

C.I.A. Is Child of Pearl Harbor and Cold War

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 25 — The Central Intelligence Agency traces its beginnings to the intelligence failure that made the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor possible. The agency owes its phenomenal growth to the cold war with the Soviet Union.

As a consequence of Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt in June, 1942, established the Office of Strategic Services under Gen. William J. (Wild Bill) Donovan to supplement the intelligence-gathering of the military services. But the O.S.S., from the outset, also involved itself in such special operations as the parachuting of spies behind enemy lines.

Soon after V. J. Day, President Truman abolished the O.S.S. Four months later, in January, 1946, he created by executive order the National Intelligence Authority, composed of the Secretaries of State, War and Navy and his personal military adviser, Adm. William D. Leahy. At the same time the President established a successor to the O.S.S. under the intelligence authority. The new organization was called the Central Intelligence Group.

C.I.A. Created in 1947

Rear Adm. Sidney W. Souers was the first head of the Central Intelligence Group. He remained only five months. He was succeeded by Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg of the Air Force who gave way in May, 1947, to Rear Adm. Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter.

The C.I.A. was established by the National Security Act of 1947, which placed the armed services under a new Department of Defense and created the National Security Council.

The act gave the C.I.A. the following five duties:

¶To advise the National Security Council on intelligence matters.

¶To make recommendations for intelligence coordination.

¶To correlate and evaluate intelligence and disseminate it within the Government.

¶To perform for the existing intelligence agencies "such additional services of common concern as the National Security Council determines can be more efficiently accomplished centrally."

¶To perform "such other functions and duties related to intelligence" as the security council would direct.

Congress also directed that the other intelligence agencies should remain in business, that the C.I.A. director should be responsible for guarding secrets, and that the agency should have "no police, subpoena, law-enforcement powers, or internal security functions."

In 1949, the agency's cloak

Japanese Attack Led to Its Start — Problems With Soviet Made It Grow

of secrecy was firmly buttoned up against inquiry by the standing committees of Congress. In the Central Intelligence Agency Act, Congress allowed the agency to do the following:

¶Disregard laws that required "disclosure of the organization, functions, names, official titles, salaries, or numbers of personnel employed by the agency."

¶Expend funds without regard to laws and regulations governing expenditures, and with no other accounting than the director's vouchers.

¶Make contracts and purchases without advertising.

¶Transfer funds to and from other Government agencies.

Contract for research outside the Government.

¶Provide special expense allowances for staff abroad.

¶Admit up to 100 aliens and members of their families a year.

Hillenkoetter Given Charge

However, the specifics of the 1947 and 1949 legislation are not the only basis for the agency's operations. Under that legislation, the National Security Council is permitted to issue directives to the C.I.A. Director, and it is under such secret directives—often proposed by the Director himself—that the agency engages in many of its activities.

Admiral Hillenkoetter was director of the new agency for its first three years. His successor was Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, World War II Chief of Staff to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. General Smith served until Feb. 10, 1953, when Allen W. Dulles was made director. Mr. Dulles remained until September, 1961.

President Kennedy selected as his successor John A. McCone, who had been Under Secretary of the Air Force during the first two years of the Korean War and the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission during the last three years of the Eisenhower Administration.

Coordinating Agency

Mr. McCone served until April 23, 1965, surrendering his responsibilities to Adm. William F. Raborn on the day President Johnson decided to send Marines into the Dominican Republic.

The responsibilities and powers of the Director of the C.I.A. reach far beyond those of his own agency. By statute he also has the title of Director of

Central Intelligence, and as such he is responsible for the whole "intelligence community," which encompasses nine other departments and agencies.

Representatives of these agencies sit on a United States Intelligence Board, which is chaired by the C.I.A. director. The C.I.A.'s representative on this board is the Deputy Director, now Richard M. Helms, who was an O.S.S. officer during World War II, stayed on in the C.I.A., and succeeded Richard M. Bissell as Deputy Director of Plans after the Bay of Pigs disaster.

Next to the C.I.A., the largest and most important members of the intelligence community are the National Security Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency.

The National Security Agency which was established by Presidential directive in 1952, is charged chiefly with the construction of codes for the United States and the breaking of the codes of enemy, allied and neutral nations. Its headquarters at Fort Meade, Md., is stuffed with electronic equipment and computers, and it has radio intercept stations throughout the world.

The operations, number of personnel and budget of the National Security Agency are secrets even more closely held than those of the C.I.A. But the code agency's annual expenditures, because of its costly equipment, have been estimated at twice that of C.I.A., or roughly \$1-billion a year.

The Defense Intelligence Agency, set up in October, 1961, is responsible for coordinating conflicting intelligence of three services—Army G-2, the Office of Naval Intelligence and Air Force A-2. The Defense Intelligence Agency also produces for the (United States Intelligence Board) the official intelligence estimate of the Department of Defense.

Representatives of the services sit on the Intelligence Board. Also represented on the Board is the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research. This is an analysis, and not a collecting agency, and is principally concerned that foreign policy considerations are given due weight. The State Department bureau has about 300 employes and a budget of about \$4.5-million.

The Atomic Energy Commission, which is responsible for the various devices, including air sampling and seismic instruments, for detecting nuclear tests by other nations, is also on the Intelligence Board.

The final member of the community is the Federal Bureau of Investigation, whose Division 5 is responsible for catching domestic spies.