# <sup>1</sup> Approved For Release 2005/03/24 : CIA-RDP80M01066A001400390001-6

# NAVAL WAR COLLEGE VISIT Wednesday, 4 November 1970

12 hater	0800	Wheels up Washington National Airport, Fairways Terminal
is latter	0915	Arrive Quonsett Point, NAS
	0920	Ten minute helicopter ride to Naval War College. (In bad weather there would be a 30 minute drive to the College.)
	0930	Arrive at Naval War College helicopter pad. Meet senior officials. Coffee.
	1000	Address by General Cushman on "The CIA" (Pringle Auditorium)
		40 minute talk
		10 minute break
		40 minute question period
	1130-1230	Post Lecture Conference
	1230	Lunch in Admiral Colbert's quarters
	1430	Depart NWC in helicopter for Quonsett Point, NAS
	1440	Depart Quonsett Point, NAS for Washington National Airport
	1600	Arrive Washington National Airport, Fairways Terminal
	1620	Arrive Headquarters

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#### KEY NWC PERSONNEL

President Vice Admiral Richard G. Colbert Chief of Staff Rear Admiral Frederick G. Bennett Assistant COS Captain Charles Fonveille Director, School of Naval Warfare Captain Robert Williams Senior USMC on Staff Colonel Robert Slay Director, School of Naval Command & Staff Captain "Bud" Woodson Staff Naval Intelligence Officer Captain Arthur Newell

### AGENCY PERSONNEL AT NWC

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recovered from a bout with pneumonia--and here is the promised Lecture Information Sheet.

Although this still leaves a lot of latitude, I hope it will suffice to get the speech writers started in the right direction.

If I can be of any additional assistance, please call: 401-841-2528/2562.

R.E.Smith CDR, USN

#### Approved For Release 2005/03/24: CIA-RDP80M01066A001400390001-6

Study:

NATIONAL STRATEGY STUDY

Lecture Title: "THE CIA"

Scope: To examine the Central Intelligence Agency's responsibilities for coordinating and producing world-wide intelligence. A description of the collection, analysis and dissemination of intelligence, with particular emphasis on the efforts required to wupport the White House, DOD or State on specific foreign policy issues. An assessment of the CIA's contribution to the development of U.S. National Strategy.

Relationship to curriculum: This lecture is one of the series that supports the study of the USA. It is preceded by a lecture "Establishment and Campus Views." The lecture following is the "Role of Modern Jornalism", an examination of the role of the media in the formulation of U.S. policy.

## Specific Area of Interest:

- 1. Does an overlapping of functions exist between the various intelligence agencies?
- 2. Does the CIA's involvement in clandestine operations present the danger of a conflict with its responsibilities for objective intelligence?

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DDCI ADDRESS TO NAVAL WAR COLLEGE

4 November 1970

ADMIRAL COLBERT, GENTLEMEN:

A FORMER SENATOR WHO KNEW A GREAT DEAL ABOUT U.S. INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS BUT NEVER DISCUSSED THEM--ONCE EXPLAINED TO HIS CONSTITUENTS THAT IN AN OPEN SOCIETY LIKE OURS, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC WITHOUT INFORMING OUR ENEMIES, WHO MAKE IT A PRACTICE TO READ OUR NEWSPAPERS VERY CAREFULLY.

THAT IS WHY I WELCOME OPPORTUNITIES LIKE THIS INVITATION TODAY TO SPEAK TO YOU IN CLOSED FORUM, PARTICULARLY ON THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, ON THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY, AND ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTELLIGENCE AND POLICY FORMULATION.

OUR CRITICS ARE NEITHER HAMPERED BY SECURITY REGULATIONS, NOR RESTRAINED BY FEAR THAT WE MIGHT REFUTE THEM WITH FACTS. If WE WERE TO BEGIN TO REPLY WITH SOME RELATIVELY HARMLESS ANSWERS, THE QUESTION OF JUST WHERE TO DRAW THE LINE AND SHUT UP MIGHT BE EVEN MORE DAMAGING THAN THE ORIGINAL CRITICISM, SO WE JUST HAVE TO LIVE WITH SOME HIGHLY IMAGINATIVE DESCRIPTIONS OF OUR WORK.

SECRET

WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER, IT IS VITAL

THAT WE ALL HAVE A CLEAR AND COMPREHENSIVE UNDERSTANDING OF THE EXACT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY AND THE REST OF THE GOVERNMENT-SPECIFICALLY, HOW INTELLIGENCE SUPPORTS THE POLICYMAKER, AND HOW THE POLICY-MAKER CONTROLS INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

THE FACT THAT YOU GENTLEMEN HAVE BEEN CHOSEN
TO ATTEND THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE IDENTIFIES YOU AS OFFICERS WHO ARE GOING TO BE DOING A CONSIDERABLE
AMOUNT OF JOINT STAFF AND JOINT COMMITTEE WORK IN
YOUR FUTURE CAREER ASSIGNMENTS. A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF YOUR DUTIES WILL INVOLVE SPECIAL TASK FORCES
AND INTER-AGENCY GROUPS WHERE YOU WILL BE WORKING
WITH--AND POSSIBLY EVEN FOR--THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

ACCORDINGLY, I THINK IT WILL BE HELPFUL TO YOU,
TO YOUR SERVICES, AND TO THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY
ITSELF, TO DISCUSS THE CONCEPT, THE ORGANIZATION,
AND THE FUNCTIONS OF THE VARIOUS ELEMENTS IN OUR
GOVERNMENT WHICH WORK TOGETHER TO PRODUCE NATIONAL
INTELLIGENCE.

-2-SECRET

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FIRST, I AM GOING TO DISCUSS THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY, THEN THE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE POLICY-MAKERS, AND FINALLY THE CONTROLS UNDER WHICH INTELLIGENCE OPERATES.

THERE HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLE CONFUSION ABOUT
THE TERM "INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY," WHICH IS SIMPLY
A HANDY WAY OF REFERRING TO ALL OF THE ELEMENTS OF
THE GOVERNMENT WHICH ARE CONCERNED WITH COLLECTING,
ANALYZING, AND DISSEMINATING FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.
IT IS A FRAMEWORK—FORMALIZED IN THE UNITED STATES
INTELLIGENCE BOARD—WITHIN WHICH ALL OF THESE COMPONENTS CAN WORK TOGETHER.

THE NATIONAL SECURITY ACT OF 1947 DID NOT CREATE THE INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT. WE HAD INTELLIGENCE AGENTS—AND GOOD ONES, TOO—IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR. BEFORE THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY WAS ESTABLISHED, OUR GOVERNMENT WAS GETTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE ARMY AND THE NAVY, THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AND THE FBI, AND THESE SAME ORGANIZATIONS ARE STILL PROVIDING IT.

THE NATIONAL SECURITY ACT OF 1947 WAS WRITTEN AGAINST THE BACKDROP OF PEARL HARBOR. ALL OF THE INVESTIGATIONS OF THAT BLACK DAY SHOWED THAT THE

NECESSARY INTELLIGENCE WAS THERE. IT HAD BEEN GATHERED. BUT THE FAILURE WAS THAT ALL OF THE BITS AND PIECES IN THE HANDS OF VARIOUS ELEMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT WERE NOT PUT TOGETHER, AND EVALUATED, AND COORDINATED, AND DISSEMINATED IN TIME TO THE PEOPLE WHO NEEDED THE INFORMATION IN ORDER TO TAKE PROPER ACTION.

THE OBVIOUS REMEDY WAS TO ENSURE THAT OUR INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES WORK TOGETHER, EXCHANGE AND
COMPARE INFORMATION, AND PROVIDE THE MEN WHO HAVE
TO MAKE THE DECISIONS WITH THE BEST COMBINED, AGREED
INTELLIGENCE THAT IS AVAILABLE. IN A NUTSHELL, THIS
IS THE DEFINITION OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE, AND THE
CONCEPT OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

WHEN THE ARMED SERVICES, AND THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AND CIA, AND THE FBI ARE ALL ENGAGED IN COLLECTING INTELLIGENCE, ANY GOOD BUREAUCRAT CAN TELL YOU THAT THERE ARE TWO GREAT DANGERS:

THE FIRST AND GREATEST IS THAT SOME VITAL AS-SIGNMENT WILL FALL BETWEEN THE STOOLS--THAT EACH AGENCY WILL THINK SOMEBODY ELSE HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY.

THE OTHER DANGER IS DUPLICATION OF EFFORT--AND
THIS IS NOT MERELY A QUESTION OF EXTRAVAGANCE. IN

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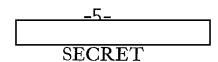
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THE COLLECTION OF INTELLIGENCE, UNCOORDINATED EFFORTS AGAINST THE SAME TARGET CAN LEAD TO DISASTERS.

To cope with both of these pitfalls—to ensure enough coordination so that there will be neither important gaps nor undesirable duplication—the National Security Act of 1947 and subsequent Presidential orders gave the Director of Central Intelligence two responsibilities. He is by Law the head of the Central Intelligence Agency, which has the statutory function of producing coordinated national intelligence. He is also, by Presidential Directive, the principal Intelligence Officer of the Government. He guides and coordinates all intelligence activities—anywhere in the Government—relating to the national security interests of the United States, and he acts as principal intelligence advisor to the President.

TURNING TO THE COMPOSITION OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY, THE FIRST ELEMENT MOST PEOPLE THINK OF IN THIS CONTEXT IS THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, WHICH OPERATES UNDER THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL.

SECOND, THERE IS THE DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, WHICH REPORTS TO THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF AND-THROUGH THE JOINT CHIEFS--TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.



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THE INTELLIGENCE UNITS OF THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE CONTINUE TO SERVE THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE RESPECTIVE SERVICES. WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, THE THREE SERVICE INTELLIGENCE COMPONENTS ARE CLOSELY COORDINATED BY THE DIRECTOR OF DIA.

THERE IS AN INTELLIGENCE COMPONENT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE--THE BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND
RESEARCH--WHICH SERVES THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND
HIS POLICY PLANNERS. ALL OF OUR DIPLOMATIC PERSONNEL
ARE INTELLIGENCE GATHERERS IN A SENSE, BUT THERE IS
ALSO A SPECIFIC REQUIREMENT FOR MEN WHO APPLY THEMSELVES PROFESSIONALLY TO THE ANALYSIS OF THAT INFORMATION, AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR U.S. FOREIGN POLICY.

THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION HAS AN INTELLIGENCE COMPONENT WITH A SPECIALIZED CHARTER DEVOTED
TO THE VITAL FIELD OF INFORMATION ABOUT NUCLEAR
ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS.

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION IS CONCERNED PRIMARILY WITH INTERNAL SECURITY, BUT THE
CONNECTION BETWEEN INTERNAL SECURITY AND FOREIGN
INTELLIGENCE IS OBVIOUS, SO THE FBI, TOO, IS A MEMBER OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY. THE FBI AND THE
CIA WORK CLOSELY TOGETHER, BECAUSE THEY ARE BOTH

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COMBATTING AN OPPONENT WHOSE OPERATIONS AND WHOSE AGENTS MOVE BACK AND FORTH BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES WITH LITTLE REGARD FOR BOUND-ARIES OR NATIONALITIES.

THOSE, THEN, EXCEPT FOR THE NSA WHICH IS IN A UNIQUE CATEGORY, ARE THE INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY--CIA, DIA AND THE SERVICE COMPONENTS, STATE, AEC, AND FBI.

ROUNDING OUT THE PICTURE OF THE COMMUNITY,

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ASSETS—

ACTIVITIES WHICH SERVE THE ENTIRE GOVERNMENT RATHER

THAN ANY PARTICULAR DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY. ONE AGENCY

MAY MANAGE THEM, AND EVEN PROVIDE MOST OF THE PERSONNEL

AND EQUIPMENT, BUT THEY ACTUALLY OPERATE DIRECTLY

FOR THE ENTIRE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST OF THESE IS THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY, WHICH IS ALSO A MEMBER OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY. ITS COLLECTION COMPONENTS, SCATTERED ALL OVER THE WORLD, ARE PROVIDED BY THE ARMED SERVICES.

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THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE, BY PRESIDENTIAL DESIGNATION, IS THE CHAIRMAN OF USIB—AND THIS, BY THE WAY, IS ONE PLACE WHERE THE DIRECTOR'S TWO JOBS—OR HIS "TWO HATS"—ARE VERY CAREFULLY DIFFERENTIATED. WHEN HE CHAIRS THE U.S. INTELLIGENCE BOARD, HE IS THERE AS THE PRESIDENT'S PRINCIPAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, NOT AS THE HEAD OF CIA. USIB ACTS ON AND APPROVES THE AGREED, COORDINATED JUDG—MENTS OF THE ENTIRE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY, AND IT WOULD NOT BE PROPER OR EFFECTIVE FOR THE DIRECTOR SIMULTANEOUSLY TO CHAIR THE MEETING AND TO PRESENT THE VIEWS OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY. FOR THIS REASON, CIA HAS SEPARATE REPRESENTATION ON THE BOARD IN THE PERSON OF THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE OTHER PRINCIPALS ARE:

THE STATE DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH;

THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY:

THE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY;
THE ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER OF THE AEC; AND
THE ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE FBI.

SINCE THE CONSOLIDATION OF INTELLIGENCE UNDER DIA IN THE PENTAGON, THE INTELLIGENCE CHIEFS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AND AIR FORCE ATTEND AND PARTICIPATE, BUT AS OBSERVERS RATHER THAN AS OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF USIB. They retain the right, and in fact the duty, to express any dissent they may have on matters under discussion. If you have seen the National Intelligence Estimates, with their footnotes, you know that this is a right they do not hesitate to exercise.

USIB MEETS REGULARLY ONCE A WEEK--SOMETIMES

MORE OFTEN. IT IS CONCERNED WITH A WIDE VARIETY

OF MATTERS, BUT I THINK IT IS IMPORTANT TO EMPHASIZE

THAT USIB OPERATES AS AN ADVISORY BODY TO THE DIREC
TOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE.

THERE ARE THREE PRINCIPAL FUNCTIONS.

FIRST, THE USIB ESTABLISHES--AND PERIODICALLY REVIEWS--THE NATIONAL PRIORITIES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY IN CHOOSING INTELLIGENCE TARGETS, AND IN RECOMMENDING ASSIGNMENT OF ASSETS TO COVER THOSE TARGETS.

SECOND, THE USIB CONTINUOUSLY REVIEWS OUR FOR-EIGN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES TO DETERMINE WHETHER

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THEY ARE IN ACCORD WITH THOSE PRIORITIES, AND TO MAKE SURE THAT WE ARE DOING EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO CLOSE IMPORTANT GAPS, AND TO AVOID UNNECESSARY DUPLICATION. PLEASE NOTE THAT I HAVE MODIFIED THE WORD "DUPLICATION" EACH TIME I HAVE USED IT. WHEN WE ARE TRYING TO GET HOLD OF THE OTHER FELLOW'S SECRETS IN THE INTERESTS OF OUR NATIONAL SECURITY, A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF DUPLICATION IS NOT ONLY DESIRABLE, BUT EVEN MANDATORY FOR THE SAKE OF CONFIRMATION.

THIRD, THE USIB REVIEWS IN DRAFT FORM AND IN GREAT DETAIL THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATES WHICH THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE SUBMITS TO THE PRESIDENT.

THE ACTUAL WORK OF DRAFTING AND RE-WORKING
THESE PAPERS IS GENERALLY DONE IN THE OFFICE OF
NATIONAL ESTIMATES, WHICH IS A PART OF CIA, BUT
THE FINAL PRODUCT IS A NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE, AND MUST, THEREFORE, REFLECT THE CONSIDERED
JUDGMENT OF THE ENTIRE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.
THIS IS ENSURED THROUGH THE PARTICIPATION OF ALL
APPROPRIATE ELEMENTS OF THE COMMUNITY, THROUGH THE
CONTRIBUTION OF FACTS AND JUDGMENTS, IN THE REVISING OF THE PAPERS IN DRAFT, AND BY THE USIB REVIEW

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OF THE FINAL PRODUCT. THE OBJECTIVE OF EACH ESTI-MATE IS A CAREFUL AND THOUGHTFUL SET OF JUDGMENTS WHICH WILL BE OF THE GREATEST POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE TO THE POLICY-MAKER.

I WANT TO STRESS THAT THE MEN ENGAGED IN

ARRIVING AT AN ESTIMATE ARE NOT STRIVING FOR UNANIMITY PER SE. IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO ACHIEVE
UNANIMITY BY OVERRIDING THE DISSENTING MINORITY,
OR BY WATERING DOWN THE ESTIMATE TO THE LEAST
COMMON DENOMINATOR—A NARROW AREA OF COMPLETE AGREE—
MENT BY THE ENTIRE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY. SUCH
UNANIMITY, HOWEVER, WOULD BE A DISSERVICE TO THE
POLICY—MAKER AND THE PLANNER.

WHAT IS ASKED IS THAT THE DISSENTS SHALL BE
BASED ON HONEST DIFFERENCES OF OPINION OVER HOW THE
AVAILABLE FACTS ARE TO BE EVALUATED AND INTERPRETED—
NOT ON PERSONAL CONVICTIONS, HUNCHES, OR PAROCHIAL
INTERESTS. WITHIN THIS FRAME OF REFERENCE, WE EN—
COURAGE WELL—FOUNDED DISSENTS.

THE BOARD OF NATIONAL ESTIMATES, WHICH I REFERRED TO A BIT EARLIER, DESERVES SPECIAL MENTION. UNTIL THE BRITISH RECENTLY MOVED TO SET UP A SIMILAR GROUP, THE BOARD OF NATIONAL ESTIMATES WAS THE ONLY INSTITUTION

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OF ITS KIND IN ANY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE WE KNOW OF. AS ESTABLISHED BY GENERAL BEDELL SMITH WHEN HE WAS DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE IN 1950, IT IS A BODY OF SENIOR, KNOWLEDGEABLE MEN OF VARIED EXPERI-ENCE, WHO HAVE NO OTHER DUTY THAN TO STUDY AND SEEK ANSWERS TO THE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTIONS OF NATIONAL SECURITY. THE BOARD IS COMPOSED OF ABOUT FIFTEEN MEN WITH EXTENSIVE BACKGROUNDS IN THE MILITARY, DIP-LOMATIC, LEGAL, ACADEMIC, AND INTELLIGENCE PROFES-SIONS. THEIR SOLE FUNCTION IS TO HEAR AND CONSIDER EVIDENCE AND ARGUMENT FROM THE ENTIRE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY. THESE JUDGMENTS ARE THEN PRESENTED TO THE DIRECTOR AND TO USIB, AND NORMALLY HAVE GREAT WEIGHT IN THE ESTIMATES THE DIRECTOR SUBMITS TO THE President and his advisors on matters of critical IMPORTANCE TO NATIONAL SECURITY.

A WORD ABOUT THE NATIONAL ESTIMATES THEMSELVES.

SINCE NOVEMBER 3RD OF 1950, WHEN THE FIRST NIE WAS

ISSUED ON THE PROSPECTS FOR COMMUNIST ARMED ACTION IN

THE PHILIPPINES DURING NOVEMBER, SOME ELEVEN HUNDRED

ESTIMATES HAVE BEEN PREPARED. THEIR SCOPE AND TIME
FRAME HAVE BECOME STEADILY MORE EXTENSIVE OVER THE

YEARS, AND THE COMPLEXITY OF THEIR SUBJECTS HAS GROWN.

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Some estimates still deal with the outlook for individual countries: These are usually about countries which have already become hot spots, or are likely to cause serious concern over the next two or three years. Many NIEs, however, now consider broader problems and trends which cut across national boundaries—for example, Southeast Asia After Vietnam, Soviet Policies in the Mediterranean Basin, or The Potential for Revolution in Latin America.

THE ESTIMATES ON SOVIET AND COMMUNIST CHINESE

MILITARY MATTERS ARE A CASE ALL TO THEMSELVES. THESE

HAVE ALWAYS BEEN BUILT ON A SOLID BASE OF HARD EVIDENCE

AND HAVE LOOKED FURTHER AHEAD THAN MOST OTHER ESTIMATES—

USUALLY FIVE YEARS. BEGINNING THIS FALL, THEY WILL BE

MUCH MORE DETAILED AND COMPREHENSIVE THAN BEFORE—AND

COMPLETE WITH TECHNICAL APPENDICES AND ALTERNATE INTER—

PRETATIONS OF KEY DATA. THE TIMING OF THESE MILITARY

NIES WILL CONTINUE TO BE KEYED TO THE PLANNING CYCLE

FOR OUR U.S. DEFENSE FORCE LEVELS AND BUDGETS.

YET ANOTHER TYPE, THE SPECIAL NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE, OR SNIE, INCLUDES <u>AD HOC</u> PAPERS ON IMPORTANT QUESTIONS OF THE MOMENT, SUCH AS THE EXPECTED REACTION TO SOME PROPOSED COURSE OF ACTION BY

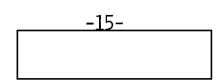
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THE U.S. THEREFORE, THE SNIES MAY GET INTO SOME PRETTY SENSITIVE AREAS.

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE U.S. INTELLIGENCE BOARD ARE CARRIED ON BY COMMITTEES WITH SPECIALIZED FUNCTIONS. Some of them are regular standing committees, such as the Joint Atomic Energy Intelligence Committee, which follows nuclear developments in the Soviet Union, France, Communist China, and other countries with the potential of Becoming nuclear powers. A similar committee, the Guided Missile and Astronautics Intelligence Committee, concentrates on foreign Space and Missile Activity.

THEN THERE ARE A NUMBER OF <u>AD HOC</u> COMMITTEES
TO DEAL WITH SPECIFIC CRISES OR RECURRENT HEADACHES--A BERLIN COMMITTEE, AN ARAB-ISRAELI COMMITTEE, TAIWAN STRAIT COMMITTEE, TO GIVE YOU SOME EXAMPLES OUT OF THE PAST.

THE WATCH COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES INTELLIGENCE BOARD CONCENTRATES ON THE HIGHLY SPECIALIZED FIELD THAT WE CALL INDICATIONS INTELLIGENCE. THERE IS LOCATED IN THE PENTAGON A FULLTIME ACTIVITY KNOWN AS THE NATIONAL INDICATIONS
CENTER, WHICH IS STAFFED JOINTLY BY THE INTELLIGENCE
COMMUNITY. IT KEEPS TRACK OF POSSIBLE INDICATORS



WHICH MIGHT GIVE US EARLY WARNING OF HOSTILE INTENTIONS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES OR ITS ALLIES.
THIS CENTER AND THE INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES REPORT
TO THE WATCH COMMITTEE ON INDICATIONS WHICH MAY BE
SIGNIFICANT—OR ON THE ABSENCE OF ANY SIGNIFICANT
INDICATORS. THE WATCH COMMITTEE HAS A REGULAR
WEEKLY MEETING, TIMED SO THAT THE CONCLUSIONS WILL
BE READY FOR THE WEEKLY USIB MEETING, BUT IN TIME
OF CRISIS THE WATCH COMMITTEE MAY MEET ONE OR MORE
TIMES A DAY.

AGAINST THIS BACKGROUND, I WOULD LIKE TO DE-SCRIBE HOW THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MAKES ITS CON-TRIBUTION TO THE DECISION-MAKERS IN OUR GOVERNMENT.

LET ME SAY FIRST OF ALL THAT WHEN IT COMES TO DECISION-MAKING, IT IS A FIRMLY ESTABLISHED RULE THAT THE ONLY ROLE OF INTELLIGENCE IS ONE OF SUPPLYING OBJECTIVE, SUBSTANTIVE INTELLIGENCE. IT MAY BE HARD FACT. IT MAY BE AN INTELLIGENCE APPRECIATION—THE BEST JUDGMENT OF THE SITUATION; OR IT MAY BE ESTIMATIVE—AGAIN, A CONSIDERED JUDGMENT OF HOW THE SITUATION IS LIKELY TO DEVELOP. THE INTELLIGENCE ELEMENTS NEITHER MAKE NOR ADVOCATE POLICY WHILE THEY ARE FUNCTIONING AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

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Now, a man who sits in USIB as the representative of an agency which has a responsibility for policy formulation may well leave the USIB Conference Room out at CIA headquarters in Langley, go back to his own office, and engage in a meeting at which the policy recommendations of his department or agency are formulated. As long as he is sitting in USIB, however, he is not a policy-maker.

THE ANCIENT GREEK POLICY MAKERS USED TO GET
THEIR ESTIMATIVE INTELLIGENCE FROM THE DELPHIC
ORACLE. Some of these estimates have been preserved
for us by the historians and playwrights of the
TIME, and they offer a tempting pattern. They were
so worded that no matter what happened, the Oracle
could later claim to have been right. The gimmick,
of course, was that each prediction permitted at
least two diametrically opposite interpretations—
a safety mechanism our modern customers will not
tolerate.

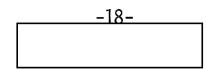
THE ORACLE HAD, HOWEVER, DISCOVERED THE BASIC ESSENTIAL FOR AN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE: CREDIBILITY. AN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE HAS NO VALUE, NO PURPOSE, AND NO FUTURE, IF IT IS NOT BELIEVED BY THOSE IT SERVES.

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THIS IS WHAT DICTATES THAT AN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SHALL ONLY SUPPORT--NOT PARTICIPATE IN-THE POLICY-MAKING PROCESS.

Suppose that the President and his advisers face a choice between Course A and Course B: Intelligence will only provide the facts—and the whole range of known facts—relevant to the choice. Intelligence will not recommend one course or the other. The moment intelligence advocates Course A, the proponents of Course B are going to suspect—if not believe—that intelligence has rigged its reporting to support that advocacy. Credibility goes out the window.

THE ESTIMATIVE FUNCTION, OF COURSE, INCLUDES CONTINGENCY PAPERS. THESE ARE ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS, POSED BY THE POLICY-MAKERS, AS TO THE PROBABLE CONSEQUENCES OR REACTIONS TO SPECIFIC PROPOSED COURSES OF ACTION BY THE UNITED STATES. THIS IS INDEED THIN ICE FOR THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY, AND I MUST ADMIT THAT THE RESPONSIVE CONCLUSIONS ARE SOMETIMES SO CLEAR-CUT AND SO DEFINITIVE THAT THEY ARE TANTAMOUNT TO TACIT POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS. A WEATHER FORECAST OF RAIN IS OBJECTIVE, BUT IT IS ALSO IN EFFECT A TACIT RECOMMENDATION TO TAKE A RAINCOAT.



THESE PAPERS ARE UNDERTAKEN, HOWEVER, AT THE SPECIFIC REQUEST OF THE POLICY-MAKER. THE CONCLUSIONS ARE BASED ON A REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ALL THE FACTS AVAILABLE. RIVAL ADVOCATES AMONG THE POLICY-MAKERS CAN ALWAYS CHECK WITH THEIR OWN INTELLIGENCE REPRESENTATIVES TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE QUESTION HAS BEEN GIVEN OBJECTIVE AND IMPARTIAL REVIEW IN THE ESTIMATIVE PROCESS.

MY POINT IS THAT IF THERE IS CONTROVERSY OVER WHAT THE U.S. POLICY OR COURSE OF ACTION SHOULD BE, THE OPPOSING ADVOCATES MUST HAVE AN IMPARTIAL SOURCE OF OBJECTIVE INFORMATION WHICH ALL CAN TRUST. THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY CAN FURNISH THAT OBJECTIVE FOUNDATION, AND COMMAND THE NECESSARY CREDIBILITY ONLY IF IT NEVER ENGAGES IN ADVOCACY.

SO FAR, I HAVE BEEN DEALING WITH THE CONTENTION OF OUR CRITICS THAT THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY—AND CIA IN PARTICULAR—SOMEHOW "MAKES" POLICY FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. THERE REMAINS THE ALLEGATION THAT INTELLIGENCE OPERATES WITHOUT ANY CONTROLS, THAT IT MAKES AND IMPLEMENTS ITS OWN POLICY, SOMETIMES IN CONTRAVENTION OF THE PROFESSED POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THIS IS THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTELLIGENCE AND POLICY: THE CONTROLS WHICH THE POLICY-MAKERS--THE ELECTED AUTHORITIES OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT--HAVE AND EXERCISE OVER EVEN THE MOST SECRET OF OUR INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

ESSENTIALLY, WE ARE NOW TALKING ABOUT FUNCTIONS WHICH, WITHIN THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY, ARE PECULIAR TO CIA. I WANT TO DISCUSS BRIEFLY WHERE WE GET OUR CHARTER FOR THESE ACTIVITIES, AND HOW THEY ARE GENERATED, PLANNED, ORGANIZED, AND CONTROLLED.

THE NATIONAL SECURITY ACT OF 1947 GAVE CIA FIVE FUNCTIONS:

ONE, TO ADVISE THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL--AND OF COURSE THE PRESIDENT--ON INTELLIGENCE MATTERS RELATING TO NATIONAL SECURITY;

Two, To support and advise the National Security Council in the coordination of all foreign intelligence activities of our government;

THREE, TO PRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE FINISHED NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT;

FOUR, TO PROVIDE THOSE SERVICES OF COMMON CON-CERN FOR INTELLIGENCE WHICH CAN BEST BE UNDERTAKEN CENTRALLY; AND

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FIVE, TO PERFORM SUCH OTHER SERVICES AS THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MAY DIRECT.

FIVE PRESIDENTS AND 23 YEARS LATER, THE LANGUAGE OF THE STATUTE REQUIRES A COUPLE OF BRIEF FOOTNOTES.

FOR ONE THING, IT IS OFTEN STATED THAT THE CIA WAS CREATED TO COORDINATE THE INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT. STRICTLY SPEAKING, THIS IS NOT CORRECT. THE ACT OF 1947 DIRECTED THE CIA TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL ON COORDINATION; THE CIA RECOMMENDED, AND THE NSC ORDERED, THAT THIS COORDINATION WOULD BE EFFECTED BY THE DI-RECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE INDIVIDUALLY, AS THE PRESIDENT'S PRINCIPAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICER. THE DIRECTOR DOES, TO A LARGE EXTENT THROUGH THE USIB MACHINERY. To DEAL WITH ANOTHER ASPECT OF CO-ORDINATION, IN 1968 THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLI-GENCE ESTABLISHED A THREE-MAN NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE RESOURCES BOARD, CHAIRED BY THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE. ITS OTHER MEMBERS ARE THE Assistant Secretary of Defense for Administration (WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATING DOD INTELLIGENCE), AND THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH, DEPARTMENT OF STATE. IN A PERIOD WHEN INTELLIGENCE

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REQUIREMENTS APPEAR TO BE GROWING AND THE RESOURCES
TO DEAL WITH THEM SHRINKING AT ABOUT THE SAME BREAKNECK PACE, THIS BOARD HAS THE UNENVIABLE TASK OF
MATCHING RESPONSIBILITIES WITH ASSETS. THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS HELP THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
TO DETERMINE, ALONG WITH THE PROPER AUTHORITIES AT
DEFENSE AND STATE, THE MOST DESIRABLE AND ECONOMICAL METHODS OF INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION.

FINALLY, THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
HAS A SENIOR INTELLIGENCE OFFICER WITH A SMALL BUT
EXPERIENCED STAFF WITHIN CIA, ASSIGNED TO CONTINUING
REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF THE MAJOR NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS. SO MUCH FOR THE MACHINERY OF COORDINATION.

THE SECOND FOOTNOTE CONCERNS STATUTORY THEORY AND PRACTICE. THE NATIONAL SECURITY ACT OF 1947 PLACES THE CIA DIRECTLY UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL. THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL WAS CREATED BY STATUTE; IT IS LISTED IN THE GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION MANUALS; AND A SUCCESSION OF STATUTES HAS SPECIFIED ITS MEMBERSHIP. THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE ATTENDS AS AN OBSERVER AND ADVISOR, NOT AS A MEMBER.

THE FACT OF THE MATTER IS THAT SUCCESSIVE PRESIDENTS HAVE DIFFERED IN THEIR USE OF THE NSC--DIFFERED FROM EACH OTHER, AND EVEN CHANGED CONCEPTS
WITHIN A PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

LEST ANYONE SHOULD ARGUE THAT THE CIA IS THEREFORE CONTROLLED ONLY BY A SOMETIMES INACTIVE OR DORMANT BODY, LET ME STATE THAT WHETHER THE STATUTORY

NSC WAS MEETING DAILY, WEEKLY, OR INFREQUENTLY,

UNDER ANY GIVEN ADMINISTRATION, EACH PRESIDENT HAS

HAD CONTINUING MACHINERY WITHIN HIS CABINET OR HIS

WHITE HOUSE STAFF TO DEAL WITH NSC QUESTIONS, AND

THESE QUESTIONS HAVE INCLUDED CONTINUING CONTROL OVER

THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

Suggesteel Suggest to Point ANNEX Insert ANNEX on NSC on NSC

ORGANIZATIONS AND FUNCTIONS OF CIA ITSELF.

THE PRIMARY FUNCTIONS PERFORMED BY CIA FALL INTO THREE BROAD CATEGORIES:

COLLECTION OF INTELLIGENCE;
PRODUCTION OF FINISHED INTELLIGENCE; AND
COVERT ACTION OPERATIONS.

WE FIND IT CONVENIENT TO DIVIDE CIA'S INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION ACTIVITIES INTO THREE GROUPINGS THAT REFLECT DIFFERENT MEANS OF ACQUISITION. THE FIRST IS OVERT COLLECTION WHICH, AS THE NAME SUGGESTS,

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COVERS INFORMATION SECURED BY OPEN OR NONCLANDESTINE	į
MEANS. OVERT COLLECTION INCLUDES THE MONITORING OF	!
FOREIGN RADIOS, SUCH AS RADIO MOSCOW, RADIO PEKING,	
AND THE VOICE OF THE ARABS IN CAIRO. THIS IS DONE	
BY THE FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE, WHICH	
BY THE LOKETON DROYDOYOL IM OWN TON OF THE LOKETON DROYDOYOL	Ē
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STILL ANOTHER TYPE OF OVERT COLLECTION CONSISTS	
OF THE PROCUREMENT, THROUGH OPEN CHANNELS, OF FOREIGN	
PUBLICATIONS, INCLUDING NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, SCHOLARLY	-
JOURNALS, MAPS AND UNCLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS.	-
OOGNACES, LET & LANGE CONTROL OF THE	25X1
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SECURITY COMPARTMENTS. I AM SURE, THEREFORE, THAT YOU WILL UNDERSTAND THAT THEY ARE NOT AN APPROPRIATE SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION HERE.

THE NEXT PRIMARY MISSION OF CIA IS TO PRODUCE

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND TO PROVIDE FOR ITS DISSEMINATION.

THIS INCLUDES BOTH INTELLIGENCE ANALYSES PREPARED SOLELY WITHIN CIA AND OTHERS PRODUCED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATES ARE OF THE LATTER TYPE. To those of you who are not familiar with the NIEs, they are the blue-covered papers where, by using our present knowledge of a situation and existing data as a base line, we try to look into the future and to estimate what is going to happen in some particular country or on some particular topic.

MANY NIES COVER FAIRLY STANDARD TOPICS SUCH AS,

"THE OUTLOOK IN COUNTRY A OR AREA B." HERE WE LOOK

"AHEAD TWO OR THREE YEARS AND DEAL WITH BROAD TRENDS AND

EXPECTED LINES OF POLICY IN THE COUNTRY OR AREA IN

QUESTION.

ANOTHER GROUP OF NIEs ARE MORE SPECIALIZED PAPERS
ON THE SOVIET MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT. THESE ESTIMATES

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(Duplicates)

ARE BUILT ON A SOLID BASE OF EVIDENCE; THEY GO INTOGREATER DETAIL AND GENERALLY LOOK AHEAD FOR PERIODS

UP TO FIVE YEARS. THE PRINCIPAL ONES FOCUS ON THE
USSR'S STRATEGIC ATTACK FORCES, AIR DEFENSE CAPABILITIES, AND GENERAL PURPOSE FORCES. THE PRODUCTION OF
THREE ANNUAL PAPERS ON THESE TOPICS IS TIMED TO ASSIST IN THE PLANNING OF DEFENSE FORCE LEVELS AND

BUDGETS.

A THIRD TYPE IS THE SPECIAL NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE, OR SNIE, WHICH IS COMPOSED OF AD HOC PAPERS.

ON IMPORTANT QUESTIONS OF THE MOMENT, SUCH AS THE EXPECTED REACTION TO SOME PROPOSED—BUT AS YET UNAPPROVED—COURSE OF ACTION BY THE U.S. AS A PURELY HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLE, A SNIE MIGHT ASSESS THE REACTION IF THE U.S. WHERE TO INTERVENE IN SOME FOREIGN COUNTRY. THE SNIE'S ARK USUALLY REQUESTED BY SOME POLICY—MAKER. AS YOU CAN SEE, THE SNIES GET INTO SOME PRETTY SENSITIVE MATTERS.

(MAR)

THE OFFICE OF NATIONAL ESTIMATES ARE DRAFTED BY
THE OFFICE OF NATIONAL ESTIMATES WHICH IS PART OF
CIA, BUT THEY ARE TRULY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATES. THEY MUST THEREFORE, REFLECT THE CONSIDERED
JUDGMENT OF THE ENTIRE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY. THIS

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IS ENSURED THROUGH THE PARTICIPATION OF ALL APPROPRIATE ELEMENTS OF THE COMMUNITY, THROUGH CONTRIBUTION OF FACTS AND JUDGMENTS, IN THE REVISING OF THE PAPERS IN DRAFT, AND REVIEW BY THE U.S. INTELLIGENCE BOARD OF THE FINAL PRODUCT. THE OBJECTIVE OF EACH ESTIMATE IS A CAREFUL AND THOUGHTFUL SET OF JUDGMENTS WHICH WILL BE OF THE GREATEST POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE TO THE POLICYMAKER AND PLANNER.

THE NEXT CATEGORY OF FINISHED INTELLIGENCE IS CURRENT INTELLIGENCE. MOST OF YOU ARE PROBABLY FA-MILIAR WITH CURRENT INTELLIGENCE. IT IS DESIGNED TO ENSURE THAT THE DECISION MAKER IS WELL INFORMED ON THE BASIS OF THE LATEST AVAILABLE INFORMATION FROM ALL SOURCES, ON SIGNIFICANT WORLD DEVELOPMENTS WHICH MAY AFFECT THE INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES. IT IS ALSO DESIGNED TO ALERT THE POLICY MAKER TO AN INCIPIENT CRISIS. CIA MAINTAINS AN OPERATIONS CEN-TER WHICH IS MANNED AROUND THE CLOCK SEVEN DAYS THIS MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO ALERT OUR PEOPLE A WEEK. TO PRODUCE SPOT CURRENT INTELLIGENCE OR TAKE AP-PROPRIATE ACTION ON A 24-HOUR BASIS IN CRITICAL SITUATIONS. THE OPERATIONS CENTER IS ALSO CONNECTED BY RAPID AND SECURE COMMUNICATIONS TO THE NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND CENTER AND THE NATIONAL INDICATIONS

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CENTER IN THE PENTAGON, THE STATE DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS CENTER AND THE WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM.

THE FUNCTION OF THE NATIONAL INDICATIONS CENTER IS TO MAINTAIN AN AROUND THE CLOCK INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY WATCH FOR INDICATIONS OF FOREIGN PREPARATIONS TO ATTACK THE U.S., ITS FORCES OVERSEAS, OR ITS ALLIES.

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE HAS OFTEN BEEN COMPARED TO A NEWSPAPER. I BELIEVE THERE IS ONE SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE. CIA'S CURRENT INTELLIGENCE IS PRODUCED BY A GROUP OF ANALYSTS WHO ARE EXPERTS IN THEIR FIELDS AND WHO HAVE ALL SOURCES OF INFORMATION OPEN TO THEM, INCLUDING EXPERTS IN SPECIALIZED DISCIPLINES SUCH AS ECONOMICS, FOREIGN TRADE, OR TECHNICAL WEAPONS DEVELOPMENTS. CIA'S CURRENT INTELLIGENCE IS DISSEMINATED IN DAILY AND WEEKLY PUBLICATIONS, SPECIAL MEMORANDA, AND SITUATION REPORTS ON CRISIS TOPICS.

ANOTHER TYPE OF INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTION COMPRISES
THE RESEARCH STUDY. THESE STUDIES COVER A WIDE VARIETY OF TOPICS--FOR EXAMPLE, AN ANALYSIS OF THE
VARIOUS SECTORS OF THE SOVIET ECONOMY, THE OIL INDUSTRY IN IRAN,

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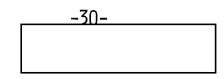
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THE STUDIES ARE OFTEN PRODUCED IN RESPONSE TO SPE-CIFIC REQUESTS FROM THE WHITE HOUSE, THE SECRETARIES OF STATE AND DEFENSE, OR THEIR SENIOR OFFICERS.

FINALLY, OUR PRODUCTION INCLUDES WHAT WE CALL BASIC INTELLIGENCE. This is a durable type of Bread-AND-BUTTER FACT YOU FIND IN THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SURVEY--THE RAILROAD SYSTEM, THE CAPACITY OF THE PORTS, THE POLICE MACHINERY, THE MILITARY FORCES OF A PARTICULAR COUNTRY. As THE NAME IMPLIES, THE NIS IS THE RESULT OF A WIDE COLLABORATION OF DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

YOU WILL RECALL THAT THE FIFTH FUNCTION ASSIGNED TO CIA WAS TO PERFORM SUCH OTHER SERVICES AS THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MAY DIRECT. THIS IS OUR CHARTER FOR COVERT ACTIONS, THE THIRD GENERAL CATEGORY OF CIA ACTIVITIES. I PROPOSE TO TELL YOU WHY THEY ARE NECESSARY, AND HOW THEY ARE CONTROLLED. (I WILL LEAVE IT UP TO YOU, IF YOU WISH, TO CONSIDER WHETHER THERE IS, OR SHOULD BE, OR COULD BE, SOME OTHER AGENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT WHERE THESE RESPONSIBILITIES MIGHT BETTER BE ASSIGNED.

IN THE "COLD WAR," WHICH HAS EXISTED LONGER THAN THERE HAS BEEN A CIA, WE FACE AN ENEMY ADEPT AT CONSPIRACY AND SUBVERSION, WITH WORLD-WIDE CLANDESTINE



ASSETS, SKILLED AGENTS, AND NO COMPUNCTION ABOUT UN-DERMINING OR OVERTHROWING ANY GOVERNMENT WHICH RESISTS THE SPREAD OF COMMUNISM.>

THERE ARE APT TO BE OCCASIONS WHEN IT IS IMPORTANT FOR THE UNITED STATES, IN ORDER TO COUNTER
THESE COMMUNIST EFFORTS, TO HAVE ITS OWN CAPABILITY
TO RESPOND BY COVERT OR CLANDESTINE OPERATIONS.
THIS IS NOT NECESSARILY BECAUSE THE UNITED STATES
WOULD BE ASHAMED OF EITHER THE OBJECTIVES OR THE
METHODS. IT IS PRIMARILY BECAUSE IT SOMETIMES TAKES
CLANDESTINE METHODS TO BEAT CLANDESTINE METHODS—
JUST AS A KILLER SUBMARINE IS ONE OF THE BEST WEAP—
ONS TO USE AGAINST ANOTHER SUBMARINE.

THIS IS THE SHADOWY, TWILIGHT ZONE OF GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS THAT CONGRESS HAD IN MIND WHEN IT DIRECTED CIA TO PERFORM "SUCH OTHER SERVICES" AS THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MIGHT DIRECT.

OUR CRITICS WOULD HAVE YOU BELIEVE THAT EVER SINCE CONGRESS GAVE THIS AUTHORITY IN 1947, CIA HAS DONE AS IT PLEASED, WITHOUT REGARD TO OFFICIAL POLICIES OR OBJECTIVES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, AND SOMETIMES IN DIAMETRIC OPPOSITION TO THOSE POLICIES.

WHENEVER THE CIA CARRIES OUT A COVERT OPERATION OVERSEAS, IT IS WITH THE PRIOR APPROVAL OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL.

EACH COVERT OPERATION WHICH THE AGENCY PROPOSES

IS PRESENTED TO
THIS COMMITTEE. IT EITHER WINS THE APPROVAL OF THE
COMMITTEE, OR IT DOES NOT TAKE PLACE.

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WHEN COVERT OPERATIONS ARE APPROVED IN ADVANCE BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESIDENT, THE SECRETARY OF STATE, AND THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THESE OPERATIONS ARE NOT GOING TO BE CONTRARY TO—OR OUTSIDE OF—THE GUIDELINES ESTABLISHED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT POLICY.

OUR UNDERTAKINGS MUST ALSO HAVE THE APPROVAL OF THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. CERTAIN OFFICIALS OF THAT BUREAU HAVE BEEN GIVEN FULL CLEARANCE

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TO INQUIRE INTO ALL OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTRAL

INTELLIGENCE AGENCY IN DETAIL--AND BELIEVE ME. THEY

MAKE FULL USE OF THAT AUTHORITY.

internal funds

IN ADDITION TO SUCH PRIOR APPROVALS, THERE ARE OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH WHICH HAVE THE SAME FULL CLEARANCE TO MONITOR OUR CONTINUING OPERATIONS, AND CONDUCT POST-MORTEMS ON THOSE WHICH HAVE BEEN COMPLETED.

Some of these have been <u>AD HOC</u> GROUPS--SUCH AS THE CLARK COMMITTEE, THE DOOLITTLE COMMITTEE, AND THE HOOVER COMMISSION TASK FORCES.

ON A PERMANENT BASIS, ALL OF THE INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT ARE UNDER THE CONTINUING SCRUTINY OF THE PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE ADVISORY BOARD. THIS BOARD WAS FORMED IN JANUARY 1956, UNDER DR. JAMES KILLIAN OF M.I.T. IT IS NOW HEADED BY RETIRED ADMIRAL GEORGE W. ANDERSON. IT IS A VERY KNOWLEDGEABLE ASSEMBLAGE OF DISTINGUISHED PRIVATE CITIZENS, APPOINTED BY AND REPORTING TO THE PRESIDENT. IT MEETS FOR A COUPLE OF DAYS EVERY TWO MONTHS TO EXAMINETIN DEPTH AND IN DETAILTHE WORK, THE PROGRESS, AND THE PROBLEMS OF THE ENTIRE U.S. INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM. BETWEEN REGULAR MEETINGS,

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SUBCOMMITTEES CARRY ON CONTINUING INVESTIGATIONS OF OUR SUCCESSES AND FAILURES IN INTELLIGENCE.

OVER THE YEARS, THE BOARD MEMBERSHIP HAS NOR-MALLY BEEN A MIXTURE OF RETIRED SENIOR OFFICERS FROM BOTH MILITARY AND CIVILIAN BRANCHES OF THE GOVERN-MENT, FIGURES FROM THE ACADEMIC WORLD, AND PROMINENT LEADERS IN BUSINESS AND TECHNOLOGY.

THE PRESENT BOARD INCLUDES GOVERNOR NELSON
ROCKEFELLER; AMBASSADOR ROBERT MURPHY, THE FORMER
UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE; MR. FRANK PACE, JR., FORMER
SECRETARY OF THE ARMY AND DIRECTOR OF THE BUDGET;
MR. GORDON GRAY, WHO WAS PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS; DR.
WILLIAM O. BAKER OF BELL TELEPHONE LABORATORIES; DR.
EDWIN LAND, HEAD OF POLAROID; DR. FRANKLIN D. MURPHY,
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF THE LOS ANGELES TIMES-MIRROR;
AND MR. FRANKLIN B. LINCOLN, JR., OF PRESIDENT NIXON'S
LAW FIRM OF MUDGE, ROSE, GUTHRIE & ALEXANDER.

WE ARE NOT ONLY UNDER EFFECTIVE CONTROL BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH, WE ARE ALSO UNDER THE CONTINUING SCRUTINY OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH.

EVER SINCE CIA WAS FIRST ESTABLISHED, THE DI-RECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED

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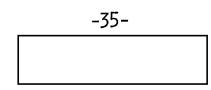
BY THE PRESIDENT, AND IN FACT INSTRUCTED, TO MAKE COMPLETE DISCLOSURE OF CIA ACTIVITIES TO SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEES IN BOTH THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE CONGRESS HAS CREATED SUBCOMMITTEES OF THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEES IN BOTH THE HOUSE AND SENATE TO HEAR THESE REPORTS.

ALSO, AS YOU MAY HAVE SURMISED FROM MY REFERENCES TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET, OUR OPERATIONS REQUIRE MONEY. OUR HEADQUARTERS ARE IN LANGLEY, VIRGINIA, NOT AT FORT KNOX, AND OUR APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTS ARE DISCUSSED IN FULL WITH SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEES OF SENATE AND HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS.

Some of the confusion over CIA's relations with Congress arises from the fact that these four special subcommittees, and <u>only</u> these--about 30 legislators in all--have been cleared by the President to inquire in detail into our activities and operations.

WE WILL, OF COURSE, BRIEF ANY CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE HAVING A JURISDICTIONAL INTEREST IN OUR SUBSTANTIVE INTELLIGENCE FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD. IN
THE COURSE OF A YEAR, THERE MAY BE 20 OR 30 SUCH
COMMITTEE HEARINGS--AND SOME OF THEM RUN AS LONG AS

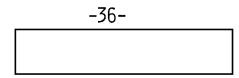


THREE FULL DAYS. WE ALSO BRIEF INDIVIDUAL CONGRESS-MEN FREQUENTLY AT THEIR REQUEST.

BUT DISCUSSION OF CIA ACTIVITIES, METHODS, AND SOURCES IS ANOTHER MATTER. IT INVOLVES THE LIVES OF PEOPLE WHO WORK WITH US, AND THE EFFICACY OF OUR METHODS. THESE MATTERS ARE DISCUSSED ONLY WITH THE SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEES DESIGNATED FOR THESE PURPOSES. THIS IS NOT ARBITRARY OR BUREAUCRATIC; IT IS SIMPLY RECOGNITION THAT THE RISK OF INADVERTENT DISCLOSURE RISES WITH THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO HAVE ACCESS TO SENSITIVE INFORMATION OF THIS TYPE.

WHERE DISCLOSURE IS AUTHORIZED, IT IS COMPLETE.
WITH THE SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEES, WE DISCUSS COVERT OPERATIONAL MATTERS AND OTHER INTELLIGENCE ASPECTS
WHICH ARE SO SENSITIVE THAT EVEN WITHIN CIA ONLY A
SMALL PERCENTAGE OF OUR PERSONNEL ARE AUTHORIZED TO
BE INFORMED.

I AM HAPPY TO SAY THAT THE MEMBERS OF THESE SUBCOMMITTEES, OVER THE YEARS, HAVE ESTABLISHED AN ENVIABLE SECURITY RECORD, AND HAVE REPAID OUR CANDOR WITH CONSTRUCTIVE AND WELCOME SUPPORT. ACCORDINGLY, I CAN PERCEIVE NO CAUSE FOR TERROR IN THE SUGGESTION THAT WE SHOULD REPORT TO WHAT THE PRESS LIKES TO CALL A "JOINT WATCHDOG COMMITTEE." WE ALREADY DO.



THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE IS REQUIRED BY STATUTE TO SAFEGUARD THE SECURITY OF U.S.

INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS, BUT THE LAWS AND PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE HAVE ALSO PROVIDED THAT THE DIRECTOR SHALL REPORT TO AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CONGRESS. THE QUESTION OF WHO SHALL HEAR THAT REPORT IS A MATTER FOR THE LEADERSHIP OF CONGRESS TO DECIDE. OUR ONLY OBJECTION TO THE DEMANDS FOR A WATCHDOG COMMITTEE IS THE COMPLETELY ERRONEOUS IMPLICATION THAT THERE IS NO SUCH MACHINERY AT PRESENT.

So much, then, for the charge that CIA is under no controls, and that nobody in Washington is told

WHAT CIA IS DOING.

AS FOR THE ACTUAL ORGANIZATION OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

AGENCY, CIA IS DIVIDED INTO FOUR PRINCIPAL GROUPINGS—

REFERRED TO AS DIRECTORATES—AND SEVERAL STAFF OR

SPECIAL FUNCTIONS, THE HEADS OF WHICH REPORT DIRECTLY

TO THE DIRECTOR. AN EXAMPLE OF THE LATTER IS THE

OFFICE OF NATIONAL ESTIMATES WHICH I REFERRED TO

EARLIER.

Now for the Directorates, the DDI, or <u>intelli-gence Directorate</u>, is the principal producer of finished substantive intelligence. The Directorate of Intelligence also is responsible for overt intelligence collection.

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THE NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION CENTER, WHICH I REFERRED TO EARLIER, IS ADMINISTERED BY THE INTELLIGENCE DIRECTORATE IN CLOSE COLLABORATION WITH THE DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY AND IS JOINTLY STAFFED BY THE TWO AGENCIES. AS THE NAME SUGGESTS, THE NPIC EXAMINES FILMS IN DETAIL AND ANALYZES AND INTERPRETS THE PHOTOGRAPHY AND OTHER IMAGERY. THE WORK OF THE NPIC FEEDS INTO AND SUPPORTS INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTION THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY.

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THE DIRECTORATE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AS THE NAME SUGGESTS, CONCENTRATES ON THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF OUR INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING R&D FOR TECHNICAL COLLECTION OPERATIONS AND THE PRODUCTION OF SUBSTANTIVE INTELLIGENCE ON THE S&T CAPABILITIES OF FOREIGN NATIONS.

THIS DIRECTORATE ALSO HOUSES OUR CENTRAL ELECTRONIC COMPUTER CENTER.

THE FOURTH DIRECTORATE IS THE <u>Support Directorate</u>, which embraces the Support Services, such as security, communications, training, personnel, finance, Logistics, printing and the housekeeping functions.

FINALLY, IF I MAY, I WANT TO DEVOTE A FEW MO-MENTS TO THE TYPES OF PEOPLE WHO WORK FOR THE CIA.

THE FACT OF THE MATTER IS THAT JAMES BOND AND HIS COLLEAGUES OF THE SPY MOVIES AND NOVELS NEVER WORKED THERE.

A COMMENTARY IN THE LONDON ECONOMIST, DISCUSSING THE BRITISH INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, MAKES MY POINT PRETTY WELL WITH THIS SUMMARY: "MODERN INTELLIGENCE HAS TO DO WITH THE PAINSTAKING COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF FACT, THE EXERCISE OF JUDGMENT, AND CLEAR AND QUICK PRESENTATION. IT IS NOT SIMPLY WHAT SERIOUS JOURNALISTS WOULD ALWAYS PRODUCE IF THEY



HAD TIME; IT IS SOMETHING MORE RIGOROUS, CONTINUOUS, AND ABOVE ALL OPERATIONAL--THAT IS TO SAY, RELATED TO SOMETHING THAT SOMEBODY WANTS TO DO OR MAY BE FORCED TO DO."

THE CIA EMPLOYEE IS A MUCH MORE ACADEMIC MAN
THAN THE PUBLIC REALIZES. WE MAY HAVE A FEW MEN
WITH THE DEBONAIR APLOMB OF Napoleon Solo, but we
HAVE MORE THAN SENIOR PROFESSIONALS WITH 20 YEARS
OR MORE OF INTELLIGENCE BACKGROUND. MORE THAN HALF
OF OUR OFFICERS SPEAK AT LEAST ONE FOREIGN LANGUAGE.
SOME 17 PERCENT HAVE GRADUATE DEGREES. SIX OUT OF
EVERY 10 OF THE ANALYSTS WHO HAVE DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY
AT HEADQUARTERS FOR ANALYSIS OF A FOREIGN AREA HAD
LIVED, WORKED, OR TRAVELED ABROAD IN THAT AREA EVEN
BEFORE THEY CAME TO CIA.

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WHEN YOU COMBINE ALL OF THE YEARS REQUIRED FOR GRADUATE STUDY, FOREIGN EXPERIENCE, AND THEN ADD 10 to 15 years of intelligence work, it amounts to an impressive depth of knowledge, competence, and expertise at the service of our Government. We could easily and adequately staff the faculty of a university with our experts.

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## **ANNEX**

THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS FOR U.S. POLICY UNDER CURRENT PROCEDURES STARTS WITH A NATIONAL SECURITY STUDY MEMORANDUM, OR NSSM.

THE NSSM ORIGINATES IN THE NSC STAFF UNDER DR. HENRY A. KISSINGER, THE PRESIDENT'S ASSISTANT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS, WHO STATES THE PROBLEM AND OUTLINES WHAT IS TO BE DONE, BY WHOM, AND WHEN.

THE BASIC DOCUMENT IS DRAFTED, USUALLY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, IN THE INTERDEPARTMENTAL GROUP. ONE OF THESE, CALLED THE POLITICAL-MILITARY GROUP, DEALS WITH PRIMARILY MILITARY MATTERS. THERE ARE FIVE OTHERS BROKEN DOWN BY GEOGRAPHIC AREAS, WHICH ARE IDENTICAL WITH WHAT WERE CALLED INTERDEPARTMENTAL REGIONAL GROUPS IN THE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION. THEY ARE CHAIRED BY THE APPROPRIATE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE. THE CIA REPRESENTATIVE IS USUALLY THE APPROPRIATE DIVISION CHIEF FROM OUR OPERATING SIDE, THE DIRECTORATE OF PLANS, BUT HIS FUNCTION IS LIMITED TO INTELLIGENCE INPUT.

THE NSSM ITSELF STATES THE PROBLEM, LAYS OUT THE FACTS, AND THEN LISTS A SERIES OF OPTIONS, WITH

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PROS, CONS, AND PROBABLE CONSEQUENCES, BUT WITHOUT MAKING A FINAL RECOMMENDATION AMONG THE OPTIONS.

WHEN THE INTERDEPARTMENTAL GROUP IS SATISFIED WITH THE NSSM, IT IS FORWARDED FOR REVIEW AT A HIGHER LEVEL. IN THE CASE OF DEFENSE POLICY, IT GOES TO THE DEFENSE POLICY REVIEW GROUP, CHAIRED BY DR. KISSINGER AND COMPRISING THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS, THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE, THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE, THE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET, AND THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS.

NSSMs which are not primarily military go to the NSC Senior Review Group, also chaired by Dr. Kissinger. The Director and I are the CIA representatives, and other members are senior representatives from State, Defense, and Joint Chiefs, and the Office of Emergency Planning. The head of USIA usually attends.

THE PAPER MAY SHUTTLE BACK AND FORTH BETWEEN
THE INTERDEPARTMENTAL GROUP AND THE REVIEW GROUP
SEVERAL TIMES BEFORE IT IS CONSIDERED READY FOR
PRESIDENTIAL CONSIDERATION. ULTIMATELY, IT COMES
BEFORE THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL AS A DOCUMENT

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STATING A PROBLEM AND EVALUATING ALL THE POSSIBLE COURSES OF ACTION. IT IS A POLICY DOCUMENT WHICH STOPS SHORT OF MAKING A RECOMMENDATION; THE DECISION IS UP TO THE PRESIDENT.

When the National Security Council meets around the long oval table in the Cabinet Room, the Director of Central Intelligence is usually seated all by himself at one end of the table, may I repeat—as an adviser. He generally opens the meeting with a short, concise briefing on the intelligence aspects of the subject under consideration.

Now, there has been, as I said, an intelligence input all the way through, at every stage of the NSSM process. It comes not only from the CIA people on the various panels, but from the departmental intelligence components supporting the representatives of the operating departments such as Defense and State. It contributes to the statement of the problem, and to the evaluation of the various options.

THIS INTELLIGENCE INPUT, HOWEVER, IS ORIENTED TO POSSIBLE U.S. COURSES OF ACTION, AND IT IS SUB-ORDINATED TO A DISCUSSION OF ALTERNATIVE POLICIES.

THE DIRECTOR'S BRIEFING TO THE NSC, ON THE OTHER HAND, IS ORIENTED TO THE PROBLEM--NOT TO THE ANSWERS-- AND I THINK IT IS RELEVANT TO OUR EFFORTS TO MAINTAIN

DETACHMENT FROM POLICY THAT, WHILE WE ARE REPRESENTED IN THE NSSM PROCESS BY OUR <u>OPERATING</u> AND <u>COLLECTION</u>

PEOPLE, THE DIRECTOR NORMALLY CALLS ON THE INTELLIGENCE <u>PRODUCTION</u> SIDE, AND SPECIFICALLY THE OFFICE

OF <u>CURRENT</u> INTELLIGENCE, TO HELP IN THE PREPARATION

OF HIS BRIEFING FOR THE NSC.

IN THE BACK-AND-FORTH DISCUSSION WHICH FOLLOWS, THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE PARTICIPATES ONLY WHEN HE IS ASKED FOR HIS OPINION OR FOR SOME ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE DETAIL. THERE IS, OF COURSE, NOTHING LIKE A FINAL VOTE, AND THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION NORMALLY IS MADE KNOWN AT SOME LATER POINT IN A NATIONAL SECURITY DECISION MEMORANDUM DIRECTING THE HEADS OF APPROPRIATE DEPARTMENTS OR AGENCIES TO TAKE SPECIFIC ACTIONS.

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To sum up, the intelligence community of the United States Government comprises all of the in-TELLIGENCE COMPONENTS OF THE VARIOUS AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS, OPERATING UNDER THE ADVICE AND GUIDANCE OF THE UNITED STATES INTELLIGENCE BOARD, AND THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AS THE PRINCIPAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICER OF THE PRESIDENT.

ITS PRINCIPAL FUNCTION IS TO PROVIDE THE IN-TELLIGENCE APPRECIATIONS WHICH THE DECISION-MAKERS NEED IN ORDER TO FORMULATE POLICY, AND TO GIVE THEM TIMELY WARNING AND EXPERT ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENTS BEARING ON THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES. INTELLIGENCE SUPPORTS POLICY--IT DOES NOT FORMULATE IT.

THE AUTHORITY FOR COVERT AND CLANDESTINE IN-TELIGENCE ACTIVITIES COMES FROM THE PRESIDENT AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL, AND THESE ACTIVITIES ARE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL AND REVIEW BY APPROPRIATE BODIES OF BOTH THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE BRANCHES,

I WILL BE GLAD TO ANSWER YOUR QUESTIONS AFTER THE BREAK.

