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EXCERPT FROM HEARINGS OF THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE ON THE NATIONAL SECURITY ACT OF 1947, (S. 758), ON TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1947.

SENATOR TYDINGS: Admiral, I do not want to revert to another subject, and maybe you would prefer to bring it up in the regular course. But looking at this proposed chart of the way that the unification will be carried out under the bill, when you get down to the Central Intelligence Agency, which certainly is one of the most important of all the functions set forth in the bill. I notice that it reports directly to the President and does not seem to have any line running to the War Department, or the Navy Department, or to the Secretary for Air. And I was wondering if that rather excluded position, you might say, was a wholesome thing.

It seems to me that Central Intelligence Agency ought to have more direct contact with the Army and the Navy and the Air Force; and as I see it on the chart here, it is pretty well set aside and goes only to the President. What is the reason for that?

ADMIRAL SHERMAN: Well, sir, this diagram shows the primary control of the Central Intelligence Agency through the National Security Council which, of course, is responsible to the President. But, of course, the Central Intelligence Agency, by its detailed directive, takes information in from the military services and also supplies them with information.

In other words, it is a staff agency and controlled through the National Security Council, which is supported by the military services, and in turn, supports them.

SENATOR TYDINGS: It seems to me that of course they would diffuse such information as a matter of orderly procedure to the Army, Navy and Air Force, as they collected the information and as they deemed it pertinent. But I would feel a little more secure about it if there were a line running from that agency to the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Air Force, rather than have it go up through the President and back again. Because the President is a rather busy man, and while he has control over it, one of its functions, it seems to me, ought to be to have a closer tie-in with the three services than the chart indicates.

ADMIRAL SHERMAN: Well, sir, that is the trouble with the diagram. Actually, the Security Council, placed directly under it, has members of the three departments, the Secretary of National Defense, the Central Intelligence Agency, who collaborates very closely with Military and Naval intelligence, and there are a good many other cross-relationships.

**ADMIRAL SHERMAN:** The intent of this language was merely to transfer the duties of the existing intelligence agency to the Security Council, and, next, to move the functions of the intelligence group which it is now constituted, by a letter directive of the President, over to the authority.

I would suggest that it might be beneficial to take the existing letter directive under which the Central Intelligence Agency is functioning now, and insert it in the record. Because that letter will clarify this whole matter.

**THE CHAIRMAN:** At the time the Committee hears General Vandenberg, I am sure the General will bring with him that letter and we will have that in at the start of those hearings.

*Craft*

**A BILL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE AUTHORITY AND  
A CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. **DECLARATION OF POLICY.** Be the policy of the United States

Sec. 1. (a) **Findings and Declaration:** ~~Whereas~~ the need of the Government

In enacting this legislation, it is the intent of Congress to provide a comprehensive and continuous program which will effectively accomplish the national intelligence objectives of the United States by supplying the President of the United States, the Secretaries of State, National Defense, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, and such other governmental officials as shall be appropriate, with foreign intelligence of the highest possible calibre. To accomplish these objectives, a central intelligence agency is required by the United States. This agency shall insure the production of the foreign intelligence necessary to enable the appropriate officials of the Government to be informed fully in their dealings with other nations, and to enable these officials to formulate national policies and plans which the Government is to pursue in order to avert future armed conflicts and assure the common defense and security of the United States. The accomplishment of this service comprises the national intelligence objectives of the United States.

Experience preceding, during, and following two World Wars has proven that the uncoordinated decentralization of the collection, research, and dissemination of foreign intelligence information among many departments and agencies of the Government is unsatisfactory. In an attempt to remedy this situation in times of national crises, emergency means have repeatedly been adopted. These experiences have shown the need for a permanent, centralized intelligence agency so that all the foreign intelligence sources and facilities of the Government may be utilized to the fullest extent in the production of foreign intelligence, and so that their greatest potentialities may be realized most efficiently and economically, with a resultant elimination of unproductive duplication and unnecessary overlapping of functions in the accomplishment of the national intelligence objectives of the United States.

Draft of 10 Mar 1947

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