

Organization of National Security in the 60's

In or near Washington are located the headquarters of nine government agencies which are responsible for collecting intelligence of all kinds from all over the world:

Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (Army), Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI), Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence Air Force, Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) State, Atomic Energy Commission, National Security Agency, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA):

DIA was established on August 1, 1961, by the Sec of Defense and became operational in October of that year. The creation of DIA was a by-product of a consolidated Department of Defense, but its existence has ramifications beyond the Pentagon. The question of a more rationalized defense intelligence system has been under study for several years, having been initiated during the Eisenhower Administration. Recall that the Armed Services had strongly opposed the proposal advanced in the 1945-1947 period of a single, centralized intelligence agency. Each armed service has its own intelligence needs which it felt would not be adequately served by a completely centralized intelligence system. On the other hand, there had been much duplication and overlapping among the services during the 1947-1961 period. Furthermore, each service was inclined to use its own intelligence estimating system from time to time for "budgeteering" purposes. All of these activities tended to inflate

budgetary requests and fundamentally to challenge the decision-making authority of the Sec of Defense, particular when it came time to justify it in front of the Congress.

Major Objectives:

The major objectives of DIA are to unify the over-all intelligence efforts in the Department of Defense; to make more effective the resources of the Defense Department for collection, production and dissemination of intelligence; to improve the management of Defense intelligence resources; and to eliminate duplication among the services.

Control of DIA is assigned to the Director, a Deputy Director, and a Chief of Staff. They administer a headquarters establishment and a number of subordinate units, facilities, and activities specified by the SecDef through the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The agency carries out the following responsibilities:

- 1. Organizing, managing, and controlling all Defense*

Department intelligence resources allocated to DIA.

- 2. Reviewing, coordinating, and supervising those*

Defense intelligence functions resources allocated to DIA,

- 3. Obtaining the maximum economy and efficiency in*

the management of Defense intelligence resources, including those which can

be integrated or coordinated with intelligence agencies outside the Defense

Department.

- 4. Responding directly to priority requests made of DIA*

by the United States Intelligence Board (CIA heads the board), plus the

meeting of intelligence requirements set by the major components of the Defense Department.

In addition to these broad responsibilities, DIA was assigned the following functions:

1. Produce all Defense Department intelligence estimates, information, and contributions to national estimates.

These may contain any dissenting footnotes from various units within the Pentagon.

2. Set all Defense Department intelligence requirements and relative priorities; assign such requirements to the various Defense collection units; and request that outside intelligence agencies such as CIA—fulfill specific information requirements.

3. Miscellaneous specific functions

related to the above, such as: establishment of a requirements registry;

provide DoD with current intelligence;

conduct any technical or counterintelligence assignments that may be assigned to the Defense Department;

establish and maintain a Defense Indications Center;

develop research and development requirements; developing training and career development programs in intelligence for Defense personnel;

represent the Defense Department on the U.S. Intelligence Board and other committees; prepare a consolidated intelligence budget for all assigned activities; and perform numerous other management and service functions, including any new ones assigned by the SecDef or the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Produce Line and Block chart:

Navy Intelligence Organization:

Center of naval intelligence is the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI), within the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. The Director of Naval Intelligence (DEI) is the an Assistant Chief of Naval Operations who reports to the Vice Chief of Naval Operations and also is directly responsible to the Secretary of the Navy.

There is also an Assistant Chief of Naval Operations for Communications, under whom exists a Navy Security Group with cryptologic intelligence functions.

The missions is to meet the intelligence and counterintelligence requirements of the navy. This includes:

1. *informing navy planners and policy makers of the*

war-making capabilities and intentions of foreign nations:

2. *supplying the navy establishment with information needed*

for plans and operations;

3. *warning of threats to the security of the navy*

establishment;

4. *coordination of intelligence activities within the naval*

establishment and providing the naval contributions to the intelligence

community of the government; (The marine corps maintains a small

intelligence staff in its headquarters, and intelligence officers are billeted

throughout the corps. But these are concerned primarily with tactical, or

operational, rather than national, intelligence.)

5. *development and recommendation of policies, to the*

Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of Navy Operations on all matters

pertinent to naval intelligence and the security of classified material.

One of the major distinctions between ONI and the army's G-2 is that there is no semi-independent specialized unit such as CIC in the counterintelligence field; also, ONI agents conduct criminal investigations in the navy, a task performed by the provost marshal's office in the army.

The field organization for carrying out ONI's missions has three major components:

(1) Naval District Intelligence offices, under the management control of ONI and operating in the United States and certain outlying areas;

(2) intelligence organizations with the forces afloat, which are directly under unit commanders with-over-all ONI supervision;

(3) naval attaché's, functioning under ONI direction as well as State Department and Defense Intelligence Agency supervision.

District Intelligence officers operate primarily in counterintelligence and security fields. The District Intelligence Office(DIO) is directly responsible to the Naval District Commandant, with additional duty in some areas on the staff of the commander of the sea frontier of his district. Civilian agents usually are assigned to the district intelligence officers along with naval officers, and the former conduct security and major criminal investigations involving naval personnel or material.

Naval attaches, trained by ONI in intelligence and languages. collect naval intelligence for ONI as well as serve the diplomatic chief at the post to which they are assigned.

ONI not only is responsible for collecting intelligence on the navies of the world, with emphasis today on foreign submarine capabilities and deployments, but also has major responsibilities for beach, port, and harbor information. ONI has continued its World War II program of building up elaborate dossiers on the world's potential amphibious operations targets,

and these dossiers are an important part of the National Intelligence Surveys.

Army Intelligence Organization (G-2)

Army intelligence includes a wide range of activities and organizations that are designed to furnish the intelligence and counterintelligence support the army needs to carry out its basic mission. The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (G-2) has general staff responsibility for all intelligence and counterintelligence activities of the United States Army. This broad assignment includes, "planning, coordinating, and fulfilling the Army intelligence and counterintelligence requirements, and supervising Army intelligence and counterintelligence collection, production, and dissemination."

The spectrum of army intelligence and counterintelligence activities ranges from the work of the army attaché in a United States embassy to the highly technical efforts of a communications and electronics specialist. In addition, each of the seven technical services of the army - chemical, engineers, ordnance, quartermaster, signal, transportation, and medical-has a specialized intelligence function, under general staff supervision. Army intelligence personnel are assigned to field and rear echelons both in overseas commands and continental armies.

The army attaché system, long a traditional source of foreign intelligence, operates in most of the countries with which the United States has diplomatic relations. Attaches serve as official representatives of the army chief to the government of the country in which it is serving. They are also under the direct administrative control of the American ambassador or other chief of diplomatic mission, and act as a advisor n army matters .

Once a prime target of isolationist-minded congressmen examining army budgets, the attaché system is now well recognized and is strongly supported. As indicated earlier, each of the services contributes personnel to a consolidated defense attaché system.

In June 1962 Army intelligence underwent the most significant organizational change in history. At that time the Army Intelligence and Security Branch (AIS) was established. This was the first new branch to be added to the army since 1950. This reorganization combined into one branch the U.S. Army Intelligence Corps and the U.S. Army Security Agency. The purpose of this change was to attract competent and able persons into careers in intelligence and security. Prior to this time, officers who were actually involved in intelligence activities were assigned to any of the basic branches. For example, an officer would be assigned to the infantry and detailed to one or two intelligence assignments. Thus, intell

offered little promise in career potential. As a consequence, most officers of high ambition were reluctant to take intelligence assignments. The creation of a new branch was designed, in part, to alleviate this problem. Obviously, if the army's intelligence functions were to be carried out with the required professionalism, the Intelligence Corps had to attract outstanding career officers.

Historically, one of G-2's best-known intelligence units was the Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC). While it is no longer officially known by that designation, unofficially what it is now the Security division is still referred to as "the CIC". Its personnel are trained in investigative and security techniques and often in foreign languages. This unit, prior to 1942 called the Corps of Intelligence Police, is concerned with detection and prevention of attempts at treason, espionage, and sabotage, and the more mundanepolice special counterintelligence training course is operated by the army. The counterintelligence division is the army counterpart of the

civilian FBI and personnel overseas many of the functions performed domestically by the FBI.

National Security Agency:

It was established by Presidential directive in 1952 as a separately organized agency with the Department of Defense. NSA is under the direction and control of the Secretary of Defense, who has been designated as the executive agent for the performance of highly specialized technical functions in support of the intelligence activities of the United States.

NSA is located at Ft. Meade, Maryland, about 22 miles from Washington.

It is surrounded by a ten foot high double barbed wire fence that is continuously patrolled.

NSA has two primary missions: a security mission and an intelligence mission. To accomplish these charges, the Director of NSA has the following responsibilities.

1. Prescribing certain security principles, doctrines and procedures for the U.S. government;
2. Organizing, operating, and managing certain activities and facilities for the production of intelligence information.
3. Organizing and co-ordinating the research and engineering activities of the government which are in support of the agency's assigned functions; and
4. Regulating certain communications in support of the Agency's.

NSA is even more secretive about the nature and extent of its activities

than the Central Intelligence Agency. Its functions were kept under wraps in the Presidential directive which was classified. The official functions of the Agency as stated above are contained in the United States Government Organization Manual. Nevertheless, it is no secret that NSA is engaged in electronic intelligence and code-making and code-breaking activities.

From the best information available, NSA consists of four principal offices.

The Office of Production endeavors to break the codes and ciphers of the Soviet Union, Communist bloc countries, Communist China, U.S. allies and neutral nations, and read their communications. The office of

Communications Security produces U.S. codes and ciphers and strives to safeguard them. The Office of Research and Development conducts

research in digital computing, radio propagation and cryptanalysis, and

develops new communication equipment. The Office of Security is

responsible for investigating NSA employees, conducting lie-detector tests,

and evaluating their integrity and loyalty.

Raw intelligence flows into NSA headquarters from 2,000 plus radio intercept stations around the world. These stations pick every type of electronic signal originating in the Communist countries --from count-down at Soviet missile sites to vectoring instructions from aircraft control and warning stations. Prior to May, 1960, when Powers was shot down over Russia, special NSA equipment was carried on the U-2 flights over the Soviet Union. Since NSA provides code machines to some nations in the Free World, it may be assumed that their messages are easier to intercept than those of the Communist states.

NSA comes into the public eye only on those rare occasions where there has been a security violation by some of its employees. All personnel are given a thorough background investigation before acceptance and are thoroughly and continually indoctrinated on security after being employed.

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