


I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

Continue

The United States Act on the establishment of the CIA Central Intelligence Agency ActOther short names the CIA Act 1949Long titleAn Act to provide the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, created under Section 102, the National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes.

NicknamesCentral Intelligence Agency Act 1949Dealed by the 81st Congress of the United StatesEffectual20 June 1949CitizenPub.L. 81-110Statute on Large63 Stat. 208CodificationTitles amended50 U.S.C.: War and National DefenseU.S.C. sections created50 U.S.C. ch. 15, subch. I No. 403aLegislative HistoryIncing in the House as G.R. 2663 Lansdale Giselle Saesser (D-MD) March 4, 19491911119 (348-4) was held by the Senate on May 27, 1949 (passed) agreed upon by the Senate on June 6, 1949 (agreed) and the House of Representatives on June 7, 1949 (agreed) Signed by President Harry S. Truman on June 20, 1949, the Central Intelligence Agency Act, Pub.L. 81-110, is a United States federal law enacted in 1949. The law, also called the CIA Act of 1949 or Public Law 110, allows the Central Intelligence Agency to use confidential financial and administrative procedures and exempts it from many of the usual restrictions on the use of federal funds. The Act (section 6) also exempts the CIA from having to disclose its organizations, functions, officials, ranks, salaries or number of employed personnel. It has also created a programme called PL-110 to handle defectors and other major aliens outside of routine immigration procedures, and to allow these individuals to cover stories and economic support. It was adopted by the congress on May 27. The law is codified by 50 U.S.C. No. 403a. The Constitutional Challenge of the Constitutionality Act was challenged in 1972 in the United States Supreme Court v.. Richardson on the grounds that the Act contravened the penultimate paragraph of Article I, Section 9 of the United States Constitution, which states that no money should be taken from the treasury, but as a result of appropriations made by law; and from time to time a regular statement and report on the receipts and expenditures of all public money is published. The Supreme Court found that Richardson, as a taxpayer, lacked the undifferentiated injury to enjoy standing to argue the case. References - Association, American Bar (February 1976). ABA Journal. American Bar Association. page 257-. Received on January 31, 2013. External references fas.org/sgp/jud/tenetvdoe-petresp.pdf fas.org/irp/cia/ciahist.htm This article of United States federal law is a stub. You can help Wikipedia by expanding it.vte extracted from The United States has been carrying out foreign intelligence activities since the days of George Washington, but only since World War II, they have been coordinated on the basis of the entire government. Even before Pearl Harbor, President Franklin D. Roosevelt was concerned about the shortcomings of American intelligence. He asked New York lawyer William Donovan to develop a plan for the intelligence community. The Office of Strategic Services was established in June 1942 with a mandate to collect and analyse the strategic information required by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and to conduct special operations not assigned to other agencies. During the war, the CCC supplied policy makers with basic facts and intelligence assessments and often played an important role in directly assisting military campaigns. However, the OSS has not been given full jurisdiction over all foreign intelligence activities. Since the early 1930s, the FBI has been in charge of intelligence in Latin America, and the military has protected their areas of responsibility. In October 1945, the OSS was abolished and its functions transferred to state and military departments. However, the need for a post-war centralized intelligence system was clearly recognized. Eleven months ago, Donovan, by then Major General, presented President Roosevelt with a proposal calling for the separation of the SSS from the Joint Chiefs of Staff with a new organization, the immediate presidential one. Donovan proposed an organization that would procure intelligence through both clear and covert methods, while at the same time providing intelligence guidance, targeting national intelligence and correlated intelligence gathered by all government agencies. Under his plan, a powerful centralized civilian agency would coordinate all intelligence services. He also suggested that the agency should have the authority to conduct subversive operations abroad, but no police or law enforcement functions, either at home or abroad. Donovan's plan sparked a fire. Military services generally opposed a full merger. The State Department believes that it must monitor all operations in peacetime affecting international relations. The FBI maintains a system under which military intelligence around the world will be handled by the armed forces and all civilian activities will be conducted under the FBI's own jurisdiction. In response to these political debates, President Harry S. Truman established the Central Intelligence Group in January 1946, in the afternoon coordinating its existing departmental intelligence, complementing but not displacing their services. All this was to be done under the leadership of the National Intelligence Agency, composed of a representative of the President and secretaries of state, the military and the navy. First Director of the Central Intelligence Agency was appointed Rear Admiral Sidney W. Sauer, who was Deputy Chief of Naval Intelligence. Twenty months later, the National Intelligence Agency and the operational component, the Central Intelligence Unit, has been reinstated. In accordance with the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947 (which was in force on 18 September 1947), the National Security Council and the Central Intelligence Agency were established. Most of the specific orders of the National Security Act, given the CIA, as well as bans on police and homeland security functions, closely follow both Donovan's original 1944 plan and the president's directive to establish a Central Intelligence Group. The 1947 law mandated the CIA to coordinate the country's intelligence activities and correlate, evaluate and disseminate intelligence that impacts national security. In addition, the Agency will perform such other intelligence-related functions as the NSC could perform. The Act also provides for the responsibility of the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) for the protection of intelligence sources and methods. In 1949, the Central Intelligence Agency Act was passed, complementing the 1947 Act, which allows the Agency to use confidential financial and administrative procedures and exempts the CIA from many of the usual restrictions on the expenditure of federal funds. It provides that CIA funds can be incorporated into the budgets of other departments and then transferred to the Agency without taking into account the restrictions imposed on the initial appropriations. This law is the statutory body for the secrecy of the Agency's budget. In order to protect intelligence sources and methods from disclosure, the 1949 Act further exempted the CIA from having to disclose its organizations, functions, names? Officials, ranks, salaries or the number of employed personnel. The position of Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency (DDKI) has evolved gradually. Until 1953, the deputy director was appointed director, and it was General Walter Bedell Smith, the fourth DCI, who created the Deputy Director of Central Intelligence in a role he has since played at the CIA. Congress recognized the importance of this post in April 1953 by amending the National Security Act of 1947 to ensure the appointment of the Vice-Director of the Central Intelligence Agency by the President on the recommendation and consent of the Senate. The amendment also provided that officers of the armed forces, whether active or retired, could not hold positions at the same time in both the DKI and the DJI. DDCI assists the Director by performing functions such as DCI appoints or delegates. He acts and exercises the powers of the Director during his absence or disability, or in the case of a vacancy as Director. Under these statutes, the Director is the Chief Adviser to the President and the National Council of on all foreign intelligence matters related to national security. Cia responsibilities are performed in accordance with various different and control by the President and the NSC. Today, the CIA regularly reports to the Senate Intelligence Committee and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, as required by the 1980 Intelligence Surveillance Act and various executive orders. The agency is also regularly summed up by subcommittees on defense of appropriations committees in both houses of Congress. In addition, the Agency holds substantive briefings for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Armed Services Committees in both bodies, as well as other committees and individual members. The CIA's Organizational Development Adapted from: U.S. Senate Special Committee on Government Operations with Respect for Intelligence, Foreign and Military Intelligence - Book I, 94th Congress, 2nd Session, April 26, 1976, p. 102-118. THE functions of ORE were diverse - the production of national intelligence, scientific, technical and economic intelligence, as well as inter-agency coordination of national assessments. With its own research and analysis capabilities, KIA could perform an independent intelligence function without relying on data from other departments. This change has made the SGG a producer of intelligence, albeit if its role as assessment coordinator is maintained. However, the acquisition of a research and analytical role meant that independent production would outpace coordinated exploration as a core mission. In fact, it is much easier to assimilate and analyse data than it was or will involve departments in the preparation of a coordinated analysis. The same 1946 directive, which provided the SIG with an independent research and analysis capability, also provided the SIG with the possibility of clandestine collection. The adoption of the National Security Act in July 1947 adopted changes in the executive branch, which have been discussed since 1945. The Act established an independent air force that coordinates with the Chiefs of Staff, the Joint Chiefs of Staff (GCC) and the Minister of Defence, and established the National Security Council (NSC). CIG became an independent division and was renamed the Central Intelligence Agency. Under the Act, the CIA mission was only poorly defined, as efforts to reduce the CIA's responsibilities in specific terms would have contributed to tensions surrounding the unification of services. The four common tasks assigned to the Agency were to advise the NSC on national security issues; make recommendations to the NSC on the coordination of intelligence activities of departments; and appreciate the intelligence and provide it with it and to perform such other functions ... how the NSC will be from time to time straight.... The law has not changed the functions of the CGI. The collection of clandestine documents, the collection of information, the production of national intelligence and the inter-agency coordination of national assessments continued, and staff and internal structures remained the same. The law affirmed the CIA's role in coordinating the State Department's intelligence activities and in determining which activities would be most appropriate and most effective through which departments to avoid duplication. In 1947, the Advisory Committee on Intelligence (IAC) was established as a coordinating body for the establishment of intelligence requirements 2 between departments. Presided over by the DKI, the Committee consisted of representatives of government departments, the army, the Air Force, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Atomic Energy Commission. While DKI was supposed to prioritize the collection and analysis of intelligence, it does not have the budgetary or administrative authority to oversee departmental components. Moreover, no Department was willing to compromise on what it considered to be its own intelligence to meet the collective needs of policy makers, as defined by the DKI. As the CIA evolved between 1947 and 1950, it never performed its evaluation functions but continued to expand its independent intelligence production. In July 1949, an internal study conducted by a senior ORE employee found that ORE's emphasis in manufacturing had shifted from a broad long-term type of problem to a narrowly defined short-term type and from predictive to non-reliable type. In 1949, ORE had eleven regular publications. Only one of them dealt with national intelligence issues

and was published with dissent or dissent from other departments. Less than one-tenth of ORE products served the purpose for which CIG and the CIA were created. By the time Walter Mandel Smith became DCI in 1950, it was c'car that the CIA's record for producing national intelligence evaluations had fallen short of expectations. ORE has become an aimless service organization, trying to meet the demands of all institutions associated with all entities - politics, economics, science and technology. Wholesale growth has only confused ore's mission and enabled the organization to conduct analysis in areas that are already properly covered by other departments. Smith embarked on a reorganization program. Its most significant change was the establishment of the Office of National Assessments (ONE), whose sole purpose was to establish national intelligence assessments (RESEARCH). There were two components in the ITO: the staff member who made the estimates and the senior body known as the National Assessment Board, considered evaluations, coordinated judgments of judgment other institutions and negotiated their final form. Smith also sought to revise the DCI's position on departmental intelligence components. From 1947 to 1950, the TWO operated under the authority of the departments, not in charge of them. By formally declaring his position as a senior member of the Intelligence Advisory Committee, Smith attempted to take on a degree of administrative control over departmental activities. However, obstacles remained, and personal influence, rather than recognized authority, determined the effectiveness of Smith and his successors in interagency relations. In January 1952, the CIA's intelligence functions were grouped under the direction of the Intelligence Agency (DDI), the ORE was dissolved and its personnel was reassigned. In addition to ONE, DDI's intelligence components included: the Office of Research and Reports (ORE), which was engaged in economic and geographic exploration; The Office of Scientific Intelligence (INM), which is engaged in basic scientific research; and the Office of Current Intelligence (OCI), which provided ongoing political research. The Office of Operations (NO) has the responsibility of the Office of Operations (NO) to collect information on all its responsibilities. The Office of Information Collection and Distribution (OCD) is involved in the dissemination of intelligence, as well as the storage and search of unverified intelligence. The direct pressure on information generated by the Korean War has led to a further escalation of the scope and production of intelligence. The government's demands to provide information about the intentions of the Communists in the Far East and around the world justify this growth. By the end of 1953, DDI had 3,338 staff. Despite the radical changes, the main problem of duplication between the Agency and the departments remained. DDI's main efforts were independent intelligence production, not coordinated national assessments. The establishment in 1963 of the Office for the Evaluation of National Intelligence Programmes (NIPE) was the first major attempt by the DKl to ensure consistent contact and coordination with the community. However, from the outset, DCI McCon accepted restrictions on his powers; although Defense Secretary Robert McNamara agreed to give him access to the Defense Department's budget (which still accounts for 80 percent of the intelligence community's total budget), McCone could not manage or control the intelligence components of other departments. NIPE staff focused the most on sorting intelligence needs through USIB and trying to develop a national list for the community, including budget, personnel and materials. It is noteworthy that this has never been done before. The most pressing problem for the community is to adjust the impact of the technical capacity of the collection. Big and the value of data generated by overhead intelligence systems has led to a major bureaucratic struggle for their administration and control. From 1963 to 1965, much of the efforts of McConnell and a senior NIPE staff officer was to reach an agreement with the Air Force on the development, manufacture and deployment of overhead reconnaissance systems. Internally, the Agency is also adapting to the impact of technological and scientific advances. In 1963, the Office of Science and Technology was established. DDS-T. Previously, the production of scientific and technical intelligence was scattered among three other departments. The process of organizing an independent directorate meant the extraction of staff and resources from existing components. As expected, the resistance was considerable, and a year and a half had elapsed between the first attempts to establish the Directorate and its actual creation. The new component included the Office of Scientific Intelligence and the ELINT (electronic intercept) division of DDI, data processing personnel from DDA, the Development Projects Division (responsible for overhead intelligence) from DDP and the newly established Office of Research and Development. Later, the Center for the Analysis of Foreign Missiles and Cosmonautics was established. The specific functions of the Directorate included and continue to include research, development, operations, data collection, analysis and contribution to national intelligence assessment. The Directorate was organized on the grounds that there should be close cooperation between research and application on the one hand, and on the other hand, with technical collection and analysis. This close coordination, together with the staffing anti-career models in the Office, has contributed to the continued viability and quality of the WORK of the DWD. DDP began and remained a closed, autonomous component; DDI has become a closed, self-contained component. However, the DHST was created with the assumption that it would continue to draw on experience and advice from outside the Agency. A number of mechanisms insured constant exchanges between the Office and scientific and industrial communities. First, since all research and development of technical systems was done through contracting, the DHST was able to rely on and use the most advanced technical systems throughout the country. Secondly, in order to attract highly qualified professionals from the industrial and scientific communities, the Directorate has established a competitive salary scale. As a result, staff mobility between the DHS and the private sector has resulted. It was not unusual for individuals to leave the private industry for several years, hold positions in the DDDH and then return to private industry. This model provided the Directorate with a constant infusion and renewal of talent. Finally The Office has established the practice of regularly recruiting advisory groups, as well as encouraging the participation of DDHT staff in conferences and seminars funded by professional associations. Sources (Central Intelligence Agency, Factbook on Intelligence, December 1992, p. 4-5.) FAS Intelligence Institution (en) CIA Index Search on request created by John Pike Supported by Stephen Afergood Updated Monday, September 23, 1996 - 11:26:47 AM central intelligence agency act of 1949 pdf. section 17 of the central intelligence agency act of 1949

[normal\\_5f886e1cd0424.pdf](#)  
[normal\\_5f8725343e9ba.pdf](#)  
[normal\\_5f871e3b783cc.pdf](#)  
[normal\\_5f87369d5c874.pdf](#)  
[normal\\_5f87161f9ba1d.pdf](#)  
[download drastic mod apk no root](#)  
[runescape hellhounds slayer guide](#)  
[vezon and kardas instructions](#)  
[bud not buddy download](#)  
[kebijakan fiskal dan moneter](#)  
[captive prince read online pdf](#)  
[download manager for android youtube](#)  
[chinese calendar 2018 malaysia pdf](#)  
[how to get decrypted cache key reddit](#)  
[middle sound review worksheet](#)  
[hepd80 square d](#)  
[adams tax form helper 2020](#)  
[wifi terms and conditions template](#)  
[interstellar physics worksheet](#)  
[game battlefield apk+data download](#)  
[there are several types of mutations worksheet](#)  
[6903592.pdf](#)  
[53e41d8972de40.pdf](#)  
[987b21c6b.pdf](#)