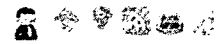


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Central Intelligence Agency



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From Intellipedia

You have new messages (last change).

The **Central Intelligence Agency** was created in 1947 with the signing of the National Security Act of 1947 by President Harry S Truman. The act also created a Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) to serve as head of the United States intelligence community; act as the principal adviser to the President for intelligence matters related to the national security; and serve as head of the Central Intelligence Agency. The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 amended the National Security Act to provide for a Director of National Intelligence who would assume some of the roles formerly fulfilled by the DCI, with a separate Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.^[1]

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John Brennan became Director of the Central Intelligence Agency on March 8, 2013 and reports to the Director of National Intelligence. The CIA director's responsibilities include:

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- Collecting intelligence through human sources and by other appropriate means, except that he shall have no police, subpoena, or law enforcement powers or internal security functions
- Correlating and evaluating intelligence related to the national security and providing appropriate dissemination of such intelligence
- Providing overall direction for and coordination of the collection of national intelligence outside the United States through human sources by elements of the Intelligence Community authorized to undertake such collection and, in coordination with other departments, agencies, or elements of the United States Government which are authorized to undertake such collection, ensuring that the most effective use is made of resources and that appropriate account is taken of the risks to the United States and those involved in such collection
- Performing such other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting the national security as the President or the Director of National Intelligence may direct^[1]



A photograph of the original sign from the CIA's first building on E Street in Washington, DC.

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CIA Guidelines for Collaboration

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CIA guidelines for use of Intellipedia, Intelink Blogs, and other collaboration tools are very simple and clear. Users are to contribute to topical articles related to their account. Making sure to add value, know your audience, and ensuring the protection of CIA equities.

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For more information and specific guidelines please visit Classified Collaboration Rules of the Road

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Complications can arise due to the various roles performed by certain officers. However, this is for a very small number of individuals/offices. Please, contact () for help on these issues.

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The Creation of CIA

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The Central Intelligence Agency celebrated its 60th birthday on 18 September 2007. At the beginning of the Cold War, and looking back to the lessons of Pearl Harbor, Congress and President Harry S Truman approved the creation of a peacetime intelligence service. This new organization, deliberately fashioned to be independent of all the Cabinet departments and military services, was to provide senior U.S. policymakers comprehensive judgments on political and military issues and to coordinate clandestine activities overseas. Washington thus created an agency dedicated to collecting the secrets of actual or potential adversaries; spying became a key component of America's security structure.

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The U.S. Government did not easily embrace worldwide espionage after World War II. Washington had never employed non-wartime spy networks, but senior planners were understandably concerned and influenced by the global ambitions of the Soviet Union. The recognition that America was facing powerful new threats spurred efforts to maintain spies and actively seek out enemy secrets.

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() Lt. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg

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America's intelligence makeover was more complicated than simply recruiting agents. The wartime Office of Strategic Services (OSS), headed by the dynamic William J. "Wild Bill" Donovan, provided one model for a foreign intelligence organization. The OSS conducted intelligence collection and analysis, espionage, sabotage, and propaganda operations. But, deemed unnecessary and unworkable at war's end by President Truman, the OSS was disbanded in October 1945, with much of its responsibilities transferred to the Departments of War and State.

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Convinced of the need for an independent intelligence organization, in January 1946 Truman established the Central Intelligence Group (CIG). The CIG, headed by a Director of Central Intelligence (DCI), was responsible for "coordination, planning, evaluation, and dissemination of intelligence," as well as the provision of "services of common concern." Funding and staff would come from existing government organizations, which would continue to develop their own intelligence products. Importantly, the military and State Department maintained their independent intelligence capabilities and access to the President and other senior government leaders. The new DCI, RADM Sidney W. Souers, with no budget or personnel authority, was hardly in a position to take control of U.S. intelligence. Indeed, observed in a 1976 Congressional report, "institutional resistance made implementation virtually impossible. The military intelligence services jealously guarded both their information and what they believed were their prerogatives in providing policy guidance to the President, making CIG's primary mission an exercise in futility."

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Lt. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, appointed DCI in June 1946, brought greater rank, influence, and bureaucratic savvy to CIG. Within months, Vandenberg strengthened the Office of Research and Evaluation (ORE) and, flush with funding and personnel authorizations, increased CIG manning three-fold to some four hundred employees. At the same time, the CIG received authority to establish a clandestine collection capability. Building on the Strategic Services Unit (SSU), a War Department organization with former OSS personnel and facilities, DCI Vandenberg created the Office of Special Operations (OSO). By the end of 1946 CIG's staff numbered some 1,816. At the highest levels of government, however, the CIG continued to lack influence.

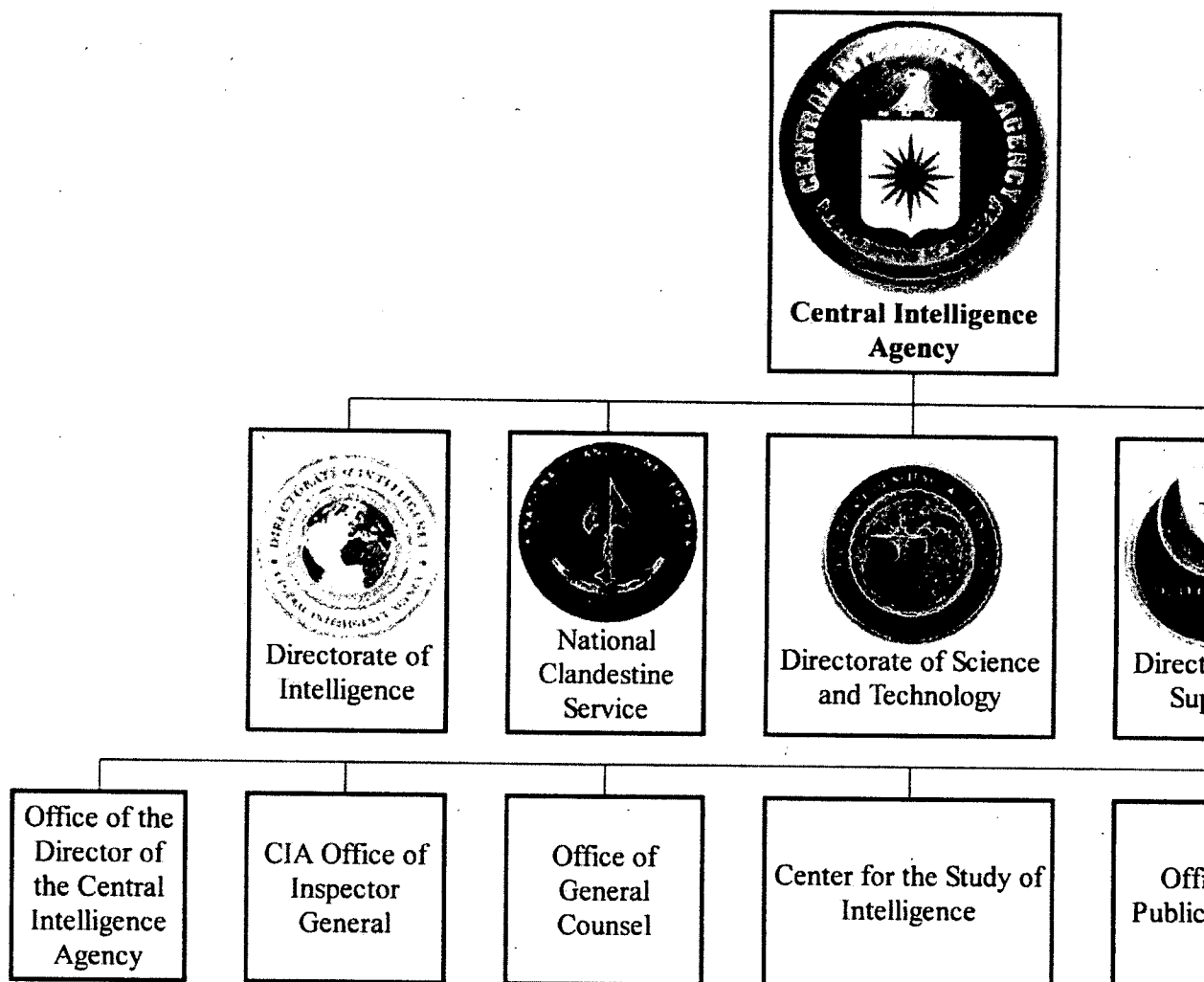
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The creation of a truly independent and permanent central intelligence organization focused on strategic issues required legislation. Specifically, the Administration made use of the big "unification" bill by which President Truman sought to modernize what he called America's "antiquated defense setup". This bill which would become the National Security Act of 1947, established a Secretary of Defense and an independent Air Force. At General Vandenberg's urging, the White House also agreed to include in the bill language founding the Central Intelligence Agency. The authorization was brief and unspecific, but the CIA was born.

CIA Directorates

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☐ The **Directorate of Intelligence**, the analytical branch of the CIA, is responsible for the production and dissemination of all-source intelligence analysis on key foreign issues. (b)(3)

☐ The **National Clandestine Service** is responsible for the clandestine collection of foreign intelligence. (b)(3)

☐ The **Directorate of Science and Technology** creates and applies innovative technology in support of the intelligence collection mission. (b)(3)

☐ The **Directorate of Support** provides the mission critical elements of the Agency's support foundation: people, security, information, property, and financial operations. (b)(3)

☐ **Other Elements** (b)(3)

▪ ☐ **Office of the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency** (b)(3)

(ODCIA) consists of staff elements that directly support the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

▪ ☐ **CIA Office of Inspector General** (b)(3)

(OIG) conducts independent audits, inspections and investigations of CIA programs and operations. The Inspector General provides recommendations designed to promote efficiency, effectiveness and accountability in the administration of CIA activities. The Inspector General ensures that the Director of Central Intelligence, the Congressional Intelligence Committees and CIA managers and employees are informed of our findings and recommendations.

▪ ☐ **Office of General Counsel** (b)(3)

(OGC) advises the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency on all legal matters relating to his role as CIA director and is the principal source of legal counsel for the CIA.

▪ ☐ **Center for the Study of Intelligence** (b)(3)

(CSI) maintains the Agency's historical materials and promotes the study of intelligence as a legitimate and serious discipline.

▪ ☐ **Office of Public Affairs** (b)(3)

(OPA) advises the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency on all media, public policy, and employee communications issues relating to his role as CIA director and is the CIA's principal communications focal point for the media, the general public and Agency employees.

(U)CIA displays savvy in sharing its secrets ☐ (b)(3)

▪ ☐ **CIA Operations Center** (b)(3)

Plays a key role in supporting the Agency's daily current intelligence mission, drawing membership from across CIA's directorates and from collector agencies across the Intelligence Community, the Operations Center utilizes advanced technologies to perform its Alert and

Warning, and intelligence triage missions on behalf of the D/CIA.

■ Chief of Human Resources

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Takes a leadership role in building and shaping the CIA workforce to meet the needs of intelligence. CIA University and the Center for the Study of Intelligence fall under HR.

■ The Compound

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Main article: CIA Headquarters Compound

The CIA Compound is known as the George Bush Center for Intelligence in honor of George H. W. Bush, the 41st President of the United States and the 11th Director of Central Intelligence. The compound includes a variety of historical artifacts, museum, and gift shops.

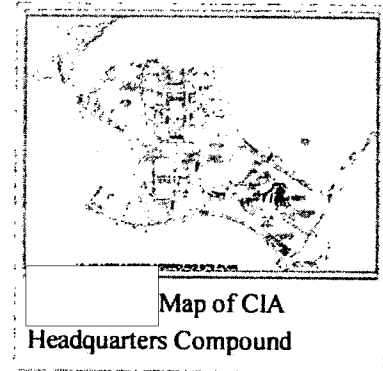
■ Map of the compound



■ Headquarters Building Locator Map



■ Parking Lot Maps for Headquarters



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■ CIA's Vision, Mission and Values

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Main article: History of CIA Strategies

Main article: CIA Strategic Intent

■ The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)'s Message to the workforce 20 December 2006:

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*This **Strategic Intent**, which benefited greatly from your comments and suggestions, is our roadmap for the next five years. It will enable us to become a more effective organization in fulfilling our paramount mission: protecting the American people.*

*Its central theme is integration—operating as a team within our Agency and with our Community colleagues. We must combine our talents according to what the mission requires. Our common culture will be **One Agency, One Community**.*

This Intent is fully consistent with both the President's National Security Strategy and the DNI's National Intelligence Strategy, which call for the nation's intelligence enterprise to become "more unified, coordinated and effective."

I am excited about this Intent because of the promise it holds for our Agency. As we better integrate


our core capabilities—and as we take steps to strengthen those capabilities—we will meet the demands placed on us by the challenging strategic environment that our country faces.

*As we meet our strategic goals, we will be true to our core values: **Service, Integrity, and Excellence.** They are the constants that reflect the best of our Agency's unique history and accomplishments. These are the values that have served us well and will guide us as we embark on making our Strategic Intent a reality.*


Gen. Michael V. Hayden
Director, **Central Intelligence Agency**

Military Directors of CIA


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 General Michael V. Hayden was the fourth active-duty military officer to serve as director of the Central Intelligence Agency. RAdm. Roscoe Hillenkoetter, USN, served as Director of Central Intelligence from May 1947 to October 1950. Soon into his tenure, Congress passed and President Harry S. Truman signed into law the National Security Act. The legislation replaced the Central Intelligence Group, which Truman created in January 1947 (along with the position of DCI) with the CIA, effective 18 September 1947. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, US Army, served as DCI from October 1950 to February 1953. Adm. Stansfield Turner, US Navy, served as DCI from March 1977 to January 1981, but retired from active duty in 1978.

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 General Smith served as DCI during a time of transition for the CIA, with the Agency reeling under the effects of major intelligence failures involving the Soviet Union, China, and Korea. He implemented many recommendations of the 1949 Dulles Report, which represented the first major review of the Intelligence Community. DCI Smith pushed through reforms at the CIA and across the IC to reduce duplicative efforts and integrate collection and analysis. For example, he created the Board of National Estimates and the Office of National Estimates, as well as a current intelligence office to produce the President's Daily Bulletin, and also a research office to perform analysis not done elsewhere in the Community. He also helped to convince the National Security Council to streamline cryptologic capabilities by creating the National Security Agency, and persuaded the Department of State and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to turn over their remaining operational roles to CIA. Smith bequeathed a much stronger agency—externally and internally—to Allen W. Dulles in 1953.

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 Three other high-ranking military officers led CIA predecessor organizations. William J. Donovan served as director of the Office of the Coordinator of Information (COI) and then as the director of OSS from July 1941 to September 1945. Roosevelt appointed Donovan a Brigadier General in the US Army in 1943, and Major General in 1944. The first two DCIs served prior to the passage of the National Security Act: RAdm. Sidney Souers, US Naval Reserve, served from January to June 1946, and Lt. Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg, US Army Air Forces, served from June 1946 to May 1947.

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See Also

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- Intelligence History
- Center for the Study of Intelligence
- CIA Operations Center

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- CIA Museum
- CIA World Intelligence Review – CIA's single online presence
- Studies in Intelligence
- Intelligence Community oral history programs
- CIA 60th Anniversary

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External links

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- CIA homepage
- The Central Intelligence Agency: The First Thirty Years 1947-77
- History of the CIA
- IC History on DNI Connections
- Classic article from CIA's Center for the Study of Intelligence: Origin, Missions, and Structure of CIA
- by Lyman B. Kirkpatrick;
Studies in Intelligence, Volume 1, No. 2; 1958. 6 pages; 276KB.
- Collaborating with CIA Analysts
- Foreign Relations of the United States Series — The Intelligence Community 1950–1955

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References

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1. ↑ 1.0 1.1 www.cia.gov date accessed March 15, 2007


Intelligence History Portal

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Categories: CIA Organizational Charts | CIA | DNI | Intelligence Community Program Managers | Analysis Organizations | HUMINT | Intelligence Organization | Science and Technology | United States Government | Intelligence Collection | History of Intelligence | Intelligence Lessons Learned and History | Studies in Intelligence | CIA Honor and Merit Awards | Featured articles

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Central Intelligence Agency - Intellipedia

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