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Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505

MAY 09 2018

Mr. John Greenewald, Jr.
27305 W. Live Oak Road
Suite #1203
Castaic, CA 91384

Reference: F-2016-01968

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

On 4 May 2018, the office of the Information and Privacy Coordinator received your 4 May 2018 letter and phone call asking for clarification regarding our response to your 8 October 2014 Freedom of Information Act request for **the Intellipedia entries for the Central Intelligence Agency**. Enclosed is another copy of our 19 March 2018 response to your request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Allison Fong".

Allison Fong
Information and Privacy Coordinator

Enclosures

Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505

19 March 2018

Mr. John Greenewald, Jr.
27305 W. Live Oak Road
Suite #1203
Castaic, CA 91384

Reference: F-2016-01968

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

In the course of processing your 8 October 2014 Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for information on **the Intellipedia entries for the Central Intelligence Agency**, the National Security Agency (NSA) located CIA material and referred it to us on 6 June 2016 for review and direct response to you.

We have determined that three documents can be released in segregable form with deletions made on the basis of FOIA exemption (b)(3). Copies of the documents and an explanation of exemptions are enclosed. Exemption (b)(3) pertains to information exempt from disclosure by statute. The relevant statutes are Section 6 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949, as amended, and Section 102A(i)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended. As the CIA Information and Privacy Coordinator, I am the CIA official responsible for this determination. You have the right to appeal this response to the Agency Release Panel, in my care, within 90 days from the date of this letter. Please include the basis of your appeal.

If you have any questions regarding our response, you may contact us at:

Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, DC 20505
Information and Privacy Coordinator
703-613-3007 (Fax)

Please be advised that you may seek dispute resolution services from the CIA's FOIA Public Liaison or from the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) of the National Archives and Records Administration. OGIS offers mediation services to help resolve disputes between FOIA requesters and Federal agencies. You may reach CIA's FOIA Public Liaison at:

703-613-1287 (FOIA Hotline)

The contact information for OGIS is:

Office of Government Information Services
National Archives and Records Administration
8601 Adelphi Road – OGIS
College Park, MD 20740-6001
202-741-5770
877-864-6448
202-741-5769 (fax)
ogis@nara.gov

Contacting the CIA's FOIA Public Liaison or OGIS does not affect your right to pursue an administrative appeal.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Allison Fong', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Allison Fong
Information and Privacy Coordinator

Enclosures

Explanation of Exemptions

Freedom of Information Act:

- (b)(1) exempts from disclosure information currently and properly classified, pursuant to an Executive Order;
- (b)(2) exempts from disclosure information, which pertains solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of the Agency;
- (b)(3) exempts from disclosure information that another federal statute protects, provided that the other federal statute either requires that the matters be withheld, or establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld. The (b)(3) statutes upon which the CIA relies include, but are not limited to, the CIA Act of 1949;
- (b)(4) exempts from disclosure trade secrets and commercial or financial information that is obtained from a person and that is privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) exempts from disclosure inter-and intra-agency memoranda or letters that would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) exempts from disclosure information from personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy;
- (b)(7) exempts from disclosure information compiled for law enforcement purposes to the extent that the production of the information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings; (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication; (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy; (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source or, in the case of information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source; (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law; or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger any individual's life or physical safety;
- (b)(8) exempts from disclosure information contained in reports or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, or on behalf of, or for use of an agency responsible for regulating or supervising financial institutions; and
- (b)(9) exempts from disclosure geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

Central Intelligence Agency

(b)(3)

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From Intellipedia

From Intellipedia

Location: Map | Coordinates | About

The **Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)** is one of the 16 agencies that form the US Intelligence Community.

Contents

- 1 Brief History
- 2 External links
 - 2.1 Official websites and documents
 - 2.2 Other external links



(b)(3)

Brief History



The official seal of the Office of Strategic Services.

The CIA was created in response to World War II as the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). Its functions included traditional espionage, covert action (from propaganda to sabotage), counterintelligence, and intelligence analysis. This was revolutionary in US intelligence. Not only did it have such varied functions, but they were performed by a single, national agency. Also, it was a leap forward because of the breadth of its intelligence interests and use of scholars to produce finished intelligence.

After WWII, the OSS was disbanded, officially being shut down on October 1, 1945 by President Harry S. Truman. The X-2 (or counterintelligence) and secret intelligence branches were thus transferred into the War Department to form the Strategic Services Unit. The State Department absorbed the OSS's Research and Analysis branches.

Nearly simultaneously, President Truman ordered a study of the intelligence structure required by the US in a post-WWII world. This resulted in the creation of the National Intelligence Authority (NIA) and its operational element, the Central Intelligence Group (CIG). The CIG had the responsibility of coordinating and synthesizing the reports of the military service intelligence agencies and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and additionally took on the task of clandestine intelligence collection.

Then, the National Security Act of 1947 was drafted and addressed the national security needs of the nation. This act created the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and made it an independent agency within the Executive Branch of the President. It replaced the CIG and gave it the following functions:

1. Advise the National Security Council (NSC) in matters regarding intelligence activities of the government departments and agencies as they relate to national security.
2. Make recommendations to the NSC for the coordination of intelligence activities of the departments and agencies of the government as they relate to national security.
3. Correlate and evaluate intelligence relating to national security, and provide for the appropriate dissemination of that intelligence within the government using existing agencies and facilities whenever possible.
4. Perform for the benefit of existing intelligence agencies such additional services of common concern as the NSC determines can be more effectively accomplished centrally.

5. Perform other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting the national security as the NSC may from time to time direct.

That last statement is what has historically been cited even unto the present as authorization for covert action. However, it was originally intended only for espionage. The ultimate legal basis for covert action is presidential direction and congressional approval of funds for such programs.

Eventually, the CIA became the primary US intelligence agency for analysis, clandestine HUMINT collection, and covert action; also taking a large role in the development of reconnaissance and other technical collection systems for gathering imagery, signals, and measurement and signature intelligence.

Under President Ronald Reagan's Executive Order 12333, still partially in effect today, the CIA is permitted to collect "significant" foreign intelligence within the US, so long as that collection is not aimed at US Persons.

External links

Official websites and documents

- CIA official site (<https://www.cia.gov/>)
- CIA official Freedom of Information Act (foia) site (<http://www.foia.cia.gov/>)
- CIA World Factbook (<https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/>)
- Studies in Intelligence (<https://www.cia.gov/library/center-for-the-study-of-intelligence/csi-publications/csi-studies/index.html>)

Other external links

(these links were in the CIA Wikipedia article as of November 11, 2006

- George Washington University National Security Archive (<http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/index.html>) :
 - Documents on CIA involvement with Pinochet (<http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/news/20000919/>)
 - On CIA involvement in Guatemala (<http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/NSAEBB/NSAEBB4/index.html>)
 - On CIA involvement with Nazi War Criminals (especially the Gehlen organization) (<http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/NSAEBB/NSAEBB146/>)
- U.S. National Archive's Nazi War Crimes and Japanese Imperial Government Records Interagency Working Group. (<http://www.archives.gov/iwg/index.html>)
 - Summary of newly acquired CIA name files (including Klaus Barbie) (http://www.archives.gov/iwg/declassified_records/rg_263_cia_records/rg_263_report.html)
- CIA manual on coercive questioning (<http://www.parascope.com/articles/0397/kubark06.htm>)
- Licensed to Kill, Hired Guns in the War on Terror by Robert Young Pelton (Crown, Sept 1, 2006)
- *Sourcewatch* "CIA Sourcewatch" (<http://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php?title=CIA>) , www.sourcewatch.org
Explains CIA operation methods
- *Art, Truth and Politics*: Harold Pinter's Nobel Prize Lecture (<http://nobelprize.org/literature/laureates/2005/pinter-lecture-e.html>) . Online posting. 8 December 2005. 9 December 2005.
- CIA information at Rotten.com (<http://www.rottent.com/library/conspiracy/cia/>) .
- Cop vs. CIA (<http://www.copvcia.com>) . Online posting. From the Wilderness (mirror site) /
- *Cocaine Import Agency* (<http://www.csun.edu/CommunicationStudies/ben/news/cia/>) . Online posting. *San José Mercury News*. (On alleged drug-smuggling by the CIA.)
- *The Cultural Cold War* (<http://www.libcom.org/history/articles/cultural-cold-war/>) , by Nathaniel Catchpole.
- In-Q-Tel official site (<http://www.in-q-tel.com/>) .
- *Inside the Company: CIA Diary* (http://www.thirdworldtraveler.com/CIA/CIA_Diary_Agee.html) . Online posting. Third World Traveler: Excerpt from a book by leading whistleblower Philip Agee.
- *Killing Hope* (http://members.aol.com/bblum6/American_holocaust.htm) , by William Blum.
- *Meet the first President of the World Psychiatric Association* - Free Press international 3.18.2005 (<http://fpiparticle.blogspot.com/2005/03/meet-first-president-of-world.html>) (Video)
- National Security Archive (George Washington University) (<http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/>) .
- "Outsourcing Intelligence" (<http://montages.blogspot.com/2005/01/outsourcing-intelligence.html>) . Online blogpost. *Montage* 5 January 2005.

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- *The Relations between the CIA and the Executive Power since 2001* (<http://www.isria.com/en/free/0000026.php>) . Online posting (HTML file). ISRIA. 5 February 2006.
- *The Role of Open Sources in Intelligence* (http://www.isria.com/en/free/File1_NOMIKOS_15jan06.pdf) . Online posting (Pdf file). 31 31 December 2005.
- "Yet more turmoil at the CIA" (http://www.janes.com/security/international_security/news/jid/jid060511_1_n.shtml) . Online posting. Janes. (On implications of the "departure" of Porter Goss.
- [

38.952100_N_-77.145095_E_type:landmark_region:US Maps and aerial photos] Coordinates: [38.952100_N_-77.145095_E_type:landmark_region:US 38.952100° -77.145095°]

- Street map from Google Maps (<http://maps.google.com/maps?ll=38.952100,-77.145095&q=38.952100,-77.145095&spn=0.015,0.025>) or Yahoo! Maps (http://maps.yahoo.com/maps_result?lat=38.952100&lon=-77.145095&mag=2)
- Topographic map from TopoZone (<http://topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.952100&lon=-77.145095&s=24&size=m&datum=nad83>)
- Aerial image or topographic map from TerraServer-USA (<http://terraserver-usa.com/image.aspx?s=11&lon=-77.145095&lat=38.952100&w=2>)
- Satellite image from Google Maps (<http://maps.google.com/maps?ll=38.952100,-77.145095&q=38.952100,-77.145095&spn=0.015,0.025&t=h>) or Microsoft Virtual Earth (<http://virtualearth.msn.com/default.aspx?cp=38.952100%7C-77.145095&style=h&lvl=15&v=1>)

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Use of this U.S. Government system, authorized or unauthorized, constitutes consent to monitoring of this system. Unauthorized use may subject you to criminal prosecution. Evidence of unauthorized use collected during monitoring may be used for administrative, criminal, or other adverse actions.

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Central Intelligence Agency

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☒ Location: Map | Coordinates | About

The **Central Intelligence Agency**, established by the National Security Act of 1947, is an independent agency responsible to the President through the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency (D/CIA), and accountable to the American people through the intelligence oversight committees of the US Congress.



CIA Seal

Contents

- 1 Mission
- 2 Collection Methods
- 3 Intelligence Support
- 4 Directorates
- 5 Units
- 6 SIPRNet links

Mission

The CIA's mission is to support the President, the National Security Council, and all officials who make and execute US national security policy by:

- Providing accurate, comprehensive, and timely foreign intelligence on national security topics.
- Conducting counterintelligence activities, special activities, and other functions related to foreign intelligence and national security, as directed by the President.

To accomplish this mission, the Central Intelligence Agency works closely with the other organizations in the Intelligence Community to ensure that the intelligence consumer -- whether Washington policymaker or battlefield commander -- receives the best intelligence possible. As a separate agency, the CIA serves as an independent source of analysis on topics of concern to these consumers.

Collection Methods

The CIA collects foreign intelligence information through a variety of clandestine and overt means. The Agency also engages in research, development, and deployment of high-leverage technology for intelligence purposes and, in support of the DCI's role as the President's principal intelligence advisor, performs and reports all-source analysis on the full range of topics that affect national security. The Central Intelligence Agency is organized along functional lines to carry out these activities and to provide the flexible, responsive support necessary for its worldwide mission.

Intelligence Support

Throughout its history, but especially as new global realities have reordered the national security agenda, the CIA has emphasized adaptability to meet the needs of intelligence consumers. To assure that all of the Agency's capabilities are

✓ Central Intelligence Agency - Intellipedia

brought to bear on those needs, the CIA has tailored its support for key policymakers and has established an on-site presence in the major military commands. Moreover, to meet multidimensional global challenges, a succession of directors has created special multidisciplinary centers to address high priority, long-standing issues. These include centers or special staffs for the following:

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1. Nonproliferation.
2. Counterterrorism.
3. Counterintelligence.
4. International organized crime and narcotics trafficking.
5. Environment.
6. Arms control intelligence.

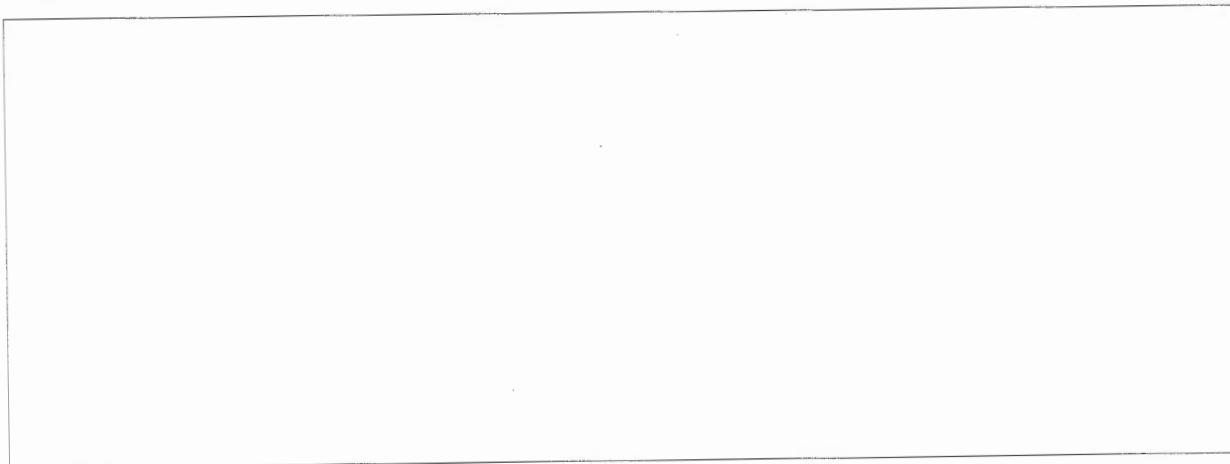
Using the demonstrated synergy and impact of these multidisciplinary centers as a model, the CIA is moving to further sharpen its effectiveness and efficiency by forging stronger partnerships between the several intelligence collection disciplines and all-source analysis.

In addition to these activities, the CIA contributes to the effectiveness of the overall Intelligence Community by managing services of common concern in imagery analysis and open source collection, and by participating in strategic partnerships with other intelligence agencies in the areas of research and development and technical collection. Finally, the CIA takes an active part in the Intelligence Community's analytical efforts and coordinates its analytical production schedule with appropriate agencies to ensure efficient coverage of key topics.

Directorates

There are three major directorates within the CIA: Directorate of Intelligence (DI), Directorate of Operations, and the Directorate of Science and Technology (DS&T). Until June of 2001, a fourth directorate, the Directorate of Administration (DA), existed within the CIA. Reorganization efforts resulted in the elimination of the DA, and its functions were centralized in five separate entities -- information technology, finance, security, global support, and human resources. From these entities, the Directorate of Support emerged.

Units



(b)(3)

Organizations

Department of Defense • JIEDDO COIC Wargaming • JIEDDO Red Team • ISAF Red Team

Defense Intelligence • DIA DI Devil's Advocate

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Agency**Combatant Commands**

Joint Intelligence Operation Coordination Center (JIOC) • SOUTHCOM Red Team • NORTHCOM Red Team (<http://j2web.northcom.smil.mil/tvaps.html#red>) • PACOM JIOC Red Team • EUCOM Red Team • CENTCOM Red Team • STRATCOM JIOC Red Team • TRANSCOM Red Team (<https://transcom-jioc.dodis.smil.mil/transcom/GetPageData.do?pagelId=60>) • Joint Intelligence Operations Center - Transformation (JIOC-X) • Portal: JIOC Best Practices

Services

US Army Red Team • Army Directed Studies Office • University of Foreign Military and Cultural Studies (UFMCS)

Other Government Agencies

CIA Red Cell

Analytic Tradecraft

Working Group Terms Of Reference (PDF, 15K) • Socio-Cultural Dynamics • Structured Analytic Techniques

Community Contacts**United States Intelligence Community**

Categories: Red Team Community | Red Team | CIA

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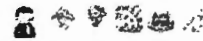
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Central Intelligence Agency - Intellipedia

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Central Intelligence Agency



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From Intellipedia

You have new messages (last change).

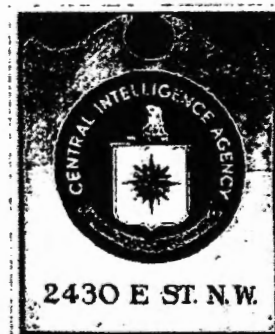
☐ The **Central Intelligence Agency** was created in 1947 with the signing of the National Security Act of 1947 by President Harry S Truman. The act also created a Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) to serve as head of the United States intelligence community; act as the principal adviser to the President for intelligence matters related to the national security; and serve as head of the Central Intelligence Agency. The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 amended the National Security Act to provide for a Director of National Intelligence who would assume some of the roles formerly fulfilled by the DCI, with a separate Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.^[1]

(b)(3)

☐ John Brennan became Director of the Central Intelligence Agency on March 8, 2013 and reports to the Director of National Intelligence. The CIA director's responsibilities include:

(b)(3)

- Collecting intelligence through human sources and by other appropriate means, except that he shall have no police, subpoena, or law enforcement powers or internal security functions
- Correlating and evaluating intelligence related to the national security and providing appropriate dissemination of such intelligence
- Providing overall direction for and coordination of the collection of national intelligence outside the United States through human sources by elements of the Intelligence Community authorized to undertake such collection and, in coordination with other departments, agencies, or elements of the United States Government which are authorized to undertake such collection, ensuring that the most effective use is made of resources and that appropriate account is taken of the risks to the United States and those involved in such collection
- Performing such other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting the national security as the President or the Director of National Intelligence may direct^[1]



☐ A photograph of the original sign from the CIA's first building on E Street in Washington, DC.

(b)(3)

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- ☐ The Creation of CIA
- ☐ CIA Directorates
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- 4 The Compound
- 5 CIA's Vision, Mission and Values
- 6 Military Directors of CIA
- 7 See Also
- 8 External links
- 9 References

(b)(3)

CIA Guidelines for Collaboration

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CIA guidelines for use of Intellipedia, Intelink Blogs, and other collaboration tools are very simple and clear. Users are to contribute to topical articles related to their account. Making sure to add value, know your audience, and ensuring the protection of CIA equities.

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For more information and specific guidelines please visit Classified Collaboration Rules of the Road

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Complications can arise due to the various roles performed by certain officers. However, this is for a very small number of individuals/offices. Please, contact [redacted] for help on these issues.

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The Creation of CIA

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The Central Intelligence Agency celebrated its 60th birthday on 18 September 2007. At the beginning of the Cold War, and looking back to the lessons of Pearl Harbor, Congress and President Harry S Truman approved the creation of a peacetime intelligence service. This new organization, deliberately fashioned to be independent of all the Cabinet departments and military services, was to provide senior U.S. policymakers comprehensive judgments on political and military issues and to coordinate clandestine activities overseas. Washington thus created an agency dedicated to collecting the secrets of actual or potential adversaries; spying became a key component of America's security structure.

(b)(3)

The U.S. Government did not easily embrace worldwide espionage after World War II. Washington had never employed non-wartime spy networks, but senior planners were understandably concerned and influenced by the global ambitions of the Soviet Union. The recognition that America was facing powerful new threats spurred efforts to maintain spies and actively seek out enemy secrets.

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Lt. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg

(b)(3)

America's intelligence makeover was more complicated than simply recruiting agents. The wartime Office of Strategic Services (OSS), headed by the dynamic William J. "Wild Bill" Donovan, provided one model for a foreign intelligence organization. The OSS conducted intelligence collection and analysis, espionage, sabotage, and propaganda operations. But, deemed unnecessary and unworkable at war's end by President Truman, the OSS was disbanded in October 1945, with much of its responsibilities transferred to the Departments of War and State.

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(b)(3)

Convinced of the need for an independent intelligence organization, in January 1946 Truman established the Central Intelligence Group (CIG). The CIG, headed by a Director of Central Intelligence (DCI), was responsible for "coordination, planning, evaluation, and dissemination of intelligence," as well as the provision of "services of common concern." Funding and staff would come from existing government organizations, which would continue to develop their own intelligence products. Importantly, the military and State Department maintained their independent intelligence capabilities and access to the President and other senior government leaders. The new DCI, RADM Sidney W. Souers, with no budget or personnel authority, was hardly in a position to take control of U.S. intelligence. Indeed, observed in a 1976 Congressional report, "institutional resistance made implementation virtually impossible. The military intelligence services jealously guarded both their information and what they believed were their prerogatives in providing policy guidance to the President, making CIG's primary mission an exercise in futility."

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Lt. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, appointed DCI in June 1946, brought greater rank, influence, and bureaucratic savvy to CIG. Within months, Vandenberg strengthened the Office of Research and Evaluation (ORE) and, flush with funding and personnel authorizations, increased CIG manning three-fold to some four hundred employees. At the same time, the CIG received authority to establish a clandestine collection capability. Building on the Strategic Services Unit (SSU), a War Department organization with former OSS personnel and facilities, DCI Vandenberg created the Office of Special Operations (OSO). By the end of 1946 CIG's staff numbered some 1,816. At the highest levels of government, however, the CIG continued to lack influence.

(b)(3)

The creation of a truly independent and permanent central intelligence organization focused on strategic issues required legislation. Specifically, the Administration made use of the big "unification" bill by which President Truman sought to modernize what he called America's "antiquated defense setup". This bill which would become the National Security Act of 1947, established a Secretary of Defense and an independent Air Force. At General Vandenberg's urging, the White House also agreed to include in the bill language founding the Central Intelligence Agency. The authorization was brief and unspecific, but the CIA was born.

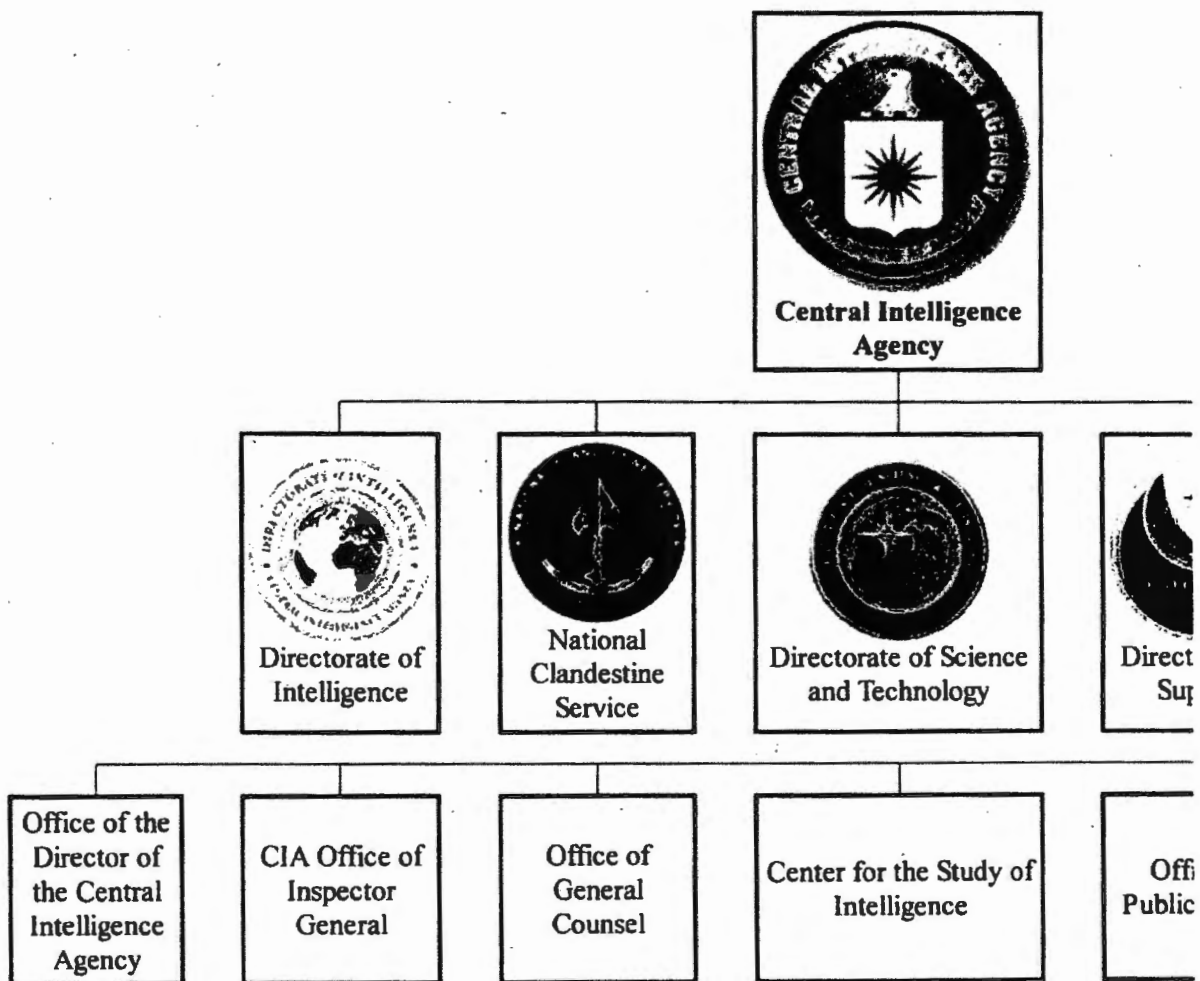
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CIA Directorates

(b)(3)

(b)(3)

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☐ The **Directorate of Intelligence**, the analytical branch of the CIA, is responsible for the production and dissemination of all-source intelligence analysis on key foreign issues. (b)(3)

☐ The **National Clandestine Service** is responsible for the clandestine collection of foreign intelligence. (b)(3)

☐ The **Directorate of Science and Technology** creates and applies innovative technology in support of the intelligence collection mission. (b)(3)

☐ The **Directorate of Support** provides the mission critical elements of the Agency's support foundation: people, security, information, property, and financial operations. (b)(3)

☐ **Other Elements** (b)(3)

▪ ☐ **Office of the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency** (b)(3)

(ODCIA) consists of staff elements that directly support the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

▪ ☐ **CIA Office of Inspector General** (b)(3)

(OIG) conducts independent audits, inspections and investigations of CIA programs and operations. The Inspector General provides recommendations designed to promote efficiency, effectiveness and accountability in the administration of CIA activities. The Inspector General ensures that the Director of Central Intelligence, the Congressional Intelligence Committees and CIA managers and employees are informed of our findings and recommendations.

▪ ☐ **Office of General Counsel** (b)(3)

(OGC) advises the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency on all legal matters relating to his role as CIA director and is the principal source of legal counsel for the CIA.

▪ ☐ **Center for the Study of Intelligence** (b)(3)

(CSI) maintains the Agency's historical materials and promotes the study of intelligence as a legitimate and serious discipline.

▪ ☐ **Office of Public Affairs** (b)(3)

(OPA) advises the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency on all media, public policy, and employee communications issues relating to his role as CIA director and is the CIA's principal communications focal point for the media, the general public and Agency employees.

(U)CIA displays savvy in sharing its secrets ☐ (b)(3)

▪ ☐ **CIA Operations Center** (b)(3)

Plays a key role in supporting the Agency's daily current intelligence mission, drawing membership from across CIA's directorates and from collector agencies across the Intelligence Community, the Operations Center utilizes advanced technologies to perform its Alert and

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Warning, and intelligence triage missions on behalf of the D/CIA.

■ Chief of Human Resources

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Takes a leadership role in building and shaping the CIA workforce to meet the needs of intelligence. CIA University and the Center for the Study of Intelligence fall under HR.

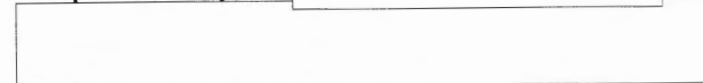
■ The Compound

(b)(3)

Main article: CIA Headquarters Compound

The CIA Compound is known as the George Bush Center for Intelligence in honor of George H. W. Bush, the 41st President of the United States and the 11th Director of Central Intelligence. The compound includes a variety of historical artifacts, museum, and gift shops.

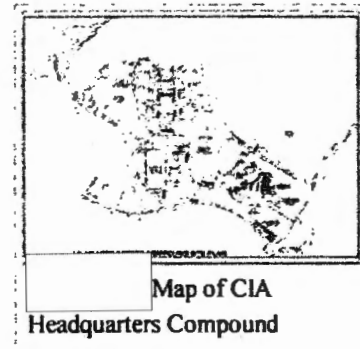
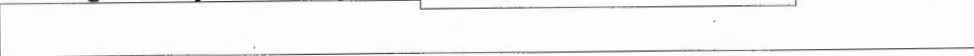
■ Map of the compound



■ Headquarters Building Locator Map



■ Parking Lot Maps for Headquarters



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■ CIA's Vision, Mission and Values

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Main article: History of CIA Strategies

Main article: CIA Strategic Intent

■ The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)'s Message to the workforce 20 December 2006:

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This Strategic Intent, which benefited greatly from your comments and suggestions, is our roadmap for the next five years. It will enable us to become a more effective organization in fulfilling our paramount mission: protecting the American people.

Its central theme is integration—operating as a team within our Agency and with our Community colleagues. We must combine our talents according to what the mission requires. Our common culture will be One Agency, One Community.

This Intent is fully consistent with both the President's National Security Strategy and the DNI's National Intelligence Strategy, which call for the nation's intelligence enterprise to become "more unified, coordinated and effective."

I am excited about this Intent because of the promise it holds for our Agency. As we better integrate


our core capabilities—and as we take steps to strengthen those capabilities—we will meet the demands placed on us by the challenging strategic environment that our country faces.

*As we meet our strategic goals, we will be true to our core values: **Service, Integrity, and Excellence.** They are the constants that reflect the best of our Agency's unique history and accomplishments. These are the values that have served us well and will guide us as we embark on making our Strategic Intent a reality.*


Gen. Michael V. Hayden
Director, Central Intelligence Agency

Military Directors of CIA


(b)(3)

 General Michael V. Hayden was the fourth active-duty military officer to serve as director of the Central Intelligence Agency. RAdm. Roscoe Hillenkoetter, USN, served as Director of Central Intelligence from May 1947 to October 1950. Soon into his tenure, Congress passed and President Harry S. Truman signed into law the National Security Act. The legislation replaced the Central Intelligence Group, which Truman created in January 1947 (along with the position of DCI) with the CIA, effective 18 September 1947. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, US Army, served as DCI from October 1950 to February 1953. Adm. Stansfield Turner, US Navy, served as DCI from March 1977 to January 1981, but retired from active duty in 1978.

(b)(3)

 General Smith served as DCI during a time of transition for the CIA, with the Agency reeling under the effects of major intelligence failures involving the Soviet Union, China, and Korea. He implemented many recommendations of the 1949 Dulles Report, which represented the first major review of the Intelligence Community. DCI Smith pushed through reforms at the CIA and across the IC to reduce duplicative efforts and integrate collection and analysis. For example, he created the Board of National Estimates and the Office of National Estimates, as well as a current intelligence office to produce the President's Daily Bulletin, and also a research office to perform analysis not done elsewhere in the Community. He also helped to convince the National Security Council to streamline cryptologic capabilities by creating the National Security Agency, and persuaded the Department of State and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to turn over their remaining operational roles to CIA. Smith bequeathed a much stronger agency—externally and internally—to Allen W. Dulles in 1953.

(b)(3)

 Three other high-ranking military officers led CIA predecessor organizations. William J. Donovan served as director of the Office of the Coordinator of Information (COI) and then as the director of OSS from July 1941 to September 1945. Roosevelt appointed Donovan a Brigadier General in the US Army in 1943, and Major General in 1944. The first two DCIs served prior to the passage of the National Security Act: RAdm. Sidney Souers, US Naval Reserve, served from January to June 1946, and Lt. Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg, US Army Air Forces, served from June 1946 to May 1947.

(b)(3)

See Also

(b)(3)

- Intelligence History
- Center for the Study of Intelligence
- CIA Operations Center

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- CIA Museum
- CIA World Intelligence Review – CIA's single online presence
- Studies in Intelligence
- Intelligence Community oral history programs
- CIA 60th Anniversary

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External links

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- CIA homepage (b)(3)
- The Central Intelligence Agency: The First Thirty Years 1947-77 (b)(3)
- History of the CIA (b)(3)
- IC History on DNI Connections (b)(3)
- Classic article from CIA's Center for the Study of Intelligence: Origin, Missions, and Structure of CIA by Lyman B. Kirkpatrick; *Studies in Intelligence*, Volume 1, No. 2; 1958. 6 pages; 276KB. (b)(3)
- Collaborating with CIA Analysts (b)(3)
- Foreign Relations of the United States Series — The Intelligence Community 1950–1955 (b)(3)

References

1. ↑ 1.0 1.1 www.cia.gov date accessed March 15, 2007



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