeze record: A-Iowa CM Grad ACGSC 63. In other words, the Abbreviations legend is censored for CM and ACGSC. Freeze does not disclose this achievement on any resume.)	James Elias Freeze 079283. (Jan. 01, 1966). U.S. Army Register, Volume I, 1 January 1966, Page 205. GPO.
1966 (Aug 21) - 1967 (Feb 15)	U.S. Army	Major	Freeze James E. (Jan. 01, 1972). U.S. Army Register, Volume I, 1 Jan. 1972, Page 161. GPO.
1967 (Feb 15)	U.S. Army	Lietuenant Colonel	Freeze James E. (Jan. 01, 1972). U.S. Army Register, Volume I, 1 Jan. 1972, Page 161. GPO.
1967	Syracuse University	MBA, Business Administration/Comptrollership, Syracuse University Army Civil Schools Program	US ASA. (Jun. 01, 1975). Colonel Freeze to be General Officer, Vol. 8, No. 5. The Hallmark.
	U.S. Army Command and General Staff College	Graduate	
	U.S. Army War College	Graduate	
1970-1973 (May 31)	303d ASA Radio Research Batallion; Vietnam, led intelligence for Cambodian incursion	Commander, Colonel	US ASA. (Jun. 01, 1975). Colonel Freeze to be General Officer, Vol. 8, No. 5. The Hallmark.
1973 (May 31) - 1974	502d Army Security Agency (ASA) Group	Commander, Colonel	US ASA. (Jun. 01, 1975). Colonel Freeze to be General Officer, Vol. 8, No. 5. The Hallmark.

Dates	Event	Titles/Details	Citation
1949 (May 31, Jun 01) - 1975 (Jun 06)	U.S. Army	CONUS duties included: Arlington Hall Station, VA; USASA Training Center and School, Fort Devens, MA; USASA Material Support Command, Vint Hills Farms, VA; Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development of the Army; Company and Advanced Officer Courses at USAASATC&S (U.S. Army Security Agency Training Center and School); US Army Command and General Staff College; US Army War College. Awards and decorations include Legion of Merit with Second Oak Leaf Cluster, Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, Meritorious Service Medal, Air Medal and Army Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster	US ASA. (Jun. 01, 1975). Colonel Freeze to be General Officer, Vol. 8, No. 5. The Hallmark.
1975 (Jun 05)	Promotion from Colonel to Brigadier General	Brigadier General, appointed by President Gerald R. Ford	US ASA. (Jun. 01, 1975). Colonel Freeze to be General Officer, Vol. 8, No. 5. The Hallmark.
1975 (Sep 01) - 1979 (Jul 31)	USA INSCOM; Army Security Agency Combat Develpments Activity	Brigadier General, Dep. Commanding General for Intelligence	Michael T. Heaton. (Sep. 17, 2018). Annual Historical Review, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM), FY 1979, FOIA response posted Sep. 17, 2018. INSCOM, NSA, Dept. of the Army.
1977 (Aug 30) - 1977 (Oct 01)	U.S. Army Intelligence Agency (ISAINTA)	Commander	
1977 (Aug 29) - 1978 (Nov 30)	USA INSCOM, HQ, Fort Meade; ; U.S. Army Intelligence Agency; U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command	Commanding General; Deputy Commanding General; All phases of military intelligence incl. Operation Security, counter-terrorism and intelligence colleaction, analysis, processing and reporting	Michael T. Heaton. (Sep. 17, 2018). Annual Historical Review, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM), FY 1979, FOIA response posted Sep. 17, 2018. INSCOM, NSA, Dept. of the Army. John P. Finnegan. (Accessed Jun. 20, 2019). The Military Intelligence Histroy, Second Edition, pp. 26, 28. ASA Online.

Dates	Event	Titles/Details	Citation
1978 (Apr 13) - 1979 (Mar 01) ca	Echelon Above Corp (EAC) initiated and approved by then Brigadier General Freeze; Multidiscipline Intelligence Information Report (MDIIR) to consolidate Navy, Army and Air Force human (HUMINT), signals (SIGINT) and communications (COMINT) into a single report.	Commanding General	Michael T. Heaton. (Sep. 17, 2018). Annual Historical Review, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM), FY 1979, FOIA response posted Sep. 17, 2018. INSCOM, p. 102. NSA, Dept. of the Army.
1980 (Feb 20)	U.S. Army	Promoted to Major General	James E. Freeze. (Feb. 20, 1980). Promoted from Brigadier General to Major General; currently Asst. Dep. Director for Plans and Policy, National Security Agency. This Week in Iowa County History, Wed, Feb. 28, 2018, Williamsburg Journal Tribune.
- 1981	National Security Agency (NSA)	Assistant Deputy Director; Multi-service resoure planning and supervision fo NSA, Army, Navy and Air Force field sites globally	James E. Freeze. (Mar. 19, 2002). Director Biographies. Leader Technologies.
	Central Security Service (CSS)	Deputy Chief	
	U.S. Army	Sr. Crypto Officer	
1981-1996	The Freeze Corporation, Operations Security (OPSEC) Intelligence, Security and Electronic Warfare programs; professional services firm	President, Consultant	James E. Freeze. (Mar. 19, 2002). Director Biographies. Leader Technologies.

Dates	Event	Titles/Details	Citation
	programs, professional services firm headquartered in Springfield, VA which provided Operations Security (OPSEC) related services to both government and corporation clients		The Freeze Corporation, Co. No. 740786. (Sep. 28, 1981). Incorporation and related records re. James Elias Freeze. Pennsylvania Department of State. MG James E. Freeze (US Army, ret.). (Dec. 16, 1999). OPSEC, DOE, NSA Biograpy The Freeze Corporation.
1987	Honoree	Military Intelligence Hall of Fame	MG James E. Freeze. (1987). Inductee to The National Cryptologic Museum and the Military Intelligence Corps Hall of Fame, accessed Jun. 13, 2019. Army Security Agency (ASA) Chitose Association Inc. MG James E. Freeze. (1987). Biography, Inducted into the Military Intelligence Hall of Fame. Intelligence Knowledge Network (IKN).
1988-1995	Department of Energy (DOE) OPSEC Program Training Course	Lead Program Manager, U.S. Army Signals Warfare Laboratory (USASWL); Lead Instructor	James E. Freeze. (Mar. 19, 2002). Director Biographies. Leader Technologies.
1989 Apr	Department of Energy (DOE) OPSEC Program, Secretary's Safeguards and Security Task Force	Principal Advisor; Security Task Force lead	James E. Freeze. (Mar. 19, 2002). Director Biographies. Leader Technologies.
1990 (Dec 21)	DOE Nuclear Nonproliferation Review & Report to Congress	Created the "The Freeze Report"	Thomas W. Lippman, Washington Post. (Dec.21, 1990). Energy Dept. hits security at nuclear weapons plants [refs. Maj. Gen. James E. Freeze]. The Boston Globe.
1996-	Department of Energy (DOE) OPSEC Program	Head of the Safeguards and Security Task Force	James E. Freeze. (Mar. 19, 2002). Director Biographies. Leader Technologies.

Dates	Event	Titles/Details	Citation
1999 (Dec 16) - 2002 (Sep 18)	Leader Technologies LLC	Director, Chairman; Introduced law professor James P. Chandler, III to join the board; Freeze had indicated that he had hired Chandler for "some projects" and that Chandler could be trusted	James E. Freeze. (Dec. 16, 1999). Director Services Agreement. Leader Technologies LLC. Anonymous Patriots. (Accessed Jun. 21, 2019). People you trusted are now hijacking the Internet, re. James E. Freeze resigned from the Leader Technologies Board of Directors. *Americans for Innovation.*
DATES UNCLEAR	Pinkerton Government Services, Inc.	Chairman	Maj. Gen. James E. Freeze. (Feb. 12, 2010). Biography. OVMA, Syracuse University.
DATES UNCLEAR	Paragon Systems, Inc.	Chairman	Maj. Gen. James E. Freeze. (Feb. 12, 2010). Biography. OVMA, Syracuse University.
DATES UNCLEAR	Iowa County Abstract Company	President	



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The undersigned hereby have read the preceding 14 (Fourteen) pages, had the opportunity to review it and understand its contents and agree to be bound by the terms, conditions, duties and responsibilities therein.

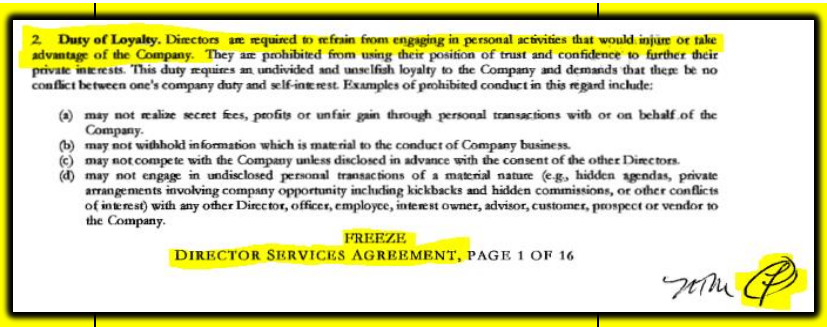
Signature of Director

JAMES E. FREEZE
Print Name

16 December 1999
Date

Michael T. McKibben, Senior Manager

Dec 16TH 1999
Date



2. **Duty of Loyalty.** Directors are required to refrain from engaging in personal activities that would injure or take advantage of the Company. They are prohibited from using their position of trust and confidence to further their private interests. This duty requires an undivided and unselfish loyalty to the Company and demands that there be no conflict between one's company duty and self-interest. Examples of prohibited conduct in this regard include:

(a) may not realize secret fees, profits or unfair gain through personal transactions with or on behalf of the Company.
(b) may not withhold information which is material to the conduct of Company business.
(c) may not compete with the Company unless disclosed in advance with the consent of the other Directors.
(d) may not engage in undisclosed personal transactions of a material nature (e.g., hidden agendas, private arrangements involving company opportunity including kickbacks and hidden commissions, or other conflicts of interest) with any other Director, officer, employee, interest owner, advisor, customer, prospect or vendor to the Company.

FREEZE
DIRECTOR SERVICES AGREEMENT, PAGE 1 OF 16

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Description of document:	Annual Historical Review, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM), FY 1979
Request date:	10-June-2008
Released date:	30-July-2018
Posted date:	17-September-2018
Source of document:	Freedom Of Information Act Request Commander, INSCOM ATTN: IAMG-C-FOI 2600 Ernie Pyle St. Fort Meade, MD 20755-5995

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY OFFICE
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755-5995

Freedom of Information/
Privacy Office

[redacted] 30 2018

This is in further response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request of June 10, 2008, for the INSCOM Annual History FY 1979 and supplements our letter of March 11, 2015.

We have completed a mandatory declassification review in accordance with Executive Order (EO) 13526. As a result of this review, information has been sanitized as it is currently and properly classified TOP SECRET, SECRET and CONFIDENTIAL according to Sections 1.2 (a)(1), 1.2 (a)(2), 1.2 (a)(3) and 1.4(c) of EO 13526. This information is exempt from the public disclosure provisions of the FOIA pursuant to Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(1). A brief explanation of the applicable sections follows:

Section 1.2(a)(1) of EO 13526, provides that information shall be classified TOP SECRET if its unauthorized disclosure reasonably could be expected to cause exceptionally grave damage to the national security.

Section 1.2(a)(2) of EO 13526, provides that information shall be classified SECRET if its unauthorized disclosure reasonably could be expected to cause serious damage to the national security.

Section 1.2(a)(3) of EO 13526, provides that information shall be classified CONFIDENTIAL if its unauthorized disclosure reasonably could be expected to cause serious damage to the national security.

Section 1.4(c) of EO 13526, provides that information pertaining to intelligence activities, intelligence sources or methods, and cryptologic information shall be considered for classification protection.

The deleted information is also exempt from automatic declassification in accordance with EO 13526, Section 3.3(b)(1) because its release would clearly and demonstrably be expected to reveal the identity of a confidential human source, a human intelligence source, a relationship with an intelligence or security service of a foreign government or international organization, or a nonhuman intelligence source; or impair the effectiveness of an intelligence method currently in use, available for use, or under development.

In addition, information has been withheld pursuant to Title 5 U. S. Code 552(b)(3) of the FOIA. Exemption (b)(3) pertains to information that is exempt by statute. The applicable statute is 50 U. S. Code 3024i which protects intelligence sources and methods.

The withholding of the information described above is a partial denial of your request. This denial is made on behalf of Major General Gary W. Johnston, the Commanding General U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, who is the Initial Denial Authority for Army intelligence investigative and security records under the FOIA. You have the right to appeal this decision to the Secretary of the Army. Your appeal must be postmarked no later than 90 calendar days from the date of this letter. After the 90-day period, the case may be considered closed; however, such closure does not preclude you from filing litigation in the courts. You should state the basis of your disagreement with the response and provide justification for a

reconsideration of the denial. An appeal may not serve as a request for additional or new information. An appeal may only address information denied in this response. Your appeal is to be made to this office, for forwarding, as appropriate to the Secretary of the Army, Office of the General Counsel.

Commander
U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (APPEAL)
Freedom of Information/Privacy Office
2600 Ernie Pyle Street, Room 3S02-B
Fort George G. Meade, Maryland 20755-5910

Coordination has been completed and we have been informed by the National Security Agency (NSA), that their information, contained in the records has been sanitized from the records pursuant to Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(1) and (b)(3).

5 U.S.C. 552 (b)(1), The information is properly classified in accordance with the criteria for classification in Section 1.4 of Executive Order (EO) 13526, as amended. The information is exempt from automatic declassification in accordance with Section 3.3(b) of EO 13526.

5 U.S. C. 552 (b)(3) – The specific statutes are listed below:
50 U.S.C. Code 3605 (Public Law 86-36 Section 6)
50 U.S.C. 3024(i)

The withholding of the information by the NSA constitutes a partial denial of your request and you have the right to appeal this decision. If you decide to file an appeal, it should be sent to NSA/CSS Freedom of Information Act Appeal/Privacy Act Authority. The appeal shall be in writing to the NSA/CSS FOIA Appeal Authority (DJ4), National Security Agency, 9800 Savage Mill Road, STE 6248, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland 20755-6248. The appeal shall reference the initial denial of access and shall contain, in sufficient detail and particularity, the grounds upon which you believe release of the information is required. Please cite FOIA Case #67171 assigned to the case so that it could be easily identified.

Coordination with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has been completed and we have been informed by the CIA that their information is partially releasable pursuant to Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(1) and (b)(3) of the FOIA.

The withholding of the information by the CIA constitutes a partial denial of your request and you have the right to appeal this decision to the Agency Release Panel within 90 days from the date of this letter. If you decide to file an appeal, it should be forwarded to the following: Information and Privacy Coordinator, Central Intelligence Agency, Washington DC 20505. Please explain the basis of your appeal. Cite CIA #F-2016-00162 assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

We have been advised by the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) that information has been sanitized from the records pursuant to Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(1) (b)(3)and (b)(6) of the FOIA and Executive Order 13256 §§ 1.4(a) and 1.4(c). The applicable Statue is 10 U.S.C. §424 .

Their information is exempt from public disclosure pursuant to Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(3). The statute invoked under Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(3) is 10 U.S.C. §424 (b)(3), which allows for the protection of organizational and personnel information for DIA.

The withholding of the information by the DIA constitutes a partial denial of your request and you have the right to appeal this decision directly to the DIA. If you decide to file an appeal, it should be forwarded to the Director, Defense Intelligence Agency, Attention: DAN-1A (FOIA), Washington, DC 20340-5100. Please cite DIA MDR-0174-2012 assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

There are no assessable FOIA fees for processing this request.

If you have any questions regarding this action, feel free to contact this office at 1-866-548-5651, or email the INSCOM FOIA office at: usarmy.meade.902-mi-grp.mbx.inscom-foia-service-center@mail.mil and refer to case #596F-08. Please note that you now have the ability to check the status of your request online via the U.S. Army Records Management and Declassification Agency (RMDA) website: https://www.foia.army.mil/FACTS/CaseStatus.aspx. Please refer to FOIA Control Number: FA-08-2824. You may also seek dispute resolution services by contacting the INSCOM FOIA Public Liaison, Mrs. Joanne Benear at 301-677-7856.

Sincerely,

Michael T. Heaton
Director
Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Office
Investigative Records Repository

Enclosure

TOP SECRET

ANNUAL HISTORICAL REVIEW

US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND

FISCAL YEAR 1979

CC 001

History Office
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations
Headquarters, US Army Intelligence and Security Command
Arlington Hall Station
Arlington, Virginia 22212

(RCS CSHIS-6(R3))

September 1979

NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

TOP SECRET

The Appended Documents Contain Special Intelligence

"---WARNING NOTICE---"
Sensitive Intelligence
Sources and Methods Involved"

WARNING

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS CLASSIFIED INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE LAWS, US CODE TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793, 794, AND 798. THE LAW PROHIBITS ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER PREJUDICIAL TO THE SAFETY OR INTEREST OF THE UNITED STATES OR FOR THE BENEFIT OF ANY FOREIGN GOVERNMENT TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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002

PREFACE

(U) The purpose of the Annual Historical Review is to present a summary of the significant activities, events, and accomplishments of the US Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM). The split location of the HQ INSCOM staff between Arlington Hall Station and Fort George G. Meade has discouraged the presentation of a balanced coverage of non-cryptologic disciplines and functions. Nevertheless, there was a significant improvement in coverage of all operations in the FY 1979 Review.

(U) This volume was prepared in compliance with AR 870-5, Military History: Responsibilities, Policies and Procedures. It is intended that it provide a reference and research base as well as a current summary record of INSCOM activities during FY 1979. Principal source materials used in its compilation include the annual historical reports, briefings, INSCOM Quarterly Program Reviews, interviews, and miscellaneous documents and reports.

(U) The FY 1979 Annual Historical Review was the first summary in fifteen years not compiled under the direction of Mr. Lawton L. Sternbeck, who retired from Federal Service in January 1980 after having served as Command Historian since 1965. Although not formally trained as a historian, Mr. Sternbeck had vast experience in the area of intelligence operations and a knowledge of the Army structure and organization; possessed superior administrative skills; and had a good analytical mind required for historical research. Under his leadership, the Command History Program established new standards of excellence, including an improved format for the Annual Historical Review. Other notable achievements included instilling a greater awareness in HQ INSCOM staff to the historical needs of the Command; documentation of USASA's effort during the Vietnam War; preservation of significant historical documents; institution of an Oral History Program; and establishment of a Military Intelligence Historical Properties Collection and Military Intelligence Photograph Collection. Mr. Sternbeck will be remembered as being dedicated to the preservation of the history of military intelligence for future generations.

(U) This summary was prepared by Mr. James L. Gilbert with review and editing being accomplished by Miss Virginia A. Ferrell.

September 1980

JAMES L. GILBERT
Command Historian

00 003

CONTENTS

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(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

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Figures

CC 009

FOOTNOTES - CHAPTER II. MISSION, FUNCTIONS, AND LOCATION

1. AR 10-53, Organization and Functions, US Army Intelligence and Security Command, 15 Jun 78 (C), pp. 1-2.

CC 010

CHAPTER I

FY 1979 OVERVIEW

(FOUO) Even though FY 1979 appeared to be a year of stabilization, there were indications that underlying organizational problems, particularly at HQ INSCOM, would resurface. There was a general perception among the INSCOM Commander, subordinate Commanders, and staff officers at all levels that HQ INSCOM was not functioning as expected. These perceptions were recorded in statements from the staff, Organizational Effectiveness seminars, and the INSCOM Commanders' Conference, all showing a high degree of uniformity of view. A preponderance of opinion indicated that command goals and objectives were not effectively communicated to the staff; that even when effectively communicated, these goals and objectives were often not accepted by the staff; and that even though understood and accepted, staff performance was not totally effective in achieving goals and objectives. In August, the Mission and Analysis Office, HQ INSCOM, was tasked to prepare a study addressing the functional organization of HQ INSCOM and the problem areas, and to propose solutions. Although the study was unfinished at the close of FY 1979, the mere on-going concern and awareness that organizational problems exist indicate that more change is in the offing. Much has been accomplished during the three years since the initial merger of the Army intelligence disciplines, but full implementation of the Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study (IOSS) cannot be completed as as long as split headquarters continue to exist at Arlington Hall Station and Fort George G. Meade.

(U) FY 1979 witnessed little of the turbulence which characterized the organizational structure of INSCOM during the early years of formation. The new units which were activated included the 11th Military Intelligence (MI) Company and the 641st MI Detachment. The 11th was one-of-a-kind unit whose resources had been previously assigned to US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) to perform exploitation of foreign equipment and equipment support to the Army's Opposing Force Program. The 641st Detachment was designated as the INSCOM operating control element for human intelligence (HUMINT) readiness training in addition to its primary mission of providing HUMINT collection augmentation to the 66th MI Group. On 1 October 1978, the US Army Russian Institute was transferred from the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (ACSI) to INSCOM. Located at Garmisch, Germany, the Institute offered an excellent facility to support INSCOM's unique training requirement. The transfer was motivated by US Army, Europe's (USAREUR) desired policy of having only the responsibility for activities which contributed to its mission. (Civilian instructors and support personnel were included in USAREUR's personnel authorization.)

(U) FY 1979 also concluded several organizational actions remaining from IOSS decisions. These included discontinuance of the INSCOM Personnel Detachments at Fort Dix, New Jersey; Fort Jackson, South Carolina; and

Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, whose functions were transferred to the US Army Military Personnel Center (MILPERCEN). The INSCOM Detachment, Southern Command was discontinued on 16 November 1978 long after the unit's mission had become part of the multidiscipline 470th MI Group. On 30 November 1978, the US Army Technical Support Activity was also officially discontinued although its target exploitation (TAREX) functions had for some time been integrated into the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations (ODCSOPS), HQ INSCOM, and MI Groups worldwide.

(U) Resource-wise, INSCOM grew proportionally during the report period. The Command's Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA) funding program stood at over $83 million as opposed to over $72 million in FY 1978. The predominant amount of the increase came in Subprogram P3I (Intelligence Activities), which rose from $52 million to $60 million. Manpower totals were up slightly both in authorized and actual numbers. At the close of FY 1978 strength figures stood at 10,754 authorized and 9,743 actual (foreign nationals not included), while FY 1979's end of year totals were 11,481 authorized and 10,682 actual (foreign nationals not included). With few exceptions, military strength grew across the board by program; an exception was Program 3 in which counterintelligence and investigative activities as a subprogram fell from 993 to 921 spaces.

(U) INSCOM unofficially adopted the motto, "Mission First—People Always," symbolic of its two on-going concerns. Recruitment and training of its personnel required much of INSCOM's energies. During FY 1979, the INSCOM Intern Program was launched for the purpose of selecting 28 highly talented and highly motivated persons and developing them by a systematic rotation and intensive training program. This would provide INSCOM with a broader base in the future from which to select senior action officers, first level supervisors, and managers. Those selected entered at a GS-5 level and would be required to advance at a reasonable rate to the GS-9 journeyman target job or be removed from the program. The 28 positions were divided among ten career fields.

(U) Looking at the enlisted personnel situation, the fill of the critical MOS 05 improved; however, in both 05K and 05H, improvements were negated by significant shortfalls in overseas units. CONUS units were overstrength due primarily to the return of overseas personnel. Other major problem areas included MOS 96B and MOS 96D whose shortages were attributable to decreasing Army strength grade imbalance, competing Army priorities, and security requirements. With the exception of the 501st MI Group, all MI Groups assigned to INSCOM experienced significant declines in MOS 97B. Although some of INSCOM's MI Groups experienced slight increases, the critical shortage of MOS 97C Army-wide was 50.3 percent and was expected to decrease even further.

(U) In July 1978, the US Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) formally recognized its responsibility to train maintenance personnel to support strategic intelligence systems which had been fielded but original

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contractor training had ceased. As a result, in March 1979, the Mobile Maintenance Training Team concept was developed to fill the training void created by many one-of-a-kind or station unique systems, particularly in Europe, for which there was no formal training available. It was designed to provide required maintenance training, mainly to MOS 33S personnel, by highly qualified instructor personnel from the US Army Intelligence School Devens (USAISD).

(U) During the fiscal year, steps were taken to aid INSCOM in being able to support NSACSS-developed strategic SIGINT systems. In December 1978, NSACSS and DA agreed to a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in which each would recognize the system documentation of the other. In addition, INSCOM Pamphlet 11-25 (Systems Development Model) was published and the Training Support Work Group began operating. The Training Support Work Group, chaired by the USA Communications and Electronics Materiel Readiness Command, met in October 1978 to assist in development of New Equipment Training Plans and Quantitative and Qualitative Personnel Requirements Information documents. Despite these steps, no agreement was reached among the major Army commands themselves for the responsibility of strategic SIGINT materiel developed by NSACSS.

(U) AR 350-3, Tactical Intelligence Readiness Training (REDTRAIN), was published and became effective on 1 July 1979. The objectives of REDTRAIN as stated by the AR were to: Provide the tactical commander proficient tactical intelligence personnel to support combat operations; provide the tactical commander with combat data and intelligence to support operational planning; and contribute to the satisfaction of Army intelligence requirements. Perhaps the most significant REDTRAIN milestone for FY 1979 was in the area of HUMINT. The recently activated 641st MI Detachment provided, for the first time, training in a HUMINT MOS to personnel of Company C, 826th MI Battalion (Reserve). Additionally, the 641st was involved with REDTRAIN in support of the US Army Operational Group and USAREUR in contingency situations. Despite evidence of progress, REDTRAIN faced uncertain future resource problems both in the area of budgeting sufficient funds and low manning levels in the SIGINT/EW Entry Military Occupational Specialty (EMOS).

(U) FY 1979 represented the end of the first phase of the Army's Organizational Effectiveness (OE) effort—the systematic military application of selected management and behavioral science skills and methods to improve how an organization functions to accomplish assigned missions and increase combat readiness. This phase was called the "Establishment Years." In January 1979, the Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel (DCSPER), HQ INSCOM, hosted a worldwide conference of INSCOM S-1's/Directors of Personnel and Community Activities and Reenlistment NCO/Officers to address major personnel issues of the Command. The conference was significant in that it represented the first "macro-intervention"—the first time OE had been applied within INSCOM in a forum composed of command-wide representatives.

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(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

(S-~~CCO~~) Several actions were undertaken to assist the coordination and development of strategic SIGINT systems within the Army. On 15 July 1979, the System Development Model (INSCOM Pamphlet 11-25) was completed. The model was to be used within the intelligence community and participating major Army commands (MACOM's) to monitor and coordinate Army participation in the development, support planning, fielding, and transition of strategic SIGINT systems. At the same time, the On-Site User Test Manual (INSCOM Pamphlet 70-1), the first of its kind, was published. The pamphlet was prepared to provide guidance for personnel in the INSCOM units conducting on-site user tests (OSUT) of fielded low density systems used in fixed or non-tactical operations. It established guidelines from early planning through publication of OSUT results. Finally, on 1 February 1979, the first Systems Handbook was published. This reference document for validated strategic SIGINT systems provided a base upon which INSCOM/DA resource requirements could be identified and appropriate programming action initiated.

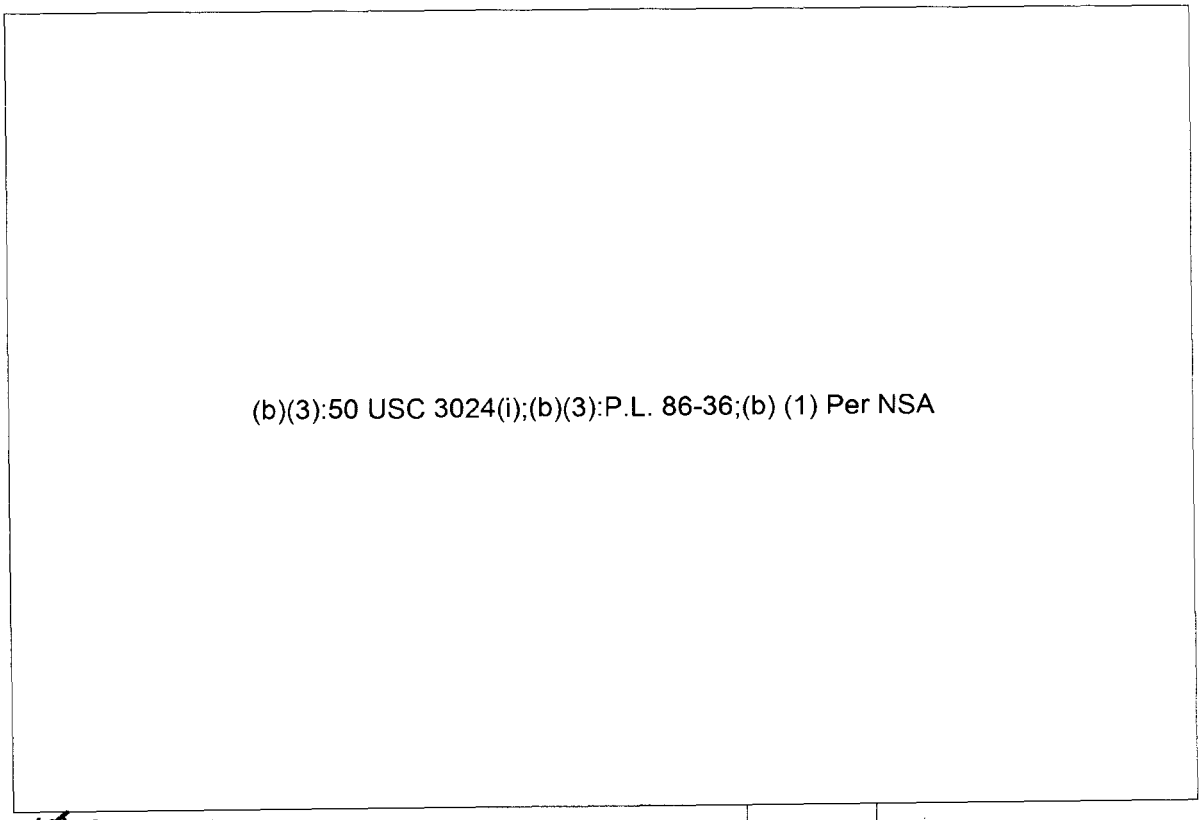
(U)
~~(S)~~ During FY 1979, INSCOM's Mobilization Concept and Plan was being developed as it interacted with other planning efforts. In December 1978, both the Pacific and European operation plans (OPLAN's) were briefed to the CDR INSCOM and were accepted. However, little more definitive progress was made concerning the European plan, which faced unresolved questions concerning doctrine of field station closures, inter/intra theater transportation, lack of sufficient equipment to support the plan, and absence of all-source mechanism to support the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). On the other hand, the Pacific concept was sent to DA for approval; however, it still faced serious resource problems before it could be implemented.

(U) Within operational security (OPSEC), an action of long range significance was the formulation of the OPSEC Support Concept and the implementing plan which provided guidance to INSCOM as to the manner in which INSCOM units would meet OPSEC support responsibilities as delineated in AR 530-1. The concept was scheduled for submission through DA to TRADOC in FY 1980. In its draft form, INSCOM's OPSEC Support concept defined the relationship between OPSEC and OPSEC Support as distinct—OPSEC being a Command responsibility met first through organic resources; OPSEC Support reviewing the threat, vulnerabilities and countermeasures taken, but not performing the OPSEC mission for the supported command.

(U) (c) At the direction of CDR INSCOM, the Deputy Chief of Staff, Counterintelligence, HQ INSCOM, and the 902d MI Group initiated actions to conduct an evaluation of the Army's nuclear community and determine the vulnerabilities that were susceptible to hostile intelligence exploitation. The plan known as CANCEL GAME, was to be an 18-month effort examining units in both CONUS and Europe.

(U) As a part of a joint effort with TRADOC, INSCOM contributed to the writing of the first "Imagery Intelligence Architecture," dated 25 January 1979. It delineated the battlefield commander's functions by echelons above corps, corps, and division and related the role of imagery to these functions. However, because it was an overview, many areas were left for future definition.

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA



(C) During FY 1979, the long awaited deployment [redacted] of GUARDRAIL V and [redacted] took place. In February, four RU-21's were deployed to [redacted] as part of GUARDRAIL V, a COMINT/DF collection system. A month later, six RV-1's were flown to [redacted] These were [redacted] II aircraft equipped for ELINT identification and location. [redacted] was initially plagued by lack of specific tasking and reporting guidance from the J2, US Forces [redacted] computer software inconsistencies, and the absence of experienced [redacted] and ELINT analyst personnel; however, by 15 September 1979, [redacted] reporting was in process.

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36; (b) (1) Per NSA

(TSC/LIMDIS) Undoubtedly, the most sensational TAREX contribution was TOTAL DISCOVERY, the name given a bundle of 800-1,000 documents found in July 1979 washed ashore on Kwajalein Island in the Pacific. The papers appeared to be the working papers of a Soviet shipborne SIGINT collector. The documents included intercept of US communications (primarily plain text) between Navy ships, DF logs, Soviet TEXTA, US codename identifications, and logs of intercepted US telephone conversations. NSACSS was in the process of fully evaluating the documents.

(C) In the area of HUMINT, the US Army Operational Group initiated the Latin Emigre Exploitation Program (LEEP) to overtly debrief Cuban emigres entering the United States through, or living in, Miami, Florida. It was hopeful that LEEP would not only provide substantive intelligence information

but would also provide a realistic training opportunity for FORSCOM interrogators/analysts under the aegis of REDTRAIN. In September 1979, CDR INSCOM approved the Overt Operational Proposal, and the Chief of Staff, HQ INSCOM forwarded a signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to the Chief of Staff, FORSCOM for his signature. In light of the anticipated MOU approval, personnel began arriving in Miami prior to the close of the fiscal year to establish LEEP.

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(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

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CHAPTER II

MISSION, FUNCTIONS, AND LOCATION

Mission and Functions. (U) ~~(C)~~ The mission for the Commanding General, US Army Intelligence and Security Command (CG INSCOM), as set forth in AR 10-53, effective 15 June 1978, was to-

1. Conduct intelligence, counterintelligence (CI), and electronic warfare (EW) operations in support of the Army at Echelons Above Corps (EAC).

2. Conduct Signal Intelligence (SIGINT) operations as a member of the United States SIGINT System (USSS).

3. Command the Army component of the Central Security Service (CSS) and serve as Chief of the Army Service Cryptologic Agency (SCA).

4. Conduct Human Intelligence (HUMINT) operations in general support of Army and other authorized United States intelligence community collection requirements.

5. Conduct CI investigations and operations, collection, production, and related CI support activities.

6. Provide Army-wide all-source multidisciplined Operational Security (OPSEC) support.

7. Conduct Army-wide signal security (SIGSEC) support operations.

8. Analyze, produce and disseminate all-source counterintelligence and general intelligence (less medical) and provide all-source threat analysis support to the Army, as authorized by pertinent statutory and regulatory authorities.

9. Provide technical advice and operational assistance to other functional and operating Major Army Commands (MACOM's) in the discharge of their intelligence, EW and security responsibilities.

10. Act as the Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) Executive Agent for the management of the Military Intelligence Peacetime Utilization Program, Active and Reserve.

11. Provide advice, assistance and technical/operational support to insure maximum exploitation of national intelligence assets in improving ground processing and dissemination for tactical support from Special Activities Office (SAO) systems.

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12. Act as the Initial Denial Authority (IDA) and Access Amendment Refusal (AAR) authority for all requests involving US Army intelligence investigative files.

13. Act as the HQDA Executive Agent for target exploitation (TAREX), a cryptologic directed activity dealing with the collection and exploitation of cryptologic associated information, equipment and documents.

14. Conduct, or participate in, photographic intelligence (PHOTINT) operations in general support of Army and other authorized United States intelligence community collection requirements.

Location. (U) Headquarters, US Army Intelligence and Security Command was located at Arlington Hall Station, 4000 Arlington Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22212. Until a final stationing decision is effected, certain staff functions will continue to be located at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland 20755.

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CHAPTER III

COMMAND AND STAFF RELATIONSHIPS

Command and Staff Relationships. (C) AR 10-53, Organization and Functions, US Army Intelligence and Security Command, effective 15 June 1978, established the basic command and staff relationships for INSCOM. The regulation outlined the following relationships:

1. The CG, INSCOM, is under the supervision of the Chief of Staff, US Army. Directives, authorities, policy, planning and programming guidance, approval programs, and resource allocations, and other methods of command direction are issued to CG, INSCOM, by the Chief of Staff, US Army.

2. The CG, INSCOM—

a. Commands the Army component of the Central Security Service (CSS) and is subordinate to the Chief, Central Security Service (CHCSS) for the conduct of SIGINT operations.

b. Manages SIGINT resources to accomplish SIGINT operational tasks assigned by DIRNSA/CHCSS.

c. Provides specified military personnel and administrative, logistic, and operational support to the DIRNSA/CHCSS as authorized by HQDA.

d. (b)(1) Per DIA

3. INSCOM and other MACOM's are coordinate elements of DA. The CG, INSCOM, is authorized to communicate directly with other major Army commands or with heads of Army Staff agencies on matters of mutual interest.

4. The CG, INSCOM, will maintain liaison as necessary with MACOM's field operating agencies, other cryptologic and intelligence activities, and other governmental agencies to maintain an awareness of, to exchange information on, and to insure coordination of matters of mutual concern.

Echelons Above Corps Study By Kuras-Alterman. (U) In March 1979, the Intelligence, Security, and Electronic Warfare Support to Echelons Above Corps Study, conducted by the Kuras-Alterman Corporation, McLean, Virginia, was completed. The study was then coordinated within the Department of the Army (DA) for comments, and its findings were overall favorably received. However, the study raised several major points of contention

which remained to be addressed apart from the study itself. These included the question of proponency for combat development functions covered by the study and what charter the implementing organization would possess. A second major issue was the defining of the INSCOM Commander's role relating to tactical intelligence at echelons above corps (EAC).

(U) Another result of the Kuras-Alterman Study was the surfacing of the larger issue of EAC. Not only did the requirement to address the intelligence aspects of echelons above corps exist, but there was the need to focus on other combat support and combat services support areas. The Vice Chief of Staff, US Army was considering directing TRADOC (US Army Training and Doctrine Command) to continue development of EAC doctrine with participation from the Army community. At the close of FY 1979, no formal decision in this regard had been made.[2]

Combat Development/Materiel Acquisition Role. (U) Based on the Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study, INSCOM's predecessor, the US Army Security Agency, was divested of its combat developments and materiel acquisition functions. These functions were transferred to TRADOC and DARCOM (US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command) in 1976; however, after three years, DARCOM still has not fully assumed the strategic SIGINT systems development and acquisition burdens, and TRADOC has ignored doctrine and units for echelons above corps. To date, TRADOC has not proven to be an effective "user" representative for INSCOM requirements nor is it likely to be in the forseeable future. While DARCOM subcommands are attempting to come to grips with strategic SIGINT systems development and deployment, NSA development philosophies are so alien to the Army philosophies that a total disconnect results unless INSCOM is centrally involved to translate operator requirements for both institutions. Attempts to formalize INSCOM involvement (the Life Cycle Management Model) have generated significant tension between DARCOM and INSCOM. INSCOM' attempts to determine its own future essentially are perceived by the Army as attempts to revive ASA/USAINTA or some analogous vertical structure and blocked accordingly despite lack of problem solution by those who impose the blockages.

(U) Although INSCOM could ignore the combat development and materiel acquisition arena, allocating its resources to the solution of other problems, the combat development and materiel acquisition problems remain and continue to impact. For example, the discrepancy in philosophies between Army and NSA contributes to the chronic cryptologic personnel shortfalls. Lack of a mechanism to introduce planning requirements associated with new systems into the Army procurement cycle early enough (two to three years) insures that when demand for position fill is exercised, those personnel who end up doing strategic collection and processing are those programmed several years before for tactical requirements.[3]

Joint Electronic Warfare Center. (U) By Memorandum, dated 28 November 1977, the Secretary if Defense established a Joint Electronic Warfare Center

(JEWC), to function under the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, through the Director for Operations, J3. On 26 August 1978, the Secretary of Defense directed that the services assign personnel to the already existing Air Force EW Center (AFEWC) by 1 February 1979. At DA's direction, INSCOM transferred eight spaces from Field Station San Antonio to the JEWC on 11 December 1978. These spaces were already working in AFEWC but were carried by FS San Antonio. On 1 November 1978, again at DA's direction, INSCOM was told to provide $234,000 to the JEWC for automatic data processing (ADP) support. These funds were provided by HQDA (DCSOPS) through INSCOM as the Army's portion of the DOD-directed ADP support.

(U) INSCOM requested to be appointed the Army's Executive Agent/proponent for the Army element of the Joint Electronic Warfare Center but was turned down by HQDA, since the Center was a joint organization and an element under the supervision of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), a separate Army, Navy, or Air Force element per se would not be required for a Service Executive Agent or proponent.[4]

(U) Detachment G, 500th MI Group (Operational Control Issue). ~~(C)~~ In July 1976, the 500th MI Group Headquarters was relocated from Hawaii to Japan. This move was viewed as possibly being politically sensitive, and the relocation was approved only after thorough research into whether it would cause embarrassment to the Japanese Government or a strain in US-Japan relations. Informal discussions were held with selected Japanese officials, senior US military officials in Japan, and with the US Embassy. Two of the Japanese officials whose views were solicited were the Administrative Vice Minister, Japan Defense Agency and the G-2, Ground Service Organization (GSO). The consensus was that the Japanese would have no objection to this move provided (1) the move would be accomplished in a low-key manner, without publicity or ceremony, and (2) the Headquarters, 500th MI Group in Japan would not direct operational activities from bases/countries outside Japan.

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Manpower Resources for the Community Support Center (CSC). (U) In the summer of 1978, the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (ACSI), DA, requested that the two officer spaces of INSCOM within the Community Support Center be transferred to the US Army Element, Committee on Imagery Requirement and Exploitation (COMIREX). ACSI viewed CSC functions as a DA staff responsibility. The Air Force representatives were directly under Air Staff control, and the Navy was considering placing theirs under the Naval Staff. ACSI also believed that INSCOM should not be in the position of validating and prioritizing collection requirements for other MACOM's. This function, as performed by the CSC, constituted daily policy making and was in fact an extension of the COMIREX.

(U) INSCOM nonconcurred with transfer of spaces since it believed the functions performed at the CSC were mostly operational and not policy making and therefore was an INSCOM responsibility under ACSI policy guidance in accordance with the Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study (IOSS). To ACSI's argument that INSCOM should not validate collection requirements from other MACOM's, INSCOM contended that other functional MACOM's perform their functions for INSCOM, therefore, INSCOM should be able to perform intelligence operations for them. Validating and prioritizing collection requirements was an operational implementation of policy.

(U) On 10 October 1978, a Memorandum of Understanding was effected between the Director of Intelligence Systems, OACSI and DCSOPS, HQ INSCOM, wherein INSCOM would provide two officers for duty at the CSC to represent Army's interests. These CSC resources were placed on Special Duty from INSCOM under the operational control of Intelligence Systems through 31 July 1979. The personnel were to be rated and indorsed as specified by the Director of Intelligence Systems. The evaluation would be reviewed as directed by INSCOM. Effective 1 August 1979, operational control was passed to INSCOM for a 90-day transition period. INSCOM was slated to receive the operational portion of the CSC mission on 1 November. The Director of Intelligence Systems would retain the policy aspects for Army and by 1 November would issue policy guidelines for CSC operations for use when INSCOM assumed the CSC operational mission.[6]

The Honolulu Accord. (U) The Honolulu Accord addressed actions related to intelligence, security, and electronic warfare (ISE) support to the new Pacific Major Command, US Army Western Command (WESTCOM). It provided guidelines for continued joint development of a support concept between the US Army CINCPAC Support Group (Prov)(later a part of WESTCOM) and

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INSCOM. On 7 March 1979, BG Freeze, DCG-I, INSCOM and MG Wolff, CDR, WESTCOM signed the Accord.

(U) Fundamental principles in developing ISE support to WESTCOM were: (1) There would be no disruption of existing peacetime intelligence production and collection tasking channels; (2) Army intelligence-related capability developed to support WESTCOM should not functionally duplicate other support available to WESTCOM; (3) only needed intelligence capability would be developed; (4) a new Army intelligence production effort should not be developed to exclusively support WESTCOM; and (5) intelligence support should be "all-source" support.

(U) The central inhibitor of the overall support concept was the lack of resources. Without adequate resources, particularly automatic data processing equipment, the concept was unworkable. The planned INSCOM Theater Intelligence Center (ITIC), Fort Shafter, Hawaii, initially would have no in-house ADP capability and would have to rely upon "borrowed" time from other on-island computer facilities which could not handle classification higher than Confidential. However, methods to obtain necessary resources were being explored by INSCOM/WESTCOM joint effort.[7]

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FOOTNOTES - CHAPTER III. COMMAND AND STAFF RELATIONSHIPS

1. AR 10-53, Organization and Functions, INSCOM, 15 Jun 78 (C), pp. 5-6.
2. Interview, Mr. C. F. Schofield, ODCSS, HQ INSCOM w/Mr. Gilbert, History Office, 10 Jan 80 (U).
3. Camp Peary Book 2 (Jun 79)(S/NOFORN).
4. Black Book Item, IAOPS-SE-O, 14 May 79, subj: Joint Electronic Warfare Center (JEWC). (U)
5. Black Book Item, IAFM-OPS-HU-FE, 20 Sep 78, subj: Detachment G, 500th MI Gp (Operational Control Issue). ~~(C)~~ (U)
6. MOU, DAMI-ISP, 10 Oct 78, subj: Manpower Resources for the Community Support Center. (U); Talking Paper, IAOPS-I, 17 Aug 78, subj: Manpower Resources for the Community Support Center. (U)
7. The Honolulu Accord, 7 Mar 79 (U); AHR, DCSOPS, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (TSC/LIMDIS), p. 181; AHR, Automated Management Office, FY79 (U), p. II-4.

CHAPTER IV

ORGANIZATION

INSCOM Organization. (U) At the close of FY 1979, there was a total of 54 units (17 TOE and 37 TDA) in the INSCOM organizational structure. This TDA figure does not include Augmentation, Augmentation (Carrier), or Provisional units. Worldwide organization and deployment, as of 30 September 1979 is indicated in appendix A. For lists of TOE and TDA units at the close of the report period, see appendixes B and D, respectively. Changes in the status of TOE and TDA units occurring during the fiscal year are depicted in appendixes C and E, respectively.

(U) Major General William I. Rolya commanded the US Army Intelligence and Security Command throughout the year. Brigadier General James E. Freeze served as Deputy Commander for Intelligence until 31 July 1979, at which time Brigadier General Thomas J. Flynn assumed the position. With the changeover, there was also a relocation of the position's duty station from Fort George G. Meade (FGGM) to Arlington Hall Station (AHS). The rationale was that the primary operations element (ODCSOPS) was at AHS. At the same time, Brigadier John A. Smith, Jr., who served the entire year as Deputy Commanding General for Security and Production, transferred from AHS to FGGM.

(U) At the end of FY 1979, Headquarters, US Army Intelligence and Security Command was organized to consist of a Command Group, General Staff, and Personal Staff as shown below:

Command Group:

Commanding General (CG). (U) The CG, US Army Intelligence and Security Command was responsible to the Chief of Staff, US Army, for accomplishment of the missions and functions prescribed by AR 10-53 and was concurrently responsible to the Chief, Central Security Service, for all SIGINT activities for which National Security Agency/Central Security Service (NSACSS) was responsible.

Deputy Commanding General for Intelligence (DCG-I). (U) The Deputy Commanding General for Intelligence assisted the CG in the management of all intelligence operations of USAINSCOM to include electronic warfare in its offensive role (electronic warfare support measures and electronic countermeasures).

Deputy Commanding General for Security and Production (DCG-SP). (U) The Deputy Commanding General for Security and Production assisted the CG in the management of all threat analysis production and intelligence countermeasures operations of USAINSCOM to include electronic warfare in its defensive role (electronic countermeasures).

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Command Sergeant Major (CSM). (U) The CSM served as a personal advisor and principal enlisted assistant to the CG on those matters pertaining primarily to enlisted personnel including, but not limited to, morale, welfare, customs and courtesies of the service; enlistment and reenlistment, discipline, and promotion policies.

Chief of Staff (CofS). (U) The CofS acted as the principal coordinating agent of, and advisor to, the CG and DCG's on those matters pertaining to USAINSCOM; directed and coordinated the staff to achieve efficiency and unity of action; and assisted the CG and DCG's in the supervision of the execution of orders. Directly subordinate to the CofS were the Liaison Officers, the Mission Analysis Office, the Office of Public Affairs, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Office.

Assistant Chief of Staff (ACofS). (U) The ACofS acted for the CofS during his absence and performed other duties as assigned by the CofS. Supervised the activities of the Secretary of the General Staff, Office of Public Affairs, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Office.

Chief, Mission Analysis Office (CMAO). (U) The Chief, MAO provided advice and assistance to the CG in formulating future goals for the command and the broad strategies to achieve them. On 1 October 1978, the Office of Plans, Programs and Analysis, OCofS, was redesignated as the Mission Analysis Office. The name change reflected a modification and redirection of mission.

Public Affairs Officer (PAO). (U) As the PAO for USAINSCOM, he served the CG and staff on all public affairs matters. On 1 October 1978, the audiovisual functions of the office were transferred to the US Army Administrative/Audiovisual Support Activity (Provisional). (For further discussion, see "Organization of the US Army Administrative/Audiovisual Support Activity," in this chapter.)

Equal Employment Opportunity Officer (EEOO). (U) The EEOO provided staff leadership and guidance to the EEO Program, the Federal Women's Program, and the Spanish-Speaking Program. On 5 February 1978, the EEO functions and personnel were transferred from the DCSPER and placed as a separate element under supervision of the CofS. This was in keeping with the Department of the Army's instructions regarding the placement of command EEO offices.

Liaison Officers. (U) The Liaison Officers provided liaison representation to DARCOM, FORSCOM, TRADOC, and other commands as required. The liaison officer's primary duty was to maintain continuity in the exchange of information and to promote cooperation and coordination of effort by personal contact between representatives of HQ INSCOM and those of the host Headquarters. During FY 1979, there were full-time INSCOM liaison positions at DARCOM, FORSCOM, and TRADOC. Although letters of instruction from the

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CG to these liaison officers were promulgated in June 1978, the actual spaces transferring the officers to the OCofS did not occur until the publication of the new HQ INSCOM TDA, effective 30 November 1978. A previous policy of having INSCOM personnel assigned to a subordinate unit located in the vicinity of another MACOM attempt to represent the CG in a liaison capacity proved impractical and was discontinued.

General Staff:

Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel (DCSPER). (U) The DCSPER served as the principal staff officer for the administration of military and civilian personnel. He acted for the CG in the direction, supervision, and coordination of plans, policies, and procedures for personnel administration, distribution, and management; maintenance of order and discipline; safety; welfare; morale; organizational effectiveness; human affairs; and non-appropriated fund activities. Dramatic changes occurred in ODCSPER during FY 1979. On 1 October, the training functions were transferred to DCSOPS. The transfer of training functions had been debated for sometime, and always resolved in favor of the DCSPER. However, with the transfer of training functions to the DCSOPS at DA level, the Command Group, HQ INSCOM, took the opportunity to follow suit. With the exception of two civilian spaces, manpower resources assigned to the training functions within ODCSPER were also transferred.

(U) On 5 February 1978, the Equal Employment Opportunity and Federal Women's Program functions were transferred from DCSPER and made a separate office, Equal Employment Opportunity Office, under the CofS. This was done to provide greater visibility for the functions as recommended by DA regarding the placement of command EEO Offices.

(U) Many of the former functions of the Adjutant General's Office that were integrated into the ODCSPER in January 1978 were transferred to the US Army Administrative/Audiovisual Support Activity (Provisional) on 1 October 1978. On 6 November 1978, DA formally approved the reorganization of the civilian personnel functions which had been in effect since February 1978. HQ INSCOM staff functions concerning civilian personnel were separated from operating functions. As a result, a Staff Civilian Personnel Officer position was created under DCSPER and the civilian personnel operating functions were transferred to US Army Garrison, Arlington Hall Station.

(U) At the close of FY 1979, organizationally, the ODCSPER consisted of a Human Relations/Equal Opportunity Office; Plans, Policy and Management Division; Military Personnel Division; and Civilian Personnel Division.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations (DCSOPS). (C) The DCSOPS formulated and implemented INSCOM policy on multidiscipline collection and electronic warfare activities; coordinated and supervised conduct of INSCOM operations

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involving human intelligence (HUMINT), signal intelligence (SIGINT), imagery intelligence (IMINT), and electronic warfare (EW) resources; provided organizational and operational analysis and evaluations; provided operational advice and assistance on intelligence collection, exploitation, and EW matters to major Army commands and activities; developed, coordinated, and promulgated operational directives for the conduct of specified collection operations; managed multidiscipline intelligence collection requirements; maintained appropriate liaison with elements of the Department of the Army (DA), National Security Agency/ Central Security Service (NSACSS), Department of Defense (DOD), (b)(3) Per DIA (b)(3) Per DIA, Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and other governmental agencies, major Army commands and military services; served as the principal deputy for military planning, training and reserve activities; supervised the command historical program; provided representation on specified boards, committees, and working groups involving Army intelligence and EW activities; developed, coordinated, and promulgated appropriate planning incident to collection (strategy), programming, budgeting, and the conduct of intelligence and EW operational and contingency plans; acted as the INSCOM Program Manager for SIGINT, EW, HUMINT, and IMINT, and SAO (Special Activities Office) appropriations; served as the Chairperson for the command's Field Visitation Program Review Committee (FVPRC), providing an executive secretary for the committee and maintaining a central file for the program. Served as the primary INSCOM representative on the Army Electronic Warfare and Intelligence Board Working Committee (AEWIBWC). Served as the Chairman for the OPSEC Steering Committee.

(U) On 1 October 1978, the training functions were transferred from DCSPER to DCSOPS. This meant that matters pertaining to AIT (advanced individual training), specialized training enroute to units, functional training, ASI (additional skill identifier) justification, SQT (skill qualification test), Program 8 (Training), language training, education matters, etc., would in the future be handled by DCSOPS.

(U) There was only one major reorganization within ODCSOPS during FY 1979. The Operations Readiness Division was disestablished on 26 July 1979. The primary reason was the need to recognize the elevated role of the Intelligence Coordination Center (ICC), formerly a subordinate element of Operations and Readiness. The ICC was directly subordinated to DCSOPS, and another former subordinate element of the Readiness Division, the Staff Aviation Office, was also made a separate entity directly under the DCSOPS. The remaining Readiness functions were merged with those of the Management Office, which was redesignated as the Programs, Policy, and Readiness (PPR) Division.

(U) At the close of FY 1979, the ODCSOPS was comprised of the following subordinate elements: History Office; Intelligence Coordination Center; Administrative Office; Staff Aviation Office; Plans, Training, and Reserve Affairs; Program, Policy, and Readiness Division; ADCSOPS (SIGINT/EW);

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Imagery Division; and ADCSOPS (HUMINT).

Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics (DCSLOG). (U) The DCSLOG served as the principal staff assistant in matters pertaining to logistics to include integrated logistics planning, programming, procurement, budgeting, distribution, storage, disposition and maintenance of electronic equipment/systems (less telecommunications), engineering, construction, support services, transportation, materiel readiness, and real property management activities. Served as Program Area Director for budgeting of requirements in the logistics area. Developed INSCOM requirements for Base Rights overseas and represented the CG at conferences with other governmental agencies to develop guidelines for negotiation of treaties with foreign governments. Acted as the Command G-2, as defined in AR 381-143 (U) (C). Served as the INSCOM Project Manager for re-stationing, consolidations, and realignment studies of INSCOM units/activities worldwide.

(U) During FY 1979, the organization of ODCSLOG remained the same. It consisted of Assistant DCSLOG at Arlington Hall Station, Assistant DCSLOG at Fort George G. Meade, the Supply and Services Division (portions of the division were located at both AHS and FGGM), Maintenance Division, Installation Division, Fixed Station Engineering Division, Management Office, and Administrative Office.

Deputy Chief of Staff, Systems (DCSS). (U) The DCSS was the principal assistant in matters pertaining to planning, development, and acquisition of the INSCOM's requirements, conceptual planning, interoperability, and systems management in support of field stations and intelligence, electronic warfare, counterintelligence, operations security, HUMINT, and imagery units at theater echelons above corps (EAC). (EAC is defined as those organizations providing intelligence support to area theater commands and above.) The DCSS interfaced with NSA, other services, national intelligence organizations and other major Army commands in matters pertaining to the development of intelligence and EW systems. Represented INSCOM at formal NSA reviews and Department of the Army in-process reviews (IPR's) during the conceptual and development phase of new intelligence systems. Reviewed and evaluated, in coordination with HQDA, TRADOC, and other major Army commands, the Army materiel requirements, concepts, doctrine, operational testing, and other developmental activities associated with EAC. Developed and coordinated the INSCOM position on materiel research, development and acquisition projects which had application at EAC; coordinated, within INSCOM, intelligence concepts, systems requirements, procurement plans, and related actions to include organizational and operational concepts, doctrine, user tests and other plans relating to total INSCOM intelligence requirements in support of DA, major Army commands, and other services and governmental agencies. Provided technical advice and assistance concerning intelligence, EW, counterintelligence and OPSEC support materiel requirements, concepts and deployment in response to requests by other commanders and major Army commands.

(U) During the reporting period, ODCSS continued to consist of two major elements: Concepts and Requirements Division and Systems Division.

Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence and Threat Analysis (DCSITA). (U) The DCSITA served as the principal advisor to the CG in matters pertaining to general intelligence (less medical) threat and counterintelligence and imagery analysis support, production and dissemination. Developed and coordinated implementation of plans, programs and policies of INSCOM activities in these areas. Assured that INSCOM production responded to and satisfied customer needs. Requested information from, and provided intelligence related assistance to Army scientific and technical producers. Assured that requests to INSCOM for production of finished intelligence represented valid production gaps and were feasible for production; that scientific and technical intelligence was incorpored in Army general intelligence production and threat analysis efforts; and that finished products met user, legal and regulatory requirements. Coordinated INSCOM participation in the Defense Intelligence Production Schedule (DIPS) and developed the intelligence and threat analysis production portions of INSCOM participation in The Army Studies Program (TASP).

(U) ODCSITA was comprised of a Management Division, a Requirements Division, and an Administrative Office at the end of FY 1979.

Deputy Chief of Staff for Counterintelligence (DCSCI). (U) The DCSCI directed and coordinated counterintelligence and signal security activities in INSCOM. Acted for the CG in the management, direction, control, monitorship and coordination of signal security, selected counterintelligence operations security support, and polygraph activities, and as the program manager for CI/SIGSEC funds and resources. (The definition of the term operations security (OPSEC) support includes those CI and SIGSEC functions which primarily support the US Army OPSEC program.) The DCSCI exercised staff supervision over the US Army Central Security Facility.

(U) During FY 1979, the ODCSCI underwent several major changes organizationally. On 19 February 1979, the Office of the Assistant DCSCI (Operations)(OADCSCI(O)) was established and consisted of a Support Division and Counter-HUMINT Division at FGGM and a SIGSEC Division at VHFS. The Security Support Branch was redesignated the Support Division on 20 February. The Counter-HUMINT Division was formed on 20 February, using a portion of the former Operations Division CI as a basis; the other portion being transferred to the newly formed Support Division. On 22 February, the Policy and Program Management Division, SIGSEC was redesignated as Policy and Program Management Division. Plans Division, OADCSCI(O) was formed on 1 September 1979.

(U) At the close of FY 1979, ODCSCI consisted of an executive officer and Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Counterintelligence as in the previous year. The ADCSCI(O) oversaw the Support Division (FGGM), Counter-HUMINT Division (FGGM), Plans Division (FGGM), and SIGSEC Division (VHFS). The

other major elements were the Command Security Office (AHS) and the Policy and Program Management Division (AHS).

Deputy Chief of Staff, Resource Management (DCSRM). (U) The DCSRM was the principal staff officer in matters concerning management, financial management, and manpower management. Established and maintained administrative control of appropriated funds for which the CG is responsible under the provisions of AR 37-20. Exercised responsibility for manpower management and The Army Authorization Documents System (TAADS) to include responsibility for activations/organizations, inactivations/discontinuances, and reorganizations of the active force. Developed and supervised the implementation of force requirements, administered the structure strength program, and exercised control over the manpower survey and equipment survey programs. Administered the comptroller and the manpower/force management civilian career programs. Organizationally, DCSRM consisted of an Administrative Office, Cost and Economic Analysis Office, Manpower Division, Internal Review Division, Program and Budget Division, Management and Analysis Division, Finance and Accounting Division and Quality Assurance Division. The former Program Analysis and Evaluation Office and the Budget Division were combined to form the Program and Budget Division on 1 October 1978. The Quality Assurance Division became a part of ODCSRM in October 1977 with the integration of staff elements at Arlington Hall Station and Fort George G. Meade.

Chief, Automation Management Office. (U) The Chief, Automation Management Office served as the principal staff officer in matters pertaining to the use of automation within the command; exercised operational control over the Automated Systems Activity (ASA); and supervised and controlled automation design and development centers throughout INSCOM. The Chief, Automation Management Office served as the Commander, Automated Systems Activity.

(U) Effective 30 November 1978, the Deputy Chief of Staff for Automated Data Processing (DCSADP) and the Data Systems Activity were combined into one organization—the Automated Systems Activity. At the same time, the Automation Management Office was established. The office consisted solely of the Chief, but plans at the close of FY 1979 were calling for increased personnel.

Assistant Chief of Staff, Telecommunications (ACSTEL). (U) The ACSTEL was principal staff assistant in matters pertaining to telecommunications to include programming, procurement, budgeting, distribution, storage, engineering, installation, disposition, and maintenance of telecommunication equipment/systems. The Director, USA Communications Command-INSCOM served concurrently as the ACSTEL. The CG INSCOM exercised operational control over the USACC-INSCOM. Upon publication of INSCOM Regulation 10-2 on 29 March 1979, The Deputy Chief of Staff, Telecommunications (DCSTEL) was redesignated the Assistant Chief of Staff, Telecommunications (ACSTEL).

Personal Staff:

Inspector General (IG). (U) The IG, as a member of the personal staff, inquired into and reported upon, matters affecting the performance of mission and state of economy, efficiency, discipline, and morale of every phase of activity which was within the sphere of responsibility of the CG and as prescribed by law. Throughout the report period, the IG Office continued to be comprised of an Assistance and Investigations Division and Inspections Division.

Staff Judge Advocate (SJA). (U) The SJA served as legal advisor to the CG, DCG's CofS, and all staff elements of HQ INSCOM and, as necessary, to subordinate elements of the command.

Advisor for Scientific and Cryptologic Affairs. (U) The Advisor served as the principal advisor to the CG on scientific and cryptologic matters.

Command Chaplain. (U) The Command Chaplain served as the Chaplain of the USAINSCOM, and was responsible for all chaplain related activities within the command; provided advice and assistance to the CG and his staff on religious, moral, moral leadership, and human self development matters.

Special Disbursing Officer (SDO). (U) The SDO served as the Special Disbursing Officer for the USAINSCOM, advising the CG and DCG's on all aspects of the control, administration, supervision, and utilization of intelligence contingency funds (ICF).

Command Psychologist (CP). (U) The CP advised the CG on matters pertaining to the mental health, other medical support, and provided guidance on psychological factors pertaining to intelligence operations. The first CP was assigned on 17 September 1979.

New HQ INSCOM TDA's. (U) Three TDA's were in effect for Headquarters, INSCOM during FY 1979. At the beginning of the fiscal year, HQ INSCOM was still organized under TDA ASWOOYAA, CCNUM AS0177, which was effective 15 February 1977, but did not encompass the implementation of the IOSS concept that brought about establishment of the US Army Intelligence and Security Command effective 1 January 1977. It was almost two years after the new organization was accomplished before publication of TDA ASWOOYAA, CCNUM AS0179, effective 30 November 1978, which reflected the consolidation of staff elements at Arlington Hall Station and Fort George G. Meade. This TDA was superseded by TDA ASWOOYAA, CCNUM AS0279, effective 1 June 1979, but contained only minor administrative changes.

HQ INSCOM Restationing. (U) On 1 December 1978, INSCOM submitted a Case Study and Justification Folder (CSJF) to HQDA documenting a "preferred alternative" to terminate Army occupancy at Arlington Hall Station (AHS),

Arlington, Virginia and Fort George G. Meade (FGGM), Maryland and consolidate INSCOM at Vint Hill Farms Station (VHFS), Warrenton, Virginia. The US Army Electronics Materiel Readiness Activity (EMRA) would move from Vint Hill Farms Station to Fort Monmouth, New Jersey and Tobyhanna Army Depot, Pennsylvania. The US Army General Intelligence Production Detachment (GIPD) at Fort Bragg, North Carolina would relocate to Vint Hill Farms Station. The US Army Signals Warfare Laboratory (SWL) and Company B, 303d Military Intelligence Battalion would remain at VHFS. This CSJF was a modification of one submitted on 15 August 1978 which had been reviewed and guidance furnished in DA Message, DAMI-ZA/DACS-DMA 191730Z Sep 78 for its revision.

(U) Upon receipt of the December 1978 CSJF, the Army Management Office questioned the selection of VHFS over FGGM as the site for the INSCOM consolidation because one-time costs for FGGM could be amortized in 3.8 years as compared to over nine years for VHFS. But, GEN Frederick J. Kroesen, Vice Chief of Staff, US Army, supported MG Rolya's selection of VHFS, and on 7 March 1979, the Honorable Clifford Alexander, Secretary of the Army, approved VHFS as the Army's "preferred alternative." However, the Honorable C. W. Duncan, Jr., Deputy Secretary of Defense, reversed the Army decision, advising the Secretary of the Army by Memorandum, dated 29 March 1979, of his decision to select the FGGM alternative over VHFS. Rationale was quicker amortization of costs, based on savings from closure of VHFS. On 29 March 1979, Department of the Army made public the proposed move to FGGM. Under the proposal, HQ INSCOM and designated subordinate elements at AHS would move to FGGM. The GIPD at Fort Bragg would also move to Fort Meade. The EMRA would relocate from VHFS to Fort Monmouth and Tobyhanna Army Depot; SWL to Woodbridge, Virginia; and Company B, 303d MI Battalion to Fort Hood, Texas.

(U) If approved, the consolidation and relocation of HQ INSCOM would result in the movement of 627 military and 566 civilian spaces to Fort Meade. These spaces would include 442 military and 449 civilian spaces from AHS, 120 military and 53 civilians spaces from Fort Bragg, and 65 military and 64 civilian spaces from VHFS. The relocation of EMRA would involve moving 95 military and 206 civilian spaces from VHFS to Fort Monmouth and 30 civilian spaces to Tobyhanna Army Depot. The SWL move would mean the transfer of 55 military and 189 civilian spaces. Company B would relocate 275 military and 11 civilian spaces to Fort Hood.

(U) It was anticipated that 80 civilians and 272 military jobs would be eliminated. Those civilians who declined transfer would receive assistance in finding suitable local employment from DA under existing procedures. In addition to the "increased operational benefits" resulting from the consolidation, there would be an estimated annual cost savings of $8.2 million.

(U) As a result of the selection of Fort George G. Meade, a new CSJF was required, providing detailed costing of consolidation at FGGM for use in

implementing that alternative. The Department of the Army established a submission date of 31 August 1979. In this instance, the requirement to notify Congress, followed by a 60-day hold on announcement of the decision to implement the action was not felt to be applicable, but HQDA directed that the procedure be followed as a precaution. The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (ACSI) signed the summary sheet to the Secretary of the Army on 20 July 1979, who, in turn, submitted it to the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Further action was deferred until after the impending August Congressional recess.

(U) Because of several unavoidable circumstances, HQ INSCOM requested and was granted an extension from the original 31 August 1979 due date for the CSJF. At the close of FY 1979, the decision paper was still being held at the Secretary of Defense level, and its release was considered "imminent." However, at HQ INSCOM, a feeling persisted that the consolidation at FGGM would not take place as projected. This was based upon a pessimistic expectation that the construction funds essential for its implementation would not be approved by an economy-minded Congress in the FY 83 MCA program.[2]

Relocation of Staff Elements, HQ INSCOM. (U) In February 1979, a plan approved by the CofS to reallocate floor space within Building 1, AHS, was implemented. The major staff elements involved were DCSOPS, DCSS, DCSRM, and DCSLOG. The basic rationale behind the shift in space was to realign offices and division according to staff element. Over the months, major reorganizations had left offices isolated from their parent staff. For example, the Training Branch, formerly under DCSPER and located in the basement, was moved to the third floor to be a part of the Plans, Training, and Reserve Affairs Division of DCSOPS. The various reorganizations had also caused an inequitable distribution of space.

Reorganization of the Civilian Personnel Functions. (U) From 1964 to January 1977, the Civilian Personnel Office (CPO) of the US Army Security Agency served as both a staff and operating office. Most of the civilians were serviced by the CPO on a worldwide basis. As a relatively small organization this direct operational control, which was primarily due to the security aspect of the functions, made the "dual-hatted" civilian program workable. However, establishment of INSCOM brought about an increased civilian strength with an expanded civilian personnel mission, a more diverse work force, and considerable geographical dispersion.

(U) On 2 February 1978, HQ INSCOM requested DA approval for a reorganization of the Civilian Personnel organization which would be consistent with the staffing pattern of a major command. A Staff Civilian Personnel Officer position would be established with a small staff of his own under the DCSPER, while the remainder of the CPO personnel at AHS would be headed by a Civilian Personnel Officer under the Commander, US Army Garrison, Arlington Hall Station. Other CPO positions would be established at

the USAG, Vint Hill Farms Station and US Army Administrative Survey Detachment, Fort George G. Meade.

(U) Based on the 2 February 1978 letter, the DCSPER, HQ INSCOM, detailed Dr. Charles Gott to the Staff Civilian Personnel Officer position on 15 February 1978 and Mr. Dale Efflandt as the Acting CPO for AHS. On 6 November 1978, Mr. Frederic Newman, Acting Director of Civilian Personnel, DA, approved the reorganization. Besides the Staff CPO position, three GS-13 spaces were approved for the CPO's at AHS, VHFS, and ASD, Fort Meade. The position at VHFS had not been filled by the end of the report period.[3]

Transfer of Value Engineering. (U) In FY 1978, the INSCOM Procurement, Supply Facility and the Research and Development Element were transferred to the US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM); however, the value engineering mission related to the transferred functions and funded by OMA appropriation was not addressed. Since this transfer significantly reduce the potential for value engineering in INSCOM, the question was raised as to whether the civilian space should be transferred also or returned to DA. This was resolved when the space was transferred to DARCOM on 1 April 1979.[4]

Organization of the US Army Administrative/Audiovisual Support Activity. (U) On 1 October 1978, the US Army Administrative/Audiovisual Support Activity was organized provisionally and assigned to HQ INSCOM under staff cognizance of DCSPER. The Activity was organized as a separate TDA unit on 30 November 1978. Its mission centered on the day-to-day management of Command Programs involving publications, audiovisual activities, records management, postal responsibilities, and military awards. The rationale behind the creation of the separate entity was that AR 108-2 required that audiovisual activities be consolidated, and for efficiency's sake, numerous major administrative functions within the Headquarters required central management. Factors which precluded the Activity from remaining under a staff element, such as DCSPER as had been done in the past, was that together the personnel involved in these functions represented a sizable organization in itself. Besides the size, there was also the fact that funding for audiovisual/administrative functions was distinct from that of DCSPER, where many of the administrative functions had previously been placed. The combination of these factors led to the organization of the separate TDA unit.[5]

Reorganization of US Army Field Station Okinawa. (U) During FY 1979, US Army Field Station Okinawa underwent a major reorganization. The changes were precipitated by a number of recommendations based on Organizational Effectiveness surveys, Inspector General findings concerning layering, and requirements identified by the Manpower Survey Report of August 1978, and could also be attributed to an internal dissatisfaction with the two-battalion system which was believed to have encumbered operations at Torii Station. The subsequent relocation of elements, the creation and dissolution of units and the redistribution of personnel resources on the Field

Station TDA were the logical results of this functional streamlining.

(U) At the beginning of FY 1979, FS Okinawa was organized with a Commander, staff, and two battalions. The Operations Battalion consisted of a Headquarters element and three companies, A, C, and D, responsible for the collection, processing, anaylsis, and reporting mission of the Field Station. The Support Battalion consisted of a Headquarters element, a Headquarters and Service Company, Graphics, and the Torii Club. The Support Battalion was responsible for all activities related to service support, supply and logistics for the entire Field Station. Post services, Headquarters staffing, motor support and mess support were provided by Headquarters and Service Company.

(U) On 22 January 1979, the Operations and Support Battalions were retired during a ceremony on the ballfield and a newly created Troop Command assumed control of all companies. The Support Battalion Commander was redesignated the Troop Commander and the Operations Battalion Commander was redesignated the S-3. The former S-3 staff section was redesignated Plans, Training, and Systems (PT&S) and came under the staff responsibility of the S-3. The S-1 assumed responsibility for Recreation Services and Graphics; the S-2 for the Provost Marshal's Office; and the S-4 took control of the Consolidated Supply and Electronic Maintenance Divisions, all formerly a part of the Support Battalion. Eventually, the Club was made subordinate of the S-1.

(U) During a ceremony on 1 June 1979, Companies A, C, and D were disestablished and the Operations Company established. On 17 July 1979, the Graphics Section was relocated from the S-1 to the S-3 (PT&S) as part of the INSCOM effort to establish dedicated audiovisual support facilities in support of local mission. Finally, on 28 September 1979, the Troop Command was officially disestablished. Company Commanders (Headquarters and Service Company and Operations Company) were made directly subordinate to the Deputy Commander, US Army Field Station Okinawa.

(U) Although ultimately approved by the DCG-I, INSCOM, the reorganization had its critics at HQ INSCOM. The DCSOPS nonconcurred and expressed the belief that the reorganization appeared to be a step backward into a separate operations supervisor/separate "housekeeper" concept. Although recognized that no two field stations could be organized identically, the principles of organization proposed for FS Okinawa were opposite those currently working successfully at FS Augsburg. The concept of holding subordinate commanders fully responsible for both the operational and general "military" performance of their troops seemed to have the greatest advantage. It was believed that FS Okinawa's reorganization would violate this concept.[6]

Activation of the 11th MI Company (Technical Intelligence) and 641st MI Detachment (Collection). (U) Companies C and D, 519th MI Battalion, were assigned to FORSCOM. The mission of Company D involved exploitation of foreign equipment and equipment documentation, USAREUR reinforcement mission, and equipment support to the Army Opposing Force (OPFOR) program. Company C's mission was HUMINT. However, as a result of the Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study, they were considered "one-of-a-kind" missions which were echelon above corps in scope. Consequently, it was expected that INSCOM would assume responsibility for the units, but for various reasons, no action was taken at HQ INSCOM. A secondary concern voiced by some at HQ INSCOM was that one of Company D's functions—equipment support to the Army OPFOR program—did not belong with INSCOM. The impasse was finally broken as a result of constant prodding by personnel on the DA staff and the necessity for FORSCOM to take action to transfer the units. FORSCOM needed spaces for the creation of the new CEWI (combat electronic warfare intelligence) Group and planned to use those within the 519th MI Battalion, excluding Company D and part of Company C.

(U) DA approved the transfer of the resources of Company D, 519th MI Battalion from FORSCOM to INSCOM effective 1 October 1978. On the same date, the 11th MI Company (Technical Intelligence) was activated at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. On 16 September 1978, the 73 spaces of Company C were used to form the 641st MI Detachment Augmentation (Carrier). On 16 September 1979, the 521st Interrogation Team was redesignated as the 641st MI Detachment and reactivated at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

(U) (C) The 641st MI Detachment assumed the REFORGER mission of Company C, 519th MI Battalion to provide HUMINT collection augmentation to the 66th MI Group (Provisional) in Germany. On 6 April 1979, the 641st MI Detachment was designated the INSCOM operating control element for HUMINT REDTRAIN. The purpose of HUMINT REDTRAIN was to develop and maintain tactical interrogator resources qualified to provide IPW (prisoner of war interrogation) support as required through Live Environment Training (LET), i.e., provide interrogator personnel an opportunity to develop interrogation and language skills through assignment to an INSCOM interrogation unit or facility.

(U) The mission of the 11th MI Company (Technical Intelligence) was to provide tactical technical intelligence support to the Army and to serve as the INSCOM Action Agent to the Opposing Force Foreign Materiel for Training Program as prescribed in AR 350-2. Specifically, the technical intelligence mission included: Exploitation of foreign materiel to determine soldier level vulnerabilities and countermeasures; planning advice and assistance to tactical commanders; intelligence and combined arms training support Army-wide; and assistance to strategic level agencies and contingency deployemnt in support of REFORGER.[7]

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(b)(1);(b)(3):10 U.S.C. 130b;(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

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(b)(1);(b)(3):10 U.S.C. 130b;(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

Consolidation of INSCOM Aviation Assets in Korea. (U) On 18 October 1978, the 146th ASA Aviation Company (Forward) relocated from Taegu, Korea to Pyong Taek. Pyong Taek was also the location of FS Korea, the Company's next higher headquarters, and the 704th MI Detachment (Aerial Surveillance). This move allowed command and control, maintenance, and mission effectiveness (interoperability and tasking) of all INSCOM aviation assets in Korea to be consolidated at one location. Upon inactivation of the 704th MI Detachment (AS) on 16 May 1979, its assets were combined with those of the 146th ASA Aviation Company (Fwd).[9]

Post Panama Treaty Planning. (U) Terms of the 1977 Panama Canal Treaties directed that all US Army office space at Fort Amador, CZ, with one exception be transferred to Panama upon implementation of the treaties on 1 October 1979. The 470th MI Group Headquarters and all Fort Amador elements, less the Liaison Detachment, moved from Fort Amador, the Group's Headquarters for the last 21 years, to Fort Clayton during August and September 1979. The official change of address, however, was not to be effective until 1 October. The Liaison Detachment was to remain indefinitely at Fort Amador as an exception. An additional temporary exception was authorized for the Group Motor Pool because its new facilities were not yet ready for occupancy.

(U) The original plan had called for all elements moving from Fort Amador to Corozal to be located in Buildings 18 and 115. However, the move had to be postponed due to cost overruns/funding restraints which prevented completion of building renovations required prior to 1 October. As an interim measure, most elements moved to Building 220, Fort Clayton because it already housed a secure compartmented information facility (SCIF). Although Building 220 underwent some renovation prior to occupancy, an inconvenience existed due to the necessity to share the billets area, dayroom, etc., with the 193d Infantry Brigade's Support Battalion. And, due to lack of space, three elements of the 470th Group were unable to move into Building 220. These included the CI Detachment (Detachment B), which obtained temporary space in a four-room office in Building 519; the Photo Lab, which shared facilities on a part-time basis in the Criminal Investigation Division Office, Building 865, Albrook Air Force Base; and the

Motor Pool, which remained temporarily at Fort Amador.

(U) Future plans called for housing the Group Headquarters, staff, CI and SIGINT Detachment Headquarters, Collection Detachment Operations Coordinator, and Communications Center in Building 115, a two-level concrete structure which heretofore had housed the 193d Brigade Finance Office. The entire building, less the non-SI Files Room near the entrance, would be a secure compartmented information facility. Building 18, a four-level concrete structure, 350 meters northwest of Building 115, would accommodate the enlisted billets, all S-4 functions, the S-3 Photo Lab, and the Pacific Field Office of the CI Detachment.

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FOOTNOTES - CHAPTER IV. ORGANIZATION

1. INSCOM Reg 10-2, 29 Mar 79, Organization and Functions, USAINSCOM, Sec VI.
2. AHR, DCSLOG, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (S), pp. 37-44; Command Information Fact Sheet, INSCOM, No 4, 29 Mar 79.
3. AHR, DCSPER, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (U), p. 34; Paper: Reorganization of the CIVPER Function (U).
4. AHR, DCSRM, HQ INSCOM, FY79, (C), p. 44; Interview, Mr. Bruce W. Corley, Mgt & Anal Div, DCSRM (29 May 80).
5. Interview, Mr. Dave Stein, Dir, USA Admin/Audiovisual Spt Actv (10 Jan 80).
6. AHR, USAFS Okinawa, FY79 (TSC), pp. 2-2 thru 2-4; DF, DCSOPS to CofS, 8 Jan 79, subj: Okinawa Reorganization (U); Paper: Noncurrence-Provisional Reorganization of FS Okinawa, 14 Dec 78 (U).
7. AHR, 11th MI Co, FY79 (U), p. 2; AHR, 641st MI Det, FY79 (C), pp. 1, 11; 1978 INSCOM Commanders Conference PreConference Packet (S), p. A-15; Interview, LTC Richard T. Kane, Chief, Opns and Readiness, ODCSOPS (5 Jun 79) (U).
8. AHR, 500th MI Gp, FY79 (S/NOFORN), pp. 48-49; AHR, DCSOPS, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (TSC/LIMDIS), pp. 38-40.
9. AHR, 704th MI Det, FY79 (FOUO), p. 8; AHR, 146th ASA Avn Co (Fwd), FY79, (S), pp. H-1, H-4; Black Book Item, DCSOPS, Consolidation of the 146th ASA (Co), 25 Sep 78 (U); AHR, DCSOPS, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (TSC/LIMDIS), p. 60.
10. AHR, 470th MI Gp, FY79 (TSC/NOFORN), pp. 4-6; AHR, DCSOPS, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (TSC/LIMDIS), pp. 104-105.

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CHAPTER V

RESOURCES AND MANAGEMENT

Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA) Funds. (U) The US Army Intelligence and Security Command's OMA funding program at the close of FY 1979 consisted of $83,578,500 in Direct Funds and $32,000 in Automatic Reimbursements for a total of $83,610,500. The table below shows a breakout of end FY 1979 direct funding by subprogram.

Table 1.—Direct Funding By Subprogram
(As of 30 Sep 79)

Subprogram		FY 1979
P2	(General Purpose Forces)	$ 3,285,600
P3I	(Intelligence Activities	60,395,900
P3C	(COMSEC)	1,943,200
P3O	(Other)	17,272,800
P8T	(Training)	514,000
P8O	(Education Services)	167,000
		$83,578,500

(U) Following is an audit trail from the DA dollar guidance for preparation of the FY 1979 Command Operating Budget (COB) to final 1979 Approved Funding Program (AFP):

Program 2

Dollar Guidance - FY 79 COB	$ 1,888,000
Joint EW Center	+ 234,000
USARI	+ 625,000
FY79 Non POL Stock Fund Price Increase	+ 54,000
OPFOR Program	+ 616,000
Congressional Reduction Flying Hours	- 23,000
Stock Fund Reduction	- 11,000
JCS Exercises	- 26,000
Congressional Reduction SIGINT/EW Opns	- 8,000
FY79 Initial AFP	3,349,000
JCS Exercises	+ 8,000
Admin Staff Travel Reduction	- 2,000
FY79 Pay Raise	+ 40,000
Decrease Flying Hour Program	- 84,000
Returned to DA - Excess Funds	- 25,000
Final FY 79 AFP	$ 3,286,000

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Program 3I

Dollar Guidance - FY 79 COB		$ 56,157,000
FY 79 Non POL Stock Fund Price Increase	+	82,000
Indirect Hire Foreign National Pay	+	297,000
Consolidated Cryptologic Program	-	56,000
CCP - Management Hq	+	56,000
Intelligence Analysis Group	-	400,000
HUMINT Collection	-	77,000
Intelligence ADP	+	302,000
HUMINT Hq	+	66,000
FY 79 Initial AFP		55,823,000
Transfer to Med Intel & Info Agency	-	100,000
FY 79 Pay Increase	+	1,476,000
Decrease Foreign National Pay	-	376,000
Decrease Civilian Pay	-	564,000
Civilian Personnel Reduction	-	139,000
Admin Staff Travel Reduction	-	88,000
FY 79 Civilian Pay	+	564,000
ADP Systems	-	193,000
Currency Fluctuation	+	485,000
Foreign National Separation Allowance (FNSA)	+	614,000
Turkish Lira Fluctuation	+	1,381,000
Transfer to DARCOM	-	500,000
Program Supplemental	+	2,404,000
Grill Flame	+	25,000
Sinop Contract	+	425,000
Production	-	101,000
HUMINT	-	220,000
General Defense Intelligence Program	-	150,000
Returned to DA - Excess Funds	-	370,000
Final FY 79 AFP		$ 60,396,000

Program 3C

Dollar Guidance - FY 79 COB		$ 1,918,000
FY 79 Initial AFP		1,918,000
FY 79 Pay Supplemental	+	59,000
Decrease Civilian Pay	-	29,000
Admin Staff Travel Reduction	-	5,000
Increase FY 79 Civilian Pay	+	29,000
TEMPEST Testing	-	29,000
Final FY 79 AFP		$ 1,943,000

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Program 30

Dollar Guidance - FY 79 COB	$	12,716,000
Congressional Reduction - Service Support	-	21,000
Crude Oil Equalization Tax	-	6,000
Congressional Reduction Supplies	-	3,000
Personnel Casting	+	250,000
CI Operations	+	6,000
FY 79 Non POL Stock Fund	+	3,000
Initial FY 79 Funded VHFS	+	3,700,000
Indirect Hire FN Pay - FY 78	+	2,000
Indirect Hire FN Pay - FY 79	+	66,000
FY 79 Initial AFP		16,713,000
FY 79 Pay Raises	+	890,000
Civilian Pay Reduction	-	42,000
Overtime Reduction	-	10,000
Admin Travel Reduction	-	1,000
CI Security	-	60,000
Investigation Record Respository File	-	200,000
Returned to DA - Excess Funds	-	17,000
Final FY 79 AFP	$	17,273,000

Program 8T

Dollar Guidance - FY 79 COB	$	549,000
FY 79 Initial AFP		549,000
Admin Travel Reduction	-	27,000
Returned to DA - Excess Funds	-	8,000
Final FY 79 AFP	$	514,000

Program 80

Dollar Guidance - FY 79 COB	$	139,000
Army High School Completion Program	+	13,000
FY 79 Initial AFP		152,000
FY 79 Pay Raises	+	6,000
Civilian Pay Reduction	-	2,000
Admin Travel Reduction	-	1,000
Civilian Executive Training	+	12,000
Final FY 79 AFP	$	167,000

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(U) The table below reflects direct obligations by element of expense for FY 1979 ($ in thousands). Obligation of $83,221,000 and Annual Funding Program of $83,578,500 resulted in an obligation rate of 99.6 percent.

Table 2.—Direct Obligations by Element of Expense (FY 1979)

Element of Expense	P2	P30	P3I	P3C	P8T	P80	Total	Percent of Grand Total
Civ Pay & Benefits	587	12,931	26,357	990		53	40,918	49
Travel & Trans	248	1,291	2,879	384	483	15	5,300	6
Rents/Comm/ Util	30	846	2,342	18			3,236	4
Contr Svcs	921	515	18,433	461	7	47	20,384	25
Supplies & Equip	1,476	1,888	9,928	46	3	42	13,383	16
TOTAL	3,262	17,471	59,939	1,899	493	157	83,221	100

Military Construction, Army (MCA). (U) The INSCOM FY 1982-86 Military Construction, Army (MCA) program was submitted to HQDA on 21 August 1979 with the approval of the Commanding General. The total value of the construction requested for FY 1982 was $18,460,000.

(U) In Korea, the last of a group of seven relocatable BEQ's and a companion administrative building were opened during January 1979. Another project to modernize existing barracks to the Modern Volunteer Army Standards was scheduled for FY 1980 and when completed, the entire housing inventory at USA Field Station Korea would be either renovated or new. In a project related to troop welfare, the dining facility would be enlarged and extensively modernized in FY 1981. Both projects are under design. In the operational category, the power upgrade and improvements in Building 1218 were completed and operations commenced in FY 1979. This made Building 1237 available for other uses. Before the year's end, discussions had begun with the Far East District Engineer on the design for the remodeling of Building 1237 as a communications center.

(U) Work continued on air conditioning at several stations during FY 1979. Although Okinawa's project was awarded in April 1978, actual construction did not begin until July 1979. Phase I, the first of six, was completed in September 1979. The project required a masterpiece of coordination

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between the user and the contractor in order to carry out the work with uncleared labor without disturbing the mission.

(U) The air conditioning upgrade for Augsburg took a giant step toward reality when the European Division Engineers accepted the INSCOM concept. That concept was based on putting the machinery rooms outside the SI-secure area for easy maintenance, and delivering air through a variable-air-volume distribution system. With the concept thus determined the price estimate rose to $2.25 million. DA reprogrammed the project into FY 1981, and subject to congressional approval, the project would be built as planned.

(U) Active design was underway by year's end for FS Berlin's air conditioning upgrade, and construction should commence in the summer of 1980.

(U) Although Sinop had been subject to seasonal water shortages for years, events in the summer of FY 1979 served to crystalize US opinion to the point that something was at last being done about it. During the summer, the Mayor of Sinop reduced the water supply to USA Field Station Sinop to a comparative trickle for a period of weeks. Since this was a contrived rather than actual shortage, it served to underscore the present vulnerability of the station to political pressures. Before the end of FY 1979, plans were underway for a desalinization plant to make the station independent for its water needs. DA recognized the urgency of the need and worked closely with HQ INSCOM to define the project and program it into FY 1982.[2]

Family Housing Units. (U) The US Army Intelligence and Security Command operated and maintained family housing units at Arlington Hall Station and Vint Hill Farms Station. Funds were also received from DA for leased housing. The Annual Funding Program for these units for FY 1979 was $706,000 of which $697,000 was obligated (98.7 percent).[3]

Manpower Program. (U) Based on DA Program and Budget Guidance, as changed by other DA correspondence, the manpower data shown below is the USAINSCOM Manpower Program for end of FY 1979. Major changes were made during the year as a result of implementation of General End Strength Army Reduction.[4]

1. (U) Program 2 (General Purpose Forces). Manpower resources amounted to 1,125 spaces for FY 1979 or 10 spaces less than FY 1978. The decrease in these spaces was due to the transfer of all eight INSCOM Joint EW Center spaces to DA Joint Activity Account and a two-space reduction in factored aircraft maintenance in the 146th ASA Company (Aviation)(Forward), Korea.

2. (U) Program 3 (Intelligence and Communications). Manpower resources amounted to 9,621 spaces for FY 1979 or a decrease of 68 spaces over FY 1978. The decrease was mainly due to the non-implementation of Project MAROON SCIMITAR (44 spaces), a National Capital Region decrement (21 spaces), a Decision Package Set (DPS) Cryptologic reduction of two

spaces and Reserve Component decrease of one space.

3. (U) Program 8 (Training, Medical and Other Personal Activities) and Program 10 (Foreign Military Sales) spaces showed no change in the 23 spaces authorized.

4. (U) Joint Activity (Program 3 Army Support to NSA). Spaces at 677 were 47 less than FY 1978 due to changes in mission.

Military Strength by Program. (C) The table below reflects authorized and assigned military strength by program.[5] Program 2 (General Purpose Forces) and the counterintelligence program both show substantial shortfalls at the end of the fiscal year. The NSA program showed an overage of 110 spaces with most of this overstrength in the CONUS MI Group.

Table 3.—Military Strength by Program

Program		Authorized	Actual	Plus/Minus
2	Gen Purpose Forces	1,098	905	(-193)
3:	Cryptologic Activity	4,959	4,874	(-85)
	AMHA CCP	201	183	(-18)
	HUMINT	565	496	(-69)
	Imagery Intel	58	47	(-11)
	Intel Production Actv	148	102	(-46)
	Intel Data Handling Sys	47	18	(-29)
	AMHA Gen Defense Intel Prog	50	39	(-11)
	COMSEC	225	168	(-57)
	Base Opns	226	200	(-26)
	CI & IA*	1,089	921	(-168)
	AMHA IRA and Others	6	7	(+1)
	Support to NSA	677	787	(+110)
8:	Training	12	7	(-5)
	Family Housing	3	0	(-3)
	TOTAL	9,364	8,754	(-610)

* Includes 255 Foreign CI spaces.

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Command Personnel Situation. (C) Manpower trends in FY 1979 stabilized. Authorized and actual total command strengths for FY 1978 and FY 1979 are shown below.[6]

	30 September 1978					
	OFF	WO	ENL	TOT MIL	CIV	GRAND TOTAL
Authorized	1,058	472	7,807	9,337	1,417	10,754
Actual	899	453	7,129	8,463	1,280*	9,743

	30 September 1979					
	OFF	WO	ENL	TOT MIL	CIV	GRAND TOTAL
Authorized	1,078	474	7,851	9,403	2,078**	11,481
Actual	952	425	7,377	8,754	1,928**	10,682

*Does not include Wage Board (WB) and Foreign Nationals (FN). Assigned totals, as of 30 Sep 78: WB (worldwide) - 146; FN (direct hire) - 101; FN (indirect hire) - 392.

**Includes 440 authorized FN and 394 actual FN.

(U) For FY 1979 command personnel strength by unit, see appendix F.

Increased Manpower Requirements for Manning Collection. (U) An INSCOM study determined that the manning factor used in computing manpower requirements for manning collection should be increased from 4.8 to 5.65. The basis for the 4.8 factor included those necessary computations to provide staffing for authorized absences from operational duties. These included the areas of medical time off, leaves, legal holidays, and other military duties, training and details. When originally formulated, these non-operational staffing factors realistically considered all of the then current man days required. Since that time many of these considerations changed markedly, but the staffing factor remained static and was no longer a valid planning tool. For example, under the 4.8 guidelines, sick/medical leave was based on 3.12 days per year per person. More recent DA lost time studies indicated that males lose 3.3. and females 9.5 hours per month for medical reasons. At the time of the INSCOM study, 26.18 percent of Army manual Morse operators were female. Using these figures, the loss due to illness was 7.38 days per year per person, not counting lost time due to sick call.

(U) The Collection Objectives Priorities and Evaluation System (COPES) Collection Evaluation System (CES) data from INSCOM field stations during 1978 revealed an average of 2.21 days per year per person lost for sick call. Therefore, a more accurate planning figure for sick/medical leave was 9.59 days per year per person. In addition to sick/medical leave, other non-operational factors changed significantly. Actual increase in

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time necessary for mandatory/required military training, duties and functions occurred based on a review of INSCOM field station statistics.

(U) Because of the unrealistic staffing taking place, both the station's mission and enlisted operator morale was believed to be affected. Much of the actual increase in non-operational time was seen in position downtime while the remainder consisted of duties and training performed by the operator after having already worked an eight-hour shift. To retain and maintain skilled personnel, INSCOM felt the necessity to more closely align their workload and working conditions with those of soldiers in support type jobs.

(U) The net result of the many requirements levied on the shift worker, in addition to the negative aspects of working shift, was reduced morale. In turn, this was reflected in the reenlistment rates which, for INSCOM personnel, was 40 percent lower than the average for the rest of the Army's first term reenlistments. Austere staffing also created a concern related to decreased reenlistment of the enlisted middle manager type. In early 1978, statistics revealed that INSCOM was 46 percent below the Army level in this area.[7]

INSCOM Key Personnel. (U) Appendix G contains a listing of personnel occupying key positions within the US Army Intelligence and Security Command, as of 30 September 1979. Photographs of MG William I. Rolya, CDR, INSCOM, INSCOM Commanders, and HQ INSCOM Staff are at appendixes H, I, and J, respectively.

Communications Programs and Resources. (U) The Assistant Chief of Staff, Telecommunications (ACSTEL) was the Program Manager within INSCOM for Program Element (PE) 381055A, Cryptologic Communications, Army. This program was divided into two subelements (SE). The first subelement SE49, Cryptologic Communications, non-DCS, included all telecommunication resources (except cryptographic equipment) required to provide, operate and maintain US Army Communications Command fixed station Special Intelligence communications. The SE54, Cryptologic Communications, DCS, included funds necessary to support leased or government-owned communication circuits, to include AUTODIN subscriber tails and other circuits in support of the cryptologic effort. It does not, however, include AUTODIN "backbone" costs.

(U) The Department of the Army worldwide Consolidated Cryptologic Program (CCP) manpower levels in PE 381055A declined by 39 spaces from the 550 spaces allocated in FY 1978 to a total of 511 spaces in FY 1979. This reduction resulted from a NSA review of CRITICOMM work loads with respect to the new standards for operation of semi-automated (STREAMLINER) systems. No adverse impact was experienced as a result of these reductions.

(U) Resumption of operations at US Army Field Station Sinop necessitated an increase of 13 spaces at TUSLOG Detachment 169 to accommodate the increased communication work load. These spaces were provided by reductions

at Field Stations Augsburg, Berlin, and Okinawa.

(U) During FY 1979, only one action impacted on Other Procurement, Army (OPA) funding. Funds programmed for secure telephones were withdrawn and then transferred to the STREAMLINER line item to provide additional capacity for the five STREAMLINER systems already installed.

(U) All PE 381055A funds were apportioned to NSA for budgetary management during the report period. Major expenditures of these funds were limited to procurement of test equipment and Model 40 teletypewriters.

(U) The total FY 1979-84 Other Procurement, Army funding program for PE 381055A, as of 30 September 1979, is depicted in the table below (in thousands (K)).[8]

Table 4.—OPA Funding - PE 381055A

	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84
Secure Telephones	0	($200K transferred to STREAMLINER)				
Test Equipment	137K	0	30K	140K	145K	31K
Equip Replacement	581K	125K	426K	400K	400K	400K
STREAMLINER	557K	($200K transferred from Secure Phones)				

Project STREAMLINER. (U) A decision was made in 1977 by NSA to establish the STREAMLINER terminal at Osan Air Base, Korea, as the host terminal serving all Special Intelligence communication facilities in Korea and to withdraw the STREAMLINER MACT (medium automated communications terminal) system located at USA Field Station Korea. STREAMLINER circuits were re-routed from Pyong Taek to Osan and placed on LEMONADE trunk 1R83 to FS Korea. The MACT STREAMLINER System at FS Korea was deactivated on 20 July 1979, and a distant remote STREAMLINER terminal has not degraded FS Korea's communications capability. Deactivation resulted in an annual savings in leased circuit costs.[9]

Project LEMONADE. (U) Project LEMONADE was the approved plan that provided red multiplexing and bulk encryption of selected CRITICOMM circuits. The objective of the project was to obtain savings in communications manpower, leased circuit costs, equipment, space and energy without degradation of communications service. INSCOM sites designated to be multiplexing hubs were FS Berlin (three trunks), FS Augsburg (four trunks), FS Korea (four trunks), and FS Okinawa (three trunks). Installed over a year, the last of the trunks were activated in early FY 1979 at FS Okinawa and FS Korea.[10]

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

District Engineer reported that since the project was submitted after the start of the construction year (1979) and the extensive construction required before the onset of winter, the project would not likely be completed until early 1980. Should DA not approve a letter contract, construction completion would be pushed further back to October of the same year. Meanwhile, communications outages continued as present equipment was old and difficult to maintain.[11]

Automated Data Processing Activities. (U) During FY 1979, several new projects were established within the INSCOM Automated Systems Activity. These included TOPSAIL GAFF (the HQ INSCOM management information system (MIS) mainframe upgrade), TRIPLE SWEEP (a HQ INSCOM unclassified MIS mainframe), TREBLE CLEF (a computation capability for the US Army Document Center at Camp Zama, Japan), CHUBBUCK II (an upgrade for FS Berlin MIS mainframe), and TRILOGY FARE (an INSCOM logistics system for distribution, worldwide).

(U) Efforts continued through the year to define the nature and extent of Automatic Data Processing (ADP) support needed by the newly-formed Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (ITAC). However, the automation requirements could not be determined until ITAC's internal organization was more settled and mode of operation more fixed. This was difficult to achieve because ITAC was unique and had no pattern to follow; there was a lack of understanding of the total environment in which ITAC must operate; no clearly-defined charter existed; and there was no knowledge of the workloads involved. ITAC itself did not have the resources to study all of these matters and still perform its mission. Realizing that the definition of ADP needs could not be accomplished until all of these matters were resolved, the Automated Systems Activity provided the funding support to ITAC to acquire contractual assistance to perform a study of the total operating environment and to propose alternative organizational structures and operational modes.

(U) During FY 1979, LAFINE WINE II was successfully installed at FS Augsburg. Work also continued on several other projects. Projects TRIPLE SPACE and TRIPLE SCOOP were efforts to provide Field Stations Korea and Okinawa, respectively, with computer capability to support local management and operational information needs on a day-to-day basis. The DESKTOP project was bogged down in the procurement cycle for the entire year largely due to the Intelligence School at Fort Devens not being able to develop applications for the RADIIX system within the scope of the project, and turnover of project managers. A final on-going ADP project was ASSIST Accreditation.

(U) The major problem that was encountered during the year by the Automated

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Systems Activity was the continuing erosion of the manpower resource base, particularly military. Not only was there a constant attrition of personnel, but the few replacement personnel arriving were generally straight out of the Fort Benjamin Harrison basic schools with no prior experience. The Automated Systems Activity was relegated to maintaining the current systems and little effort was expended on new initiatives. Toward the end of the fiscal year, the situation improved slightly with the arrival of several trained personnel and the previously inexperienced personnel becoming productive.[12]

Organizational Effectiveness. (U) Organizational Effectiveness (OE) referred to the systematic military application of selected management and behavioral science skills and methods to improve how an organization functions to accomplish assigned missions and increase combat readiness. FY 1979 represented the end of the first phase of the Army's OE effort. This period was called the Establishment Years. The next phase, Integration Years, were planned to last until the mid-1980's. The final phase, Sustainment Years, would continue on thereafter.

(U) There were three highlights of INSCOM participation during FY 1979. During the third week of January 1979, the DCSPER hosted a worldwide conference for INSCOM S1/DPCA's and Reenlistment NCO/Officers in which OE methodology was used to address major personnel issues of the command. The conference was significant in that it represented the first "macro-intervention"—the first time OE had been applied within INSCOM in a forum composed of commandwide representatives. A Headquarters-wide middle management operation was initiated in July which developed into an action planning conference. The result of the conference was an action plan which addressed seven problem areas within INSCOM. Also during the year, five of INSCOM's eight OE spaces were filled: 3 HQ INSCOM, 1 FS Berlin, 1 66th MI Group. The other three spaces were allotted to FS Augsburg, FS Korea, and USAG, Vint Hill Farms Station.[13]

General and Field Grade Officer Promotions. (U) A comparison between FY 1977, FY 1978, and FY 1979, general and field grade officer temporary promotions is reflected reflected in table below.[14]

Table 5.—General and Field Grade Officer Promotions

	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
GO	2	1	0
COL	19(15 MI)	No selections announced	8(6 MI)
LTC	26(22 MI)	34(23 MI)	No selections announced
MAJ	32(24 MI)	56(50 MI)	66(43 MI)
TOTAL	79(61 MI)	91(73 MI)	74(49 MI)

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Reenlistment Rates. (U) INSCOM continued to have reenlistment problems during FY 1979. The table below shows the command's FY 1979 reenlistment rate by unit.[15]

Table 6.—Unit Reenlistments, FY 1979

Unit	First Termers Obj	Reenl	% Obj	Careerists Obj	Reenl	% Obj
*Group I						
USAFS Augsburg	118.64	84	70.80	109.23	82	75.07
CONUS MI Gp	50.55	42	83.09	145.92	125	85.66
501st MI Gp	57.52	58	100.83	64.69	60	92.75
USAFS Berlin	67.35	33	49.00	52.96	23	43.43
USAFS Okinawa	27.69	28	101.12	37.18	37	99.52
**66th MI Gp	19.69	24	121.89	53.94	81	150.17
Group II						
USAFS San Antonio	32.71	39	119.23	48.68	36	73.95
USAG AHS	26.33	9	34.18	86.03	26	30.22
902d MI Gp	8.17	7	85.68	91.83	42	45.74
USAG VHFS	9.57	4	41.80	31.17	23	73.79
USAFS Misawa	7.12	8	112.36	8.71	4	45.92
USAITAC	12.29	6	48.82	38.98	11	28.22
500th MI Gp	.96	0	0.00	12.74	12	94.19
470th MI Gp	7.14	3	42.02	5.25	5	95.24
TUSLOG Det 4	2.59	1	38.61	10.32	2	19.38
Group III						
Det Hawaii	1.08	0	0.00	3.76	0	0.00
USAFS Homestead	.62	0	0.00	2.43	1	41.15
Central Scty Fac	.78	0	0.00	.88	0	0.00
Sp Opns Det	.38	0	0.00	5.66	1	17.67
Admin Survey Det	.81	0	0.00	10.55	3	28.44
Ft Meade Hq Spt Det	.51	0	0.00	9.05	0	0.00
Opnl Gp	.50	0	0.00	4.62	8	173.16
Tech Spt Actv	----	0	----	.40	0	0.00
Pers Det Ft Jackson	----	0	----	3.71	1	26.95
Pers Det Ft Dix	----	0	----	2.09	0	0.00
Pers Det Ft LWood	----	0	----	3.22	2	62.11
Command TOTAL	453.00	346	76.38	884.00	585	69.31

*Units grouped according to size of organization.
**Received Annual INSCOM Reenlistment Award.

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Critical MOS Recruitment Posture, FY 1979. (U) The table below depicts INSCOM's critical MOS recruitment posture for FY 1979.[16]

Table 7.—Critical MOS Recruitment Posture, FY 1979

MOS	Objective	Enlistments	Percent of Fill
05D	288	136	47.2
05G	159	127	79.9
05H	1,393	804	57.7
05K	356	226	63.5
33S	364	343	94.2
96B	466	420	90.1
96C	252	147	58.3
96D	163	132	81.0
98C	880	752	85.5
98G	1,119	841	75.2
98J	180	129	71.7

(U) The table below reflects the 98G recruitment by language skill.

Table 8.—Recruitment by Language (MOS 98G)

Language	Objective	Enlistments	Percent of Fill
Arabic-Egyptian	113	3	23.1
Arabic-Syrian	35	33	94.3
Chinese-Mandarin	73	52	71.2
Czech	84	68	80.9
French	15	14	93.3
German	245	107	43.7
Korean	110	87	70.1
Polish	10	2	20.0
Russian	482	448	92.9
Spanish-American	48	13	27.1
Vietnamese	4	4	100.0
TOTAL	1,119	841	75.2

Critical MOS Shortages by Unit. ~~(C)~~ The Army-wide shortage of 05H's and 98G(LA)'s was especially critical to operations (b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA With the initiation of high frequency (HF) intercept operations scheduled for FY 1980, it is possible that current and expected shortages in the future may have an adverse impact on operations. Additionally, a critical shortage in 33S personnel (Signal Maintenance) has already adversely affected current operations. At the close of FY 1979, only one of four authorized maintenance personnel was on hand and was a 120-day loss with no

programmed replacements.

(C-CCO) [redacted] there were 300 05H's authorized in mid FY 1979 but only 197 assigned. In early January, 12:16 position equivalents were dropped in a priority established by NSA. At the close of the year, of the 288 05H's authorized, there was an 84 percent fill. Despite this improvement, the Field Station closed 14 positions in order to cope with the shortage. The station was also short of 98Z personnel, manned at 54 percent (11 authorized, 6 assigned). The 98G(VN) fill was at 58 percent (12 authorized, 7 assigned).

(C-CCO) Because of 05H shortage, [redacted] extended its shift schedules to accomplish assigned intercept. In an effort to keep all assigned positions productive, the Commander also exempted 05H personnel from company details. In spite of these efforts, the station was still forced to drop assigned mission coverage.

(C-CCO) By the close of FY 1978, the assigned strength in 05K manning at [redacted] was only 65 percent of the authorized, causing a loss in the station's collection effort of nearly 1,000 hours over a three-month period. However, by the close of FY 1979, 05K assigned strength had risen to 80 percent of authorized. NSA's decision to drop the [redacted] effort also aided the situation. No programmed hours of coverage were being lost.

(C) Manning of 98G(KP) positions at [redacted] had deteriorated to the point where positions were being closed. There were 121 authorized but only 81 assigned for a 66 percent fill. Reduced 05H manning (at 88 percent fill) resulted in a loss of 224 hours of assigned coverage during the last quarter of FY 1979. Also on a downward trend was 98C manning; [redacted] was authorized 74 of which 65 were assigned for an 87 percent fill.

(C) Due to extreme shortages in MOS's 05H and 05K, [redacted] was required to close numerous manual Morse and printer positions during FY 1979.

(S-CCO) Field Station San Antonio continued to fulfill its mission in spite of a shortage of 05H's brought about by a reduction of 93 authorized spaces when operations at [redacted] were resumed. This, coupled with increased requirements in [redacted] further reduced authorization and precluded any hopes of eventually making up the shortage. Nevertheless, with increased emphasis on resource management and maximum utilization of operational systems, such as the advanced [redacted] and [redacted] there was no degradation in the capabilities of Field Station San Antonio.[17]

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

Critical MOS Fill. (U) A comparison of the enlisted personnel posture by critical and critical support MOS's in FY's 1978 and 1979 is shown in the table below.

Table 9.—Enlisted Personnel Posture by Critical MOS
FY's 1978-1979

MOS	FY 1978			FY 1979		
	Auth	Act	Percent of Fill	Auth	Act	Percent of Fill
05D	170	146	85.9	161	185	115
05G	107	104	97.2	77	75	97
05K	613	544	88.7	635	582	92
05H	1172	920	78.5	1079	1120	104
33S	398	383	96.2	425	367	86
96B	No statistics available			106	75	71
96C	No statistics available			120	121	101
96D	No statistics available			58	32	55
97B	No statistics available			456	326	71
97C	No statistics available			123	54	44
98C	947	784	82.8	920	827	90
98G	789	750	95.0	715	749	105
98J	116	145	125.0	150	158	105
98Z	98	79	80.1	105	63	60

(U) The posture of MOS 05D was expected to remain constant (at authorized level); and there was no significant change in the posture of MOS 05G during FY 1979 as compared to FY 1978. Although there was a slight increase in the fill for MOS 05K in FY 1979 when compared to FY 1978, there was a significant shortfall in the overseas units. CONUS units for the most part were overstrength, due primarily to the return of overseas personnel. This MOS was also in the Space Imbalanced MOS program (SIMOS). The retention rate for MOS 05K was very low. DA increased the reenlistment bonus incentive to $3,000.

(U) Throughout the fiscal year there was a steady increase in the fill of MOS 05H. The only significant problem experienced in the Command was the distribution of these personnel among subordinate units. Corrective action was taken to cross level for fill shortages in overseas units by requesting volunteers from the CONUS units. Continued improvement was expected as surplus personnel were identified and reassigned to overseas units.

(U) The posture of MOS 33S fluctuated throughout the year. Shortages in this MOS were caused primarily by ASI (additional skill identifier) and special training requirements. Posture was expected to be balanced by 3d Qtr FY80, because all accessions chargeable to FY 1979 training programs

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should have graduated.

(U) Shortages in MOS 96B and MOS 96D were attributed to decreasing Army strength grade imbalance, competing Army priorities, and security requirements. Their posture was not expected to improve in the near future. DA expanded its FY 1980 training program.

(U) There were no significant problems with the posture of MOS 96C during the year; however, there was a shortage in low density language fills.

(U) Analysis of the MOS 97B posture during the year indicated that the percentage of fill in most units (major using units) had declined as follows: 66th MI Group from 86 percent to 78 percent; 500th MI Group from 88 percent to 65 percent; 470th MI Group from 160 percent to 133 percent; and 902d MI Group from 88 percent to 62 percent. The only unit that had an increase in its percentage of fill was the 501st MI Group which reached 89 percent.

(U) Critical shortage of MOS 97C Army-wide was 50.3 percent and strength was projected to decrease further. Command posture indicated the following: 66th MI Group increased from 91 percent to 95 percent; 500th MI Group decreased from 80 percent to 60 percent; 470th MI Group increased from 59 percent to 140 percent due to reduction in 97C positions and time required for attrition of excess personnel; USA Operational Group decreased from 69 percent to 56 percent; and 501st MI Group stood at 36 percent.

(U) Strength figures for MOS 98C in Table 9 also included linguist requirements. Shortages in this MOS existed primarily in (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i) (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i) requirements.

(U) Although MOS 98G collectively was overstrength, there were significant shortages in low density languages— (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i) (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(U) There were no significant problems with MOS 98J; however, ASI J1 requirements were a problem area. Shortages in MOS 98Z were attributed primarily to low retention rate of senior NCO's. Posture not expected to change in the near future.[18]

Enlistment and Reenlistment Incentives. (U) At the close of FY 1979, the tables below depict the enlistment and reenlistment monetary incentives that were in effect.[19]

Table 10.—Enlistment Incentives

MOS	Title/Language	Amount
05D	EW/SIGINT Identification Locator	$2,500
05G	SIGSEC Specialist	

Enlistment Incentives—Continued

MOS	Title/Language	Amount
05H	EW/SIGINT Interceptor	$3,000
05K	EW/SIGINT Non-Morse Interceptor	$2,000
96C	Interrogator	$2,500
98G	EW/SIGINT Voice Interceptor by Language	
	[redacted]	$3,000
	[redacted]	$3,000
	[redacted]	$2,500
	[redacted]	$2,500
	[redacted]	$2,500

(b)(3):50 USC 3024 (i)

Table 11.—Reenlistment Incentives

MOS	Title	*Bonus	
05D	EW/SIGINT Identification Locator	4A	1B
05G	SIGSEC Specialist	2A	4B
05H	EW/SIGINT Morse Interceptor	4A	1B
05K	EW/SIGINT Non-Morse Interceptor	4A	1B
33S	EW/Intercept Systems Repair	2A	2B
96C	Interrogator	2A	
96D	Image Interpreter	3A	
97B	Counterintelligence Agent	4A	
97C	Area Intelligence Specialist		2B
98C	EW/SIGINT Specialist	2A	1B
98G	[redacted]		
	[redacted]	4A	4B
98G	[redacted]	5A	4B
98G	[redacted]	2A	1B
98G	[redacted]	4A	2B
98J	EW/SIGINT Non-Collection	2A	1B

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

*Zone A applied to 1st Termers (6 or less years active service at ETS). Zone B applied to career soldiers (6-10 years active service at ETS). The numerical multiplier times the service member's base pay (BP) at time of reenlistment determined the amount of bonus to be paid. (Example: An E5 first termer 05H can now draw up to $14,376 for a 6-year reenlistment - 6 yrs x BP $599 x 4.)

Additional Skill Identifiers. (U) Two of INSCOM proponent Additional Skill Identifiers (ASI's) were revised during FY 1979 to more accurately identify the duties with which associated or to update associated training course date. ASI DF was revised to change the title to ASHWORTH/BECKER Systems Maintenance, and ASI Y5 was revised to add authorization for use with MOS 32F40. A request for ASI on Specialized Teletype Equipment Maintenance (associated with MOS 31J) was disapproved on 19 April 1979.

(U) HQ INSCOM requested the establishment of an ASI Code for warrant officer and commissioned aviators qualified in RU-21, JU-21, and RV-1 aircraft signal intelligence/electronic warfare systems. An ASI was needed to assist in the tracking and retention of aviators who had gained experience in sophisticated airborne intelligence U-21 systems such as GUARDRAIL, CEFIRM LEADER, and LEFT JAB. Operation of these aircraft systems required the pilot to become qualified on several navigation, life support, and aircraft survivability subsystems which were unique to these systems. In addition to providing the electronic warfare aviation companies in the force structure with an identifiable pool of experienced crew members, the ASI code would enhance the tracking of personnel who had undergone the extensive and costly background investigations required for access to Special Intelligence material. During FY 1979, changes to AR 611-112 and AR 611-101 implemented the new ASI's.[20]

Skill Qualification Test. (U) As a result of field complaints and problems encountered with the Skill Qualification Test (SQT) system, US Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) deemed it appropriate to make some major changes in the SQT program.

(U) In July 1979, TRADOC issued the following proposed changes to be discussed at the Army Commanders' Conference in October 1979:

1. Smaller and more frequently tested SQT. This proposed change would reduce the overall SQT component tasks from 45-55 to approximately 30 tasks.

2. Less emphasis on SQT written testing. Future testing would contain 30-40 percent written questions with the remainder tested in a "hands-on" situation. The written component would be changed to Skill Component to reflect greater emphasis on performance based evaluations which used TV tapes, Besseler Cue See, and illustrations.

3. Increased emphasis on hands-on testing. The performance certification component (PCC) would be replaced by the Job Site Component (JSC). This would permit an on-the-job evaluation of the soldier's performance by the soldier's supervisor. Units could train as much as they wished in preparation for the JSC and could test soldiers as they deemed fit.

4. Single Skill Level Training. This proposed change recognized the

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reality that units have a full-time job in gaining and maintaining competence of soldiers at skill level at which they actually serve.

5. Improved responsiveness. The increased portion of the test in hands-on and job site components would provide immediate feedback to soldiers and trainers.

6. Test common Army subjects. Each SQT would contain certain tasks common to all soldiers, for example, nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC) and First Aid.

(U) Although the proposed changes would go a long way toward improving the SQT, the major problem that existed in INSCOM was that the SQT system was geared toward tactical units whose primary mission during peacetime was training. INSCOM, on the other hand, had an operational mission in peacetime as in war, and training had to be directed toward the accomplishment of this real-time mission. This, coupled with the fact that INSCOM units were spread out geographically, and that personnel required to administer the SQT system had to be taken "out of hide," presented major problems. Efforts to solve them continued to be made with TRADOC and the schools.[21]

In-Country Language Training. (U) The In-Country Language Training Program was designed to give both INSCOM and tactical support linguists refresher maintenance training and/or intermediate level training at civilian institutes in the country in which the linguist was stationed. Initially, it was limited to European theater languages but is expected to expand to countries in the Far East during FY 1980.

(U) The program was first surfaced during 1977. Later, DA letter, DAPE-MPT-E, dated 10 April 1978, authorized the pilot program in both Russian (Garmisch Advanced Russian Review (GARR) Course) and German (Goethe Institute Intermediate level). In June 1978, HQ INSCOM authorized enrollment of two students at the Goethe Institute and provided funds to Field Station Berlin to do so. The first INSCOM member to enroll was SSG David Wallace, who began a full six-month course in August 1978 and graduated in February 1979. At the close of FY 1979, evaluation of the course for Intermediate level was at an impasse. The Defense Language Institute (DLI) wanted the tests administered to Army students, and Goethe Institute was very reluctant to release the tests. DLI also doubted the applicability of some of the lessons to mission related language requirements, but that hindrance was being overcome.

(U) The pilot GARR course was a four-week course conducted during 2 May-2 June 1978. The course was modified and lengthened to five weeks with ten students per class. Class 3-79 began in June 1979. Participation to date consisted of INSCOM Field Station personnel, personnel from the 66th MI Group, the US Marine Corps, Air Force, GUARDRAIL (330th ASA Company), and tactical support units.

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(U) The Koenigstein Intensive Russian Course was presented yearly and was funded by and for HQ INSCOM and subordinate units. A total of 12 Russian linguists attended this three-week total immersion training course. Participants were primarily West European students, and the only common language was Russian. The DCSOPS, HQ INSCOM, in cooperation with Field Stations Augsburg and Berlin, funded for two participants from the 66th MI Group, and for five from each Field Station for FY 1979.

(U) The largest portion of In-Country Language Training was that provided with the cooperation of the Education Center. Field Station Augsburg used an instructor hired through the Army Continuing Education System (ACES) program to present four 96-hour Russian refresher courses, all during prime duty time. Field Station Berlin presented at least one course on a full-time basis through the same channels, but using a University of Maryland instructor and at least qualifying the students to receive university credits by testing in the language. Field Station Augsburg was attempting to obtain the same type refresher training for Czechoslovakian linguists but was experiencing difficulty in locating a suitable Czech refresher course.

(U) The Far East In-Country Language Training program was to initially concentrate on Korean and Japanese. The reason for this was the availability of courses. Information was received from the 500th MI Group regarding available schools/courses in Japanese and from the 501st MI Group regarding available schools/courses available in Korean. Latest plans called for three personnel to begin school in Korea during 1st Qtr FY80.[22]

Asian Studies Detachment. (U) Based on the Group Commander's initiative and in response to verbal tasking of CG INSCOM in March 1979, a concept plan was drawn up for the reorganization of the 500th MI Group. The key factor in this reorganization plan was the establishment of an Asian Studies Detachment that would provide expanded use of the strategic Military Intelligence Detachments, the Asian Language Training Unit, and the US Army Document Center (Pacific) as major subordinate elements.

(U) A critical need existed for the extension of academic language instruction through practical application to intermediate and advanced language training and area studies. The concept plan proposed that this need could best be met by near total immersion among native linguists. The linguistic expertise and foreign document availability in the US Army Document Center and the analytical efforts of strategic MI Detachments formed a natural relationship with a language training capability. The Asian Studies Detachment concept would accomplish this structure to include the Asian Language Training Unit initially designed to handle Japanese and subsequently Chinese; and the Korean language practical application, intermediate and advanced language development.

(U) In July 1979, the 500th MI Group received approval from the CG INCSOM

on the principles of the reorganization plan, including the establishment of the Asian Studies Detachment. The plan was subsequently scheduled to be submitted to HQDA for approval in early 1980. Serious reservations existed about DA approval because there were too few language candidates on hand to merit an Asian Language Institute, and the already existing training programs to meet the present language requirements.[23]

Foreign Area Officer Steering Committee Membership. (U) On 24 October 1978, HQ INSCOM sent a message to DA requesting that an INSCOM General Officer be added to the Foreign Area Officer (FAO) Steering Committee, and that AR 15-28 be amended accordingly. This would give INSCOM, as proponent for the US Army Russian Institute (USARI), equal vote with TRADOC and the Commandant, US Army Institute for Military Assistance (a TRADOC school) in matters concerning the FAO specialty, a position which INSCOM should have since USARI trained the Russian Foreign Area Officers. The other members were: DCSOPS, HQDA (Chairman); DCSLOG, HQDA; ACSI, HQDA; CG MILPERCEN; and CG USARCPAC. ACSI was listed as the representative for USARI.

(U) The message further requested that an INSCOM representative be named to the FAO Steering Working Group, and invited to the Working Group meeting in November. The position of the Working Group was that there was no requirement for INSCOM representation because US Army Russian Institute interests were adequately represented by ACSI. It was pointed out that the regulation charging ACSI with that responsibility was written when ACSI was the proponent for USARI, and that proponency had now changed to INSCOM. INSCOM was subsequently invited to attend Working Group meetings when matters concerning USARI were discussed, but no final decisions were made to name INSCOM a member of the FAO Steering Committee.[24]

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

Intermediate Non-Morse Analysis Course. (U) The Army's annual training requirement for skilled non-Morse analysts was 52. The Senior Non-Morse Analysis Course (A232-0058) was programmed to produce only four Army non-Morse analysts and a solution to the problem had to be found in order to insure manning of critical field positions. Thus, in November 1977, INSCOM recommended to NSACSS, the establishment of an intermediate level course. The Intermediate Course would be an abbreviated version of the Senior Non-Morse Analysis Course and would train an operator (MOS 05K) to be essentially

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an acquisition, signal search, and development operator capable of operating the equipment and identifying signals, but would not be trained to perform the in-depth analysis that was expected of a graduate of the Senior Analysis Course. The proposal for the Intermediate Course was developed and agreed to by NSACSS and the Services at the Non-Morse Signals Search and Analysis Training meeting at Naval Technical Training Center (NTTC), Corry Station, Pensacola, Florida, held during 31 May-2 June 1978.

(U) The Senior Non-Morse Analysis Course (A232-0058) and the new Intermediate Non-Morse Analysis Course (A232-0060) were scheduled to start classes on 1 October 1979. The Army's FY 1980 quotas were 39 for the Intermediate Course and 14 for the Senior Course. The remaining problem was to insure that quotas available to the Army were filled in order to meet the needs of the field units. Even with the start of this new Intermediate Course, effects of the shortages in this highly skilled area of the non-Morse MOS 05K will continue to be felt for at least a year.[26]

Mobile Maintenance Training Team. (U) In July 1978, TRADOC formally recognized its responsibility to train maintenance personnel to support strategic intelligence systems which had been fielded but original contractor training had ceased. As a result, the Mobile Maintenance Training Team concept was developed to fill the training void created by many one-of-a-kind or station unique systems, particularly in Europe, for which there was no formal training available. It was designed to provide required maintenance training, mainly to MOS 33S personnel, by highly qualified instructor personnel from the US Army Intelligence School Devens (USAISD).

(U) In March 1979, USAISD and INSCOM agreed on the Mobile Maintenance Training Team concept and DCSOPS Training Branch was established as the INSCOM point of contact for all matters pertaining to on-site maintenance training. Procedures were established for the formal identification of INSCOM training requirements to TRADOC on a fiscal year basis.[27]

Equipment Training Role. (U) Prior to implementation of the Intelligence and Stationing Study (IOSS) in FY 1976/77, the US Army Security Agency (now INSCOM) controlled personnel and materiel development activities for signal intelligence equipment and operations (such as recruiting, training, and assignment of personnel). Subsequent to the IOSS, these functions became the responsibility of other Army major commands and agencies. The lack of coordination between these commands—DARCOM, TRADOC, MILPERCEN—and INSCOM resulted in less than effective personnel and maintenance training requirements programming for strategic SIGINT systems developed by NSACSS.

(U) During the fiscal year, several events occurred which greatly aided INSCOM in being able to support NSACSS-developed strategic SIGINT systems.

In December 1978, NSACSS and DA agreed to a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in which each would recognize the system documentation of the other. In addition, INSCOM Pamphlet 11-25 (Systems Development Model) was published and the Training Support Work Group began operating. The Training Support Work Group (TSWG), chaired by USA Communications and Electronics Materiel Readiness Command (CERCOM), met in October 1978 to assist in development of New Equipment Training Plans (NETP) and Quantitative and Qualitative Personnel Requirements Information (QQPRI) documents. Despite these steps, no agreement was reached among the MACOM's themselves for the responsibility of strategic SIGINT materiel developed by NSACSS.[28]

Consolidation of Cryptologic Training. (U) In July 1978, Deputy Secretary of Defense Duncan issued a memo to the Secretaries of the Military Departments and the National Security Agency tasking them to conduct a study of the cryptologic training community. The focus on the study was to be on improved effectiveness and economy of cryptologic training. Under the auspices of the Interservice Training Review Organization (ITRO), a study of cryptologic consolidation was conducted by the three service training commands and NSA. On 2 February 1979, a final report was issued to the Deputy Secretary of Defense recommending that consolidation at Keesler AFB, Biloxi, Mississippi and Naval Technical Training Center, Corry Station, Pensacola, Florida was the most feasible and cost effective option. The operational training would be at one site and maintenance training at the other.

(U) The Army submitted a separate report (consensus was not required under ITRO guidelines) covering the following points: (1) Consolidation should be at one location; (2) combat and training developments should be colocated with the training; (3) Army's non-cryptologic training should be colocated with cryptologic training (IOSS); and (4) Army training should be under Army control (colocated vice consolidated). However, the Deputy Secretary of Defense supported the findings of the ITRO committee and noted that the Army's separate report required that further action be taken before Army cryptologic training could be consolidated with the other services' training.

(U) The Army's plans were effectively blocked by Congressional representatives with an interest in Fort Devens remaining a viable Army installation. The representatives pointed out that they believed the ITRO study was based on a flawed and cursory analysis and that the study incorrectly excluded at least one cost effective stationing option involving Fort Devens. Before the Army could consolidate, it appeared that it would have to find someone to fill the gap left at Fort Devens. Meanwhile, NSA, Air Force, and Navy were going ahead with their consolidation plans which meant that the Air Force and Navy would have the lead in the training process.[29]

First INSCOM Training Conference. (U) A training conference was held at HQ INSCOM, Arlington Hall Station, during 19-23 March 1979 with INSCOM training officers and NCO's worldwide in attendance. This was the first such conference ever held for INSCOM. The purpose of the conference was

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to exchange ideas on unit training innovations for INSCOM; allow the personnel from the units to have direct interchange of information with the Intelligence Schools, ACSI (DA), DCSOPS (DA), and US Army Training Support Center (USATSC); discuss new INSCOM Training Regulation; and discuss ways of bridging the gap between Army training policies designed for combat units and training for INSCOM units. The conference was an overwhelming success based on feedback from all quarters to include TRADOC, USATSC, and INSCOM units. One of the more gratifying aspects of the conference was the interchange of ideas among the INSCOM units—those units with strong training programs pushing their ideas and those units with weak or no training programs gratefully accepting advice and materials from the strong.[30]

Command Exercise Support. (U) Since the implementation of IOSS, INSCOM had not established a formal program to satisfy exercise support requirements as stated in AR 10-53. It had, however, provided periodic evaluator personnel to Army Readiness/Army Atlantic (ARRED/ARLANT) in response to requests for support to joint exercises. During FY 1979, actual support to Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) exercises included major command activity and operational security (OPSEC) support to the command post exercises (CPX) NIFTY NUGGET/MOBEX 78 and WINTEX/POWER PLAY 79; SIGINT/EW evaluator and OPSEC evaluator personnel to JRX JACK FROST 79; SIGINT/EW evaluators to JTX BRAVE SHIELD 79/BOLD EAGLE 80; and COMSEC planning support to JTX SOLID SHIELD 79. These evaluators were not asked to provide a formal INSCOM evaluation of activities but performed an internal function as did other evaluator personnel. While helpful to the execution of the exercise itself, participation in this fashion restricted INSCOM's ability to give the full, external critique that the provisions of AR 10-53 imply.

(U) INSCOM was charged by AR 10-53 to provide advice and assistance to field exercises through evaluator and observer representatives and to also provide reports to the supported commands on the effectiveness of ISE (intelligence, security and EW) concepts, procedures, and techniques through the experience factor generated by participation in these exercises.

(U) During FY 1979, HQ INSCOM formulated a concept of support to FORSCOM/ARRED/ARLANT exercises. It was determined that INSCOM should establish a capability to provide periodic ISE evaluation to CONUS Army exercises within the framework of echelon above corps concepts outlined in draft FM 100-16. Support should be based on functional responsibilities assigned to INSCOM by AR 10-53 and be executed in the capacity of the Army MACOM for ISE at the echelon above corps. Provision should also be made for participation in these exercises as players and planners as well, but only if these roles correspond to functions assigned to INSCOM rather than as routine ISE operations at echelons corps and below. In addition, emphasis should be placed on utilizing exercise support as an opportunity to develop and refine ISE echelon above corps (EAC) methodology through support mechanisms such as the Theater Army Intelligence Command (TAIC) and the TENCAP

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(technical exploitation of national capabilities) program.

(U) Support of the first order was furnishing evaluator personnel as requested and from these experiences, together with continuing coordination with FORSCOM, develop further response roles of mutual benefit. As the program developed other options could be activated, such as further development of TENCAP support activities, field assistance support teams and creation/testing of a CONUS TAIC.

(U) Of the many issues associated with participation in field exercises, the most critical was that of personnel resources. This was a reflection of the complexity of the issues created by IOSS and particularly the transfer of many of the tactical ISE resources to other commands. In the wake of these developments, INSCOM had been left with relatively few operational resources in CONUS and far fewer opportunities to maintain tactical skills. The pool of qualified INSCOM evaluators was small and largely engaged in strategic and national projects. The limited number of available personnel and the significant number of annual joint and Army exercises in CONUS led to far more numerous opportunities for support than INSCOM was able to satisfy. An agreement with FORSCOM was effected to produce an optimum balance of need and available support by identifying those exercises in which INSCOM would participate and define its exercise support functions.[31]

Command Post Exercise NIFTY NUGGET/MOBEX 78. (U) In October 1978, a major mobilization exercise was conducted (9-28 October) by JCS to test US Armed Forces' capabilities for rapid transition to a wartime readiness posture. The Army portion of the exercise was termed MOBEX 78 and continued until 8 November. INSCOM participation for this command post exercise (CPX) took the form of a MACOM (HQ INSCOM) exercise cell and an external OPSEC/COMSEC support force (902d MI Group) at selected exercise headquarters sites. The exercise cell received message traffic, provided telephonic contact with the Army Operations Center, ACSI (DA), and other players, and acted as exercise player for required actions. OPSEC/COMSEC support was provided to selected Army installations, the Pentagon, Hq US Readiness Command, Hq Sixth US Army, and Fort Ritchie.

(U) Several significant events occurred both as a result of and during the exercise. The OPSEC support provided the exercises NIFTY NUGGET and MOBEX was the largest ever given an exercise in terms of number of people, number of locations, and total number of hours of COMSEC coverage. It also represented the first real effort to integrate counterintelligence support to an exercise of this nature. Previous exercises have been supported almost exclusively by COMSEC monitoring and analysis efforts. As a result of the finding that the greatest percent of disclosures resulted from communications related to logistic support of the exercise, a dedicated effort was taken by the JCS staff to provide more secure telephone support to logistics and administrative personnel and staffs.

(U) Due to the relative newness of INSCOM involvement in providing CI support to an exercise of this nature, several mistakes were made. The initial mistake was in not providing specific guidance for CI activities in the OPLAN's governing both exercises. This was caused by both a shortage of time in which to prepare and disseminate the OPLAN's, and some indecision regarding the types of activities that could be engaged in by both the strategic (INSCOM) CI personnel and the tactical (FORSCOM) CI units. With a minimum amount of guidance, CI personnel assigned to the 902d MI Group arranged for and provided more than an adequate amount of CI support to the particular installations and reserve organizations in their areas of operation. Their activities and comments will be used to establish CI support guidelines in future operations of this nature. Unfortunately, there was only a limited amount of participation from tactical CI units to serve this same purpose. A post exercise conference at FORSCOM and REDCOM was used to establish some minimum guidelines for future CI participation in exercises.

(U) The joint aspect of OPSEC support to these exercises provided an exceptionally healthy and educational environment. Both the personnel and the product provided by the US Air Force and US Navy were outstanding examples of professionalism at its best. A number of very junior enlisted personnel from all three services participated in OPSEC support to the exercises both in the COMSEC and CI areas (only Army provided CI support). However, the product of their involvement did not reveal their newness to OPSEC operations. This, from personal observations and telephone inquiries, was not only indicative of their supervision but of their individual efforts and can-do attitudes. Problems related to personalities were virtually non-existent.[32]

Command Post Exercise POWER PLAY. (U) In March 1979, the JCS jointly conducted a major war exercise, POWER PLAY 79, with the European theater war exercises of USAREUR (WINTEX) and NATO (CIMEX). As in NIFTY NUGGET/MOBEX 78, HQ INSCOM established an exercise response cell to participate with other exercise players and take required actions. In this exercise an internal OPSEC support capability was utilized for the first time by tasking the 902d MI Group to monitor and evaluate the OPSEC posture of HQ INSCOM during the exercise play.

(U) OPSEC coverage was a joint effort with Army, Navy, and Air Force participating and took place at 20 installations and at Headquarters in Europe, CONUS, and Hawaii. INSCOM participation consisted of COMSEC monitoring of conventional telephones at 12 locations, including Headquarters, USREDCOM, two locations in Hawaii, and nine locations in Europe. Additionally, CI support was provided at the Pentagon; Site R, Fort Ritchie, Maryland; and throughout Europe. At the peak of the exercise, a total of 366 lines were monitored for over 6,623 hours. Monitoring of 26,286 calls resulted in 53 security violations. The security violation rate was less than two tenths of one percent.

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(U) On a worldwide basis, 111 COMSEC personnel were involved in providing COMSEC monitoring and analysis support to the exercise. Seven counter-intelligence agents in CONUS from the 902d MI Group, plus a large portion of the 66th MI Group in Europe, provided dedicated CI support to the exercise. The joint OPSEC analysis center, staffed with representatives from the Army, Air Force, and NSA (Navy), operated within the National Military Command Center at the Pentagon and the Alternate National Military Command Center at Fort Ritchie, Maryland (Site R).

(U) Results of COMSEC monitoring suggested a relatively high degree of COMSEC awareness. Coordination and cooperation of Navy, Air Force, and Army during exercise POWER PLAY 79 was truly outstanding. Lessons learned during exercise NIFTY NUGGET were incorporated in planning for POWER PLAY 79. However, the vast differences in the objectives and scope of the two exercises resulted in entirely new lessons learned. Several areas normally requiring extensive coordination activity were overlooked or approached late. The high degree of service cooperation facilitated overcoming these problems and exercise support activities were not diminished or adversely affected by these oversights. Procedures were established to preclude recurrence and to facilitate an overall improvement in the type of support the services would be able to provide in future exercises. These procedures were mutually established and agreed upon by each of the services, the JCS, and NSA, as appropriate.[33]

NATO Command Post Exercise WINTEX 79. (C-CCO) During the NATO Command Post Exercise WINTEX 79 (6-21 March 1979), the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, USAREUR, established the USAREUR Theater Intelligence Center (UTIC) at [redacted] For the first time, both exercise and real-world intelligence functions at [redacted] were accomplished from a field position in which the US Army Cryptologic Support Group, USAREUR (CSG) played a major role. As expected, communications were a major problem, affecting both exercise and real-world operations. Members of the CSG Watch provided essential operations communications (OPSCOMM) support to the UTIC during this period. This included operation of [redacted] as well as other circuits, which enabled the indications and warning (I&W) mission to eventually be conducted from the UTIC. Two members of the CSG Watch were involved in this effort. Three other members of the Watch, using regular CSG OPSCOMM circuits, provided back-up communications relay support to the UTIC. The existance of a reliable back-up system was a key factor in the UTIC experiment, in that it permitted real-world operations to be deployed and field communications to be tested, without fear of a loss of communications in the event of difficulty.

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36; (b) (1) Per NSA

(C) During WINTEX 79, three military personnel and two civilian contractors from Systems Planning Corporation (SPC) served as an "INSCOM Cell" whose role was to be an interface between national intelligence agencies and the exercise Director's Staff (DISTAFF) in the UTIC. The first half of the

UTIC play during the exercise was conducted from Hq USAREUR in Heidelberg; the latter half was conducted from a field location at Zweibrucken Air Force Base.

(C) The INSCOM Cell provided several valuable services. For example, in the early stages of the exercise it was found that the hostile forces movement data being reported by NSA was not tracking with the local "play." Upon investigation of the problem, it was learned that the Master Events List being used by NSA was less detailed than those being used in the theater. The problem was corrected by providing NSA the more detailed movement tables. Throughout

(b)(3):50 USC 3024 (i)

players and the DISTAFF's at the UTIC and the Corps by collecting timely movement readouts from the DISTAFF's and then passing them to for inclusion in the noon and evening NPIC cables. Additionally, while in Heidelberg, the INSCOM Cell developed training/playing aids and preprinted forms that were used by the UTIC players in processing intelligence information received from national agencies for transmittal to the player G-2 cells at the Corps. The INSCOM Cell was also instrumental in identifying and solving some of the internal UTIC data handling problems that were resulting in unreasonable time delays in processing incoming intelligence reports.[34]

INSCOM Operational Readiness Report. (U) In response to CDR INSCOM tasking, the DCSOPS developed a readiness report vehicle applicable to operational units of the command as the basis for a periodic command status report to DA. The Operational Readiness Report (ORR) was structured as a unit readiness report (AR 220-1) with additional discussion of topics of special or unique interest to INSCOM as the Army' intelligence MACOM. The thrust of the report was to evaluate personnel, equipment, and training readiness, both in a peacetime role and in transition to war. All field units, less garrison and administrative support functions, would submit their reports to HQ INSCOM on a quarterly basis. These field reports would be reviewed and evaluated by HQ INSCOM staff who would provide comment on reported problems, indicate actions that would be taken to assist in the resolution of reported problems, and a report prepared and returned to the unit.

(U) In November 1978, the pilot reports were submitted to HQ INSCOM and were found to be satisfactory for the reporting requirement, and March 1979 was established as the due date for the first reports on a quarterly basis. Based on these ORR's periodic command status reports were prepared and submitted to DA.[35]

The 142d Military Intelligence Linguist Company, Utah National Guard. (U) When it was learned that the 142d MI Linguist Company of the Utah Army National Guard had a unique reading and speaking capability in 23 languages, INSCOM obtained a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the National Guard

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Bureau, HQDA, FORSCOM, and the State of Utah, which would allow direct contact and tasking between INSCOM and the 142d Company. The MOU permitted technical utilization of the 142d by INSCOM during peacetime but retained existing command channels. However, CDR INSCOM wanted to have INSCOM more directly involved in training, utilization, and mobilization. At the time, there was no definitive use of the 142d Company after mobilization. The mobilization assignment was Fort Carson, Colorado, without further employment which suggested that unit members would be used as individual fillers as needed. The acknowledged linguistic shortage within the Army and the capable linguistic asset available in the 142d suggested a more definite use for it and the need for transition to war planning. INSCOM wanted the 142d MI Linguist Company to be utilized in an echelon above corps role, particularly to support the Theater Army Intelligence Command in Europe and in the Western Command (Pacific).

(U) In a 13 July 1979 message, INSCOM recommended changes to the MOU. Under the changes, INSCOM would be designated as the MACOM for mobilization giving specifics on the tie-in (for each element of the 142d) with an INSCOM command for mobilization, for annual training/inactive duty training, and Readiness Training for US Army intelligence resources. Hq, Utah Army Reserve and National Guard and the CDR, 142d MI Linguist Company were most desirous of improving their technical MI skills through closer association with INSCOM. However, FORSCOM nonconcurred, expressing appreciation of INSCOM's training support while at the same time acknowledging its own need for the 142d's assets to support tactical intelligence requirements upon mobilization. Although INSCOM still planned to pursue closer relationship with the 142d Company, the emphasis in the future would be to take the lead in addressing the total Army language question. INSCOM would also try to use the experience gained by assisting the 142d to expand the Reserve Component language base by identifying possible solutions including untapped language pools.[36]

Army Command and Control Study - 82. (U) The Army Command and Control Study - 82 (ACCS-82) was a DA study for the purpose of examining the US Army command and control organization of the active and reserve components to determine improvements necessary to insure wartime effectiveness while striving to maximize peacetime efficiency. INSCOM's primary objective in this study was to provide for the potential for selected reserve units to come under its operational control. The Reserve Officer had the responsibility to correlate the staff input for the ACCS-82 study. This required an extensive effort between October 1978 and September 1979, and it received direct involvement by INSCOM's Deputy Commanding General for Intelligence. The INSCOM objective was met. Significant input to ACCS-82 Study Group tasking was submitted on 6 March 1979. This input addressed common and MACOM unique subject areas dealing with both the Active and Reserve Components.[37]

Mobilization Requirements for Retired Army Personnel. (U) Among the efforts

made by the Army to alleviate the serious pretrained mobilization manpower shortage was the proposed recall of retired regulars and reservists. The purpose of the program was to identify positions which might be filled by retirees, thus releasing younger personnel for deployment or other critical assignments. The goal of the program was to issue preassignment orders to qualified retirees.

(U) On 15 January 1979, INSCOM was tasked by the DA Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel to review all Mobilization Tables of Distribution and Allowances (MOBTDA) and determine which positions were appropriate for fill by retired personnel. Those positions were identified, and on 20 April 1979, a detailed listing of all INSCOM MOBTDA positions which could not be filled by retirees upon mobilization was forwarded to the US Army Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center (RCPAC). It was recommended that future planning to fill those INSCOM positions designated as eligible for fill by retired personnel consider the security clearance requirements, retirees nominated to fill INSCOM positions be screened by this command prior to the issuance of preassignment orders.[38]

Congressional Hearings on Army Security Reserve Units. (U) On 20 September 1979, as part of the annual budget hearings, the House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations heard testimony concerning the state of readiness of the Army Reserve. The Committee had focused on two studies, one by the Army and another by the General Accounting Office (GAO). The purpose of the studies was to give a realistic look at all types of Reserve units across the board. The conclusion was that it was unnecessary to attempt to provide for certain types of units and skills. For example, during periods of mobilization, truck drivers would be readily available from the civilian population and in the meantime there would be little need to expend large amounts of monies to recruit and train such skills. On the other hand, there were certain units whose skills were needed in the Reserves but it was very unlikely that the Army could adequately recruit and train such individuals. Army Security units fell into this category.

(U) The Committee on Appropriations picked up on these findings to recommend a drastic cut in the area of Army Security Reserve units among others. Upon the personal appeal of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower, the Committee agreed to review the status of the units within a year and the Army's plan to correct the adverse trends.

(U) There was a basic fallacy behind the logic of the Congressional thinking that if the Army was unsuccessful in the area of Reserves, it should focus its energies and resources upon the Active Components. The problem with this thinking was that many of the obstacles faced in the Reserves are the same as those in the Active Army. For example, recruitment and retention of personnel and fielding adequate equipment are problems in both the Active and Reserve Components. The ultimate solution to either area is simply adequate support and guidance from the highest levels.[39]

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Designation of Arlington Hall Station as Restricted Area. (U) The Commander, US Army Garrison, Arlington Hall Station designated Arlington Hall Station as a RESTRICTED AREA within the meaning of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and further designated a CONTROLLED AREA, for administrative purposes only, on 30 January 1979.[40]

Implementation of SCI Interim Pilot Program for INSCOM. (U) The pilot program for interim sensitive compartmented intelligence (SCI) access was implemented within the Command and a message giving guidance was dispatched on 6 February 1979. Under this program, certain individuals that met the requirements listed in the message would be eligible for the interim access. On 27 March 1979, the SCI Interim Pilot Program was extended to cover all INSCOM activities. At the end of a six-month period a report was given to OACSI which provided statistics on the program. As a result of the obvious beneficial impact of this program and the moderate number (145) of SCI access requests processed to the Central Personnel Clearance Facility (CCF), the ACSI directed on 6 August 1979 that this program be continued for a 12-month period beginning on 5 August.[41]

Marriage to Foreign Nationals. (U) On 11 April 1979, in order to resolve the problem of shortages in CMF 98 and 33, HQ INSCOM requested from OACSI a modification to the procedures in Technical Bulletin 380-35 concerning the marriage of Career Management Field 98 and 33 personnel to foreign nationals. This modification, for the first time, would allow the possession of an MOS to be sufficient justification for submission of waiver package and evidence of a compelling need.

(U) In a 4 May 1979 message from OACSI, the modification request was granted. It stated that when an Army member possessing an MOS in the CMF 98 or 33 series marries a foreign national, the following procedures would apply:[42]

1. Mere possession of the MOS in CMF 98 or 33 will be sufficient justification for submission of waiver package and evidence of a compelling need.

2. The waiver, if approved, will be equally valid for SCI access in the US, or a country other than that of the prospective spouse's country of origin. This is subject, of course, to the Army member satisfying the other requirements in this paragraph and TB 380-35.

3. The subject will not be allowed to extend his tour of duty in the spouse's native country. (An exception may be made to this requirement only in situations where the loss of the service member's particular skill would seriously hamper the accomplishment of the unit's mission. No more than 12 months extension may be granted and only upon the express approval of the CDR INSCOM or his designee at the Headquarters.)

4. Once reassigned from the country of origin of the spouse, the service member may not be assigned to that country until the spouse has become a US citizen.

5. The spouse must obtain US citizenship within five years of the date first eligible or the service member's SCI access will be terminated.

Military Justice. (U) The number of non-judicial punishments imposed under Article 15 in FY 1979 was 298, a marked reversal in the downward trend of the past few years and from the total of 232 in FY 1978. Courts-Martial in FY 1978 totaled 1 Summary, 4 Special, and 1 General; in FY 1979, 4 Summary, 4 Special, and 1 General.[43]

(U) The table below gives a breakdown of serious crime by category for FY's 1978 and 1979. There was an overall increase in number of serious crime, particularly in the areas of destruction of property and possession of marihuana

Table 12.—Serious Crime Offenses

	FY 78	FY 79
Crimes of Violence		
Rape	0	0
Robbery	0	1
Aggravated Assault	1	2
Assault	9	12
Assault/Battery	1	3
Crimes Against Property		
Larceny	16	21
Burglary	0	2
Breaking/Entering	0	0
Auto Theft	1	1
Malicious Damage	0	0
Destruction of Property	6	17
Drug Offenses		
Use/Possession of Marihuana	23	53
Narcotics	1	1
Sale/Trafficking	2	0

(U) Personnel were administratively discharged for the reasons, shown in the table below, during FY 1979.

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Table 13.—FY 1979 Administrative Eliminations

Authority	Hon	Gen	Less Than Hon
Chap 5, AR 635-200	18	9	0
Chap 6, AR 635-200	1	0	0
Chap 8, AR 635-200	4	0	0
Chap 9, AR 635-200	7	1	0
Chap 10, AR 635-200	5	0	9
Chap 13, AR 635-200 Unsuitability	6	0	0
Chap 14, AR 635-200	2	0	1
AR 600-43	1	0	0

(U) Units were required to indicate the number and method of disposition of certain offenses as shown in table below.

Table 14.—Disposition of Other Offenses, FY 1979

Disposition/Offense	Number
Art 86 (Absences Without Leave)	66*
Art 89 (Disrespect)	7
Art 90 (Disobeying Order of Commissioned Officer)	10
Art 91 (Disobeying Order of WO or NCO)	14
Art 92 (Dereliction of Duty/Failure to Obey Order)	56
Art 95 (Resisting Arrest)	1
Art 111/112 (Drunk Driving/Drunk on Duty)	16

*Includes 8 AWOL's and 58 (Failure to Repair)

Polygraph Activities. (U) During the reporting period, polygraph examiners assigned to MI units in CONUS, the Republic of Korea (ROK) and western Europe conducted 232 field polygraph examinations in support of US Army counterintelligence investigations, offensive and defensive CI operations, HUMINT activities, and the Army Limited Access Authority (LAA) Program.[44]

(U) During the conduct of the 232 field examinations worldwide, examinations occurred in Japan and the Panama Canal Zone in addition to those in geographical areas to which MI examiners were assigned. Of the 232 total field examinations conducted, 77 were adjudged "deception indicated" (DI) by the conducting examiners. During interview portions of the DI examinations, 57 examinees provided significant admissions for a 74 percent admission rate worldwide.

(U) The production of field examinations was comparable among ROK and CONUS-based examiners, but production in both CONUS and Korea was at a

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rate less than accomplished in each area during FY 1978. Production of examinations in USAREUR ran at a considerably rate in FY 1979 than during FY 1978. Production figures for the worldwide INSCOM polygraph program for FY 1979 are shown in the table below.

Table 15.—Polygraph Activities, FY 1979

Activity	Total
Technical Review of Polygraph Examinations: (Field Examinations only)	232
Review of Permanent Polygraph Files:	
New Files Created	994
Defense Investigative Service Requests	210
FOIC/Privacy Center Requests	42
Other Authorized Requesters	2,575
TOTAL	3,821
Examiner Certification Actions:	7
Polygraph Examinations Conducted:	
ODCSCI/902d MI Gp (Field Examinations)	38
902d MI Gp for NSA	155
902d MI Gp Research Examinations	59
66th MI Gp (Field Examinations)	147
501st MI Gp (Field Examinations)	47
TOTAL	446

Congressional Inquiries/Requests for Assistance. (U) Responses to Congressional Inquiries during FY 1979 totaled 57 and represented a slight decrease from the 68 accomplished in FY 1978. Contrary to previous years, only one category accounted for more than 10 percent of the total actions processed—Transfer/Reassignment. As had been the case historically, only a comparatively small percentage (21 percent) were found to be substantiated.

(U) Responses to Inspector General Action Requests (IGAR) hardly fluctuated, totaling 153 as compared to 149 the previous year. The shift in IGAR workload toward Acting Inspectors General (AIG) at major subordinate units—first postulated in FY 1978 when they resolved 63 percent of all cases—was tentatively confirmed in FY 1979 when AIG once again accomplished a majority (54 percent) of cases processed. An unofficial objective of the INSCOM Office of the IG was a 70 percent AIG completion rate, an objective in consonance with problem-solving at the lowest possible level.

(U) As with Congressional Inquiries, IGAR in only one category—Administration—accounted for over 10 percent of the total actions processed. The

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striking aspect of IGAR within INSCOM continued to be the high percentage found to be substantiated—65 percent in FY 1979. Such a high substantiation rate was believed to reflect that most IGAR truly concern matters which were irresolvable in normal command/administrative channels.[45]

Status of Aircraft Resources. (U) The INSCOM aircraft fleet grew in size during FY 1979 with the completion of the GUARDRAIL and QUICKLOOK Systems fielding. INSCOM aircraft on hand at the end of FY 1979 are shown in table below.[46]

Table 16.—Aircraft Resources

Unit	Type of Aircraft	30 Sep 79
146th ASA Co (Avn)	RU-21H	6
	U-21A	1
	OV-1D	6
	RV-1D	6
FS Korea	UH-1H	3
FS Sinop	U-21A	1
	C-12	1
FS Augsburg	UH-1H	2
66th MI Group	UH-1H	1
TOTAL		27

US Army Investigative Records Repository. (U) The Investigative Records Repository (IRR) increased its holdings from 3,649,445 records (FY 1978) to 3,654,733 (FY 1979). This vast collection of files compiled over 28-plus years includes Intelligence Reporting Files, Intelligence Collection Files, Counterintelligence Collection Files, DOD Affiliated Personnel and Incident Files, Non-DOD Affiliated Personnel and Organization Files, Counterintelligence Special Operations Files, Intelligence/Counterintelligence Source Files, Foreign Personnel and Organization Files, and United States Prisoner of War (POW)/Missing in Action (MIA)/Detainee Intelligence Files. FY 1979 witnessed increased emphasis directed toward the review/purge, categorization/separation and disposition of records.

(U) On 18 September 1978, the computer terminal to the centralized index located at Defense Investigative Service (DIS), previously under the operational control of the US Army Central Personnel Security Clearance Facility (CCF), was placed under the operational control of the Investigative Records Repository. Concurrent with the assumption of control by the

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IRR, the CCF ceased the indexing of all requests from INSCOM, Fort Meade elements, in-house Liaison Offices, and requests containing a dossier number requesting that the dossier be forwarded. The assumption of this task and the additional processes required in responding to requests, without additional personnel, placed an added workload on the Records Processing Division, IRR. Action is on-going to determine the personnel requirements for the added workload.

(U) With the IRR assuming the function of processing requests to forward dossiers, it became apparent that procurement officers were not fully complying with the Ellsworth Memorandum and AR 381-45, which specified the reasons for requestion files, although valid justification appeared to exist. Also, with the centralization of clearance granting functions, the need for a continued system of file procurement officers was in question. As a result of these conditions, in November 1978, unit with File Procurement Officers were queried and requested to justify the continued need for their file procurement officers. Several assessments resulted from the queries, namely that other Army Regulations authorized the review of files beyond the requirements of AR 381-45, that there were instances where records checks (dossiers) were required with no regulatory basis cited, and that other agencies were not in full compliance with the CCF Letter of Instruction. In March 1979, the IRR recommended that the conflicts between the Ellsworth Memorandum, AR 381-45, and other specified regulations be resolved and a definitive policy be issued regarding the use of IRR files. A joint meeting was convened with DA (DAMI-CI), CCF, and IRR personnel in attendance, to discuss these issues. Action was on-going at the DOD level as the fiscal year ended.

(U) IRR's main mission was furnishing dossiers/information/reproduction to 428 requesters. During FY 1979, 69,023 dossiers, 23,180 Microfilm Files and 389 Impersonal Files were pulled in response to requests. Except for the period November 1978-August 1979, based on the exception to Appendix C, para C-3, AR 380-1, granted by the DCSCI, HQ INSCOM, all files pulled were reviewed for retainability under provisions of AR's 380-13 and 381-45, prior to being forwarded to any requester. Of the 56,325 files reviewed, 6,859 were deleted and destroyed and 4,825 were deleted from the IRR records and forwarded to the Defense Investigative Service. During the same period, 33,226 new pieces of supplemental material were reviewed at the time of acquisition to assure full compliance with the Army regulations; 17,193 new dossiers were created from the supplemental material.[47]

Base Operations Support for Field Station Okinawa (Torii Station). (U) At the end of FY 1978, the Department of the Army and the US Air Force had agreed that action to transfer further functions/facilities on Okinawa from the Army under WESTPAC planning, should be discontinued on the rationale that the objectives of the program had been achieved. In initial coordination with the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Reserve Affairs & Logistics)(OASD (MRA&L)), DA was advised that Army retention of the Base Operations Support (BOS) function for Torii Station

would be approved (i.e., responsibility for accountability and maintenance of Torii Station real property, and for the station recreational program). However, action should be continued to transfer Chaplain, Educational Assistance, and Equal Employment Opportunity/Human Relations spaces/functions to other services, from whom support would thereafter be obtained by MOU for Torii Station and other residual Army troops on Okinawa. The CDR, US Army, Japan (USARJ) recommended, and DA concurred, that ASD (MRA&L) be requested to reconsider and authorize retention of these three functions by the Army. In a meeting on 6 November 1978, ASD (MRA&L) approved retention of those spaces/functions by the Army "on Torii Station." Spaces were to be transferred to FS Okinawa TDA or detailed duty station as Torii Station. INSCOM indicated willingness in the best interest of the Army to accept responsibility for support of residual Army troops on Okinawa in these areas, subject to USARJ concurrence and transfer of resources associated. However, CDR, USARJ, by a 17 November 1978 message to DCSLOG, DA, accepted the mission to continue to provide this support. Referring to INSCOM's willingness, he stated his belief that it was his prerogative to determine details of how support would be rendered. In absence of specific DA direction to the contrary, he would continue to do the job as presently configured. In view of this strong USARJ position, and the fact that the major INSCOM objective of assuring continued Army support to Torii Station had been achieved, INSCOM took no further action.

(U) US Army Garrison, Okinawa (USAGO) was redesignated US Army Support Activity Okinawa (USASAO) on 1 October 1978 as a result of drawing down under the WESTPAC III Realignment Plan. With a new TDA effective 25 September 1979, USASAO was again redesignated US Army Garrison Okinawa at the direction of its higher headquarters at US Army, Japan. Its support functions did not change throughout the year, however, they became considerably diminished which in turn affected the base operations support provided Torii Station.

(U) During 1st Qtr FY79, it was noted that the CDR, USASAO (Provisional) became increasingly assertive of his prerogatives as "Installation Commander" (Torii real property being on USARJ accountability). This probably reflected the position of the CDR, USARJ who considered that he should assume all responsibility and control of the Field Station's BASOPS (i.e., all MP functions, all morale/welfare/recreational activities, mess, non-appropriated funds club, and personnel requisitions to include related manpower spaces presently on FS Okinawa TDA). The Field Station Commander, noting that USAGO was a reduced organization struggling for continued identity, strongly opposed this suggestion as not in the best interest of his troops. Notwithstanding this, it was reported that FS Okinawa/USAGO's strained relationships were continuing to improve, and a joint program to improve "quality of life" was being developed.[48]

(S-CCO)

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

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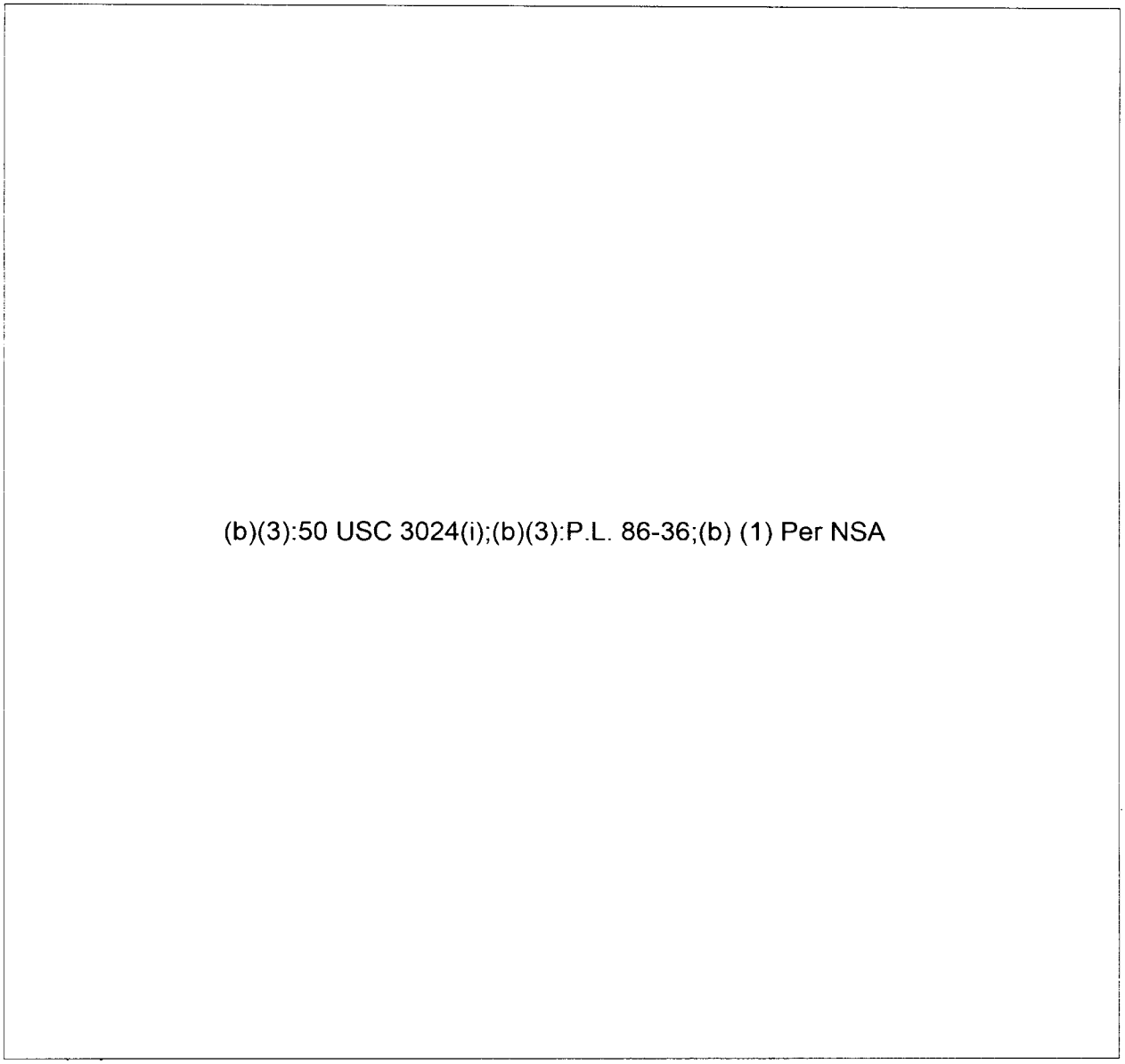

Military Intelligence Historical Collection. (U) Since 31 March 1978, the INSCOM History Office has been committed to collecting and maintaining historical properties pertaining to military intelligence disciplines and units. In the fall of 1978, the collection took on added dimensions when many of the items contained in the MI Museum at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, were transferred to INSCOM. The museum was closed in 1976 after losing its curator. In September 1978, the INSCOM History Office learned that the Center of Military History planned to distribute the properties held by the MI Museum to various active Army museums within CONUS. Through

the efforts of the History Office and MG William I. Rolya, CDR INSCOM, the Center of Military History agreed to send the majority of items, with the exception of several categories of non-MI related material, to HQ INSCOM for its collection. In January 1979, approximately 1,500 items arrived.[51]

Consolidation of Civilian Personnel Office Servicing. (U) It was determined that all INSCOM civilians in the National Capital Region were to be serviced from the Arlington Hall Station Civilian Personnel Office (CPO). Consequently, 158 civilians, formerly serviced by the Military District of Washington, were transferred in early 1979 to Arlington Hall Station. Prior to the establishment of INSCOM, these personnel were assigned to Field Operating Activities of the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, DA. They were the basic nucleus for the US Army Intelligence Threat Analysis Center, a major subordinate command of INSCOM.

(U) In addition, under the decision to totally decentralize civilian personnel servicing from the Arlington Hall Station CPO, the DA "closest Army CPO" policy was initiated to result eventually in servicing of Field Station, San Antonio by Fort Sam Houston and the servicing of the National Security Agency Liaison Element by Fort George G. Meade. By the end of 1st Qtr FY 1980, all INSCOM personnel, except those within the National Capital Region, would be serviced by the closest Army Civilian Personnel Office regardless of the CPO's parent command. Field Station, Augsburg would be serviced by the Augsburg Area CPO, Field Station Berlin by the Berlin Area CPO, and Field Station Korea by the Eighth US Army CPO.[52]

Civilian Hire Lag. (U) During HQ INSCOM's Camp Peary Conference, 4-6 December 1978, the Command Group and Deputy Chiefs of Staff identified "an unacceptable civilian hire lag" as one of the problems to be resolved. As a result, staff members of the AHS Civilian Personnel Office met with management representatives from DCSOPS, DCSITA, DCSRM, DCSPER, ITAC, ACSTEL, MAO, DCSCI, and USAG, AHS on 23 and 25 January 1979 to define the problems associated with recruitment of civilians and to propose solutions. The CPO/Management participants recommended that the CPO educate managers in the total recruitment process. Staff Heads and Commanders appointed Points of Contact (POC) to serve in a liaison capacity with the Civilian Personnel Office. The CPO also provided a 10-hour orientation to the POC's during 12-15 March 1979 on civilian personnel administrative procedures and programs. The first session of the Supervisory Development (41B Series) Course was presented 11-15 June 1979 to 20 military and civilian supervisors and POC's. Unlike previous supervisory courses, this course covered only subjects directly related to civilian personnel procedures and programs. The 41B Series course was expanded to 40 hours to include Position Classification, Recruitment and Merit Placement procedures, Equal Employment Opportunity Programs, Training and Career Development, Management-Employee Relations, and Technical Services. The percentage of new civilian supervisors who completed supervisory training reached 100 percent in the fourth quarter.

(U) Management supervisors were directed to submit a Request for Personnel Action (SF-52) against each existing vacancy and submit crediting plans for all positions (non-career field) regardless of whether or not a vacancy existed. All activities were required to submit a monthly SF-52 report. In addition, DCSRM began to distribute 85 spaces against the hire lag.

(U) On 31 January 1979, 13.3 percent of all civilian positions were unfilled. It was determined that by the end of 1979 the lag would be reduced to only 5 percent, a 95 percent fill rate. By 30 September 1979, INSCOM had a 92.3 percent fill, clearly within reach of the 95 percent goal in December 1979. However, despite these efforts, the problem of the civilian hire lag was still present. The attempted solution of educating POC's among the staff elements in the recruitment process had failed to produce the desired results because of the inability of some POC's to effect change. The grade level of the POC's ranged from GS-6 to GS-15. Those on the lower end of the scale had less opportunity to influence policy changes within their elements.[53]

INSCOM Senior Level Positions. (U) In a letter, dated 18 July 1978, DA placed constraints on INSCOM for the number of high grade senior level positions the command could have filled at the end of FY 1979. The limit was a total of 197 spaces (59 at GS-14/15 level and 138 at GS-13 level). On 6 September 1978, the INSCOM Command Group allocated a ceiling of GS-13 and GS-14/15 filled positions to each Staff Element Head and Commander for their utilization and control.

(U) In a June 1979 letter to DA, INSCOM requested an allocation of an additional 41 senior level positions with accompanying job descriptions and evaluation statements. It further emphasized that INSCOM, being a new command with a new mission of miltidisciplined intelligence for the Army, required additional senior level positions to provide for the "corporate headquarters" as well as mission accomplishment. By the end of FY 1979, DA had not replied to INSCOM's request; however, it had informed INSCOM that it would not be required to meet the 2 percent reduction to 194 positions for FY 1980. As of 30 September 1979, INSCOM had 194 senior level filled positions with recruiting action in process to meet its total allocation of 197 filled positions.[54]

Labor Relations. (U) As a result of the Civil Service Reform Act of October 1978, it became necessary to re-justify the exclusion of the INSCOM from the Federal Labor Relations Program so that it could be specified as an exclusion in an Executive Order. The exclusion would disallow a union from obtaining exclusive recognition as the collective bargaining representative of the civilian work force. In November, INSCOM submitted a justification for exclusion to DA for subsequent submission to DOD, Office of Management and Budget, and the Department of Justice. At the close of FY 1979, no Executive Order had been issued.

(U) The General Intelligence Production Division (GIPD), a unit of the Intelligence Threat and Analysis Center, located at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, continued to be included in a unit of recognition encompassing all of Fort Bragg. It was still anticipated that at some future date, the Fort Bragg Civilian Personnel Office would be able to obtain the extrication of the INSCOM elements either by petition to the Federal Labor Relations Authority or through direct negotiations with the unit.[55]

Civilian Training. (U) During FY 1979, three members of the Command were selected by the Department of the Army to attend the long-term training program. Mr. Gary S. Colonna attended the National War College; Mr. James D. Davis attended the University of Washington for nine months in the Education for Public Management Program; and Mr. Thomas D. Whelan attended the 14-month Army Comptroller Program and received an MBA degree at Syracuse University. In addition, four members began the Postgraduate Intelligence Course at the Defense Intelligence School, in September. This was a 32-week intelligence course (Master of Science in Strategic Intelligence Degree Program). Those members were: Mr. Bruce W. Stein, ODCSS; Mr. D. Smith, USASD; Mr. James F. Carmody, ITAC; and Mr. R. Clark, ODCSOPS. The selectee to attend the National War College in FY 1980 was Mr. U. Del Toro, USASD. The course started in August 1979.[56]

Secretary of the Army's Mobility, Opportunity and Development (SAMOD) Program. (U) INSCOM received four interns from the SAMOD Program, a pilot program providing high potential individuals to advance in professional and administrative positions. Two of the interns reported in May 1979—Mr. Lonnie D. Holder (Personnel Management), GS-301-07, and Ms Marianne Cranshaw (Computer Management), GS-301-07. Ms Cranshaw was formerly assigned to ITAC prior to her selection. The two remaining interns reported for duty in June 1979: Mr. Byron W. Sickler (Equipment Management), GS-301-05, and Ms Carolyn J. Brown (General Supply), GS-301-07. The DA Civilian Personnel Center was responsible for the selection of candidates and the overall administration and funding of the program. The Department of the Army provided the spaces, and the interns were to complete their training within INSCOM. It was anticipated that they would be absorbed into the workforce when all training phases were completed.[57]

INSCOM Intern Program. (U) On 14 June 1978, the Chief of Staff approved a 4 percent (65 spaces) overhire (recognized but not authorized). Twenty-five of these spaces would serve as the basis for a command-wide intern program. The 25 permanent overhire spaces were carried on the Staff Civilian Personnel TDA for administrative control purposes, but the selection of the trainees, their development, evaluation, promotion, and placement upon "graduation" were to be made by the 16 INSCOM Career Program Managers (CPM's), the Deputy CPM's, and Deputy Chiefs of Staff/Commanders. The interns would be home-based at the HQ INSCOM during their training but would be on TDY throughout the command as a part of their development. Permanent placement upon completing the program would be determined primarily by appropriate vacancies anywhere within INSCOM. The US Army Communications

Command AHS added three positions of its own to bring the total program to 28.

(U) Based upon anticipated losses in their respective career fields, ability to train, and ability to assimilate the interns onto permanent manpower spaces at the completion of the training, the Career Program Managers divided the 28 spaces as shown in the table below.

Table 17.—INSCOM Intern Program, FY 1979

Career Field	Number	Entrance Level	Target Job
Civilian Personnel	1	GS-5	GS-9
Comptroller	2	GS-5	GS-9
Supply	1	GS-5	GS-9
Materiel Maint Management	1	GS-5	GS-9
Intelligence (132)	12	GS-5	GS-9
Security (080)	2	GS-5	GS-9
Info and Editorial	1	GS-5	GS-9
*ADP	6	GS-5	GS-9
Manpower Management	1	GS-5	GS-9
Records Management	1	GS-5	GS-9

*Three positions were from ACC (AHS).

(U) The purpose of the Intern Program was to select highly talented and highly motivated persons, develop them by a systematic rotation and intensive training program in order to provide the INSCOM with a broader base in the future from which to select senior action officers, first level supervisors, and managers. There were, of course, no guarantees beyond the target job and even in respect to the latter, the "guarantee" was "up or out." Those selected must advance at a reasonable rate to the GS-9 journeyman target job or they would be removed from the program. Further, there would be no guarantees as to where placement would be made within the command upon completion of the training.

(U) The decision as to whether applicants were qualified against X-118 standards were made by staffing specialists in the Arlington Hall Station Civilian Personnel Office. A total of 164 applications were reviewed and 127 rated as eligible, 37 ineligible (lack of general experience, no competitive status, or no questionnaire). A panel of four was convened to rate and rank the eligible candidates from the vacancy announcements. Panel members included Mr. Carl Thorpe (EEO), Mr. Doug Perthel (DCPM for the computer field), Mr. Bruce Stein (Intelligence Operations Specialist), and Ms Joann Killen (Management Analyst).

(U) Though it was projected that all commitments would be made by 24 August 1979 with most interns selected internally and in place by 30 September 1979, permanent change of station (PCS), release dates and security clearance requirements caused some placement delays. Five of the original

positions were not committed due to declinations and lack of best qualified candidates to supplement referrals. These positions—Intelligence Research Specialist (2 positions), Management Analyst (1 Comptroller, 1 Manpower position), and Security Assistant (1 position) were readvertised. In addition to these five positions, two of the three selected for Intelligence Research Specialist and Security Specialist positions were determined to be ineligible for access to Special Compartmented Intelligence and these positions were also readvertised.

(U) By the close of FY 1979, 22 interns had been selected. Seven of these were already INSCOM employees. Fifteen of the selectees were women and seven were men. As of 30 September, seven interns were placed.[58]

Freedom of Information/Privacy Office. (U) During FY 1979, the Freedom of Information/Privacy Office (FOI/PO) received and processed 752 FOI requests and 1,780 Privacy Act (PA) requests for a total of 2,532 requests. This figure represented a five percent decrease over the total of 2,655 requests (937 FOI and 1,718 PA) in FY 1978. The table below shows a breakdown of both FOI and PA requests in FY 1979 by month.

Table 18.—FOI and PA Requests During FY 1979

Month	FOI	PA	Total
Oct 78	67	173	240
Nov 78	71	139	210
Dec 78	51	125	176
Jan 79	56	134	190
Feb 79	50	104	154
Mar 79	111	148	259
Apr 79	76	160	236
May 79	59	175	234
Jun 79	54	152	206
Jul 79	55	137	192
Aug 79	48	164	212
Sep 79	54	169	223
TOTALS	752	1,780	2,532

(U) Although the volume of FOI requests decreased during FY 1979, the complexity of each request and response increased. Referrals from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) involved previously processed requests which appeared to be in Litigation or remanded under Special Court Orders for a closer review or an evaluation under expanded parameters. These required close scrutiny and detailed documentation, a time consuming procedure which could not be accounted for in a numerical chart.

(U) A further indication concerning the complexity of recently received requests was dramatically demonstrated by other statistics maintained by

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FOI/PO. For FY 1978, FOI/PO received a monthly average of 25,996 pages of records. The FY 1979 monthly average was 34,789, an increase of 33 percent. This increase impacted on every phase of the processing of a request. Average case officer review time, sanitizations, exemptions taken, number of copies reproduced, and research efforts, all increased proportionately.

(U) The FOI/PO INSCOM continued processing all requests within the time restraints imposed by the law. Few agencies, if any, within the Executive Branch, have matched this record.

(U) On 25 May 1979, the DCSCI, HQ INSCOM, assigned the responsibility of coordinating and executing an OPSEC Support Program to the FOI/PO. The FOI/PO would develop and implenent direct support operations with subordinate elements within INSCOM to identify existing vulnerabilities. Actually, the FOI/PO had been performing this function in an advisory role prior to receiving the mission officially.[59]

Equal Employment Opportunity Program. (U) Prior to November 1977, the INSCOM Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Program was administered completely by civilian part-time collateral assignments or by military personnel with less than satisfactory results. The program since November 1977 was administered on a full-time basis with greatly improved results. The EEO Office was staffed with a Command Equal Employment Opportunity Officer, an EEO Specialist, who managed the Federal Women's Program (FWP), and an EEO Clerk, who handled EEO statistics and office administration. However, this staffing was one space short of the HQ INSCOM TDA, and to that degree limited program effectiveness. Other EEO assignees throughout the Command continued to serve on a part-time collateral assignment basis and handled functions in the areas of EEO counseling and special emphasis program administration. The high turnover rates and continuing conflicts in job requirements among part-time EEO personnel/counselors affected both the EEO program image and related supervisory and management cooperation. A prime example of this was the Hispanic Employment Program Manager position which required at least one-half of a man-year to properly administer the program. Monetarily, the EEO Office had a budget of $12,000 for FY 1979.

(U) The number of formal complaints began to reach an equilibrium after a period of decline. The reason was in part attributable to a massive loss of functions and related personnel as a result of the Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study. This brought the Command's US Direct Hire civilian personnel strengths down from about 1,600 to approximately 750 primarily professional-level employees and a subsequent influx of about 650 employees from US Army Intelligence Agency (USAINTA), many of whom were also professional-level employees. The trend in reduced formal complaints was expected to be maintained even though present strengths approximated previous levels. During FY 1979, there were five formal complaints, none of which were valid.

(U) There were several major on-going problems facing the EEO Program. The transfer of functions, reductions-in-force, reorganizations, ceilings, and grade constraints impacted heavily on the Command recruitment efforts. With the possible exception of job categories in administrative-clerical fields, job vacancy fill was achieved primarily through internal placement and through such sources as the Priority Placement Program (PPP) and local reemployment priority lists. Impacting on this situation were other programmed manpower space reductions previously directed and President Carter's job hiring limitation and related federal manpower reduction program. These factors coupled with a hire lag presented major obstacles to achievement of action plan objectives in the future.

(U) In grades GS-13 and above, there was little success in meeting the DA objective of one-percentage-point increase each fiscal year in these grades. Presidential hiring constraints and high grade restrictions prevented significant hire action and left little or no margin for personnel accessions from other than internal Federal Government sources at these grade levels.

(U) Although hire of minorities and openings at the GS-13 and above were limited by forces beyond the control of the EEO Office, there was some positive steps taken. Emphasis continued on special programs such as Veterans Readjustment Act (VRA), Worker-Trainee Opportunity, CO-OP, CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act), Stay In School (enhanced opportunities for racial minorities and women), and summer employment. But the most progress was made in the area of attempting to advance on-board minorities and women, using the INSCOM's Career Intern Program and the Upward Mobility Program. (More details on these two programs are contained elsewhere in this Review.) During the intern recruitment process, the EEO Office personnel participated on the selection panels to assure equitable consideration of minority and women applicants. In addition to these programs, there was a limited number of spaces made available through the Secretary of the Army's Mobility Opportunity Development Program.

(U) A lengthy security clearance process continued to reduce civilian personnel productivity after hiring action. Until properly cleared, such personnel could not be placed or allowed to work in security areas and many had to be escorted by cleared personnel while in normal work areas. Knowledge of stringent personnel security requirements at times was a disconcerting factor in the hiring of minority personnel. Some progress was made in expediting security clearances.

(U) Keeping managers and supervisors abreast of EEO policy, practices, and requirements continued to be a problem in achieving satisfactory levels of support for the Command EEO program. Approximately 90 percent of all management and supervisory personnel within this Command were military. While civilian managers and supervisors were, for the most part, trained in EEO, a continuing requirement existed for military personnel training because of an approximate three-year turnover cycle. In this regard, keeping military managers and supervisors trained as scheduled was a real

problem. Many dropped out of training due to press of other business. There was also the view that what was civilian should be a matter for civilians and what was military should be a matter for the military.

(U) INSCOM's Standard Civilian Personnel Management Information System (SCIPMIS) file was utilized to record, quantify, and produce EEO data for evaluation and reporting purposes. This system, however, covered only a portion of INSCOM's civilian workforce. For command-wide statistics, manual compilation and reporting was used with back-up reports from CIVPERSINS (Civilian Personnel Management Information System) and other sources utilized for data verification. This proved to be a time consuming, cumbersome, and largely unreliable method of EEO data collection. Reliable command EEO measurement data was therefore not presently available to HQ INSCOM (a situation also affecting other MACOM's). The CIVPERSINS data was found to be badly outdated especially when the source of data was from outlying servicing Civilian Personnel Offices. The lack of reliable, timely data was a major deficiency in planning, educating, and evaluating processes of the EEO Program.

(U) As directed by the CDR INSCOM, the EEO Office assumed the function of Handicapped Program Coordinator in accordance with Federal Personnel Manual 306 and related DA instructions. Affirmative Action planning associated with the program became a function of the EEO Office. The first INSCOM Affirmative Action Plan for Employment of the Handicapped and Disabled Veterans (FY79-80) (INSCOM Pamphlet 690-2) was published on 1 October 1978.

(U) Undoubtedly, the greatest changes in the EEO Program will be in the future. When the enforcement functions of EEO were transferred from the Civil Service Commission to the Equal Opportunity Employment Commission (EOEC) under the President's Reorganization Plan No. 1 in January 1979, the EOEC had for the first time, teeth to enforce its policy. There were strong affirmative action overtones also to the Civil Service Reform Act. Although there was little immediate effects of these changes at INSCOM, the long term implications were obvious.[60]

INSCOM Human Relations/Equal Opportunity Program. (U) At the command level, Human Relations/Equal Opportunity (HR/EO) program emphasis was on continued implementation of the Affirmative Actions Plan under the changing conditions within INSCOM. At the end of FY 1979, efforts were still being made to bring some of the newer units in line with the command policy.

(U) Implementation of the program at unit level remained unchanged with all commands carrying out applicable guidance. The command provided visual materials to support unit training as well as funding for individual unit activities. A major assist was the allocation of some $20,000 in Program 38 funds for use by field units. For many units, this overcame the lack of sufficient funding to support HR/EO training.

(U) The third annual command-wide attitude survey was conducted in March 1979 by the INSCOM HR/EO Office and again provided the CDR INSCOM and field commanders with valuable data concerning the status of the command. The survey provided a yardstick by which the effects of command actions could be evaluated.

(U) As a special project for the CDR INSCOM, a second attitude survey was administered to enlisted women and civilian personnel at field stations to more closely assess their attitudes and perceptions. The survey was conducted in June 1979 and briefed to the Command Group in September 1979. Results were also furnished to field commanders.

(U) Staff assistance visits to units were curtailed sharply due to requirements of conducting the surveys. The command status remained generally calm with only minor incidents (primarily dissemination of racially insulting literature being noted). In all cases, the chain of command took action to counter these occurrences.[61]

Upward Mobility. (U) The goal was set for a total of 20 spaces to be committed to the Upward Mobility Program by the end of FY 1980. Fourteen of the spaces were to be at Arlington Hall Station and six at Vint Hill Farms Station. This would equate to 2.1 percent of accountable civilian strength in the program. By the end of FY 1979, the 14 spaces had been identified at Arlington Hall Station. A DCSPER, HQDA survey in August 1978 was critical of the progress in implementing an Upward Mobility Program at Vint Hill Farms Station (VHFS), but even at the end of FY 1979 little progress had been made. Two positions had been identified but neither was actually filled.[62]

INSCOM Federal Women's Program. (U) The INSCOM Federal Women's Program (FWP) highlights for FY 1979 began with the Women's Week in October 1978. Following Women's Week, Patricia Starkey was appointed HQ/Arlington Hall Station FWP Manager, which allowed more time for the Command FWP Manager to address other aspects of the Equal Employment Opportunity Program. In November, the Command FWP Manager began a concentrated effort to establish an active Federal Women's Program at Vint Hill Farms Station (VHFS), the lack of which had been an area of concern on the DA Civilian Personnel Survey. The result was the establishment of by-laws and a charter for a FWP Committee at VHFS. In December, INSCOM FWP representatives met in a round-table discussion with FWP members from other area agencies and the Federally Employed Women (FEW), Incorporated—the first such dialogue between FEW and FWP members. FWP Managers from the 66th MI Group, from Arlington Hall Station, VHFS, and HQ INSCOM attended a training seminar at Fort Bragg, North Carolina in March 1979.[63]

Public Affairs Activities. (U) The following is a list of INSCOM publications as of 30 September 1979:[64]

Publication	Unit Publisher
The Journal	HQ INSCOM
Augsburg Profile	USA Field Station, Augsburg
Berlin Bee	USA Field Station, Berlin
Torii Typhoon	USA Field Station, Okinawa
Write On	INSCOM CONUS MI Group (SIGINT/EW)
The Vint Hill Vanguard	USAG, Vint Hill Farms Station
66th MI Scrambler	66th MI Group
*Alamo Wrangler	USA Field Station, San Antonio
**Zephyr	USA Field Station, Korea
***Misawa Sentinel	USA Field Station, Misawa

*Began publication in May 1979.

**Formerly the Zoeckler Zephyr, USAFS Korea, was renamed in May 1979 following the field station's consolidation with the 501st MI Gp, Korea.

***Publication was suspended in September 1979 when the USAFS Misawa was subordinated to the 500th MI Gp, Japan.

INSCOM Team Day Awards. (U) INSCOM Team Day was the event that started out in FY 1976 as Civilian Day-ASA to foster the military/civilian team concept and to recognize outstanding contributions made by civilian employees. The name was changed later to INSCOM Military/Civilian Team Day, and in 1979 it became INSCOM Team Day. INSCOM Team Day Awards for FY 1979 were presented as follows:

Award	Recipient
The Albert W. Small Award	Mr. Jack McPherson, USAFS San Antonio
The Action Officer of the Year Award	Mr. Orville L. Rehling, ODCSRM
The Virginia McDill Award for Outstanding Secretarial Ability	Miss Elain M. Wardner, 902d MI Group
The Equal Employment Opportunity Award	Mr. Paul M. Singleton, ODCSCI
The Wage Grader of the Year Award	Mr. Fred E. Williamson, USAG, AHS
The Non-Appropriated Fund Employee of the Year Award	Ms Young Ok Kim, USAG, AHS
The Military- Civilian Team Improvement Award	
Military	CDR Douglas K. Wills, Jr. USN, ODCSOPS
Civilian	Mr. Bruce M. Boyd, INSCOM CONUS MI Group (SIGINT/EW)

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Award	Recipient	(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b)(1) Per NSA
Exceptional Suggestion Award	CWO Dale E. Koger, 902d MI Group	

(U) The new award, the Exceptional Suggestion Award, was created in March 1979 for an "INSCOMER," military or civilian, whose adopted suggestion resulted in highly significant savings to the Government. It was awarded for development of a relatively inexpensive telephone security device that rendered clandestine audio penetration impossible at a total savings of $342,000.

(U) Command employees and officials from DA attended the luncheon and heard remarks from MG Walter F. Ulmer, Jr., Director of Human Resources Deveopment, DA and Honorable David O. Cooke, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Administration.[65]

Commander's Plaque for Operational Achievement (CY 1978). (S) Sergeant Danny R. Feathers, analyst at USA Field Station [redacted] was the first recipient of the annual Commander's Plaque for Operational Achievement. The award was to be given annually to the nonsupervisory service member who made the single greatest contribution to the operational effectiveness of USAINSCOM during the preceding calendar year. SGT Feathers was officially notified of the award on 21 May 1979.

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

Travis Trophy Award. (U) USA Field Station Augsburg, as INSCOM's 1978 nominee for the Travis Trophy Award, received honorable mention during the announcement ceremonies which took place at the National Security Agency on 26 September 1979. The winner of the 1978 competition was the Air Force's 6903d Security Squadron in Korea. The Naval Security Group Command's nominee USN-448, also received honorable mention. See Appendix J for a complete list of previous years' winners.[67]

The BG Bernard Ardisana Award. (U) The BG Bernard Ardisana Award, a National Security Agency (NSA/CSS) award, was presented annually by the Director under the sponsorship of the NSA Collection Association. This award was to be given to the intercept operator who, through sustained and exceptional performance, was judged to be the Collector of the Year. The aim of the award was to promote and recognize excellence in the field of collection. All (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA ASA Company (Avn)(Fwd), and the [redacted] Company, Operations (Fwd) were eligible to nominate an individual for this award.[68]

INSCOM Honor Guard and Drill Team. (U) In June 1978, HQ INSCOM obtained approval from DA to form an official Honor Guard and Drill Team to perform at ceremonies and special events at Arlington Hall Station and other activities in the Military District of Washington (MDW) area. Participation was voluntary with members attending practive sessions, for the most part, during off-duty hours. During its first year of existence, the Guard performed at various military ceremonies on post and several off-post activities, including the opening ceremonies at eleven Washington Diplomats soccer games.[69]

(b)(1) Per CIA Meetings. (FOUO) During FY 1979, two meetings, the first of kind, took place (b)(1) Per CIA involving the INSCOM Command Group and Staff. The first occurred during 26-28 February 1979 in which some of the many discussions pertained to assessing INSCOM's first two years; evaluating and prioritizing INSCOM's mission; determining INSCOM's support to the Army versus the National Intelligence Community; identifying problem areas and solutions; and defining INSCOM's short term and long term goals.

(S/NOFORN) MG Rolya, CDR INSCOM, opened the meeting by emphasizing the need to develop a collective new design on issues facing the Command, e.g., the direction of HUMINT, SIGINT, OPSEC, and all-source, while at the same time recognizing the handicap of the absence of a stationing decision and the lack of established production elements. Among specific subjects discussed were CONUS OPSEC support, the Sasai Paper on HUMINT, and the international area and our relationships with other countries.

(FOUO) The second (b)(1) Per CIA Meeting was held during 25-27 June 1979. Discussions began with assessing progress made on resolving questions raised at the February meeting. Some of the other topics pertained to defining OPSEC support/support doctrine; assessing HUMINT; determining INSCOM's role at echelons above corps and below, in imagery, in electro-optics, and vis-a-vis reserve components; and topics pertaining to intelligence doctrine and concepts, e.g., support for deception planning, and INSCOM's role in multi-discipline collection management for the Army.[70]

Military Intelligence General Officer Conference. (U) In July 1979, MG William I. Rolya, CDR INSCOM, participated in a Military Intelligence General Officer Conference which took place (b)(1) Per CIA Members included senior intelligence officers who came together to discuss and reach agreement on several significant issues facing the intelligence community. The Mission Analysis Office, HQ INSCOM, provided input on these issues and served as primary action office for the development of intelligence principles for the Army. The principles established were scheduled for publication in a DA Pamphlet during early 1980. These principles were intended for use in the development of intelligence policy, plans, doctrine and architecture, and for the conduct of intelligence operations and training of intelligence personnel and units.[71]

NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

(b)(3) 10 USC 424

1978 INSCOM Commanders' Conference. (U) The 1978 INSCOM Commanders' Conference was held at Arlington Hall Station during 23-27 October 1978. The approved conference theme was "Multidiscipline Operations—Changing Army Intelligence Strategy for the 1980's." Guest speakers included Dr. James Vance, OSD; Vice Admiral B. R. Inman, DIRNSA; GEN Frederick J. Kroesen, VCSA; and [redacted] See appendix H for photograph [redacted] ommanders Conference.[72]

SIGINT Analyst Conference. (U) During 6-7 December 1978, the US Army Cryptologic Support Group (USACSG), USAREUR, hosted a Theater SIGINT Analyst Conference in Heidelberg, Federal Republic of Germany. The conference, the first of its kind, brought together analysts from US Army Field Stations in Berlin and Augsburg, the 302d and 307th ASA Battalions, the 328th and 330th ASA Companies, and the CSG. A representative from the INSCOM Collection, Processing, Analysis and Reporting (CPAR) unit at Fort Meade, Maryland also attended the conference as did an observer from NSACSS Europe Intelligence Support Staff at Vaihingen, FRG.

(U) The conference was the culmination of a highly successful exchange program conducted since 1976 by the CSG between the field stations and analysts from the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, USAREUR and Seventh US Army. The conference enabled analysts from diverse units in Germany to get together to discuss topics of mutual interest and learn something about each other's organizations. The cryptologic analysts were also introduced to the organization and operations of ODCSI, USAREUR, which was one of their primary customers, and were able to meet their ODCSI counterparts for analyst-to-analyst discussions.[73]

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FOOTNOTES - CHAPTER V. RESOURCES AND MANAGEMENT

1. AHR, DCSRM, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (C), pp. 12-17.
2. AHR, DCSLOG, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (S-CCO), pp. 74-78.
3. AHR, DCSRM, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (C), p. 17.
4. Ibid. pp. 32-33.
5. Qtrly Prog Rev, HQ INSCOM, 4th Qtr FY79 (C), p. 6.
6. Command Strength Report, ODCSPER, As of 30 Sep 79 (C), 18 Oct 79.
7. Memo For Gen Rolya, 16 Mar 79, subj: Manning Factors; Ltr, CG INSCOM (MG Rolya) to DIRNSA (VADM Inman), 27 Mar 79; Ltr, DIRNSA to CG INSCOM, 23 Apr 79, subj: Army Manning Factors.
8. AHR, ACSTEL, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (S), pp. 8-9.
9. Ibid. pp. 17, 22.
10. Interview, Mr. Howard S. Prye, ACSTEL, HQ INSCOM w/Mr. James L. Gilbert, History Office, 13 Jun 80 (U).
11. AHR, DCSOPS, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (TSC/NF/LIMDIS), p. 82; Fact Sheet, IAOPS-SE-O, 19 Sep 78, subj: Project FASTBACK, (S-CCO).
12. AHR, INSCOM Automation Management Office, FY79 (U), pp. ii, II-4, II-7,8, II-11, II-13.
13. AHR, DCSPER, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (U), pp. 8-9; Interview, MAJ James Tate, ODCSPER w/Mr. James L. Gilbert, History Office, 27 Mar 80 (U); Ltr, HQ INSCOM, IAPER-M, 3 May 79, subj: Organizational Effectiveness (OE) Information (U).
14. AHR, DCSPER, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (U), p. 18.
15. Ibid. pp. 23-24.
16. Ibid. p. 19.
17. Qtrly Prog Rev, HQ INSCOM, 1st Qtr FY79, Suppl (S-CCO), pp. 41-42; 2d Qtr FY79, Suppl (S-CCO), pp. 36-37; 3d Qtr FY79, Suppl (S-CCO), p. 39; 4th Qtr FY79, Suppl (S-CCO), pp. 36-37; AHR, DCSOPS, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (TSC/NF/LIMDIS), pp. 96, 105.
18. AHR, DCSPER, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (U), pp. 25-27.
19. Ibid. pp. 20-21.
20. Ltr, HQ INSCOM to DA MILPERCEN, undtd, subj: Additional Skill Indicator [sic] (ASI) Code, (U); Interview, SGM W. Johnston, ODCSOPS w/Mr. James L. Gilbert, History Office, 1 Jul 80 (U).
21. AHR, DCSOPS, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (TSC/NF/LIMDIS), pp. 161-162.
22. Ibid. pp. 150-151.
23. AHR, 500th MI Gp, FY79 (S/NOFORN), pp. 52-53; Tab E to 500th MI Gp Reorganization Basic Plan, 29 Jun 79, subj: Concept Plan: Reorganization of the 500th MI Group re Asian Studies Detachment, (U); CMT 2, DF, DCSOPS to CofS, IAOPS-PTR-P (29 May 79), subj: US Army Asian Studies Institute, 5 Jun 79, (U).
24. Fact Sheet, IAOPS-PTR-T, 22 Nov 78, subj: FAO Steering Committee Membership, (U).
25. AHR, DCSOPS, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (TSC/NF/LIMDIS), pp. 173-174.
26. Ibid. pp. 152-155.
27. Ibid. pp. 167-168; Staff Note, IAOPS-PTR-T, 8 May 78, subj: INSCOM Fielded Systems Maintenance Training, (U).

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42. Ibid. pp. 72-73.
43. AHR, SJA, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (U), pp. 6-7.
44. AHR, DCSCI, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (C), pp. 40-42.
45. AHR, IG, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (U), pp. 6-7.
46. AHR, DCSOPS, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (TSC/NF/LIMDIS), p. 58.
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54. AHR, DCSPER, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (U), p. 36; AHR, DCSPER, HQ INSCOM, FY78 (S), p. 81.
55. AHR, DCSPER, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (U), pp. 38-39.
56. Ibid. pp. 39-40; AHR, USAG, AHS, FY79 (U), p. 9.
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62. INSCOM Reg 690-20, 1 Feb 79, Affirmative Action Plan (U), p.43; AHR, USAG, AHS, FY79 (U), p. 9.
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65. AHR, DCSPER, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (U), pp. 41-42; NSA Newsletter, Vol XXVII, No. 7 (Jul 79), p. 6.
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71. AHR, MAO, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (U), pp. 2-1.
72. DF, CofS (IAOPS) to Heads, Staff Elements, 3 Oct 78, subj: 1978 INSCOM Commanders' Conference, (U).
73. The Journal, HQ INSCOM, Feb 79 (U), p. 12.

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CHAPTER VI

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Multidiscipline Intelligence Information Report. (C) The INSCOM MDIIR program was formally initiated on 13 April 1978 with the CDR, 470th MI Group being directed to commence the issuance of initial multidiscipline intelligence reports pursuant to the authority of CDR INSCOM. On 6 November 1978, a decision briefing was presented to BG James E. Freeze, DCG-I, INSCOM, for the purpose of discussing the background and current status of the MDIIR program and recommending new courses of action. Decisions rendered were as follows:

1. Title would be changed from Multidiscipline Intelligence Report (MDIR) to Multidiscipline Intelligence Information Report (MDIIR).

2. It would be recommended to [redacted] that fragmentary IMINT or HUMINT be favorably considered for inclusion in the MDIIR.

3. The MDIIR program would be integrated into the future INSCOM theater level organizations such as the Theater Army Intelligence Command (TAIC).

4. DCSOPS would determine the best method/utilization of/for field stations in the MDIIR concept and would draft and coordinate a concept of operations (CONOP) for the MDIIR program. The CONOP would address methods of analysis and reporting to include both spot-type and in-depth analytical reports (subjective).

(b)(3) INSCOM

(u) (C) A joint INSCOM-[redacted]-ACSI(DA) meeting was convened at HQ INSCOM on 22 November 1978 in which there was considerable discussion on the inclusion of fragmentary IMINT or HUMINT data in the MDIIR. Subsequently, both [redacted] agreed to the inclusion of the data.

(u) (C) On 18 December 1978, another decision briefing was given to BG Freeze for the purpose of presenting the proposed concept of operations for the phased implementation of the INSCOM multidiscipline intelligence information reporting program. BG Freeze approved the CONOP for further planning and implementation. In addition, he directed that the CONOP be sent to the field for review and comment. By 1 March 1979, all comments from the INSCOM field elements had been received and evaluated. However, several factors prevented the emergence of a viable MDIIR program. Prior to and since the establishment of INSCOM, myriad numbers of studies, plans, papers, concepts, special projects, DA and [redacted] documentation, and Government contracts addressed to varying degrees the future multidiscipline collection and reporting functions of INSCOM elements, particularly at Echelons Above Corps (EAC) level. Representative examples of this

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(b)(3) Per INSCOM

documentation are INSCOM Concept Plan, FM 100-16 (EAC), Kuras Alderman Study (EAC), [redacted] USAREUR Theater Intelligence Center (UTIC) concept, Mission Analysis Office MD concept, and the DCSOPS MDIIR CONOP. In addition, the seven originally imposed [redacted] conditions continued to affect the conduct and evaluation of a viable program.

(b)(3); 10 USC 424 Per DIA

(U) On 31 March 1979, a DCG-I message was sent to Field Commanders, with the exception of the 470th MI Group, suspending further action on the MDIIR program until a viable program could be molded for echelons above corps.[1]

Tactical Intelligence Readiness Training (REDTRAIN). (U) REDTRAIN was the program established to improve the performance of tactical intelligence personnel to provide intelligence support to the tactical commander in fulfilling intelligence requirements. Program Budget Decision 286 directed the transfer of tactical SIGINT/EW resources from Program 3 (CCP) to Program 2 (General Purpose Forces) and was approved with the guidance that "critical intelligence resources with a wartime or contingency mission be productively utilized during peacetime." INSCOM was designated by DA as the Army Executive Agent for the REDTRAIN program in 1976 with issuance of INSCOM's mission and function letter with the implementation of the Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study (IOSS). Due to the negative connotation of productive utilization, the name Peacetime Utilization Program (PUP) was adopted and this program was carried out by the SIGINT/EW elements of tactical units in conjunction with border sites, field stations, and the 376th ASA Company at NSA.

(U) In the March 1978 Intelligence Systems Program Review, GEN Kerwin, the Army Vice Chief of Staff, tasked CDR INSCOM to expand the PUP to include all intelligence disciplines and the Reserve Component and to brief the INSCOM plan for this requirement at an In-Process Review (IPR) in May 1978. The INSCOM plan for a Multidiscipline Peacetime Utilization Program (MDPUP) was briefed to the Vice Chief of Staff on 26 May and the concept as briefed was approved, thus becoming INSCOM's mandate to carry out an MDPUP as the Army's Executive Agent.

(U) On 8 August 1978, the INSCOM Chief of Staff formally designated staff elements within INSCOM as the focal points for the development of the program within their respective intelligence discipline. These included the ADCSOPS, HUMINT for the HUMINT discipline; the ADCSOPS, SIGINT/EW for SIGINT/EW; the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence and Threat Analysis for PHOTINT, order of battle and intelligence production; and the Deputy Chief of Staff, Counterintelligence for SIGSEC, OPSEC, and counterintelligence. These elements were further tasked to develop a REDTRAIN program within their respective discipline to productively utilize intelligence resources. The proposed program would be presented to the Worldwide Peacetime Utilization (REDTRAIN) Conference held at Arlington Hall Station in February 1979. This conference was attended by representatives of DA, USAREUR, Eighth US Army (EUSA), FORSCOM (and FORSCOM tactical units),

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NSA, and INSCOM subordinate commands. The objective of the conference was to present the REDTRAIN program concept by each discipline and through the working group method, refine and finalize the program for final approval and implementation by the cognizant staff proponent.

(U) The staff proponents designated an operational element to coordinate and administer the REDTRAIN program. The operational authority for SIGINT/EW REDTRAIN was the Control, Processing, Analysis, and Reporting (CPAR) element of the INSCOM CONUS MI Group colocated with NSA at Fort Meade, Maryland. The operational authority for HUMINT was the 641st MI Detachment (Collection), of the US Army Operational Group at Fort Meade. For Imagery Intelligence (IMINT) analysis and production, the Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (ITAC) provided operational atuhority which was implemented through the Imagery Intelligence Production Detachment at the Washington Navy Yard and the ITAC Field Support Division. Figure 1 depicts the INSCOM organizational framework for carrying out the INSCOM Executive Agent responsibilities for REDTRAIN.

(U) INSCOM's finalized REDTRAIN programs included tactical intelligence assets of FORSCOM, USAREUR, WESTCOM, and EUSA, participating in training with INSCOM units in CONUS and OCONUS. There were basically two methods of conducting REDTRAIN: First, bring the mission to the unit, i.e., as regards SIGINT/EW, by exporting to tactical units intercept tapes, technical materials and working aids; secondly, sending the personnel to the mission, i.e., dispatching on a TDY basis HUMINT MOS Code 96C Russian linguists to participate in interrogation/debriefing and reporting activities with the 18th MI Battalion, 66th MI Group, Munich, Germany. This type training was known as Live Environment Training (LET).

(U) Another type of training, Specialized Operational Training (SOT), primarily dealt with SIGINT/EW assets and IMINT. In the SIGINT/EW discipline, personnel from FORSCOM tactical units trained with CONUS MI Group's CPAR unit. Participating personnel with MOS Code 98C and 98G were provided training opportunities within A, B, and G Groups at NSA. In the case of IMINT, SOT was provided for tactical imagery interpreters at ITAC's Imagery Interpretation Production Division which periodically conducted two-week imagery workshops. For example, the 265th ASA Company at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, participated in all three aspects of the program. They sent personnel to NSA for SOT, participated in LET at Harrogate, England and Hellinikon, Greece, and conducted an in-unit mission which produced intelligence on the Middle East. Of the 12 personnel in the original group of the 265th ASA Company participating in REDTRAIN, all of whom had intended to leave the service, eight reenlisted.

(U) The following provides an overview of ongoing REDTRAIN activities in the various intelligence disciplines:

CI/SIGSEC/OPSEC. (U) The 902d MI Gp is actively participating in the REDTRAIN program in SIGSEC by the utilization of SIGSEC assets to assist

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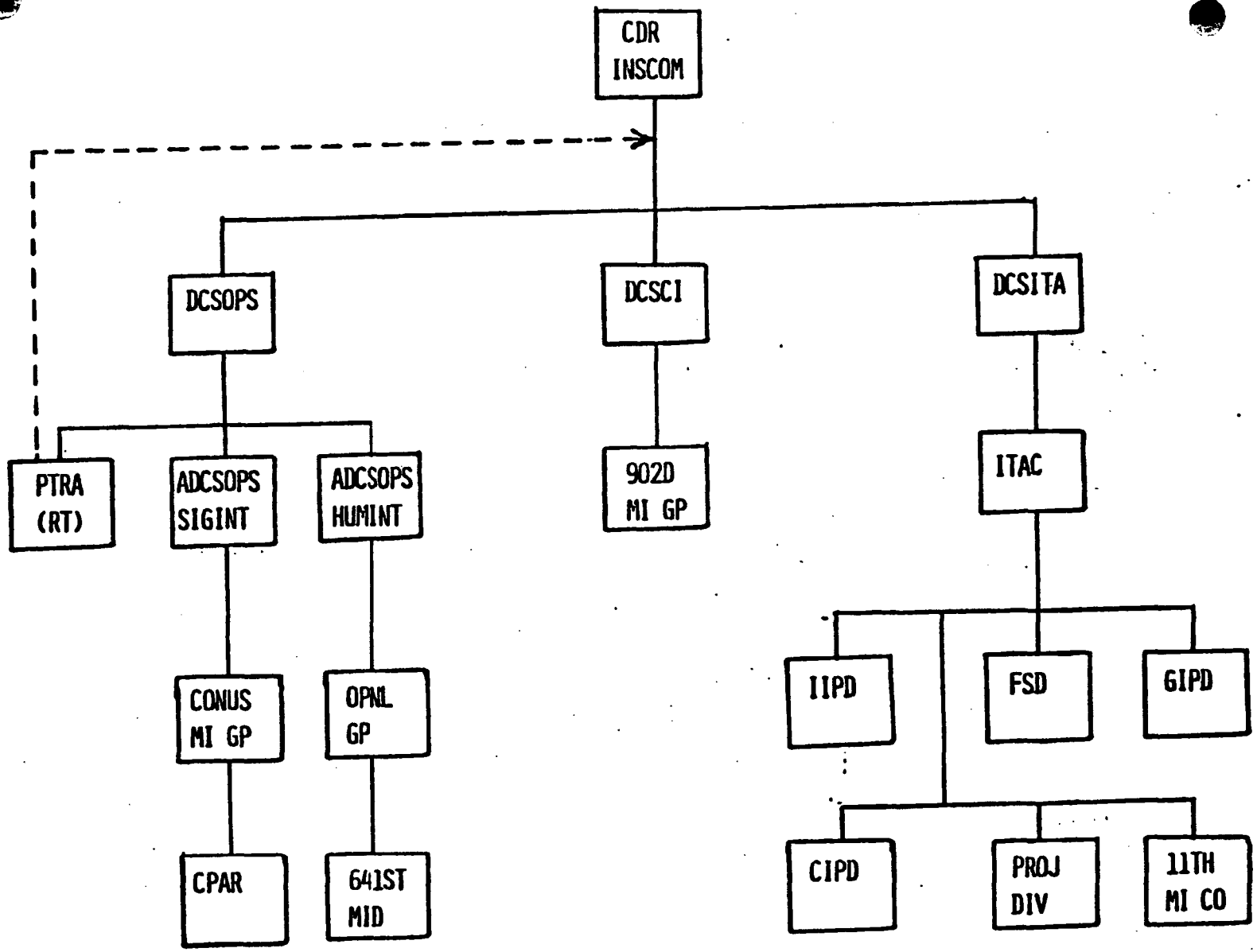

Figure 1. Organizational Chart Showing INSCOM Executive Agent Responsibilities for REDTRAIN.

the Reserve Components (RC) in training for and providing SIGSEC support to RC units during Active Duty Training (ADT). The Security Support Detachment of the 902d MI Group is providing training for elements of the 224th MI Company (Reserve) in multidiscipline OPSEC and computer security. The activity includes methodology in conducting the Sensitive Activity Vulnerability Estimate (SAVE) mostly applied to Echelons Above Corps (EAC) activities and the Security Vulnerability Analysis (SVA). MOS's are in effect with the 902d MI Group's subordinate battalions' resident offices (RO's) and field offices (FO's) and FORSCOM. Personnel from the RO's and FO's provide advice and assistance to tactical CI personnel to help prepare units for major field training exercise (FTX) and command post exercise (CPX) activities. This support also permits the 902d personnel to enhance their capabilities to perform with tactical units.

HUMINT. (U) The 641st MI Detachment (Collection) is providing HUMINT MOS producing training to "C" Company of the 826th MI Battalion (Reserve). This training is categorized as REDTRAIN and was conducted for the first time for a two-week ADT period in August 1979 by INSCOM. This represents a significant effort and involvement by ADCSOPS, HUMINT in the REDTRAIN arena. Additionally, the 641st is involved in REDTRAIN in both its mission to provide specialized HUMINT support to the US Army Operational Group and in its mission to support USAREUR in contingency situations. The US Army Operational Group is extensively involved in REDTRAIN by providing a means for FORSCOM MOS 96C personnel to conduct activities under Project SEEK. A similar project is now being developed which will utilize FORSCOM MOS 96C personnel to actively participate in a collection program in the Florida area.

IMINT. (U) In the area of production, ITAC actively supports FORSCOM in the REDTRAIN/SPOTLIGHT area by: responding to specific information and imagery requests submitted by FORSCOM units; hosting FORSCOM G-2 personnel for orientations with the national level intelligence producers; and hosting a two-week workshop for experienced FORSCOM II's to provide expertise in assessing the national level data base. Analytic and imagery personnel from the 25th Infantry Division and the 652d Engineer Battalion (Topo), respectively, participated in a North Korea Transportation Study under the aegis of the INSCOM Theater Intelligence Center-Pacific.

SIGINT/EW. (U) Collection, processing, analysis, and reporting (CPAR) is extensively involved in REDTRAIN in developing technical materials and working aids which are exported to tactical units to develop and improve technical skills within the units. CPAR has established an extensive specialized operational training (SOT) program within A, B, and G Groups at NSA. SOT is mainly utilized by FORSCOM and lasts from 60 to 179 days. FORSCOM units, through coordination with CPAR, also participate in live environment training (LET) programs conducted within the forward area at Field Stations (b)(1) In August 1979, a CPAR Detachment, Hawaii was organized, and attached to INSCOM Detachment, Hawaii,

to develop and coordinate training opportunities for SIGINT/EW personnel from both active and Reserve Components (REDTRAIN) which required access to facilities or units in the Pacific theater. The detachment was authorized one officer and two enlisted spaces.

(U) AR 350-3, Tactical Intelligence Readiness Training (REDTRAIN), was published and became effective on 1 July 1979. The objectives of REDTRAIN as stated by the AR were to: (1) provide the tactical commander proficient tactical intelligence personnel to support combat operations; (2) provide the tactical commander with combat data and intelligence to support operational planning; and (3) contribute to the satisfaction of Army intelligence requirements.

(U) The relative newness of REDTRAIN has created budgetary problems which cannot be resolved fully until February 1981 when it is anticipated that full funding at approximately $2.3 million will be authorized for REDTRAIN. Prior to FY 1979, monies for the program were taken from other funded programs. INSCOM requested $331,000 in the command operating budget estimate (COBE) as an unfinanced requirement for FY 1980. The amount requested was initially approved by DA, however, this amount was subsequently cut to $200,000 by DA in order to redistribute $121,000 to FORSCOM due to FORSCOM not having identified their unfunded REDTRAIN requirement at a high enough priority to receive DA approval.

(U) An additional but a more significant problem affecting FORSCOM, and to a lesser extent INSCOM, was the drastically low manning levels in the SIGINT/EW Entry Military Occupational Specialty (EMOS), in some cases lower than 50 percent. This was a MILPERCEN problem which did not appear to be resolvable in the immediate future without the benefit of some form of conscription of the civilian population.[2]

INSCOM Mobilization Concept and Plan. (S) Basically, the INSCOM Mobilization Concept and Plan involved the development of two Theater Army Intelligence Commands (TAIC's) for wartime operation, one in Europe, the other in the Pacific. It also covered the wartime role of HQ INSCOM. The concept utilized both active and reserve elements. While acknowledging that emergencies in other theaters were possible, it was believed that these contingencies could be met with existing resources, organized similarly, but tailored to fit the need.

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(S) Prior to 1970, major Army field stations in Europe had a wartime mission of manning ASA battalions to provide support to the V and VII Corps. Since the consolidation of these resources at Augsburg, and as a result of the Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study, the wartime mission was to evacuate resources to safehavens or, if that was not feasible, to release personnel to serve as fillers/augmentation for tactical units. Neither of these options readily and adequately addressed the wartime needs of the operational commander. Under the proposed new concept, these field station resources (not already designated by team to augment SIGINT units, US Corps and below, would join other Army intelligence resources from EAC intelligence organizations in Europe plus Reserve Component intelligence units designated to support EAC Commands by current CINCUSAREUR OPLAN 4102. The resources would form the European TAIC and its subordinate units.

(S) In transition to war and for wartime operation, command and control of the TAIC would be passed to CINCUSAREUR. Prior to that, the TAIC with its Headquarters elements manned at cadre strength would be under command and control of INSCOM. INSCOM would utilize a brigadier general to command the TAIC in peacetime. It would be essential for INSCOM to have operational control (OPCON) of EAC MI Reserve elements during peacetime, with total command and control passing through INSCOM to the TAIC during transition to war efforts and wartime operation. For peacetime, the TAIC would provide direct support with a transition of OPCON to USAREUR at simple alert, and total command and control to USAREUR at general alert.

(U) The Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study recognized the need for a peacetime Pacific Army Component Headquarters staff to facilitate transition to war and to provide peacetime intelligence and security support. INSCOM action started in December 1977 in recognition of expanded responsibilities of a Theater Army Intelligence Command as postulated by draft Field Manual 100-16. Exercise NIFTY NUGGET reinforced the need for a TAIC.

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an influx of several hundred MOBDES (mobilization designee) personnel to various elements of the command and NSA. Under the MOBTDA currently being revised, it would be safe to assume a considerably larger number than the current 304 spaces would be required in wartime. Because two general officers (O-7) were expected to command the TAIC's, both coming from INSCOM, there existed a requirement for one O-7 MOBDES space to assist with staffing at HQ INSCOM during wartime.

(S) INSCOM's Mobilization Concept and Plan was being developed as it interacted with other planning efforts. The Transition to War Disposition of Field Station Resources Study, the EAC Functional Analysis Study, and the HUMINT Study were all in development at about the time the ACCS-82 Study Group started its broad efforts to streamline the command and control structure of the Army, particularly regarding the Reserve Component and CONUS activities. Next, the TAIC planning for Europe and Pacific were initiated, alongside the NSA Study on SIGINT to Military Operations. The EAC Active Components/Reserve Components Alignment Proposal was underway concurrently with the FORSCOM Reserve Component Mobilization Review. All of these studies, along with INSCOM Mobilization Concept and Plan, were expected to dovetail into DA and DOD.

(U) In December 1978, both the Pacific and European OPLAN's were briefed to the CDR INSCOM and were accepted. In an attempt to solicit constructive recommendations and solutions from interested commands, the concept was briefed to NSACSS (N12 and Group), OACSI, and the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (DCSI), USAREUR. While little response was elicited from NSACSS and the OACSI, the DCSI, USAREUR opposed the concept as being too long term and as being organizationally rather than functionally oriented. In the interim, the DCSI, USAREUR developed a concept for USAREUR Theater Intelligence Center (UTIC) and tested it during WINTEX 79.

(S) Development of the European concept faced several problems. There was no agreed-upon doctrine for phasing out and closing down the field stations. It was unknown if sufficient inter/intra theater transportation was available to support the concept. As intelligence was a national responsibility, there was no established mechanism for providing all-source intelligence to the NATO Commands. The lack of sufficient equipment to support the concept was also a major obstacle.

(U) The Pacific ITIC/TAIC concept was developed into OPLAN 1-79 and staffed within INSCOM before being sent to OACSI in October 1979 for approval. The greatest inhibitor to the prospect of full ITIC operations was the lack of resources.[3]

(S CCO)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

Intelligence Priorities for Army Planning for FY's 1980-1989. (S) National and Department of Defense intelligence interests were expressed in the Director of Central Intelligence Directive (DCID) and the Intelligence Priorities for Strategic Planning (IPSP) document. Because Army intelligence needs were not the same as national and DOD needs in all cases, the priorities listed in these documents had limited use as a basis for planning intelligence activities to support internal Army requirements. However, INSCOM's intent in publishing Intelligence Priorities for Army Planning (IPAP) was to express unique Army needs for the ten-year period being addressed. INSCOM published the first IPAP in May 1979. Others would follow on an annual basis.[5]

Products Produced by US Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center. (U) The table below lists significant products produced by ITAC. [6]

Table 19.—Products Produced by ITAC

Title	Date Published
Base Development Surveys	
Syria (Baniyas)-ATC G1-1930-084-78	4 Dec 78
Cuba - ATC-G1-1930-091-78	1 Mar 79
Syria (Homs) - ATC-GL-1930-006-78	21 Mar 79
Drop Zone Surveys	
Dominican Republic (San Isidoro) - (A6)ATC-G1-2110-022-79	6 Aug 79
Haiti (Croix des Bouquets) - (A7)ATC-G1-2110-023-79	19 Sep 79
Ground Forces Order of Battle Books	
Jordan - ATC-G1-1100-086-78	1 Dec 78
Saudi Arabia - ATC-G1-1100-001-79	1 Dec 78
Tunisia - ATC-G1-1100-005-79	1 Mar 79
Cuba - ATC-G1-1100-071-78	21 Mar 79
Iraq - ATC-G1-1100-025-79	7 Sep 79
Egypt - ATC-G1-1100-011-79	14 Sep 79

Products Produced by ITAC—Continued

Title	Date Published
Handbook of Military Forces	
Syria - ATC-GL-1100-080-78	19 Sep 78
Tactical Commander's Terrain Analysis	
Iran (Tehran) - IAG-25-5NF-78	2 Nov 78
Lebanon (Sidon) - ATC-G1-2600-063-78	26 Feb 79
Lebanon (Tripoli) - IAG-38-SNF-78	26 Feb 79
Studies:	
ATC-CI-2400-019-79, Hostile Intelligence Collection Estimates	Jan 79
ATC-CI-2440-045-79, Estimate of the Hostile Intelligence Threat to the US Army, Oct 78	Oct 79
ATC-CI-2440-055-79, Guenter Guillaume—An Agent in Place	Sep 79
Unclassified Multidiscipline Hostile Intelligence Threat Briefing	Jul 79

Regional Appraisal Program. (U) INSCOM's Regional Appraisal Program (RAP) was based upon a concept that required INSCOM to examine its intelligence collection and production effort in support of consumer needs on a geographical or topical basis. Key to the concept were the steps taken to determine INSCOM's ability to satisfy consumer intelligence requirements and essential element of information (EEI) in support of contingency plans, war plans, and other plans where combat forces were employed.

(U) The feasibility of Regional Appraisals concept was demonstrated in practice. One region appraisal and scaled down versions were conducted by the close of FY 1979. The concept provided an excellent means to improve intelligence support to the Army and DOD through the identification of existing gaps related to intelligence collection and production.

(U) DCSITA had management responsibility for the Regional Appraisal Program, but DCSOPS, MAO, and DCSCI were to assist in guiding the effort. However, by the close of FY 1979, over a year had passed and no administering and implementing regulation had been published. The delay was simply the lack of decision making due to proposed reorganizations taking place.[7]

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(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

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(b)(1) 1.7c

OPSEC Support Concept. (U) The purpose of the OPSEC Support concept and implementing plan was to provide guidance to the INSCOM as to the manner in which INSCOM units would meet OPSEC support responsibilities as delineated in AR 530-1. AR 530-1 was found to be inadequate for purposes of defining OPSEC support and would require changing in coordination with DCSOPS, DA. Due to the urgency of the requirement to begin operations immediately post IOSS and to allow continuance of operations security, a "fix-gap" OPSEC Support Plan was generated by INSCOM and published prior to a concept being developed. This implementing plan will require revision along with the development of the concept.

(U) In its draft form, INSCOM's OPSEC Support concept identified the relationship between operational security and operational security support as being essentially complementary. While every OPSEC support evaluation may duplicate the process of OPSEC in theory, it does not do so in fact. An OPSEC support evaluation must review the threat, vulnerabilities, and countermeasures taken, but it does not perform the OPSEC mission for the supported command. OPSEC is a command responsibility met first through organic resources. This includes the support activities provided by the elements of CEWI (combat electronic warfare intelligence) organizations at echelons where these resources exist. The commander with his appointed OPSEC officer and OPSEC committee develop an internal program and plan for their operations identifying EEFI (essential elements of friendly information), vulnerabilities, and countermeasures. The concept of INSCOM's role in this process would be to provide threat data and technical advice and assistance. As soon as the planning and evaluation stages of the supported commander's OPSEC program would be completed, INSCOM could provide enhancing support services through evaluations. These OPSEC evaluations (OSE), using counterintelligence and signal security resources to simulate the

threat spectrum from HUMINT, PHOTINT, and SIGINT exploitation efforts, would determine threats and vulnerabilities and make recommendations for countermeasures to be taken to protect sensitive information. A pre-survey made by the INSCOM OPSEC support specialist would determine the security evaluation services needed in determining a particular command's security profile. Using a tailored or graduated intensity approach to apply more resources and coverage as the sensitivity of the activity required it, was the basis of the OPSEC support doctrine. Using data gathered from the command, from previously applied stand-along security services and local evaluations, the OPSEC support program could provide the extra coverage needed today to provide total security evaluations.

(U) Within the Army, TRADOC has the responsibility for development of the OPSEC support doctrine and for getting it into the training system, but help is required from INSCOM. To this end, it was hoped that INSCOM's OPSEC Support concept would be the driving force behind development of the OPSEC support doctrine. The concept was scheduled for submission through DA to TRADOC in FY 1980.9

SIGSEC Publications. (U) During FY 1979, the following actions were taken in regard to publications on signal security:10

AR 530-3, Electronic Security. (U) A draft revision of AR 530-3 was submitted to HQDA in August 1977. HQDA then staffed the regulation and submitted to The Adjutant General's Office (TAGO) for publication. TAGO reviewed and edited the draft and returned it to DCSOPS, DA for additional editorial corrections. On 9 March 1978, DCSOPS, DA requested that INSCOM assume proponency for AR 530-3. INSCOM accepted proponency on 31 March, made the required editorial corrections, restaffed the draft with the DA staff and the MACOM's, and resubmitted it to TAGO on 14 August 1978. Subsequently, the AR was published with an effective date of 15 February 1979.

OPSEC Support Notes. (U) Work began in September 1978 to combine the SIGSEC Information Letter (SIL) and the INSCOM Security Support Notes into one publication. The OPSEC Support Notes was the result of that effort. The first issue of the OPSEC Support Notes was published in October 1978 followed by a second issue in March 1979.

The "Omnibus" or INSCOM Security Program Regulation. (U) This regulation was written to provide an internal consolidated listing of INSCOM security support missions and functions. Initially, an attempt was made to have HQDA consolidate all security regulation under one proponent. While HQDA saw merit in the proposal, they agreed only to review AR's for conflicting duplicative information and correct problems wherever possible. The guidance given to INSCOM was to publish this internal document as an interim effort pending DA review in 1980.

INSCOM Regulation 380-40, Certification of Cryptofacility Inspectors. (U) This new regulation was published effective 27 July 1979 and established

the INSCOM Cryptofacility Inspector Certification Program (CICP) and set forth the policies and procedures certification of INSCOM Cryptofacility inspectors.

ELSEC Collection and Analysis System. (U) During the first half of FY 1979, the US Army Signals Warfare Laboratory (SWL) accepted responsibility as the materiel developer for the ELSEC Collection and Analysis System (ECAS), and INSCOM would be the combat developer of the system. The Draft Proposed Letter Requirement for ECAS stated a need for one system for supporting operational and industrial ELSEC aspects of OPSEC support operations. A Draft Proposed Mission Element Need Statement (MENS) for the ECAS was also completed and forwarded to Deputy Chief of Staff, Systems (DCSS), HQ INSCOM, on 14 March 1979. The MENS provided supporting documentation for the acquisition of the ELSEC Collection and Analysis System.

(U) Cost for the study was estimated between $50,000 and $100,000 and remained a problem. During FY 1979, DA retracted $850,000 programmed for ECAS only to reinstate $500,000 later in the year. Although the estimated $1.8 million required for FY 1981 was validated by DA staff, no funding had been earmarked.[11]

Project CANCEL GAME. (U) (C) At the direction of CDR INSCOM, the ODCSCI, HQ INSCOM, and the 902d MI Group initiated actions to conduct an evaluation of the Army's nuclear community and determine the vulnerabilities that were susceptible to hostile intelligence exploitation. These actions were precipitated by a DAIG Study, "Special Investigation of Army Nuclear Matters (SIANM)." The 902d MI Group was tasked by an 18 July 1979 letter to develop an OPLAN that would detail the procedures to conduct the OPSEC evalutaion and provide an estimate of resources required to accomplish this evaluation. The plan, entitled, CANCEL GAME, was scheduled to begin in the 1st Qtr FY 1980 utilizing elements of the 902d Group along with support from the 66th MI Group. This OPSEC evaluation of the entire US Army's Nuclear Weapons System, from the CONUS Army storage depot to user units and back, was envisioned to be an 18-month effort.[12]

Joint Producer of Imagery Intelligence Architecture. (U) During FY 1979, as part of a joint effort with TRADOC, INSCOM contributed to the writing of the first Imagery Intelligence Architecture. The end result was publication of the interim "TRADOC Imagery Intelligence Architecture" on 25 January 1979. It delineated the battlefield commander's functions by echelons above corps, corps, and division and related the role of imagery to these functions.

(U) The paper gave a very basic review of the field of imagery and was TRADOC's first attempt to objectively correlate the Army's requirements for/uses of imagery with its tactical missions. The paper did not attempt to address personnel skill level requirements, cost versus operational effectiveness questions or current technological state of the art, and only briefly touched on the major problems of communications and multinational

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interoperability. These problems were to be addressed as the architectural effort continued.[13]

(C) (b)(1) Per CIA

(C) (b)(1) Per CIA

(C) (b)(1) Per CIA (b)(1) Per CIA

(C) (b)(1) Per CIA

The Great Coal Rip-Off. (U) On 22 and 23 January 1979, ABC Evening News carries stories concerning illegal coal mining in northern Alabama. The report stated that the Bureau of Land Management had discovered that considerable amounts of government-owned coal in Alabama had been mined and sold without the knowledge of the Federal Government, resulting in losses of over a billion dollars and causing considerable environmental damage.

(U) It was noted at HQ INSCOM that the 440th Strategic Military Intelligence Detachment at Golden, Colorado had the capability to assist the Department of the Interior and recommendation was made that it be called upon to do so. By using aerial imagery, the 440th's photo interpreters, who were also geologists, would be able to shorten the search for illegal mining operations to a period of several months rather than several years. Although the

recommendation was viewed as offering excellent training for the unit and would no doubt result in financial savings to the Federal Government, there was serious questions raised as to the legality of INSCOM's participation since use of Army intelligence resources in civilian matters was contrary to the intent of Executive Order (EO) 12036.

(U) On 25 January, informal contact was made with the Bureau of Land Management, and possible support to the search for illegal coal mining operations was discussed. In the meantime, the proposal had been reviewed in INSCOM and it was determined that assistance to the Department of the Interior would constitute participation in a law enforcement activity and EO 12036 prohibits such activity by the intelligence community, except as expressly authorized by law. It was recommended that the proposal be withdrawn and pursued no further.

(U) On 8 March 1979, an official from the Bureau of Land Management informed INSCOM that the problem was no longer a physical search problem but a legal one—that of determining exactly which land was federally owned and which was in private hands. Consequently, no support from INSCOM would be required.[15]

(S/NOFORN)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

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(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

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(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

System Development Model. (U) On 15 July 1979, the System Development Model (INSCOM Pamphlet 11-25) was completed and produced in sufficient quantity to be distributed throughout the intelligence community and participating MACOM's. The publication of the pamphlet was the result of an ongoing study initiated by DCSS, HQ INSCOM, with research assistance from the Kuras-Alterman Corporation. The model was to be used by all activities to monitor and coordinate Army participation in the development, support planning, fielding, and transition of strategic SIGINT systems. These systems were developed and fielded by NSA for use at INSCOM field stations.

(U) The model was applicable to any SIGINT system under development for INSCOM by NSA. It would apply to a greater or lesser degree depending upon the complexity of the system. The advantage of having the model as a reference was that each activity/event in the model would be reviewed before a decision was made whether or not to waiver that activity/event. Ideally, the responsible action office, operational customer (INSCOM), and support organization (DARCOM, TRADOC, and ACC) would refer to common events/milestones in the development model. A narrative description of the event would describe the operational concept, logistic support, manpower requirements, software documentation, training, facilities, plus other support factors which occurred early in the development cycle of the proposed system. The model would highlight decisions resulting from INSCOM and other MACOM participation in the system development. The system development model utilized NSA terminology with a cross reference to DA life cycle terms and abbreviations.[22]

On-Site User Test Guide. (U) On 15 June 1979, the On-Site User Test (OSUT) Manual (INSCOM Pamphlet 70-1) was published—the first of its kind. The pamphlet was prepared in order to provide guidance for personnel in the INSCOM units conducting OSUT's of fielded low density systems used in fixed or non-tactical operations. It established guidelines from early planning through publication of the OSUT results. It provided the operational tester and evaluator with methodology and procedures for planning, development of overall objectives, and actual test procedures, implementation of tests, and data reduction. It developed the mechanics and formats for preparation of the final report. This pamphlet also contained an example of an OSUT including abbreviated versions of the test plan, a final report, and an Executive Summary. These procedures, techniques, and formats were designed to be applicable for all OSUT's conducted by INSCOM organizations. Part One contained the detailed instructions and guidance; Part Two provided examples of the various types of OSUT documentation: test plan, reports, and the like.[23]

Systems Status Handbook. (U) On 1 February 1979, the first Systems Handbook was published. The Systems Handbook was a reference document for validated equipment items and systems projected for installation at INSCOM field stations. It provided a base upon which future INSCOM/DA resource requirements could be identified and appropriate programming action initiated. It also provided a common base and working aid for communications among action officers. It was planned that new systems would be added following approval/validation. The complete Systems Handbook was scheduled to be updated semi-annually.[24]

USSID 1000 Annex (Resource) Markup. (U) Representatives from Program-Evaluation Division participated in the annual markup of the Resource Annex, USSID 1000 (SIGINT Tasking at the United States Army Intelligence and Security Command) at the National Security Agency during 20-30 November 1978. The markup was a detailed review of the programmed spaces in INSCOM's portion of the Consolidated Cryptologic Program (CCP). The most significant actions were taken at the following units:

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

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USSID 1600 (SIGINT Tasking of US Army Tactical SIGINT Units). (U) In January 1979, NSACSS released the first draft of USSID 1600 to HQ INSCOM for Army-wide dissemination/coordination. HQ INSCOM distributed the draft to all concerned Major Army Commands, tactical SIGINT activities, and ACSI, DA on 6 February 1979. This first coordination effort proved to be so extensive in terms of the number of questions and comments that FORSCOM requested a meeting to address the issues. The requested conference took place at NSACSS during 15-17 May 1979. Three of the highlights of the meeting were the following:

1. The term "Recommended Tasking" was to be amended to "Recommended Collection." This was the term used to describe collection that could be proposed by any SIGINT activity to a Direct Support Company (for example). Tasking was purely advisory in nature and could be declined at the supported commander's option.

2. A long needed clarification on SIGINT Activity Designators (SIGAD) was reached. The question of whether the SIGAD "belonged" to the commander or to the operations officer/operations element was settled by determining that it belonged to the commander.

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

(U) Following the May meeting, a Revised Draft of USSID 1600 was developed and a final coordination effort launched in July 1979. HQ INSCOM, in coordination with ACSI, DA, forwarded Army comments to NSACSS in late September 1979 for publication.26

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

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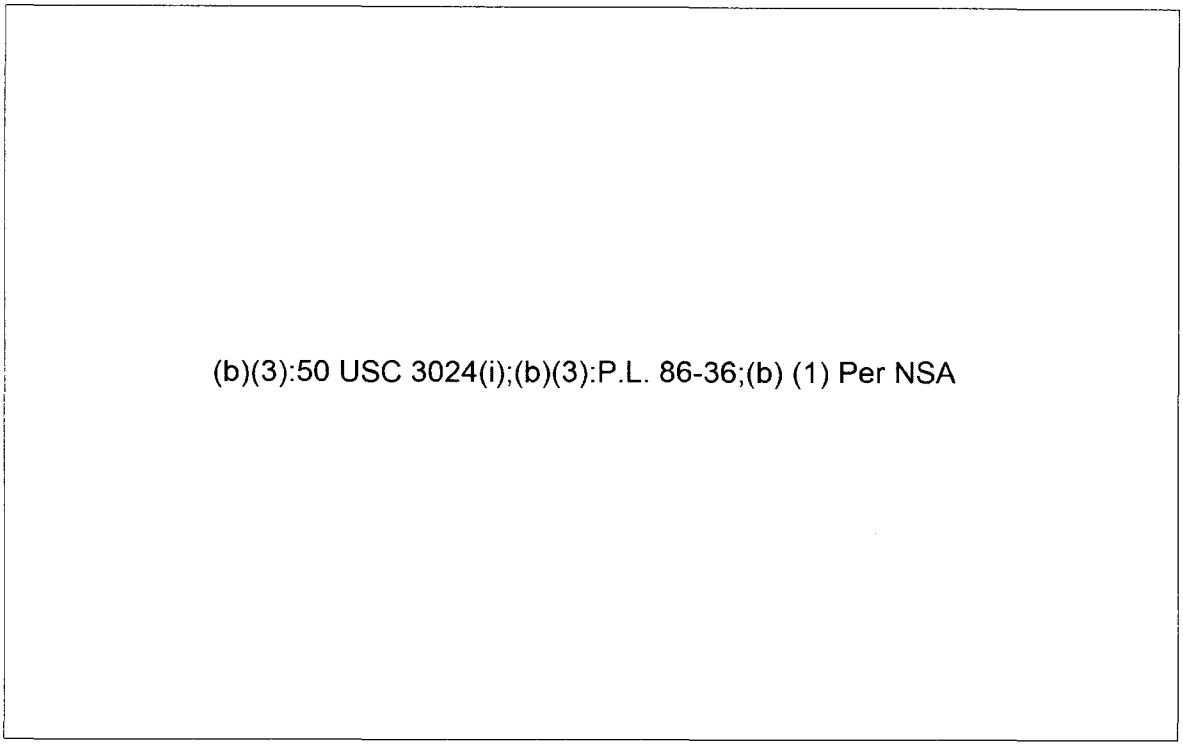
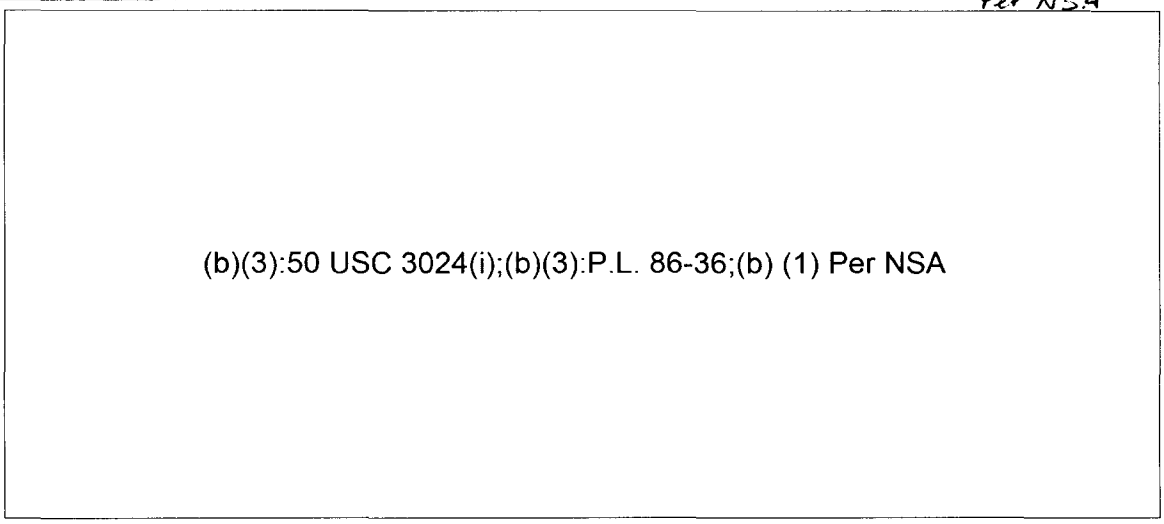


~~(C CCO)~~ Milestones for the installation of the system became clouded as the year progressed due to uncertainties in hardware design and software composition. It was anticipated that initial operating capability of the system would be established for September 1980 while full operational capability would take place in the first half of 1981. Impact on the unit, aside from the time required to provide data inputs, was expected to be minimal particularly in view of the planned relocation of FS [redacted] in early 1981.30

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA



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Wobeck. (~~C~~

(b)(1)

(U) Wobeck was the responsibility of the VII Corps and was manned by members of the 326th Operations Company (Forward). The Company was assigned as a Corps direct support unit but was separated from its parent headquarters by 500 kilometers. The support and operational responsibilities became a burden to the VII Corps, and in January 1978 the Corps queried USAREUR as to the possibility of Wobeck becoming an Echelon Above Corps (EAC) responsibility.

(U) USAREUR hosted a meeting in October 1978 to discuss the Wobeck situation. INSCOM was invited and participated in the discussions. The decision was made that Wobeck should become an Echelon Above Corps responsibility; that a 56-man detachment would be created; and that INSCOM would support the site with technical and maintenance assistance.

(U) In January 1979, INSCOM presented to DA a Program Analysis and Resource Review (PARR) submission incorporating the desired Wobeck changes. This was later withdrawn in light of a USAREUR package which would receive a higher priority for funding. DCSOPS personnel made a trip to Wobeck in March to gather first-hand knowledge of operational capabilities and administrative/logistic support relationships. In May, final DA budget submissions were consolidated. Wobeck had been segregated from the USAREUR package and fell below the funding limit. As the fiscal year ended, Wobeck continued to be operated by out-of-hide assets of VII Corps.

(U) Operational and support problems continued to plague site productivity; however, contractor support was being investigated to promote productivity and effective mission management. As the Army Electro-Optic program develops, the site will increase in importance, as a multidiscipline approach is critical in evaluating E-O efforts.[32]

Traffic Fabrication. (~~SC/LIMDIS~~) Initial evidence of suspected traffic fabrication by a manual Morse intercept operator at [redacted] occurred in mid-April 1979. The intercept operator in question first appeared in the NSA data files on 25 March 1979. The operator personal sign was DZE but was later changed to DXC in mid-April. In addition to

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);
(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b)
(1) Per NSA

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Position Manning. (~~S-CCO~~) The table below indicates position manning, as of the end of 4th Qtr FY79.[35]

Table 20.—Position Manning

	Position Equivalents		
	Programmed	Manned	Percent Manned
(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i); (b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA	111:08	103:21	93
	62:00	52:08	84
	26:00	25:08	97
	14:08	15:00	105
	49:14	47:14	96
	1:08	2:00	150
INSCOM TOTAL	264:14	246:03	93

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

Study of USAREUR Tactical SIGINT System. (~~S-CCO~~) On 1 May 1979, the 66th MI Group SIGINT/EW Task Force (SIEWTF) completed a four-month study of the USAREUR tactical SIGINT system. The findings and recommendations were presented to MG Atkeson, as well as other USAREUR participants, and representatives from NSAEUR, INSCOM, and ACSI, DA. Three major problem areas were identified: (1) System management and direction, (2) personnel problems (shortages and training), and (3) equipment problems (shortages and deficiencies). The need for a single SIGINT manager to direct the USAREUR SIGINT effort was evident. It was believed essential that INSCOM's role within the European theater has to be defined as soon as possible and steps taken to define the command and control relationships for the 66th MI Group (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA The overriding theme in the area of equipment was that the equipment was antiquated (not state of the art) and did not meet mission requirements. The personnel problem existed Army-wide. Schooling problems were identified with further investigation recommended.[37]

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

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(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

Project [redacted] would provide computerized control, data storage, retrieval, and transfer to aid operators and supervisors through more responsive and accurate equipment operation. It would also allow access to continually update data bases providing both historical and near real-time environmental status, as well as position equipment status. Each subsystem would consist of several microcontrolled operator positions interfaced to a separate subsystem level computer. Each operator position would be capable of performing the functions of any operator position in either subsystem. Additionally, either subsystem computer would be capable of performing in either or both subsystems without software or wiring modifications.

(S-CCO) The original concept was stated in the [redacted] SIMP (SIGINT Integrated Master Plan), dated 16 January 1979. Subsequent proposals, counter-proposals, recommendations and discussions resulted in the contract award to GTE, Sylvania during June 1979. The estimated cost would run to $5 million. The contract required [redacted] to be fielded in November 1980 and [redacted] in February 1981.[47]

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

Fly Away Team to Support Special Collection Operation. (S-CCO) During crisis situations, NSACSS was frequently called upon to man special collection facilities on very short notice. These facilities were sometimes in sensitive locations and were staffed by a minimum number of personnel. Army personnel assigned to NSA have previously been selected to support these short term special collection requirements and each selection had INSCOM approval to deploy before travel processing actions were started. To shorten the administrative process in the future, there existed the need to reduce the time required to process an individual for deployment (getting passport, shots, etc.). To accomplish this, NSACSS solicited INSCOM's concurrence to use military personnel assigned to NSA for quick reaction operations on a routine basis. NSACSS would initiate a program to identify the names of individuals being considered for a Fly Away Team and, with INSCOM coordination, take steps to ready these people for short notice deployment. There would still be a second coordination made before actual deployment. INSCOM approved the contingency plan and concurred in the plan to utilize Army personnel assigned to NSA, with the exception of CPAR (collection, processign, analysis and reporting) personnel.[48]

(S) [redacted]

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

(S)

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

Communications Facility, AN/MSC-67. (U) The AN/MSC-67, Communications Facility (COMFAC), was an automated, transportable communications facility specifically tailored to support the Army Corps tactical electronics warfare and intelligence operations. COMFAC was to provide highly unique automated communication capabilities controlled by an AN/UYK-19 computer system for handling both formal and informal or OPSCOMM traffic.

(U) The COMFAC contract, an 18-month procurement package, was awarded to ECI Division/E-Systems, Incorporated, on 8 September 1977, for $2.495 million. In June 1978, an extensive overrun of $2 million was incurred due to an increase of vendor-related hardware and an ECI underestimate of the man-hours and costs. In February 1979, ECI informed the Government that they had mismanaged the software effort and that additional time and money were needed to recover from their mistakes. A new project management staff to deliver the project in October 1979 required $2.2 million. However, additional difficulties were encountered in June/July 1979 which caused still another cost overrun/schedule slippage. ECI stated they would need a minimum of $2.9 million to complete the project and deliver the systems in July 1980. This overrun was attributed to a continuing growth of the estimated lines of code needed to complete the software effort.

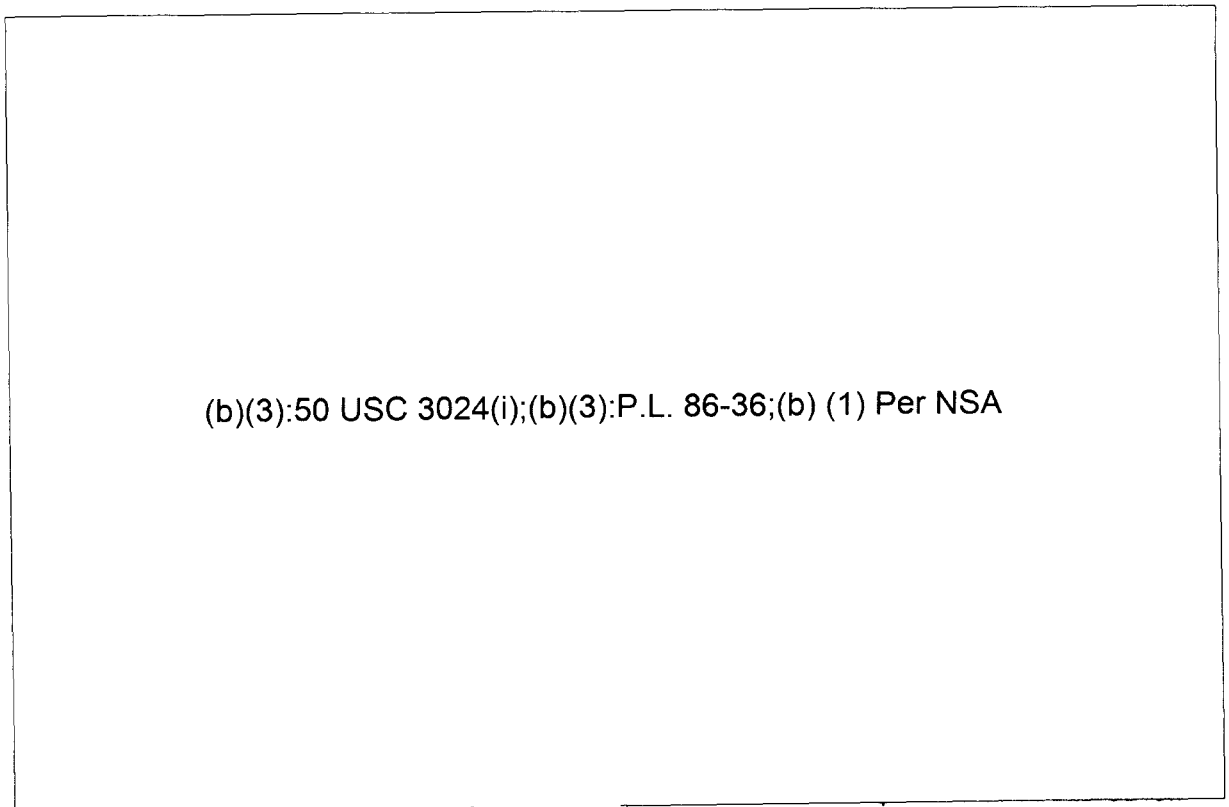
(U) As a result of this last proposed cost overrun/schedule growth, independent evaluations were conducted in July 1979 by Government representatives and an independent consultant firm from California. It was evident that the Government had little confidence in their proposed plan-to-complete

Consequently, the Program Manager decided to terminate the contract with ECI and complete the project in-house (using Army resources).

(U) The Contracting Officer notified ECI on 27 August 1979 that the Government was terminating the contract with ECI and that the Government would provide ECI with a list of items to complete in order to effect a smooth transition of the project. It was anticipated that by January 1980, all remaining hardware and software would be transferred to Fort Huachuca, Arizona with the project being completed under the auspices of the Communications Electronics Engineering Installation Agency (CEEIA).51

Direction Finding Nets. (~~S-CCO~~) At the close of FY 1979, INSCOM direction finding (DF) net configurations were as follows:

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA



management capability. The [redacted] System was initially to be debugged and tested in CONUS, but due to slippage in software development and availability of the ACSTEL installation team from HQ INSCOM, the debugging and acceptance testing were to be completed on site. [redacted] accepted the system as operational on 4 May 1978 with the understanding that some program changes and additional operational capabilities were needed to have the system fully meet their requirements. Part of the problem was that the system did not have sufficient capacity to perform all of the functions required.

(C) ~~(U)~~ [redacted] was to be upgraded during FY 1979 to utilize a new executive system, that would permit [redacted] to support multiple functions simultaneously. The new executive would also permit the CASSETTE function to be installed on [redacted] negating the need for the antiquated CASSETTE system used at [redacted] However, these software upgrades could not be initiated until the original [redacted] software and hardware system was fully operational. The finalization of the upgrade was delayed until FY 1980. During FY 1979, extensive hardware damage was incurred by [redacted] and the equipment was not used for an extended period during a scheduled outage for room construction and computer relocation. The damage to the hardware was believed to have been caused, in part, by power fluctuation which overloaded printer circuit boards and by Army maintenance personnel overstepping their capabilities.[53]

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i); (b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

(C-ECO) On 5 February 1979, a message was received from NSACSS which advised that R7, at NSA, was forming a project team to complete the system definition, initiate a contract and accomplish installation, logistics, and support and planning. NSA solicited INSCOM participation at that time, to be a participant on that acquisition team and assist them in finalizing the system definition and all aspects related. They advised that they hoped to complete an acquisition plan and purchase description by June 1979 and award a contract by January 1980. The meeting was held on 28 February 1979.

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

In April the Concept Review Group (CRG) announced its approval of [redacted] as one of the four subsystems/projects listed under the coverall Project [redacted]

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

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(b)(3):50 USC 3024 (i);(b) (3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

(C) Project [redacted] was the short range plan of the HFDF Modernization Strategy, which was an unfunded project intended to utilize residual assets of the terminated NSA project, [redacted], and was a redefinition of the [redacted] requirement on a specific, limited basis for the Army. Following a 31 October 1978 briefing on HFDF Modernization Strategy, the Director, NSA approved a two-fold approach to the implementation of high frequency direction finding strategy involving short and long range proposals. The long range approach was to be developed by a newly created joint NSA/SCA HFDF Task Force under the direction of [redacted]

(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;b (3) Per NSA

(S-CCO) [redacted]

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

Project TOTAL DISCOVERY. (TSC/LIMDIS) On 4 July 1979, a crudely constructed, cloth-wrapped bundle, washed ashore on Kwajalein Island in the Pacific, was discovered by a dependent of a US Government contract employee. This bundle, weighing approximately 15 pounds and measuring about 18 square inches, was turned over to the local Provost Marshal who forwarded the material to Hawaii where it was reviewed by INSCOM personnel and subsequently forwarded to HQ INSCOM. The TAREX personnel, in turn, transmitted the documents to NSA.

(TSC/LIMDIS) The items in the 800/1,000-page bundle appeared to be the working papers of a Soviet shipborne SIGINT collector (AGI). Judging from

the date of recovery and the dates on the papers themselves, it was possible that they were from the AGI "Primorye," which was observed in the Kwajalein area during 14 May through 9 July 1979.

(U) ~~(TSC/LIMDIS)~~ The documents included intercept of communications (primarily plain text) between US Navy ships; DF logs; Soviet TEXTA, intercept priorities listings (i.e., USSR EEI for US Navy Order of Battle), quotations from intercepted phone calls, logs of intercepted phone calls, logs of intercepted phone conversations, hearability logs, message logs, scratch pads, and US codename identifications. The study and evaluation of this material should provide a better understanding of Soviet AGI activities, procedures, successes, targets, etc., and should also be of considerable value in operational security.[59]

Project TRADE SCHOOL. (U) ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Project TRADE SCHOOL, listed as TAREX OPLAN 1-79, revised and updated TAREX collection activities in Europe which were previously conducted under US Army Technical Support Activity (USATSA) OPLAN 1-75 (Project TRAIL BOSS). A complete reorganization was included of the then European collection activity known since 1963 as the "Technical Requirements and Purchasing Division," a cover designation reporting as a Department of the Army element. Under the revised OPLAN, the cover designation was changed to reflect the European office of the "Electronics and Telecommunications Evaluation Center," (ETEC-E). The ETEC, an official Department of Defense cover activity, consisted of a main office located in Washington, D. C., and a subordinate office in Tokyo, Japan. Project TRADE SCHOOL proposed the consolidation of a TAREX collection activity under a single cover organization backstopped at the DOD level.

(U) ~~(C)~~ Considered a viable collection effort, the reorganization of the European collection activity was required to bring into line its functions with those performed in CONUS and Japan. In mid-1978, the TAREX Management Branch, HQ INSCOM, formally initiated Project TRADE SCHOOL under the provisions of US Signals Intelligence Directive (USSID) 117, Subject: Target Exploitation Procedures (C-CCO), 18 January 1974 and AR 10-53, Subject: Organization and Functions, US Army Intelligence and Security Command (U), 15 January 1978. The 66th MI Group assumed responsibility for revising the plan and completed the action in February 1979. In July, HQ INSCOM approved OPLAN 1-79, pending theater level coordination. OPLAN 1-79 was forwarded to ODCSI, USAREUR for approval.

~~(C)~~ Although there was to be no change to the functions of ETEC-E, excessive delays in coordination have impacted sharply on personnel recruitment and could cause this organization to change its collection methodology. The incumbent Director in Europe must retire on 22 January 1980, but because of personnel recruitment regulations it was not envisioned that the new Director would arrive soon enough to take advantage of the retiree's expertise. A contract for "consultant services" for the retiree was proposed but had not been firmed by the end of FY 1979.[60]

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

technical and professional dictionaries reflecting language use or alteration to reporting on technical specifications of computer formulated language texts, processed vernacular data and diplomatic communications systems having special character capability (primarily non-monographic facsimile).

(S-CCO) While various aspects of collection in this area constituted basic TAREX collection responsibility (understanding requirements imposed by USSID 117), following the breakthrough in technologies dealing with [redacted] in early 1978, requirements were consolidated under TAREX Collection Requirement (TCR) 44-16-78 (IAFM-OPS-HUC-T 241300Z Apr 78) and continue under TCR 44-02-79.

(b)(3):50 USC 3024 (i);(b) (3):P.L. 86 -36;(b) (1) Per NSA

(S-CCO) TAREX experienced significant success against all aspects of the TAREX Collection Requirement. Routine collection resources, together with collation research at both field and management levels, enabled TAREX to maintain a close watch on theoretical developments in language reform, particularly in China. TAREX obtained, evaluated, and selectively forwarded literally scores of Chinese [redacted] articles, proposals, etc., in this area. Concrete evaluations of, for example, the p'in-yin movement in China and the expansion of the [redacted] were well covered. In the area of technological development, TAREX and other elements of the 500th MI Group possessed established sources in the major corporations involved in equipment development. One of these, Showa Information Services (SIS) even provided extensive literature and user information. [redacted]

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

[redacted] In China, intentions by CAS (Chinese Academy of Sciences) to develop a language-processed, national information network was also disclosed.[61]

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i);(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

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FOOTNOTES - CHAPTER VI. OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1. AHR, DCSOPS, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (TSC/NF/LIMDIS), pp. 47-50.
2. Ibid. pp. 171-172; Input to CSA Briefing - REDTRAIN, 14 Dec 79, (U); Report, IAOPS-PTR-RT, 21 Nov 79, subj: Tactical Intelligence Readiness Training (REDTRAIN), (U).
3. AHR, DCSOPS, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (TSC/NF/LIMDIS), pp. 175-180; (b)(1) Per CIA Book 2 (S-CCO/NF); Msg fm SSO INSCOM to SSO Munich, DTG 091715Z Jan 79, subj: Intelligence Support to EAC-Europe, (S/NF); Black Book Item, IAOPS-PTR-P, HQ INSCOM, 15 Jan 79, subj: Transition to War, (S/NF); Black Book Item, IAOPS-PTR-P, 30 Oct 78, subj: Transition to War, (S/NF); Msg, SSO INSCOM to SSO Hawaii, 1 Mar 79, subj: MG Wolff/BG Freeze Briefing, (S).
4. DF, IAOPS-OR-ICC, DCSOPS to CofS, 31 May 79, subj: Korea Situation, (S/NF).
5. AHR, MAO, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (U), App B (S).
6. AHR, ITAC, FY79, Annex D; Annex E, p. 6 (U).
7. Fact Sheet, IAITA-R, 11 Jun 79, subj: Regional Appraisal Program, (U); Interview, Mr. Suarez, ODCSOPS with Mr. Gilbert, History Office, 17 Mar 80 (U).
8. AHR, DCSOPS, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (TSC/NF/LIMDIS), pp. 54-55; CMT 2, DF, IAOPS-OR-AV (8 Feb 79) DCSOPS to CofS,16 Feb 79, subj: INSCOM Policy on Deception, (S).
9. AHR, DCSCI, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (C), p. 14; (b)(1) Per CIA Book 2 (S/NF).
10. AHR, DCSCI, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (C), pp. 11-12.
11. Ibid. pp. 66-67.
12. Ibid. Vol I, pp. 28,47; Vol II, Tab L (C).
13. AHR, DCSS, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (S-CCO), Incl 7.
14. AHR, DCSOPS, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (TSC/NF/LIMDIS), pp. 189-190.
15. Staff Note, IAOPS-PTR-P, 14 Mar 79, subj: The Great Coal Rip-off, and attached papers (U).
16. (b)(1) Per CIA Book 2 (S-CCO/NF); Ltr, BG John A. Smith, Jr., Actg ACSI to CDR INSCOM, 7 Nov 77, subj: Army Master Management Plan for Electro-Optics (E-O) Intelligence, (S/NF).
17. AHR, DCSOPS, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (TSC/NF/LIMDIS), p. 115; DF, IAOPS-SE-AS, 5 Jun 79, subj: Project TOUR GUIDE, (S/NF); Msg, CDR INSCOM to SSO ACSI, DA, DTG 131545Z Dec 78, subj: After Action Report - GRAVEL STREAM, (S/NF/LIMDIS).
18. AHR, DCSOPS, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (TSC/NF/LIMDIS), p. 114; Ltr, IAOPS-SE-AS, CDR INSCOM to USA Night Vision and E-O Lab, undtd, subj: GRAVEL WATER Sensor Configuration, (S).
19. Msg, CDR INSCOM to CDR 307th ASA Bn, DTG 141335Z Sep 79, subj: NITE LITES, (S/NF).
20. AHR, DCSOPS, HQ INSCOM, FY79 (TSC/NF/LIMDIS), p. 114; Ann Hist Rev, INSCOM, FY78 (TSC/NF/LIMDIS), p. 104.
21. CMT 2, DF, IAOPS-SE-AS (12 Mar 79), DCSOPS to DCSS, 23 Apr 79, subj: Millimeter Wave, (S); DF, IAOPS-EW, DCSOPS to DCSR&D, 4 Sep 75, subj: AGTELIS and TEAMPACK Frequency Ranges, (S); Interview, Mr. Tom Sullivan, ODCSOPS with Mr. Gilbert, History Office, 13 May 80 (S).

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CHAPTER VII

OVERVIEW OF HUMINT

Introduction. (S/NOFORN) An added dimension to the various intelligence disciplines is human intelligence (HUMINT). Each discipline makes a unique contribution to the production of an accurate mosaic revealing the capabilities, plans, and intentions of potential enemies; however, HUMINT's contribution has frequently received less attention partly due to the lack of a commonly accepted, quantifiable measure of value for HUMINT products, and partly to the restrictions on openly acknowledging its accomplishments.

(C/NOFORN) Nevertheless, analysis of HUMINT products used in Joint Chiefs of Staff intelligence briefings during mid-July 1977 revealed that HUMINT contributed about 75 percent of the intelligence data in the military/political arena, 25 percent in the situation report/order of battle arena, and 12 percent in the scientific and technical arena. While these HUMINT products represented the take from all US intelligence agencies, examples herein illustrate how essential HUMINT is in completing the mosaic.

(S/NOFORN)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(U) The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (ACSI), DA, supervises, manages, and coordinates the Army HUMINT program. INSCOM and subordinate military intelligence groups under its control or the operational control of theater commanders, manages and executes HUMINT operations. The Commander, INSCOM supplies personnel and resources for Army HUMINT activities.

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HUMINT is managed in the context of the Army's multidiscipline collection program and interfaces with the HUMINT programs of other DOD and national agencies. It is part of the National Foreign Intelligence Program (NFIP) which is under the aegis of the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI).

~~(S/NOFORN)~~ INSCOM's CONUS-based operational HUMINT element is the US Army Operational Group (USAOG) at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. It conducts worldwide strategic clandestine and overt collection activities. It also provides support to HUMINT components of INSCOM's multidiscipline Military Intelligence Groups in Germany, Korea, Japan, and Panama, each of which conducts both overt [redacted] missions in their respective theaters of operation. INSCOM commands the MI Groups; however, Army theater commanders exercise operational control (OPCON) of the 66th and 501st MI Groups in Germany and Korea, respectively. In the event of war, OPCON of the 470th MI Group in Panama also passes to the local commander [redacted]

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(S/NOFORN) Resource requirements for FY 1978 Army HUMINT program were modest compared to benefits derived from the program. The total program was authorized approximately $22.9 million and 1,101 personnel. Though resources devoted to HUMINT increased steadily between 1973 and 1979, the comparative program cost was only equivalent to that of two infantry battalions or .7 of one percent of the Army's budget. (See Tables 21 and 22.) In FY 1979, HUMINT represented only 13 percent of the Army's Program 3 intelligence budget. (See Figures 5 and 6.) The FY 1979 authorized HUMINT strength stood at 1,083 (Table 23).

Table 21.—(C) Army HUMINT Resources 1964-78
(in constant 1978 dollars)

Year	Total (in thousands)
1964	$43,597
1965	40,226
1966	28,957
1967	26,163
1968	28,986
1969	23,898
1970	23,676
1971	20,361
1972	16,554
1973	13,803
1974	(not given)
1975	17,190
1976	19,097
1977	21,210
1978	22,892

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Table 22.—(C) Army HUMINT Manpower 1963-78

Year	Total
1963	4,158
1964	3,152
1965	2,662
1966	1,930
1967	1,829
1968	1,710
1969	1,454
1970	1,324
1971	1,185
1972	810
1973	784
1974	607
1975	948
1976	985
1977	993
1978	1,101

Table 23.—~~(C)~~ Authorized HUMINT Strength—FY 1979

Unit	Military	US Civilian		Total
USAINSCOM HQ	50	17		67
US Army Opnl Gp	84	11		145
(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)	15	31		(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 302
66th MI Gp	70	18	(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)	91
18th MI Bn	166	67		273
430th MI Det	62	5		109
470th MI Gp	20	4		35
500th MI Gp	69	43		247
501st MI Gp	37	1		70
TOTALS	573	197		1,083

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

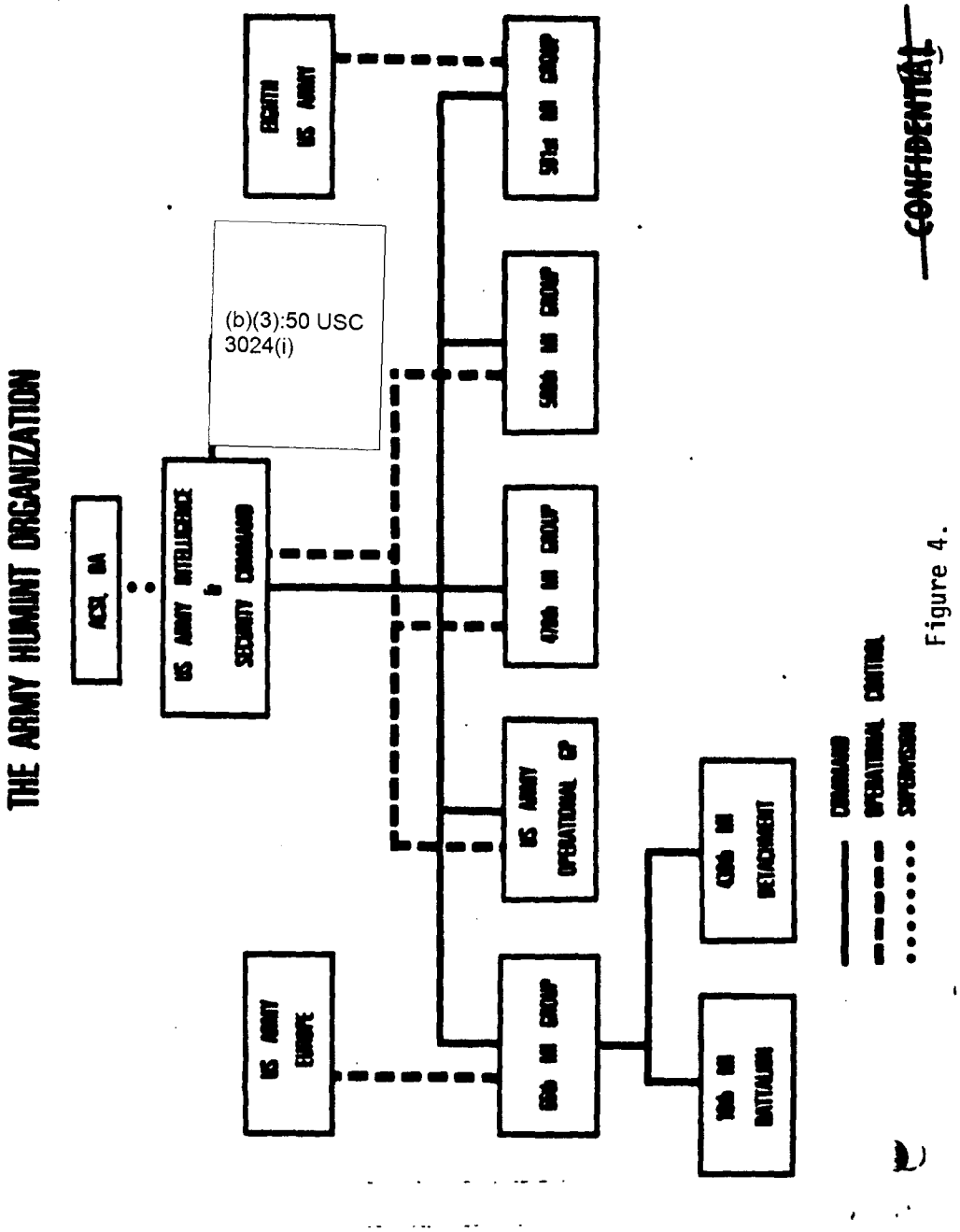

Figure 4.

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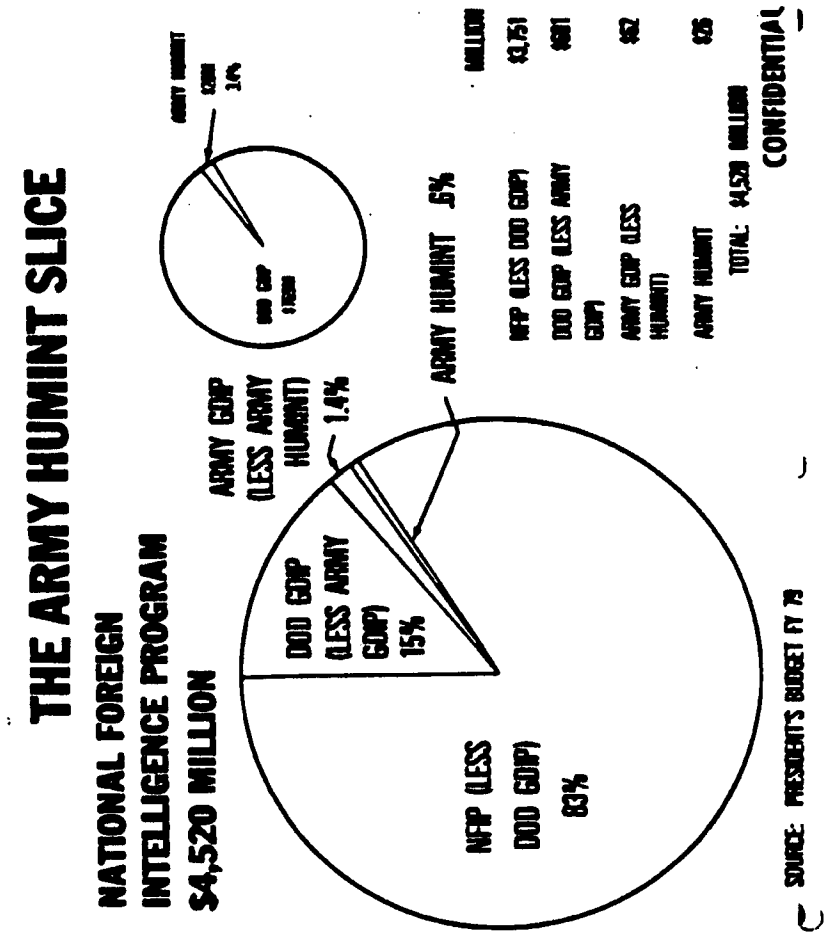

Figure 5.

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THE ARMY HUMINT SLICE

ARMY INTELLIGENCE TOA:
(FY 79) $228 MILLION

CCP	$108 MILLION
GDIP (Less Humint)	58
HUMINT	30
CI & IA	32

TOTAL: $228 MILLION

Figure 6.

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(S/NOFORN) Allocated resources are not sufficient to allow full exploitation of HUMINT collection opportunities. For example, manning for [redacted] is inadequate to cope with the number of potential knowledgeable sources. Similar shortfalls exist in other covert and clandestine collection activities.

(U) INSCOM is part of the DOD Intelligence Tasking and Response System (Figure 7). The figure depicts the interdependency of the consumer, producer, and collector. The system is driven by identified consumer needs which are submitted to the analytical community (producers). If requested information is available, producers answer the need with finished intelligence. When requested information is not available, the analyst formulates an intelligence collection requirement which is levied on the collection system best able to respond.

(S/NOFORN) [redacted]

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(S/NOFORN) Control and coordination procedures preclude duplication of effort and insure that collection is performed in accordance with the laws of the United States and applicable executive orders and directives. Thorough coordination is essential. [redacted] operations cannot be planned and executed in isolation. Coordination is a control mechanism to insure that all elements of the system mesh. Approval and coordination channels vary in different overseas areas depending on the relationship of Army elements to the respective unified commands.

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(S/NOFORN) Approval requires favorable coordination with offices and agencies outside the military chain of command. [redacted]

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

proposals are routed through intelligence technical channels from the operating unit to the next higher intelligence staff. Some [redacted] operations require coordination or approval outside intelligence channels, for example, with the Office of the Army General Counsel and, in some cases, the Under Secretary of the Army.

(U) INSCOM HUMINT management and administrative activities include the routine functions of command, administration, logistics support, and communications and specific intelligence support functions. These activities are conducted at HQ INSCOM, MI Group, and operating activity level. Approximately one-third of program personnel are devoted to support (Table 24) routine functions which include administrative services, programming and budgeting activities, automated data processing, maintenance and security of physical facilities, supplies and equipment, transportation and vehicles, and communications other than clandestine communications.

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Table 24.—(S/NOFORN) INSCOM HUMINT Management and Administration Resources

	FY 76	FY 76T	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79
Manpower	272	280	280	306	341
TOA*	$4,896	$1,171	$5,673	$6,570	$7,667

*Total Obligation Authority (in thousands)

(U)

(b)(3):50 USC 30

Overt Collection. ~~(C/NOFORN)~~ Army [redacted] HUMINT collection is a highly productive, dependable source of information which is gathered at low risk and relatively low cost. [redacted] collection activities satisfy Army intelligence requirements by interviewing knowledgeable individuals, gathering information from openly published sources, and acquiring foreign materiel and documents. These activities are conducted openly and in such a manner that Army involvement is or can be acknowledged.

~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Though focused on service-peculiar requirements, Army [redacted] collection activities frequently produce information in support of DOD and national requirements. In many instances, [redacted] HUMINT is the only source of information to satisfy these requirements. It is a vital part of the Army's overall collection program. [redacted] HUMINT activities support the conduct of clandestine operations by producing critical operational data and source leads. For example, [redacted] recently expressed appreciation to the Army for its outstanding support in providing spotting and assessing

(b)(1) & (b)(3) Per CIA

(U) ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Resources devoted to [redacted] HUMINT collection constitute approximately 60 percent of the total HUMINT program. Personnel and dollar resources for the overt collection program for the period FY 1976 through FY 1979 appear in Table 25. Most are concentrated in Europe; however, overt HUMINT operations are also conducted in CONUS, the Far East, and the Canal Zone.

Table 25.—(U) [redacted] Collection Resources

	Manpower				
	FY 76	FY 76T	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79
Debrief Fgn Natl	171	178	176	193	186
Debrief US Pers	33	35	34	38	38
Fgn Liaison	66	69	68	78	78
Acquisition—Mat & Docu	122	126	125	134	118
TOTAL	392	408	403	443	420

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Overt Collection Resources—Continued

	TOA (in thousands)				
	FY 76	FY 76T	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79
Debrief Fgn Natl	$2,522	$ 652	$2,893	$3,413	$3,655
Debrief US Pers	783	202	899	1,063	1,144
Fgn Liaison	957	247	1,097	1,242	1,358
Acquisition Mat & Docu	1,653	427	1,895	2,158	2,192
TOTAL	$5,915	$1,528	$6,784	$7,876	$8,349

(b)(3):50 USC 3024 (i)

(U) ~~(C/NOFORN)~~ Army [redacted] collection activities fall into the following four basic categories:

1. (S/NOFORN) Debriefing of Foreign Personnel. Debriefing of foreign personnel involves the comprehensive exploitation of defectors, refugees, emigres, returnees, illegal border crossers, and in wartime, prisoners of war.

(U) ~~(S)~~ [redacted]

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

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(b)(1) & (b)(3) Per CIA

(C/NOFORN)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(C/NOFORN)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(C/NOFORN) The FY 1980 General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP) Program Decision Memorandum (PDM), issued in September 1978, did not authorize an increase in manpower for HUMINT. Instead, the Army was directed to request civilian contractor assistance in debriefing an additional 375 Soviet Jewish emigres annually. The PDM provides $800,000 annually for FY 1980 through FY 1984 to defray these costs. This will be the first Army HUMINT attempt at contracting Case Officer/Debriefer functions, preparation of specifications and other contracting procedures. The executive agency for implementation is the US Army Operational Group. Potential problem areas include the availability of qualified personnel, security considerations, and conformity with current Civil Service and Federal regulations.

(U)
~~(C)~~ The Latin Emigre Exploitation Program (LEEP)(also known as LASSO by FORSCOM) is an initiative of the US Army Operational Group (USAOG), INSCOM, to overtly debrief Cuban emigres entering the US through, or living in, Miami, Florida. The objectives of LEEP are twofold: First, to obtain substantive intelligence information which will satisfy validated requirements; and, second, to provide a realistic training vehicle for FORSCOM interrogators/analysts under the aegis of REDTRAIN. In mid-1976, perceiving a

potential for intelligence collection in the (then) few Cuban refugees entering the US, CPT Bruce Jackson, CDR, USA Field Station Homestead, developed eleven EEI (essential elements of information) from Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) background sheets on three former Cuban military personnel. These EEI were forwarded through HQ INSCOM, and finally levied for action on the Domestic Collection Division (DCD), Central Intelligence Agency. By March 1977, eight of the eleven EEI had been satisfied; however, no concerted efforts to debrief Cuban emigres were taken. Undaunted, CPT Jackson addressed this potential with the Deputy Commanding General for Security and Production (DCG-SP), INSCOM, following the 1978 INSCOM Commanders' Conference and eventually prepared both a Fact Sheet (27 October 1978) and a message (141900Z February 1979) which conveyed his continued belief in the utility of expending some efforts to extract intelligence information from this population.

~~(C)~~ In fact, INSCOM had already entered into negotiations and discussions with OACSI, DA, the FBI, and the CIA in order to establish parameters, and with FORSCOM to secure the participation of that command's personnel under REDTRAIN. The latter step was considered necessary both to obtain the assistance of linguistically qualified interrogators in what could be an extensive debriefing effort and, concomitantly, to provide a realistic training exercise for the participating FORSCOM personnel. As a result, CDR, INSCOM, approved the Overt Operational Proposal (OVOP) on 5 Septembe

(b)(1) Per DIA

~~(C)~~ A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Chiefs of Staff of INSCOM and FORSCOM to delineate the responsibilities of each command in this project was informally negotiated by representatives of USAOG and FORSCOM. This MOU was signed by the Chief of Staff, INSCOM and forwarded to the Chief of Staff, FORSCOM on 2 October 1979 for signature.

~~(C)~~ Two USAOG personnel arrived in Miami in early September 1979 to finalize coordination procedures with the local FBI and the Domestic Collection Division, CIA offices; the one FORSCOM interrogator arrived in early October 1979. The FBI personnel have been cooperative, within their priorities, to the point of inviting LEEP members to accompany them to interviews, thus permitting acquisition of both background data and substantive intelligence information.

~~(C)~~ Because of the uncertain potential LEEP holds for answering US Army requirements on Cuba, it has been decided that the program should initially be run on a temporary basis. A review will be conducted not later than six months after publication of the first LEEP intelligence information report (IIR).

(U)

2. ~~(S/NOFORN)~~

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

in this area and operates four separate collection programs. These collection programs use active and reserve military, DOD, and nongovernmental personnel to collect against foreign personnel and activities to which they have gained access through either official or private means.

~~(C)~~ (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(b)(1) & (b)(3) Per CIA

~~(S/NOFORN)~~ The Foreign Officer Contact Program (FOCP) acquires foreign military intelligence and biographic data from US military and DA civilian employees in contact with foreign students attending US Army service schools. FOCP coordinators are assigned to Forts Benning, Bliss, Bragg, Knox, Sill, and Leavenworth and Aberdeen Proving Ground. A large number of these US-trained personnel eventually attain high military or political positions in their native countries. The FOCP provides valuable insight into the individual's political and military outlook and his attitude toward the US. The assessment of foreign officers who attend the Command and General Staff College (CGSC) is particularly significant. Twenty CGSC graduates became heads of state or prime ministers; 154 became ministers, ambassadors, or appointed representatives; 152 chiefs of armed forces or service components; and over 1,250 were promoted to flag rank. Programs such as the FOCP frequently have unanticipated side benefits. For example, half of the 376 Nigerian students studying at US military schools also received training in the Soviet Union.

~~(S/NOFORN)~~ (b)(1) Per DIA

(U) ~~(C/NOFORN)~~ (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

3. (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

~~NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS~~

military and civilian intelligence and security services. This effort produces significant information collected by host country unilaterial operations which are not normally available to the US intelligence community.

(U) ~~(C)~~ (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(U) ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(U) ~~(C)~~ (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(U) ~~(C)~~ (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

4. (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(b)(3) 10 USC 424 Per DIA

~~NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS~~

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(b)(3):50 USC 3024
(i)

(U) ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ The primary disadvantage of [redacted] HUMINT collection is that it is essentially passive. The collector has little control over what will be available for exploitation; however, the program has consistently been an outstanding producer of intelligence. In fact, available resources are not sufficient to exploit available collection opportunities on a timely basis. In FY 1977, there were 6,940 spaces for foreign military personnel at US Army schools and installations; however, the Army had only eight personnel at seven locations to handle the workload. There is a backlog of 1,251 Project SEEK cases of primary interest to the Army. Also, in Europe, exploitation efforts are strained to screen and debrief the large numbers of refugees arriving in West Germany.

(U) ~~(S/NOFORN)~~ [redacted] collection is the Army's most productive source of HUMINT information. It is extremely responsive to both specific (ICR's) and continuing intelligence requirements (CIR's). Analysis of reports obtained through the Foreign Officer Contact Program is indicative of the value of reporting from overt collection programs. During FY 1977, 563 reports were produced; of these, 66 percent responded to validated collection requirements. Evaluations indicate that over 80 percent of overt collection reports are of high or moderate value to the users.

[redacted] ~~(C)~~. (U) ~~NOFORN)~~ [redacted]

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Army clandestine HUMINT activities provide short and long term access to military and military-related intelligence targets in denied areas, as well as an early warning/indications of hostilities (EW/IOH) capability. Army operations focus on the Soviet Union/Warsaw Pact, China/North Korea/Southeast Asia, the Middle East and North Africa, and other geographic areas, including Latin America. The priority of effort is illustrated by dollar and manpower allocations in Figure 8.

~~(S/NOFORN)~~ Clandestine collection operations are complex, demanding, and involve a degree of risk; however, they provide unique information that cannot be obtained through other disciplines despite sophisticated technology. HUMINT can provide the enemy's intentions—what he is planning to do, what his doctrine is going to be, and what new equipment he is developing for the future. The best overhead photography does not permit the penetration of buildings or underground facilities. Clandestine HUMINT

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Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act
Deleted Page(s) Information Sheet

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☒ Information has been withheld in its entirety in accordance with the following exemption(s):

(b)(1) (b)(3) 50 USC 3024i Per INSCOM

It is not reasonable to segregate meaningful portions of the record for release.

☐ Information pertains solely to another individual with no reference to you and/or the subject of your request.

☐ Information originated with another government agency. It has been referred to them for review and direct response to you.

☐ Information originated with one or more government agencies. We are coordinating to determine the releasability of the information under their purview. Upon completion of our coordination, we will advise you of their decision.

☐ Other:

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FOR THIS PAGE.

Page(s) 163-165

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(U) Resources expended by the Army for collection activities against the (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i) nations are shown below in Table 26.

Table 26.—(S/NOFORN) Clandestine Collection Resources Against The (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 76	FY 76T	FY 77	FY 78	FY 79
Manpower	165	165	169	182	169
Total Oblg Authority	$3,088	$661	$3,574	$4,244	$4,681

(S/NOFORN) (b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act
Deleted Page(s) Information Sheet

Indicated below are one or more statements which provide a brief rationale for the deletion of this page.

☒ Information has been withheld in its entirety in accordance with the following exemption(s):

(b)(1) (b)(3) 50 USC 3024i Per INSCOM; (b)(3) 10 USC 424 Per DIA

It is not reasonable to segregate meaningful portions of the record for release.

☐ Information pertains solely to another individual with no reference to you and/or the subject of your request.

☐ Information originated with another government agency. It has been referred to them for review and direct response to you.

☐ Information originated with one or more government agencies. We are coordinating to determine the releasability of the information under their purview. Upon completion of our coordination, we will advise you of their decision.

☐ Other:

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FOR THIS PAGE.

Page(s) 167

(S/NOFORN)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(S/NOFORN)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(S/NOFORN)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(U) Resources expended and planned for operations against (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i) are shown in Table 27.

(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

Table 27.—(S/NOFORN)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(S/NOFORN)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

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(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(U) Resources expended and planned for collection against the (b)(3):50 USC 3024(i) are depicted in Table 28.

Table 28.—(~~S/NOFORN~~)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(~~S/NOFORN~~)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(~~S/NOFORN~~)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

~~NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS~~

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(U) Resources expended and planned by the Army for collection against other geographical areas are depicted in Table 29.

Table 29.—(C/

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(S/NOFORN)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(S/NOFORN)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(b)(1);(b)(3):50 USC 3024(i)

(S/NOFORN)

(b)(1)

(U) Resources expended and planned for AARCS are depicted in Table 30.

Table 30.—(C/NOFORN)

(b)(1)

NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

APPENDIX A

USA INSCOM ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
(As of 30 September 1979)

UIC	Unit Designation	Location
W00YAA	HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND	Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Virginia
W000AA	US Army Garrison, Arlington Hall Station	Arlington, Virginia
W001AA	USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group (SIGINT/EW)	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
W002AA	US Army Element, National Security Agency	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
W01HAA	US Army Garrison, Vint Hill Farms Station	Warrenton, Virginia
W01KAA	US Army Field Station, Homestead	Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead, Florida
W02BAA	US Army Field Station, Okinawa	Sobe, Okinawa, Japan
W02RAA	US Army Field Station, Berlin	Berlin, Germany
W0DRAA	US Army Field Station, Sinop	Sinop, Turkey
W0KLAA	Classified Unit	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
W1U3AA	US Army Administrative Survey Detachment	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
W372AA	US Army Foreign Area Officers Detachment	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
W2JBAA	US Army Russian Institute	Garmisch, Germany
W3AGAA	US Army Field Station, Augsburg	Augsburg, Germany
W3BRAA	US Army Field Station, Misawa	Misawa, Japan
W3CCAA	USA INSCOM Automated Systems Activity	Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Virginia
W3NSAA	USA INSCOM Detachment, Hawaii	Fort Shafter, Hawaii
W3QNAA	US Army Cryptologic Support Group	Heidelberg, Germany
W3YDAA	US Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center	Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Virginia
WH60AA	11th Military Intelligence Company (Technical Intelligence)	Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland
WH6099	Augmentation, 11th Military Intelligence Company (Technical Intelligence)	Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland
W31UAA	US Army Field Station, San Antonio	San Antonio, Texas
W32BAA	US Army Central Security Facility	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
W35GAA	USA INSCOM Finance and Accounting Activity	Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Virginia

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APPENDIX A

UIC	Unit Designation	Location
	HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND	
W36SAA	USA INSCOM Engineering and Maintenance Assistance Activity	Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Virginia
W39CAA	US Army Special Operations Detachment	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
W318AA	USA INSCOM Fort Meade Headquarters Support Detachment	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
W319AA	US Army Operational Group	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
W4DFAA	US Army Systems Exploitation Detachment	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
W4DKAA	USA INSCOM Administrative/Audiovisual Support Activity	Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Virginia
WBU6AA	902d Military Intelligence Group	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
WBU699	Augmentation, 902d Military Intelligence Group	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
W005AA	USA INSCOM Pentagon Counterintelligence Force	Pentagon, Washington, D. C.
W009AA	USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and Signal Security Support Battalion, Fort Houston	Fort Sam Houston, Texas
W01AAA	USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and Signal Security Support Battalion, Presidio of San Francisco	Presidio of San Francisco, California
W01BAA	USA INSCOM Counterintelligence Detachment, Defense Nuclear Agency	Alexandria, Virginia
W3S2AA	USA INSCOM Security Support Detachment, Ft Meade	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
W32AAA	USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and Signal Security Support Battalion, Fort Meade	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland
WBU7AA	66th Military Intelligence Group	Munich, Germany
WBU799	Augmentation, 66th Military Intelligence Group	Munich, Germany
WGNTAA	18th Military Intelligence Battalion	Munich, Germany
WGNT99	Augmentation, 18th Military Intelligence Battalion	Munich, Germany
WBVNAA	5th Military Intelligence Company	Munich, Germany
WBVN99	Augmentation, 5th Military Intelligence Company	Munich, Germany
WBVHAA	HHC, 165th Military Intelligence Battalion	Frankfurt, Germany
WBVH99	Augmentation, 165th Military Intelligence Battalion	Frankfurt, Germany

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APPENDIX A

UIC	Unit Designation	Location
	HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND	
	66th Military Intelligence Group	
WBVKAA	HHC, 511th Military Intelligence Battalion	Nurnberg Furth, Germany
WBVK99	Augmentation, 511th Military Intelligence Battalion	Nurnberg Furth, Germany
WBVLAA	HHC, 527th Military Intelligence Battalion	Kaiserslautern, Germany
WBVL99	Augmentation, 527th Military Intelligence Battalion	Kaiserslautern, Germany
WBWKAA	430th Military Intelligence Detachment	Munich, Germany
WBWK99	Augmentation, 430th Military Intelligence Detachment	Munich, Germany
WBWVAA	766th Military Intelligence Detachment	Berlin, Germany
WBWV99	Augmentation, 766th Military Intelligence Detachment	Berlin, Germany
WBU8AA	470th Military Intelligence Group	Fort Amador, Canal Zone
WBU899	Augmentation, 470th Military Intelligence Group	Fort Amador, Canal Zone
WBU9AA	500th Military Intelligence Group	Camp Zama, Japan
WBU999	Augmentation, 500th Military Intelligence Group	Camp Zama, Japan
WH6AAA	HHC, 501st Military Intelligence Group	Yongsan, Korea
WH6A99	Augmentation, 501st Military Intelligence Group	Yongsan, Korea
WBWFAA	209th Military Intelligence Detachment	Yongsan, Korea
WBWF99	Augmentation, 209th Military Intelligence Detachment	Yongsan, Korea
W33YAA	US Army Security Detachment, Korea	Camp Hovey, Uijongbu, Korea
W3F1AA	US Army Field Station, Korea	Pyong Taek, Korea
WDLPAA	146th ASA Company (Aviation)(Forward)	Camp Humphreys, Pyong Taek, Korea
WEDVAA	332d ASA Company, Operations (Forward)	Pyong Taek, Korea
W4ASAA	US Army Combined Research Detachment	Yongsan, Korea
WGTXAA	641st Military Intelligence Detachment	Fort George G. Meade, Maryland

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APPENDIX B

TOE UNITS
(As of 30 September 1979)

WBU7	66th Military Intelligence Group
WBU8	470th Military Intelligence Group
WBU9	500th Military Intelligence Group
WH6A	HHC, 501st Military Intelligence Group
WBU6	902d Military Intelligence Group
WGNT	18th Military Intelligence Battalion
WBVH	HHC, 165th Military Intelligence Battalion
WBVK	HHC, 511th Military Intelligence Battalion
WBVL	HHC, 527th Military Intelligence Battalion
WBVN	5th Military Intelligence Company
WH60	11th Military Intelligence Company (Technical Intelligence)
WDLP	146th Army Security Agency Company (Aviation)(Forward)
WEDV	332d Army Security Agency Company, Operations (Forward)
WBWF	209th Military Intelligence Detachment
WBWK	430th Military Intelligence Detachment
WGTX	641st Military Intelligence Detachment (Collection)
WBVW	766th Military Intelligence Detachment

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APPENDIX C

CHANGES IN STATUS OF TOE UNITS

ACTIVATED

Unit		Eff Date	Authority*
WGTX	641st Military Intelligence Detachment (Collection)	16 Sep 78	PO 60-1, 14 Sep 78
WH60	11th Military Intelligence Company (Technical Intelligence)	1 Oct 78	PO 60-1, 14 Sep 78

INACTIVATED

Unit		Eff Date	
WGQ4	704th Military Intelligence Detachment	16 May 79	PO 58-1, 8 Sep 78

RELOCATED

WDLP	146th ASA Company (Aviation)(Forward) Taegu, Korea RELOCATED to: Camp Humphreys, Pyong Taek, Korea	15 Oct 78	PO 140-1, Hq, UN Comd, US Forces, Korea, Eighth USA, 25 Sep 78

*All Permanent Orders are from HQ INSCOM unless stated otherwise.

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APPENDIX D

TDA UNITS
(As of 30 September 1979)

W00Y	Headquarters, US Army Intelligence and Security Command
W000	US Army Garrison, Arlington Hall Station
W001	USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group (SIGINT/EW)
W002	US Army Element, National Security Agency
W005	USA INSCOM Pentagon Counterintelligence Force
W009	USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and Signal Security Support Battalion, Fort Houston
W01A	USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and Signal Security Support Battalion, Presidio of San Francisco
W01B	USA INSCOM Counterintelligence Detachment, Defense Nuclear Agency
W01H	US Army Garrison, Vint Hill Farms Station
W01K	US Army Field Station, Homestead
W02B	US Army Field Station, Okinawa
W02R	US Army Field Station, Berlin
W0DR	US Army Field Station, Sinop
W0KL	Classified Unit
W1U3	US Army Administrative Survey Detachment
W2JB	US Army Russian Institute
W3TU	US Army Field Station, San Antonio
W32A	USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and Signal Security Support Battalion, Fort Meade
W32B	US Army Central Security Facility
W33Y	US Army Security Detachment, Korea
W35G	USA INSCOM Finance and Accounting Activity
W36S	USA INSCOM Engineering and Maintenance Assistance Activity
W39C	US Army Special Operations Detachment
W318	USA INSCOM Fort Meade Headquarters Support Detachment
W319	US Army Operational Group
W372	US Army Foreign Area Officers Detachment
W3AG	US Army Field Station, Augsburg
W3BR	US Army Field Station, Misawa
W3CC	USA INSCOM Automated Systems Activity
W3F1	US Army Field Station, Korea
W3NS	USA INSCOM Detachment, Hawaii
W3QN	US Army Cryptologic Support Group
W3S2	USA INSCOM Security Support Detachment, Fort Meade
W3YD	US Army Intelligence Threat and Analysis Center
W4AS	US Army Combined Research Detachment
W4DF	US Army Systems Exploitation Detachment
W4DK	USA INSCOM Administrative/Audiovisual Support Activity
WBU699	Augmentation, 902d Military Intelligence Group
WBU799	Augmentation, 66th Military Intelligence Group
WBU899	Augmentation, 470th Military Intelligence Group
WBU999	Augmentation, 500th Military Intelligence Group

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APPENDIX D

WBVH99 Augmentation, 165th Military Intelligence Battalion
WBVK99 Augmentation, 511th Military Intelligence Battalion
WBVL99 Augmentation, 527th Military Intelligence Battalion
WBVN99 Augmentation, 5th Military Intelligence Company
WBWF99 Augmentation, 209th Military Intelligence Detachment
WBWK99 Augmentation, 430th Military Intelligence Detachment
WBWV99 Augmentation, 766th Military Intelligence Detachment
WGNT99 Augmentation, 18th Military Intelligence Battalion
WH6A99 Augmentation, 501st Military Intelligence Group
WH6099 Augmentation, 11th Military Intelligence Company

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APPENDIX E

CHANGES IN STATUS OF TDA UNITS

ORGANIZED

Unit		Eff Date	Authority*
WH6099	11th Military Intelligence Company Augmentation	1 Oct 78	PO 2-1, 9 Jan 79
W4DFAA	US Army Systems Exploitation Detachment	1 Oct 78	PO 8-4, 1 Feb 79
W4DKAA	US Army INSCOM Administrative/Audio-visual Support Activity	30 Nov 78	PO 8-3, 1 Feb 79
WBVH99	Augmentation, 165th Military Intelligence Battalion	1 Oct 78	PO 15-2, 5 Mar 79
WBVK99	Augmentation, 511th Military Intelligence Battalion	1 Oct 78	PO 15-2, 5 Mar 79
WBVL99	Augmentation, 527th Military Intelligence Battalion	1 Oct 78	PO 15-2, 5 Mar 79
WBVN99	Augmentation, 5th Military Intelligence Company	1 Oct 78	PO 15-2, 5 Mar 79
WGNT99	Augmentation, 18th Military Intelligence Battalion	30 Nov 78	PO 15-2, 5 Mar 79

DISCONTINUED

Unit		Eff Date	Authority
WGTX90	641st Military Intelligence Detachment (Collection) Augmentation (Carrier)	16 Sep 79	PO 60-1, 14 Sep 78
W3NBAA	US Army Technical Support Activity	30 Nov 78	PO 83-2, 22 Nov 78
W3CUAA	USA INSCOM Detachment, Southern Command	16 Nov 78	PO 87-1, 6 Dec 78
W31ZAA	HQ USA INSCOM, Fort Meade	30 Nov 78	PO 8-2, 1 Feb 79
WO1CAA	USA INSCOM Personnel Detachment, Fort Dix	31 Dec 78	PO 9-4, 5 Feb 79
WO1DAA	USA INSCOM Personnel Detachment, Fort Jackson	31 Dec 78	PO 9-4, 5 Feb 79
WO1EAA	USA INSCOM Personnel Detachment, Fort Leonard Wood	31 Dec 78	PO 9-4, 5 Feb 79
W3RAAA	USA INSCOM Liaison Detachment, Pacific	1 Apr 79	PO 20-1, 10 Apr 79

*All Permanent Orders are from HQ INSCOM unless stated otherwise.

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APPENDIX E

REDESIGNATED

Designation	Eff Date	Authority
Old: US Army Intelligence and Security Command Counterintelligence Detachment, Pentagon New: US Army Intelligence and Security Command Pentagon Counterintelligence Force	1 Oct 78	PO 15-1, 5 Mar 79
Old: US Army Institute for Advanced Russian and East European Studies New: US Army Russian Institute	1 Oct 78	PO 83-3, 22 Nov 78
Old: US Army Intelligence and Security Command Data Systems Activity New: US Army Intelligence and Security Command Automated Systems Activity	30 Nov 78	PO 82-1, 21 Nov 78

REASSIGNED

Unit	Eff Date	Authority
US Army Institute for Advanced Russian and East European Studies From: ACSI To: HQ INSCOM	1 Oct 78	PO 16-1, OACSI, 28 Sep 78

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APPENDIX F

USA INSCOM PERSONNEL STRENGTH BY UNIT
(As of 30 September 1979)

Unit	OFF		WO		ENL		MIL TOTAL		DA CIV	
	Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd
HQ, US Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM)	158	138	17	21	109	87	284	246	285	306
USAG, Arlington Hall Station	18	15	2	2	149	192	169	209	164	154
USA INSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group (SIGINT/EW)	126	112	37	30	977	1078	1140	1220	4	4
USA Element, National Security Agency	17	16	0	0	0	0	17	16	0	0
USAG, Vint Hill Farms Station	18	13	2	1	149	140	169	154	162	157
USA Field Station, Homestead	1	1	0	0	18	11	19	12	0	0
Classified Unit (WOKL)	1	1	0	0	5	5	6	6	14	13
USA Administrative Survey Detachment	42	33	28	35	45	40	115	108	272	260
USA INSCOM Automated Systems Activity	20	13	2	1	104	65	126	79	77	51
US Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center	81	69	25	21	113	73	219	163	182	147
11th Military Intelligence Company (Technical Intelligence)	24	15	8	4	139	122	171	141	0	0
USA Field Station, San Antonio	11	9	6	3	371	478	388	490	5	5
USA Central Security Facility	5	4	0	0	9	6	14	10	93	62
USA INSCOM Finance and Accounting Activity	1	1	0	0	15	18	16	19	19	15
USA INSCOM Engineering and Maintenance Assistance Activity	3	1	2	1	66	57	71	59	10	8
USA Special Operations Detachment	9	6	9	8	28	14	46	28	6	6
USA INSCOM Ft Meade Headquarters Support Detachment	1	1	1	1	7	8	9	10	13	15
USA Operational Group	44	30	17	15	30	23	91	68	13	13

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APPENDIX F

Unit	OFF Auth	OFF Asgd	WO Auth	WO Asgd	ENL Auth	ENL Asgd	MIL TOTAL Auth	MIL TOTAL Asgd	DH CIV Auth	DH CIV Asgd
USA Systems Exploitation Detachment	15	4	0	0	4	3	19	7	1	1
USA INSCOM Administrative/Audiovisual Support Activity	2	2	0	0	24	26	26	28	38	38
641st Military Intelligence Detachment (Collection)	19	8	15	5	39	4	73	17	0	0
902d Military Intelligence Group w/Augmentation	11	9	3	2	13	11	27	22	9	10
USA INSCOM Pentagon Counterintelligence Force	10	7	16	11	39	30	65	48	0	0
USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and SIGSEC Support Battalion, Ft Houston	23	19	17	13	58	56	98	88	2	2
USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and SIGSEC Support Battalion, Presidio of San Francisco	21	17	19	20	39	36	79	73	2	2
USA INSCOM Counterintelligence and SIGSEC Support Battalion, Ft Meade	35	25	29	24	92	62	156	111	6	3
USA INSCOM Counterintelligence Detachment, Defense Nuclear Agency	3	3	5	5	7	5	15	13	2	2
USA INSCOM Security Support Detachment, Ft Meade	19	18	18	15	63	39	100	72	31	27
SUBTOTAL CONUS	(738)	(590)	(278)	(238)	(2712)	(2689)	(3728)	(3517)	(1408)*	(1301)
470th Military Intelligence Group w/ Augmentation	13	10	2	3	105	63	120	76	6	3
SUBTOTAL CARIBBEAN	(13)	(10)	(2)	(3)	(105)	(63)	(120)	(76)	(6)	(3)

*Includes 2 Foreign Nationals.

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APPENDIX F

Unit	OFF Auth	OFF Asgd	WO Auth	WO Asgd	ENL Auth	ENL Asgd	MIL TOTAL Auth	MIL TOTAL Asgd	DH CIV Auth	DH CIV Asgd
USA INSCOM Detachment, Hawaii	6	7	3	1	23	21	32	29	2	2
USA Field Station, Okinawa	23	24	4	5	678	595	705	624	34	34
USA Field Station, Misawa	3	3	1	2	140	158	144	163	0	0
500th Military Intelligence Group w/ Augmentation	18	15	16	15	86	57	120	87	172	160
501st Military Intelligence Group w/ Augmentation	25	29	4	6	153	131	182	166	27	97
209th Military Intelligence Detachment	7	9	6	5	102	87	115	101	28	0
USA Combined Research Detachment	3	2	1	2	13	4	17	8	5	0
USA Field Station, Korea	13	15	8	5	267	239	288	259	41	0
USA Security Detachment, Korea	1	0	0	0	8	7	9	7	0	0
146th Army Security Agency Company (Avn)(Fwd)	8	6	26	20	249	246	283	272	0	0
332d Army Security Agency Company, Operations (Fwd)	7	6	3	3	241	185	251	194	0	0
SUBTOTAL PACIFIC	(114)	(116)	(72)	(64)	(1960)	(1730)	(2146)	(1910)	(309)*	(293)**

*Includes 243 Foreign Nationals.
**Includes 235 Foreign Nationals.

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APPENDIX F

Unit	OFF Auth	OFF Asgd	WO Auth	WO Asgd	ENL Auth	ENL Asgd	MIL TOTAL Auth	MIL TOTAL Asgd	DH CIV Auth	DH CIV Asgd
USA Cryptologic Support Group	2	2	4	4	11	10	17	16	0	0
USA Field Station, Berlin	29	34	19	17	689	652	737	703	4	3
USA Field Station, Augsburg	69	73	32	32	1623	1484	1724	1589	95	85
66th Military Intelligence Group w/ Augmentation	27	38	10	13	147	157	184	208	232	224
5th Military Intelligence Company	4	4	3	3	46	36	53	43	0	0
18th Military Intelligence Battalion	8	11	9	12	99	107	116	130	0	0
165th Military Intelligence Battalion	9	12	8	5	71	60	88	77	0	0
511th Military Intelligence Battalion	9	8	8	5	71	63	88	76	0	0
430th Military Intelligence Detachment	14	13	15	16	30	29	59	58	0	0
527th Military Intelligence Battalion	10	11	6	5	71	59	87	75	0	0
766th Military Intelligence Detachment	5	5	2	1	17	15	24	21	0	0
USA Field Station, Sinop	24	21	6	7	197	220	227	248	0	0
US Army Russian Institute	3	4	0	0	2	3	5	7	22	19
SUBTOTAL EUROPE	(213)	(236)	(122)	(120)	(3074)	(2895)	(3409)	(3251)	(353)*	(331)**
GRAND TOTAL	1078	952	474	425	7851	7377	9403	8754	2078	1928
TOTAL Foreign Nationals worldwide									(440)	(394)

*Includes 195 Foreign Nationals.
**Includes 159 Foreign Nationals.

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APPENDIX G

USA INSCOM KEY PERSONNEL

Position/Name	Dates Served
COMMANDING GENERAL	
MG William I. Rolya	1 Sep 75 - Present
DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL, INTELLIGENCE	
BG Thomas J. Flynn	31 Jul 79 - Present
BG James E. Freeze	1 Sep 75 - 31 Jul 79
DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL, SECURITY AND PRODUCTION	
BG John A. Smith, Jr.	15 May 78 - Present
COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR	
CSM Lee K. Stikeleather	30 Nov 72 - 30 Sep 79
CHIEF OF STAFF	
COL John M. Carr	1 Aug 77 - Present
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF	
LTC Donald York	21 Aug 78 - Present
SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL STAFF	
MAJ John H. Prokopowicz	7 Jul 78 - Present
INSPECTOR GENERAL	
COL Robert A. Hyatt	1 Sep 77 - Present
STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE	
LTC Raymond K. Wicker	1 Sep 75 - Present
STAFF ADVISOR FOR SCIENTIFIC AND CRYPTO AFFAIRS	
Mr. Edwin A. Speakman	12 Aug 68 - Present
CHIEF, MISSION ANALYSIS OFFICE	
COL Allan R. Stern	10 Jul 78 - Present
CHIEF, OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS	
LTC Robert W. Loomis	24 Aug 77 - Present
COMMAND CHAPLAIN	
COL Richard W. Mansur	1 Apr 78 - Present
CHIEF, EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY OFFICER	
Mr. Carl P. Thorpe	Nov 77 - Present

APPENDIX G

Position/Name	Dates Served
SPECIAL DISBURSING OFFICER	
Mr. Autmer Ackley	10 Jul 78 - Present
COMMAND PSYCHOLOGIST	
LTC Richard E. Hartzell	17 Sep 79 - Present
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, PERSONNEL	
COL Richard E. Jewett	12 Jul 77 - Present
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, COUNTERINTELLIGENCE	
COL Francis X. Toomey	15 Sep 79 - Present
COL Richard L. Cary	18 Sep 78 - 15 Sep 79
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, OPERATIONS	
COL Richard W. Wilmot	26 Feb 79 - Present
Mr. Jimmie B. Garrett (Acting)	15 Jan 79 - 26 Feb 79
COL Arion N. Pattakos	10 Oct 78 - 15 Jan 79
Mr. Jimmie B. Garrett (Acting)	18 Sep 78 - 10 Oct 78
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, LOGISTICS	
COL Harold D. Yawberg	14 Jul 78 - Present
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	
COL Lawrence H. Whitt	1 Feb 78 - Present
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, SYSTEMS	
Mr. George A. Harvey, Jr. (Acting)	3 Jan 78 - Present
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, INTELLIGENCE AND THREAT ANALYSIS	
COL Albert F. P. Jones	3 Oct 77 - Present
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, TELECOMMUNICATIONS	
COL Clarence A. Trowbridge	28 Jun 77 - Present
CHIEF, AUTOMATION MANAGEMENT OFFICE	
COL Joseph J. Megna	29 Sep 79 - Present
COL Daniel Moore, Jr.	10 Jan 78 - 28 Sep 79

Unit/Commander	
HQ US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND, FORT MEADE	
BG James E. Freeze	29 Aug 77 - 30 Nov 78

APPENDIX G

Unit/Commander	Dates Served
66TH MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP	
COL Charles F. Scanlon	2 Aug 78 - Present
470TH MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP	
LTC Jack L. Brunson	29 Jun 79 - Present
LTC Thomas N. Sherburne	9 Jun 77 - 28 Jun 79
500TH MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP	
COL Roy M. Strom	24 Jul 78 - Present
HHC, 501ST MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP	
COL William D. Fritts	20 Jul 79 - Present
COL Julius Parker, Jr.	26 Jul 77 - 19 Jul 79
902D MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP	
COL Arion N. Pattakos	17 Jan 79 - Present
COL Richard E. Littlefield	1 Oct 77 - 17 Jan 79
USA INSCOM CONUS MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP (SIGINT/EW)	
COL Richard W. Mock	10 Jul 79 - Present
COL Joseph D. Howard	13 Jul 76 - 10 Jul 79
US ARMY OPERATIONAL GROUP	
LTC Monte Bullard	1 Aug 79 - Present
LTC Arkadie Novickoff	1 Feb 79 - 31 Jul 79
COL Frederick T. Barrett	13 Sep 76 - 31 Jan 79
US ARMY CRYPTOLOGIC SUPPORT GROUP	
LTC James T. Reilly	8 Aug 79 - Present
LTC Sigmund J. Haber	1 Oct 77 - 6 Aug 79
US ARMY FIELD STATION, AUGSBURG	
COL James W. Hunt	23 Jun 78 - Present
US ARMY FIELD STATION, BERLIN	
COL Charles B. Eichelberger	6 Jun 78 - Present
US ARMY FIELD STATION, HOMESTEAD	
CPT Bruce Jackson	1 Jul 75 - Present
US ARMY FIELD STATION, KOREA	
LTC Frank Zachar	22 Jun 79 - Present
LTC William B. Guild	26 Jun 78 - 21 Jun 79

APPENDIX G

Unit/Commander	Dates Served
US ARMY FIELD STATION, MISAWA	
LTC Ralph P. Stevens	29 Nov 78 - Present
LTC Thomas J. Hogan	15 Jul 77 - 28 Nov 78
US ARMY FIELD STATION, OKINAWA	
COL Seth W. Burkett	25 Jun 79 - Present
COL Charles E. Schmidt	25 Aug 77 - 22 Jun 79
US ARMY FIELD STATION, SAN ANTONIO	
LTC Russell E. Miller	15 Aug 79 - Present
LTC Donald W. Steiger	15 Mar 78 - 14 Aug 79
US ARMY FIELD STATION, SINOP	
COL James W. Shufelt	24 Aug 79 - Present
COL James D. Neighbors	31 Aug 78 - 24 Aug 79
18TH MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION	
LTC Roy J. Davis	2 Aug 78 - Present
HHC, 165TH MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION	
LTC Arleigh D. Waterman	11 Dec 78 - Present
LTC Bruce H. Davis	3 Jan 77 - 11 Dec 78
HHC, 511TH MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION	
LTC Arthur L. Henderson	13 Jul 78 -Present
HHC, 527TH MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION	
LTC Nicholas F. Quintarelli	28 Jun 78 - Present
USA INSCOM COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SIGNAL SECURITY SUPPORT BATTALION, FORT MEADE	
LTC William J. Foley	18 Sep 78 - Present
USA INSCOM COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SIGNAL SECURITY SUPPORT BATTALION, FORT HOUSTON	
LTC John E. Riddle, Jr.	5 Feb 79 - Present
LTC Robert M. Weikle	1 Jan 78 - 5 Feb 79
USA INSCOM COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SIGNAL SECURITY SUPPORT BATTALION, PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO	
LTC Dennis S. Langley	22 Jun 79 - Present
LTC Russell E. Cooley	1 Jan 78 - 22 Jun 79
5TH MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY	
MAJ Victor W. Gundersen, Jr.	15 Jun 79 - Present
CPT Alverne C. Mueller	1 Oct 77 - 15 Jun 79

APPENDIX G

Unit/Commander	Dates Served
11TH MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COMPANY (TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE)	
LTC Dwight W. Galda	Jun 78 - Present
146TH ARMY SECURITY AGENCY COMPANY (AVIATION)(FORWARD)	
MAJ Kenneth G. Loudermilk	17 Nov 79 - Present
MAJ Harry E. Cryblskey	1 Dec 77 - 17 Nov 79
332D ARMY SECURITY AGENCY COMPANY, OPERATIONS (FORWARD)	
CPT Michael J. Baier	16 Feb 79 - Present
CPT Danny W. Braudrick	8 Jun 78 - 15 Feb 79
209TH MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT	
MAJ Howard W. Moore, Jr.	May 78 - Present
430TH MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT	
LTC Robert G. Lunt	24 Jun 77 - Present
641ST MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT	
MAJ Laszlo P. Boesze	16 Sep 79 - Present
641ST MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT (COLLECTION) AUGMENTATION (CARRIER)	
MAJ Laszlo J. Boesze	22 Jul 79 - 16 Sep 79
CPT John C. McGlone	16 Sep 78 - 22 Jul 79
704TH MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT	
CPT Mark L. Kogle	15 Jul 78 - 15 May 79
766TH MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT	
LTC Raymond S. Olson	19 Jun 79 - Present
LTC James L. Ford	1 Oct 77 - 19 Jun 79
US ARMY COMBINED RESEARCH DETACHMENT	
LTC Gerald R. Lewis	17 Jun 79 - Present
LTC David E. Crew	18 Dec 76 - 17 Jun 79
USA INSCOM COUNTERINTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT, DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY	
LTC John L. Bohach, Jr.	7 Aug 78 - Present
US ARMY SYSTEMS EXPLOITATION DETACHMENT	
MAJ J. Douglas Mistler	1 Oct 78 - Present

APPENDIX G

Unit/Commander	Dates Served
USA INSCOM DETACHMENT, HAWAII	
LTC Robert C. Rhoads	1 Aug 77 - Present
USA INSCOM SECURITY SUPPORT DETACHMENT, FORT MEADE	
LTC Robert E. Keenan	12 Jul 78 - Present
US ARMY SPECIAL OPERATIONS DETACHMENT	
COL Donald B. Grimes	Apr 75 - Present
US ARMY ADMINISTRATIVE SURVEY DETACHMENT	
LTC Richard F. Judge	25 Apr 77 - Present
US ARMY SECURITY DETACHMENT, KOREA	
CPT Michael D. Tipa	15 Aug 78 - 1 Aug 79
US ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND THREAT ANALYSIS CENTER	
COL Albert F. P. Jones	3 Oct 77 - Present
USA INSCOM PENTAGON COUNTERINTELLIGENCE FORCE	
LTC Joaquim D. Martins	16 Aug 78 - Present
USA INSCOM ADMINISTRATIVE/AUDIOVISUAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY	
Mr. David Stein	30 Nov 78 - Present
US ARMY TECHNICAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY	
LTC Richard T. Kane	18 Jul 77 - 30 Nov 78
USA INSCOM AUTOMATED SYSTEMS ACTIVITY	
COL Joseph J. Megna	29 Sep 79 - Present
COL Daniel Moore, Jr.	10 Jan 78 - 28 Sep 79
US ARMY CENTRAL SECURITY FACILITY	
COL Ernest H. Fountain, Jr.	12 Sep 79 - Present
LTC Charles T. Grimes	11 Sep 78 - 11 Sep 79
US ARMY RUSSIAN INSTITUTE	
LTC John G. Canyock	Jun 79 - Present
LTC Roland Lajoie	Jan 76 - Jun 79
US ARMY GARRISON, ARLINGTON HALL STATION	
COL Joseph D. Howard	9 Jul 79 - Present
LTC Francis V. Varallo	1 Jul 78 - 9 Jul 79
US ARMY GARRISON, VINT HILL FARMS STATION	
COL John P. Brown	12 May 78 - Present

APPENDIX G

Unit/Commander	Dates Served
USA INSCOM FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING ACTIVITY	
MAJ William E. Daniels	13 Aug 79 - Present
MAJ David A. Cannon	15 Jul 75 - 6 Jul 79
USA INSCOM ENGINEERING AND MAINTENANCE ASSISTANCE ACTIVITY	
COL Harold D. Yawberg	8 Mar 79 - Present
CPT Thomas J. Anthony	15 Jan 79 - 7 Mar 79
1LT Gene L. McClelland	10 Jan 77 - 14 Jan 79

APPENDIX H

TRAVIS TROPHY WINNERS

Calendar Year	Winner
1964	6988th US Air Force Security Squadron [USASA NOMINEE: 53d USASA Special Operations Command]
1965	313th ASA Battalion (Corps)
1966	1st Radio Company Fleet Marine Force ~~(C)~~ (U) [USASA NOMINEE: USASA Training Center and School]
1967	509th USASA Group
1968	6990th US Air Force Security Squadron [USASA NOMINEE: USASA, Europe]
1969	6994th US Air Force Security Squadron [USASA NOMINEE: 330th ASA Company]
1970	USASA Field Station, Udorn
1971	US Naval Security Group Activity, Bremerhaven, Germany [USASA NOMINEE: USASA Field Station, Vint Hill Farms]
1972	6916th US Air Force Security Squadron [USASA NOMINEE: USASA Field Station, Udorn]
1973	USASA Field Station, Berlin
1974	US Naval Security Group Activity, Misawa, Japan [USASA NOMINEE: USASA Field Station, Augsburg]
1975	Consolidated Security Operations Center, San Antonio (USASA Field Station, San Antonio/6993d US Air Force Security Squadron)
1976	USASA Field Station, Sobe
1977	470th Military Intelligence Group
1978	6903d US Air Force Security Squadron, Osan Air Base, Korea [USAINSCOM NOMINEE: US Army Field Station, Augsburg]

AAR . . . . . access amendment refusal
ACC . . . . . [US] Army Communications Command
ACCS . . . . . Army Command and Control Study
ACE . . . . . Allied Command Europe
ACES . . . . . Army Continuing Education System
ACofS . . . . . Assistant Chief of Staff
ACSI . . . . . Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
ACSTEL . . . . . Assistant Chief of Staff, Telecommunications
act . . . . . actual
actv . . . . . activity
ADCSLOG . . . . . Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics
ADCSOPS . . . . . Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations
ADIL . . . . . Assistant Director for Installation and Logistics
admin . . . . . administration
ADP . . . . . automatic data processing
ADPR . . . . . Administration Directorate Project Review
ADT . . . . . active duty for training
AEWIBWC . . . . . Army Electronic Warfare and Intelligence Board Working Committee
AFB . . . . . Air Force Base
AFCENT . . . . . Allied Forces, Central Europe
AFEWC . . . . . Air Force Electronic Warfare Center
AFP . . . . . approved funding program
AGAS . . . . . Advanced GOODKIN Acquisition System
AHR . . . . . annual historical report; annual historical review
AHS . . . . . Arlington Hall Station
AIG . . . . . acting inspector(s) general
AIT . . . . . advanced individual training; American Institute on Taiwan
AMHA . . . . . Army Management, Headquarters Activity
anal . . . . . analysis
ann . . . . . annual
app . . . . . appendix
AR . . . . . Army regulation
ARLANT . . . . . US Army Atlantic
ARRED . . . . . Army readiness
art . . . . . article
ASA . . . . . Army Security Agency; Automated Systems Activity
ASD . . . . . (US Army) Administrative Survey Detachment
ASD (MRA&L) . . . Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Logistics)
asgd . . . . . assigned
ASI . . . . . additional skill identifier
ASSIST . . . . . Army System for Standard Intelligence Support Terminals
auth . . . . . authorized
AUTODIN . . . . . automatic digital network
avn . . . . . aviation
AWOL . . . . . absent without leave

BASOPS . . . . . base operations
BELCAD . . . . . battlefield electromagnetic cover and deception
BEQ . . . . . bachelor enlisted quarters
BG . . . . . brigadier general
bn . . . . . battalion
BND . . . . . Bundesnachrichtendienst
BOS . . . . . base operations support
BP . . . . . base pay
BRISMIS . . . . . British Military Liaison Mission

CAS . . . . . Chinese Academy of Sciences
CCF . . . . . US Army Central Personnel Security Clearance Facility
CCO . . . . . controlled/clandestine collection objective
CCP . . . . . Consolidated Cryptologic Program
CDAA . . . . . circular disposed antenna array
cdr . . . . . commander
CDRUSNSG . . . . Commander, US Naval Security Group
C&E . . . . . communications and electronics
CEEIA . . . . . Communications Electronics Engineering Installation Agency
CENTAG . . . . . Central Army Group Central Europe
CERCOM . . . . . US Army Communications and Electronics Materiel Readiness Command
CES . . . . . collection evaluation system
CETA . . . . . Comprehensive Employment and Training Act
CEWI . . . . . combat electronic warfare intelligence
CG . . . . . commanding general
CGG . . . . . Combined Group Germany
CGSC . . . . . Command and General Staff College
chap . . . . . chapter
CHCSS . . . . . Chief, Central Security Service
CI . . . . . counterintelligence
CIA . . . . . Central Intelligence Agency
CICP . . . . . (INSCOM) Cryptofacility Inspector Program
CICR . . . . . continuing intelligence collection requirement
CI/IA . . . . . counterintelligence and investigative activities
CINCPAC . . . . . Commander in Chief, Pacific
CINCUSAREUR . . . Commander in Chief, US Army, Europe
CIPD . . . . . Current Intelligence Production Division
CIR . . . . . continuing intelligence requirement
civ . . . . . civilian
CIVPER . . . . . civilian personnel
CIVPERSINS . . . Civilian Personnel Management Information System
CMAO . . . . . Chief, Mission Analysis Office
CMT . . . . . comment
co . . . . . company
COB . . . . . command operating budget
COBE . . . . . command operating budget estimate
COF . . . . . central operating facility

CofS . . . . . Chief of Staff
COL . . . . . colonel
comd . . . . . command
COMFAC . . . . . communications facility
COMINT . . . . . communications intelligence
COMIREX . . . . . Committee on Imagery Requirement and Exploitation
comm . . . . . communication(s)
COMSEC . . . . . communications security
CONOP . . . . . concept of operation(s)
contr . . . . . contract
CONUS . . . . . Continental United States
COPES . . . . . Collection by Objective Priority Evaluation System
CP . . . . . command psychologist
CPAR . . . . . collection, processing, analysis and reporting
CPM . . . . . career program manager
CPO . . . . . Civilian Personnel Office
CPT . . . . . captain
CPX . . . . . command post exercise
CRG . . . . . Concept Review Group
CRITICOMM . . . . critical intelligence communications
CSA . . . . . Chief of Staff, US Army
CSC . . . . . Community Support Center
CSF . . . . . (US Army) Central Security Facility
CSG . . . . . cryptologic support group
CSJF . . . . . case study and justification folder
CSM . . . . . command sergeant major
CSS . . . . . Central Security Service
CWO . . . . . chief warrant officer
CZ . . . . . Canal Zone (Panama)

DA . . . . . Department of the Army
DAIG . . . . . Department of the Army Inspector General
DARCOM . . . . . US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command
DCD . . . . . domestic collection division
DCG . . . . . deputy commanding general
DCG-I . . . . . Deputy Commanding General, Intelligence
DCG-SP . . . . . Deputy Commanding General, Security and Production
DCI . . . . . Director of Central Intelligence; Director, Counterintelligence
DCID . . . . . Director of Central Intelligence Directive
DCPM . . . . . Deputy Career Program Manager
DCS . . . . . Deputy Chief of Staff; Defense Communications System
DCSADP . . . . . Deputy Chief of Staff, Automatic Data Processing
DCSCI . . . . . Deputy Chief of Staff, Counterintelligence
DCSI . . . . . Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (US Army, Europe)
DCSITA . . . . . Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence and Threat Analysis
DCSLOG . . . . . Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics
DCSOPS . . . . . Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations

DCSPER . . . . . Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel
DCSR&D . . . . . Deputy Chief of Staff, Research and Development
DCSRM . . . . . Deputy Chief of Staff for Resource Management
DCSS . . . . . Deputy Chief of Staff, Systems
DDF . . . . . Defense Director for Field Evaluations (NSA)
DEFCON . . . . . defense readiness condition
det . . . . . detachment
DF . . . . . directon finding; Disposition Form (DA Form 2496)
DH . . . . . direct hire
DI . . . . . deception indicated

(b)(3) 10 USC 424 Per DIA

DIPS . . . . . Defense Intelligence Production Schedule
DIRNSA . . . . . Director, National Security Agency
DIS . . . . . Defense Investigative Service
DISTAFF . . . . . Director's Staff
div . . . . . division
DLI . . . . . Defense Language Institute
docu . . . . . document
DOD . . . . . Department of Defense
DOE . . . . . division of effort
DOMEX . . . . . domestic exploitation
DPCA . . . . . Director of Personnel and Community Activities
DPS . . . . . decision package set
DSA . . . . . Defense Security Agency (Korean)
DSCS . . . . . Defense Secure Communications System
DTG . . . . . date-time group

EAC . . . . . echelon above corps
ECAS . . . . . electronic security collection and analysis system
ECI . . . . . ECI Division/E Systems Incorporated
EEFI . . . . . essential elements of friendly intelligence
EEI . . . . . essential elements of information
EEO . . . . . equal employment opportunity
EEOO . . . . . equal employment opportunity officer
eff . . . . . effective
ELI . . . . . emitter location and identification
ELINT . . . . . electronic intelligence
EMI . . . . . electromagnetic interference
EMOS . . . . . entry military occupational specialty
EMRA . . . . . US Army Electronics Materiel Readiness Activity
enl . . . . . enlisted
EO . . . . . Executive Order; equal opportunity
E-O . . . . . electro-optics/optical
EOEC . . . . . Equal Opportunity Employment Commission
equip . . . . . equipment
ERADCOM . . . . . US Army Electronics Research and Development Command
ESM . . . . . electronic warfare support measures
ESV . . . . . earth satellite vehicle

ETEC-E . . . . . Electronics and Telecommunications Evaluation Center, Europe
EUSA . . . . . Eighth US Army
EW . . . . . electronic warfare
EW/IOH . . . . . early warning/imminence of hostilities

fac . . . . . facility
FAO . . . . . foreign area officer
FBI . . . . . Federal Bureau of Investigation
FDM . . . . . frequency division multiplexer
FEBA . . . . . forward edge of the battle area
FEW . . . . . Federally Employed Women
FGGM . . . . . Fort George G. Meade
fgn . . . . . foreign
FLEXSCOP . . . . flexible system for collection and processing
fm . . . . . from
FM . . . . . field manual
FMOD . . . . . Federal Ministry of Defense (German)
FN . . . . . foreign national
FNSA . . . . . foreign national separation allowance
FO . . . . . field office(s)
FOCP . . . . . Foreign Officer Combat Program
FOI . . . . . freedom of information
FOIC . . . . . Freedom of Information Center
FOIP . . . . . Foreign Officer Information Program
FORMICA . . . . . foreign military intelligence collection activities
FORSCOM . . . . . US Army Forces Command
FRG . . . . . Federal Republic of Germany
FS . . . . . field station
FSD . . . . . field support division
FSK . . . . . US Army Field Station Korea
FSM . . . . . US Army Field Station Misawa
FSO . . . . . field support office
Ft . . . . . fort
FTX . . . . . field training exercise
FVPRC . . . . . Field Visitation Program Review Committee
fwd . . . . . forward
FWP . . . . . Federal Women's Program
FY . . . . . fiscal year

GAO . . . . . General Accounting Office
GARR . . . . . Garmisch Advanced Russian Review
GDIP . . . . . General Defense Intelligence Program
gen . . . . . general
GHz . . . . . gigahertz
GIPD . . . . . General Intelligence Production Division
GO . . . . . general officer

GOJ . . . . . Government of Japan
GOT . . . . . Government of Turkey
gp . . . . . group
GS . . . . . General Schedule-Civilian Employees
GSFG . . . . . Group of Soviet Forces, Germany
GSO . . . . . Ground Service Organization (Japan)

HF . . . . . high frequency
HFDF . . . . . high frequency direction finding
HHC . . . . . headquarters and headquarters company
hist . . . . . historical/history
Hon . . . . . honorable
H-P . . . . . Hewlett-Packard
Hq/HQ . . . . . headquarters
HQDA . . . . . Headquarters, Department of the Army
HR . . . . . human relations
HUMINT . . . . . human intelligence

IATS . . . . . Improved AG Terminal System
ICC . . . . . Intelligence Coordination Center
ICF . . . . . intelligence contingency funds
ICR . . . . . intelligence collection requirement
ID . . . . . infantry division
IDA . . . . . initial denial authority
IDT . . . . . inactive duty training
IG . . . . . inspector general
IGAR . . . . . inspector general action requests
II . . . . . imagery interpreter; imagery intelligence
IIPD . . . . . imagery intelligence production division
IIR . . . . . Intelligence Information Report
I-LIDS . . . . . Improved Laser Identification and Detection System
ILS . . . . . installation, logistics and support
IMINT . . . . . imagery intelligence
incl . . . . . inclosure
info . . . . . information
INS . . . . . Immigration and Naturalization Service
INSCOM . . . . . (US Army) Intelligence and Security Command
intel . . . . . intelligence
IOH . . . . . imminence of hostilities
IOSS . . . . . Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study
IPAP . . . . . Intelligence Priorities for Army Planning
IPR . . . . . in-process review
IPSP . . . . . Intelligence Priorities for Strategic Planning
IPW . . . . . prisoner of war interrogation
IRA . . . . . intelligence-related activity
IRR . . . . . (US Army) Investigative Records Repository
ISA . . . . . International Security Affairs

ISE . . . . . intelligence, security, and electronic warfare
ITAC . . . . . US Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center
ITIC . . . . . INSCOM Theater Intelligence Center
ITRO . . . . . Interservice Training Review Organization
I&W . . . . . indications and warning

JCS . . . . . Joint Chiefs of Staff
JEWC . . . . . Joint Electronic Warfare Center
JFAP . . . . . Japan Facilities Adjustment Program
JGSDF . . . . . Japanese Ground Self Defense Forces
JIC . . . . . Joint Interrogation Center
JROC-B . . . . . Joint Refugee Operations Center, Berlin
JSC . . . . . job-site component
JSEOGMTP . . . . Joint Services Electro-Optic Guided Missile Test Program
JTX . . . . . joint training exercise

K . . . . . thousand(s)
km . . . . . kilometer(s)

LA . . . . . Latin American
LAA . . . . . limited access authority
lab . . . . . laboratory
lang . . . . . language
LEEP . . . . . Latin Emigre Exploitation Program
LET . . . . . live environment training
LFP . . . . . LEFOX PURPLE
LFV . . . . . LAFAIRE VITE
LFW . . . . . LAFINE WINE
LHTA . . . . . Letzlinger-Heide Training Area
LIDS . . . . . laser identification and detection system
LIMDIS . . . . . limited distribution
LITES . . . . . laser intercept and technical exploitation system
ln . . . . . liaison
LO . . . . . local oscillator
LRF . . . . . laser rangefinder
LT . . . . . lieutenant
LTC . . . . . lieutenant colonel
ltr . . . . . letter
LWood . . . . . (Fort) Leonard Wood

MACOM . . . . . major Army command
MACT . . . . . medium automated communications terminal
MAJ . . . . . major
MAO . . . . . Mission Analysis Office

mat . . . . . materiel
MBA . . . . . Master in Business Administration
MCA . . . . . Military Construction, Army
MDIIR . . . . . Multidiscipline Intelligence Information Report
MDPUP . . . . . Multidiscipline Peacetime Utilization Program
MDW . . . . . Military District of Washington
MENS . . . . . mission element need statement
MERADCOM . . . . Mobile Equipment Research and Development Command
MG . . . . . major general
mgt . . . . . management
MHz . . . . . megahertz
MI . . . . . military intelligence
MIA . . . . . missing in action
MICECP . . . . . Military Intelligence Civilian Excepted Career Program
MID . . . . . military intelligence detachment
MIG . . . . . military intelligence group
mil . . . . . military
MILPERCEN . . . . US Army Military Personnel Center
MIS . . . . . Management Information System
MMW . . . . . millimeter wave
MOB . . . . . mobilization
MOBDES . . . . . mobilization designee
MOBEX . . . . . mobilization exercise
MOBTDA . . . . . mobilization tables of distribution and allowances
MOFA . . . . . Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japan)
MOP . . . . . Memorandum of Policy
MOS . . . . . military occupational specialty
MOSC . . . . . military occupational specialty code
MOU . . . . . Memorandum of Understanding
MRA&L . . . . . Manpower, Reserve Affairs and Logistics
MSG . . . . . master sergeant
msg . . . . . message

natl . . . . . national
NATO . . . . . North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NBC . . . . . nuclear, biological, chemical
NCEUR . . . . . NSACSS Representative, Europe
NCO . . . . . noncommissioned officer
NCRJ . . . . . NSACSS Representative, Japan
NETP . . . . . new equipment training plans
NF . . . . . NOFORN
NFIP . . . . . National Foreign Intelligence Program
NID . . . . . National Intelligence Daily
NOFORN . . . . . not releasable to foreign nationals
NORTHAG . . . . Northern Army Group, Northern Europe
NPIC . . . . . National Photographic Interpretation Center
NSA . . . . . National Security Agency
NSACSS . . . . . National Security Agency/Central Security Agency

NSG . . . . . US Naval Security Group
NTTC . . . . . Naval Technical Training Center

OACSI . . . . . Office of Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
OADCSCI(O) . . . Office, Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Counterintelligence (Operations)
OASD . . . . . Office, Secretary of Defense
OB . . . . . order of battle
obj . . . . . objective
oblg . . . . . obligated
OCofS . . . . . Office, Chief of Staff
OCONUS . . . . . outside continental United States
ODCSCI . . . . . Office, Deputy Chief of Staff, Counterintelligence
ODCSFM . . . . . Office, Deputy Chief of Staff, Force Modernization
ODCSITA . . . . . Office, Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence and Threat Analysis
ODCSLOG . . . . . Office, Deputy Chief of Staff, Logistics
ODCSOPS . . . . . Office, Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations
ODCSPER . . . . . Office, Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel
ODCSRM . . . . . Office, Deputy Chief of Staff, Resource Management
ODCSS . . . . . Office, Deputy Chief of Staff, Systems
OE . . . . . organizational effectiveness
off . . . . . officer
OMA . . . . . Operation and Maintenance, Army
OPA . . . . . other procurement, Army
OPCON . . . . . operational control
OPFOR . . . . . Army Opposing Force
OPI . . . . . office of primary interest
OPLAN . . . . . operation plan
opnl . . . . . operational
opns . . . . . operations
ops . . . . . operations
OPSCOMM . . . . . operations communication
OPSEC . . . . . operations security
ORR . . . . . Operational Readiness Report
OSE . . . . . operations security evaluation
OSUT . . . . . on-site user test
OVOP . . . . . overt operational proposal

PA . . . . . Privacy Act
PACOM . . . . . Pacific Command
pam . . . . . pamphlet
PAO . . . . . Public Affairs Officer
PARR . . . . . Program Analysis and Resource Review
PCC . . . . . performance certification component
PCS . . . . . permanent change of station
PDM . . . . . Program Decision Memorandum

PE . . . . . program element
pers . . . . . personnel
PGIC . . . . . Post Graduate Intelligence Course
PHOTINT . . . . . photographic intelligence
photo . . . . . photographic
PI . . . . . Philippine Islands
PIC . . . . . PACOM Imagery Center
PO . . . . . Privacy Office; permanent orders
POC . . . . . point of contact
POEI . . . . . position equipment indicators
POL . . . . . petroleum, oils and lubricants
POW . . . . . prisoner of war
PPR . . . . . Programs, Policy and Readiness
PRC . . . . . People's Republic of China
prod . . . . . production
prog . . . . . program(med)
prov . . . . . provisional
PTC . . . . . Pacific Topo Center
PTRA . . . . . Plans, Training and Reserve Affairs
PT&S . . . . . Plans, Training and Systems
PUP . . . . . Peacetime Utilization Program

QQPRI . . . . . quantative and qualitative personnel requirements information
qtr/qtrly . . . . quarter(ly)

RA . . . . . regional appraisal
RAP . . . . . Regional Appraisal Program
RC . . . . . Reserve Component
RCF . . . . . remote collection facility
RCPAC . . . . . US Army Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center
RCS . . . . . reports control symbol
R&D . . . . . research and development
REDCOM . . . . . (US) Readiness Command
REDTRAIN . . . . Readiness Training for US Army Intelligence Resources
reenl . . . . . reenlistments
REFORGER . . . . Redeployment of Forces from Germany
reg . . . . . regulation
REP . . . . . Reserve Exploitation Program
rept . . . . . report
rev . . . . . review
RF . . . . . radio frequency
RO . . . . . resident office(s)
ROC . . . . . Republic of China
ROK . . . . . Republic of Korea
RWE . . . . . Rheinisch Westfaelische Elekrizitgetswerke

SAMOD . . . . . Secretary of the Army's Mobility, Opportunity and Development (Program)
SAO . . . . . Special Activities Office
SAVE . . . . . sensitive activity vulnerability estimate
SBI . . . . . special background investigation
SCA . . . . . Service Cryptologic Agency
SCC . . . . . Special Coordinating Committee
SCI . . . . . sensitive compartmented intelligence
SCIF . . . . . secure compartmented information facility
SCIPMIS . . . . . Standard Civilian Personnel Management Information System
SCP . . . . . system concept paper
scty . . . . . security
SDO . . . . . Special Disbursing Officer
SE . . . . . subelement
sec . . . . . section
SF . . . . . standard form
SGS . . . . . Secretary of the General Staff
SGT . . . . . sergeant
SI . . . . . special intelligence
SID . . . . . special intelligence detachment
SIEWTF . . . . . SIGINT/EW Task Force
SIGAD . . . . . SIGINT Activity Designator
SIGINT . . . . . signal intelligence
SIGSEC . . . . . signal security
SIL . . . . . SIGINT Information Letter
SIMOS . . . . . space imbalanced military occupational specialty
SIMP . . . . . SIGINT Integrated Master Plan
SIS . . . . . Showa Information Service (Japan)
SJA . . . . . Staff Judge Advocate
SMIO . . . . . Special Military Intelligence Office

(b)(3):P.L. 86-36;(b) (1) Per NSA

SOT . . . . . specialized operational training
SP/SAP . . . . . Systems Plan/Systems Acquisition Plan
SPACOL . . . . . space collection
sp . . . . . special
SPC . . . . . Systems Planning Corporation
spt . . . . . support
SQT . . . . . skill qualification test
SSG . . . . . staff sergeant
SSL . . . . . single station locator
SSO . . . . . special security officer
STARS . . . . . staring TV atmospheric recording sensor
STRATMID . . . . strategic military intelligence detachment
subj . . . . . subject
SUPCOM . . . . . support command
suppl . . . . . supplement
SUSLOL . . . . . Special US Liaison Officer London
SVA . . . . . security vulnerability analysis
svcs . . . . . services

SWL . . . . . US Army Signals Warfare Laboratory
sys . . . . . system

TAADS . . . . . The Army Authorization Documents System
TAGO . . . . . The Adjutant General's Office
TAIC . . . . . Theater Army Intelligence Command
TAREX . . . . . target exploitation
TASP . . . . . The Army Studies Program
TB . . . . . technical bulletin
TCR . . . . . TAREX collection requirement
TDA . . . . . tables of distribution and allowances
TDY . . . . . temporary duty
tech . . . . . technical
TENCAP . . . . . tactical exploitation of national capabilities
tm . . . . . team
tng . . . . . training
TOA . . . . . total obligation authority
TOE . . . . . table(s) of organization and equipment
topo . . . . . topographic
tot . . . . . total
TRADOC . . . . . US Army Training and Doctrine Command
trans . . . . . transportation
TSARCOM . . . . . Troop Support, Aviation and Readiness Command
TSWG . . . . . Training Support Work Group
TTW . . . . . transition to war
TUSLOG . . . . . The United States Logistics Group

UFD . . . . . unintentional frequency deviation
UHF . . . . . ultra high frequency
UIC . . . . . USAREUR Interrogation Center
UK . . . . . United Kingdom
UN . . . . . United Nations
undtd . . . . . undated
US . . . . . United States
USA . . . . . United States Army; United States Air (Force)
USAASD . . . . . US Army Administrative Survey Detachment
USACC . . . . . US Army Communications Command
USACSF . . . . . US Army Central Security Facility
USACSG . . . . . US Army CINCPAC Support Group
USAF . . . . . United States Air Force
USAFS . . . . . US Army Field Station
USAG . . . . . US Army Garrison
USAGO . . . . . US Army Garrison, Okinawa
USAINTA . . . . . US Army Intelligence Agency
USAINSCOM . . . . US Army Intelligence and Security Command
USAISD . . . . . US Army Intelligence School, Devens
USAITAC . . . . . US Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center

USAOG . . . . . US Army Operational Group
USARCPAC . . . . US Army Reserve Component Personnel Activity Center
USAREUR . . . . . US Army, Europe
USARI . . . . . US Army Russian Institute
USARJ . . . . . US Army, Japan
USARPAC . . . . . US Army, Pacific
USASA . . . . . US Army Security Agency
USASAO . . . . . US Army Support Activity, Okinawa
USATSA . . . . . US Army Technical Support Activity
USATSC . . . . . US Army Training Support Center
USFJ . . . . . US Forces, Japan
USFK . . . . . US Forces, Korea
USMLMCINCGSFG . . US Military Liaison Mission to Commander in Chief, Group of Soviet Forces, Germany
USN . . . . . United States Navy
USREDCOM . . . . United States Readiness Command
USSID . . . . . United States Signal Intelligence Directive
USSR . . . . . United Soviet Socialist Republic
USSS . . . . . United States SIGINT System
USTDC . . . . . United States Taiwan Defense Command
UTARNG . . . . . Utah Army National Guard
UTIC . . . . . USAREUR Theater Intelligence Center
util . . . . . utilities

VADM . . . . . vice admiral
VCSA . . . . . Vice Chief of Staff, US Army
VFT . . . . . voice frequency telegraph
VHF . . . . . very high frequency
VHFS . . . . . Vint Hill Farms Station
vol . . . . . volume
VRA . . . . . Veterans Readjustment Act

w/ . . . . . with
WB . . . . . Wage Board
WESTCOM . . . . US Army Western Command
WESTPAC . . . . Western Pacific
WHPC . . . . . weekly hours of programmed coverage
WNINTEL . . . . Warning Notice-sensitive intelligence sources and methods involved
WO . . . . . warrant officer

Americans for Innovation™

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Google Custom Search

Tuesday, June 25, 2019

THE BRITISH "INNER SANCTUM" OF MODERN WEAPONIZED INTELLIGENCE DISCOVERED

British & American spies weaponized modern intelligence to enrich themselves, their knights, bankers, lawyers, accountants, propagandists and war corporations thru continuous fake enemies and contrived conflicts

Their "Inner Sanctum" brotherhood took an "ULTRA oath" not to reveal even the existence of their Mar. 05, 1946 agreement and only grudgingly allowed the FBI to join

U.S. Maj. Gen. James E. Freeze, ASA, NSA was groomed by the 1946 "Inner Sanctum," created Echelon, then stole and weaponized Leader Technologies' social networking invention

The Senior Executive Service (SES) and IBM hired tens of thousands of German scientists from Operation TICOM (Target Intelligence Committee linked to Bletchley Park that includes Operation Paperclip as just one of its projects) to staff U.S. corporations using stolen IP

CONTRIBUTING WRITERS | OPINION | *AMERICANS FOR INNOVATION* | JUN. 25, 2019, JUL. 12 2019 | PDF | https://tinyurl.com/y6djthkh

SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE (SES) HIJACKED THE INTERNET

Click here to download a raw *.mp4 version of this video

DEEP STATE SHADOW GOVERNMENT POSTER

Member

Harvard | Yale | Stanford | Oxbridge (Cambridge, Oxford) | Sycophants

LEGEND: Some corruptocrat photos in this blog contain a stylized Christian Celtic Wheel Cross in the background alongside the text "**Corruption Central**" meaning we have put the person's conduct under the microscope and discovered that he or she is at the center of global corruption. Judge Amy Berman Jackson asserts that it is unambiguously (to her anyway) a rifle cross hair. This shows her woeful ignorance of theology, history, symbology and engineering. It could be many things, but she clearly *wanted* to see a rifle sight (ask her about her role in Fast and Furious gun running). Others assert equally ignorantly that it is a pagan or white supremacist symbol. This stylized Christian Chi-Rho Cross dates to 312 A.D. when Emperor Constantine adopted the symbol after his history-changing "By this sign, you shall conquer" vision on the Milvian Bridge. A similar Wheel Cross form was widely used in Ireland by the eighth century. The triple entendre indicates that the person's corrupt life, when studied under a microscope, has been found wanting, but that there is hope in Christ if the person repents from his or her wicked ways. It triples as a reticle or graticule built into all sorts of eyepieces in microscopes, oscilloscopes, surveying instruments, astronomy optics,

Click image to enlarge.

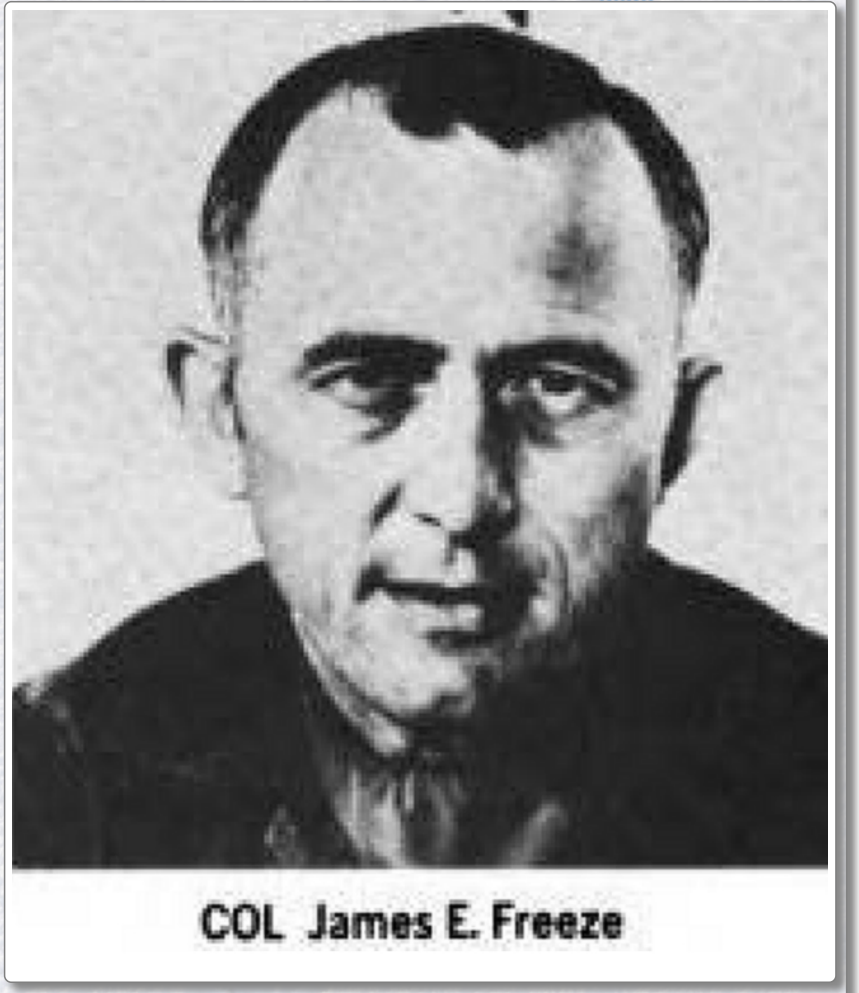

Fig. 1—James Elias Freeze. Freeze was recruited into the U.S. Army Security Agency (ASA) in 1949 right out of high school. His painter father appears to have abandoned the family before Freeze was eight years old. His stenographer mother raised him, but he never speaks or writes of either parent. He rose through the ranks to become Brigadier General and ASA Commander where he created the highly illegal ECHELON mass surveillance network first exposed by NSA whistleblower Edward Snowden in 2013. In 1999, Freeze agreed to be a director of Leader Technologies. He introduced Leader to patent attorney James P. Chandler, III, who also became a Leader director. These two men plied their deception craft on Leader to cajole a copy of Leader's invention source code, which they immediately gave to IBM who distributed it freely as ostensible "open source" to all of Silicon Valley. Social media was born on this theft of arguably the most valuable invention in history

See Major General James E. Freeze. (Jun. 21, 2019). Biography & Timeline.

Photo: The Hallmark -U.S. Army Security Agency.

(MAY 17, 2019)—On Apr. 18, 2010, the U.S. NSA and British GCHQ disclosed for the first time the existence of an above top secret (ULTRA) intelligence sharing agreement signed on Mar. 05, 1946 that still directs their treasonous "Five Eyes" collaboration to this day. This is yet more hard proof that America has not yet won the American Revolution of 1776. We have ceded our most valuable intellectual property to British theft and control, in our opinion.

precision pointers, binoculars, etching equipment, and yes, gun sights, but also computer mouse pointers! Therefore, to claim that it could only mean a gun sight, as Judge Jackson did, is truly ignorant. As shown, it is a call to prayer and repentance based upon microscopic observation of the corruptcrat's conduct. For Judge Jackson to use her ignorance of this symbol as the excuse to gag Roger Stone's FREE SPEECH right to defend himself is heinous abuse of authority. Chief Justice John Roberts should censor her immediately. Patriots must demand it.

Bookmark: #stand-with-roger-stone

ROGER STONE SPEAKS: On Nov. 18, 2017, Twitter censored *New York Times* best-selling author Roger Stone completely. Every red-blooded American should be outraged, Republican, Democrat and Independent alike. If Roger's voice is silenced today, yours is next. We must *break* this embargo. Click here to read and share Roger's latest perspectives on the Battle for our Republic, including his responses to his critics (who have not been censored).

Updated Apr. 01, 2018.

CLICK HERE TO SEE COMBINED TIMELINE OF THE HIJACKING OF THE INTERNET

PAY-to-PLAY NEW WORLD ORDER

This timeline shows how insiders sell access & manipulate politicians, police, intelligence, judges and media to keep their secrets

Clintons, Obamas, Summers were paid in cash for outlandish speaking fees and Foundation donations. Sycophant judges, politicians, academics, bureaucrats and media were fed tips to mutual funds tied to insider stocks like Facebook. Risk of public exposure, blackmail, pedophilia, "snuff parties" (ritual child sexual abuse and murder) and Satanism have ensured silence among pay-to-play beneficiaries. The U.S. Patent Office is their toy box from which to steal new ideas.

Shockingly, this agreement gave these multinational spies complete control over global communications, banking and propaganda from 1946 until now.

Even the existence of the agreement has been secret. Not even presidents and prime ministers were told. Arguably, this immorality has murdered many tens of millions of souls and set the cultural agenda for our world to this very day.

Bookmark: #trumping-socialist-media | https://tinyurl.com/y6qwuq9o

Fig. 2—Gabriel, McKibben. (Jun. 21, 2019). Trumping socialist media with special key code. *American Intelligence Media, Americans for Innovation*. https://youtu.be/EMPqar-tJvY (Raw *.mp4 video file).

Video: American Intelligence Media, Americans for Innovation, Leader Technologies, Inc.

Bookmark: #trumping-socialist-media | https://tinyurl.com/y6qwuq9o

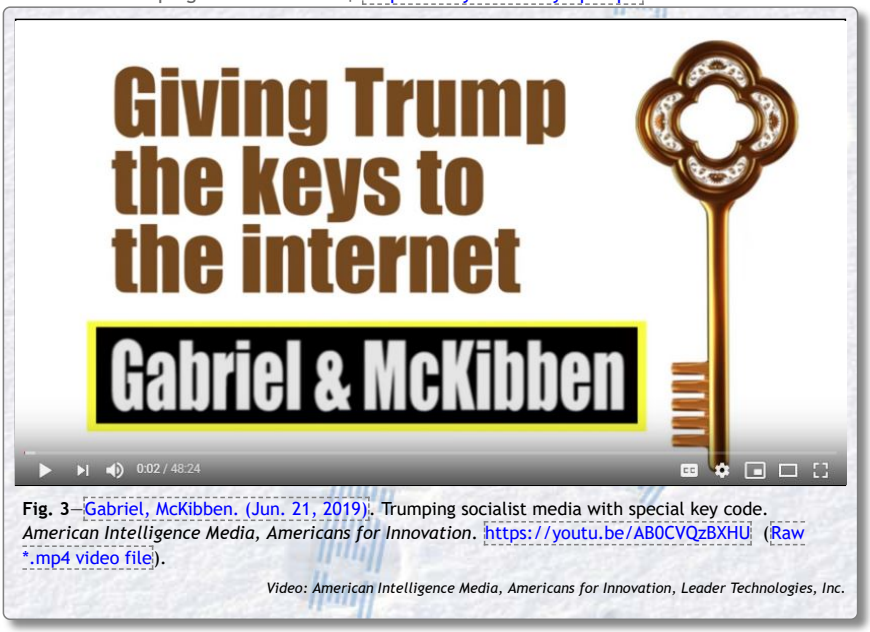

Fig. 3—Gabriel, McKibben. (Jun. 21, 2019). Trumping socialist media with special key code. *American Intelligence Media, Americans for Innovation*. https://youtu.be/AB0CVQzBXHU (Raw *.mp4 video file).

Video: American Intelligence Media, Americans for Innovation, Leader Technologies, Inc.

Bookmark: #DEFCON-1-RED-ALERT | https://tinyurl.com/yylf74cd

CONGRESS CONTACT LOOKUP

Contacting the Congress

= Universal Toxic Substance Symbol & Warning

FINANCIAL HOLDINGS OF OBAMA POLITICAL APPOINTEES, BY AGENCY Bookmark: #archive

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BLOG ARCHIVE

UPDATE MAR. 25, 2014

FIVE CRITICAL AFI POSTS ON JUDICIAL COMPROMISE

Fully updated Mar. 25, 2014 in the wake of the Scribd censorship:

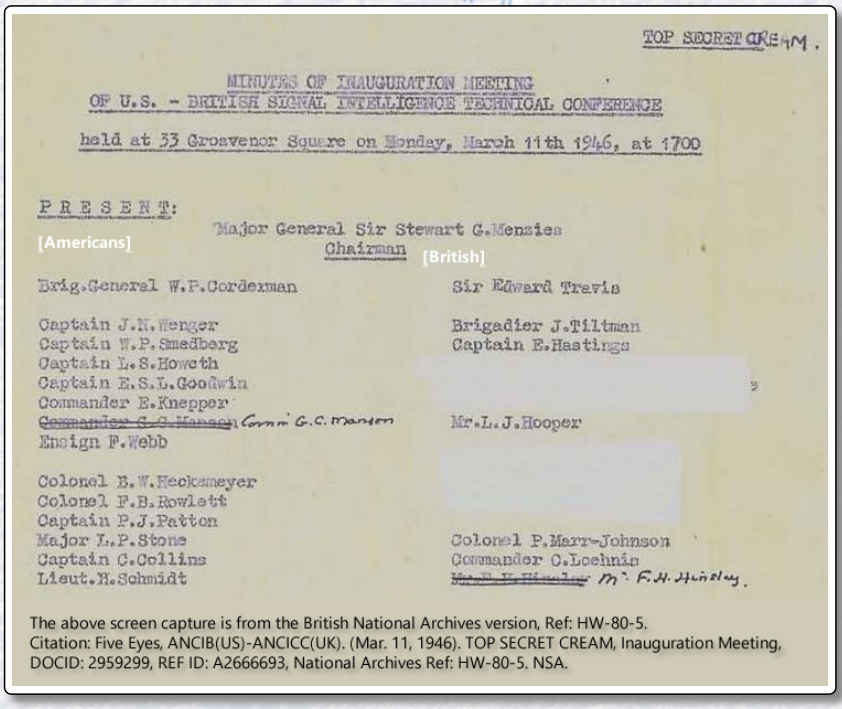
Fig. 4— Gabriel, McKibben. (Jun. 21, 2019). URGENT Message to the President. *American Intelligence Media, Americans for Innovation*. https://youtu.be/rRcW1L9z6J8 (Raw *.mp4 video file).

Video: American Intelligence Media, Americans for Innovation, Leader Technologies, Inc.

Between Mar. 11, 1946 and Mar. 27, 1946, a very select group of British and American spies met in London to plan out the the post-war implementation of the Mar. 05 agreement.

Bookmark: #nsa-asa-gccs-gchq-inner-sanctum | https://tinyurl.com/y6e43wcz

U.S. – BRITISH SIGNAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNICAL CONFERENCE, MARCH 11, 1946 (MODERN WEAPONIZATION OF INTELLIGENCE)



TOP SECRET CREAM.

MINUTES OF INAUGURATION MEETING
OF U.S. - BRITISH SIGNAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNICAL CONFERENCE

held at 33 Grosvenor Square on Monday, March 11th 1946, at 1700

PRESENT:

[Americans] Major General Sir Stewart G.Menzies Chairman [British]

Brig.General W.P.Corderman — Sir Edward Travis

Captain J.N.Wenger — Brigadier J.Tiltman
Captain W.P.Smedberg — Captain E.Hastings
Captain L.S.Howeth
Captain E.S.L.Goodwin
Commander E.Knepper
~~Commander G.G.Hanson~~ Comm' G.C.Manson — Mr.L.J.Hooper
Ensign F.Webb

Colonel B.W.Heckemeyer
Colonel F.B.Rowlett
Captain P.J.Patton
Major L.P.Stone — Colonel P.Marr-Johnson
Captain C.Collins — Commander C.Loehnis
Lieut.H.Schmidt — ~~Mr. F.W.Winterbotham~~ Mr. F.H.Hinsley.

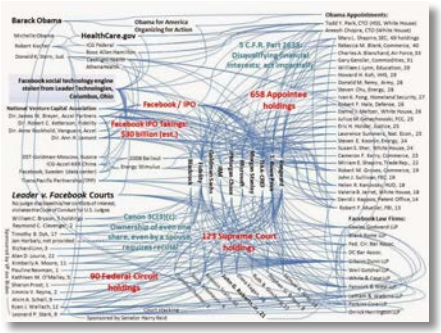
The above screen capture is from the British National Archives version, Ref: HW-80-5.
Citation: Five Eyes, ANCIB(US)-ANCICC(UK). (Mar. 11, 1946). TOP SECRET CREAM, Inauguration Meeting, DOCID: 2959299, REF ID: A2666693, National Archives Ref: HW-80-5. NSA.

Fig. 5—Five Eyes, ANCIB(US)-ANCICC(UK). (Mar. 11, 1946). DAY 1: TOP SECRET CREAM, Inauguration Meeting, U.S. - British Signal Intelligence Technical Conference, March 11, 1946, DOCID: 2959299,

1. **HOW PATENT JUDGES GROW RICH ON THE BACKS OF AMERICAN INVENTORS** Patent Office filings are shuffled out the USPTO backdoor to crony lawyers, banks and deep-pocket clients.
2. **WAS CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS BLACKMAILED** into supporting Obamacare by his ethical compromises in *Leader v. Facebook*?
3. **JUSTICE ROBERTS MENTORED** Facebook Gibson Dunn LLP attorneys.
4. **JUSTICE ROBERTS HOLDS** substantial Facebook financial interests.
5. **JUDGE LEONARD STARK FAILED** to disclose his Facebook financial interests and his reliance on Facebook's Cooley Godward LLP attorneys for his appointment.

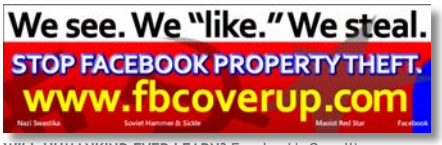
BARACK OBAMA'S DARK POOLS OF CORRUPTION

Click to enlarge



CLICK HERE FOR WASHINGTON'S ETHICAL DISEASE DISCOVERIES RE. FACEBOOK "DARK POOLS"

STOP FACEBOOK PROPERTY THEFT



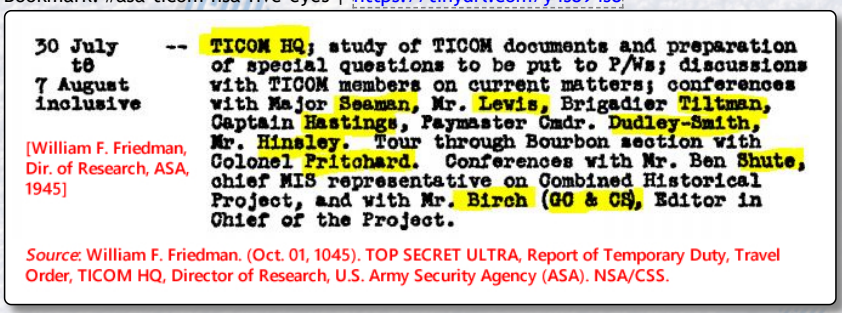
WILL HUMANKIND EVER LEARN? Facebook's Orwellian doublespeak about property and privacy (theft) merely repeats the eventual dehumanization of the individual under MAO's Red Star, Stalin's SOVIET Hammer & Cycle and Hitler's NAZI Swastika. Respect for the inalienable rights of each individual is a bedrock value of democracy. The members of the Facebook Cabal abuse this principle at every opportunity. They evidently believe that they deserve special privileges and are willing to lie, cheat and steal in order to treat themselves to these privileges.

ASK CONGRESS: PASS THE INVENTOR PROTECTION ACT!

REF ID: A2666693, National Archives Ref: HW-80-5, PDF p. 108. NSA.

Sources: NSA Archives, The National Archives (UK)..

Bookmark: #asa-ticom-nsa-five-eyes | https://tinyurl.com/y4s894s8

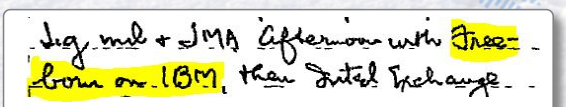


30 July to 7 August inclusive -- TICOM HQ; study of TICOM documents and preparation of special questions to be put to P/Ws; discussions with TICOM members on current matters; conferences with Major Seaman, Mr. Lewis, Brigadier Tiltman, Captain Hastings, Paymaster Cmdr. Dudley-Smith, Mr. Hinsley. Tour through Bourbon section with Colonel Pritchard. Conferences with Mr. Ben Shute, chief MIS representative on Combined Historical Project, and with Mr. Birch (GC & CS), Editor in Chief of the Project.

[William F. Friedman, Dir. of Research, ASA, 1945]

Source: William F. Friedman. (Oct. 01, 1045). TOP SECRET ULTRA, Report of Temporary Duty, Travel Order, TICOM HQ, Director of Research, U.S. Army Security Agency (ASA). NSA/CSS.

Fig. 6—The same spies who grabbed German cryptology intellectual property and personnel in OPERATION TICOM (aka Paperclip) were the same spies who conspired with IBM and GCCS to create "Five Eyes" and agreed to give all or most all American communications to the British Privy Council. This network today is named "The IBM Internet of Things."



William F. Friedman. (Apr. 23, 1943). FRIEDMAN TDY TRIP TO LONDON, APR-JUN 1943 (Apr. 23 to Jun. 12, 1943); DIARY - DAILY ACTIVITIES, Doc. Ref. ID: A60517, Folder No. 002, Accession No. 47270. NSA/CSS.

Fig. 7—William Victor Freidman spent the afternoon of Jun. 03, 1943 with "Freeborn [Frederic Freeborn] on IBM." Freeborn was the IBM boss at GCCS and Bletchley. Freidman had the same IBM system in Washington." Freeborn (b. 1897- d. 1977) was the IBM boss at GCCS and Bletchley. Freidman had the same IBM system in Washington.

William F. Friedman. (Oct. 01, 1945). TOP SECRET ULTRA, Report of Temporary Duty, Travel Order, TICOM HQ, Director of Research, U.S. Army Security Agency (ASA). NSA/CSS.

William F. Friedman. (Apr. 23, 1943). FRIEDMAN TDY TRIP TO LONDON, APR-JUN 1943 (Apr. 23 to Jun. 12, 1943); DIARY - DAILY ACTIVITIES, Doc. Ref. ID: A60517, Folder No. 002, Accession No. 47270. NSA/CSS.

Frederic Victor Freeborn, O.B.E. (Jul. 02, 2019). Roll of Honour Certificate No. 3234 and related records. BletchleyPark.org. (Chief of Bletchley Research Department, British Tabulating Machine Company [licensed IBM Hollerith technologies]. Boss of Hollerith card operations at GCCS for most of the war.). Note: Freeborn's colleague Ronald Whelan M.B.E. verifies that Freeborn received an OBE in the 1945 New Years Honours. This OBE to Freeborn and Whelan's MBE effectively made all IBM activity in Britain and Europe subject to the Monarch, even though Friedman and American intelligence were using an IBM clone of the same indexing system. *See* AFI. (Jan. 08, 2019). The 100-year Anglo-American Propaganda War Is Coming To An End. *Americans for Innovation*.

Sources: NSA Archives, London Gazette, BletchleyPark.org.

Bookmark: #sir-william-stephenson | https://tinyurl.com/y3sd3qvh

The chief British spy after Sir Sewart C. Menzies that was not redacted was Sir Edward W. Travis. Travis is the primary intelligence actor in the modern world who assumed control over American intelligence after World War II, we believe.

Another likely participant (redacted) was Sir William S. Stephenson whose spy codename was "Intrepid." Sir William covertly ran the British Security Co-Ordination Service (BSC) from Rockefeller Center in New York as an umbrella organization for MI5, MI6, SIS, SOE and PWE (Political Warfare Executive)

Click image above to download a poster-quality PDF optimized for a 11in. x 17in. (ledger-size) poster. America should not be in the business of cheating its entrepreneurial investors simply because the cheaters buy off judges with the money gained from their theft. Such permissiveness is obscene.

LEADER V. FACEBOOK BACKGROUND

Jul. 23, 2013 NOTICE: DonnaKlineNow! has gone offline. All her posts are available as a PDF collection here (now updated, post-Scribd censorship).

Mar. 20, 2014 READER NOTICE: On Mar. 7, 2014, all of our documents linked to Scribd were deleted by that "cloud" service using the flimsiest of arguments . Some of our documents have been there for two years and some had almost 20,000 reads.

George Orwell wrote in *1984* that one knows one is in a totalitarian state when telling the truth becomes an act of courage.

All the links below were updated Mar. 20, 2014 (many thanks to our volunteers!)

1. Summary of Motions, Appeal, Petition, Evidence, Analysis, Briefings (FULL CITATIONS) in *Leader Technologies, Inc. v. Facebook, Inc.*, 08-cv-862-JJF-LPS (D. Del. 2008), published as *Leader Techs, Inc. v. Facebook, Inc.*, 770 F. Supp. 2d 686 (D. Del. 2001)

2. Dr. Lakshmi Arunachalam's Censored Federal Circuit Filings (Archive)
3. Brief Summary of *Leader v. Facebook*
4. Backgrounder
5. Fenwick & West LLP Duplicity
6. Instagram-scam
7. USPTO-reexam Sham
8. Zynga-gate

throughout the Americas.

BSC is very likely where Army Security Agency (ASA) Commander, then Brigadier General James E. Freeze got his idea for ECHELON, see below.

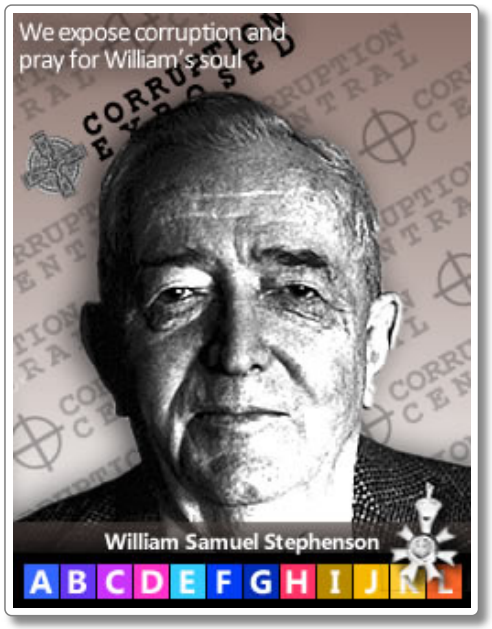


Fig. 8—Sir William Samuel Stephenson, codenamed "Intrepid."

Tellingly, Sir William is the only British knight inducted into the U.S. Military Intelligence Corps Hall of Fame (2008), along with U.S. Generals Freeze and Corderman, discussed below.

One of Sir William's stated goals was "the assurance of American participation in secret activities throughout the world in the closest possible collaboration with the British" and "create a secret British intelligence network throught the western hemisphere." Sir William was Churchill's personal representative to Roosevelt. He was also close friends with William J. Donavan, the infamous founder of the C.I.A.

Bookmark: #sir-edward-travis | https://tinyurl.com/y6bafc7s

9. James W. Breyer / Accel Partners LLP Insider Trading
10. Federal Circuit Disciplinary Complaints
11. Federal Circuit Cover-up
12. Congressional Briefings re. Leader v. Facebook judicial corruption
13. Prominent Americans Speak Out
14. Petition for Writ of Certiorari
15. Two Proposed Judicial Reforms
16. S. Crt. for Schemers or Inventors?
17. Attorney Patronage Hijacked DC?

18. Justice Denied | Battle Continues
19. FB Robber Barons Affirmed by S. Crt.
20. Judicial Misconduct WALL OF SHAME
21. Corruption Watch - "Oh what webs we weave, when first we practice to deceive"
22. Facebook | A Portrait of Corruption
23. White House Meddling
24. Georgia! AM 1080 McKibben Interview
25. Constitutional Crisis Exposed
26. Abuse of Judicial Immunity since *Stump*
27. Obamacare Scandal Principals are intertwined in the Leader v. Facebook scandal
28. S.E.C. duplicity re. Facebook

Bookmark: #gibson-dunn

GIBSON DUNN LLP exposed as one of the most corrupt law firms in America

Investigative Reporter Julia Davis investigates **Facebook's *Leader v. Facebook* attorney Gibson Dunn LLP**. She credits this firm with the reason why not a single Wall Street banker has gone to jail since 2008. **Click here** to read her article "Everybody hates whistleblowers." *Examiner.com*, Apr. 10, 2012. Here's an excerpt:

> "Skillful manipulation of the firm's extensive media connections allows Gibson Dunn to promote their causes, while simultaneously smearing their opponents and silencing embarrassing news coverage."

This statement followed right after Davis cited Facebook's chief inside counsel in the *Leader v. Facebook* case, Theodore Ullyot, who appears to have helped lead the *Leader v. Facebook* judicial corruption. Interesting word choices associated with Gibson Dunn LLP: manipulation, smear. Attorneys swear a solemn oath to act morally, ethically, and in

Fig. 9—(Accessed May 29, 2019). Certificate of Service (1939-1945); Chief of Codes and Ciphers at GCCS formation on Nov. 01, 1919; Mansion, Dep. Dir. GCCS (1925 to Feb. 1942); Dep. Dir.(Service) (DD(S)) from Feb. 1942; Dir. GCCS from Mar. 1944 to Apr. 1952 (renamed GCHQ); Roll of Honour, Cert. 9170. BletchleyPark.org.

Sir Edward was succeeded as director of GCHQ in Apr. 1952 by Sir Eric Malcolm Jones KCMG CB CBE, then by Sir Clive Loehnis KCMG. Sir Clive was also a member of the 1946 Inner Sanctum British delegation. It is reasonable to assume that Sir Eric was a British delegation participant whose name has been redacted in the minutes so as not to show so blatantly the total British domination of post war Anglo-American intelligence.

Note: **GCCS** or **Government Code and Cypher School** (also **GC&CS**) was formed right after WWI on Nov. 01, 1919. It was renamed **GCHQ** or **Government Communications Headquarters** after WWII in Apr. 1946, immediately following the 1946 Inner Sanctum meetings with American intelligence that ended just a few days earlier on Mar. 27, 1946. Evidenlty the British wanted a new name for their new global intelligence hegemony in celebration of their successful coopting of America's intelligence apparatus, supplied by IBM. IBM even managed to get paid for all the punch cards they supplied to Adolph Hitler's death camp prisoner IBM tabulation machines all throughout the war. The conspiracies among the Inner Sanctum and their corporate sponsors appears to have *planned to profit* from war and death. WWII may have been little more than a ruse to bring America into the Cecil Rhodes 200-year plan. To these eugenics satanists, death and destruction merely help to rid the world of deplorables who are only consuming *their* resources unnecessarily.

Photo: The National Portrait Gallery.

support of democratic principles. They promise to conduct themselves in a manner than instills confidence among the citizenry in the rule of law and the judicial system. These promises appear to be meaningless. **Click here** for a PDF version of Julie Davis' article.

POPULAR POSTS

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LEADER TECHNOLOGIES FILES TRILLION DOLLAR BOND LIEN ON THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

President Trump is asked to compensate Leader for the theft of their inventions by the Deep State shadow government Leader's social net...

THE SHADOW GOVERNMENT USES SES, SERCO AND OPIC AS PORTALS INTO HORRIFIC CORRUPTION

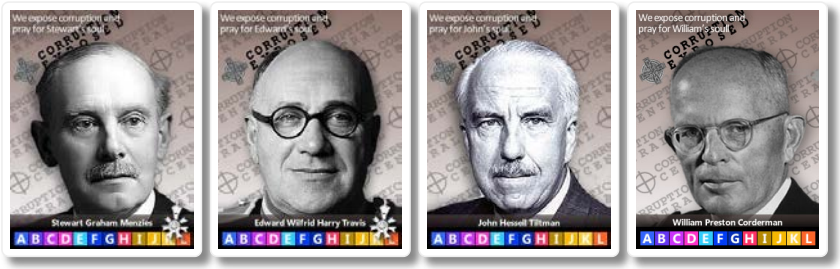
These lawyers, bankers, academics, journalists, bureaucrats and self-styled elitists sponge off the actual wealth-creation of hard working ...

HILLARY CLINTON CONTROLS 50,000 FBI ENCRYPTION KEYS—PROVES MUELLER'S WITCH HUNT IS TREASONOUS

With these encryption keys, nothing in our digital lives is off limits to the Clinton's and their conspirators President Trump's n...

MEET THE PERSON WHO CAN REMOTELY CRASH PLANES AND CAN READ YOUR MIND

Monstrous Patent calls people "wet ware" Implanted devices deliver electric shock, poisons, dopamine, adrenaline, emit mind control freq...



Sir Stewart G. Menzies | Sir Edward H. Travis | John H. Tiltman, CBE | William P. Corderman

Bookmark: #sir-francis-hinsley | https://tinyurl.com/y6zhx547

The British delegation was led by Sir Stewart G. Menzies, Sir Edward W. Travis and (Sir) Francis H. Hinsley who served as Secretary. Sir Harry was then chairman of Operation TICOM (better known as "Paperclip" that exported tens of thousands of German scientists, engineers and technology to Britain and the U.S.).

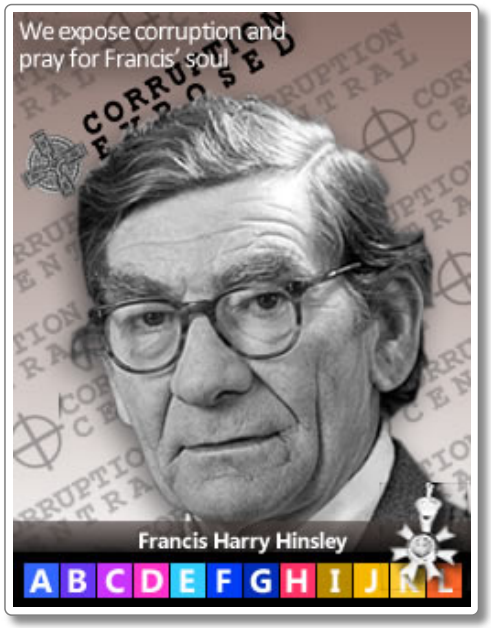


Fig. 10—Sir Francis Harry Hinsley. Chairman of Operation TICOM (Target Intelligence Committee, often referred to by one of its component activities: Operaton Paperclip).

See Oct. 01, 1945 secret letter between Sir Edward W. Travis and W. Preston Corderman where Corderman praises Sir Edward on the boundless work by Sir Francis H. Hinsley's TICOM (i.e., Paperclip) operation.

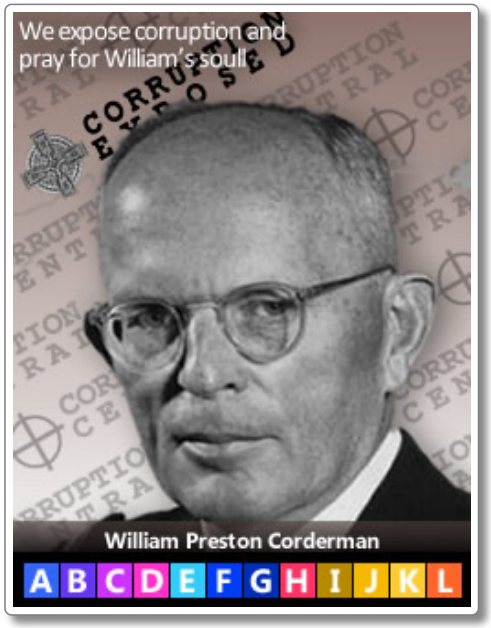


Fig. 11—William Preston Corderman, ASA

Notably, two-thirds of the British delegation is *still hidden 73 years later* from public disclosure. What are they hiding? The Privy Council? We think so. This group is closely

LEADER PROPOSES TRILLION DOLLAR FED REVENUE WHILE LOWERING TAXES

User fee on social networking will generate $300+ billion a year to fund major initiatives Surcharge on social networking will pay for 17...

OHIO STATE'S PRESIDENT MICHAEL V. DRAKE MIRED IN PERSONAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Trustees and Provost promote learning technology that benefits trustee clients and is stolen from OSU alums Contributing Writers | Opini...

EDITORIALS

1. DC Bar refuses to investigate attorney misconduct in Leader v. Facebook - Unwillingness of DC attorneys to self-police may explain why Washington is broken, Dec. 30, 2012
2. Will the U.S. Supreme court support schemers or real American inventors? Facebook's case dangles on a doctored interrogatory. Eighteen (18) areas of question shout for attention, Dec. 27, 2012
3. Two Policy Changes That Will Make America More Democratic (and less contentious), Dec. 21, 2012

OUR MISSION

American citizens must fight abuse of the constitutional right for authors and inventors to enjoy the fruits of their inventions, as a matter of matter of basic property rights and sound public policy. Otherwise, instead of innovation, creativity, genius, ideas, vision, courage, entrepreneurship, respect, property, rejuvenation, morals, ethics, values, renewal, truth, facts, rights, privacy, solutions and judicial faithfulness,

. . . our society and economy will be dragged down (and eventually destroyed) by copying, infringement, thievery, counterfeiting, hacking, greed, misinformation, exploitation, abuse, waste, disrespect, falsity, corruption, bribery, coercion, intimidation, doublespeak, misconduct, lies, deception, attorney "dark arts," destruction, confusion, dishonesty, judicial chicanery and lawlessness.

If we do not speak up, impeach derelict judges and imprison corrupt attorneys, we cannot possibly hope to start fixing the current ills in our society. Without justice and respect for private property, democracy has no sure foundation.

CURRENT EDITORIAL FOCUS

tied to Sir Geoffrey E. Pattie and Lord Mark Malloch-Brown, George Soros' bunk buddy. Facebook's current VP Baron Richard B. Allan's grandfather F.L. Allan was chief of staff to the British Adjutant General overseeing intelligence and propaganda (Tavistock Institute) (1941-1945). Facebook's VP Sir Nicholas W. Clegg oversees Facebook's global communications.

Sir Geoffrey E. Pattie | Lord Mark Malloch-Brown | Baron Richard B. Allan | Sir Nicholas W. Clegg

Of the unredacted 1946 British participants, all participants except one were knighted soon after this meeting if they were not already knights loyal to the British Monarch (Read: not the U.S. Constitution).

Ask a very simple question in Washington, D.C. and watch the spies squirm.

Ask: "If the NSA, ASA, C.I.A. and FBI do not work for the President, for whom do they work?" We now know, for the British and themselves. They are truly rogue to the core.

Bookmark: #ibm-colossus-lie | https://tinyurl.com/yyfsswd4

The lone exception was NSA "Integree" John G. Tiltman, CMG, CBE, OBE, MC who moved to Washington as the GCHQ liaison, then ended his career actually working for the NSA. "Integree" appears to be a post 1946 made up NSA-GCHQ word for Brit spies working inside

We are an opinion blog that advocates for strong intellectual property rights. We welcome commenters and contributors. The *Leader v. Facebook* patent infringement case first came to our attention after learning that the trial judge, Leonard P. Stark, U.S. District Court of Delaware, ignored his jury's admission that they had no evidence to support their on-sale bar verdict, but the judge supported it anyway.

The judicial misconduct has deteriorated from there, replete with two of the three judges on the Federal Circuit appeal panel, Judges Alan D. Lourie and Kimberly A. Moore, holding Facebook stock that they did not disclose to the litigants, and later tried to excuse through a quick motion slipped in at the last minute by the Clerk of Court, Jan Horbaly, and his close friends at The Federal Circuit Bar Association. (The DC Bar subsequently revealed that Mr. Horbaly is not licensed to practice law in Washington D.C.)

The judges ignored shocking new evidence that Mark Zuckerberg withheld 28 hard drives of 2003-2004 evidence from Leader Technologies that could prove actual theft (and therefore claims even more serious than infringement). In addition, Facebook's appeal attorney, Thomas G. Hungar of Gibson Dunn LLP, has close personal ties to just about every judicial player in this story. The misconduct appears to reach into the U.S. Patent Office through abuse of the reexamination process by Facebook. We will stay focused on *Leader v. Facebook* until justice is served, but we also welcome news and analysis of intellectual property abuse in other cases as well.

WELCOME TO DONNA KLINE NOW! READERS!

AFI has been supporting Donna and is now picking up the main Leader v. Facebook coverage (she will continue coverage as well).

Anonymous Posts Are Welcomed! Blogger has more posting constraints than Donna's WordPress, but we will continue to welcome anonymous posts. Simply send us an email at **NEW Leader® Private Email: afi@leader.com** with your post. Once the moderator verifies that your email address is real, your comment will be posted using your real name or handle, whatever you wish, like John Smith or Tex.

Click here to view a complete *Donna Kline Now!* posts archive.

the NSA as dual employees, presumably with dual allegiances as well.

The American delegation was led by Brigadier General W. Preston Corderman, chief of the Army Security Agency (ASA) where he built his operations at Arlington Hall Station using IBM computers and transplanted German cryptologists from the TICOM technology and personnel capture program run largely by the British.

Fig. 12—IBM's 1934 brochure: "See everything with Hollerith (IBM) punch cards". IBM hides their conspiracy to supply both Allied and Axis powers in World War II. The whole "Colossus" story i.e., *The Imitation Game* about Alan Turing and Bletchley Park appears to be a complete propaganda lie to hide IBM's evil duplicity.

Bookmark: #british-privy-council-nazis | https://tinyurl.com/yynns7hm

See AFI. (Aug. 24, 2017). Deep State's James P. Chandler stole Leader Technologies invention to implement C.I.A. mind control thru social networking. *Americans for Innovation*.

Fig. 13— Gabriel, McKibben. (Jul. 08, 2019). The World is Run by British Nazis. American Intelligence Media, Americans for Innovation. https://youtu.be/PISygnKc1fo (Raw *.mp4 video file).

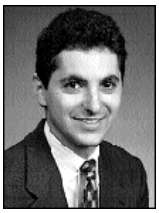
Video: American Intelligence Media, Americans for Innovation, Leader Technologies, Inc.

Bookmark: #british-black-chamber-spy-criminals | https://tinyurl.com/yy3gsubw

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR U.S. JUDGES

"CANON 2: A JUDGE SHOULD AVOID IMPROPRIETY AND THE APPEARANCE OF IMPROPRIETY IN ALL ACTIVITIES"

GALLERY OF JUDICIAL MISCONDUCT



Judge Leonard P. Stark, U.S. District Court of Delaware, trial judge in *Leader Techs, Inc. v. Facebook, Inc.*, 770 F. Supp. 2d 686 (D.Del. 2011). Judge Stark heard his jury foreman admit that the jury made the on-sale bar decision *without any evidence other than speculation*, and yet he supported that verdict anyway. Just months before trial, Judge Stark allowed Facebook to add the on-sale bar claim after the close of all fact discovery and blocked Leader from

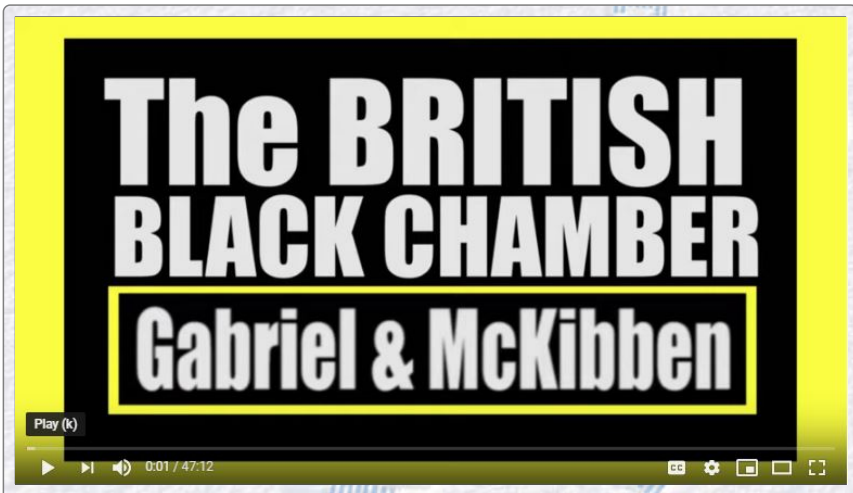


Fig. 14—Gabriel, McKibben. (Jul. 11, 2019). The BRITISH BLACK CHAMBER. American Intelligence Media, Americans for Innovation. https://youtu.be/GQvRHZHAuA0 (Raw *.mp4 video file).

Video: American Intelligence Media, Americans for Innovation, Leader Technologies, Inc.

To illustrate the continuity of this Corderman activity into the present day, Corderman's protégé, Iowan James Elias Freeze, was recruited into the ASA in 1949.

Bookmark: #james-elias-freeze-biography | https://tinyurl.com/y3g6abhq

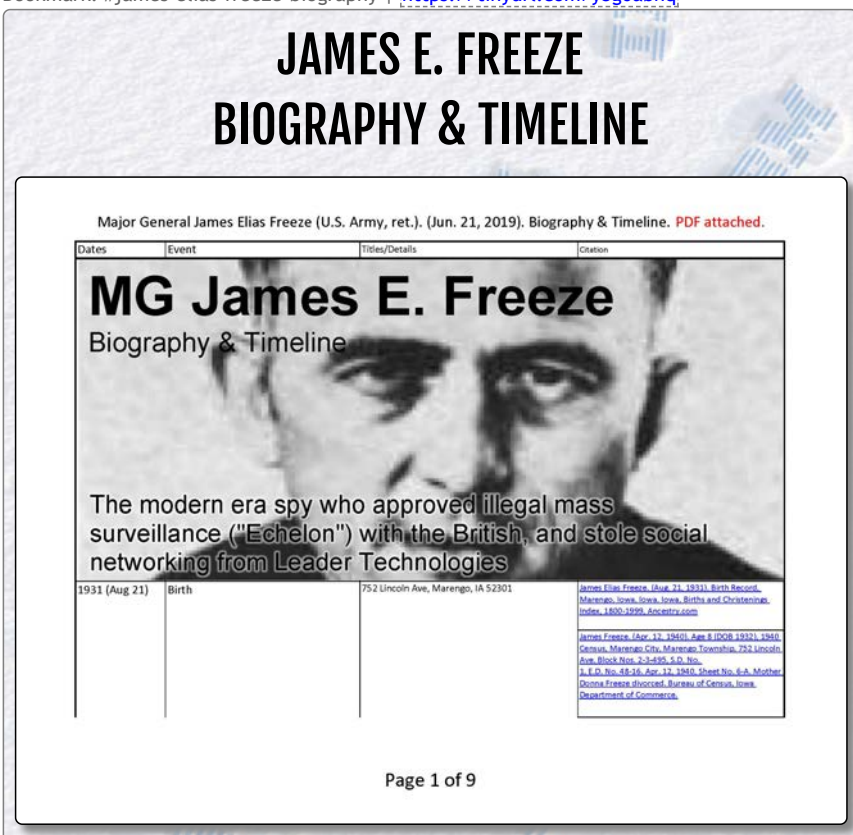


Fig. 15— Major General James E. Freeze. (Jun. 21, 2019). Biography & Timeline.

Timeline: Americans for Innovation.

preparing its defenses to this new claim. Judge Stark allowed the claims despite Leader's prophetic argument that the action would confuse the jury and prejudice Leader. He also permitted the jury to ignore the *Pfaff v. Wells Electronics, Inc.* test for on-sale bar, even after instructing the jury to use it. (See that Jury Instruction No. 4.7 here.) He also contradicted his own instruction to Leader to answer Interrogatory No. 9 in the present tense (2009), then permitted the jury to interpret it as a 2002 admission as well. Facebook's entire on-sale bar case is based upon this interrogatory. (*Editorial*: Hardly sufficient to meet the "heavy burden" of the clear and convincing evidence standard.)

Judge Alan D. Lourie, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, panel judge in *Leader Techs v. Facebook, Inc.*, 678 F.3d 1300 (Fed. Cir. 2012). Judge Lourie stood to benefit financially from undisclosed holdings in Facebook. See analysis of Judge Lourie's T. Rowe Price holdings re. the Facebook IPO. Judge Lourie also failed to apply his own law-test in *Group One v. Hallmark Cards* to the evidence. After debunking all of Facebook's evidence on appeal, Judge Lourie created new argument in the secrecy of chambers to support Facebook and prevent the on-sale bar verdict from being overturned—a clear breach of constitutional due process.

Judge Kimberly A. Moore, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, panel judge in *Leader Techs v. Facebook, Inc.*, 678 F.3d 1300 (Fed. Cir. 2012). Judge Moore stood to benefit financially from undisclosed holdings in Facebook. See disclosure of substantial holdings in Facebook and Facebook-related stocks. Judge Moore failed

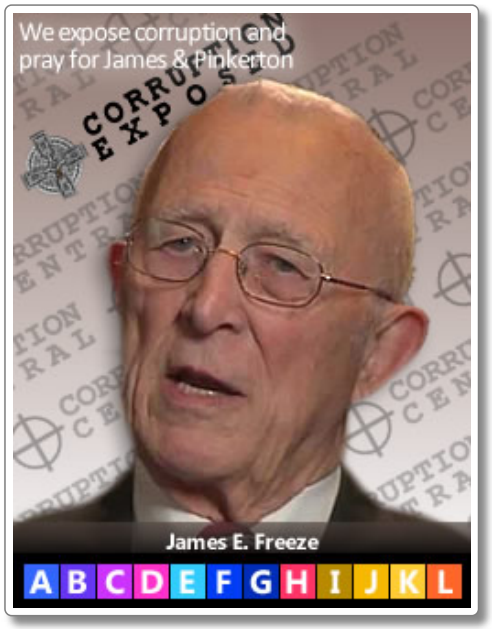


Fig. 16—James Elias Freeze.

Freeze followed in his mentor Corderman's footsteps and became ASA Chief on Sep. 01, 1975. He then *created* the highly illegal Echelon mass surveillance program ca. 1978 with evidently full compliance from no-bid defense contractors associated with the DoD Office of Net Assessment and the Highlands Group, who enrich themselves by stealing and weaponizing new inventions.

In 1952-53, Freeze was stationed in Eritrea where his wife Dorothy was employed by the United Nations overseeing the Federation of Eritrea and Ethiopia. This was a time of important transition for the British in Eritrea. One can logically assume that Freeze was sent there by the "Inner Sanctum" to test his loyalties.

Only Freeze's formal Army record reveals that he graduated from the Aerospace Control and Guidance Systems Committee (ACGSC) training in 1963. He never discloses this in his public biographies.

On Apr. 29, 1970, then Colonel Freeze commanded the 303d ASA Radio Research Battalion. Freeze personally received the order from President Nixon to invade Cambodia.

After promotion to Brigadier General on Jun. 05, 1975 by President Gerald Ford, Freeze took command of the Army Security Agency (ASA)—*the same position formerly held by his "Inner Sanctum" mentor, Brigadier General Corderman.*

Like

to follow the long-held precedent for testing on-sale bar evidence in *Pfaff v. Wells Electronics, Inc.*—an evident and intentional omission coming from a former patent law professor. After debunking all of Facebook's evidence on appeal, Judge Moore created new argument in the secrecy of chambers to support Facebook and prevent the on-sale bar verdict from being overturned—a clear breach of constitutional due process.

Judge Evan J. Wallach, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, member of the three-judge panel in *Leader Techs v. Facebook, Inc.*, 678 F.3d 1300 (Fed. Cir. 2012). Judge Wallach is not a patent attorney. This begs the question as to why a judge with no knowledge of patent law was assigned to the case. Would anyone ask a dentist to perform brain surgery? The Federal Circuit was specially formed to appoint patent-knowledgeable judges to patent cases. There is no evidence so far in the judicial disclosures that Judge Wallach holds stock in Facebook, although when he was asked on a motion to disclose potential Facebook holdings and other conflicts of interest, he refused along with the other judges. See Motion to Disclose Conflicts of Interest. Judge Wallach continued in silence even after Clerk of Court Horbaly failed to provide him with Dr. Lakshmi Arunachalam's motions (according to his Federal Circuit staffer Valeri White), and yet the Clerk signed an order regarding that motion on Judge Wallach's behalf. See a full analysis of these events at Donna Kline Now! Judge Wallach also failed to police his court's violation of Leader's Fifth and 14th Amendment constitutional right to due process when he participated in the fabrication of new arguments and evidence for Facebook in the secrecy of judge's chambers after he had just invalidated Facebook's sole remaining item of evidence (using disbelieved testimony as ostensible evidence of an opposite). Judge Wallach also failed to police his court when he failed to apply the Supreme Court's *Pfaff v. Wells Electronics, Inc.* test for on-sale bar evidence, which included even the Federal Circuit's own *Group One v. Hallmark Cards, Inc.* test—a

Like

On Dec. 16, 1999, Freeze became the first outside director of Leader Technologies, after which he introduced Leader to Professor James P. Chandler, III.

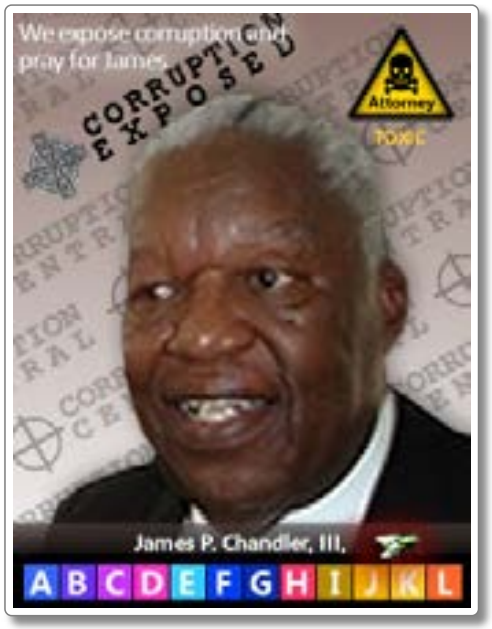


Fig. 17—James P. Chandler, III

Chandler and Freeze then stole Leader's invention for use by their ULTRA secret Echelon NSA/CHQ handlers via the IBM Eclipse Foundation—the ASA's main supplier (see Corderman bio specifically identifying IBM). These activities are certainly clever, albeit grotesquely immoral, not to mention unConstitutional.

Also notable is the fact that Freeze was inducted into the Military Intelligence Hall of Fame in 1987, *before* his mentor Corderman in 1988, no doubt due to ECHELON.

The world's first knowledge of Freeze's Echelon program came on Jun. 06, 2013 from whistleblower Edward Snowden. Snowden revealed the unholy alliance of government and select private multinational corporations like Google/Alphabet, Facebook, Yahoo!, Pal Talk, Apple, Microsoft, YouTube, AOL, Skype, Cisco, AT&T, EDS, Qualcomm, Oracle, Intel, Verizon, Qwest, HP, Motorola . . . "Alliances with over 80 Major Global Corporations." Whistleblower William Binney also confirmed this illegal activity.

Notably, a month after Binney quit, on Nov. 29, 2001, Leader Technologies' patent attorney James P. Chandler, III and David J. Kappos, IBM's intellectual property counsel, started the IBM Eclipse Foundation with a $40 million "donation" as the vehicle to steal

test which Judge Lourie should have advised Judge Wallach to follow since Judge Lourie *helped write* that opinion. *Group One* test omission analysis.

Clerk of Court Jan Horbaly, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, clerk who signed all the opinions in *Leader Techs v. Facebook, Inc.*, 678 F.3d 1300 (Fed. Cir. 2012). Clerk Horbaly and his staff obfuscated when the court's ruling was challenged by an *amicus curiae* brief revealing clear mistakes of law and new evidence. See analysis of the misconduct and misrepresentations within the Federal Circuit Clerk of Court in *Leader v. Facebook*. Mr. Horbaly failed to disclose his conflicts of interest and close associations with numerous Facebook attorneys and law firms, as well as his close association with one of Facebook's largest shareholders, Microsoft, who is a Director of The Federal Circuit Bar Association where Mr. Horbaly is an ex officio officer. Additionally, the DC Bar revealed in a written statement that Clerk Horbaly is not licensed to practice law in the District of Columbia. [Editorial: What does that make the Federal Circuit with its location within in a stone's throw of the White House? A self-governing state?]

Like

Judge Randall R. Rader, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, chief judge responsible for the (mis)conduct of his judges and Clerk of Court in *Leader Techs v. Facebook, Inc.*, 678 F.3d 1300 (Fed. Cir. 2012). Judge Rader failed to manage his court resulting in a likely situation where his judges never even received briefs that they allegedly ruled on in favor of Facebook. Judge Rader also failed to disclose his conflicting relationships with a Leader principle with whom he may have had deep professional differences during his time at the Senate Judiciary Committee—his former professor of

Like

Leader's social networking inventions and distribute them as "open source," laughably, anyone who knows IBM, knows they would never do this with their own inventions. IBM is the largest of patent holder in the world.

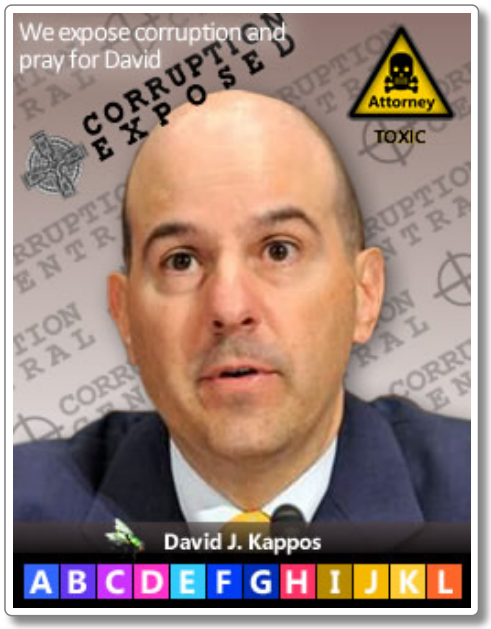


Fig. 18—David J. Kappos, IBM intellectual property chief inside counsel.

THE FBI WAS GRUDGINGLY ALLOWED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE "INNER SANCTUM" MEETING

Remarkably, one of the first orders of business in the 1946 meeting was to decide whether the FBI would be allowed to participate through their proposed representative: Mr. John A. Cimperman, who first had to swear the "ULTRA oath." We could not find a text of this oath. Readers are requested to help find it.

Here are the detailed minutes of the Mar. 11-27, 1946 meetings, including a full, searchable transcript.

Earlier, on Aug. 20, 1943, Corderman's Army Security Agency (ASA) research director William F. Friedman had visited the British GCCS operation and had thanked its director Sir Edward Travis for "opening wide the gates of the Inner Sanctum." (This document was only released by the NSA on May 19, 2014.)

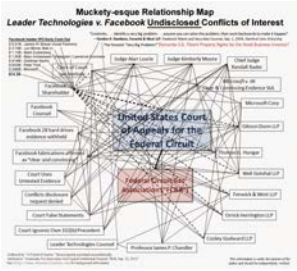
Bookmark: #nsa-asa-gccs-gchq-inner-sanctum | https://tinyurl.com/y6e43wcz

law at George Washington University Law Center, former Leader director Professor James P. Chandler. See analysis of Judge Rader's undisclosed conflicts of interest in *Leader v. Facebook*. Judge Rader also did not stop his judges from creating new arguments and evidence for Facebook in the secrecy of chambers—after they had debunked all of Facebook's evidence on appeal, which is a clear breach of constitutional due process.

Like

Updated May 22, 2015

Click here to view a Federal Circuit *Leader v. Facebook* **Conflicts of Interest** Map.



See "Cover-up In Process At The Federal Circuit?" *Donna Kline Now!* Sep. 17, 2012.

Leader v. Facebook Legal Research Links

NOTICE: Opinion

This is an opinion blog. Any information contained or linked herein should be independently verified and should be considered the sole opinion of the writer. Free Speech and Freedom of the Press are protected by the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and other local, state, national and international laws. Therefore, as with all opinion, such opinion should not be relied upon without independent verification.

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AFI LOGO (with text)

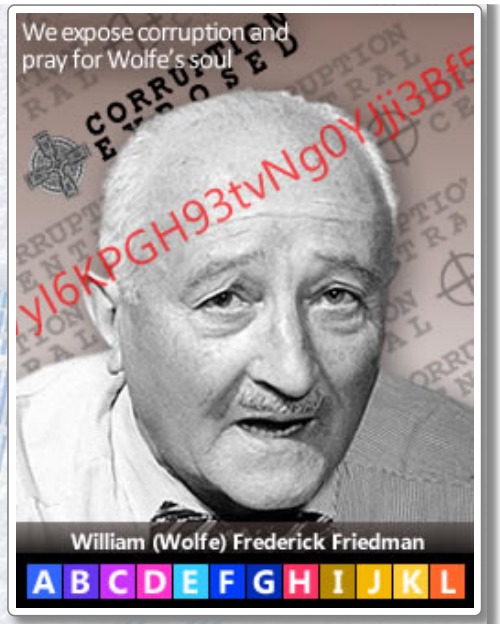
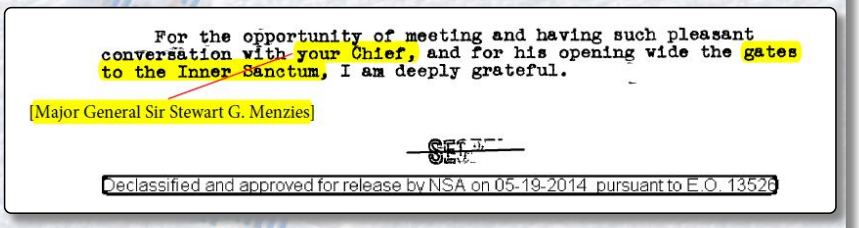


Fig. 19—William (Wolfe) Frederick Friedman

"GATES TO THE INNER SANCTUM"



For the opportunity of meeting and having such pleasant conversation with your Chief, and for his opening wide the gates to the Inner Sanctum, I am deeply grateful.

[Major General Sir Stewart G. Menzies]

Declassified and approved for release by NSA on 05-19-2014 pursuant to E.O. 13526

Fig. 20—William F. Friedman. (Aug. 20, 1943). SECRET Letter to Commander Travis and boss Brigadier General Corderman, released May 19, 2014 re. Bletchley Park Tour and E Operations, the Inner Sanctum (¶5) by Friedman, Director of Research for Corderman's SSA (Signals Security Agency, later Army Security Agency, ASA). REFID: A275480. NSA.

Source: NSA Archives..

Bookmark: #british-us-five-eyes-conspiracy-proof | http://tinyurl.com/y4gybafx

1943-2019 "INNER SANCTUM" "FIVE EYES" BRITISH-U.S. CONSPIRACY WITH IBM ECLIPSE FOUNDATION PROOF

Americans for Innovation

AFI LOGO (no text)

CORRUPTION WATCH LIST

Faces of the Facebook Corruption (PDF) (currently being updated after the Fri. Mar. 7, 2014 Scribd censorship of this document:

Here is the cast of characters in *Leader v. Facebook*. We encourage you to report their corrupt activities to this site and others, like Lawless America. Feel free to communicate anonymously in any way in which you are most comfortable. The attempt of these people and their organizations to corrupt American justice and commerce cannot be tolerated. Vigilance. We will expose them. See Congressional Briefings (currently being updated after Scribd censored the documents on Fri. Mar. 7, 2014).

A. Facebook's law firms:

1. **Fenwick & West LLP** (Facebook securities and patent law firm; former Leader Technologies counsel; attempted an appearance in *Leader v. Facebook*; did not seek conflicts waiver from Leader prior to representing Facebook)
2. **Cooley Godward LLP** (Facebook law firm in *Leader v. Facebook*; McBee Strategic energy stimulus partner; Obama Justice Dept. advisor; former employer to patent judges)
3. **Blank & Rome LLP** (Facebook law firm in *Leader v. Facebook*; former employer to patent judges)
4. **White & Case LLP** (Facebook law firm in *Leader v. Facebook*; undisclosed former employer to Patent Office Freedom of

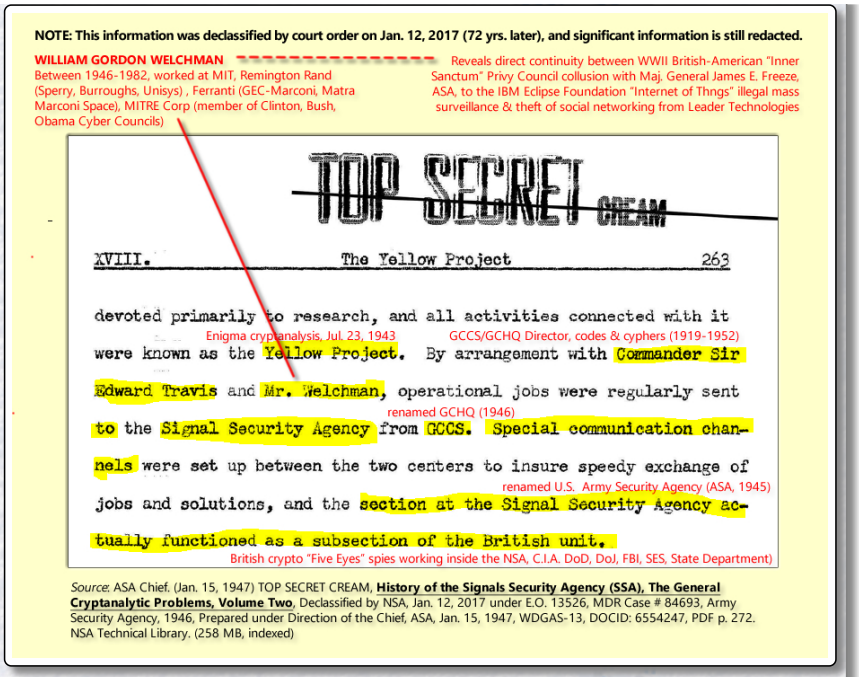


Fig. 21—ASA Chief, editor (Jan. 15, 1947). TOP SECRET CREAM, History of the Signals Security Agency (SSA), The General Cryptanalytic Problems, Volume Two, Declassified by NSA, Jan. 12, 2017 under E.O. 13526, MDR Case # 84693, Army Security Agency, 1946, Prepared under Direction of the Chief, ASA, Jan. 15, 1947, WDGAS-13, DOCID: 6554247, PDF p. 272. NSA Technical Library. (258 MB, indexed).

Source: NSA Archives..

Bookmark: #british-colossus-ibm-cover | http://tinyurl.com/y2agknzw

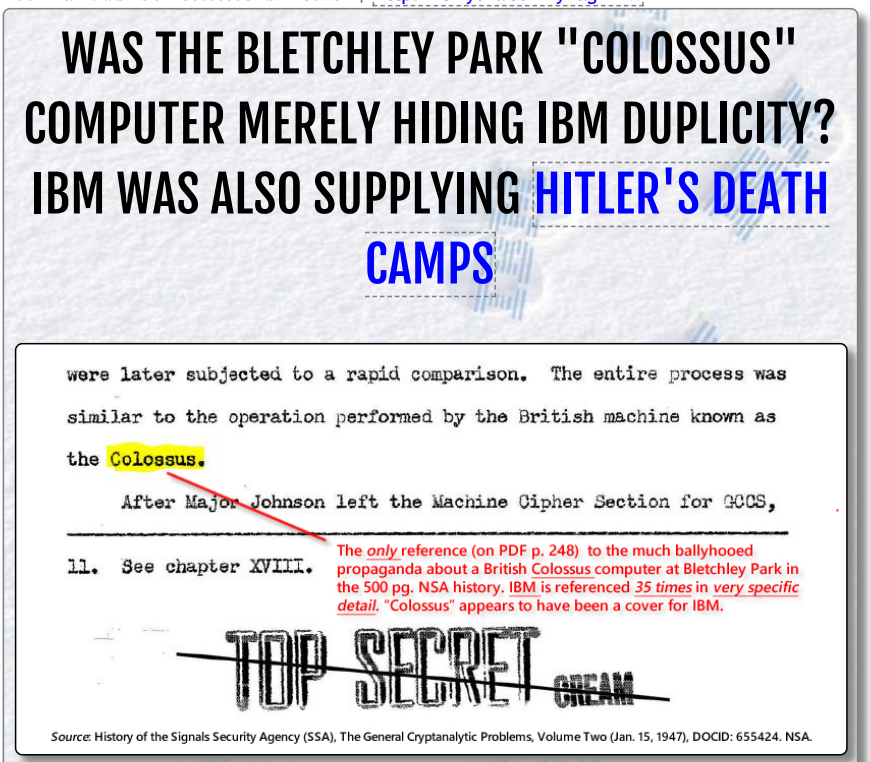


Fig. 22—ASA Chief, editor (Jan. 15, 1947). TOP SECRET CREAM, History of the Signals Security Agency (SSA), The General Cryptanalytic Problems, Volume Two, Declassified by NSA, Jan. 12, 2017 under E.O. 13526, MDR Case # 84693, Army Security Agency, 1946, Prepared under Direction of the Chief, ASA, Jan. 15, 1947, WDGAS-13, DOCID: 6554247, PDF p. 248. NSA Technical Library. (258 MB, indexed).

Source: NSA Archives..

Information Act (FOIA) officer involved in *Leader v. Facebook*)

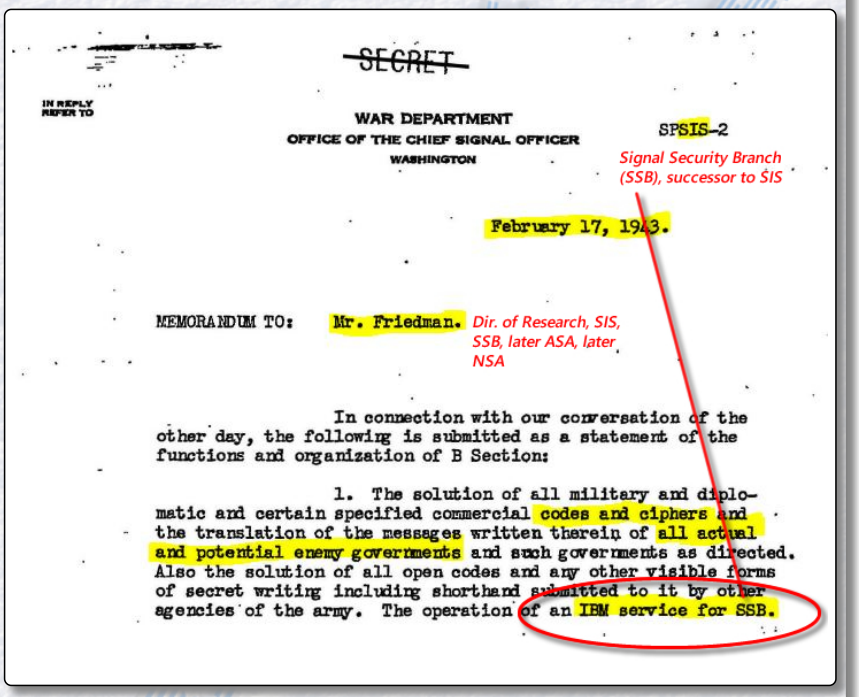
5. **Gibson Dunn LLP** (Facebook law firm in *Leader v. Facebook*; undisclosed counsel to the Federal Circuit; undisclosed protégé of Chief Justice John Roberts, Jr.; undisclosed former employer to Preetinder ("Preet") Bharara, U.S. Attorney currently persecuting Paul Ceglia in *U.S. v. Ceglia* (*Ceglia v. Zuckerberg*))
6. **Orrick Herrington LLP** (longtime Facebook law firm and destroyer of evidence for the cabal in *Winklevoss v. Zuckerberg* and *ConnectU v. Facebook*)
7. **Weil Gotshal LLP** (Federal Circuit counsel in *Leader v. Facebook*; Judge Kimberly A. Moore's undisclosed former client)
8. **Latham & Watkins LLP** (Facebook Director James W. Breyer's counsel; Judge Kimberly A. Moore's husband, Matthew J. Moore's new law firm)
9. **Federal Circuit Bar Association** ("FCBA") (Federal Circuit's bar association; second largest in the U.S.; Facebook's law firms extert much influence in its policy and activity, incl. Fenwick & West LLP, Gibson Dunn LLP, Orrick Herrington LLP, Weil Gotschal LLP; Facebook's large shareholder, Microsoft, is a director; Federal Circuit Clerk of Court Jan Horbaly is an officer; FCBA made an appearance in *Leader v. Facebook* to oppose the *amicus curiae* (friend of the court) motion of Dr. Lakshmi Arunachalam, former Director of Network Architecture at Sun Microsystems, in favor of Leader Technologies and objecting to the evident conflicts of interest within the court itself, her motion was denied, the judges refused to disclose their conflicts which we now know include Facebook and Microsoft stocks)
10. **DC Bar Association**
11. **Perkins Coie LLP** (Facebook's "rapid response enforcement team;" law firm for Obama's chief counsels, the husband and wife team of Robert F. Bauer and Anita B. Dunn; Bauer was identified on Aug. 1, 2013 as having directed the IRS targeting of the Tea Party)
12. **Stroz Friedberg** (Facebook's "forensic expert" who manipulated the data in *Paul Ceglia v. Mark Zuckerberg*, and who first revealed the existence of 28 Zuckerberg hard drives and Harvard emails that they told Leader Technologies in 2009 were "lost")
13. **Chandler Law Firm Chartered** (Professor James P. Chandler, III, principal; Leader Technologies patent counsel; adviser to IBM and David J. Kappos; adviser to Eric H. Holder, Jr. and the U.S. Department of Justice; author of the Economic Espionage Act of 1996 and the Federal Trade Secrets Act)

B. Facebook attorneys & cooperating judges:

14. **Gordon K. Davidson** (Fenwick; Facebook's securities and patent attorney; Leader Technologies' former attorney)

Bookmark: #ibm-supplied-us-war-intel-and-nazi-death-camps | https://tinyurl.com/y56777yo

IBM PROVIDED CRYPTANALYSIS COMPUTING FOR BRITISH, U.S. . . . (& NAZIS)



~~SECRET~~

IN REPLY REFER TO

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON

SPSIS-2

Signal Security Branch (SSB), successor to SIS

February 17, 1943.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Friedman. *Dir. of Research, SIS, SSB, later ASA, later NSA*

In connection with our conversation of the other day, the following is submitted as a statement of the functions and organization of B Section:

1. The solution of all military and diplomatic and certain specified commercial codes and ciphers and the translation of the messages written therein of all actual and potential enemy governments and such governments as directed. Also the solution of all open codes and any other visible forms of secret writing including shorthand submitted to it by other agencies of the army. The operation of an IBM service for SSB.

Fig. 23—ASA Chief, editor (Jan. 15, 1947). TOP SECRET CREAM, History of the Signals Security Agency (SSA), The General Cryptanalytic Problems, Volume Two, Declassified by NSA, Jan. 12, 2017 under E.O. 13526, MDR Case # 84693, Army Security Agency, 1946, Prepared under Direction of the Chief, ASA, Jan. 15, 1947, WDGAS-13, DOCID: 6554247, PDF p. 449. NSA Technical Library. (258 MB, indexed).

Source: NSA Archives..

Dates	*Acronym*	*Name*
Successive BRITISH Intelligence Agencies (well organized since WWI to present)		
1919-1946	GC&CS	Government Code and Cypher School
1946-current	GCHQ (Cheltenham UK)	Goverment Communications Headquarters
Successive U.S. Intelligence Agencies (constantly reorganizing until Five Eyes implemented with British):		
1917-1929	MI-8	Cable and Telegraphy Section, MIS
1930-1942	SIS	Signals Intelligence Service
1942	SID	Signal Intelligence Division
1942-1943	**SSB / IBM (platform)**	**Signal Security Branch / International Business Machines**
1942-1943	SOS	Signal Operating Services
1942-1943	SSS	Signal Security Service
1943-1945	SSD	Signal Security Division
1943-1945	SSA	Signal Security Agency
1945-1976	**ASA (BG Corderman, BG Freeze, Arlington Hall VA)**	**Army Security Agency**
1946 (Mar 05)	**TOP SECRET CREAM British-U.S. Communication Intelligence Agreement**	**"Five Eyes" treason agreed**
1946 (Mar 11-27)	**TOP SECRET CREAM British-U.S. Communication Intelligence Agreement Inauguration Technical Conference**	**"Five Eyes" treason organized**
1947-current	**CIA (Langley VA; rogue SES "stay-behinds" in Geneva, Switzerland)**	**Central Intelligence Agency**
1952-current	**NSA (Ft. Meade MD)**	**National Security Agency**

15. **Christopher P. King** (*aka* Christopher-Charles King *aka* Christopher King *aka* Christopher-Charles P. King, Fenwick & West LLP)
16. **Theodore B. Olson** (Gibson Dunn)
17. **Thomas G. Hungar** (Gibson Dunn)
18. **Eric H. Holder, Jr.** (Attorney General, U.S. Dept. of Justice)
19. **James Cole** (Deputy Attorney General, U.S. Dept. of Justice)
20. **Tony West** (Associate Attorney General, U.S. Dept. of Justice; 2008 Obama California Campaign Manager)
21. **Robert F. Bauer** (Obama Attorney; White House Chief Counsel; directed IRS targeting of the Tea Party; formerly and currently employed by Perkins Coie LLP, Facebook's "rapid response enforcement team;" spouse is Anita B. Dunn)
22. **Anita B. Dunn** (Obama Attorney; White House Chief Counsel; husband Robert F. Bauer directed IRS targeting of the Tea Party, formerly employed by Perkins Coie LLP, Facebook's "rapid response enforcement team")
23. **Mary L. Schapiro** (former Chairman, Securities & Exchange Commission (S.E.C.); holds investments in 51 Facebook Club basket funds)
24. **James "Jamie" Brigagliano** (former Deputy Director of the Division of Trading and Markets at the Securities and Exchange Commission; Mary L. Schapiro's chief lieutenant on "dark pool" rule making)
25. **Joseph P. Cutler** (Perkins Coie)
26. **David P. Chiappetta** (Perkins Coie)
27. **James R. McCullagh** (Perkins Coie)
28. **Ramsey M. Al-Salam** (Perkins Coie)
29. **Grant E. Kinsel** (Perkins Coie)
30. **Reeve T. Bull** (Gibson Dunn)
31. **Heidi Keefe** (Cooley)
32. **Michael G. Rhodes** (Cooley; Tesla Motors)
33. **Elizabeth Stameshkin** (Cooley)
34. **Donald K. Stern** (Cooley; Justice Dept. advisor)
35. **Mark R. Weinstein** (Cooley)
36. **Jeffrey Norberg** (Cooley)
37. **Ronald Lemieux** (Cooley)
38. **Craig W. Clark** (Blank Rome)
39. **Tom Amis** (Cooley / McBee Strategic)
40. **Erich Veitenheimer** (Cooley / McBee Strategic)
41. **Roel Campos** (Cooley; former Commissioner of the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission at the time of the infamous Facebook 12(g) exemption)
42. **Lisa T. Simpson** (Orrick)
43. **Indra Neel Chatterjee** (Orrick)
44. **Samuel O'Rourke** (Facebook; Cooley-directed)
45. **Theodore W. Ullyot** (Facebook; Cooley-directed)

Table 1: *Source*: Archivist. (1917-1993) . Records of the National Security Agency/Central Security Service (Record Group 457). National Archives (US); also NSA, GCHQ, The National Archives (UK).

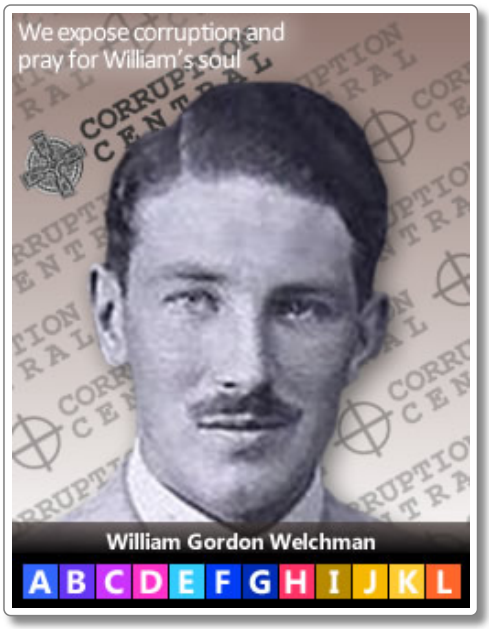


Fig. 24—William Gordon Welchman. (Accessed Jun. 27, 2019). Roll of Honour, Certificate of Service No. 9590. BletchleyPark.org.

Normally, one would consider reference to an "Inner Sanctum" as mere hyperbole. However, given the ULTRA secrecy of this post-war intelligence sharing plan to sieze German intellectual property among these shadowy actors, and considering that Operation TICOM was initiated by the British alone and only involved the Americans once General Marshall found out about it, it is evident that a British Privy Council Inner Sanctum (hidden agenda) did indeed exist within British intelligence into which the Americans were being initiated.

CONCLUSION

AFI researchers are deep in the mines on this research, which is voluminous. More analysis of the evidence will be forthcoming. Remarkably, this 1946 "Inner Sanctum" agreement took place with almost no accountability, which has led to the rise of a global, rogue Anglo-American spy state mentality that has dictated terms to our world during our entire lifetimes. It is truly astonishing how our lives have been so controlled by these megalomaniacs.

This reign of terror must come to an end immediately. As far as we can see, the fastest way to control these agents of darkness is to cut off the

46. **Amber H. Rover**, aka **Amber L. Hagy** aka **Amber Hatfield** (Weil Gotshal LLP; Judge Kimberly A. Moore's former client)
47. **Edward R. Reines** (Weil Gotschal)
48. **Trish Harris** (DC Bar Association)
49. **Elizabeth A. Herman** (DC Bar Association)
50. **Elizabeth J. Branda** (DC Bar Association)
51. **David J. Kappos** (former Patent Office Director; former IBM chief intellectual property counsel; ordered unprecedented 3rd reexam of Leader Technologies' patent; Obama political appointee)
52. **Preetinder ("Preet") Bharara** (U.S. Attorney *Ceglia v. Zuckerberg;* formerly of Gibson & Dunn LLP; protects Zuckerberg)
53. **Thomas J. Kim** (SEC Chief Counsel)
54. **Anne Krauskopf** (SEC Special Sr. Counsel)
55. **John G. Roberts, Jr.** (Chief Justice, U.S. Supreme Court)
56. **Jan Horbaly** (Federal Circuit, Clerk of Court)
57. **Kimberly A. Moore** (Judge, Federal Circuit)
58. **Matthew J. Moore** (Latham & Watkins LLP; husband of Judge Kimberly A. Moore)
59. **Kathryn "Kathy" Ruemmler** (Latham & Watkins LLP; White House counsel)
60. **Evan J. Wallach** (Judge, Federal Circuit)
61. **Alan D. Lourie** (Judge, Federal Circuit)
62. **Randall R. Rader** (Chief Judge, Federal Circuit)
63. **Terence P. Stewart** (Federal Circuit Bar Association)
64. **Leonard P. Stark** (Judge, Delaware U.S. District Court)
65. **Richard J. Arcara** (Judge, N.Y. Western District, *Ceglia v. Holder et al*)
66. **Allen R. MacDonald** (Administrative Judge, U.S. Patent Office)
67. **Stephen C. Siu** (Administrative Judge, U.S. Patent Office)
68. **Meredith C. Petravick** (Administrative Judge, U.S. Patent Office)
69. **James T. Moore** (Administratie Judge, U.S. Patent Office)
70. **Pinchus M. Laufer** (Sr. Counsel, Patent Trial and Appeal Board, PTAB)
71. **Kimberly Jordan** (Counsel, Patent Trial and Appeal Board, PTAB)
72. **Daniel J. Ryman** (Counsel, Patent Trial and Appeal Board, PTAB)
73. **William J. Stoffel** (Counsel, Patent Trial and Appeal Board, PTAB)
74. **James C. Payne** (Counsel, Patent Trial and Appeal Board, PTAB)
75. **Deandra M. Hughes** (Examiner, *Leader v. Facebook* reexamination)
76. **Kathryn Walsh Siehndel** (FOIA Counsel, U.S. Patent Office - bio and conflicts log concealed)

resources of Google/Alphabet, Facebook, Yahoo!, Pal Talk, Apple, Microsoft, YouTube, AOL, Skype, Cisco, AT&T, EDS, Qualcomm, Oracle, Intel, Verizon, Qwest, HP, Motorola . . . "Alliances with over 80 Major Global Corporations."

They should also be forced to *disgorge* their ill-gotten gains from the hundred years of theft of patents and other intellectual properties, starting with Leader Technologies' Miller Act Notice.

* * *

Notices: This post may contain opinion. As with all opinion, it should not be relied upon without independent verification. Think for yourself. Photos used are for educational purposes only and were obtained from public sources. No claims whatsoever are made to any photo.

COMMENT

Click "*N* comments:" on the line just below this instruction to comment on this post. Alternatively, send an email with your comment to afi@leader.com and we'll post it for you. We welcome and *encourage* anonymous comments, especially from whisteblowers.

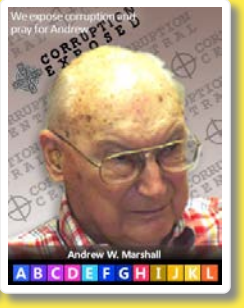
Bookmark: #first-amended-miller-act-notice | https://tinyurl.com/y2ctf78g

REMINDER RE. THE MILLER ACT NOTICE

Leader Technologies, Inc. sent their FIRST AMENDED MILLER ACT NOTICE to President Trump today. It is a contract demand for the U.S. Treasury to pay them for the federal government's 18-year theft of their social networking inventions. These inventions were stolen by Major General James E. Freeze (US Army, ret.) and Leader's patent attorney James P. Chandler, III, on behalf of Andrew W. Marshall and the Department of Defense Office of Net Assessment that steals and weaponizes inventions for *continuous* war making and enrichment of its fascist insider military-industrial corporations.

FEDERAL BRITISH-AMERICAN PATENT WEAPONIZATION THIEVES

James P. Chandler, III



Andrew W. Marshall

Patriots are encouraged to help get this First Amended Miller Act Notice to President Trump and past the Praetorian Guard. *See* American Intelligence Media republish of the Leader Miller Act Notice.

Posted by K. Craine at 2:46 PM

77. **Dennis C. Blair** (Director, U.S. National Intelligence)
78. **Dennis F. Saylor, IV** (Judge, Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, FISA)
79. **James E. Boasberg** (Judge, Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, FISA)
80. **James P. Chandler, III** (President, National Intellectual Property Law Institute, NIPLI; The Chandler Law Firm Chartered; advisor to Asst. Att'y Gen. Eric H. Holder, Jr., Dept. of Justice; Member, National Infrastructure Assurance Commission, NIAC; advisor to Federal Circuit Chief Judge Randall R. Rader; advisor to Sen. Orrin Hatch; author, The Federal Trade Secrets Act and the Economic Espionage Act of 1996; Leader Technologies' legal counsel, along with Fenwick & West LLP)

C. Facebook puppet masters:

81. **President Barack Obama** (appointed Leonard P. Stark to the judge's seat in Delaware Federal District Court eight days after Stark's court allowed Facebook to get away with jury and court manipulation of an on-sale bar verdict which was attained without a single piece of hard evidence; Barack and Michelle Obama were evidently protecting their 47 million "likes" on Facebook)
82. **Lawrence "Larry" Summers** (Harvard President who aided Zuckerberg's light-speed rise to prominence with unprecedented *Harvard Crimson* coverage; Obama bailout chief; Clinton Treasury Secretary; World Bank Chief Economist; "Special Advisor" to Marc Andreessen in Instagram; co-creator of the current Russian robber baron economy; close 20-year relationships with protégés Sheryl Sandberg & Yuri Milner; aided in recommendations that *created* the Russian robber baron economy—and Yuri Milner/DST/Asmanov's money used to purchase Facebook stock)
83. **James W. Breyer, Accel Partners LLP;** Facebook director; client of Fenwick & West LLP since the 1990's; apparently received technology from other Fenwick clients that was shuffled to Zuckerberg, incl. Leader Technologies' inventions)
84. **David Plouffe**; directed Obama's 2008 and 2012 campaigns; a self-described "statistics nerd;" likely directed the activities of the Facebook Club; employed Robert F. Bauer, Perkins Coii LLP in 2000 at the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee
85. **McBee Strategic** (one of the main "private" arms responsible for dolling out the billions in Obama "green energy" stimulus funds; partnered with Cooley Godward LLP)
86. **Mike Sheehy** (Cooley-McBee Strategic principal; former National Security Adviser to House Speaker Nancy Pelosi)
87. **Nancy Pelosi** (U.S. Congresswoman; appears to be running political cover in the House for Facebook, McBee Strategic,

43 comments:

Anonymous June 30, 2019 at 10:43 AM

Wow that was odd. I just wrote an extremely long comment but after I clicked submit my comment didn't show up.

Grrrr... well I'm not writing all that over again. Anyways,
just wanted to say fantastic blog!

Reply

K. Craine July 1, 2019 at 9:00 AM

Email comment by Sharyl Attkisson:

Sharyl Attkisson. (Jun. 29, 2019). Smearing WikiLeaks. Full Measure.

How three men affiliated with WikiLeaks were hit with false or unproven sexual assault accusations — amid a secret PR plan to discredit WikiLeaks.
To some, Julian Assange and his "WikiLeaks" website went from being hero- to zero- when they began publishing internal emails that reflected poorly on then-candidate for President Hillary Clinton had her campaign team.

But even before that, WikiLeaks was seen as damaging to some powerful interests.

In 2010, some of those interests launched a secret public relations campaign to disparage and discredit WikiLeaks, Assange, and other WikiLeaks associates.

Three men affiliated with WikiLeaks were then hit by false or unproven sexual assault charges.

Read more about the strange smearing of Wikileaks below.

Full story:

https://sharylattkisson.com/2019/06/smearing-wikileaks/

Reply

Replies

K. Craine July 1, 2019 at 9:01 AM

Previous comment:

https://tinyurl.com/y3epmnu4

Spread the truth.

Reply

K. Craine July 1, 2019 at 9:09 AM

mail comment by GH:

Robert Kraychik. (Jun. 29, 2019. Swamp Report: 430 Former Members of Congress Are Lobbyists, Government Influencers. Breitbart.

Former politicians regularly monetize their experience and contacts by becoming lobbyists, consultants, and joining other endeavors to influence government activities.

Peter Schweizer, president of the Government Accountability Institute and senior contributor at Breitbart News, explained the ubiquity of this phenomenon in episode three of his eponymous investigative video series.

Full story:

https://www.breitbart.com/politics/2019/06/27/swamp-report-430-former-members-of-congress-are-lobbyists-government-influencers/

Reply

Cooley Godward, Fenwick & West, Breyers, etc.)

88. **Harry Reid** (U.S. Senator; Judge Evan J. Wallach patron)
89. **Thomas J. Kim** (SEC, Chief Counsel & Assoc. Director) approved Facebook's 500-shareholder exemption on Oct. 14, 2007, one day after it was submitted by Fenwick & West LLP; Facebook used this exemption to sell $3 billion insider stock to the Russians Alisher Asmanov, Yuri Milner, DST, Digital Sky, Mail.ru which pumped Facebook's pre-IPO valuation to $100 billion; another Harvard grad, Kim worked at Latham & Watkins LLP which was the chief lobbyist for the National Venture Capital Association in 2002-2004 whose Chairman was . . . James W. Beyer, Accel Partners LLP; in other words Breyer and Kim, both Harvard grads, were associated at the time of the Zuckerberg hacking and theft of Leader Technologies' software code)
90. **Ping Li** (Accel Partners, Zuckerberg handler)
91. **Jim Swartz** (Accel Partners; Zuckerberg handler)
92. **Sheryl K. Sandberg** (Facebook, Summers protégé; Facebook director)
93. **Yuri Milner** (DST aka Digital Sky, Summers protégé; former Bank Menatep executive; Facebook director)
94. **Alisher Asmanov** (DST aka Digital Sky; Goldman Sachs Moscow partner; Russian oligarch; Friend of the Kremlin; Became the Richest Man in Russia after the Facebook IPO)
95. **Marc L. Andreessen** (Zuckerberg coach; client of Fenwick & West LLP and Christopher P. King *aka* Christopher-Charles King *aka* Christopher King *aka* Christopher-Charles P. King; Summers' sponsor during Instagram-scam; Facebook director)
96. **Peter Thiel** (19-year old Zuckerberg coach; PayPal; Facebook director; CEO, Clarion Capital)
97. **Clarion Capital** (Peter Thiel)
98. **Reid G. Hoffman** (19-year old Zuckerberg coach; PayPal; LinkedIn; Facebook director)
99. **Richard Wolpert** (Accel Partners)
100. **Robert Ketterson** (Fidelity Ventures; Fidelity Equity Partners; Fidelity Ventures Telecommunications & Technology)
101. **David Kilpatrick** (*Business Insider*; "The Facebook Effect"; PR cleanse-meister re. Facebook origins)
102. **Zynga/Groupon/LinkedIn/Square/Instagram** ("Facebook Money/Credits/Bitcoin" feeder companies)
103. **Tesla Motors** (received $465 million in Obama stimulus funds and hired Cooley's Michael Rhodes in the seven months before the *Leader v. Facebook* trial, just before veteran Judge Joseph Farnan made the surprise announcement of his retirement, just six days after Facebook's disasterous *Markman* Hearing)
104. **Solyndra** (received $535 million in Obama stimulus at the recommendation of the Cooley-

Replies

K. Craine July 1, 2019 at 9:09 AM

Previous comment by:

https://tinyurl.com/y3kps9aq

Spread the truth.

Reply

K. Craine July 1, 2019 at 9:11 AM

Email comment by Tom Fitton:

@TomFitton:

"Cheryl Mills knew about the Clinton email setup. Judge Lamberth said he was dumbfounded that Mills was given immunity and allowed to accompany Clinton to her FBI interview. Why was Mills, a witness, allowed to come into the interview as Hillary Clinton's lawyer?"

Full Tweet/Story [VIDEO]:

https://t.co/29c1QLfmgQ

Reply

Replies

K. Craine July 1, 2019 at 9:12 AM

Previous comment:

https://tinyurl.com/y4ohoezk

Spread the truth.

Reply

K. Craine July 3, 2019 at 5:43 AM

Email comment by Sharyl Attkisson:

Social Media Strike: July 4-5

Interests who are fed up with what they believe to be censorship, undue control over Internet information, free speech, and unfair exploitation of our data are organizing a social media strike for July 4 and 5.

According to organizer Larry Sanger, co-founder of Wikipedia (who has since split with the project):

This means we will not use social media on those days, except to post notices that we are on strike. We're going to make a lot of noise. Nobody will be able to ignore what's happening. We're going to flex our collective muscles and demand that giant, manipulative corporations give us back control over our data, privacy, and user experience.

Larry Sanger
Do you have a grievance that will prompt you to go on strike?

More from the July 4-5 Social Media Strike organizers:

Full story:

https://sharylattkisson.com/2019/07/social-media-strike-july-4-5/

Reply

McBee Strategic "consulting" alliance)

105. **BrightSource** (received $1.6 billion in Obama stimulus at the recommendation of the Cooley-McBee Strategic "consulting" alliance)
106. **John P. Breyer** (father of James W. Breyer; founder of IDG Capital Partners - China; coached his son on exploiting Western markets while he quietly built a venture capital business in China for the last 20 years; the real brain behind the Breyer exploitations
107. **IDG Capital Partners (China)** (founded by John P. Breyer, the father of James W. Breyer, Accel Partners; the current launderer of the tens of billions James W has fleeced from the U.S. market from the bailout, stimulus and the "pump & dump" Facebook IPO schemes)
108. **Goldman Sachs** (received US bailout funds; then invested with DST in Facebook private stock via Moscow; took Facebook public; *locked out* American investors from investing)
109. **Morgan Stanley** (received US bailout funds; took Facebook public; probably participated in oversees purchases of Facebook private stock before IPO)
110. **State Street Corporation** (received U.S. taxpayer bailout monies along with Goldman Sachs and Morgan Stanley; consolodating control of ATM banking networks internationally
111. **JP Morgan Chase** (received U.S. taxpayer bailout monies along with Goldman Sachs, Morgan Stanley and State Street Corporation)
112. **Lloyd Blankfein** (Goldman Sachs, CEO)
113. **Jamie Dimon** (JP MorganChase, CEO)
114. **Steve Cutler** (JP MorganChase, General Counsel)
115. **Rodgin Cohen** (JP MorganChase, Outside Counsel; Sullivan Cromwell, LLP)
116. **U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission** (granted Fenwick & West's application on behalf of Facebook for an unpredented exemption to the 500 shareholder rule; opened the floodgated for Goldman Sachs and Morgan Stanley to make a private market in Facebook pre-IPO insider stock; facilitated the influx of billions of dollars from "dubious" sources associated with Russian oligarchs, Alisher Asmanov and Yuri Milner, and the Kremlin; Goldman Sachs is a partner with this Moscow company, Digital Sky Technologies, aka DST, aka Mail.ru)
117. **Jeff Markey** (McBee Strategic LLC; allied with Facebook's Cooley Godward Kronish LLP to arrange Obama's green energy funding; arranged $1.6 billion for failed BrightSource and $535 million for failed Solyndra)
118. **Steve McBee** (McBee Strategic LLC; allied with Facebook's Cooley Godward Kronish LLP to arrange Obama's green energy funding; arranged $1.6 billion for failed BrightSource and $535 million for failed Solyndra)

K. Craine July 3, 2019 at 5:44 AM

Previous comment:

https://tinyurl.com/y5hvsc7l

Spread the truth.

Reply

K. Craine July 3, 2019 at 5:46 AM

Email comment by Sharyl Attkisson:

Kelen McBreen. (Jul. 02, 2019). FOOTAGE OF AOC THREATENING, VERBALLY ABUSING BP AGENTS EXISTS - BORDER PATROL UNION VP. NewsW.

Video exposing Ocasio-Cortez's lies will likely be released soon

Border Patrol Union VP Hector Garza says CBP (U.S. Customs and Border Protection) has footage of Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (D-NY) "threatening and being very abusive with the Border Patrol agents."

During an interview with Fox's Neil Cavuto on Tuesday, Garza responded to AOC's Monday visit to two CBP facilities where she claimed she was "physically and sexually threatened" by officers and that detainees are forced to drink from toilets.

"Speaking to agents that were at that facility, they say that AOC walked in there beginning a war against our agents," he said.

Garza continued, saying, "And just to let you know, Neil, there is footage where Ocasio-Cortez is actually going up to our agents and being very threatening and being very abusive with the border patrol agents. And that video is in the hands of CBP right now, the headquarters and we hope that CBP releases that footage."

Full story:

https://tinyurl.com/yxvf52pb

Reply

Replies

K. Craine July 3, 2019 at 5:47 AM

Previous comment:

https://tinyurl.com/y2xs43lv

Spread the truth.

Reply

K. Craine July 3, 2019 at 5:50 AM

Email comment by Sharyl Attkisson:

Mark Tapscott. (Jun. 30, 2019). Hillary Clinton's Lawyer Changes Story on When She Knew About Emails. Epoch Times.

WASHINGTON—Heather Samuelson, Hillary Clinton's personal attorney, gave the FBI and Judicial Watch conflicting explanations of when she learned that the former secretary of state used a private email system to conduct official U.S. diplomatic business.

"I believe I first became aware when either she e-mailed me on personal matters, such as wishing me happy birthday, or when I infrequently would receive e-mails forwarded to me from others at the department that had that e-mail address listed elsewhere in the document," Samuelson told Judicial Watch lawyers during a June 13, 2019, deposition.

Samuelson worked in the Department of State's liaison office to President Barack Obama's White House at the time, according to Judicial Watch.

Full story:

119. **Michael F. McGowan** (Stroz Friedberg; Facebook forensic expert who lied about his knowledge of the contents of the 28 Zuckerberg hard drives and Harvard Email accounts)
120. **Bryan J. Rose** (Stroz Friedberg; Facebook forensic expert who lied about his knowledge of the contents of the 28 Zuckerberg hard drives and Harvard Email accounts)
121. **Dr. Saul Greenberg** (Facebook's expert witness from the University of Calgary; disingenuously waived his hands and said he would be "wild guessing" about the purpose of a Java "sessionstate" import statement (even Java newbies know it is used for tracking a user while in a web session); in short, Dr. Greeberg lied to the jury, thus discrediting his testimony)
122. **Toni Townes-Whitley** (CGI Federal; Michelle Obama's 1985 Princeton classmate; CGI "donated" $47 million to the Obama campaign; CGI won the no-bid contract to build the www.healthcare.gov Obamacare website; CGI shut off the security features on Obama's reelection donation sites to increase donations)
123. **CGI Federal** (US division of a Canadian company; Donated $47 million to Obama's reelection, then received the no-bid contract to build the ill-fated Obamacare website; Michelle Obama's Princeton classmate, Toni Townes-Whitely, is a Senior Vice President of CGI; the website is replete with social features and links to Facebook)
124. **Kathleen Sebelius** (Obama's Secretary of Health & Human Services since 2009 responsible for $678 million Obamacare implementation; made the decision to hire CGI Federal on a no-bid contract despite the evident conflict of interest with Michelle Obama and $47 million in Obama campaign donations by CGI; the website is replete with social features and links to Facebook)
125. **Todd Y. Park** (White House Chief Technology Officer (CTO); former CTO for Health & Human Services; chief architect of HealthCare.gov; founder, director, CEO, Athenahealth, Inc.; founder, director, CEO, Castlight Health, Inc.)
126. **Frank M. Sands, Sr. / Frank M. Sands, Jr.** (Founder and CEO, respectively, of Sands Capital Management LLC; failed to file S.E.C. Form SC 13G acquisition reports for Athenahealth, Inc., Baidu, Inc. (ADR) and Facebook stock during 2012; masked the association of Todd Y. Park with Athenahealth, Inc. and Baidu, Inc., and the association of both of those companies with the Facebook IPO fraud)
127. **Robin "Handsome Reward" Yangong Li** (CEO, Baidu, Inc. (ADR); appointed Jan. 2004, the same month that Mark Zuckerberg obtained Leader Technologies' social networking source code to start Facebook; **Robin Y. Li** is very likely associated with John P. and James W. Breyer through their Chinese entities, including IDG Capital Partners, IDG-Accel and other variants; Li appointed a junior attorney from Fenwick & West LLP, Palo Alto/Mountain View, namely Parker Zhang, to be his "Head of

https://www.theepochtimes.com/hillary-clintons-lawyer-changes-story-on-when-she-knew-about-emails_2984163.html

Reply

Replies

K. Craine July 3, 2019 at 5:51 AM

Previous comment:

https://tinyurl.com/yynnmfdo

Spread the truth.

Reply

K. Craine July 3, 2019 at 5:52 AM

Email comment by Tom Fitton:

Tom Fitton. (Jul. 02, 2019). Judicial Watch: Former State Official Testifies He Warned State Department Officials about Clinton Email Issues; Concerned about Interference on Classified Clinton Benghazi Email Documents. Judicial Watch.

(Washington, DC) – Judicial Watch announced today that John Hackett, the former Director for Information Programs and Services (IPS), which handles records management at the State Department, testified under oath that he had raised concerns that former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton's staff had "culled out 30,000" of the secretary's "personal" emails without following strict National Archives standards. The full deposition transcript is available here.

John Hackett, as part of a series of court-ordered depositions and questions under oath of senior Obama-era State Department officials, lawyers, and Clinton aides, also revealed that he believed there was interference with the formal Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) review process related to the classification of Clinton's Benghazi-related emails.

Hackett served first as deputy director then as director for Information Programs and Services, which handles the FOIA request program and the retirement of and declassification of documents at the State Department. He was at the department from April 2013 to March 2016.

In March 2015, Clinton told reporters that she and her staff had deleted more than 30,000 emails "because they were personal and private about matters that I believed were within the scope of my personal privacy." ABC News reported: "However, after a year-long investigation, the FBI recovered more than 17,000 emails that had been deleted or otherwise not turned over to the State Department, and many of them were work-related, the FBI has said."

(Heather Samuelson, the Clinton lawyer who deleted the Clinton emails, separately testified to Judicial Watch that she received immunity from the Justice Department.)

Full story:

https://www.judicialwatch.org/press-room/press-releases/judicial-watch-former-state-official-testifies-he-warned-state-department-officials-about-clinton-email-issues-concerned-about-interference-on-classified-clinton-benghazi-email-documents/

Reply

Replies

K. Craine July 3, 2019 at 5:53 AM

Previous comment:

https://tinyurl.com/y58rhwt3

Spread the truth.

Reply

Patents;" Fenwick & West LLP represented both Leader Technologies, Inc. and Accel Partners LLC in 2002-2003 and had Leader's source code in their files.)

128. **Parker Zhang** ("Head of Patents" at Baidu, Inc. (ADR), appointed in approx. May 2012; formerly a junior Associate attorney at Fenwick & West LLP; graduate from Michigan Law in 2005)
129. **Penny S. Pritzker** (Secretary, Department of Commerce; replaced Rebecca M. Blank; holds over $24 million in Facebook "dark pools" stock, most notably in Goldman Sachs, Morgan Stanley and JPMorgan)
130. **Rebecca M. Blank** (Secretary, Department of Commerce; oversaw the dubious Leader v. Facebook activities of the Patent Office Director, David J. Kappos, who held over one million dollars in Facebook "dark pools" during the *Leader v. Facebook* proceedings; Kappos purchased this stock within weeks of his surprise recess appointment by President Obama; Kappos also was formerly employed by IBM, who sold Facebook 750 patents during the *Leader v. Facebook* proceedings; right before leaving the Patent OFfice, Kappos also ordered an unprecedented 3rd reexamination of Leader's patent without even identifying claims)
131. **Mary L. Schapiro** (Chairman, Securities & Exchange Commission; holds 51 Facebook "dark pools" stocks which held stock in Facebook, Baidu and more than a dozen Facebook crony companies; failed to regulate the "dark pools;" failed to disclose her substantial conflict of interest in regulating the run up to the Facebook IPO)
132. **Robert C. Hancock** (Chief Compliance Officer, Sands Capital Management, LLC; failed to file S.E.C. Form SC 12G notice of acquisition reports for Athenahealth, Baidu and Facebook during the period of the Facebook IPO in 2012; this conduct masked the conflicts of interest of Todd Y. Park, who was appointed by President Obama to be the U.S. Chief Technology Officer during this same period; Todd Y. Park is/has been founder, director and CEO of both Athenahealth and Castlight Health; Todd Y. Park deeply embedded the software from Athenahealth and Castlight Health into HealthCare.gov when he was CTO at Health & Human Services; none of these conflicts of interest were disclosed; Todd Y. Park's ethics pledges and reports are missing from the Office of Government Ethics)
133. **Jonathan Goodman** (Chief Counsel, Sands Capital Management, LLC; failed to file S.E.C. Form SC 12G notice of acquisition reports for Athenahealth, Baidu and Facebook during the period of the Facebook IPO in 2012; this conduct masked the conflicts of interest of Todd Y. Park, who was appointed by President Obama to be the U.S. Chief Technology Officer during this same period; Todd Y. Park is/has been founder, director and CEO of both Athenahealth and Castlight Health; Todd Y. Park deeply embedded the software from Athenahealth and Castlight Health into HealthCare.gov when he was

K. Craine July 3, 2019 at 6:07 AM

Email comment by GT:

Darren Samuelson. (Jun. 27, 2019). Roger Stone's lawyers punch back at DOJ over charges of violating gag order. Politico.

Roger Stone's lawyers swung back Thursday at federal prosecutors accusing the longtime Donald Trump adviser of violating a court-imposed gag order that could send him to jail.

In an 11-page reply, Stone's attorneys argued their client was well within his First Amendment rights when he recently posted several times on social media his criticism of the press coverage surrounding his case.

A federal judge in Washington D.C. ordered Stone in February to cease commenting about the charges he's fighting — which center around allegedly making false statements to Congress, obstruction and witness tampering — so as to not destroy the possibility of a fair trial in his case later this fall.

But the U.S. attorney's office that took over the prosecution originally brought by former special counsel Robert Mueller last week flagged several Stone Instagram posts, including some questioning why the press wasn't paying more attention to his lawyers' recent legal filings.

Responding on Thursday, Stone's lawyers argue that he has indeed respected the court's order and that the posts in dispute "are not 'statements', nor do they pose a danger to the fair trial concern which was (and is) the constitutional raison d'etre of the Order."

Full story:

https://www.politico.com/story/2019/06/27/roger-stone-lawyer-gag-order-1386122

ROGER STONE'S ARGUMENT filed with Judge Amy Jackson, the Lyin' Wicked Witch of Washington (my opinion of course):

https://www.politico.com/f/?id=0000016b-9b00-df00-a9fb-bf613c9b0001

Reply

Replies

K. Craine July 3, 2019 at 6:08 AM

Previous comment:

https://tinyurl.com/y3j533g8

Spread the truth.

Reply

K. Craine July 3, 2019 at 6:11 AM

Email comment by CTM:

Brietbart Texas. (Jul. 01, 2019). Border Patrol's Brandon Judd Fires Back at Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez for 'Falsehoods' About Migrant Facilities. Breitbart.

Brandon Judd, president of the National Border Patrol Council, fired back at Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (D-NY) on Monday evening after she made incendiary claims about her visit earlier that day to several U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) sites housing migrants who crossed the U.S. border illegally.

Ocasio-Cortez, who continues to refer to CBP facilities as "concentration camps" despite being criticized by Jewish leaders, the U.S. Holocaust Museum, and Israel's Yad Vashem, tweeted that women had been forced to drink water from toilets, among other atrocities:

Full story:

https://www.breitbart.com/border/2019/07/01/alexandria-ocasio-cortez-brandon-judd-the-cameras-will-prove-aoc-lied-about-migrant-facilities-border/

Reply

Replies

CTO at Health & Human Services; none of these conflicts of interest were disclosed; Todd Y. Park's ethics pledges and reports are missing from the Office of Government Ethics; Goodman was formerly employed by Gibson Dunn LLP, Facebook appeals counsel in *Leader v. Facebook*)

134. **Trip Adler** ("Co-Founder" of Scribd; Harvard contemporaries of Mark Zuckerberg with a dubious orgins story, like Zuckerberg's; Scribd held AFI documents for two years, then summarily deleted the entire library without warning on Fri. Mar. 7, 2014; AFI's library contained only public documents and much evidence proving the *Leader v. Facebook* judicial corruption)
135. **Jared Friedman** ("Co-Founder" of Scribd; Harvard contemporaries of Mark Zuckerberg with a dubious orgins story, like Zuckerberg's; Scribd held AFI documents for two years, then summarily deleted the entire library without warning on Fri. Mar. 7, 2014; AFI's library contained only public documents and much evidence proving the *Leader v. Facebook* judicial corruption)
136. **Jeffrey Wadsworth** (CEO, Battelle Memorial Institute; President, Ohio State University Board of Trustees; former Deputy Director of Science & Technologies, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, University of California Board of Trustees)
137. **Michael V. Drake** (President, The Ohio State University; former Chancellor, University of California, Irvine)
138. **Woodrow A. Myers** (Chief Medical Officer, Wellpoint, Inc.; formerly Corporate Operations Officer, Anthem Blue Cross Blue Shield of Indiana)
139. **Alex R. Fischer** (aka Alexander Ross Fischer; Trustee, The Ohio State University; former Sr. Vice President, Battelle Memorial Institute; Chairman, OmniViz; married to Lori Barreras)
140. **Chris Glaros** (author of the discredited Waters Report re. The Ohio State University Marching Band; protege of Eric H. Holder, Jr., Professor James P. Chandler, III, and Algernon L. Marbley)
141. **Lori Barreras** (Commissioner, Ohio Civil Rights Commission; former Vice President of Human Resources, The Ohio State University; former Vice President, Battelle Memorial Institute; married to Alex R. Fischer)
142. **David Vaughn** (Criminal Attorney, David Vaughn Consulting Group; former Assistant U.S. Attorney; appointed to the discredited Waters Commission at Ohio State)
143. **Betty Montgomery** (former Ohio Attorney General; appointed to the discredited Waters Commission at Ohio State; accepted campaign contributions from Woodrow A. Myers, Wellpoint, Inc. and friend of Michael V. Drake)
144. **Joseph A. Steinmetz** (Provost, The Ohio State University; author of Psychological Science article on MOOC (Massive Open Online Course) that triggered the discovery of massive double-dealing and fraud

K. Craine July 3, 2019 at 6:11 AM

Previous comment:

https://tinyurl.com/y3gcokwe

Spread the truth.

Reply

K. Craine July 6, 2019 at 3:06 AM

Email comment by G:

Press Release. (Jul. 07, 2019). Judicial Watch: New Documents Reveal DOJ, IRS, and FBI Plan to Seek Criminal Charges of Obama Opponents. Judicial Watch.
JULY 07, 2015

(Washington, DC) – Judicial Watch today released new Department of Justice (DOJ) and Internal Revenue Service (IRS) documents that include an official "DOJ Recap" report detailing an October 2010 meeting between Lois Lerner, DOJ officials and the FBI to plan for the possible criminal prosecution of targeted nonprofit organizations for alleged illegal political activity.

The newly obtained records also reveal that the Obama DOJ wanted IRS employees who were going to testify to Congress to turn over documents to the DOJ before giving them to Congress. Records also detail how the Obama IRS gave the FBI 21 computer disks, containing 1.25 million pages of confidential IRS returns from 113,000 nonprofit social 501(c)(4) welfare groups – or nearly every 501(c)(4) in the United States – as part of its prosecution effort. According to a letter from then-House Oversight Committee Chairman Darrell Issa (R-CA) to IRS Commissioner John Koskinen, "This revelation likely means that the IRS – including possibly Lois Lerner – violated federal tax law by transmitting this information to the Justice Department."

The documents were produced subsequent to court orders in two Judicial Watch Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) lawsuits: Judicial Watch v. Internal Revenue Service (No. 1:14-cv-01956) and Judicial Watch v. Department of Justice (No. 1:14-cv-01239).

The new IRS documents include a October 11, 2010 "DOJ Recap" memo sent by IRS Exempt Organizations Tax Law Specialist Siri Buller to Lerner and other top IRS officials explaining an October 8 meeting with representatives from the Department of Justice Criminal Division's Public Integrity Section and "one representative from the FBI" to discuss the possible criminal prosecution of nonprofit organizations for alleged political activity:

Full story:

https://www.judicialwatch.org/press-room/press-releases/judicial-watch-new-documents-reveal-doj-irs-and-fbi-plan-to-seek-criminal-charges-of-obama-opponents/

Reply

Replies

K. Craine July 6, 2019 at 3:07 AM

Previous comment:

https://tinyurl.com/y436f9rp

Spread the truth.

Reply

K. Craine July 6, 2019 at 3:15 AM

Email comment by Anon:

Kit Daniels. (Jul. 05, 2019). BIDEN: RUSSIANS DIDN'T MEDDLE IN 2016 ELECTION – IT "WOULDN'T HAVE" HAPPENED UNDER OBAMA'S WATCH. NewsW.

"It wouldn't have, and it didn't" happen on then-President Obama's watch, he says

within the Ohio State trustees)

D. Facebook boy-puppets:

145. **Mark E. Zuckerberg**
146. **Chris Hughes**
147. **Dustin Moskowitz**
148. **Eduardo Saverin**
149. **Matthew R. Cohler**
150. **Elon Musk**

E. *Corruption Watch* —Patent Office Judges:

151. **Anderson, Gregg**
152. **Best, George**
153. **Bonilla, Jackie W.**
154. **Boucher, Patrick**
155. **Braden, Georgianna W.**
156. **Branch, Gene**
157. **Bisk, Jennifer Bresson**
158. **Bui, Hung H.**
159. **Busch, Justin**
160. **Clements, Matt**
161. **Crumbley, Kit**
162. **Droesch, Kristen**
163. **Elluru, Rama**
164. **Fitzpatrick, Michael**
165. **Gerstenblith, Bart A.**
166. **Giannetti, Thomas L.**
167. **Guest, Rae Lynn**
168. **Hastings, Karen M.**
169. **Hoff, Marc**
170. **Horner, Linda**
171. **Hughes, James R.**
172. **Hume, Larry**
173. **James, Housel**
174. **Jung, Hung J.**
175. **Kamholz, Scott**
176. **Katz, Deborah**
177. **Lucas, Jay**
178. **MacDonald, Allen R.** (bio unavailable) – *Leader* 3rd reexam judge (bio and conflicts log concealed by FOIA)
179. **Mahaney, Alexandra**
180. **Martin, Brett**
181. **McKone, Dave**
182. **McNamara, Brian**
183. **Medley, Sally**
184. **Moore, Bryan**
185. **Moore, James T** – *Leader* 3rd reexam judge (bio and conflicts log concealed by FOIA)
186. **Morgan, Jason V.**
187. **Morrison, John**
188. **Pak, Chung K.**
189. **Perry, Glenn J.**
190. **Petravick, Meredith C.** (bio and conflicts log concealed by FOIA) – *Leader* 3rd reexam judge
191. **Pettigrew, Lynne**
192. **Praiss, Donna**
193. **Quinn, Miriam**
194. **Reimers, Annette**

Biden: Russians Didn't Meddle In 2016 Election - It "Wouldn't Have" Happened Under Obama's Watch

Former Vice President Joe Biden says Russian election meddling “didn’t” happen on Obama’s watch – and, for context, Obama was still president during the 2016 election.

“While Putin is trying to undo our elections, he is undoing elections in Europe,” Biden said on CNN. “Look what’s happened in Hungary. Look what’s happened in Poland. Look what’s happened in Moldova.”

“You think that would happen on my watch or Barack’s watch? You can’t answer that, but I promise you it wouldn’t have, and it didn’t.”

Full story [VIDEO]:

https://tinyurl.com/yxm42up6

Reply

Replies

K. Craine July 6, 2019 at 3:16 AM

Previous comment:

https://tinyurl.com/y2q5lhlt

Spread the truth.

Reply

K. Craine July 6, 2019 at 3:19 AM

John Carneys. (Jul. 05, 2019). Boom! America Created 224,000 Jobs in June! Breitbart.

US President Donald Trump speaks at the 2018 Project Safe Neighborhoods National Conference in Kansas City, Missouri, on December 7, 2018. (Photo by Jim WATSON / AFP) (Photo credit should read JIM WATSON/AFP/Getty Images)JIM WATSON/

Job creation reignited in June, with nonfarm payrolls rising 224,000 and unemployment ticking up to 3.7 percent.
The June number will be closely watched after a surprisingly poor showing in May, when the U.S. economy was initially reported to have added just 75,000 jobs. That number was revised even lower on Friday, to just 72,000. April’s number was revised down to 216,000 from 224,000.

Full story:

https://www.breitbart.com/economy/2019/07/05/america-created-224000-jobs-in-june/

Reply

Replies

K. Craine July 6, 2019 at 3:20 AM

Previous comment:

https://tinyurl.com/y65u53fp

Spread the truth.

Reply

K. Craine July 10, 2019 at 7:17 AM

Email comment by LP:

Staff. (Jul. 09, 2019). FACEBOOK ISSUES NEW POLICY SAYING IT’S ACCEPTABLE TO POST D__TH THR__TS AGAINST ME. NewsW.

Yes, really

195. **Saindon, William**
196. **Scanlon, Patrick**
197. **Siu, Stephen C.** – *Leader* 3rd reexam judge (bio and conflicts log concealed by FOIA)
198. **Smith, James Donald**
199. **Smith, Neil**
200. **Snedden, Sheridan**
201. **Song, Daniel**
202. **Spahn, Gay Ann**
203. **Strauss, Mike**
204. **Timm, Catherine**
205. **White, Stacey**
206. **Zecher, Michael**

Research Tip:
Type any name or subject in the Google search at the top of this webpage. That will show you any relevant links within the sites that we have been following and investigating in the *Leader v. Facebook* case. Vigilance everyone! Our American Republic is at risk.

HOW TO FILE A FRAUD COMPLAINT AGAINST A UNIVERSITY

The following universities were announced as participants in Ohio State Provost Joseph A. Steinmetz's corrupt MOOC education initiative named "University Innovation Alliance" (UIA). We have identified the instructions and online forms you need to file a complaint with the participants. MOOC stands for "Massive Open Online Course."

You should complain about:

(1) the intellectual property theft of social networking source code from Leader Technologies, Columbus, Ohio that is the software engine running the UIA;

(2) the corruption at Ohio State University and OSU's collusion with Battelle Memorial Institute which helped steal the software being used by UIA; and

(3) the mistreatement of OSU Marching Band Director Jon Waters regarding fabricated Title IX charges that were used to pave the way for Steinmetz to announce UIA.

Universities pride themselves on protection of intellectual property.

Therefore, these universities cannot participate in this abuse of inventor copyrights, patents and trade secrets by The Ohio State Trustees and Administration. If these universities participate knowingly with Ohio State in its theft of intellectual property, then they are aiding and abetting the theft of intellectual property on a "massive" scale... Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) also known as The Eclipse Foundation.

1. ARIZONA
Arizona State University
https://www.azag.gov/consumer/procedure
https://www.azag.gov/complaints/consumer

Facebook Issues New Policy Saying It's Acceptable to Post D__th Thr__ts Against Me

Facebook has issued a new policy update saying it's acceptable to post d__th thr__ts and incite vi__ence against me, despite this being a crime in the United Kingdom.

No, I'm not joking.

A Community Standards update published by Facebook states (emphasis mine); "Do not post: Thr__ts that could lead to d__th (and other forms of high-severity vio__nce) of any target(s) where thr__t is defined as any of the following:

Full story:

https://tinyurl.com/y57cjtsl

Reply

Replies

K. Craine July 10, 2019 at 7:17 AM

Previous comment:

https://tinyurl.com/yys5gxbs

Spread the truth.

Reply

K. Craine July 10, 2019 at 7:23 AM

Email comment by ANN:

D. Knight. (Jul. 10, 2019), WATCH LIVE: TOMMY ROBINSON'S LAST INTERVIEW BEFORE PRISON; WICKED-PEDIA SANITIZES CLINTON-EPSTEIN. NewsW.

On today's Wednesday transmission of The David Knight Show, you'll see an exclusive interview with UK activist Tommy Robinson and learn about Wikipedia's erasing of Epstein's relations to Democrats.

Don't forget to spread this live program to help fight back against the censorship agenda of the internet overlords.

Full story:

https://www.infowars.com/watch-live-tommy-robinsons-last-interview-before-prison-wicked-pedia-sanitizes-clinton-epstein/

https://tinyurl.com/yxz8g2jq

Reply

Replies

K. Craine July 10, 2019 at 7:24 AM

Previous comment:

https://tinyurl.com/y63bq68t

Spread the truth.

Reply

K. Craine July 10, 2019 at 7:27 AM

Email comment by DL:

Abel Danger. (Feb. 22, 2010). PEDOGATE: Women Operatives In Very High Places. Millenium Report.

2. CALIFORNIA
University of California Riverside
California State System (observer)
http://www.oig.ca.gov/
http://www.oig.ca.gov/pages/about-us/how-to-file-a-complaint.php
http://www.oig.ca.gov/pages/about-us/complaint-form.php

3. FLORIDA
University of Central Florida
http://www.floridaoig.com/
http://www.fldoe.org/ig/complaint.asp
http://app1.fldoe.org/IGComplaint/ComplaintForm.aspx

4. GEORGIA
Oregon State University
http://oig.georgia.gov/
http://oig.georgia.gov/file-complaint

5. INDIANA
Purdue University
http://www.in.gov/ig/2330.htm

6. IOWA
Iowa State University
http://www.state.ia.us/government/ag/file_complaint/online_2.html

7. MICHIGAN
Michigan State University
http://www.mfia.state.mi.us/OIG/SubmitComplaint.aspx?ComplaintMode=client

8. OHIO
The Ohio State University
http://watchdog.ohio.gov/FileaComplaint.aspx

9. ORGEON
Oregon State University
https://justice.oregon.gov/forms/consumer_complaint.asp
https://justice.oregon.gov/consumercomplaints/

10. KANSAS
The University of Kansas
http://www.fraudguides.com/report/kansas.asp
https://ag.ks.gov/about-the-office/contact-us/email-us
https://ag.ks.gov/about-the-office/contact-us/file-a-complaint/koma-kora-investigation-request

11. TEXAS
The University of Texas
http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/divisions/oig/oig_fraud.html
https://sao.fraud.state.tx.us/Hotline.aspx

Let's make sure that the "University Innovation Alliance (UIA)" and "Massive Open Online Course" MOOC never get off the ground due to their corrupt foundations.

RESOURCE:
http://inspectorsgeneral.org/directory-of-state-and-local-government-oversight-agencies/

REAL NEWS LINKS

Bookmark: #real-news

1. 12160.info - Resisting the New World Order
2. 1791L

Mistress of the Revels

September 15, 2011)--List of Crown Agents' Sisters who allegedly use pedophile extortionists and snuff-film patent pools to support 'man-in-the-middle' attacks on leaders with an M.O. of Matrix 5 communities (see Marcy below) and command, contract hit and spoliation crews that dates back to the 1629 foundation of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers:

Full story:

http://themillenniumreport.com/2017/03/pedogate-operatives-in-very-high-places/

Reply

Replies

K. Craine July 10, 2019 at 7:28 AM

Previous comment:

https://tinyurl.com/yylxwbrt

Spread the truth.

Reply

K. Craine July 10, 2019 at 7:31 AM

Email comment by DL:

J. White. (Jul. 09, 2019). HERE'S ALL THE TWISTED SH_T FOUND IN EPSTEIN'S HOME DURING FBI RAID. NewsW.

Includes child porn, a painting of Epstein in prison, and signed photo of Bill Clinton

Here's All The Twisted Sh_t Found in Epstein's Home During FBI Raid
The FBI arrested billionaire financier Jeffrey Epstein for sex trafficking, and raided his Manhattan mansion over the weekend.

During the course of the raid of his $77 million 7-floor private townhome, the FBI found a number of bizarre - and even criminal - items along with strange design features in Epstein's home.

The most damning thing the FBI discovered was a "vast trove" of lewd photos of young women and girls, some of which were found in a locked safe.

Epstein also had commissioned a bizarre mural found on the second floor, showing him in the middle of a prison scene surrounded by barbed wire, guards and a guard station.

Reportedly he had told a recent guest, "That's me, and I had this painted because there is always the possibility that could be me again."

Many other odd things were found, including:

- A wall decorated with photos of director Woody Allen, Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman of Saudi Arabia, and a signed photo of former President Bill Clinton.

- A custom-made chess board with each of the figurines dressed in underwear, reportedly modeled after his employees. Creepy!

- A massage room filled with sex toys.

- A life-size doll hanging from a chandelier and a dining room designed to resemble a beach.

- A 20-seat dining table surrounded by computer screens and phones.

- A full-sized dental chair installed in his bathroom.

Full story:

https://tinyurl.com/y4bpw9rd

Reply

3. Abby Martin (The Empire Files)
4. Abel Danger
5. Aim4Truth.org
6. Alex Jones, InfoWars
7. America Talks (David Zublick)
8. American Intelligence Media (AIM)
9. Americans for Innovation (AFI)
10. American Thinker
11. Ann Coulter
12. Anthony Gucciardi
13. Before It's News
14. Bill Still
15. Bob Dylan's Plagarism of James Damiano
16. Breitbart
17. Catherine Austin Fitts (Solari.com)
18. Center for Public Integrity
19. Cernovich, Mike (Danger & Play)
20. Center for Self Governance
21. Charles Benninghoff / Pray For Us
22. Conservative Daily Post
23. Conservative Patriot Blog
24. Conservative Tribune
25. Counterpunch
26. Culture Shock News
27. Daily Caller
28. Daily Wire
29. Danger & Play (Mike Cernovich)
30. David Horowitz Freedom Center
31. Dark Journalist
32. David Knight (Libertytarian)
33. David Seaman
34. David Vose
35. David Zublick (America Talks)
36. Deeper Than Drudge
37. Diplopundit
38. Discover The Networks / David Horowitz
39. Doomsday Doug
40. Drudge Report
41. Ed Magedson
42. Empire Files (Abby Martin)
43. En-Volve Conservative News
44. ExposeFacts.org (William Binney)
45. Faith Happens
46. FEDERICO InspoNews (Frederico Cardella)
47. Free Our Internet
48. Free Thought Project (The)
49. FreedomWatch / Larry Klayman
50. Full Measure with Sharyl Attkisson
51. Gateway Pundit (The)
52. GeoEngineering Watch
53. *Georgia!* KSCO
54. Gerald Celente / Trends Research
55. Global Freedom Movement
56. Gorilla Mindset by Mike Cernovich
57. Government Gone Wild
58. Glomar Disclosure

Replies

K. Craine July 10, 2019 at 7:32 AM

Previous comment:

https://tinyurl.com/yyn576js

Spread the truth.

K. Craine July 10, 2019 at 7:40 AM

Epstein Flight Manifests. (Released Jul. 06, 2019). EXHIBIT MM, Epstein v. Bradley J. Edwards, et al., Case No. 50 2009 CA 040800XXXXMBAG, case style also Empstein, Jeffrey V. Rothstein, Scott. U.S. Courts.

https://www.fbcoverup.com/docs/library/2019-07-06-Epstein-Flight-Manifests-EXHIBIT-MM-Epstein-v-Edwards-et-al-Case-No-50-2009-CA-040800XXXXMBAG-released-Jul-06-201.pdf

K. Craine July 10, 2019 at 7:41 AM

Previous comment:

https://tinyurl.com/yyxgvwtc

Previous comment.

Reply

K. Craine July 10, 2019 at 7:34 AM

Email comment by TG:

Anonymous Patriots. (Jul. 07, 2019). EXPOSING SIR KIM DURROCH AS AN ENEMY OF AMERICA. AIM.

SIR KIM DARROCH, THE LATEST PRIVY COUNCIL CARDBOARD CUT-OUT TRUMP HATER WITH NO REAL WORLD EXPERIENCE, IS INTIMATELY TIED TO U.N. GLOBALISTS ASSOCIATED WITH GEORGE SOROS, OPEN SOCIETY, SMARTMATIC AND HART INTERCIVIC ELECTRONIC VOTING MACHINES - MITT ROMNEY

In 2016, Sir Kim said called Trump's victory "historic and impressive"

In 2018, Sir Kim said he "always found him [Trump] to be absolutely charming."

Today, Sir Kim trashes Trump - the definition of a lying globalist (apologies for being redundant)

The Privy Council NWO getting desperate to stop the Trump Train?

Full story:

https://aim4truth.org/2019/07/07/exposing-sir-kim-durroch-as-an-enemy-of-america/

Reply

Replies

K. Craine July 10, 2019 at 7:34 AM

Previous comment:

https://tinyurl.com/yxbn4aer

Spread the truth.

K. Craine July 10, 2019 at 7:38 AM

59. H.A. Goodman
60. Hagmann Report
61. HANG THE BANKERS
62. HORN NEWS
63. Horowitz (David) Freedom Center
64. Howard Nema (Truth Talk News)
65. InfoWars, Alex Jones
66. Intrepid Report
67. Intercept (The)
68. International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ)
69. Innovation Alliance
70. Jack Posobiec
71. James Wesley Rawles (SurvivalBlog)
72. Joel M. Skousen / World Affairs Brief
73. Judicial Watch
74. Julian Assange (WikiLeaks)
75. Kaya Jones
76. Larry Elder
77. Larry C. Johnson (No Quarter)
78. Laura Ingraham
79. Lawless America
80. LawNewz
81. Lee Stranahan
82. Lew Rockwell
83. Liberty Headlines
84. Liberty Writers News
85. Libertytarian) (David Knight
86. LifeZette (Laura Ingraham)
87. Lionel Nation / Media
88. Lisa Haven News
89. Mark Dice
90. Marshall Report (The)
91. Matt Drudge / Drudge Report
92. Middle East Eye
93. Mike Cernovich (Danger & Play)
94. Millennium Report (The)
95. Milo Yiannopoulos
96. Muckrock
97. Newsbud (Sibel Edmonds)
98. Newswars.com
99. No More Games (Morgan Reynolds)
100. No Quarter (Larry C. Johnson)
101. Occupy Peace
102. Open Mind
103. Pat Dollard - The War Starts Here!
104. Paul Joseph Watson
105. Peter Schiff
106. PJ Media
107. PoliZette
108. PragerU
109. Charles Benninghoff / Pray For Us
110. Prison Planet Live
111. Public Intelligence Blog (Robert David Steele)
112. Real News with David Knight
113. Rebel Media
114. Right Side Broadcasting
115. Right Wing News (John Hawkins)

Email comment by GN:

Oliver JJ. Lane. (Jul. 10, 2019). British Ambassador to Washington Sir Kim Darroch Quits After Anti-Trump Comments Leaked. Breitbart.

WASHINGTON, DC - JANUARY 18: British Ambassador Kim Darroch speaks at an Afternoon Tea hosted by the British Embassy to mark the U.S. Presidential Inauguration at The British Embassy on January 18, 2017

The controversial British Ambassador to the United States whose caustic remarks about President Donald Trump were leaked to the media at the weekend has resigned from his post.

Noting the enormous media storm generated around his remarks about President Trump and his administration, which he called “dysfunctional”, “clumsy”, and “incompetent” in a series of confidential briefing notes, Sir Kim resigned on Wednesday morning.

Full story:

https://www.breitbart.com/europe/2019/07/10/british-ambassador-to-washington-sir-kim-darroch-quits-after-anti-trump-comments-leaked/

K. Craine July 10, 2019 at 7:39 AM

Previous comment:

https://tinyurl.com/y2knh8zy

Spread the truth.

Reply

K. Craine July 10, 2019 at 10:11 AM

Email comment by GN:

Brittany Shammas. (Jul. 10, 2019). Laura Loomer Sues Facebook for $3 Billion After Being Banned. Miami New Times.

Earlier this year, Facebook booted a batch of users including InfoWars founder Alex Jones, Nation of Islam founder Louis Farrakhan, conspiracy theorist Paul Joseph Watson, and conservative provocateur Laura Loomer. The social media service claims they violated company policies against dangerous individuals and organizations. The company's announcement prompted a string of Twitter rants from President Donald Trump; a bizarre, widely panned "remember us" plea from Watson; and now a $3 billion lawsuit from Loomer.

In a lawsuit filed Monday in the Southern District of Florida, the self-described "most banned woman in the world" claims Facebook defamed her by labeling her dangerous. Loomer's attorney, Larry Klayman, a right-wing activist who once filed a birther-fueled lawsuit to keep Barack Obama off the ballot in 2012, says his client is an "American heroine" who has been smeared by the tech giant.

"When you call someone a dangerous person, you're in effect making them a pariah," says Klayman, founder of Judicial Watch and Freedom Watch. "You're making them untouchable."

Full story:

https://www.miaminewtimes.com/news/laura-loomer-files-3-billion-defamation-lawsuit-against-facebook-11215206

Reply

Replies

K. Craine July 10, 2019 at 10:13 AM

Previous comment:

https://tinyurl.com/y2jytfsr

Spread the truth.

116. Ripoff Report
117. Robert David Steele
118. Roger Stone, Stone Cold Truth
119. ROOT for America (Wayne Allyn Root)
120. Sargon of Akkad
121. Save The American Inventor
122. SGTReport
123. Sharyl Attkisson
124. Sibel Edmonds (Newsbud)
125. Solari.com (Catherine Austin Fitts)
126. State of The Nation (SOTN)
127. Stefan Molyneux
128. StevenCrowder
129. Steve Pieczenik
130. Stone Cold Truth, Roger Stone
131. SurvivalBlog (James Wesley Rawles)
132. The Daily Caller
133. The Free Thought Project
134. The Gateway Pundit
135. The HORN NEWS
136. The Intercept (Note: Most writers are fair; but some are unalloyed fake news leftists)
137. The Larry Elder Show
138. The Marshall Report
139. The Millennium Report
140. The Stone Zone
141. The Watchman's Report
142. Trends Research / Gerald Celente
143. Val Stillwell
144. Veterans Today (VT)
145. Vets For Child Rescue
146. Vidme
147. Washington Examiner
148. Wayne Madsen Report
149. WND (WorldNetDaily)
150. Whatever Happened to Common Sense
151. WikiLeaks (Julian Assange)
152. William Binney (ExposeFacts.org)
153. We Are Change
154. West New Jersey Tea Party
155. Western Journalism
156. World Affairs Brief / Joel M. Skousen
157. Your Voice Radio
158. ZeroHedge

Reply

K. Craine July 11, 2019 at 7:43 AM

5.5 YEARS BEFORE THE TREASONOUS "FIVE EYES" U.S.-UK INTELLIGENCE SHARING AGREEMENT ON MAR. 05, 1946 . . .
. . . more proof the U.S. and UK/Canada/Commonwealth governments KNOW they must compensate Leader Technologies for stealing Leader's social networking invention

On Sep. 11, 1940, the U.S. Government ordered "entire and reasonable compensation" to patentees whose "patent rights and trade secrets" were used or confiscated by the U.S., British or Commonwealth countries (pursuant to the Fifth Amendment Takings Clause) for intelligence activities

G.C. Marshall. (Sep. 11, 1940). SECRET, APPROVED, Sec. of War, Chief of Staff. MEMO: Directive to G-2 Covering Interchange of Secret Technical Information with Representatives of British Government, NSA declassified 04-08-2010 per E.O. 12958, PDF pp. 20-22. NSA.

https://www.fbcoverup.com/docs/library/1940-09-11-GC-Marshall-SECRET-APPROVED-MEMO-Directive-to-G-2-Covering-Info-Interchange-with-British-declassified-04-08-2010-EO-12958-PDF-pp-20-22-NSA-Sep-11-1940.pdf

Note: This directive is consistent with the Fifth Amendment Takings Clause. Those U.S. and UK spies for Army Security Agency (ASA), FBI, IBM, GCCS, MI-6, SOE, SIS, Privy Council, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) assigned to carry out Gen. Marshall's order ignored the order and stole everything under the cloak of "Ultra oath" secrecy.

Such is the fetid moral foundation for the "IBM Internet of Things" mass surveillance, racketeering, patent theft, election rigging, propaganda, money laundering, drug smuggling and human trafficking global grid being imposed on the world as we speak.

Shine the light of truth on these stinking rats.

Reply

Replies

K. Craine July 11, 2019 at 7:44 AM

Previous comment:

https://tinyurl.com/yxv7esnz

Spread the truth.

Reply

Enter your comment...

Comment as: Google Accour

Publish Preview

NOTICE TO COMMENTERS: When the MSM diatribe on "fake news" began, our regular commenters were blocked from posting comments here. Therefore, email your comments to a new secure email addess afi@leader.com and we will post them.

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