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30 July 1971

OBTI HIGHLIGHTS FOR FY 1971

Organizational Development

Foremost among OBTI's managerial activities this past year was the popular -- or at least much-discussed -- matter of Communications. The Director, OBTI, held a series of 30 weekly "Coffees" with employees of the Office. The sessions, sometimes highly interesting, sometimes dull, gave the Director an opportunity to discuss his concept of the mission of the Office, its role in the Agency, and the problems and opportunities of the future as he envisaged them. The sessions also gave him a feel for the people in the Office that would have been impossible in any way except this face-to-face encounter. In return, employees had a unique opportunity to take the measure of the new management, and to impart their ideas and problems directly with no through-channels coloration. In the same communications vein, the first issue of an OBTI Newsletter was published containing both social notes and solid professional information of interest to most of the Office. In addition, a series of exchange briefings were given by OBTI division chiefs, and several reciprocal visits were arranged for both new and old personnel.

In an effort to widen the professional perspectives of OBTI and to give imaginative people an additional inducement to be creative, a new Special Projects Staff was created as a part of the Director, OBTI's office. Individuals with potentially useful ideas on topics which might not fit into the work pattern of their home division, or which could best come to fruition in a different work environment, were urged to submit the ideas or to offer themselves for temporary assignment to this staff. In addition, the Staff -- by design a small one -- was directed to be on the alert for subjects that merit Office attention but might be overlooked in the regular Office routine.

A matter of considerable importance for OBTI morale and professional efficiency is the physical work environment. This is of concern, of course, regardless of where an office may be located, but it becomes a particularly serious matter for elements away from the Headquarters Building. For this reason, a special, consistent, and rather successful effort was made to improve the custodial and maintenance service of the [REDACTED] and a better working arrangement was developed for some of the office space. Also, an OBTI Fine Arts Committee has been active in adding some interest and

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beauty to our drab hallways. In the Map Library -- located in one of the most dismal parts of the metropolitan area -- a handsome, walnut paneled multi-purpose room was constructed which will provide a setting for briefings, movies, and brown-bag luncheons. Consolidation of Cartography Division offices at Headquarters also was undertaken and will soon be completed.

OBI participated in the Directorate personnel reduction by deleting five positions and, to keep our average grade in line, by downgrading four positions. On the positive side several internal reorganizations were accomplished to create more efficient work arrangements.

In the budget field, financial and reporting procedures were strengthened, and other changes were made which brought forth a good report card from the I. G. Audit Staff. Similarly, a records reduction push has resulted in a 50 percent reduction in records at [REDACTED] 25X1A

Training objectives have been reviewed and, under the direct supervision of the Deputy Director, OBI, the anticipated long-range needs of the Office have been mapped. Among other approaches, we have instituted a Priority Career Development Program that emphasizes needed job changes and training experience for key junior-, middle-, and senior-level officers. At the moment, we have one employee detached for training at the [REDACTED] 25X1A

The Historical Program has had Office-wide repercussions. Much senior analyst time and effort has gone into this project, probably far more than anyone could have anticipated in the beginning. However, we have made great progress, albeit at the expense of current production. Our present schedule calls for the completion of all OBI historical papers by the end of this summer, and there is nothing currently in sight which should prevent our meeting this target date. Since September 1970, four manuscripts have been published, ten have been drafted and are in various stages of review, and six are well along.

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Cartography Division

During the past year, the Cartography Division completed 6,500 graphic items including maps, charts, diagrams, and briefing boards, up 15 percent from the previous year. This support was given to some two dozen offices representing every Directorate. In addition, about 4 percent of the production went outside the Agency, primarily to the Department of State.

The widespread use of our maps and other graphics is in part due to the ready accessibility of the cartographer to the analyst, the case officer, the technical specialist, or the administrative officer, each of whom has learned that a well-designed graphic can communicate some concepts and facts far better than the most carefully honed prose. In addition to this open-door policy, the demand for maps by Agency report writers and briefers has been growing because cartographic professionalism has kept pace with the increasing expertise of other Agency specialists. Maps are becoming more and more accepted as valuable complementary assets to a report rather than as decorations.

CIA's cartographers were described last fall by a knowledgeable consultant as "the best equipped and motivated group of mapmakers in the country." Along with equipment and motivation, however, the good product is the result of the special training received -- training that reflects the fact that the best of maps is a blend of artistic design and engineering skill. During the year, cartographers attended courses, briefings, symposiums, etc. to keep abreast of the new materiel and techniques available in this rapidly changing field. These training experiences included attendance at the Annual Exposition of Advertising Directions in New York; the Symposium on Geographic Information Systems in Ottawa; a Symposium on Map Design in Kingston, Ontario; the International Visual Communications Congress and the Engineering Graphics Management Seminar in Los Angeles; an Orthophoto Workshop sponsored by the Association of Charting, Surveying, and Mapping; a USDA course in Cartographic Techniques and Map Reproduction, and one on Dimensional Design; a mathematics course at Northern Virginia Community College, and several Automatic Data Processing courses or briefings. In a similar vein, consultation with cartographic experts at the National Geographic Society on training and quality control proved instructive.

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Cartography Division receives everybody's crises and frequently they arrive simultaneously. Thus, for instance, a crisis in Jordan demanding the generation of current intelligence maps for the CIB, the production of annotated city plans for the Clandestine Service, and special briefing boards for the DCI may hit Cartography at the same moment as priority developments in Indochina call for map support. Simultaneously, the man from Haiti may have need for a specially drawn map and, for him, his crisis is the crisis. All of these demands must be handled expeditiously and sympathetically. Although there may be some grumbling over such doubling up of work priorities, most cartographers seem to be firehorses who enjoy the smell of smoke.

A special effort was made over the past year to develop new, improved techniques to expedite map production and meet crisis deadlines without resorting to crisis-type management. For example, a 3-man Cartography Task Force encompassing the necessary combination of technical skills was created in support of a complex [REDACTED] operation. This group was empowered to bypass any bureaucratic procedure which might have delayed production. 25X1C

Long-term efforts also were intensified to make every possible use of ADP in both research and drafting stages of cartographic production. This effort has involved becoming thoroughly familiar with the state of computer capabilities, working with OCS and others to identify or adapt equipment that would be useful in cartography, and developing a Data Bank for our specific needs. Cartographers are enthusiastic champions of ADP, both for what they foresee can be accomplished and for the computer assistance already received. Nevertheless, the mechanical age of cartography is not yet upon us. During one month, for instance, problems were encountered with the Datype machine, the DDS plotter, the Moffett Slot Punch machine, the Edwin digitizer, the Bendix digitizer, and the IBM Selectric Composers.

The following quotation from a Cartography Division report is illustrative of our attempt to update OBGI expertise:

"Two technical developments -- utilization of Pelican pen nibs on Rapidograph plotter points and replacing the .004" cronaflex with .007" K&E Stabilene film -- have increased the Automation Section's ability to provide quality drawings for production jobs. Two recent maps for a COMIREX Quarterly Report were updated entirely by use of the system, including the drawing of abstract symbols."

Attached is a sampling of maps and other graphics produced this past year by Cartography Division.

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Representative Cartography Division Maps and Other Graphics

1. Four maps on the Mediterranean Basin for an OBGI report.
2. Briefing boards for the White House: one on Phnom Penh for the Vice President's visit, one on the Suez Canal area, three on Mexico for the President's trip, two on Laos and South Vietnam.
3. Fifteen graphics for an NIE.
4. Eight maps for the Indochina Operations Center to support their daily situation report.
5. The crisis in Jordan generated numerous requests for briefing boards and maps: 14 items for the DCI's use at the NSC and the Washington Special Action Group; maps for four daily situation reports; a town plan of Amman.
6. Various maps and graphics for the SALT meetings in Helsinki.
7. Six graphics for an OSR study on the Sino-Soviet border, done for Dr. Kissinger.
8. A 30X40 map of Laos for the DCI's briefing of Senator Russell.
9. Four COMIREX base maps on China and four on the USSR were underway. Compilation work on this series will be the framework for the base map on the Sino-Soviet border to be used in an in-depth study by OSR.

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11. A new Indochina Atlas was printed. This handsome, unusual publication should prove to be extremely useful throughout the Community.

12. A map for the NIE on Emerging Black Nations of the Caribbean elicited complimentary remarks by the DCI at a USIB meeting. It went beyond the usual orientation map and summarized factors associated with problems in the area.

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13. Support for the Department of State included a world map showing straits affected by the 12-mile territorial Sea claim, internal civil division and off-shore baseline maps, and a high-priority area computation of the Gulf of Venezuela which is the site of a current boundary dispute.

14. Various NIS Summary Maps were completed.

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16. An order-of-battle situation map, for a SAVA briefing of Dr. Kissinger, was requested at 1630 and delivered at 2400, same day.

17. The last of 29 azimuthal equidistant maps was completed for the Office of Communications.

18. A map was prepared showing ranges of possible Chicom Strategic Missile Systems for a special ONE report for PFIAB. The project was supported by a plotter-produced projection base.

19. In support of a DDS&T project: (a) OSA was provided a series of plotted radar OB overlays for a theoretical mission plan. The request involved the manipulation of OSI radar files to convert the data to a graphic display and required 16 hours of computer time. (b) the last of five digitized contour areas was finished and turned over to OSI to support their part in developing radar masking keys. The entire project took more than a year to complete and required some 900 hours for digitizing and processing.

20. Maps were designed to meet the special display needs of the Operations Center's new closed-circuit TV program. The design, derived from several tests, facilitates plotting on the transmitting end without penalizing screen legibility.

21. During January 1971, a total of 105 briefing aids -- 65 new and 40 off the shelf -- were prepared for briefings of Congress by the DCI.

22. As a self-initiated project which should have wide use, Cartography Division prepared a map showing Africa's principal ethnolinguistic groups and several hundred tribal locations.


Sanitized - Approved For Release : CIA-RDP79-01154A000300010003-4

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Sanitized - Approved For Release : CIA-RDP79-01154A000300010003-4

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25. A series of 19 special graphics were done for the NIPE Staff to submit to the NIRB.

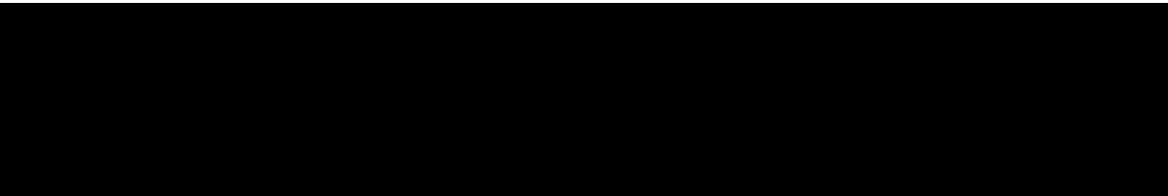
26. New Vugraphs were made for D/OSR for briefings at the Army War College and the Fulbright Committee.

27. A completely new series of maps were designed on Soviet ICBM complexes and have proved to be invaluable planning tools in COMIREX.

28. An enormous briefing package grossing over 80 items was prepared for the President's principal economic advisor and was used a number of times at decision-making levels.

29. Area computations were prepared for the Geographer, Department of State, to support his contribution to the NSSM-125 on U.S. Ocean Policy.

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31. A map series on Cambodian provinces was initiated which will resemble the widely used series completed on South Vietnam and China.

32. Briefing boards on narcotics were prepared for a Presidential conference, for the DCI, and for the Director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

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Editorial Division

In a variety of ways, this past year has not been one of business-as-usual so far as the NIS is concerned. NIS contributors sent the Editorial Division 301 manuscripts; publications comprised 27 General Surveys, 124 detailed units, and two issues of the Basic Intelligence Factbook. Although this is an impressive workload, it represents a production cut of 28% from last year, due to manpower and budget restrictions. Of at least equal significance, however, has been the major effort in Editorial Division to revamp both process and product. Supervisory and desk-level personnel used a variety of imaginative approaches to meet the challenges that grew out of the NIS Users' Survey -- and out of management instructions -- to eliminate marginally useful topics, to reorient and reformat substantive material to make it more meaningful and applicable to today's problems, and to increase the use of ADP equipment to lessen costs and expedite production. Progress also was made in the attempt to reduce the time lag between initial writing and eventual publication.

Some of the specific efforts made included the following:

a. Potential NIS users were informed of the NIS Program and its purposes, the Quarterly Inventory of Available NIS Publications was given a new format, and techniques were introduced to poll user reaction.

b. New Social Characteristics units were published which integrated the previously separate sociological sections: Population; Characteristics of the People; Religion, Education, and Public Information; and Welfare.

c. Procedures were changed so that currently all NIS publications are printed by computerized photo-composing and the printer's throughput time was significantly reduced. In a different but related operation, a Xerox 2400 was acquired and its use has reduced from 7 days to 1 the reproduction time, of General Survey drafts prepared for NIS Committee review. Also, Editorial Division personnel in search of production techniques applicable to the NIS visited the Atomic Energy Commission, the Federal Reserve Board, and other offices employing ADP equipment.

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- d. Making maximum use of OBGI expertise, Geography Division assisted Editorial Division in reviewing urban area studies produced by DIA. The reviews revealed many out-of-date and inaccurate entries on the maps and installations lists.
- e. Layout and printing of the new single-city format for Urban Areas is proceeding, as are the new single-sheet studies for Ports and Naval Facilities. Also, the first of the new series of unclassified NIS Factbooks was disseminated in June and was an instant success.
- f. OSR now reviews NIS material on the Chicom and USSR Armed Forces as part of a new reviewing process which that Office has undertaken to help assure currency and consistency between CIA and DIA publications.
- g. Efforts to make the NIS oceanography products more useful to nonmilitary users have resulted in the addition of coverage on water pollution, food from the sea, and mineral and petroleum resources. Similarly, broader dissemination of the NIS material on weather and climate was under discussion.
- h. Phaseout of the contractually produced NIS units entailed the discontinuance of all detailed economic coverage except on the major industrialized countries.
- i. In response to a number of questions about the future mission and shape of the NIS, various studies were undertaken on the merits of continuing or eliminating certain publications, and on possible alternatives to the present format, organization, and production responsibilities. As one result, the General Survey was re-styled and rearranged in order to be useful to a broader spectrum of readers. In this new approach -- which has been well received -- a general cultural geographic analysis replaced the military-operational emphasis, with the military geography being moved into an NIS section concerned with military matters. These steps are clearly just the first of various experimental approaches needed to adjust the NIS to changing requirements and applications.
- j. An OBGI team is examining a Printing Services Division recommendation that a new computerized correction/edit system called "Astrotype" be installed in ED/BGI. This system report-

Sanitized - Approved For Release : CIA-RDP79-01154A000300010003-4

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Sanitized - Approved For Release : CIA-RDP79-01154A000300010003-4

edly points to financial savings in OCS and PSD, and increased speed of type correction operations in ED.

k. Stress has been placed on upgrading the quality and relevancy of the photos used in NIS publications, but shortage of personnel in the CRS Photo Library has impeded progress.

Despite the institution of new time-cutting procedures and the use of ADP equipment wherever feasible, NIS production still suffers delays. We recognize that, in most offices, work on the NIS rates near the bottom of the priority ladder. Thus specialists work on current intelligence, or, overseas, on more urgent embassy business rather than either writing or reviewing NIS drafts. We accept the fact that local developments -- a White House query in Headquarters or a coup in Bolivia -- will continue to have precedence over the review of an NIS draft, but we expect that recent attempts to establish a freer and more frequent liaison between desk analyst and NIS editor will improve the situation. In the same vein, discussions have been underway to allow the writers more flexibility in their interpretation of the basic subject outline, again in hope of expediting production and making the end product more germane to particular intelligence problems.

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Geography Division

During the past year, the Geography Division produced a potpourri of studies, memoranda, briefings, lectures, commentaries, minutely detailed maps, and other research and analytical products for an equally varied reading and listening clientele. With some notable exceptions, the subjects and the treatment placed heavy emphasis on the production of carefully researched, authoritative, all-source maps of the Soviet Union, Poland, and Communist China, and the preparation of area studies. The latter varied in content, in some cases being concerned primarily with terrain and climate, in others with population, and in still others with the interplay of many aspects of both physical and cultural environments. In addition to this core of rather traditional geographic studies, the geographers dealt with topics as diverse as Soviet attitudes toward the Antarctic and opium traffic in the Far East.

Geography Division undertook research and produced reports and maps this past year largely in response to requests for support received from outside OBG. Self-initiated work received secondary priority because the limited size of the staff, and consequent sparse manpower-per-country spread, rarely permitted an individual the time to initiate projects for which there was no specific statement of interest. Frequently, perhaps typically, the end result of extensive research and analysis was the production of a study of very limited dissemination. This circumstance was particularly true for work done for DDS&T, OSR, and Clandestine Service offices in their respective intelligence collection efforts.

Major research attention over the past year was paid to China and the USSR, with Southeast Asia also receiving heavy emphasis; following in no particular pattern was Latin America, the Near and Middle East, and Africa. Relatively few manhours were expended on either Western or Eastern Europe.

Because the Geography Division research support activity is so kaleidoscopic -- in substantive content, geographic focus, and clientele -- specific examples of the kinds of work accomplished over the past year, presented on the following pages, should be more meaningful than further generalizations. Clearly, heterogeneity is the pattern.

Sanitized - Approved For Release : CIA-RDP79-01154A000300010003-4

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Selected Examples of Geographic Research and Analytical Support

1. Approximately 170 sheets of the joint CIA-DoD Intelligence Mapping Program were completed. Research for these maps of priority areas in the USSR, Poland, and China entailed exhaustive examination of all pertinent sources, including codeword intelligence material and open literature. With the production of each map, the Community for the first time had an authoritative presentation of both terrain and such manmade features as roads, railroads, airports, military and economic facilities (fully annotated), and populated sites. In addition to the map sheet, a Note form has been devised to salvage data which cannot be depicted on the map. (A special inspection of the IMP Program was made in June at the request of the OPPB. It was found to be fulfilling a useful purpose and to be well managed. Also, initial returns of an IMP Users' Survey indicated that of the 52 replies received (representing some 500 individuals), 98 percent considered the program useful or better.)

2. Four studies on opium production and traffic in Latin America, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Near East were prepared for a White House Task Force. Reports on drug traffic also were transmitted to the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

3. A memorandum analyzing a Soviet plan to develop Amur River islands formed a substantial input to a Current Intelligence Bulletin item and a State INR report.

4. Numerous memoranda were written and briefings given on Soviet activities and probable objectives in Antarctica and the Arctic in support of the National Science Foundation's Office of Polar Programs, the National Security Council's Interagency Study Group on U.S. Arctic Policy, the U.S. Geological Survey, and ACDA's Antarctic Inspection Team.

5. Coastal or oceanographic data were furnished ORD, OSR, several offices in DDP and others on a variety of water bodies: White Sea, Black Sea, Baltic Sea, Sea of Japan; and on navigability, seasonal regimes, etc. of inland waterways in Canada, Southeast Asia, the USSR, and elsewhere.

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6. DDP [REDACTED] was provided substantive data and expert commentary on Soviet corrective labor camps. A definitive paper on this subject, based on intensive research of Soviet sources, will soon be published.

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8. Estimates of population within each 1° grid rectangle, pole-to-pole from 10°E to 50°E, for 1970, 1975, and 1980 were prepared in support of an OSP/DDS&T project.

9. OSR was briefed on the military geography of the Shuang-ch'eng-tzu area with particular emphasis on the trafficability of possible approaches from Mongolia and flanking routes that bypass the numerous mounded strong-points north of the test range.

10. An OBGI-OSI assessment of Soviet geodetic and gravimetric capabilities was published in the SID and later reprinted in DIA's Trends and Developments in Foreign Technology. In a somewhat related vein, OBGI also fulfilled a DIA request for information on Soviet management of surveying and mapping which was needed by DIA for a review of a proposal for the unification of DoD mapping organizations.

11. Some 50 lectures were presented, by various geographers, to ICAF, FSI, AID, DIA, OTR, and the Vietnam Operations Course. The lectures covered the geography of SEA, of Vietnam, of China, and specialized subjects such as Chinese energy resources.

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13. As part of a continuing program, recommendations on Soviet-proposed scientific exchanges were made to the Secretariat of the Inter-agency Intelligence Advisory Group of Exchanges. The Soviets, under various guises, have attempted to send observers into those parts of the United States where there are sites of strategic interest. In one instance, they proposed a visit of soil scientists to a Minuteman complex area. In the space field, OBGI comments on proposed NASA/USSR Academy of Science discussions favored cooperation in the study of the natural environment but noted that Soviet concepts of air and space law may inhibit such cooperation.

Sanitized - Approved For Release : CIA-RDP79-01154A000300010003-4

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Sanitized - Approved For Release : CIA-RDP79-01154A000300010003-4

14. Contributions on the physical geography and transportation of Venezuela were submitted for a [REDACTED]. Where feasible, attention was focused on those topics particularly germane to paramilitary problems, such as terrain and climatic conditions favorable or unfavorable to air operations and to cross-country ground movement.

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15. Technical advice was given to FMSAC and [REDACTED] on the [REDACTED]

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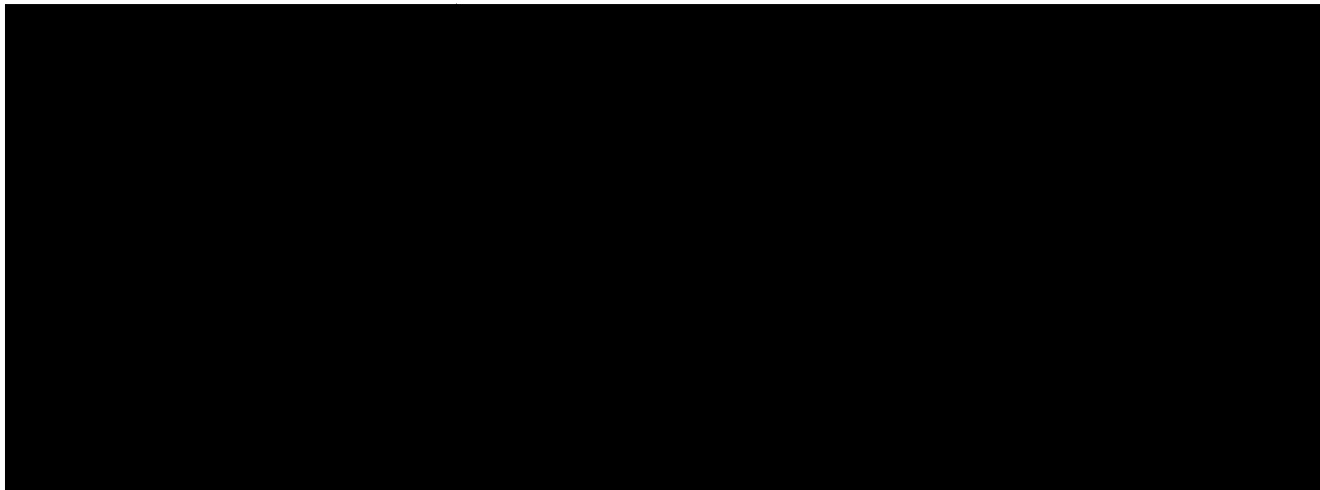
[REDACTED] Physical limitations and political implications of the various collection techniques under consideration were evaluated and alternate suggestions made. The input of hard geographic facts at this early planning phase was, according to FMSAC and [REDACTED], most helpful and appreciated.

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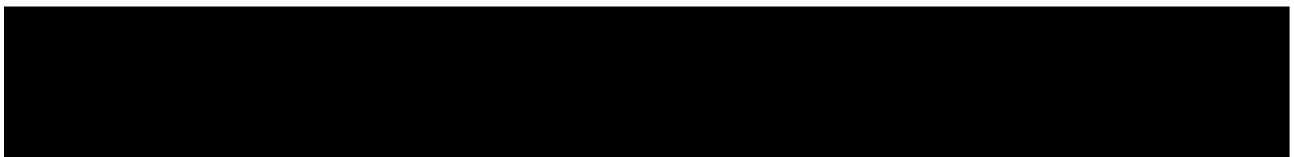
16. A basic study on East Pakistan was written and disseminated to U.S. organizations as an aid in understanding the problems involved in reconstructing the recent storm-damaged areas and in planning long-term development programs. Later, additional analytical reports on Pakistan were prepared to help clarify the situation there in the midst of the massive refugee movement and violent political turmoil.

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20. As background for their collection activities, DCS was briefed on the worldwide narcotics trade and, at their request, 52 copies of OBGI opium studies were distributed to DCS stations.

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Sanitized - Approved For Release : CIA-RDP79-01154A000300010003-4

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Sanitized - Approved For Release : CIA-RDP79-01154A000300010003-4

22. A memorandum discussing ecological fact and fiction associated with the Aswan Dam was disseminated to the Intelligence Community. On request, an advance copy was sent to Mr. Hoskinson at the Executive Office Building and a summary of the paper was passed to Congressman Mahon, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations. The memo

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23. In support of both ONE and OSR, a memorandum was prepared on Geographic Factors Affecting Movement of Forces in the Siberian Military District. This short-deadline paper was prepared in a format which materially decreased the time required for preparation. This format may be used in the future for items requiring quick or limited dissemination.

24. Work with NASA included presentation to that organization of information on the Soviet overt and covert geodetic satellite activities, recommendations (which were accepted) that NASA release geodetic data on a restricted basis, and comments on NASA security considerations.

25. The incidence of insurgent activities in Ceylon and the geographic factors affecting the insurgency were analyzed in a short-deadline paper.

26. Several succinct geography sections were written for the revamped NIS General Survey. This work supplemented DIA's military geography contributions and is a further effort to enhance the utility and readability of the NIS.

27. One geographer was appointed a member of the Interagency Task Force on Weather Modification and drafted a paper on this subject for the Under Secretaries Committee. Another geographer was selected by the DCI as senior Agency representative on the U. S. Ocean Policy Committee.

28. Studies of population movement in foreign areas were undertaken in support of OSI's epidemiological studies.

29. A major report on rival territorial claims and prospective off-shore oil deposits in the Senkaku Islands area was prepared. It was jointly disseminated with an ONE Memorandum on this topic to the White House and other high-level customers.

Sanitized - Approved For Release : CIA-RDP79-01154A000300010003-4

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Sanitized - Approved For Release : CIA-RDP79-01154A000300010003-4

30. An extensive report was written on Ethiopia's physical and cultural environment and the difficulties this complex environment places in the way of establishing a coherent nation. These differences may well play an especially important role in a post-Selassie Ethiopia.

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32. Memoranda estimating flow rates for two Szechwan rivers were transmitted to an OSI requester.

33. Information was supplied the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) on Clipperton Island and advised, after consultation with OSI, on the intelligence need (or lack thereof) for a weather station there.

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Map Library Division

The Map Library acquired some 89,000 map sheets during the past year, and through other accomplishments fulfilled its basic mission of locating, procuring, processing, and disseminating maps, charts, and atlases. Emphasis was placed on making the collection more responsive to the Agency's current and anticipated needs rather than collecting merely to swell the volume.

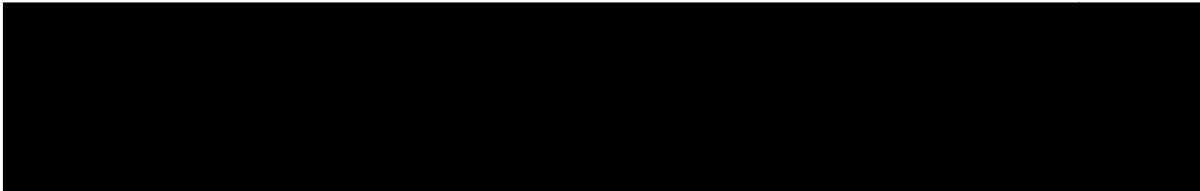
25X1A Over the years, work in the Map Library has become highly routinized. This is not a lackluster operation, however; the staff is an enthusiastic one. There are, to be sure, some symptoms of cabin fever caused by the remoteness of [REDACTED] but this is remarkably compensated for by the "togetherness" engendered by this same isolation. There is, in fact, a certain healthy element of "us exiles against the world" that would not be present if the Map Library were located in the midst of its customers. This not to say that such isolation is recommended -- there are major disadvantages in the distant location, which handicaps keeping in touch with intelligence trends and the specific needs of the map users.

25X1A The map librarians take pride in the diverse means they have devised to collect, process, and make maps available to their clients. For instance, during this year, some 670,000 maps, charts, etc., were disseminated from the various Map Library outlets in response to 29,000 requests, a slight decrease in both categories in comparison with the past several years. The Main Library [REDACTED] accounted for 594,000 of the items distributed, Headquarters for 41,000, and the small facilities in the [REDACTED] and in the Magazine Building for 26,000 and 9,000, respectively.

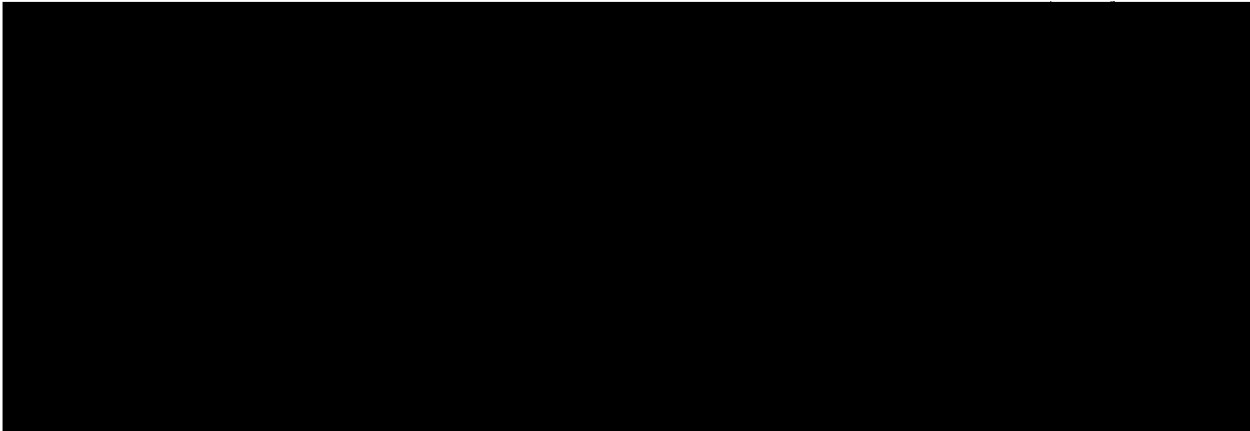
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Augmenting the mapping agreements and [redacted] 25X1A
efforts are MLD requests made via DCS on [redacted] 25X1A
[redacted] which may have produced or
collected maps in support of their interests abroad. Map Library desk
officers attempt to keep abreast of such foreign commercial activities,
but relatively few maps have been procured from this source in recent years.

Considerable progress was made, with the cooperation of CRS, in
computerizing map index cards as part of our Map Data System. The goal
is to have information about most of our maps -- the recent ones -- avail-
able through machine recall. When completed, this reference aid will be
useful both to the intelligence analyst interested in selecting the best avail-
able map and to our map procurement officers who are analyzing our
collection for gaps in coverage.

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The Map Library distributed an average of 55,000 maps monthly over
the past year. About 20,000 of these went to offices within the Agency,
the remainder being distributed throughout the community with the bulk to
DoD. Map requests of more than routine interest included those received
from the White House in support of the President's trip to Mexico and
Europe, and the Vice President's trips to the Far East. In addition, maps
of the [redacted] area and of Indochina were sent to the White House
Situation Room; ten copies of all unclassified page-size maps (4,000 sheets)

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to the National War College; 16,000 CIA-produced maps to Fort Leavenworth; large briefing maps of the Near East to the Secretary of State for his use in a Senate briefing; 4,000 sheets [REDACTED] and numerous sheets to Defense and Agency officials at the Helsinki SALT talks.

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Particularly worthwhile maps procured included the following:

India:

180 new Survey of India topographic maps; 41 of the sheets were new coverage, the remainder were newer editions than previously held. Also, a 1970 All-India Census Atlas.

Indonesia:

179 official land-use maps.

Greenland:

A tectonic/geological map.

Hungary:

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[REDACTED]

Cuba:

A Russian Economic Geography of Cuba, 1970; National Atlas of Cuba (printed in the USSR in Russian and Spanish).

China-Nepal:

Border atlas.

South Africa:

City plans, including main naval base, road maps, and a map of high-voltage transmission lines.

Mozambique:

Geological map.

Ethiopia-Kenya:

Official boundary series.

Greece:

Plans of 47 towns (1969).

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Pakistan:

A 16-sheet map; 587 topographical maps.

Argentina:

New official city plan of Buenos Aires.

Brazil:

New official charts showing 200-mile territorial claims.

Thailand:

Environmental data atlas.

Liberia:

1970 telecommunications and roads.

25X6

Dominican Republic:

City plans.

Congo (Kinshasa):

Topographic sheets; [REDACTED] 25X6

Philippines:

223 new city and municipality plans.

Libya:

220 town plans.

Cyprus:

Telephone network.

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Guatemala:

National Inventory of Roads.

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Algeria:

New city plans for 10 cities.

USSR:

New Soviet hydrographic charts; transport maps of Leningrad and Kiev.

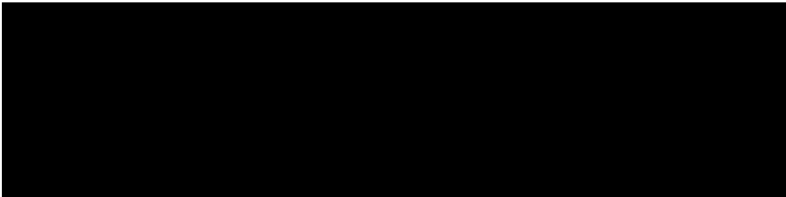
Jordan:

Index to villages and settlements.

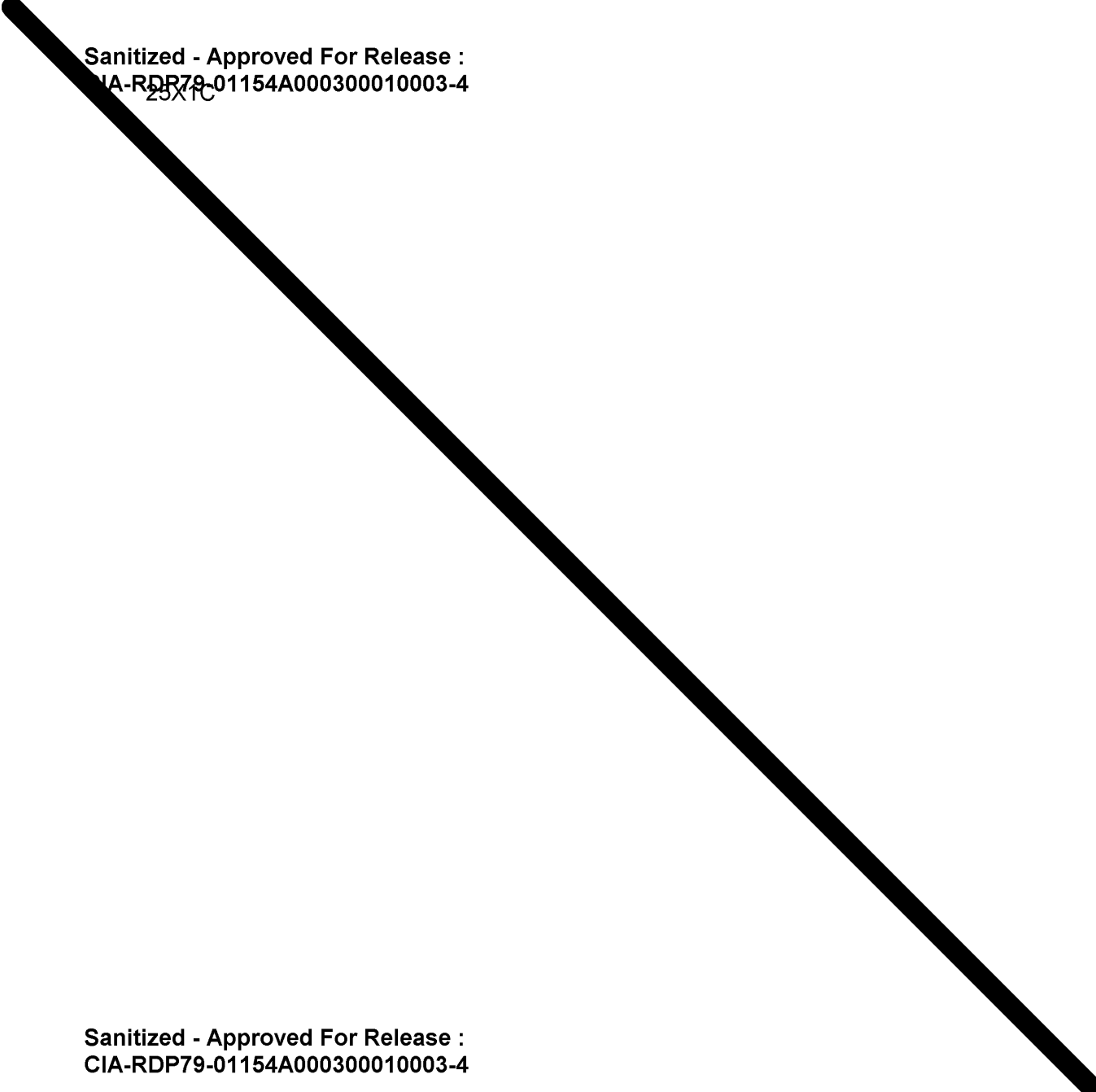
Yugoslavia:

Hydrographic charts of the Adriatic.

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