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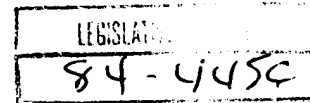
SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

Chrono

#84-3771

November 16, 1984



75 ET

Mr. Charles A. Briggs
Director
Office of Legislative Liaison
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Chuck:

On December 10, 1981, the staff of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence completed preparation of an unclassified handbook which described the mission and organization of the Intelligence Community. At that time, your organization provided us with materials for inclusion in the handbook -- copies of which are enclosed for your information.

Three years have passed since we prepared this handbook, and the Committee staff is currently in the process of updating its unclassified holdings on your organization. We would be most appreciative of any materials which you can provide us as part of this project. In particular, we are interested in materials which cover the history, mission and current organization of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Please send these materials to my attention at the address provided above. If you have any questions regarding this request, please feel free to get in touch with me at 224-1710. Thank you for your consideration of this matter and for your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

Robert R. Simmons
Staff Director

RRS:rn

Enclosure

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has broader responsibilities than any other agency in the Intelligence Community. CIA is managed, under the DCI, by the (statutory) Deputy DCI -- although the current leadership team (Casey/Inman) does not necessarily manage the CIA in quite such a structured manner.

There are four major directorates in CIA, as outlined below:

The Directorate of Operations

- The Directorate of Operations has primary national responsibility for the clandestine collection of foreign intelligence, including the clandestine collection of SIGINT. In the U.S., it is responsible, through the regional offices of its Domestic Collection Division, for the overt collection of foreign intelligence volunteered by U.S. citizens and organizations. It also is authorized to conduct in the U.S. assessment and recruitment of foreign nationals for use as agents abroad. It conducts counter-intelligence abroad and coordinates these activities with the FBI, which is solely responsible for domestic counter-intelligence. The operations directorate is also responsible for covert action.

The Directorate of Science and Technology

The Directorate of Science and Technology is responsible for research and development of technical collection systems. Its program is unique; it is dedicated to exploiting new technology solely for intelligence collection purposes. This directorate collects technical intelligence, largely SIGINT, in collaboration with the Directorate of Operations. It processes imagery through its management of the National Photographic Interpretation Center. It produces scientific and technical intelligence, especially concerning the characteristics of foreign strategic weapons systems.

The National Foreign Assessments Center

The National Foreign Assessment Center is responsible primarily for intelligence production. It produces political, military, economic, biographic, geographic, and sociological intelligence and synthesizes these with the work of the Science and Technology Directorate. In addition, through the Foreign Broadcast Information Service it collects intelligence from foreign open radio and television broadcasts. Its processing activities include the translation of these broadcasts and of foreign documents.

The Directorate of Administration

The Directorate of Administration is responsible for a variety of support activities. It provides: communications, computer facilities, logistic, medical, financial, and personnel services, conducts training, and maintains security.

CIA's collection activities are carefully coordinated with those of other intelligence agencies to minimize duplication and ensure coverage of all major targets. (All SIGINT collection, for instance, is conducted within an annual national plan.) CIA's production capability is comprehensive but varies considerably in depth of coverage. On certain topics such as economics CIA maintains unique research capabilities as a service of common concern, on others of great national importance, such as Soviet strategic weapons systems. It maintains research programs in deliberate competition with those of the military services. (Experience has proved the worth of this competition; there is no monopoly on wisdom.) Finally, on topics of lesser importance CIA maintains the minimal capability necessary to provide the DCI a check on the work of other agencies.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON. D.C. 20505

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Phone: (703) 351-7676

BIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM J. CASEY

William Joseph Casey was sworn in as Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) on 28 January 1981. In this position he heads the Intelligence Community (all foreign intelligence agencies of the United States) and directs the Central Intelligence Agency. He is the first DCI to be designated by the President as a Cabinet officer.

Mr. Casey grew up in Long Island and New York, New York, and graduated from Fordham University, where he earned a one-year fellowship to the Catholic University School of Social Work in Washington. D.C. He then graduated from St. John's University School of Law in Brooklyn and was admitted to the New York Bar.

Following law school, he joined the Research Institute of America, rising to become chairman of the Institute's board of editors. He was commissioned in the U.S. Naval Reserve in 1943, joining the wartime staff of William Donovan, founder of the Office of Strategic Services. Assigned to the European Theater, Mr. Casey received the Bronze Star for his work in coordinating French Resistance forces in support of the invasion of Normandy and liberation of France. Later, in 1944, he became Chief of American Secret Intelligence operations in Europe.

In 1948 he served as Associate General Counsel at the European Headquarters of the Marshall Plan. Between 1949 and 1971 he practiced law and engaged in various publishing and entrepreneurial activities in New York City.

In April 1971 Mr. Casey was designated Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission where he served until February 1973. He subsequently became Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs and President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank of the United States. Returning to private life, he became Counsel to the New York and Washington law firm of Rogers and Wells.

During 1980 Mr. Casey managed the successful primary and election campaigns of President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Casey has authored a number of books on legal and financial subjects, as well as a history of the American Revolution.

He has received the William J. Donovan Award and honorary degrees from Fordham University, St. John's University, Chung Ang University, Molloy College and Adelphi University.

Mr. Casey and his wife Sophia (nee Kurz) have one daughter, Bernadette.

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BIOGRAPHY OF ADMIRAL BOBBY R. INMAN

Admiral Bobby R. Inman was sworn in as Deputy Director of Central Intelligence on 12 February 1981. In this position he is principal deputy to the Director, who leads the Intelligence Community (all of the foreign intelligence agencies of the United States) and directs the Central Intelligence Agency.

A native of Rhonesboro, Texas, Admiral Inman graduated from the University of Texas at Austin (B.A., 1950). He entered the Naval Reserve the following year and was commissioned as an Ensign in March 1952. His initial assignment was to the aircraft carrier USS Valley Forge (CVA-45), which participated in operations during the Korean hostilities. His subsequent early career included a variety of assignments in Naval intelligence, including tours as the Chief of Naval Operations's Intelligence Briefer, and Assistant Naval Attache, Stockholm, Sweden, as well as operational assignments afloat.

Admiral Inman has served in a number of positions of high responsibility. He was Fleet Intelligence Officer for the Seventh Fleet in the Western Pacific, 1969-71, during the Vietnam conflict. He graduated from the National War College in 1972. He was Executive Assistant and Senior Aide to the Vice Chief of Naval Operations, 1972-73. He served as Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence to the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, 1973-74; as Director of Naval Intelligence, 1974-76; and as Vice Director, Plans, Operations and Support of the Defense Intelligence Agency, 1976-77. He was appointed Director of the National Security Agency in July 1977, where he served until March 1981. Coincident with his assignment as the Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, he was promoted to the rank of Admiral, the first Naval Intelligence Specialist to attain that rank.

Admiral Inman's many service decorations include the National Security Medal, the Navy Distinguished Service Medal, the Defense Superior Service Medal, and the Legion of Merit in addition to several awards for service during the Korean and Vietnam conflicts.

Admiral Inman's permanent residence is Anaheim, California. He and his wife Nancy (nee Russo, of Washington, D.C.) have two sons, Thomas and William.

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CIA CHRONOLOGY ****/**

- 11 July 1941 President Franklin D. Roosevelt establishes position of Coordinator of Information (COI) and designates as Coordinator William J. ("Wild Bill") Donovan. Donovan was a lawyer and a reserve Army Colonel and much decorated hero in World War I. As a civilian, Donovan thus becomes head of this country's first central intelligence organization.
- 13 June 1942 President Roosevelt, by Executive Order 9182, transforms COI into Office of Strategic Services (OSS) with Donovan as Director. Donovan becomes Brigadier General in 1943 and Major General in 1944.
- 18 November 1944 Donovan submits to President Roosevelt a plan for a permanent peacetime central intelligence service. This is ultimately embodied in legislation establishing the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).
- 20 September 1945 By Executive Order 9621, President Harry S Truman abolishes OSS but assigns some of its functions and personnel to State and War Departments. These changes become effective 1 October 1945.
- 22 January 1946 By Presidential directive, President Truman establishes a Central Intelligence Group (CIG) to operate under the direction of the National Intelligence Authority (NIA). Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, USNR, is appointed first Director of Central Intelligence (DCI). OSS elements assigned to State and War Departments are eventually transferred to CIG.
- 26 July 1947 President Truman signs the National Security Act of 1947 which establishes, among other things, the National Security Council (NSC) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) as replacements for NIA and CIG, respectively. For CIA the Act becomes effective 18 September 1947.
- 20 June 1949 The Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 is enacted by Congress. It supplements the 1947 Act by specifying special fiscal and administrative authorities.
- 4 August 1955 President Dwight D. Eisenhower signs a bill authorizing \$46 million for construction of a CIA Headquarters Building.
- 3 November 1959 President Eisenhower presides at the laying of the cornerstone of the CIA Headquarters Building in Langley, Virginia.
- 20 September 1961 First employees begin to move into new Headquarters from various offices in Washington, D.C. area.

****/** For a history of the CIA from its founding through 1975, see Book IV of the Final Report of the Church Committee (Bound volumes in Research Center). For a comprehensive history of the intelligence function of the federal government from 1776 to 1975, see Book VI of the Final Report.

27 January 1975 The Senate establishes its Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations With Respect to Intelligence Activities under the chairmanship of Senator Frank Church (D., Idaho). The Church Committee investigated the nation's intelligence activities for 15 months and was disestablished upon submission of its report on 26 April 1976.

19 February 1975 The House establishes its House Select Committee on Intelligence to investigate allegations of "illegal or improper" activities of federal intelligence agencies here and abroad. Its first chairman was Representative Lucien Nedzi (D., Michigan), who was later replaced by Representative Otis G. Pike (D., New York). On 29 January 1976, two days before the Committee was scheduled to conclude its activities, the House voted to withhold public dissemination of the Committee's final report.

19 February 1976 President Ford signs Executive Order 11905 which sets intelligence policy and guidelines and establishes an intelligence oversight mechanism in the Executive Branch.

19 May 1976 The Senate establishes a permanent Senate Select Committee on Intelligence under the chairmanship of Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D., Hawaii) to carry out oversight of the nation's intelligence organizations.

14 July 1977 The House of Representatives establishes a permanent House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. Chaired by Representative Edward P. Boland (D., Massachusetts), it differs from the SSCI in that it has oversight jurisdiction over the CIA but shares with several other House committees legislative oversight authority over all other intelligence agencies.

4 August 1977 President Carter announces reorganization of the Intelligence Community, creating a high level committee chaired by the DCI to set priorities for collecting and producing intelligence, and giving the DCI full control of budget and operational tasking of intelligence collection.

24 January 1978 President Carter signs Executive Order 12036 which reshapes the intelligence structure and provides explicit guidance on all facets of intelligence activities.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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DIRECTORS OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

RADM Sidney W. Souers, USNR
23 January 1946–10 June 1946

LTGEN Hoyt S. Vandenberg, USA
10 June 1946–1 May 1947

RADM Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, USN
1 May 1947–7 October 1950

GEN Walter Bedell Smith, USA
7 October 1950–9 February 1953

The Honorable Allen W. Dulles *
26 February 1953–29 November 1961

The Honorable John A. McCone
29 November 1961–28 April 1965

VADM William F. Raborn, Jr. (USN, Ret.)
28 April 1965–30 June 1966

The Honorable Richard Helms
30 June 1966–2 February 1973

The Honorable James R. Schlesinger
2 February 1973–2 July 1973

The Honorable William E. Colby
4 September 1973–30 January 1976

The Honorable George Bush
30 January 1976–20 January 1977

ADM Stansfield Turner (USN, Ret.) **
9 March 1977–20 January 1981

The Honorable William J. Casey
28 January 1981–

DEPUTY DIRECTORS

Kingman Douglass *
2 March 1946–11 July 1946

BGEN Edwin K. Wright, USA
20 January 1947–9 March 1949

The Honorable William H. Jackson
7 October 1950–3 August 1951

The Honorable Allen W. Dulles
23 August 1951–26 February 1953

GEN Charles P. Cabell, USAF
23 April 1953–31 January 1962

LTGEN Marshall S. Carter, USA
3 April 1962–28 April 1965

The Honorable Richard Helms
28 April 1965–30 June 1966

VADM Rufus L. Taylor, USN
13 October 1966–31 January 1969

LTGEN Robert E. Cushman, Jr., USMC
7 May 1969–31 December 1971

LTGEN Vernon A. Walters, USA **
2 May 1972–7 July 1976

The Honorable E. Henry Knoche ***
7 July 1976–31 July 1977

John F. Blake ****
31 July 1977–10 February 1978

The Honorable Frank C. Carlucci
10 February 1978–20 January 1981

Admiral Bobby R. Inman, USN
12 February 1981–

*Mr. Dulles served as Acting DCI from 9-26 February 1953

**Admiral Turner retired on 31 December 1978 while serving as DCI

*Mr. Douglass served as Acting DDCI from 2 March–11 July 1946

**GEN Walters served as Acting DCI from 3 July 1973–3 September 1973

***Mr. Knoche served as Acting DCI from 20 January 1977–9 March 1977

****Mr. Blake served as Acting DDCI from 31 July 1977–10 February 1978



"... information was available but was so compartmented and so fragmented that there was no individual or group of people responsible for drawing what turned out to be a logical conclusion...."

*Office Director
Central Intelligence Agency*



Major General William J. Donovan was the Director of the Office of Strategic Services, a predecessor of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Introduction

If the combination of informing and alerting is a good working definition of what intelligence is all about, that combination was not working well for the United States on the morning of December 7, 1941. Certainly, the nation had been involved in foreign intelligence since its birth—George Washington wrote in July 1777, that “the necessity of procuring good intelligence is apparent and need not be further urged”—but it was only after the shocking surprise attack at Pearl Harbor, which caught the United States unprepared, that the need for a centrally coordinated national intelligence service came into sharp public focus.

In the leisurely, seemingly innocent years between World Wars—indeed, traditionally—the U.S. operated with only departmental intelligence. Under this system, individual departments like War, Navy and State as well as the Office of the President, produced their own intelligence. But there was little coordination among them. Almost jealously, each guarded its own area. Thus, the bits and pieces that might have been brought together to warn of an impending attack in the Pacific were never fitted together. They remained essentially uncoordinated.

Six months later, in June 1942, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9182 establishing the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). William J. Donovan, a New York lawyer who had won the Medal of Honor as a Colonel in World War I, was named its Director. Under his guidance, OSS collected information abroad, conducted secret operations against enemy powers, and produced intelligence reports on enemy strengths, capabilities and intentions.

It was a forerunner of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Genesis of the Central Intelligence Agency

The War ended in 1945 and so did the OSS. On the first of October that year, by Executive Order 9621, President Harry S. Truman disbanded OSS and allowed its functions to be absorbed by the Departments of War and State. Even during the height of the global conflict, Donovan's organization never received complete jurisdiction over all foreign intelligence activities. The FBI had been responsible for intelligence work in Latin America since the 1930's and the military services administered their own areas of responsibility all through World War II.

Now, however, with the memory of Pearl Harbor still fresh, the need for a post-war centralized intelligence system was fully recognized. In fact, Donovan had already submitted a proposal which called for separating the military's intelligence services from the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It also called for the creation of a new organization, having direct Presidential supervision, which would coordinate the intelligence services of several departments. This new agency would conduct “operations abroad” but would have “no police or law enforcement functions, either at home or abroad.”

The plan drew great debate. In response, President Truman set up the Central Intelligence Group (CIG) in January 1946. It was directed to coordinate existing departmental intelligence, supplementing but not supplanting their services. This was to be carried out under the direction of the National Intelligence Authority (NIA).

Twenty months later, NIA and its operating component, CIG, were deactivated and under the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947—the same statute that created the Department of Defense and a separate U.S. Air Force and defined the role of today's Joint Chiefs of Staff—the National Security Council and the Central Intelligence Agency were established.

Then and Now

The Central Intelligence Agency is charged with a dual responsibility. It must coordinate the numerous intelligence efforts of the U.S. Government as well as collect, evaluate, analyze, produce and disseminate foreign intelligence. That responsibility has remained unchanged since 1947.

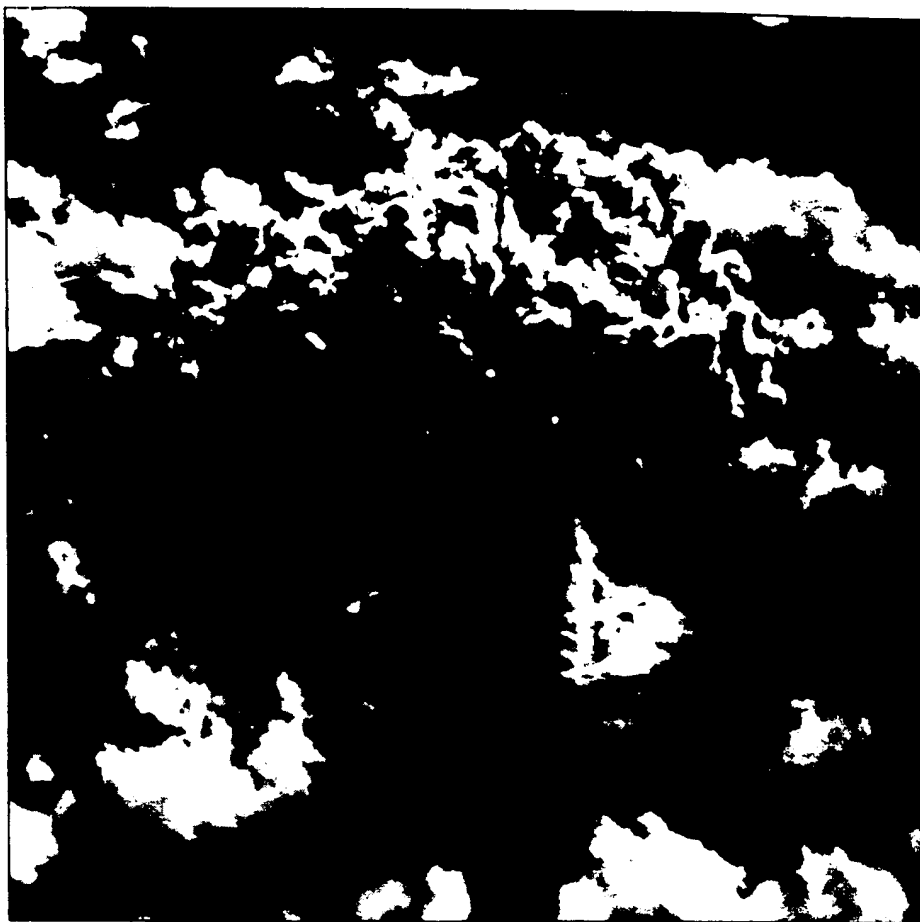
But the world in which it must be discharged has not.

When the Central Intelligence Agency came into being, the world was, in many ways, a simpler place. The U.S. was preeminent among nations, the only atomic power on earth. The primary product of intelligence, then, had to do with the military activities and political intentions of the Soviet Union—and a little bit about those of its satellites.

Today, however, things are not so simple.

The U.S. is no longer the world's only nuclear power. In addition, there are now more than 150 independent nations on earth. This country has important contacts with almost all of them. These contacts are far more political and economic than military. Consequently, the focus of collection and analysis has shifted from a singular concentration on the military prowess of one country to a broader interest in all areas of international relations. And although understanding Soviet military strength is still the Agency's number one priority, its traditional areas of concern have expanded to confront the problems of such things as terrorism, drug trafficking, world energy and world grain production.

These ever growing areas of interest represent a significant change in the Central Intelligence Agency. They also focus attention on the need to gather more and more data. And this, in turn, points to another significant change in intelligence. Where once the human agent was the basic collector of data, a technological revolution in the past two decades has generated tech-



"... it's a different world. A multinational, multipower, multiauthority world. ... There has been an enormous shift in the focal power centers. It is no longer a case of monolithic communism. There are many communisms. ... there is no single free world, but there is a world split into many parts. ... there is not one Third World, but there are many Third Worlds. ..."

National Intelligence Officer

The world has changed. No longer is the United States the only atomic power on earth as it was when this test was run in 1946. Today, many nations have atomic capabilities.



"In 1947 there was really only one credible force in opposition to the military might of the United States and that was the Soviet Union. ... intelligence at that point was to know the nature of that threat and to maximize, obviously, the military capability of the United States."

*Office of Legislative Counsel
Central Intelligence Agency*

In its early years, the Central Intelligence Agency's primary concern was with Soviet military activities and political intentions.



Although agents are still an important part of the collection process, the Agency, now more than ever before, depends on technological means to gather information. Much of this technology is developed by the Agency.

"I believe that the analyst is at the center of the intelligence process, and I would like to believe the most important part of the intelligence process, because this is the one place, that is the desk of the working analyst, where every piece of paper must come in order for the agency to make a judgment about the intentions of another country or to make a considered judgment about events that have some interest for the U.S. policymaker."

*Senior Analyst,
Central Intelligence Agency*



nical systems capable of producing prodigious quantities of information. These systems include devices to intercept communications signals and other electronic signals for analysis. Cameras are of great importance—miniature cameras carried by agents, large cameras aboard high flying aircraft and reconnaissance satellites.

And yet the human agent remains vital. If the photographs and signals that technical means gather speak of what people have built or what they are saying, only the human agent can deliver what they are thinking. To be effective, these two elements must work as a team, meshing and complementing each other, one filling in where the other misses.

The point is that today's Central Intelligence Agency receives voluminous amounts of information each day—more than ever before on more subjects than ever before. It is the challenge of the analyst to sort it all out, to keep what is germane and discard what is not, to piece together from what is left a useful picture which can help policymakers and decision makers do their job. That volume of information, reflecting the enormous increase in areas of interest is, perhaps, the greatest change in the Central Intelligence Agency from then to now.

Special Activities

"Special activities" are clandestine activities conducted abroad to influence opinions and events in support of U.S. foreign policy objectives. These activities are conducted in such a manner that the role of the U.S. Government is not apparent. "Special activities" are distinct from diplomatic and intelligence collection functions and include "covert action." In selected situations, they can provide the United States with a useful foreign policy option between diplomacy and military action.

Executive Order 12036 authorizes only the Central Intelligence Agency to conduct "special activities" approved by the President and to carry out such activities consistent with applicable law. Today, the controls on such activities are more stringent than ever before. In addition to Presidential

approval, all Central Intelligence Agency "special activities" require review by the National Security Council and notification to several committees of Congress.

Oversight

In the past the tendency was to think of the Central Intelligence Agency as operating entirely on its own without supervision of its activities. Perhaps this tendency grew from the fact that much of the Agency's work must be kept secret, thus making total public oversight an impossibility.

Though total public oversight is indeed an impossibility, several safeguards exist which control Central Intelligence Agency actions. They provide each citizen, or members of the Intelligence Community, an avenue through which concerns, complaints or questions can be brought to light and examined.

The first of these safeguards is in the White House. The President and Vice President take an active and daily interest in intelligence efforts. The Director of Central Intelligence meets with them regularly to keep them informed.

The second is the Intelligence Oversight Board, whose three members are appointed by the President from the public sector and report directly to him. Created in 1976, the Board will hear anyone, from within or outside of the Federal Government, and will promise that person anonymity. It will look at each issue raised and determine whether or not it warrants action. It then reports its findings to the President.

The third safeguard is congressional. The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence have primary responsibility for overseeing all intelligence activities. The House and Senate Appropriations Committees review intelligence activities to assure they are cost effective. These four committees exercise a true oversight function by scrutinizing the Central Intelligence Agency's work on a continuing basis and providing advice and guidance when appropriate. The Agency reports to them in considerable detail and

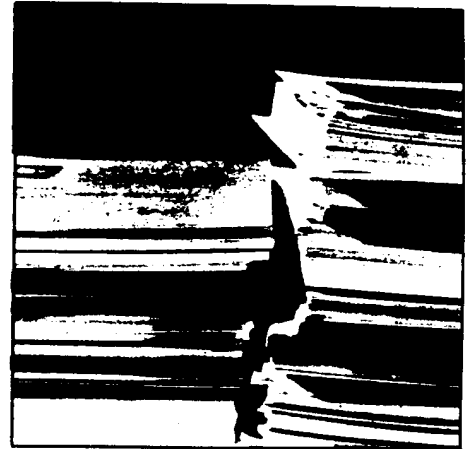
is completely responsive to their requests for information regarding intelligence activities.

Conclusion

The Central Intelligence Agency is an intelligence organization working primarily abroad on behalf of the U.S. Government. It collects, analyzes and disseminates foreign intelligence. It has no law enforcement powers. And its budget is carefully scrutinized by the Office of Management and Budget and by four committees of Congress, even if it is not made public. While its failures are often trumpeted, its successes seldom receive fanfare because they usually must remain secret. The Central Intelligence Agency has changed mightily since its inception. Today it walks a new and fine line between an openness in government Americans have come to expect and the secrecy that intelligence, by its very nature, demands.

The Central Intelligence Agency's Finished Product

Collection, processing and analysis all are directed at one goal—producing accurate, reliable intelligence. That is the Central Intelligence Agency's finished product and it comes in several types, each of which must be presented in a form that is most useful to the intelligence customer. For example, there is current intelligence, which takes the form of daily publications and bulletins or briefings that inform the policymaker about current developments and gives estimates of how these developments will affect the situation in the near term.

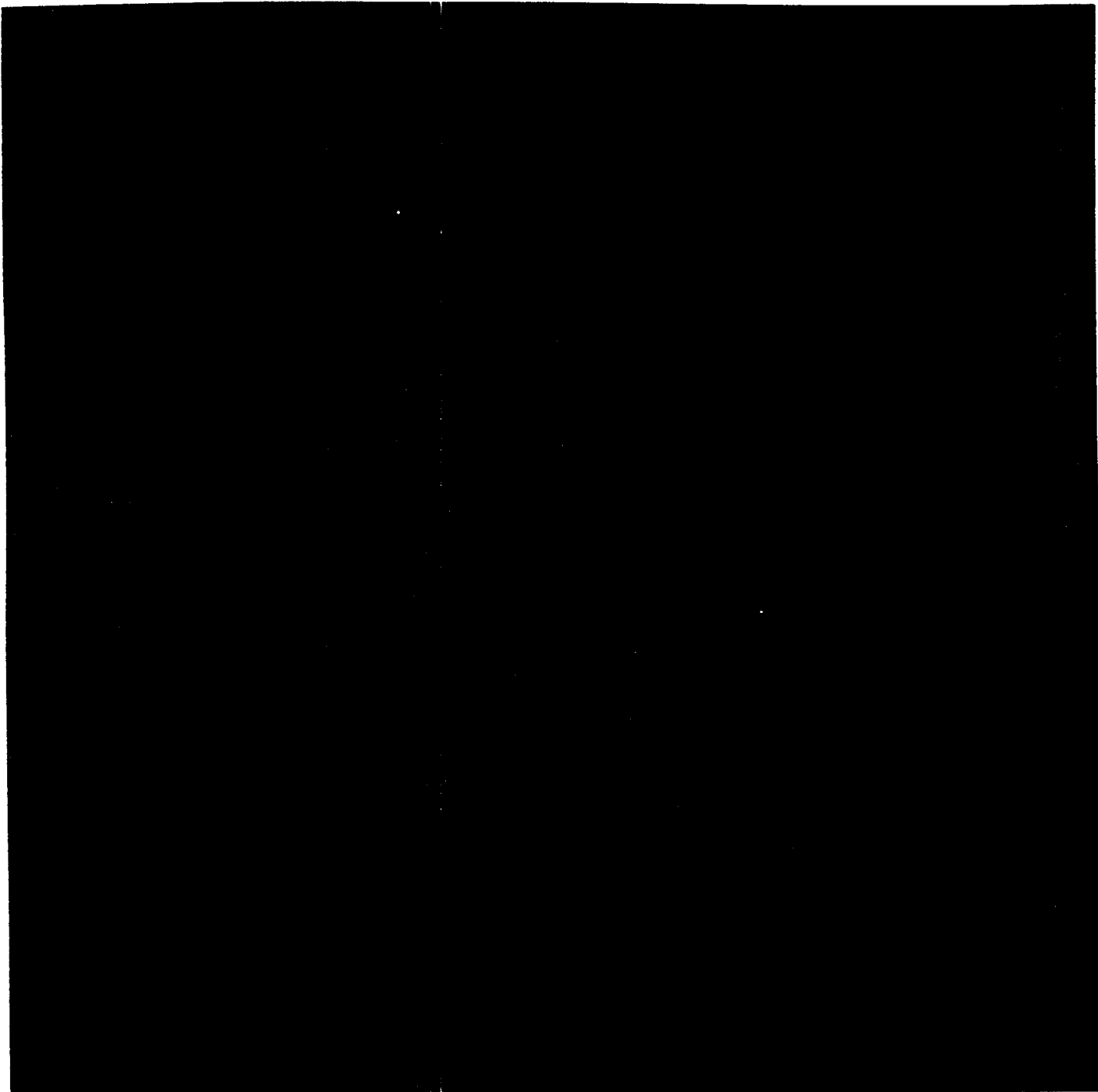


Another form is the National Intelligence Estimate, a longer and more in-depth look at a specific international situation that presents judgments on future developments and what they might mean for the United States. Such estimates are most often produced as a coordinated product of the Intelligence Community.

A third form of finished intelligence is found in long research studies which may take months to complete.

Who are the customers who get this finished product?

They are the same people who ask to have it produced. At the very top of this list is the President. He is, of course, the Central Intelligence Agency's most important customer. But there are others: Cabinet members and the President's National Security Adviser and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In fact, every elected or appointed official in the national Government, including members of Congress, is a potential customer for some part of the intelligence product.



The People of the Central Intelligence Agency and Their Jobs

In a complex and ever-shifting world, policymakers must have a knowledge of a wide range of subjects. As it is the purpose of intelligence to provide information about those subjects, it must employ the services of professionals with specialized backgrounds running the gamut from politics and economics to the sciences and military strategy to geography and just about any other discipline.

Agency professionals whose job is to deal with these subjects on a day-to-day basis are highly trained and educated. From 1971 through 1975, 51% of professionals entering the Central Intelligence Agency had Bachelor's degrees, another 34% held Master's degrees, and almost 10% more had earned Ph.D.'s. In fact, there are more Ph.D.'s employed by the Central Intelligence Agency than by any other government agency.

In its constant pursuit of information, the Central Intelligence Agency is very much like a university. And, like a university, it has a place for people with a wide range of specialties. For example, historians, political scientists, area specialists and linguists find producing current intelligence and working with people overseas challenging assignments. Others produce biographic studies or translate foreign language documents. Engineers and scientists work on the intricate and difficult task of assessing developments in foreign weapons systems or devote themselves to improving the Agency's technical collection methods. Economists and students of international finance study subjects as disparate as future population trends, crop forecasting, or the movement of petrodollars. Cartographers and geographers can prepare specialized reports and maps concerned primarily with the environmental characteristics of foreign areas. Accountants, business administrators, lawyers and computer specialists apply their training in the demanding work of managing the Agency itself.



The intelligence process is not a simple one. To function properly and efficiently, it requires people skilled in a variety of disciplines.

These jobs—and others—are performed by the people of the Central Intelligence Agency. It is these people who give the Agency the sense of purpose, the dedication, and the commitment for which it is famous.



A Miscellany

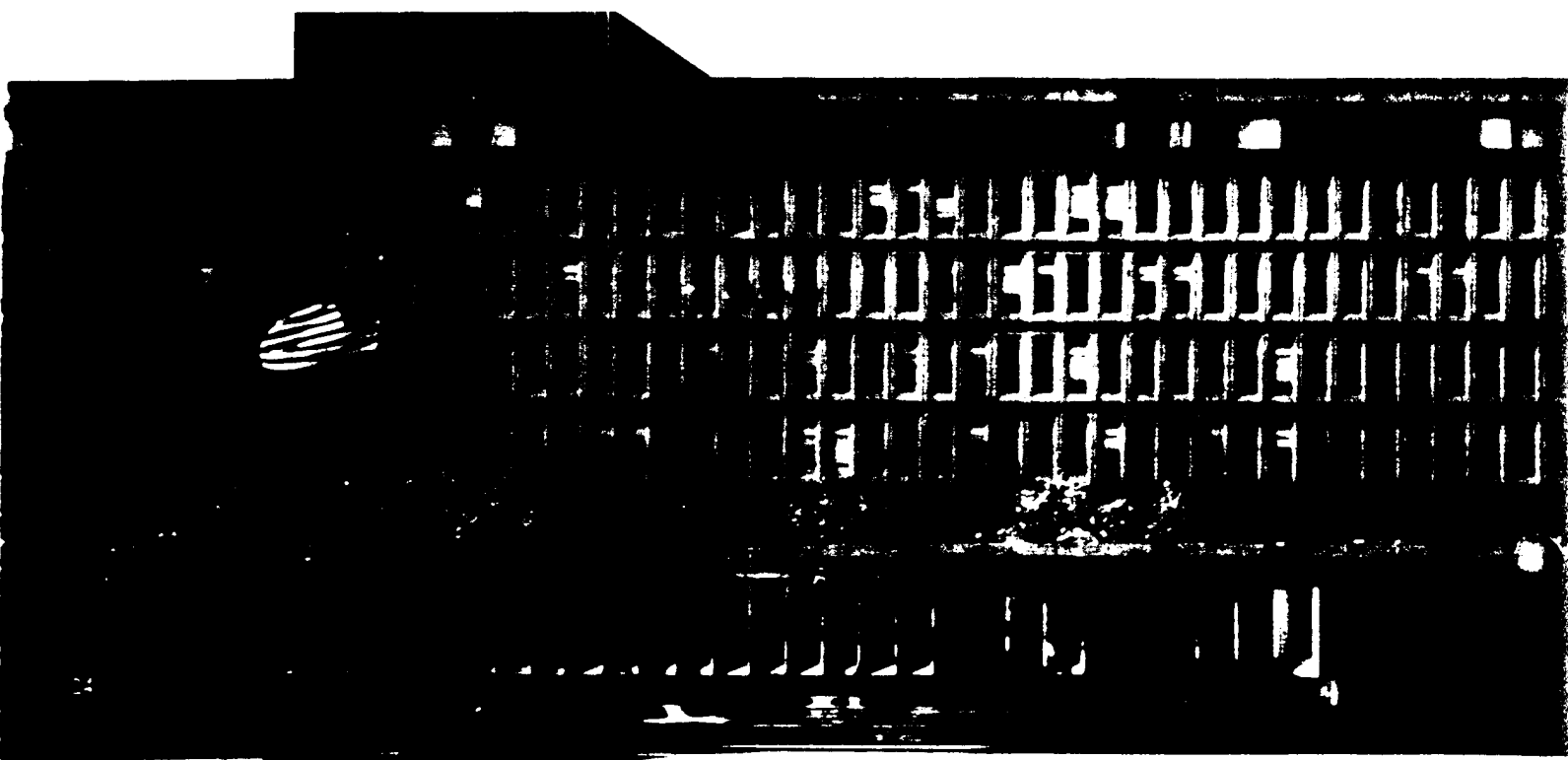


The Seal

Section 2 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 provided for a Seal of Office for the Central Intelligence Agency. The design of the seal was approved and set forth on February 17, 1950 in President Harry S. Truman's Executive Order 10111. In this Order, the seal is described in heraldic terms as follows: the Shield its argent compass rose of 16 points gules; the Crest --on a wreath argent and gules an American Eagle's head erased proper, below the Shield, on a gold scroll, the inscription, "United States of America," in red letters and encircling the Shield and Crest at the top the inscription, "Central Intelligence Agency" in white letters. All on a circular blue background with a narrow gold edge.

The interpretation of the seal which is characteristic of the Agency itself—is simple and direct. The American Eagle is the national bird and is the symbol of strength and alertness. The radiating spokes of the compass rose depict the convergence of intelligence data from all areas of the world to a central point.

D



The Headquarters Building

Located about eight miles from downtown Washington, D.C., the headquarters building and grounds presently occupied by the Central Intelligence Agency were envisioned by former Director Allen W. Dulles. His concept, projecting the atmosphere of a college campus, was designed in the mid-1950's by the New York firm of Harrison and Abramovitz—designers of the United Nations building.

Construction began in October 1957 and was completed in November 1963. President Dwight D. Eisenhower laid the building's cornerstone on November 3, 1959.

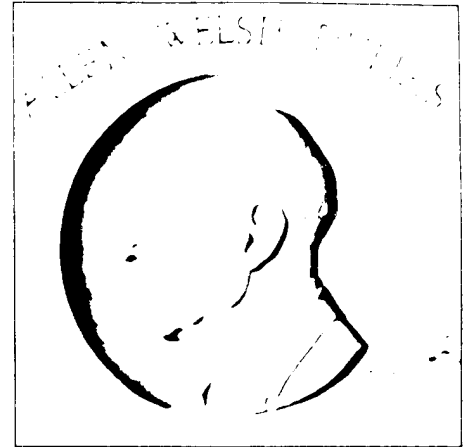
The Central Intelligence Agency Headquarters, actually commissioned by President Harry S. Truman, consists of 1,000,000 square feet. When combined, the building and the grounds surrounding it total 219 acres. Concrete and Georgia marble make up the main lobby and corridor. Along the south corridor are messages of gratitude and approbation to the Central Intelligence Agency from Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford and Carter.

A Biblical verse, which characterizes the intelligence mission in a free society, is etched into the south wall of the central lobby. It reads:

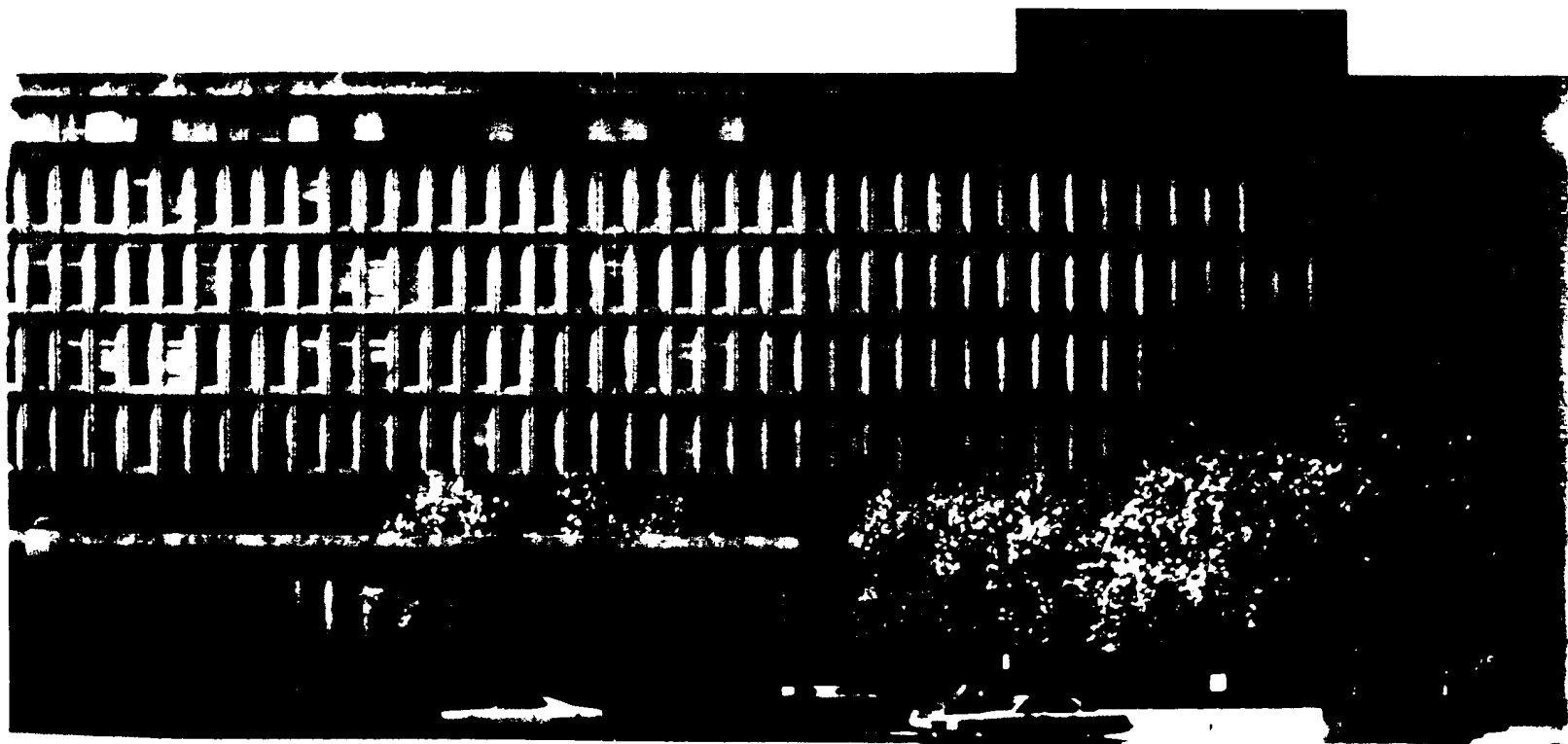
And ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free.

John VIII-XXXII

Opposite, on the north wall of the central lobby, is a bas-relief bust of Allen Welsh Dulles who was Director of the Central Intelligence Agency for nine years. The building was erected during his period in office.



Engraved in the same wall are memorial stars, each honoring a Central Intelligence Agency employee whose life was lost in the service of our country. For security reasons the names of many of these dedicated Americans can never be revealed.



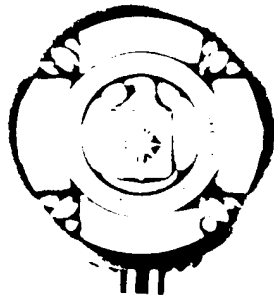
The Library

The Central Intelligence Agency's research library, open only to Agency personnel, boasts 60,000 catalogued titles, 102,000 volumes, and 1,700 newspaper and journal subscriptions. It actively participates in interlibrary loans with other libraries in the United States. Emphasis here is on basic and current information about foreign countries including a selection of foreign newspapers, diplomatic lists, dictionaries and encyclopedias.



The Medals

The Central Intelligence Agency recognizes the heroism and exemplary performance of its employees with uniquely designed medals. These are:



Distinguished Intelligence Cross: awarded for a voluntary act or acts of exceptional heroism involving acceptance of existing dangers with conspicuous fortitude and exemplary courage.



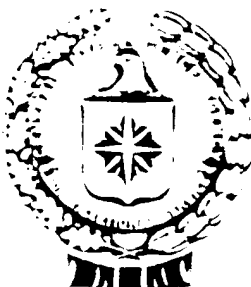
Distinguished Intelligence Medal: awarded for performance of outstanding services or for achievement of a distinctly exceptional nature in a duty or responsibility.



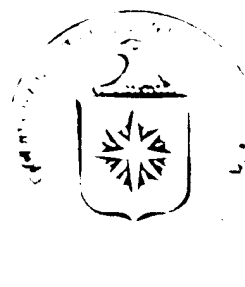
Intelligence Star: awarded for voluntary act or acts of courage performed under hazardous conditions or for outstanding achievements or services rendered with distinction under conditions of grave risk.



Career Intelligence Medal: awarded for cumulative record of service which reflects exceptional achievement.



Exceptional Service Medal: awarded for injury or death resulting from service in an area of hazard.



Silver Retirement Medal: awarded for a career of 25 years or more with the Agency.

A Central Intelligence Agency Chronology

11 July 1941

President Franklin D. Roosevelt establishes position of Coordinator of Information (COI) and designates as Coordinator William J. ("Wild Bill") Donovan. He was an Army colonel and much decorated hero in World War I. As a civilian, Donovan thus becomes head of this country's first central intelligence organization.

13 June 1942

President Roosevelt by Executive Order 9182 transforms COI into Office of Strategic Services (OSS) with Donovan as Director. Donovan becomes Brigadier General in 1943 and Major General in 1944.

18 November 1944

Donovan submits to President Roosevelt a plan for permanent peacetime central intelligence service. This is ultimately embodied in legislation establishing the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

20 September 1945

By Executive Order 9621, President Harry S. Truman abolishes OSS but assigns some of its functions and personnel to State and War Departments. These changes become effective 1 October 1945.

22 January 1946

By Presidential letter President Truman establishes Central Intelligence Group (CIG) to operate under direction of National Intelligence Authority (NIA). Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, USNR, is appointed first Director of Central Intelligence (DCI). OSS elements assigned to State and War Departments are eventually transferred to CIG.

26 July 1947

President Truman signs National Security Act of 1947 which establishes, among other things, the National Security Council (NSC) and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) as replacements for NIA and CIG respectively. For CIA, the Act becomes effective 18 September 1947.

20 June 1949

Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 is enacted by Congress. It supplements the 1947 Act by specifying fiscal and administrative authorities.

4 August 1955

President Dwight D. Eisenhower signs bill authorizing \$46 million construction of CIA headquarters building.

3 November 1959

President Eisenhower presides at laying of cornerstone of CIA headquarters building in Langley, Virginia.

20 September 1961

First employees begin to move into new headquarters from various offices in Washington, D.C. area.

4 January 1975

President Gerald R. Ford signs Executive Order 11828 creating "Commission on CIA Activities Within the United States." Chaired by Vice President Nelson Rockefeller, Commission submits its report on CIA domestic activities to President on 6 June 1975.

27 January 1975

U.S. Senate establishes "Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations With Respect to Intelligence Activities" under chairmanship of Senator Frank Church (D., Idaho). Church Committee investigates nation's intelligence activities for 15 months and is disestablished upon submission of its final report 26 April 1976.

19 February 1975

House establishes "House Select Committee on Intelligence" to investigate allegations of "illegal or improper" activities of federal intelligence agencies here and abroad. First chairman is Representative Lucien Nedzi (D., Michigan), who is later replaced by Representative Otis G. Pike (D., New York). On 29 January 1976, two days before the Committee is scheduled to conclude its activities, House votes to withhold public dissemination of Committee's final report.

19 February 1976

President Ford signs Executive Order 11905 which sets intelligence policy and guidelines and establishes an intelligence oversight mechanism.

19 May 1976

Senate establishes permanent "Senate Select Committee on Intelligence" (SSCI) under chairmanship of Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D., Hawaii) to carry out oversight of nation's intelligence organizations. Senator Inouye succeeded by Senator Birch Bayh (D., Indiana), on 27 January 1978.

14 July 1977

House of Representatives establishes "House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence." Chaired by Representative Edward P. Boland (D., Massachusetts), it differs from the SSCI by having oversight jurisdiction over CIA but shares with several other House committees legislative oversight authority over all other intelligence agencies.

4 August 1977

President Jimmy Carter announces reorganization of Intelligence Community, creating a high level committee chaired by DCI to set priorities for collecting and producing intelligence, and giving DCI full control of budget and operational tasking of intelligence collection.

24 January 1978

President Carter signs Executive Order 12036 which reshapes the intelligence structure and provides explicit guidance on all facets of intelligence activities.



Intelligence Medal of Merit: awarded for the performance of especially meritorious service or for an act or achievement conspicuously above normal duties.



Bronze Retirement Medal: awarded for a career of at least 15 but less than 25 years with the Agency.

People Often Ask

Who watches the Central Intelligence Agency?

Two committees of Congress (Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence) have been established for the sole purpose of overseeing activities of the Intelligence Community. We are also closely monitored by the Appropriations Committees of both Houses. In addition, the President has established an independent Intelligence Oversight Board, which reports only to him on any alleged impropriety or illegality.

What kind of people work in the Central Intelligence Agency?

We carefully select well qualified people in nearly all fields of study. Scientists, engineers, economists, linguists, mathematicians and computer specialists are but a few of the disciplines continually in demand. Some are specialists—physical and social scientists, doctors of medicine, lawyers, etc.—but many are generalists, people who have demonstrated their qualifications to hold the many varied positions that make up the bulk of the domestic and overseas staffs.

Who spies for the Central Intelligence Agency?

Intelligence officers, commonly called case officers, with the assistance of local persons abroad collect the information our country needs to support our nation's policymakers. Those persons who agree to assist our case officers are called agents. Our employees who analyze the collected information and produce intelligence are called analysts.

How many people work for the Central Intelligence Agency?

That figure is never made public because it would tell other nations the scope of our intelligence operation. But again, those people in government who need to know have that information and closely monitor the number of staff positions allocated to the Agency.

What is covert action?

Covert action is a special activity conducted abroad in support of United States foreign policy objectives and executed so that the role of the United States Government is not apparent or acknowledged publicly. Covert action is distinct from the intelligence-gathering function. Covert action often gives the United States a foreign policy option between diplomatic and military action.

Who at the Central Intelligence Agency decides to undertake a covert action?

The Agency does not undertake a covert action without approval. First a covert action is considered by the National Security Council and recommended to the President. After receiving written approval by the President, the Director of Central Intelligence initiates the action and must then report it to seven committees of Congress.

What is the Central Intelligence Agency doing about spies from other countries in the United States?

Counterintelligence—that is, identifying unfriendly foreign intelligence services which are trying to obtain secrets from the United States—is the job of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the U.S. Counterintelligence is assigned to the Central Intelligence Agency in foreign countries. Of course the FBI and CIA work closely in this activity and constantly exchange information.

Can we be arrested by the Central Intelligence Agency?

Absolutely not. The Central Intelligence Agency has no police, law enforcement, subpoena powers or internal security functions, either inside the United States or overseas.

Why won't you release your budget?

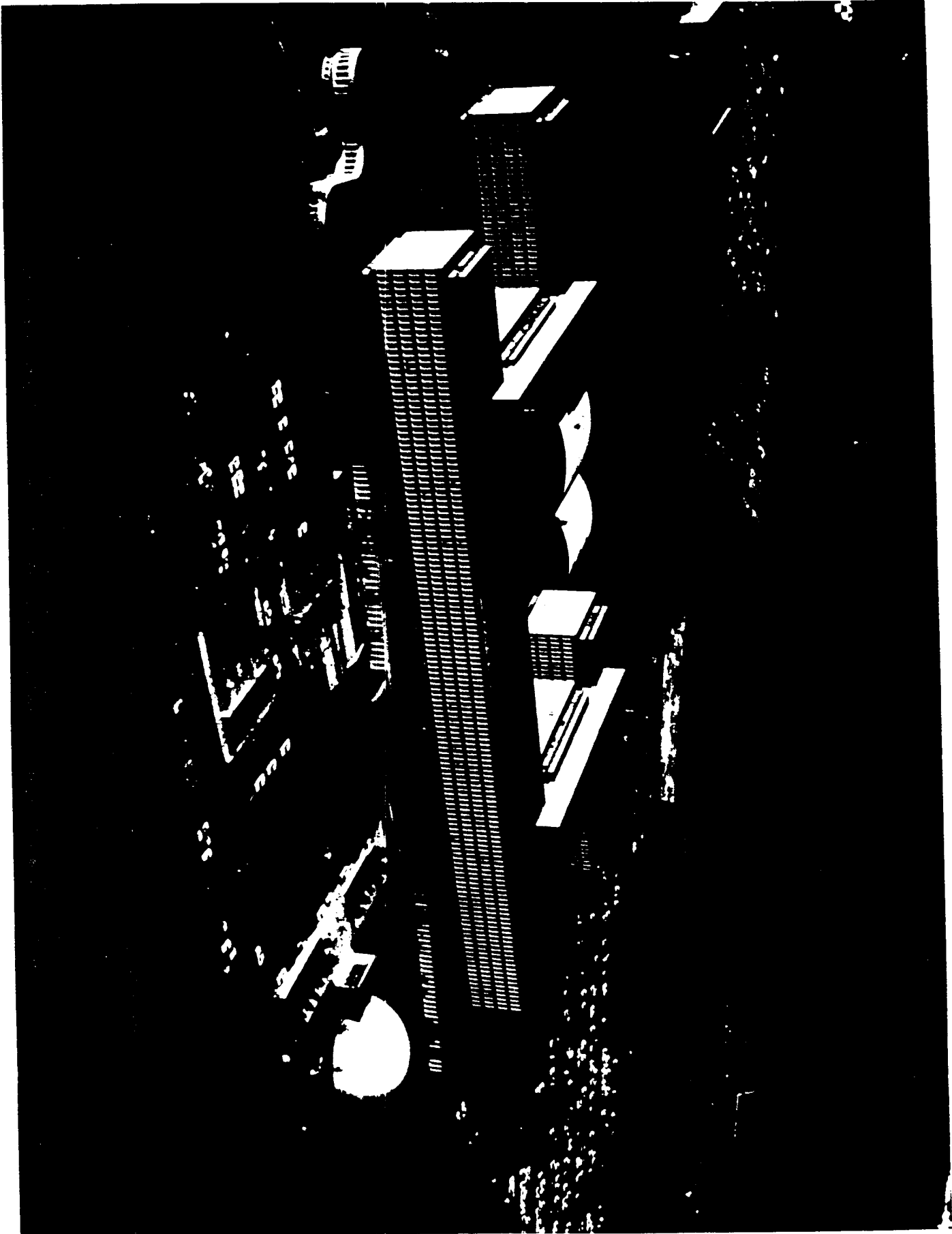
Because it would provide other countries of the world the advantage of knowing how much effort we are putting into various intelligence activities. The Intelligence budget is well known to, and daily scrutinized by, appropriate government officials—including the Office of Management and Budget and four committees of Congress.

Why does the Central Intelligence Agency make estimates of things like foreign oil production or future grain yields?

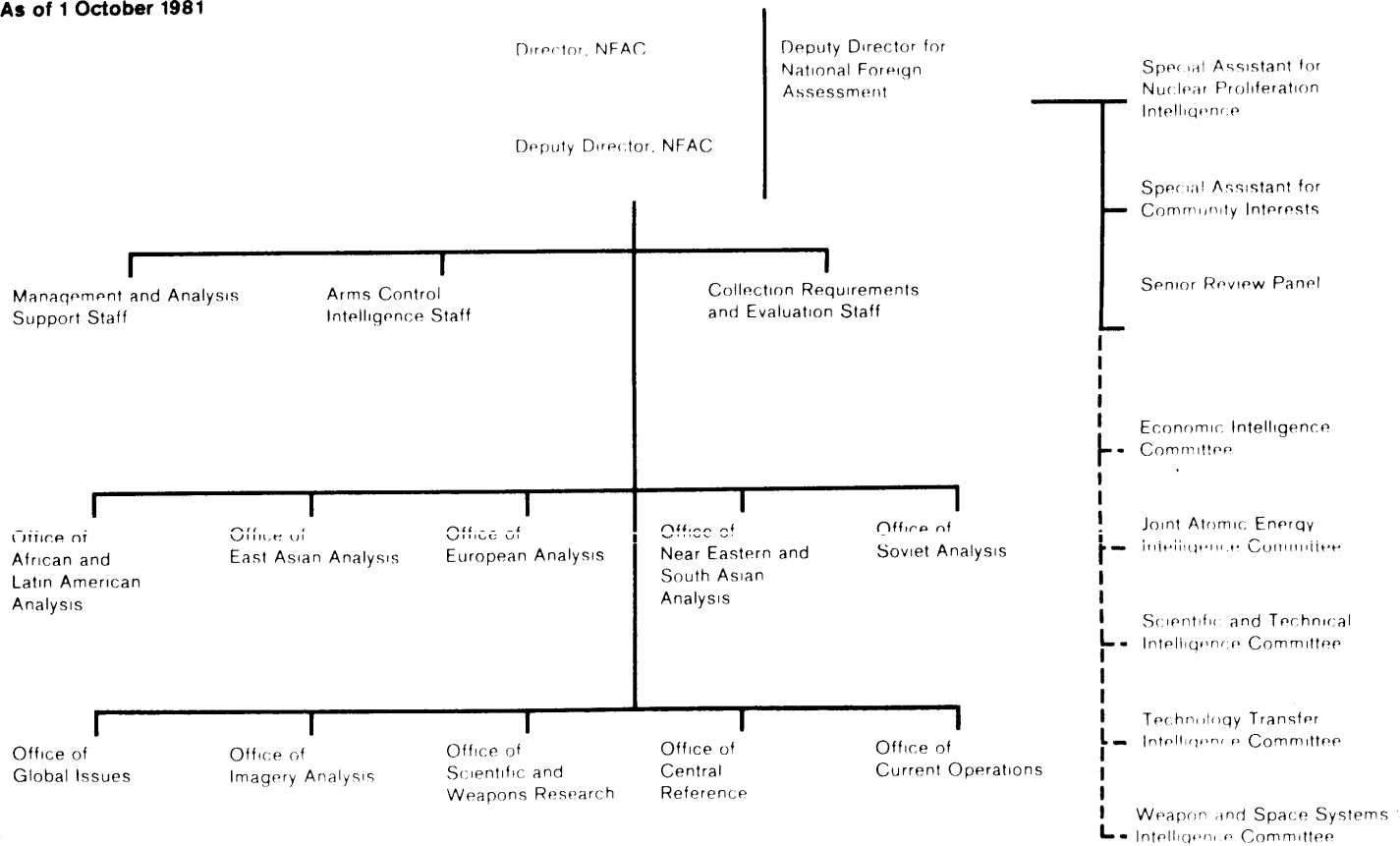
When the Agency began in 1947 our country was primarily interested in the military activities of the Soviet Union and the Communist Bloc. Today we must be informed on the activities of the more than 150 nations of the world about such things as oil production, grain harvests, weather, and population. Current knowledge about anything that can affect world events helps our leaders make better decisions.

Does the Central Intelligence Agency give tours of its headquarters building in Langley, Virginia?

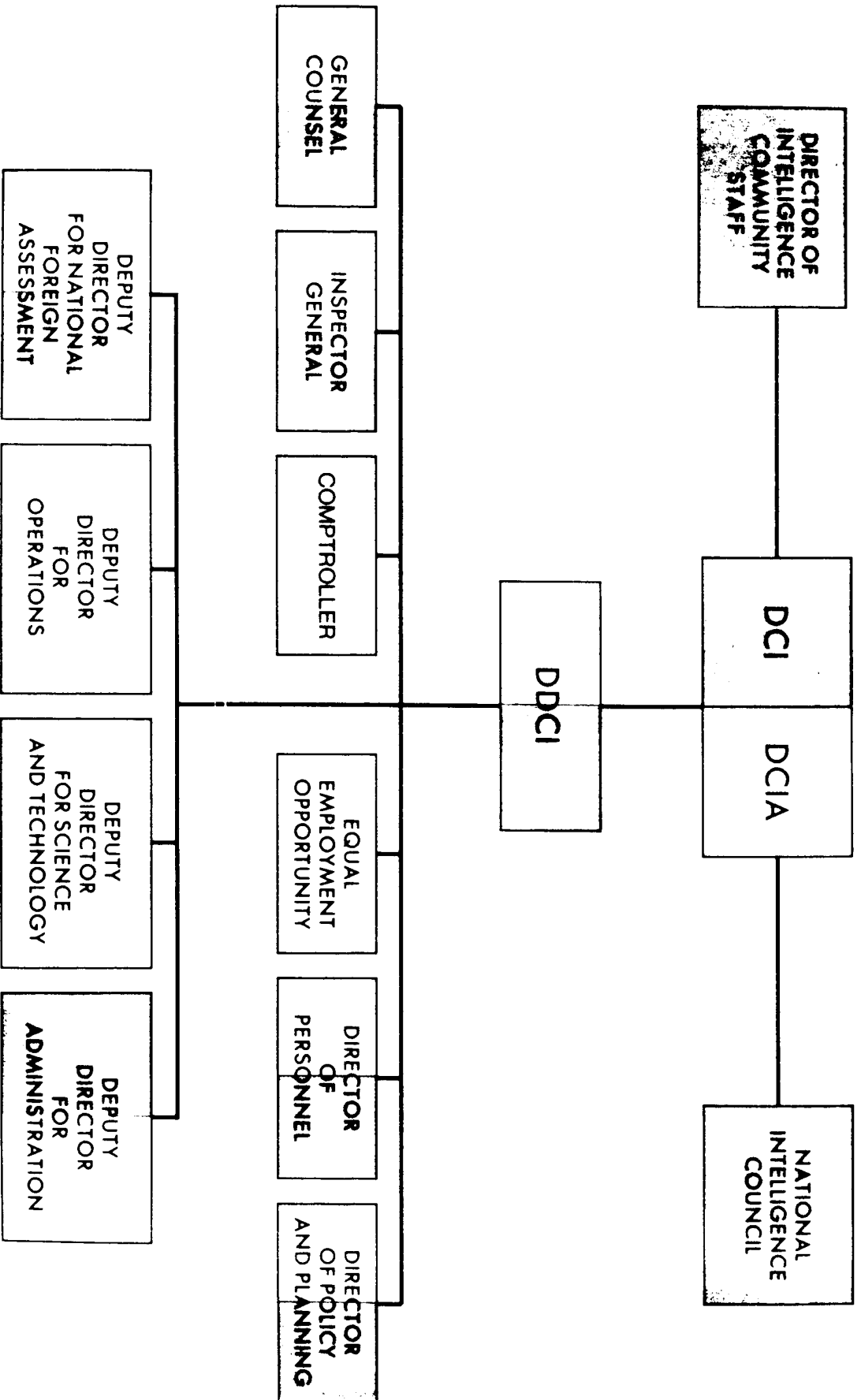
No. The idea was considered and tested but logistics problems and security considerations demonstrated it is just not possible.



NATIONAL FOREIGN ASSESSMENT CENTER
As of 1 October 1981



ORGANIZATION CHART



☐ CIA
☐ INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY