

C.I.A. Set Up by Congress in '47 To Coordinate U.S. Intelligence

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 — The Central Intelligence Agency was established by Congress in 1947 under the National Security Act for the purpose of operations to other branches of activities of various Government departments and agencies.

The act provides that the agency shall correlate, evaluate and disseminate within the Federal Government all intelligence relating to the nation's security. However, the act forbids the agency any police, subpoena or law enforcement powers and any internal, or domestic, security functions.

Also in the act is a provision permitting the agency "to perform for the benefit of the existing intelligence agencies, such additional services of common concern as the National Security Council determines can be more efficiently accomplished centrally."

The agency answers directly to the council and provides it with advice and recommendations.

All C.I.A. expenditures must be authorized in advance. First, an Administration committee that includes some of the highest ranking political officials and White House staff assistants reviews the agency's budget. Then officials of the Bureau of the Budget have authority to reduce or eliminate expenditures.

The C.I.A. budget is approximately \$500-million a year, but it does not appear as a formal item in the President's budget. It is understood to be scattered throughout the budget.

A handful of ranking members of the House and Senate Appropriations Committee hear reports from the C.I.A. director.