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Principles - The Soundness Of Which It Is Believed Has
Been Established By Our Own Experience And A First-Hand
Study Of The Systems Of Other Nations - Which Should
Govern The Establishment Of A Centralized United States
Foreign Intelligence System.

The formulation of national policy both in its political and military aspects is influenced and determined by knowledge (or ignorance) of the aims, capabilities, intentions and policies of other nations.

All major powers except the United States have had for a long time past permanent worldwide intelligence services, reporting directly to the highest echelons of their Governments. Prior to the present war, the United States had no foreign secret intelligence service. It never has had and does not now have a coordinated intelligence system.

The defects and dangers of this situation have been generally recognized. Adherence to the following would remedy this defect in peace as well as war so that American policy could be based upon information obtained through its own sources on foreign intentions, capabilities and developments as seen and interpreted by Americans.

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1. That each Department of Government should have its own intelligence bureau for the collection and processing of such informational material as it finds necessary in the actual performance of its functions and duties. Such a bureau should be under the sole control of the Department head and should not be encroached upon or impaired by the functions granted any other Governmental intelligence agency. Because secret intelligence covers all fields and because of possible embarrassment, no executive department should be permitted to engage in secret intelligence but in a proper case call upon the central agency for service.

2. That in addition to the intelligence unit for each Department there should be established a national centralized foreign intelligence agency which should have the authority:

- A. To serve all Departments of the Government.
- B. To procure and obtain political, economic, psychological, sociological, military and other information which may bear upon the national interest and which has been collected by the different Governmental Departments or agencies.
- C. To collect when necessary supplemental information either at its own instance or at the request of any Governmental Department by open or secret means from other and various sources.

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D. To integrate, analyze, process and disseminate, to authorized Governmental agencies and officials, intelligence in the form of strategic interpretive studies.

3. That such an agency should be prohibited from carrying on clandestine activities within the United States and should be forbidden the exercise of any police functions either at home or abroad.

4. That since the nature of its work requires it to have status it should be independent of any Department of the Government (since it is obliged to serve all and must be free of the natural bias of an operating Department). It should be under a Director, appointed by the President, and be administered under Presidential direction, or in the event of a General Manager being appointed, should be established in the Executive Office of the President, under his direction.

5. That subject to the approval of the President or the General Manager, the policy of such a service should be determined by the Director with the advice and assistance of a Board on which the Secretaries of State, War, Navy and Treasury should be represented.

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6. That this agency, as the sole agency for secret intelligence, should be authorized, in the foreign field only, to carry on services such as espionage, counter-espionage and those special operations (including morale and psychological) designed to anticipate and counter any attempted penetration and subversion of our national security by enemy action.

7. That such a service should have an independent budget granted directly by the Congress.

8. That it should be authorized to have its own system of codes and should be furnished facilities by Departments of Government proper and necessary for the performance of its duties.

9. That such a service should include in its staff specialists (within Governmental Departments, civil and military, and in private life) professionally trained in analysis of information and possessing a high degree of linguistic, regional or functional competence, to analyze, coordinate and evaluate incoming information, to make special intelligence reports, and to provide guidance for the collecting branches of the agency.

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10. That in time of war or unlimited national emergency, all programs of such agency in areas of actual and projected military operations shall be coordinated with military plans, and shall be subject to the approval of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, or if there be a consolidation of the armed services, under the supreme commander. Parts of such programs which are to be executed in the theater of military operations shall be subject to control of the military commander.

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(From "UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MANUAL, September 1941,"
page 96.)

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
Room 158, Federal Trade Commission Building
District 2370, Branch 600

Coordinator of Information- - - - -William J. Donovan

The position of Coordinator of Information was established by the President on July 11, 1941. The Coordinator was authorized "to collect and analyze all information and data which may bear upon national security; to correlate such information and data, and to make such information and data available to the President and to such departments and officials of the Government as the President may determine; and to carry out, when requested by the President, such supplementary activities as may facilitate the securing of information important for national security not now available to the Government."

The functions of this office do not supersede or duplicate the activities of the War Department General Staff, the regular intelligence services, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or other existing departments and agencies.

Approved.

William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information

(From "UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MANUAL, Spring 1942,"
page 98.)

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
Administration Building, Twenty-fifth and E
Streets, NW.
EXecutive 3300, Branch 600

Coordinator of Information- - - - William J. Donovan
Deputy Coordinator- - - - - Robert E. Sherwood
Deputy Coordinator- - - - - James P. Baxter, III
Deputy Coordinator- - - - - Atherton Richards
Deputy Coordinator- - - - - Elmo Roper
Executive Officer - - - - - Thomas G. Early
Liaison Officer- - - - - William A. Kimbel

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Approved.

William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information

(From "UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MANUAL, Summer, 1944,"
page 162.)

Office of Strategic Services
Twenty-fifth and E Streets N.W.
EXecutive 6100

Director - - - - -	Brig-Gen William J. Donovan
First Assistant Director - - - - -	G. Edward Buxton
Second Assistant Director- - - - -	Charles S. Cheston
Executive Officer- - - - -	Lt.Col. O.C. Doering, Jr.
Deputy Director, Administrative Services -	Louis Ream
Secretary- - - - -	Maj. Duncan C. Lee

CREATION - By Military Order of June 13, 1942, the office of Coordinator of Information, exclusive of the foreign information activities transferred to the Office of War Information by Executive Order 9182 of June 13, 1942, was designated Office of Strategic Services and transferred to the jurisdiction of the Joint United States Chiefs of Staff.

ACTIVITIES - The functions of this agency as modified by Executive Order 9312, of March 9, 1943, are collecting and analyzing such strategic information as may be required by the Joint Chiefs of Staff for military operations, and planning and conducting special operations not assigned to other Government agencies.