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NSCID NO. 7 COMMITTEE

National Security Council Intelligence Directive No. 7, approved 12 February 1948, which places on CIA the primary responsibility for the exploitation of US domestic sources for foreign positive intelligence information, provided for a committee, under CIA chairmanship, to meet periodically to consider mutual problems and interests in connection with this program. Accordingly, intelligence components of the Departments of State, Army, Navy, Air, the AEC and FBI assigned representatives to the NSCID No. 7 Committee, under the chairmanship of the Chief, Contact Division, Office of Operations, to which CIA regulations assigned the function of domestic collection. (The Deputy Director for Intelligence of the Joint Intelligence Group, JCS, who had concurred as a member of the IAC in NSCID No. 7, did not designate a representative to serve on the Committee.)

The NSCID No. 7 Committee met initially in March 1948 and agreed that the group would henceforth meet monthly. The Chairman usually opened the meetings with a review of CIA activities in this field during the past month, followed by discussion of specific facets of the domestic collection program. The meetings provided a method of informing the other agencies of CIA's progress from the standpoint of policy, organization and procedures. The representatives of the other agencies acted as the focal point for any implementing action required within their respective agencies. Minutes of the meetings were kept and transmitted to the other agencies.

At a meeting during the fall of 1951, the State, FBI, Navy and Air Force representatives proposed the dissolution of the Committee on the grounds that the domestic collection program had reached a state of such maturity as to obviate the necessity for monthly meetings. The Chairman noted that the Committee could only be abolished by NSC action. He recommended that the Committee remain in existence, but that meetings be held only when basic policy issues arose, a recommendation in which the other representatives concurred. The only problem meriting NSCID No. 7 Committee consideration since that time has been a proposal by the Signal Corps Intelligence Agency to take over the exploitation of the telecommunications industry in the US, which was discussed in detail at a meeting in May 1952.

References: NSCID-7; DCID-7/1; NSCID 14, para. 4a.

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Although the NSCID No. 7 Committee has met only once during the past three years, its existence serves a vital function in placing responsibility on individuals in the other agencies for coordination and implementation within those agencies. [redacted] Because of the nature of the assistance required of the Committee members, they must be at the policy echelon.

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Due to the infrequent meetings of the NSCID No. 7 Committee as a whole, no annual report is submitted to the IAC.

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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SURVEY COMMITTEE

The National Intelligence Survey Program is concerned with the collection, coordination, and publication of basic intelligence on all foreign countries and areas needed for high level operational and strategic planning, national estimates, and policy determinations. The program was initiated by the National Security Council in its Intelligence Directive No. 3 of 13 January 1948, and reflected the experience of World War II when the critical requirements of basic intelligence were never fully developed because of wartime pressures.

The NIS is a fully coordinated program in which some 40 agencies of the Government participate in accordance with their specialized capabilities. For example, the Bureau of Mines contributes in the field of minerals, coal, and petroleum; the Army Signal Corps on telecommunications; the Navy's Hydrographic Office furnishes the intelligence on coasts and landing beaches; and the Air Force produces the weather and climate section in coordination with the Joint Meteorological Committee. Duplication is minimized, capabilities are developed commensurate with the job to be done, and a product of high quality results because it has been possible to exploit this great variety of skills and special talents. 25X1

The organization for coordinating this program consists of the NIS Committee, a permanent interagency policy and requirements body; Control and Coordinating Staffs in each intelligence agency; and the Basic Intelligence Division in CIA which discharges the coordinating, reviewing, and publishing responsibilities of the program. The Chief of this Division is assigned the additional responsibilities as NIS Coordinator and as Chairman of the NIS Committee.

References: NSCID-3, para. 1a; D/I Memo 200-19.

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The NIS Standard Instructions set forth the full requirements of the NIS Program including NIS areas, allocations of production responsibilities, and the detailed outlines of basic intelligence which serve as collection, production and maintenance requirements. The world is divided into 103 land areas and coverage of each area is analyzed under the nine major topics and related subtopics that comprise the chapters and sections of the completed NIS. Detailed treatment of certain topics is covered in designated supplements. A Special NIS covers the five principal ocean areas of the world.

The NIS Program has been in full operation for six years. Essentially, over 40% of the total world coverage has been completed, most of which is on areas of high priority established by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Approximately 1800 NIS sections have been published to date. NIS Gazetteers of standard geographic names have been produced on more than 70 NIS Areas, which represent the first world-wide gazetteers ever developed by this or any other government. An active maintenance program is under way on published elements of both the NIS and Gazetteers. To serve a pressing need of the higher command and staff levels, a brief of each NIS Area as a whole is being developed in Chapter I, the first of which was recently published.

The published NIS renders the essential elements of basic intelligence available for immediate use to all who need to know. Back of these published documents lie the extensive files which are the reservoir of available knowledge on all countries and areas of the world. Fundamental in the broad accomplishment of the NIS Program has been the drawing together of the intelligence community into a coordinated effort towards a common goal. The previous haphazard approach to field collection and file collation has been replaced by a logical development of the whole field of basic intelligence. Gaps in intelligence disclosed as a result of fulfilling NIS production requirements become the basis for direct collection effort. Files which had formerly been left untouched until ad hoc requirements were laid on are systematically collated under NIS maintenance. In substance, the NIS Program acts across-the-board to guide and stimulate collection and file collation without awaiting crash operations to set them in motion.

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WATCH COMMITTEE OF THE IAC

The interest of CIA in the watch problem was first stimulated during the summer of 1948 at the time of the Berlin airlift. Members of Planning Staff, ORE, experimented with indicator lists and various techniques directed at determining whether the Soviet Union was prepared to interfere with the airlift even at the risk of major war. By the early fall of 1949, this work had advanced to the point where an inter-agency Watch Committee came into existence under CIA chairmanship to examine weekly available indications of Soviet intentions to launch aggressive war. Conclusions reached in this committee's meetings were forwarded to the DCI and to the heads of other intelligence agencies. In the period immediately following the outbreak of the Korean War, this committee met frequently to provide an inter-agency evaluation of significant indications developments connected with the Korean War and elsewhere in the Soviet Orbit. The committee under CIA Chairmanship was disbanded when the IAC established the Joint Intelligence Indications Committee as the IAC Watch Committee. [the IAC [illegible] December 1950.]

At its 7 December 1950 meeting the IAC decided that the Joint Intelligence Indications Committee should thereafter function as the Watch Committee of the IAC. Terms of reference for the Watch Committee, which had been circulated to the IAC members, were approved by the IAC in the meeting of 28 December 1950. The Watch Committee was assigned the following mission: to collect, evaluate, analyze, and report indications of Soviet-Communist intentions of hostile action.

The following paragraph extracted from the "First Triennial Progress Report of the Watch Committee" provides some background on the kind of mechanism it was that the IAC converted into its Watch Committee.

> "The Joint Intelligence Indications Committee, which was converted into the Watch Committee by the 7 December 1950 action of the IAC, originated as a G-2 Intelligence Indications File Committee. Representatives of Navy and Air Force Intelligence had been full participants in the activities of the latter committee for several months, when on 8 August 1950 the Joint Intelligence Committee decided that thereafter the Intelligence Indications File Committee would function as the Joint Intelligence Indications Committee (JIIC). The JIC at the same time

References: DCID 1/2; NSCID-1, para. 6; NSC 162/2, para. 10, a(1); IAC-M-124.

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invited representatives of CIA, State, and FBI to participate in the meetings, which they did thenceforth. This evolution from a G-2 committee into an IAC committee explains why the chairmanship, the secretariat, and the place of the meetings have been in G-2. The personnel of the secretariat initially was furnished entirely by the Army but since January 1952 the secretariat has been staffed by personnel from CIA, Navy and Air Force as well as Army."

To date the IAC Watch Committee continues to function under its original terms of reference. However, in the fall of 1953 some feeling arose in favor of reviewing the watch operations in the light of the prevailing situation which had substantially changed since 1950. At the IAC meeting of 6 October 1953 the Director of Central Intelligence, as Chairman of the IAC, proposed that a committee be established "to conduct a thorough and prompt review of the watch processes and prepare recommendations for the IAC and, ultimately, the NSC". (IAC-M-124) Such a committee was formed and, as the "Ad Hoc IAC Committee (Watch)", held its first meeting on 30 October 1953. This committee presented a progress report to the IAC on 26 April 1954 outlining its activities and recommending IAC approval of "Terms of Reference" for a reorganized and more comprehensive watch effort by the IAC agencies. These recommendations were approved by the IAC at the meeting of 4 May 1954 and in implementation of this decision, DCID 1/2 was issued, dated 11 May 1954.

The significant change in the watch process which resulted from the deliberations and final recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee was the establishment of a National Indications Center to support the IAC Watch Committee. Since its inception, the Watch Committee has been supported by a secretariat which, because of personnel T/O limitations, has been almost fully occupied with the essential administrative details of arranging for the meetings, preparing the report of the Watch Committee meetings and ensuring proper dissemination of the report.

The National Indications Center with a complement of eleven fulltime intelligence officers and nine administrative personnel will be capable of substantially increased support to the Watch Committee. The personnel of the NIC are directed by the terms of reference to arrange with their respective parent agencies for the timely forwarding to the NIC of all pertinent information and intelligence relating to the Watch Committee mission. The personnel

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of the NIC will devote their full time and effort to preparing such material for presentation to the Watch Committee. Under the previous arrangement such substantive support was an "in addition to your other duties" assignment for individuals scattered throughout the IAC agencies who were not associated directly with each other except during the course of the Watch Committee meetings, a matter of two to three hours each week.

It is also envisaged that the NIC will experiment with and develop the techniques of indications intelligence in order to increase the effectiveness of such an operation. In addition to improving the techniques for processing pertinent available material, the NIC is also charged with developing and operating a Watch Committee Intelligence Plan for systematizing, energizing, and coordinating through appropriate channels the world-wide collection by US agencies of information and intelligence pertinent to the Watch Committee mission. This latter function of stimulating the collection effort toward acquiring a larger proportion of information directly pertinent to the watch function will gradually increase the capability for providing advance warning of hostile action.

The DCI designated his nominee for the position of Director, National Indications Center, and on 1 July 1954 temporary headquarters for the NIC were provided by CIA in Temporary "Que" Building. At the present time the Director, NIC, has a staff comprising two representatives from CIA, one each from State, Army, Navy and Air and designees from AEC, FBI, and JIG available upon request. The problem of providing a permanent headquarters for the NIC has been resolved to the extent that adequate space will be provided in the Pentagon as soon as administrative planning permits.

The Director, NIC, and his staff are formulating methods of operation and preparing to assume full responsibility for supporting the Watch Committee. The assumption of such responsibility is dependent upon prior availability of suitable space in order that the full complement of NIC personnel can be utilized in their intended role. During this interim period the IAC Watch Committee continues to meet on a weekly basis and to review world developments which are of significance to the watch problem. The terms of reference for the Ad Hoc Committee provided that there be no hiatus during the transition of responsibilities from the present Watch Committee to the reorganized Watch Committee supported by an Indications Center.

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ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

In May 1951, the need for better coordination of U.S. foreign economic intelligence was outlined to the National Security Council in a special report of the Director of Central Intelligence. In accordance with the recommendations of this report the NSC assigned broad responsibilities for the continuous review and coordination of foreign economic intelligence to CIA. The Economic Intelligence Committee was established under IAC as the principal inter-agency mechanism for implementing these responsibilities. The IAC terms of reference for the EIC direct it: (a) to arrange for the mobilization of available support for major economic intelligence problems; (b) to continuously review economic intelligence research programs to identify priority gaps and recommend action responsibilities therefore; and (c) to continuously review foreign economic intelligence activities, and undertake special reviews of processing and distributing procedures in order to recommend improvements.

Since its creation EIC has completed some twenty coordinated studies on major problems of national security -- primarily focusing on (a) the economic capabilities and vulnerabilities of the Soviet Bloc; (b) the economic significance of selected foreign areas from the standpoint of their possible loss to the Free World or accretion to the Soviet Bloc; and (c) emerging economic relations among Soviet areas and between the Bloc and the Free World. Most of these were undertaken at the specific request of the Board of National Estimates (in support of National Intelligence Estimates) or at the request of the IAC. A major continuing EIC activity has been the systematic survey of economic intelligence on the Soviet Bloc and agreement on action responsibilities to cover priority research and collection deficiencies.

The EIC Secretariat periodically publishes inclusive listings of internal and external governmental research (completed and planned) on Soviet areas, including studies by allied intelligence offices (the Joint Intelligence Bureaus of the UK, Canada, and Australia). These listings have been a major aid to more efficient programming of research by individual agencies and have helped to minimize duplication of effort.

Each EIC subcommittee has been assigned the "first priority" task of surveying its own field of responsibility to identify specific priority gaps in research and collection. Six such surveys

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References: NSCID-15, IAC-D-22/1; Draft DCID 15/1

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of research deficiencies have now been formally approved by the EIC with acceptance of detailed responsibilities for remedial action by individual IAC agencies. The EIC has assigned action responsibility for priority collection deficiencies to its Subcommittee on Requirements and Facilities for Collation - instructing it to develop procedures for translating EIC-approved surveys into coordinated requirements levies that will actually produce more pay dirt.

Several surveys have been published of the facilities and professional personnel (by specialized fields) available within the economic intelligence community.

In connection with review of foreign economic intelligence activities, and of procedures for processing and distributing intelligence data, the EIC has developed a number of special activities in support of the intelligence community as a whole. The EIC Subcommittee on Requirements and Facilities for Collation (1951) represented the first continuing body of interagency collection representatives since 1947. Its services have included (a) systematic guidance for economic-intelligence reporting through the Foreign Service from Free World countries; (b) assistance to the Peripheral Reporting program of the State Department, covering reports on the Soviet Bloc from adjacent areas; (c) [redacted] 25X1 and (d) a variety of detailed arrangements to improve the efficiency of interagency coordination and the availability and usability of special materials (e.g., foreign-language documents, central indexes and depositories, and specialized collection manuals).

The organizational arrangements of the EIC include more than a dozen regular subcommittees plus a number of special working parties. The regular activities of these various bodies are proving increasingly effective in coordinating a great number of separate economic-intelligence research compartments scattered among the different agencies into more-closely-knit and better-informed professional groups.

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INTERAGENCY PRIORITIES COMMITTEE

The Interagency Priorities Committee came into existence at the end of July, 1951 as a result of an IAC directive.

The Committee is comprised of representatives of Army, Navy, Air, State, AEC, and the "Production" or DDI Offices of CIA and is chaired by the Clandestine Services. The functions of the Committee are: To determine the highest priority targets and requirements of the U.S. Government, to iron out conflicts in priority for clandestine collection, and to resolve problems resulting from competition for CIA's clandestine intelligence collection resources.

Since it came into existence, the IPC has agreed on a general policy regarding priorities for the Soviet orbit areas, which, briefly stated, gives highest priority to the collection of so-called "early warning" information; that is, information concerning enemy intentions to attack the United States or our forces abroad. Having agreed on an over-all priorities policy, the IPC next proceeded to identify those targets from which the intelligence desired is to be derived; for example, an important airfield or marshaling yard in Poland. Then, working with our operations people, specific tailored requirements or briefs are continously developed by the IPC to meet the particular capabilities of individual sources who might have access to the target area. 25X1

The members of the IPC have tentatively decided not to prepare target lists for other areas of the world at this time.

The members of the IPC receive periodic briefings on CIA capabilities in the Soviet and Satellite areas and how these capabilities are being applied against their targets and requirements.

References: NSCID-4, DCID 4/2 (Second Revision); IAC-D-28/1

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INTELLIGENCE WORKING GROUP

The Intelligence Working Group (IWG) has furnished direct intelligence support to the Economic Defense Advisory Committee (EDAC) and its member agencies for the past two years. This interagency working group was established on 25 July 1952, as a result of an agreement between the Director of Mutual Security (now FOA), the Secretary of State, and the Director of Central Intelligence, and with the concurrence of the Secretary of Defense. Its mission has been "to develop and furnish intelligence to the EDAC for policy making and operations in the economic defense field"...."and to develop closer continuous relationships among the operational, policy-formulation, and intelligence-research elements engaged in the economic defense program."

Administratively, the IWG has served as the focal point of U.S. intelligence support for economic defense activities and as the medium of interagency collaboration. Substantively, it has acted as a supplementary service facility for the review, coordination, and production of timely intelligence not exclusively within the mission or responsibilities of any existing agency or interagency group. Intelligence produced by the IWG has been directly applicable to current or impending problems of economic defense policy or operations.

One of the fundamental objectives in the establishment of the IWG was to provide at the working level an interagency mechanism for drawing directly upon the resources of all components of the intelligence community in the production and coordination of intelligence in direct support of the EDAC. To this end, representatives were designated from CIA and from the intelligence sectors of the Departments of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and State. Membership was also extended to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Foreign Operations Administration, the Office of the Administrator for Mutual Defense Assistance Control, and the Departments of Commerce, Treasury and State.(Economic Defense Staff and Office of Munitions Control). CIA/RR has provided the Chairman and Secretariat, including the Executive Secretary.

Since its inception the IWG has given consideration to 75 "cases" or problems formally placed before it by member agencies. Thirty-six studies covering the intelligence aspects of commodity, financial and shipping problems in the economic defense field have been completed

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References: IAC-D-53/1; IAC-D-53/3; IAC-D-53/3.1.

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under IWG auspices. Additionally, 40 information documents of current significance, primarily concerning movements of specified vessels and/or diversions of strategic commodities to Soviet destinations, have been issued.

IWG activity has recently been guided by NSC 152/3 which emphasises certain principles of economic defense, viz.: improving the availability and utilization of current enforcement intelligence, developing ancillary measures to improve enforcement of agreed controls, and reviewing the strategic rating of commodities to provide for the control of items which contribute significantly to the Soviet war potential.

Under its assigned mission of improving the collection and utilization of intelligence and of mobilizing economic data relevant to EDAC needs, the IWG has been responsible for several noteworthy achievements: Its recommendation for the establishment in CIA of a unit to process current economic defense intelligence and to collate such intelligence for use of operating agencies has been implemented. IWG channels have been used for the distribution of 66 items of current intelligence produced by this IWG-sponsored unit and provided to the recently established Diversion Control Net (DCN). An IWG paper published in June 1953, pointing out inadequacies and deficiencies in the COCOM statistical reporting system, was used as the basis for preparation of instructions to the U.S. Delegate to COCOM. Preparation of recommended instructions to the field for the lateral distribution of current intelligence on suspected diversion of controlled commodities to the Soviet Bloc was coordinated through the IWG. Fifteen subgroups have been established to provide IWG and EDAC with specialized research and technical advice in specific fields of economic defense. A Commodity Analysis Checklist was prepared to be used as a guide by member agencies in preparing intelligence contributions required for determining the significance of specific commodities to the Soviet war potential. An exhaustive examination was made of the need for intelligence in the U.S. Government on external financial operations of the Soviet Bloc.

IWG efforts to establish a comprehensive pattern of U.S. Government instructions for the collection of economic defense information have not yet been successful. This problem has become more urgent in terms of the needs of the enforcement program for adequate and timely intelligence on diversions of strategic commodities to the Soviet Bloc. The basic reason for inadequate intelligence to serve EDAC requirements has been (and continues to be) the low priority assigned to collection of this type of intelligence by covert collectors. The IWG operation also has encountered difficulty in obtaining from the military services adequate information to clearly point up the direct, or close indirect, military use in the Soviet Bloc of items on the security export control lists.

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THE SCIENTIFIC ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Community-wide efforts in scientific intelligence may be regarded as beginning in August 1947, when the Joint Atomic Energy Intelligence Committee was established. Successes in the JAEIC led to attempts to extend the committee-type association of working-level personnel to other scientific fields. By terms of DCID 3/3 dated 28 October 1949, the Scientific Intelligence Committee (SIC) was established and, under it, subcommittees or working groups in a number of fields, including atomic energy, were formed. The JAEIC was at this time subordinated to the SIC. The SIC and its subcommittees were given a broad charter to improve scientific intelligence from the beginning (requirements) to the end (production). After nominal success under increasing strain, the SIC was superseded by the Scientific Estimates Committee (SEC) and in this process the scope of the community-wide coordination effort was drastically narrowed.

SPN

The Scientific Estimates Committee was established on 14 August 1952 by DCID 3/4, pursuant to the provisions of NSCID No. 3 and the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee to Survey Existing Arrangements Relating to Production of Scientific and Technical Intelligence. (IAC-M-79, 14 August 1952) The SEC consists of permanent representatives from CIA, the Joint Staff, the Departments of State, Army, Navy, and Air Force, and the Atomic Energy Commission.

Three responsibilities are assigned to the SEC by terms of DCID 3/4 as follows:

(1) To integrate scientific and technical intelligence, as and when required, for the production of national intelligence;

(2) To stimulate and guide inter-agency liaison and such working-level conferences as may be appropriate; and

(3) To coordinate the production of Chapter VII of the NIS.

In meeting these responsibilities, the SEC has integrated intelligence opinion in the scientific and technical fields for contributions to 19 National Intelligence Estimates and one Special Estimate. With few exceptions, the SEC contributions have been concurred in unanimously. The SEC has assigned responsibility for the production of various sections of Chapter VII of the NIS, and has coordinated the production of 55 sections of NIS Chapter VII. Recently, coordination of NIS Section 17 has been initiated. At the direction of the IAC, the SEC has produced a BW estimate and is now formulating recommendations for the improvement of BW intelligence. The SEC has

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produced as community-wide projects, two intelligence studies. A willingness to concern itself with broader intelligence functions was shown by SEC action in connection with NIE 11-6-54, "Soviet Capabilities and Probable Programs in the Field of Guided Missiles," in which the SEC coordinated collection requirements, assigned research responsibilities, and will produce a contribution to Part II of the estimate. The SEC also intends to recommend means for improving scientific and technical intelligence in the field covered by the estimate. The SEC has produced an "Annual Report of the Status of Scientific and Technical Intelligence Production Projects" with quarterly supplements to assist in production planning and to avoid duplication of effort in scientific and technical intelligence. The SEC has at times functioned as a liaison mechanism to coordinate requests for studies and briefings by the member agencies.

The primary objective of the SEC has been to improve US scientific and technical intelligence. To this end, the SEC plans to conduct, both under IAC direction and at its own initiative, substantive surveys in various fields of scientific and technical intelligence for the purpose of identifying critical deficiencies related to consumer requirements and to recommend means for their elimination. Critical review of the scientific and technical portions of certain national estimates, particularly those which are revised periodically, will be conducted for the purpose of defining gaps and applying remedial action. Assistance to the collection of scientific and technical intelligence will be extended in the form of coordinated requirements in certain fields. The publication of an annual inventory with quarterly supplements on the status of scientific and technical intelligence production in the member agencies will be continued in order to assist in planning research and avoiding unnecessary duplication of effort.

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ANNEX I TO APPENDIX A

SELECTED COMMITTEE REPORTS

Tab		Document No.
A	National Intelligence Survey Committee	
B	Watch Committee	IAC-D-6/2
C	Economic Intelligence Committee	IAC-D-22/2
D	Interagency Priorities Committee	IAC-D-28/2
E	Intelligence Working Group	IAC-D-53/4
F	Scientific Estimates Committee	IAC-D-74

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