

How have these theories been applied? The following illustrations, drawn largely from the experience of the past year, will show some of the practice.

The Intelligence Advisory Committee, under the leadership of the Director of Central Intelligence, is the keystone of coordination in the federal intelligence system. In this group the heads of the departmental intelligence agencies--State, Army, Navy, Air Force, AEC, and FBI--meet with the DCI to consider national intelligence estimates, to develop arrangements for the better integration of their activities, and to seek and give advice. Their will to work together in the pursuit of national security objectives and their pattern of collaboration are gradually permeating the entire intelligence structure of the government. In this IAC relationship it is understood that each agency is primarily responsible and is presumed capable in its own field of dominant interest. It is also assumed that where responsibilities overlap each agency's product can be improved and sharpened through the mutual criticism which results from a free interchange of views.

These concepts are particularly applicable in the correlation of intelligence required in the production of national intelligence estimates. Departmental contributions for these estimates are submitted to the National Estimates Board in CIA which has the responsibility for making a draft and consulting with the other agencies to obtain an agreed text for submission to the IAC. After thorough discussion of the estimate in the IAC and a recording of any disagreement, the estimate is approved.

The correlation of intelligence of national importance is also proceeding in the field of evaluating current indications of enemy intentions and capabilities to launch an attack against the U. S. or friendly nations. It was agreed that in order to do the best job a cooperative effort was required. It was decided to set up a single Watch Committee to do this job for the DCI as well as the entire IAC. At the suggestion of the Director the immediate leadership and direction of this committee is exercised by G-2. The representatives of the agencies meet in the Pentagon, consider current indications and issue their findings to the intelligence and policy-making officials of the government. On occasion they have recommended subjects for national estimates suggested by the indications they have reviewed.

Another area of intelligence activity in which our theory of coordination can be observed concerns the fields of economic intelligence and scientific-technical intelligence. Under a basic National Security Council Directive these subjects are pursued by each agency according to its own requirements. However, in the economic field, the National Security Council, on recommendation of the DCI concurred in by the IAC, has recently directed the DCI to provide for the production of intelligence relating to the economies of the Soviet orbit as a service of common concern. It also directed that the DCI should carry out necessary coordination to insure that foreign economic intelligence activities relating to the national security will be geared to the most effective support of national objectives and that duplication of effort will be avoided as far as possible. The Economic Intelligence Committee, under the leadership of an Assistant Director of CIA, is the mechanism whereby this is to be accomplished. In the scientific-technical intelligence field there already exists a similar purpose.

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though a directive from the NSC is lacking. There is still disagreement among some of the agencies on the extent to which correlation and coordination are desirable or required and also on the method whereby the necessary coordination is to be achieved. This problem is currently under study.

Perhaps there is no aspect of intelligence more difficult to understand and control than the collection of information. The State Department, the Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force and CIA have their own collecting agencies. The effective deployment of all of these resources in support of departmental as well as national intelligence is exceedingly complicated. Some progress has been made in giving coordinated guidance to the Foreign Service in reporting economic information. The first major cooperative effort is also underway looking toward the identification of priority targets for clandestine collection. The DCI and the IAC have taken a positive interest in the collection activity and steady improvement can be expected.

Since the establishment of the agency there have been established in the CIA by direction of the NSC certain services of common concern. This implies the responsibility of CIA to administer such services in the interest of the intelligence community as a whole and not as separate departmental collection units. It also implies that the departmental agencies shall rely upon this central service rather than deploying some of their resources in this respect. The monitoring of foreign broadcasts, clandestine collection and counter-espionage, the domestic collection of foreign intelligence, the exploitation of defectors abroad and the maintenance of biographic data on foreign scientific and technical personalities are existing services of common concern. As mentioned earlier the research and analysis of intelligence relating to the economy of the Soviet orbit is also such a service and the first in the research

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aspect of the intelligence process.