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CC-247 Mr. Tolson Mr. E. A. Tamm Mr. Clegg_ Mr. Glavin Mr. Ladd Mr. Nicholog Mr. Rosen Mr. Tracy Mr. Egan Mr. Gurnea Mr. Harbo Mr. Mohr March 11. 1948 Mr. Pennington Mr. Quint Tamm THEMr. Noase From the supersecret source within the War Department, we learn that Our source in the War Department indicates We cannot disseminate this information. Respectfully, b3 • b7D TamnA. EAT: FA 19 MAR 22 1948 all information contained HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 60 APR 21948 THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES

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Mr. Harbo
Mr. Bohr
Mr. Bohr
Mr. Quantington
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy
Mr. S. DEPARTITENT OF JUSTICE

Destination of his person

April 9, 1948

URGENT

BECORDED

TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

LEGAL ATTACHE MEXICO, CITY, D. F.

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CC - Foreign Service Desk

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Mr. Speakes that I would present this to you and that a cable would be forwarded to him tomorrow instructing him with respect thereto.

Mr. Speakes stated that the Bureau does not otherwise entendinto this dispute; that the Bureau representatives had no knowledge of the charges that the four officers were going to file until advised in confidence today by the Ambassador.

DML:tlc I see no reason to furnish such a statement. The Ambassador has not asked for it.

H.

RECOMMENDATION

OHB:esb 4-9-48

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64 Office Memorandum • united states government Mr. Tolson DATE: 4-14-48 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY Commentator, in his broadcast last evening referred to charges made by Congressman Clarence J. Brown (R - Ohio) to the effect that Central Intelligence Agency was incompetent; that Secretary of State Marshall and other delegates to the Conference at Botoga, Colombia should have been informed of the situation in that country. Earl Godwin spent considerable time on his broadcast pointing out that when the FBI handled intelligence in Latin America there were no such incidents or situations of which the FBI did not have knowledge and concerning which the State Department and other authorities were not fully advised in advance. Mr. Godwin felt that Congressman Brown's demand for an investigation of CIA was fully justified. The Director may desire to thank Earl Godwin for his commendatory remarks concerning the Bureau in the intelligence field. - Suggest I tALKED to BALL sweetst no action. INDEXED all impormation contained HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

STANDARD FORM NO. 64 Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT : Lr. Glavin TO DATE: April 15, 1948 : Louise R. Day FROM SUBJECT: Noon News, WMAL · The decision in the Lewis contempt case will be announced Monday. Central Intelligence Agency is facing a congressional investigation as a result of a Com-· munist-inspired uprising when the Inter-American Conference was underway in Bogota, Colombia. FBI had been in South America for a period of seven years when CIA took over. 37 DATE 5-14-99 BY LOW MY FAMY BECORDED 34 APh 19 1948 ALS 9 APR 261948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64 Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Mr. Ladd DATE: April 15, 1948 SUBJECT: Miles/Grover, who stated he was, in the Office of Congressman Coffin of Detroit, contacted me telephonically and made the following inquiry. Grover referred to the John O'Donnell column attacking the CIA and pointing out that the FBI had been forced out of Latin America. Grover wanted to verify that the FBI did formerly maintain coverage in Latin America and I informed him that was correct. He also wanted to verify that we no longer had any coverage through Latin America since the CIA had taken over and I informed him that this was correct. Grover indicated that Congressman Coffin intended to make an attack on CTA and he wanted confirmation of the above data. Grover stated that he did not intend to in any way quote the Bureau, but wanted to be sure that he was correct in the data he was collecting. VPK:mrl APR 20-1948

STANDARD FORM NO. 64 Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO April 20. DATE: FROM D. M. Ladd SUBJECT: I took a call from Congressman Edward Jo Devitt of Minnesota. He said the House was considering a concurrent resolution to create a Moint committee on intelligence, and he was wondering whether the FBI had any foreign intelligence coverage. I advised him with the creation of the CIA, the Bureau was taken out of the foreign intelligence field. G. I. R. -9 He stated this answered his inquiry. WAR TOO DML:da RECORDED INDEXED ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSI

ÁRD PORM NO. 64 ice Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMEN' DATE: April 22, Mr. Clegg Mr. Clavin Mr. Ladd Mr. Nichols FROM D. M. Ladd Rosen Tracy Carson Egan Curnes Referral/Consult SUBJECT: Hendor Mr. Pennington Miss Holmes Miss Gamly DML:da -80751-660

STANDARD FORM NO. 64 fice Memorandum • united states governmen DATE: March 10, 1948 D. M. Ladd FROM V. P. Keay SUBJECT: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENC **IEGISLATION** the Central Intelligence Agency is seeking special legislation to permit the to bring into this country aliens without appropriate clearance from the State Department draft of a proposed bill, which in substance permitted CIA to be the final judge on the issuance of visas to foreign nationals who had been cooperative with CIA abroad. number of visas was limited to fifty per year. Under the proposed legislation CIA could demand of any American Embassy or Legation abroad the issuance of a visa to a foreign national without giving any reasons therefor. Referral/Consult The proposed bill also gave authority to the Director of CIA for the sole responsibility and authority in the spending of funds for confidential uses. The procedure set up would only require the Director to sign a voucher stating that the funds were necessary for the furtherance of CIA operations. RECORDED The above is submitted as a matter of CHIATROD BOITAINC MERZIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-14-19 BY LOON-1015/EP/MXB PUR CGA

STANDARD FORM NO. 64 ffice Memorandum • United States Government The Director March 16, 1948 TO DATE: FROM D. M. Ladd CENTRAL INTELLIĞEN SUBJECT: (S. 2306) Referral/Consult pending Central Intelligence Agency legislation which, among other things, would permit them to bring aliens into the country without clearance through the State Department; further, that the Director of CIA was given authority to make such expenditures as he felt necessary merely by signing a voucher. You commented by stating, "Has bill been introduced and can we get a copy?" There is attached Senate Bill number 2306 as introduced by Mr. Gurney on March 13, 1948. A perusal of the bill reflects that that portion concerning the entrance of aliens into the country has been deleted. The clause regarding expenditures, however, remains in the bill. On page twelve of the attached the following language is used: "(1) without regard to the provisions of law and regulations relating to the expenditure of Government funds; and "(2) for objects of a confidential, extraordinary, or emergency nature, such expenditures to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Director and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified." The bill, in general, relates to administrative functions of CTA, namely, procurement authorities, education and training, travel, allowances, and related expenses, general authorities, and appropriations. The Act is cited as the "Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1948."

For MO Teal

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RM: 4188-----NEW-STATE

80TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION

S. 2306

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

March 13 (legislative day, February 2), 1948

Mr. Gurney introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Armed Services

A BILL

To provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 DEFINITIONS
- 4 Section 1. That when used in this Act, the term—
- 5 (a) "Agency" means the Central Intelligence Agency;
- 6 (b) "Director" means the Director of Central Intelli-
- 7 gence;
- 8 (c) "Government agency" means any executive de-
- 9 partment, commission, council, independent establishment,
- corporation wholly or partly owned by the United States

ENCLOSURE

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The Which Is an instrumentality of the United States, board,

- bùreagh, division, service, office, officer, authority, administra-
- 3 tion, or other establishment, in the executive branch of the
- 4 government; and
- 5 (d) "Continental United States" means the States and
- 6 the District of Columbia.
- 7 SEAL OF OFFICE
- 8—Sec. 2. The Director of Central Intelligence shall cause
- 9 a seal of office to be made for the Central Intelligence
- 10 Agency, of such design as the President shall approve, and
- 11 judicial notice shall be taken thereof.
- 12 PROCUREMENT AUTHORITIES
- SEC. 3. (a) In the performance of its functions the
- 14 Central Intelligence Agency is authorized to exercise the
- authorities contained in sections 2 (c) (1), (2), (3), (4),
- 16 (5), (6), (10), (12), (15), (17), and sections 3, 4,
- 17 5, 6, and 10 of the Armed Services Procurement Act of
- 18 1947 (Public Law 413, Eightieth Congress, second session).
- (b) In the exercise of the authorities granted in sub-
- 20 section (a) of this section, the term "Agency head" shall
- mean the Director, the Deputy Director, or the Executive
- 22 Director of the Agency.
- (c). The determinations and decisions provided in sub-
- section (a) of this section to be made by the Agency head
- 25 may be made with respect to individual purchases and con-

- 1 tracts or with respect to classes of purchases or contracts,
- 2 and shall be final. Except as provided in subsection (d) of
- 3 this section, the Agency head is authorized to delegate his
- 4 powers provided in this section, including the making of
- 5 such determinations and decisions, in his discretion and
- 6 subject to his direction, to any other officer or officers or
- 7 officials of the Agency.
- 8 (d) The power of the Agency head to make the de-
- 9 terminations or decisions specified in paragraphs (12) and
- 10 (15) of section 2 (c) and section 5 (a) of the Armed
- 11 Services Procurement Act of 1947 shall not be delegable.
- 12 Each determination or decision required by paragraphs (12)
- 13 and (15) of section 2 (c), by section 4 or by section 5 (a)
- 14 of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947, shall be
- 15 based upon written findings made by the official making
- 16 such determinations, which findings shall be final and shall
- 17 be available within the Agency for a period of at least six
- 18 years following the date of the determination.

19 EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- SEC. 4. (a) Any officer or employee of the Agency
- 21 may be assigned or detailed for special instruction, research,
- 22 or training, at or with domestic or foreign public or private
- 23 institutions; trade, labor, agricultural, or scientific associa-
- 24 tions; courses or training programs under the National
- 25 Military Establishment; or commercial firms.

1	(b) The Agency shall, under such regulations as the
'2 ·	Director may prescribe, pay the tuition and other expenses
3	of officials and employees of the Agency assigned or detailed
4	in accordance with provisions of subsection (a) of this sec-
5 7	tion, in addition to the pay and allowances to which such
6	officials and employees may be otherwise entitled.
7	TRAVEL, ALLOWANCES, AND RELATED EXPENSES
8	SEC. 5. (A) Under such regulations-as-the Director
9	may prescribe, the Agency, with respect to its employees
10	'assigned to permanent-duty stations outside the continental
11	United States, its Territories and possessions, shall-
12	(1) (a) pay the travel expenses of officers and
13	employees of the Agency, including expenses incurred
14	while traveling pursuant to orders issued by the Director
15	in accordance with the provisions of section 5 (A) (2)
16	with regard to the granting of home leave;
17	(b) pay the travel expenses of the members of
18	the family of an officer or employee of the Agency when
19	proceeding to or returning from his post of duty; ac-
20.	- companying him on authorized home leave; or other-
21	wise traveling in accordance with authority granted
22	pursuant to the terms of this or any other Act;
23.	(c) pay the cost of transporting the furniture and
24	household and personal effects of an officer or employee

of the Agency to his successive posts of duty and, on

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the termination of his services, to the place where he will reside;

- (d) pay the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an officer or employee of the Agency who is absent under orders from his usual post of duty, or who is assigned to a post to which, because of emergency conditions, he cannot take or at which he is unable to use, his furniture and household and personal effects;
- (e) pay the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an officer or employee of the Agency on first arrival at a post for a period not in excess of three months after such first arrival at such post or until the establishment of residence quarters, whichever shall be shorter;
- (f) pay the travel expenses and transportation costs incident to the removal of the members of the family of an officer or employee of the Agency and his furniture and household and personal effects, including automobiles, from a post at which, because of the prevalence of disturbed conditions, there is imminent danger to life and property, and the return of such persons, furniture, and effects to such post upon the cessation of such conditions; or to such other post as

origin and destination:

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(a) in the event of illness or injury requiring the hospitalization of an officer or employee of the Agency who is a citizen of the United States, not the result of vicious habits, intemperance, or misconduct on his part, incurred while on assignment abroad, in a locality where there does not exist a suitable hospital or clinic, pay the travel expenses of such officer or employee by whatever means he shall deem appropriate and without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and section 10 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1516; 5 U.S. C. 73b), to the nearest locality where a suitable hospital or clinic exists and on his recovery pay for the travel expenses of his return to his post of duty. If the officer or employee is too ill to travel unattended, the Director may also pay the travel expenses of an attendant;

- (b) establish a first-aid station and provide for the services of a nurse at a post at which, in his opinion, sufficient personnel is employed to warrant such a station;
 - (c) in the event of illness or injury requiring hospitalization of an officer or employee of the Agency who is a citizen of the United States, not the result of vicious habits, intemperance, or misconduct on his part, incurred in the line of duty while such person is assigned

1	abroad, pay for the cost of the treatment of such illness
2	or injury at a suitable hospital or clinic;
3	(d) provide for the periodic physical examination
4	of officers and employees of the Agency and for the cost
,5	of administering inoculations or vaccinations to such
6	officers or employees.
7	(B) In accordance with such regulations as the Presi-
8	dent may prescribe and notwithstanding the provisions of
9	section 1765 of the Revised Statutes (5 U.S. C. 70),
10	the Director is authorized to grant to any officer or employee
11	of the Agency who is a citizen of the United States allow-
12	ances in accordance with the provisions of sections 901 (1)
13.	and 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946.
14	GENERAL AUTHORITIES
15	SEC. 6. In the performance of its functions, the Central
16	Intelligence Agency is authorized to—
17	(a) transfer to and receive from other Government
18	agencies such sums as may be approved by the Bureau
19	of the Budget, for the performance of any of the func-
20	tions or activities authorized under sections 102 and
21	303 of the National Security Act of 1947 (Public Law
22	253, Eightieth Congress), and any other Government
23	agency is authorized to transfer to or receive from the
24	Agency such sums without regard to any provisions of
25	law limiting or prohibiting transfers between appro-

1 priations. Sums transferred to the Agency in accord-2 ance with this paragraph may be expended for the 3 purposes and under the authority of this Act without regard to limitations of appropriations from which 4 5 transferred; 6 (b) exchange funds without regard to section 3651 7 Revised Statutes (31 U.S. C. 543); 8 .(c) reimburse other Government agencies for serv-9 ices of personnel assigned to the Agency, and such 10 other Government agencies are hereby authorized, without regard to provisions of law to the contrary, so to 12 . . assign or detail any officer or employee for duty with 13 the Agency; 14 (d) authorize couriers designated by the Director 15 to carry firearms when engaged in transportation of 16 confidential documents and materials affecting the 17 national defense and security; 18 (e) make alterations, improvements, and repairs 19 on premises rented by the Agency and pay rent there-20 for without regard to limitations on expenditures con-21 tained in the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended: 22 Provided, That in each case the Director shall certify

that exception from such limitations is necessary to the

successful performance of the Agency's functions or to

.the security of its activities;

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1	(f) in the interests of the security of the foreign
2	intelligence activities of the United Sates and in order
3	further to implement the proviso of section 102 (d)
4	(3) of the National Security Act of 1947 (Public Law
5	253, Eightieth Congress, first session) that the Direc-
6	tor of Central Intelligence shall be responsible for pro-
7	tecting intelligence sources and methods from unauthor-
8_	ized-disclosure;-the-Agency-shall-be-exempted-from-the
9	provisions of sections 1 and 2, chapter 795, of the Act
10	of August 28, 1935 (49 Stat, 956, 957; 5 U. S. C. A.
11	654), and the provisions of any other law which require
1,2	the publication or disclosure of the organization, func-
13	tions, names, official titles, salaries, or numbers of per-
14	sonnel employed by the Agency: Provided, That in
15	furtherance of this section, the Director of the Bureau
16	of the Budget shall make no reports to the Congress in
17	connection with the Agency under section 607, title VI,
18	chapter 212, of the Act of June 30, 1945, as amended
19	(5 U. S. C. A. 947 (b)).
20	APPROPRIATIONS
21	SEC. 7. (a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of
22	law, sums made available to the Agency by appropriation
23	or otherwise may be expended for purposes necessary to
24	carry out its functions, including-
25	(1) personal services, including employment of

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aliens, and rent at the seat of government and elsewhere; preparation and transportation of the remains of officers and employees who die abroad or in transit, while in performance of their official duties, to their former homes in this country or to a place not more distant for interment, and for ordinary expenses of such interment; penalty mail; health-service program as authorized by law (5 U.S. C. 150); rental of newsreporting services; purchase or rental and operation of photographic, reproduction, cryptographic, duplication and printing machines, equipment and devices, and radio-receiving and radio-sending equipment and devices, including telegraph and teletype equipment; purchase, maintenance, operation, repair, and hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft, and vessels of all kinds; printing and binding; purchase, maintenance, and cleaning of firearms; subject to policies established by the Director, expenses of travel in connection with, and expenses incident to attendance at meetings of professional, technical, scientific, and other similar organizations when such attendance would be of benefit in the conduct of the work of the Agency; association and library dues; payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 843; 28 U.S. C. 921); repair, rental, operation, and mainte-

1	nance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances.
2	(b) Of the sums made available to the Agency, such
3	amounts as may be approved by the Bureau of the Budget
4	may be expended—
5	(1) without regard to the provisions of law and
6	regulations relating to the expenditure of Government
7	funds; and
-8-	(2) for objects of a confidential, extraordinary, or
9	emergency nature, such expenditures to be accounted
10	for solely on the certificate of the Director and every
11 ,	such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for
12	the amount therein certified.
13	SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS.
14	SEC. 8. If any provision of this Act, or the applica-
15 ,	tion of such provision to any person or circumstances, is held
16	invalid, the remainder of this Act or the application of such
17	provision to persons or circumstances other than those as
18	to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby.
19	SHORT TITLE
20	SEC. 9. This Act may be cited as the "Central Intel-
21	ligence Agency Act of 1948".

S. 2306

A BILL

To provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes.

By Mr. GURNEY

March 13 (legislative day, February 2), 1948
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Armed Services



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5517 Telephone 333 Director %_Mr. Tolson Mr. E. A. Tamm ___Mr. Jones ___Mr. Nease Mr. Clegg __Mr. Glavin ___Mr. Cartwright ---Mr Pennington - Mr. Ladd Mr. Tolson...Mr... Pfafman __Mr. Nichol Mr. E. A. Tamphr ... Renneberger __Mr. Rosen Mr. Clegg....Mr. Q. Tamm __Mr. Tracy Mr. Glavin .. Ident. Division __Miss Gandy --- Records Section __Mr. Conrad Mr. Nichols...Mail Room Mr. Egan Mr. Rosen Mechanical Section --- Mr. Harbo Mr. Tracy Personnel Files _Mr. Mohr Mr. Egan Personner Track
Mr. Gurnea Dept. Supply Division Mr. Harbo Division of Accounts Mr. Mohr Appointment Clerk Mr. Pennington Miss Day Mr. Quinn TammMr.S Skillman Mr. Nesso Washington F. D. ___See Me Lliss Gandy. ___Phone Me Record & Route Forward To Note & Return _Send File

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OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FACERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGA	ATION
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fice Memorandum • united stores government JRF DATE: 3/17/48 TO : MR. TOLSON SUBJECT: CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY Attached hereto is a copy of S. 2306, a bill introduced by Mr. Gurney, which was read and referred to the Committee on Armed Services. This bill provides for the administration of the Central Intelli-gence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947. Attachment: INDEXED EX-137

EX-137
5 1 MAY 6 1946

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DATE 5-11-99 BY LOLY 7

S. 2306

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 13 (legislative day, February 2), 1948

Mr. Gurney introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Armed Services

A BILL

To provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 DEFINITIONS
- 4 Section 1. That when used in this Act, the term—
- 5 (a) "Agency" means the Central Intelligence Agency;
- 6 (b) "Director" means the Director of Central Intelli-
- 7 gence;
- 8 (c) "Government agency" means any executive de-
- 9 partment, commission, council, independent establishment,
- 10 corporation wholly or partly owned by the United States

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- which is an instrumentality of the United States, board, bureau, division, service, office, officer, authority, administration, or other establishment, in the executive branch of the government; and (d) "Continental United States" means the States and the District of Columbia. 7 SEAL OF OFFICE SEC. 2. The Director of Central Intelligence-shall-cause 9 a seal of office to be made for the Central Intelligence .10 Agency, of such design as the President shall approve, and 11 judicial notice shall be taken thereof. 12 PROCUREMENT AUTHORITIES 13 SEC. 3. (a) In the performance of its functions the Central Intelligence Agency is authorized to exercise the 15 authorities contained in sections 2 (c) (1), (2), (3), (4), 16 (5), (6), (10), (12), (15), (17), and sections 3, 4, 5, 6, and 10 of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 18 1947 (Public Law 413, Eightieth Congress, second session). 19 (b) In the exercise of the authorities granted in sub-20section (a) of this section, the term "Agency head" shall 21° mean the Director, the Deputy Director, or the Executive
- (c) The determinations and decisions provided in subsection (a) of this section to be made by the Agency head
 may be made with respect to individual purchases and con-

Director of the Agency.

- 1 tracts or with respect to classes of purchases or contracts,
- 2 and shall be final. Except as provided in subsection (d) of
- 3 this section, the Agency head is authorized to delegate his
- 4 powers provided in this section, including the making of
- 5 such determinations and decisions, in his discretion and
- 6 subject to his direction, to any other officer or officers or
- 7 officials of the Agency.
- 8 (d) The power of the Agency head to make the de-
- 9 terminations or decisions specified in paragraphs (12) and
- 10 (15) of section 2 (c) and section 5 (a) of the Armed
- 11 Services Procurement Act of 1947 shall not be delegable.
- 12 Each determination or decision required by paragraphs (12)
- 13 and (15) of section 2 (c), by section 4 or by section 5 (a)
- 14 of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947, shall be
- 15 based upon written findings made by the official making
- 16 such determinations, which findings shall be final and shall
- 17 be available within the Agency for a period of at least six
- 18 years following the date of the determination.

19 EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- SEC. 4. (a) Any officer or employee of the Agency
- 21 may be assigned or detailed for special instruction, research,
- 22 or training, at or with domestic or foreign public or private
- 23 institutions; trade, labor, agricultural, or scientific associa-
- 24 tions; courses or training programs under the National
- 25 Military Establishment; or commercial firms.

. 1	· (b) The Agency shall, under such regulations as the
2	Director may prescribe, pay the tuition and other expenses
3	of officials and employees of the Agency-assigned or detailed
4	in accordance with provisions of subsection (a) of this sec
5	tion, in addition to the pay and allowances to which such
6	officials and employees may be otherwise entitled.
7	TRAVEL, ALLOWANCES, AND RELATED EXPENSES
8	SEC. 5. (A) Under such regulations as the Director
9	may prescribe, the Agency, with respect to its employees
10	assigned to permanent-duty stations outside the continenta
11	United States, its Territories and possessions, shall—
12	(1) (a) pay the travel expenses of officers and
13	employees of the Agency, including expenses incurred
14	while traveling pursuant to orders issued by the Director
15	in accordance with the provisions of section 5 (A) (2)
16	with regard to the granting of home leave;
17	(b) pay the travel expenses of the members of
18	the family of an officer or employee of the Agency when
19	proceeding to or returning from his post of duty; ac
20	companying him on authorized home leave; or other-
21	wise traveling in accordance with authority granted
22	pursuant to the terms of this or any other Act;
23	(c) pay the cost of transporting the furniture and
24	household and personal effects of an officer or employee

of the Agency to his successive posts of duty and, on

the termination of his services, to the place where he will reside;

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- (d) pay the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an officer or employee of the Agency who is absent under orders from his usual post of duty, or who is assigned to a post to which, because of emergency conditions, he cannot take or at which he is unable to use, his furniture and household and personal effects;
 - (e) pay the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an officer or employee of the Agency on first arrival at a post for a period not in excess of three months after such first arrival at such post or until the establishment of residence quarters, whichever shall be shorter;
 - (f) pay the travel expenses and transportation costs incident to the removal of the members of the family of an officer or employee of the Agency and his furniture and household and personal effects, including automobiles, from a post at which, because of the prevalence of disturbed conditions, there is imminent danger to life and property, and the return of such persons, furniture, and effects to such post upon the cessation of such conditions; or to such other post as

(b) where an officer or employee on leave returns to the continental United States, leave of absence granted shall be exclusive of the time actually and necessarily occupied in going to and from the continental United States, and such time as may be necessarily occupied in awaiting sailing or flight.

(3) notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, transport for or on behalf of an officer or employee of the Agency, a privately owned automobile in any case where he shall determine that water, rail, or air transportation of the automobile is necessary or expedient for any part or of all the distance between points of origin and destination;

(b) establish a first-aid station and provide for the services of a nurse at a post at which, in his opinion, sufficient personnel is employed to warrant such a station;

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(c) in the event of illness or injury requiring hospitalization of an officer or employee of the Agency who is a citizen of the United States, not the result of vicious habits, intemperance, or misconduct on his part, incurred in the line of duty while such person is assigned

1	abroad, pay for the cost of the treatment of such illness
2	or injury at a suitable hospital or clinic;
, 3	(d) provide for the periodic physical examination
4	of officers and employees of the Agency and for the cost
5	of administering inoculations or vaccinations to such
6	officers or employees.
7	(B) In accordance with such regulations as the Presi-
8	dent may prescribe and notwithstanding the provisions of
9	section 1765 of the Revised Statutes (5 U.S. C. 70),
10	the Director is authorized to grant to any officer or employee
11	of the Agency who is a citizen of the United States allow-
12	ances in accordance with the provisions of sections 901 (1)
13	and 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946.
14	GENERAL AUTHORITIES .
15	SEC. 6. In the performance of its functions, the Central
16	Intelligence Agency is authorized to—
17	(a) transfer to and receive from other Government
18	agencies such sums as may be approved by the Bureau
19	of the Budget, for the performance of any of the func-
20	tions or activities authorized under sections 102 and
21	303 of the National Security Act of 1947 (Public Law
22	253, Eightieth Congress), and any other Government
23	agency is authorized to transfer to or receive from the
24	Agency such sums without regard to any provisions of
25	law limiting or prohibiting transfers between appro-

1. *	priations. Sums transferred to the Agency in accord-
2	ance with this paragraph may be expended for the
3	purposes and under the authority of this Act without
4.	regard to limitations of appropriations from which
5	transferred;
6 .	(b) exchange funds without regard to section 3651
7	Revised Statutes (31 U.S. C. 543);
8	(c) reimburse other Government agencies for serv-
9	ices of personnel assigned to the Agency, and such
10	other Government agencies are hereby authorized, with-
11	out regard to provisions of law to the contrary, so to
.4.5	assign or detail any officer or employee for duty with
	the Agency;
14.	(d) authorize couriers designated by the Director
15	to carry firearms when engaged in transportation of
16.	confidential documents and materials affecting the
17	national-defense and security;
18 :	(e) make alterations, improvements, and repairs
19	on premises rented by the Agency and pay rent there-
20	for without regard to limitations on expenditures con-
21	tained in the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended:
22	Provided, That in each case the Director shall certify
23	that exception from such limitations is necessary to the
24	successful performance of the Agency's functions or to
25	the security of its activition.

1	(f) in the interests of the security of the foreign
2	intelligence activities of the United Sates and in order
3,	further to implement the proviso of section 102 (d)
4	(3) of the National Security Act of 1947 (Püblic Law
5	253, Eightieth Congress, first session) that the Direc-
6	tor of Central Intelligence shall be responsible for pro-
7	tecting intelligence sources and methods from unauthor-
8	ized disclosure, the Agency shall be exempted from the
9	provisions of sections 1 and 2, chapter 795, of the Act
10	of August 28, 1935 (49 Stat. 956, 957; 5 U.S. C. A.
ļ1 .	: 654), and the provisions of any other law which require
12 :	the publication or disclosure of the organization, func-
13	tions, names, official titles, salaries, or numbers of per-
14	sonnel employed by the Agency: Provided, That in
15	furtherance of this section, the Director of the Bureau
ļ 6	of the Budget shall make no reports to the Congress in
17	connection with the Agency under section: 607, title VI,
18.	chapter 212, of the Act of June 30, 1945, as amended
19.	(5 U.S.C. A: 947 (b));
20	APPROPRIATIONS
21	SEC. 7. (a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of
22	law, sums made available to the Agency by appropriation
23	or otherwise may be expended for purposes necessary to
24	carry out its functions, including-
25	(1) personal services, including employment of

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aliens, and rent at the seat of government and elsewhere; preparation and transportation of the remains of officers and employees who die abroad or in transit, while in performance of their official duties, to their former homes in this country or to a place not more distant for interment, and for ordinary expenses of such interment; penalty mail; health-service program as authorized by law (5 U.S. C. 150); rental of newsreporting services; purchase or rental and operation of photographic, reproduction, cryptographic, duplication and printing machines, equipment and devices, and radio-receiving and radio-sending equipment and devices, including telegraph and teletype equipment; purchase, maintenance, operation, repair, and hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft, and vessels of all kinds: printing and binding; purchase, maintenance, and cleaning of firearms; subject to policies established by the Director; expenses of travel in connection with, and expenses incident to attendance at meetings of professional, technical, scientific, and other similar organizations when such attendance would be of benefit in the conduct of the work of the Agency; association and library dues; payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 843; 28 U.S. C. 921); repair, rental, operation, and mainte-

1 nance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances
(b) Of the sums made available to the Agency, such
-3-amounts as may be approved by the Bureau of the Budget
4 may be expended—
5 (1) without regard to the provisions of law and
6 regulations relating to the expenditure of Government
7 funds; and
8 (2) for objects-of-a confidential, extraordinary, or
9 emergency nature, such expenditures to be accounted
10 for solely on the certificate of the Director and every
11, such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient youcher for
12 the amount therein certified.
13 separability of provisions (
SEC. 8. If any provision of this Act, or the applica-
15 tion of such provision to any person or circumstances, is held
16 invalid, the remainder of this Act or the application of such
17 provision to persons or circumstances other than those as
18 to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby.
19 SHORT TITLE.
SEC. 9. This Act. may be cited as the "Central Intel-
21 ligence Agency Act of 1948".

A BILL

To provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Gurney

March 13 (legislative day, February 2), 1948

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Armed Services

Office Memorandum • united states government

Mr. Tolson DATE: 4-21-48 TO S. J. Tracy FROM CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SUBJÉCT: During a conversation with today, he informed me that in his opinion and in the opinion of others in Latin America, the recent disclosures in Congress as to information and sources of information as to the Central Intelligence Agency were most unfortunate. He stated that those in Latin America who have furnished information will hesitate to furnish information in the future to CIA for fear that their identities might become known. He stated that he and others have complete confidence in the FBI's protecting its sources of information and confidential informants;

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that, however, the same feeling is not held as to CIA.

SJT:snm

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INDEXED 15 APR 28 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTROLLS

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OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson (7)	}
Mr E A Tamm (2)	
Mr. Clegg ()	, '
Mr. Glayin ()	`
Mr. Ladd)	f
Mr. Nichols	1 -
Mr. Rosen V (')	
Mr. Tracy ()	
Mr. Gurnea ()	1
Mr. Harbo ()	
Mr. Mohr ()	
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51 MAY 11 1948

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Mr and Mrs United States

Because I have good cause to believe -- that our President doesn't know it -- this is to make public -- the current military scandal -- in Washington.

Diplomatic decisions--are being made--on a village Fire Department basis. With the action beginning--AFTER--the fire is raging.

Government executives are busy fighting each other--instead of concentrating on the job--of defending the nation.

And the confusion in the new Central Intelligence System reminds your reporter -- of the not-always very funny Keystone Cops.

Here is a concrete example of that confusion.

One of the government agencies -- was ordered -- to protect our secy of state -- in at Bogota -- after -- mind you -- after the same protectors -- had been ordered to get OUT of there!

Here is another.

The administration men (worrying more about rival depts--than about enemie countrys) keep arguing--for an airforce of 66 groups.

66 groups when we had to have 243 air groups--to survive the last war.

All of which doesn't worry me -- so much -- as this.

In the expected emergency--America's internal defense--will be taken from the FBI and turned over to the army.

200,000 M.P.'s -- might be America's first Storm Troops.

200,000 Military Police may see to it-that American labor goes to work-under bayonet guard.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

That would mean the end to a free press.

I am told--too--that censorship--will be under the military.

The plans call for a whole system--of private vigalante outfits-responsible only to the Dept. of Defense.

This would be the same -- as giving a Federal badge -- to the Ku Klux Klan.

I charge--that the Congress--does NOT understand--what the H-E-Houble ell is going on--right under the president's nose.

The plans I have mentioned -- do NOT mean -- internal American security.

They could mean nothing else--but incipient--American Fascism. And I want to be the first -- to congratulate the Republican Congress -for being caught asleep.

April 20, 1943

Echor Edward W. Scott Edibora Janama America, C. A. Apartado 134 Panama, Lopublica de Panama

Dear Lever Leott: Your Lover postmarked April 17,

1900, enclosed the carried entitled,

"Intercoting If true," which topthe Foncia America on April 17, 1943, had

been received. I want to take this recasion

to express my expression to you for down

thoughtfulness in bringing this to nycottage

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Sinceraly yours 10 MAY 6 1848 COMMUNICATIONS OF EASIES Check with Read MINEROOM

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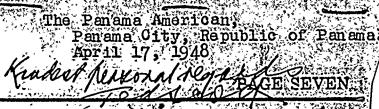
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individual

nas offered newscronges in the following the following and states, that he met she Director that the newscronges with the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency, and is a purported conversation between Beria, head of the Russian Security Polyice, and Stalin in which both toast American democracy for its footsishness

in having Admiral Hillenboetter testify before a Congressional: Committee and make public certain activities of the American Intelligence Agency, particularly with respect to its activities in Bogota.

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Dzugashvili was feeling low. Outside, a howling wind whirly ed through the streets of Moscow. The windows were shut but somehow it seemed that the high-velocity sleet penetrated into the Kremlin. It chilled the hands and feet of this man who preferred to be known as Joseph V. Stalin and plummeted his soul

to the depths of depression.

In other days, Stalin would have cured both the weather and his melancholia by drinking a liter of vodka. But the doctor had assured him that alcohol was an agent of the Democracies. Taken internally, it would shorten his days on this earth rush him off suddenly without warning to the retribution and eternity he feared. He poured some of the liquor from the bottle on the table, rubbed his hands together, reflectively sniffed the fames and in strange Georgian oaths cursed the fate which had denied him his one consolation.

Suddenly there was a low, humming sound at his elbow It was a special signal to announce the urgent presence of Lavrenty. Beria, his chief of security and fellow Georgian whose company he preferred to that of any other man. He gave the necessary recognition signal which would permit Beria to be hurried to his presence. The fat, bald-headed man wearing pince-nez who came through the secret door reserved for the use of Stalin's closest confidentes seemed about to shake to pieces with laughter.

These loud guffaws were not particularly pleasing to the Generalissimo in his mood of dejection. "Come man," he said, "what is the reason for this levity? Whom have you murdered or how many or by what amusing method that you should be so tickled? Tell me about it — and it had better be good?"

Beria took off his glasses and wiped away the tears which his uncontrolled merriment had caused to run down his cheeks. "Joe," he said, "you won't believe it but you remember that Central Intelligence Agency I was telling you about — syou know the super-duper outfit that was to make the FBI. G-2. Naval Intelligence, the Secret Service, Scotland Yard and the Deuxienie Buteau look like dried fish heads? You know the one that

Sure I know, said Stalin impatiently. They said there would be nothing else like it in the world. How about it? What's the que pasa?

"Well," said Beria, "I know you won tibelieve it but they actually are investigating its publicly in Washington, a full-dress Congressional investigation: Lord man, I thought I would die...

Stalin scowled You sure will it you are giving me a snow lob. I'm in no mood for fairy stories. Our with it."

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qined "It was winted in The Panama American e Joe Bags he's our man you know. ed/ic to me from the Canal Zone It seems that they are worrying in Washington about that Bogota job. A Congressman named Clarence J. Brown is the one who is stirring the thing up and the funny part about it is that the isn't even on our side.

Stalin's features relaxed. He stroked his moustache, stretch ed out his legs so that he was sitting virtually on the middle of his back and said. Digame mas — tell me more tovarische L can take a lot of this

Seeing that Dzugashvili was pleased, Beria made a pouting motion with his lips towards the bottle. Go ahead rum dumb," said the Marshal. Pouring himself a snort of the dimensions known in Moscow as "Lawler's Ruin," Beria sat down and

expounded.

"You know," he said, "we had it all laid on in Bogotá to wreck that Conference but we were short one item! We had the gin and vermouth for the Martini but we lacked the olive. This Central Intelligence Agency, which really is a damned good our fit, had found out about our plans of organization and had reported them back to Washington. We knew about that too and I told the boys to take it easy. I didn't want to blow the whole show by being in too much of a hurry. Through the intercepts, we found out that this CIA had learned not only about out arrangements for propaganda and meetings to prepare the public for a sensational development, but they knew about some arms we had managed to move in and

"How did they find out about those arms, you lunkhead?" "Listen Joe, this CIA really was on the job. After all a guy an't bat a hundred per cent safe all the time. What's more they new about that light artillery, that seventy five millimeter stuff we landed in the Llanos and stored near Villavicencio. Thank goodness we never managed to get it up to the city; because we'd

have been in a bad spot, the way this thing is now."

"Yes," said Stalin, "and the thing wouldn't be the way it is now if you had taken the stuff up to the city the way I want ed you to do. You can't expect those fellows to overthrow an Army with shotguns they have to loor from hardware stores; and your monkeys sitting on enough stuff to arm an infantry division. But tell me about this investigation."-

Beria, who had seemed a little worried when his Boss wanted to go into details regarding a point on which they had had a previous disagreement as to procedure; brightened up

"It's this way," he said. "The Chief of the Central Intel ligence Agency is a rear admiral; name of R. H. Hillenkoetter You remember the girl by that name who used to write the social column for The Panama American Okay what does this Congressman Brown, do but have Hillenkoetter called up pub licly on the carpet to tell-all. Frankly; Joe; 15thought I'd burst He'd, done a helluva job on us in Colombia and there he stood being forced to reveal to everyone the names of the agents he sent in there and reading from their reports. Boyoboy, I've never had such fun since Masaryk went through the window

Now Stalin was smiling. "Gee, bud," he said -I thought for a moment you was kiddinme. You mean they really made hat fellow Hillenkoetter go on the stand and state for all the orld to hear how he runs their secrets intelligence. You ineal gave names, and times and places and procedure? Your g

Beria tried to look modest. "Joe," he said, "what that Congressman has done for us is worth a couple of army corps and fullions of dollars. Generalissimo, Beria is pleased."

Stalin looked puzzled. "But Lav, old boy, tell me before I go completely crazy. Why'd they do it?"

"That, Generalissimo, is Democracy. No secrets from the

people!"

The roars of Stalinesque laughter shook the room? The Marshal held his sides, then lunged towards the table. He filled Beria's glass then his own.

"A toast," he cried, "a toast to Democracy!"

The two Georgians, who hope to be rulers of the world licked their glasses.

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TO FRO SUB		DIRECTOR TAIM		D.	April 16,	Mr. Tolson Lir. Ee A. Terre Lir. Clegg Lir. Olavin Lir. Lacd Lir. Nichols Lir. Rosen Lir. Tracy Lir. Carson Lir. Egan Lir. Garn Lir. Harbo Lir. Harbo
e Agency	a Mr. Lar principal committee the State uprising the assisthought t	indicated that ry Sullivan, investigator investigator looking into in Bepartment of in Bogota, Co Sullivan toll tance of the he Bureau show might ut	a former news for Congress the question f the possible lombia. d Mr. Ford the FBI in their ald "prepare	in a conferman, we man Hoffman of whether clity of the lat the Comminquiries a something"	rence with ho is a 's Sub- CIA advised Communist ittee might on d Mr. Ford in memorandum	u.
Intelligence	in so far actually forced to further t	I advised Mr er in Colombia e as intellige we had no rep withdraw fro hat there was se which would	nce coverage resentatives m there some no informat	ther South A was concern in Colombia two years a ion which th	merica countred, and that since we were go. I told le a Bureau coul	ry re . him ´
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	Office Memorandum • united states government	AENT
	TO: MR. LADD DATE: May 10, 194 FROM: MR. KEAY SUBJECT:	Mr. Tolson Ir. E. A. Tam Mr. Clegg Mr. Olavin Mr. Ladd Mr. Michols Mr. Rosen Mr. Tracy Mr. Carson Mr. Egan Mr. Egan Mr. Harbo Mr. Harbo Mr. Harbo Mr. Hernon Mr. Gunn Tam Mr. Gunn Tam Mr. Gunn Tam
[Tele. Room Mr. Nease Miss Beahm Miss Gendy
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Agency		Rm Jing
genee	RECOLMENDATION:	
chellin	None. This memorandum is for information purposes only. G. 1. R. 9	8
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April 29, 1948

Mr. A. G. Schlenker Federal Eureau of Investigation United States Department of Justice 508 Eanco Popular Building San Juan 21, Puerto Rico

Dear Al:

I appreciate your personal note of April 14, 1948, concerning the recent uprising in colombia. The comments you have heard are very interesting. I likewise have heard numerous somewhat conflicting comments concerning this situation which all add up to the fact that certainly someone badly "missed the boat." It seems inconceivable to me that even the most superficial coverage would not have developed some advance information of concerning the matter.

Your thou htfulness in bringing this to my attention is appreciated.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely,

JEH: GAN: mt

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DATE S-17-19 by 60247ALS/ES/MKS

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Dear Mr. Hoover:

Concerning the recent uprising in Bogota, Colombia, I thought you might be interested in knowing that locally there has been some critical comment on the apparent failure of Intelligence Agencies to have secured advance information on the situation. Some of the statements made: "There are going to be some red faces in CIA". "Where was CIA?" One of the officers present at our weekly Intelligence conference this morning stated he had heard that Secretary marshall had addressed a very severe note to CIA. This is more of a rumor than fact so far as the commenting officer was concerned, but again indicates the attitude of criticism prevailing. An Army officer on another occasion commented to me that another individual had remarked to him "When the FBI had men in South America the State Department knew what was going on, do they now?"

Whether or not it is truethat there was a lack of advance information on the uprising, or the possibility of an uprising, it is apparently taken for granted that the event came as a complete surprise.

Another phase of the situation is the concern felt over the charges that Soviet Union was pulling the strings for this incident.

This note is not intended for official records, but as a personal report of opinion which may be of benefit to you.

Yours trulg ROED 163 - 67 B T 1948

A. C. Schlenker

SAC FX.A

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN STATE

Bureau files fail to reject any information on Edward Greaves Roddy, Pennsylvania. HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATES-17-19 BY BOSTONGEN MES April 26, 1948 J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C. Dear Mr. Hoover, Within the next two weeks I shall leave for Bogota, Colombia, where I have accepted a position with the Texas Petroleum Company. Before leaving, however, I felt Miss of it my duty to write Mr. Martin, Senator from Pennsylvania, and explain my sentiments regarding the recent happenings in Pan America.

Enclosed is a copy of that letter. I have always admired the efficiency and the thoroughness of your organization, and was deeply shocked and annoyed when accounts in the NY TIMES and HERALD TRIBUNE stated that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had been ordered out of Pan America, and it's functions taken over by the Central Intelligence The results of this move, present themselves in disaterous retrospect, when we look back upon the happenings in Colombia during the past month.

Rest assured, I shall not be content until I have some definite word from Senator Martin regarding an investigation of this matter. Meanwhile, may I offer you best wishes for continued success in your endeavors to safeguard America's security --- both internal and external. Having worked in Army Intelligence during the recent war, I can only hope and pray that the CIA is put in its place by Congress.

E. Fayette St. Uniontown, Penna.

Encl.

RECORDED - 28

21 MAY 8 1845

Sincerely,

Edward Greaves

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Senator Edward Martin, United States Senate, Washington, D.C.

Honorable Sir,

The question of the efficiency---or inefficiency--of the government's intelligence organization, The
Central Intelligence Agency, impresses me as a most
serious matter for the consideration of the United States
Congress.

As a United States citizen, who is about to accept a position in Bogota, Colombia, I have followed the detailed accounts of the recent attempted coup in that country, and must confess that I think the intelligence service of the United States was woefully inadequate and uninformed with regards this matter which touches upon our own national security.

I would like to know why the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which has operated with considerable success in Pan America, has been ordered out of that part of the hemisphere? Why information concerning the Bogota trouble was ordered "with-held" by a government agency in Colombia?

Further, I offer herewith for your consideration, a suggestion that steps be taken by the Congress to investigate the organizational efficiency of the CIA, and that the FBI be ordered back into operation in Pan America.

Thank you for any attention you may give this letter, which, indicentally, is written in a most sincere spirit.

Respectfully yours,

Edward Greaves Roddy Jr.

73 E. Fayette St., Uniontown, Penna.

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EX-19

Ur. Edward Greaves Roddy, Jr. 73 East Fayette Street Uniontown, Fennsylvania

Dear Mr. Roddy:

Your letter of April 26, 1948, with enclosure, has been received and I want to express my appreciation to you for having written me as you did. Your kind assurances of support are indeed gratifying.

Sincerely yours,

de Magar Roover

John Edgar Hoover Director

NOTE: Bureau files fail to reflect any information of concerning this individual.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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☆ May 5- 1943 P.M.

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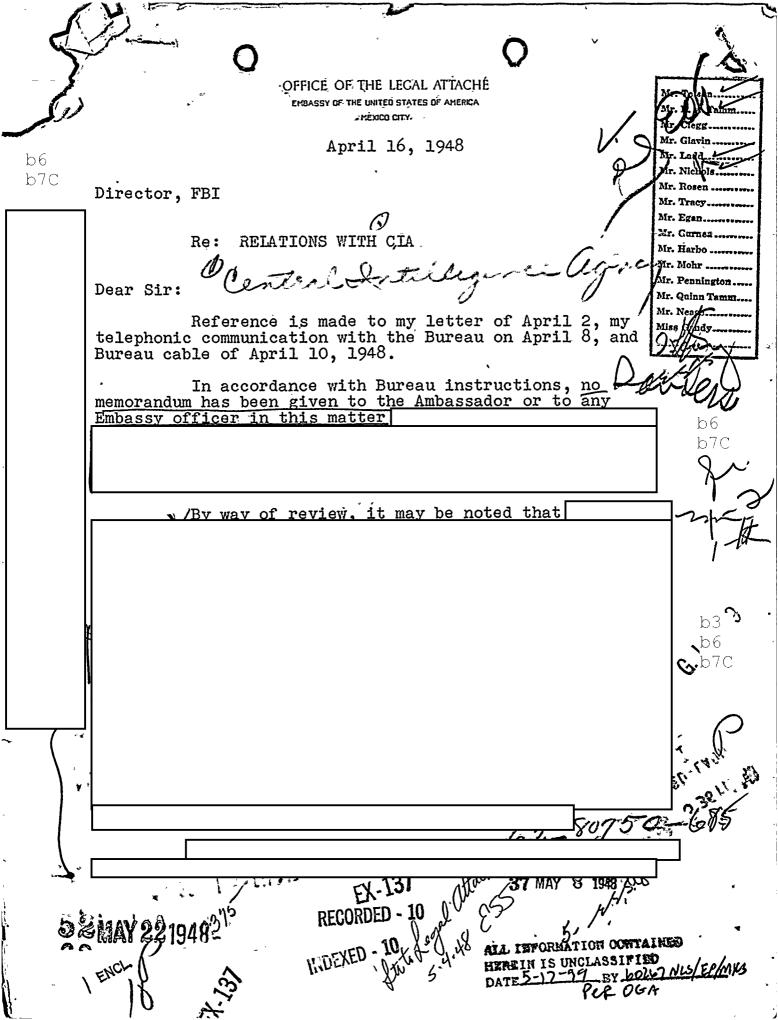
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Letter to Director, 4-16-48
Re: RELATIONS WITH CIA

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Very truly yours,

John N. SPEAKES Legal Attache

Enclosure

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JNS:ml 66-54 Lay 11, 1948

CONFIDENTIAL DY SPECIAL VECCENGER

Director

Cantral Intelligence Agency

2430 E Street, Northwest

Cachington 25, D. C.

Attention:

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An anonymous communication giving as a return address Pas 1701, Nets/Noselle, France, and an English translation of this communication are enalosed. No acknowledgment is being made of this letter and it is being referred to you for any action you does advicable.

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NOTE: No copy of incoming is retained as it does not refer to a matter within this Bureau's jurisdiction.

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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MAY 13 1948 P.M.

EEPERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

From the State of the State of

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1948

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TO: Dir	ector	Mr. Wison
Mr.	Edward Tag	Ah S. A. Tamm
Mr.	Clegg	MA Glavin
	Glavin	Mr. Ladd
	Ladd	Mr. Nichols
	Nichols	Mr. Rosen
	Rosen	Mr. Tracy
	Tracy Harbo	Mr. Egan
	Jones.	Mr. Gurnea
	Mohr	Mr. Mohr
1	Nease	Mr. Pennington
	s Gandy	Mr. Quinn Tamm
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Mrs	. Şkillman	***********************

See Me	For	Appropriate	Action

Send File Note and Return

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Clyde Tolson

Render 1272 UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MR. D. M. LADD. April 30, 1948 TO Mr. V. P. Keav FROM PROPER ADDRESS FOR FUTURE 21A COMMUNICATIONS

The Central Intelligence Agency has requested that future communications addressed to that Agency bear the name of the Director. Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, marked for the attention of the CTA official signing the original requests or communications requesting action here at the Bureau. It is noted that heretofore communications from us answering CTA requests for information have been marked for the attention of h3

Inasmuch as CIA is divided up into several groups, not fully coordinated as yet, the Liaison Section of that Agency has indicated the above procedure on our part will greatly facilitate the handling of correspondence.

### RECOMMENDATION:

If you approve, the attached memorandum to all Section Chiefs Division Five should be forwarded accordingly. 40 muser

Vttachment

62-80750-689 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIM IS UNCLASSIF DATE 5-18-99 BY 60267 NLS) FP/MKS Per OGA

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# Office Memorandum • United States Government

: MR. TOLSON

DATE: 5/14/48

FROM: J. P. MOHR

on it.

PENDING LEGISLATION TO MAKE CIA

With reference to your inquiry this morning as to

whether there is pending any legislation to establish CIA as a permanent separate agency, I have contacted Mr. Ladd who said he was not aware of any such legislation pending and that he would

check on the matter and I also discussed the matter with Mr. Glavin and he said he was not aware of any such legislation but would check

Mr. Ladd and Mr. Vic Keay checked and Mr. Keay said he knew of no pending legislation to set up CIA as a separate agency, that there has been recent newspaper comment as a result of the Bogota incident wherein Admiral Roscoe Hillenkoetter testified that a report prepared in Bogota was not transmitted through channels but was held up by a State Department employee. According to the newspaper article, Congressman Brown said he was of the opinion that CIA should be set up as a separate ageny without such restrictive activities being placed on its efforts.

Mr. Glavin's office checked this morning with the Legislative Digest Room at the Capitol and ascertained that there was no present pending legislation. It was ascertained that the Congressional Record for Thursday, May 13, 1948, on Page D478 contains an item to the effect that in executive session the Committee on Armed Services after receiving testimony from Admiral Roscoe Hillenkoetter, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, voted to approve a new bill with reference to CIA and that the new bill would be introduced and reported within the next few days. It has been definitely determined that this bill has not been reported out of committee yet but will in the next two or three days.

Mr. Keay said that the Liaison Section would try to pick up a copy of this proposed bill at CIA.

The foregoing is submitted for your information. In the event the bill is reported out or Mr. Keay obtains a copy of the proposed bill,

Mr. Keay obto advised.

All July Enveronments

News Mr. Keay obto

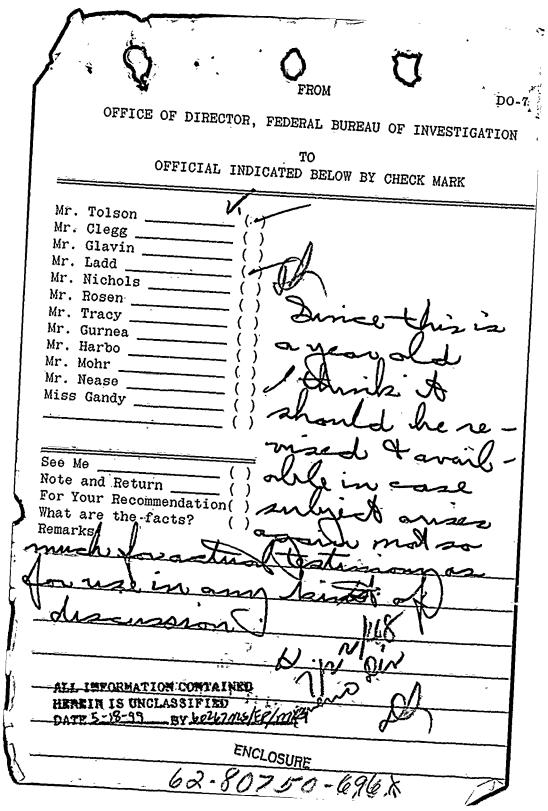
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News Mr. Keay obto 62-80750-694

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).	STANDARD FORM NO. 64
	Office Memorandum • U. TES GOVERNMENT
**************************************	TO : THE DIRECTOR DATE: March 4, 1948
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	I was further informed that recently Congress turned down a case of some nature for an appropriation of about two million for some phase in the
(1	"Voice of America Program"; that apparently now CTA has taken over that particular
	project and has appropriated from their funds the necessary funds to handle this project which the State Department could not get through Congress. My brother
, 3817	did not have any other information available concerning this latter matter.
	I thought that you might want to some time mention these items to tary Forrestal in the event his staff of three are going to seriously
	into the operations of CIA.
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# To be used if colled - 1/5/47

Statement of J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, before the Committee of Expenditures in the Executive Departments

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Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee:

I am very happy to respond to your invitation to discuss, off the record, the importance of adequate intelligence coverage for the Government of the United States. That we need adequate intelligence coverage is common knowledge; that we do not have it is indicated by the uneasiness and apprehension of responsible leaders in the various branches of Government and by informed citizens. The real, vital question is how much longer can we afford to drift along? Here is a problem wherein time is of the essence.

This generation has witnessed the debacle which follows a lack of accurate information—information on naval and military developments, economic, social and political trends. World War II might very well have been avoided had there been available accurate information and complete intelligence coverage, followed by a full appraisal and evaluation of these data which could have charted the course for the required action.

Memory is fleeting and fanciful, but we can still recall the early days of National Socialism when Hitler was regarded as a fanatic and ridiculed as a crackpot paper hanger and painter. Intelligence of the proper sort would have produced the real facts, and instead of his antics provoking ridicule they might have been viewed in their true setting.

The sneak attack on Pearl Harbor should never be forgotten.

A future attack might be launched against American territory. Its disasterous effects can be minimized through intelligence coverage which will forewarn us and thus make it possible to be prepared.

The modern advances of science and its military application are a warning of what we might expect, but that is not sufficient: we must prepare ourselves by knowing when and where and how an attack will be directed at us. We can do this only by possessing adequate intelligence coverage on a worldwide basis.

#### ADEQUATE INTELLIGENCE AN ECONOMY

I do not minimize the necessity of adequate preparedness at all times so far as our Army, Navy and Air Forces are concerned. I do hold to the view that the armed forces cannot possibly be prepared without a vast reservoir of information collected on a world-wide basis. Equally important, the Chief Executive, the State Department and the Congress cannot fully discharge their responsibilities without accurate facts. The cost of intelligence coverage is very small compared to the cost of war or the cost resulting from the destruction which follows war.

#### PROFIT FROM EXPERIENCE

The experiences of World War II furnish a background from which could be prepared a blueprint for efficient intelligence coverage in the future.

The stakes are too high to permit partisanship or bureaucracy to be the deciding forces. Unfortunately in the past these have been too great an influence. Dreams of visionary but impractical empire builders have no place in the overall scheme of intelligence operations

and before proceeding further I would like to make it plain that so far as the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its officials are concerned, we are not seeking additional work. We didn't ask for the assignments that were given us in 1940. We were drafted to do a job and not being a policy making agency it is our job to carry out the assignments given us. But the time has arrived when, as a nation, we cannot afford to experiment further.

#### FUNDAMENTALS OF INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE

The value of an intelligence medium is simple in evaluation. The sole test of its right to exist is found in the questions: Does it serve the purpose? Is it able to obtain the facts? Is it complete in its coverage? Are there proper safeguards? And what insurance is there that it can continue to function effectively?

An intelligence operation can be a hazardous undertaking from the standpoint of its personnel but greater yet from the standpoint of national security. Will its operations place our government in a position of embarrassment by unintentionally creating a diplomatic or international incident? Or will it give us a false sense of security from an unbalanced operation? I could think of nothing more disastrous, for example, than an operation which concentrated solely upon the logistics of military maneuver and disregarded the development of a political trend which would culminate in an enveloping Axis.

It is for this reason that I think Congress is taking a forward view in considering the advisability of establishing the framework for intelligence coverage on a worldwide basis which will provide a workable basis for future operations.

In doing this there are certain fundamentals which should be

carefully considered.

#### SECRECY

Secrecy is of course a necessity but common sense must be exercised. Espionage is as old as man. We have always had it and we will continue to have it until the brotherhood of man becomes a reality as well as an ideal. Every major power depends upon it. That it exists is no secret but how it operates must be a secret. It is for this fundamental reason that we should not "put all our eggs in one basket." Experience, I believe, has clearly demonstrated that the best intelligence coverage is that which utilizes experts in various fields but in such a manner that if one service is uncovered, our country will have the protection of other agencies which are working on the scene.

Shortly after the last emergency was declared, by direction of the President the established and recognized intelligence agencies in the Army and Navy and the Federal Bureau of Investigation launched a coordinated effort throughout the Western Hemisphere.

Military Intelligence was given the responsibility for coverage of matters of a military nature, Naval Intelligence had the responsibility for information of Naval interest, and the FBI had the responsibility for the development of matters of a civilian interest such as political, subversive and economic data. There was a free exchange of information, with frequent consultations in the field and in Washington. When problems arose they were discussed and a course of action chosen.

When misunderstandings arose they were corrected. While it never occurred, had one of the three agencies been penetrated the other two could have carried on until the third could re-establish itself.

From a standpoint of actual operations, I am convinced that this is the best approach to wartime and certainly to peacetime intelligence coverage.

#### ECONOMY . OF OPERATION

This is the most economical basis of coverage because there is already provision for overhead. All three of the services have a reservoir of personnel, and the three existing agencies are so organized that worldwide operations can be easily concealed within the framework of their present organization.

In appearing before the Sub-Committee on Appropriations on February 12, 1947, in response to a question I stated, off the record, that the FBI could provide the worldwide intelligence coverage with a staff of approximately 1,200 employees at an estimated cost of \$15,000,000. A recent estimate of the present CIG calls for 3,000 employees at an annual cost of \$60,000,000. The total cost of our operations in Latin America amounted to approximately \$3,000,000 a year.

#### SIMPLICITY

The coordinated approach through existing agencies is the simplest and most practical that any nation could possibly have. The three agencies, with their normal friendly rivalries, each with a definite responsibility, provide a system of checks and balances. Each is within the framework of an established agency responsible to a Cabinet Officer. Each is a going concern; and each can absorb additional personnel and extend its operations without creating undue suspicion. Each is fully responsible to Congress and each is already authorized to recruit personnel without resort to Civil Service procedures.

#### THE SEPARATION OF EVALUATING AND OPERATIONAL AGENCIES

A further check and balance was provided by the simple expedient that the agencies were charged solely with operational functions. I can think of nothing more unwise and fraught with danger than an investigative agency, securing facts and then evaluating those facts. This is so unsound in principle that shortly after I became Director of the FBI in 1924 the rule was firmly established which prohibits an Agent in our service from even recommending the initiation of prosecutive action.

The reasons for applying this procedure in an intelligence operation are more compelling. A separate agency possessing the sole function of receiving intelligence reports, evaluating and disseminating such data with no responsibility for collecting the data should be far more capable of securing a more accurate picture. Then, too, it is an excellent position to judge weaknesses in intelligence coverage and request additional data or a further verification of facts already secured.

In the case of an emergency there would not be the opportunity to cover up for inaccurate or deficient data which would always be possible in an agency which both collected, evaluated and disseminated the information.

#### CENTRALIZATION IS UNDESTRABLE

Luckily for us there is no more horrible example of what can happen through the creation of one vast central superstructure which both investigates and judges, than the German Gestapo. German Intelligence at one time was among the best in the world, but that was prior to the time Himmler and his power-seeking associates took over

all functions and literally put the established, old line German Intelligence agencies out of business.

There is the additional security factor which cannot be overlooked. Assume that one of the three operating agencies was penetrated by agents of another power. Their picture would be limited, but should they penetrate a central operating and evaluating agency the consequences could be far more disastrous. This has never occurred in the old line agencies.

Every possibility of such an eventuality should be lessened in a separate evaluating and disseminating agency by thorough investigation of all employees of such an agency by one of the operational units.

I cannot emphasize too strongly my conviction that the security of our nation is too important to entrust to any one group the whole task of accumulating the many types of intelligence data — military, naval, economic, political, subversive and scientific — and then correlating and evaluating that data. I feel very keenly that the Army should handle Military Intelligence, the Navy should have the responsibility for Naval Intelligence and a third agency should handle the civilian phases of intelligence data. There should be a separate and independent evaluation and analysis unit to which the three operating agencies would furnish all facts gathered to the end that from this intelligence mechanism will come the finished product — the coordinated data which will help to insure the security of America.

#### IMPOSSIBILITY OF SEPARATING DOMESTIC FROM FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

Foreign and domestic intelligence, espionage and counterespionage are inseparable. One goes with the other. In the late war we found that our internal security problems, the German-American Bund, the Black Dragon Society and the Italian Fascist organizations, originated from abroad and were directed from abroad. The same applies to the Communist Party in the United States. All that is necessary to know what the American Communist Party line will be is to watch the Moscow line.

When Russia cast a covetous glance at Greece and Turkey
American Communists denounced the American plan for aid to Turkey and
Greece just as they denounced members of Congress who voted for LendLease, the Selective Training and Service Act and other measures to
prepare for the defense of America.

#### PERSONNEL

No intelligence operation can be any more effective than the capabilities of its personnel. For the good of America I hope that Congress can find some way to insure tenure of office for the heads and personnel of the operating and evaluating agencies to the end that intelligence can become a career and not just another tour of duty.

In a field that is so complex and important it is as unfair to the nation as it is to the man to be rotating key positions such as we have witnessed in the past. Effective agents cannot be developed overnight. To this end, I am convinced that the Intelligence Services of the Army and the Navy should be built up so that it will become an honor and a privilege to serve in their ranks. It should also become a career service with opportunities for promotion, advancement and security as a reward for jobs well done.

#### CONCLUSION

The prime requisites for adequate intelligence coverage for

the United States are: Secrecy, simplicity of structure, flexibility of operation and trained personnel, with the placing of responsibility upon the operating agencies to secure the facts and upon a separate agency to evaluate and disseminate the facts, wholly independent of the operational aspects of collecting intelligence data.

This can best become a reality through a Congressional enactment firmly establishing the framework within which our intelligence
operations will be confined and which will clearly define and irrevocably
fix the responsibility for this phase of our national security.