Outline of DDCI Talk to AFSC
3 October 1969

1. Former Faculty member -- pleasure to return

2. <u>Growing importance of intelligence.</u>

    A.   You may be affected directly

           (1)   May be working with CIA

           (2)   With other part of Intel. Community

           (3)   With U. S. intelligence overseas

    B.   Helpful for you to be acquainted

           (1)   With CIA

           (2)   Its relationship with other members of Intelligence

                     Community.

           (3)   How intelligence serves policy-making process.

           (4)   CIA - military service cooperation.

3. <u>CIA's</u> place in national security structure now well known.

    A.   Based on National Security Act 1947.

                  -- (Chart with five functions of CIA) --

    B.   Law provides for CIA to recommend to NSC measures for

        coordination of intelligence.

    C.   This done in NSC Intelligence Directives.

           (1)   NSCID #1 also sets up DCI Directives.

           (2)   DCID's now total over 30.

    D.   NSCIDs and DCIDs provide means of updating.

1.

Pearl Harbor resulted in determination to have a <u>coordinated national intelligence effort.</u>
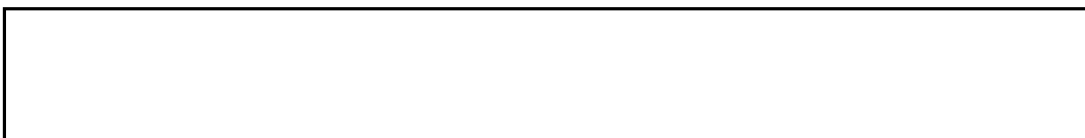
A.   DCI -- two responsibilities

     (1)   Head of CIA

     (2)   Chief Intelligence officer of Government.

         (a)   Intelligence advisor to President.

         (b)   Coordinator of US foreign intelligence effort.

         -- (<u>Chart -- Intelligence Community</u>) --

5. <u>Intelligence Comminity</u>

   A.   CIA

   B.   DIA -- Class gets separate presentation.

   C.   Army, Navy, Air Force intelligence components.

   D.   State Dept. -- Bureau of Intelligence and Research.

   E.   AEC -- specializes in atomic energy development abroad.

   F.   FBI -- internal security, but same threat as CIA face abroad.

   G.   NSA -- special category.

6. Community also embraces <u>National Intelligence Assets</u>.

   A.   Managed, staffed, funded by one agency, but serves entire Community and USG.

   B.   Oldest is NSA which is covered in separate briefing.

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   D.   Others: National Photographic Interpretation Center

                Board of National Estimates

(1)   Both in CIA and I will cover later.

-- (Chart with USIB structure) --

7. Whole Intelligence Community tied together in <u>US Intelligence Board</u> (USIB).

A.   DCI, by Presidential order, is USIB Chairman.

   (1)   DCI's two hats differentiated in USIB as he is Chairman as

         President's <u>principal intelligence officer</u>, not head of CIA.

   (2)   Both Chair and present CIA views would hamper USIB

         deliberations on national intelligence

   (3)   Therefore CIA represented by DDCI.

B.   Other USIB principals are:

   (1)   State Dep't. -- Dir of Intelligence & Research

   (2)   Director -- DIA

   (3)   Director -- NSA

   (4)   Ass't General Manager -- AEC

   (5)   Ass't to the Director -- FBI

C.   Since DIA created, service intelligence chiefs participate in

       USIB as observers.

   (1)   Retain right to dissent and they do.

D.   USIB meets regularly once a week -- oftener when needed.

E.   USIB is advisory to DCI.

8. <u>USIB</u> has <u>several functions</u>.

A.   Sets and periodically revises nation's priorities.

B.   Reviews and passes on NIE's.

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(3)   Covert action is approved by NSC Sub-committee which

meets weekly.

(a)   President's Spec. Ass't for National Security (Kissinger)

(b)   Deputy Sec. Def (Packard)

(c)   Under Sec. of State for Political Affairs (Johnson)

(d)   DCI (Helms)

(4)   Thus, covert action supports US policy -- CIA does not

make policy.

C.   Third primary mission -- Production of Intelligence.

(1)   NIE's -- look into future, speculate on future developments.

(a)   Outlook in Country(X) -- 2 to 3 years, broad trends.

(b)   Soviet military papers -- keyed to DoD budget --

5 - 7 - 10 years.

(c)   Special NIEs -- Reactions to US policy move -- short-term.

(2)   NIEs drafted in CIA, but truly national -- reflect entire

Int. Community.

(3)   NIPP (Nat. Int. Planning Projections) -- Soviet forces well

into future -- 10 years.

5.

    (3)   Current Intelligence -- alert decision-maker, fill in gaps.

        (a)   Like newspaper but <u>all source</u> and analysts are <u>experts</u>

    (4)   Research Study -- wide variety.

        e.g. Soviet economy

        e.g. Oil in Iran

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        e.g. ☐

    (5)   Basic Intelligence -- like encyclopedia -- <u>National</u> Intelligence

Survey -- covers

        e.g. transport system

        e.g. police and security forces.

D.   Three <u>primary</u> functions -- CIA does other things, be clear when look

at <u>Organization</u>. (<u>CIA Organization Chart</u>)

Ⅱ. CIA <u>Organized</u> four main groupings -- <u>Directorates</u> and special staff functions,

e.g. Office of National Estimates

A.   <u>Intelligence Directorate</u> (or DDI)

    (1)   Principal analyzer and producer of substantive intelligence.

    (2)   Runs NPIC in collaboration with DIA (jointly staffed).

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B.   <u>Plans Directorate</u> -- DDP -- CIA's Clandestine Services.

    (1)   Perform expionage, counter-intelligence and covert

action ops.

(2) Organized into area divisions (similar State Dept. regional

bureaus), special staffs (CA, CI, and FI), and overseas stations.

C. Directorate of Science and Technology

(1) Concentrates on S&T aspects, including R&D and production

of S&T foreign intell

(a) houses computer center

(2) Several units outside DDS&T also do specialized R&D -- e.g.

NPIC and Commo -- but DDS&T reviews all CIA R&D.

D. Support Directorate

(1) Includes security, personnel, training, commo, etc.

II. Have discussed CIA-DOD cooperates in field of intelligence; CIA also

supports military operations. (Chart -- CIA - military relations)

A. General war support under CIA-DOD, Aug 1957, "Command

Relationship Agreement" (CRA).

(1) Overseas stations come under Unified Commander in event

of general war.

(2) CIA in theater then becomes in effect a component command.

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7.

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