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House Rpt. No 460, 82-1, May 15, 1951

Public Law 15 of the 83rd Congress, ¹⁴ approved April 4, 1953,
amended subsections (a) and (b) of section 102 of the National
Security Act of 1947, ~~as amended~~. It created ^{the} the office of Deputy Director
of Central Intelligence and designated the duties, restrictions, privileges,
and protection surrounding that office. In so doing it authorized the
appointment of ^{a Director or} ~~the~~ Deputy Director ~~and~~ from among the
commissioned officers of the Armed Services or from civilian life;
freed any officer so appointed from military control or military
command functions ; authorized him to hold rank and grade not lower
than that in which he was serving at the time of his appointment;
prevented commissioned officers from occupying the positions of
Director and Deputy Director simultaneously, although interposing
no restriction against both being civilians; ~~and~~ provided that the Director
of Central Intelligence or the Deputy Director of Central Intelligence,
if either was an officer, should receive the full pay and allowances of
his grade, and in the event that the imilitary pay and allowances
were less than the rate established for the Agency position, the officer
would be paid by the Agency the difference between the pay of the
statutory office and ^{his} ~~the~~ full pay and allowances. In essence the legislation
was designed to both protect an officer's rights and privileges, and

14. 67 Stat. 20 (1953), 5 U.S.C. 403.

top positions being held by military men, besides the frequently advanced argument in favor of civilian control of the military, may be found in the following discussion:

"(p. 393 House hearing) 24.

In the debate in the House ^{Congressman} Mr. Short, Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, made the following comments:

Mr. Short: First
P. 2742

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At another point in the debate it was stated:

P. 2744

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On April 1, 1953, Senator Saltonstall, Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, spoke in the Senate on behalf of S. 1110 , as amended by the House, explained the amendments, and signified the unanimous consent of the Senate Armed Services Committee to them. 29

The bill was then passed.