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## I. Definition

The term "printing and publication capabilities" as used in this report is defined as that equipment in the Agency which is involved in producing copies by relief, offset, hectograph, stencil, and photographic and photocopying methods. Such processes include, but are not limited to, letterpress and offset printing, multilith, mimeograph, ditto, microfilm, photocopy, and similar processes. All general purpose copiers--Xerox, thermofax, etc.--are excluded from this definition and accordingly are not discussed in this report.

The capability to process film and produce photo prints is also included in the study for the Printing Services Division and the Central Reference Service. In the case of the National Photographic Interpretation Center only that capability directly related to printing is included.

For a discussion of Agency general purpose copiers in headquarters and the metropolitan Washington area including an inventory of such equipment, the reader is referred to the draft Copy Machine Study, April 1968, which was prepared jointly by the Systems Analysis Staff of the Office of Planning, Programming and Budgeting *with statistical support from* ~~and~~ the Printing Services Division of the Office of Logistics.

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## II. PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CAPABILITY

The Agency's printing and publishing capability is primarily in the three printing plants under the Printing Services Division, Office of Logistics. However, significant capability for printing and publishing also exists in the Cable Secretariat, the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] <sup>TSP</sup> and the National Photographic Interpretation Center. A myriad of smaller centers scattered throughout the Agency also total to a fairly significant capability.

### A. Printing Services Division

At the end of World War II, the printing establishment which had been built up to print maps and reports for OSS was transferred first to the Strategic Services Unit, then to the State Department (early 1946). State, feeling that this printshop, located in the basement of South Building, had a capacity far exceeding their requirements, invited the Government Printing Office to survey State's printing needs and make recommendations. Subsequently this facility in South Building was designated a secure printing facility of the GPO. It was called the State Service Office of the GPO, though before long, because of its location and facilities, a majority of its work was being done for the CIA.

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At the same time that this unit was being transferred to State, the newly established Central Intelligence Group had the need for reproduction facilities. \* Multilith, mimeograph, and photostate machines were installed, first in the attic of South Building; then as equipment such as offset cameras, platemaking and binding facilities were acquired, into larger spaces in the basement of North Building. The conversion of CIG into the Central Intelligence Agency, and its rapid growth, multiplied the need for printing facilities. In 1947 the Agency accepted the responsibility for the National Intelligence Surveys, which had to be printed at the GPO facility in South, but the Agency <sup>reproduction</sup> unit became the responsible liaison office to the GPO. In 1948 this CIA unit, known then as the

Printing and Reproduction Branch, then division, and after 1954 as the Printing Services Division, <sup>(PSD)</sup> took over the printing of the [redacted], which

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because of its size and timeliness required another increase in capacity. The unit moved to a small building at [redacted] 25X1

25X1 [redacted] in 1948 and stayed there for three years.

In October 1951 they moved to a converted warehouse at

25X1 [redacted] Shortly after moving to

25X1 [redacted] PSD enlarged its capacity to include photoengraving and hot metal facilities.

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Organizationally, during the late forties the printshop had been under ~~the Services Division, which~~ in turn had been under the CIA Executive Officer. With the establishment of the <sup>spell out</sup> DDA (later DDS) in 1951 the Printing and Reproduction Division had been part of the Office of General Services. Finally, in February 1954 the present Printing Services Division became part of the new Office of Logistics.

On 13 January 1957 the GPO plant in South Building was taken over by CIA and its personnel amalgamated with those of the PSD in . Consolidation of their equipment, however, had to wait ten years until the new PSD building was finished at the Headquarters area in Langley. This was accomplished by the time of the dedication of the PSD Building 13 September 1967.

25X1

Earlier, two smaller reproduction units had also become part of PSD. A special reproduction facility had grown on the second floor of Q Building, keyed to the security classification and speedy publishing requirements of current intelligence publication. PSD absorbed it from OCI on 9 November 1952, though it remained <sup>✓</sup>colocated with and almost exclusively used by OCI. It moved to the new Headquarters Building, 7th floor, with OCI in October 1961, and maintains round the clock highly classified printing support.

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In the early days of the Agency, the security requirements of the Clandestine Services seemed to justify a separate reproduction facility. A ditto machine operation began in "L" building under OSO (later one of the constituent parts of the DD/P) auspices solely to print raw clandestine intelligence reports. It was converted to a Multilith operation and moved into "K" Building. In the general reshuffling of the Agency in the early 50's it was involved in one of the many "centralized-decentralized" arguments. PSD assumed operating control of this facility on 1 February 1953, expanding its scope to include quick-response, small printing jobs for the "I-J-K-L" complex. It moved to the ground floor of the Headquarters Building with the DDP in the spring of 1962, and was further expanded to do small, quick jobs for the whole Headquarters, and went into second shift operations, to produce the [REDACTED] STATSPEC

The Printing Services Division presently is capable of producing upward of 200 million impressions annually and some 5 million photo prints. It has a personnel strength of [REDACTED] positions and an annual budget in excess of [REDACTED]. It has the capability of printing by letterpress and various offset methods. Its composing capability includes hand set, hot lead, photo composition,

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and most recent, automated photo composing using computer-assisted methods.

PSD has the capability for typesetting in a number of foreign languages including any using the English language as well as Russian and Greek and has a limited number of diacritics in type faces used for headings. It has, of course, the capability of printing any language through use of photographic processes.

B. Technical Services Division/DDP

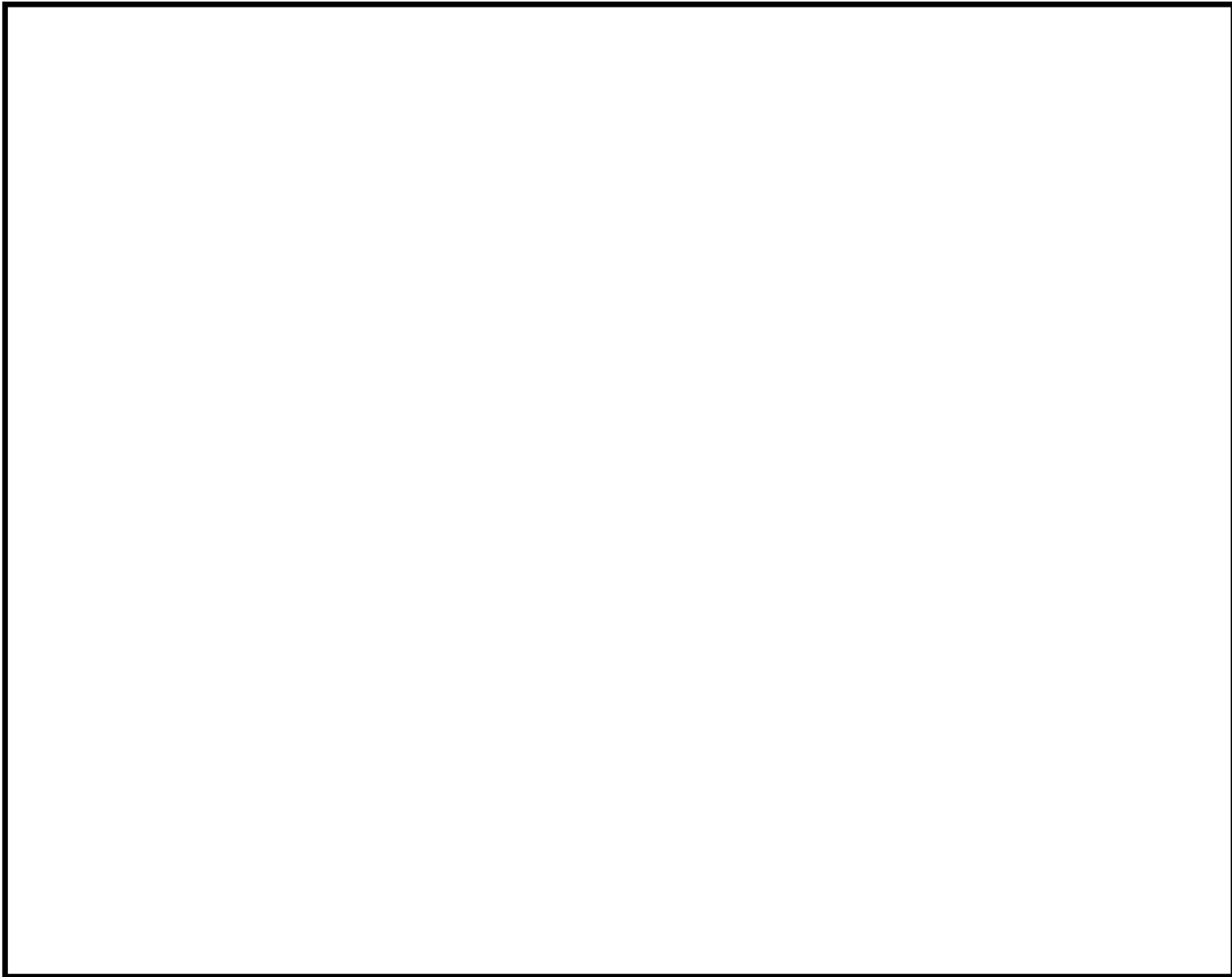
The Graphics Arts Branch/Technical Services Division/DDP, which has been continuously located in the basement of Central Building since 1942, devotes about five ~~to ten~~ percent of its effort to overt printing. Because of its highly specialized printing equipment, it is called upon to make such things as Honors and Awards Certificates, Agency badges and ID cards, and other very high quality printing. Its two overseas branches in the FE and Europe have also done printing of Agency forms on a time available basis.

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D. The National Photographic Interpretation Center

When the Agency's photo interpretation effort moved to the Steuart Building a very limited scale reproduction effort was established in July 1956 to publish PI reports. Once again the justification for a separate facility was the time factor and the very sensitive security classification of the reports involved. Security no longer is a major factor in the determination that the printing and photographic services be located in the Center. However,

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because of the specialized nature of NPIC reports and the time frame under which they must be reproduced and disseminated, co-location of these facilities with the PI activities is desirable. This facility has grown with the establishment of NPIC and the move to Building  until it presently has a broad capability for graphic and print reproduction and produces some 21,000 impressions and 500,000 photo copies annually.

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E. The Cable Secretariat

The Cable Secretariat employs multilith presses to reproduce incoming and outgoing cables. The produce approximately 25 million impressions annually.

F. Other

Printing capability also exists in a number of other Agency components, principally in the Office of National Estimates, the Office of Security and the

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These with other minor capabilities elsewhere account for perhaps 7-9 million impressions annually primarily on mimeograph, ditto, and multilith presses.

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III. Agency Requirements for Printing and Publishing Services

Agency requirements for printing and publishing services for FY 67 amounted to an estimated 307 million impressions and 5.6 million photographic items (prints and negatives) at an estimated cost of  25X1

By major printing facility, this breaks down as follows:

<u>Printing Facility</u>	<u>No. of Impressions (millions)</u>	<u>No. of Photo Items (millions)</u>	<u>Cost (millions \$)</u>
Printing Services Division	173	5	25X1
NPIC	19	12.8	
TSD*	3	-	
Government Printing Office (GPO)	29	-	
Private Firms	23	-	
Other (In-House)	60	.05	
<b>Total</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>5.55</b>	

\*Only overt or "white" printing is considered. All covert or operational printing support to DD/P is excluded.

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