



## **Frank Church's Intelligence Committee, 1975**

**Agenda:** Investigation into unlawful activities of  
U.S. Intelligence Agencies with emphasis on  
biological warfare and warrantless espionage

## **PORTFOLIO GUIDE**

## **Chairpersons' Brief**

The following are all the allotments summed up, segregated into the four agencies we will be having for this committee: CIA, FBI, NSA, Secret Service. Some allotments may have pictures that are not accurate but resemble the person as per descriptions and some facts may be added on by the executive board due to some information not being available to the public. Delegates are expected to utilize their specialties as stated if they seem of any significance while drafting paperwork. No allotments of the Secret Service except the director have been provided descriptions in detail, as the Secret Service is an agency of a very covert nature, with little to no information about their operations available to the public. Details about that follow towards the end of the Portfolio Guide. The Executive Board shall have the discretion to change the allotments of delegates in committee (if flow of committee calls for it through updates) to new allotments do not present in the portfolio guide.

### **The Secret Service- General to all except the Director of the Secret Service:**

The Secret Service has always been an agency of an extremely covert nature. It does not report to anyone apart from the President himself. Apart from protection of the president, the Secret Service also carries out operations determined to be in the President's interest. Think of it as his private agency. However, in Frank Church's Intelligence Committee, the actions of the Secret Service are given more freedom, and the President's involvement is minimized. The hierarchy of operations of the Secret Service is only known to the members themselves. Hence, there shall be no description of it here. All members of the Secret Service, except its director and certain delegates in charge of the President's protection, shall be simply allotted Agent of the Secret Service (with their unique names of course)- A simple yet high potential allotment with each delegate having an equitable opportunity to attain even more power.

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## **THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY: -**

### **1. William Colby:**



**Position:** Director of CIA.

**Agency:** Central Intelligence Agency.

**Role:** The role of the Director of the CIA (D/CIA) is to manage the Agency's intelligence collection, analysis, covert action, counterintelligence, and liaison relationships with foreign services. The D/CIA also oversees the management of foreign intelligence acquired by human sources.

**Powers:** William Colby, in any disagreements within its given jurisdiction he has the final authority. Has the power to oversee all foreign intelligence operations. Can Authorize covert operations and control flow of intelligence to the white House.

#### **Functions:**

- 1) collect intelligence through human sources and by other appropriate means, except that the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency shall have no police, subpoena, or law enforcement powers or internal security functions.
- (2) correlate and evaluate intelligence related to the national security and provide appropriate dissemination of such intelligence.

(3) provide overall direction for and coordination of the collection of national intelligence outside the United States through human sources by elements of the intelligence community authorized to undertake such collection and, in coordination with other departments, agencies, or elements of the United States Government which are authorized to undertake such collection, ensure that the most effective use is made of resources and that appropriate account is taken of the risks to the United States and those involved in such collection.

(4) perform such other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting the national security as the President or the Director of National Intelligence may direct.

**Powers:**

- Terminate any employee with cause.
- All the powers vested in the agency are vested in him.

**Respect within the agency:** Highly respectable within the agency for his faithful ness to the agency and his ability to manage the entire agency.

However, some traitors may be plotting.

**Public perception:** Highly disliked among the public and the public has been demanding his resignation for his inhumane actions and overstepping the given mandate.

**Relation with U.S. government senate:** Senate is highly concerned by his actions and has started investigations on him.

## 2. Vernon A. Walters:



**Position:** Deputy Director

**Agency:** Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

**Role of the Individual:** Served as the second-in-command at the CIA, acting as a bridge between intelligence operations and diplomatic efforts.

Frequently undertook sensitive missions requiring both intelligence and diplomatic finesse.

**Capacity of the Person:** Acted with substantial autonomy, often representing the CIA in international contexts, and was trusted to handle high-stakes negotiations, intelligence briefings, and coordination with foreign allies.

**His Powers:** Though not in charge of covert operations directly, he had access to nearly all intelligence activities and frequently advised or implemented policies at the highest levels, influencing both strategy and execution.

**Special Skills:** Fluent in multiple languages (including French, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese), enabling him to interact seamlessly with foreign leaders. Skilled in blending diplomacy with intelligence work, often conducting secret missions that required extreme discretion.

**Why is He Famous:** Renowned within both intelligence and diplomatic circles for his ability to manage delicate situations that required both covert knowledge and diplomatic tact.

**Respect Within Their Agency:** Deeply respected for his intelligence, loyalty, and linguistic capabilities. Considered a trusted aide by multiple U.S. Presidents, contributing to his authoritative presence within the CIA.

**Public Perception:** Largely unknown to the public.

**Relation with U.S. Govt. Senators:** Maintained cordial but limited direct relationships; often relied upon by senior officials for discreet briefings and international negotiations that required high trust and discretion.

### 3. John D Iams:



*Resembles the Person*

**Position:** Comptroller

**Agency:** Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

**Role of the Individual:** Manages the CIA's internal monetary affairs, which includes secret budgets and the funding of operations.

**Capacity of the Person:** Has the authority to allocate and give official approval for hidden programs with very little oversight.

**His Powers:** Controls secret financial operations can move around or hide funds, so the U.S. Congress doesn't know, and affects how big and what kind of activities the Agency undertakes through his financial decisions.

**Special Skills:** Adept at manoeuvring through intricate governmental regulations, reallocating financial resources, and maintaining strict confidentiality even when under duress.

**Why is He Famous:** Recognized internally within the Agency for enabling contentious operations via clandestine funding mechanisms; virtually unknown to those outside the Agency.

**Respect Within Their Agency:** Highly respected for his faithfulness to the Agency, his financial skills, and his complete ability to keep secrets.

**Public Perception:** Virtually non-existent; he operates entirely in the background.

**Relation with U.S. Govt. Senators:** Not much direct contact; some people who work for Congressional budget committees have concerns about unusual financial activities.

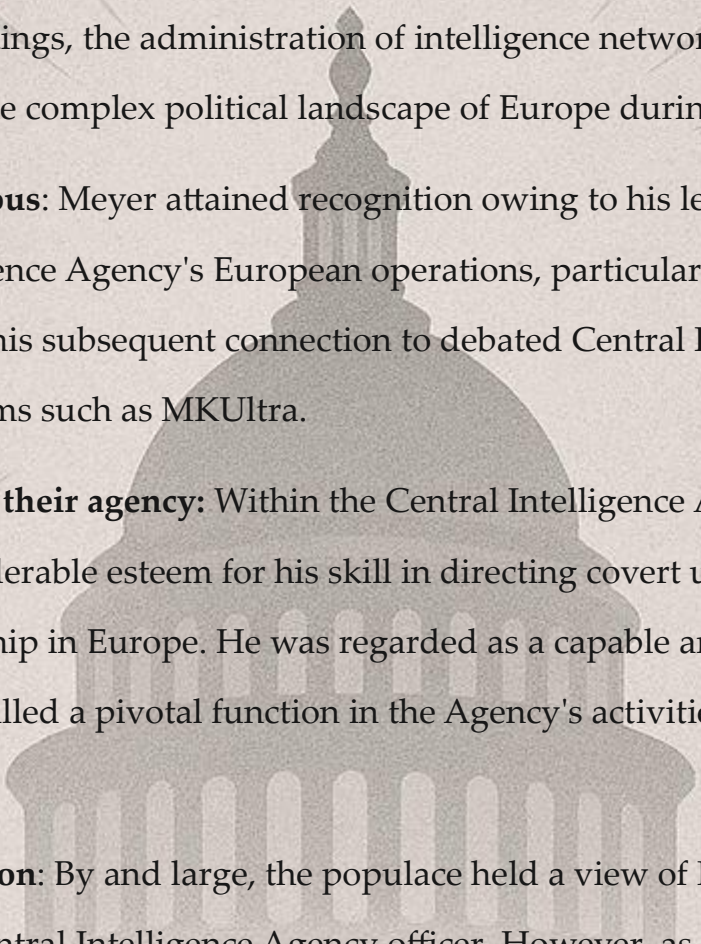
#### 4. Cord Meyer:



**Position, Agency:** Station Head, London, Central Intelligence Agency

**Role of the individual:** Acting as the Central Intelligence Agency's primary representative situated in London, Meyer's duties involved the stewardship of intelligence endeavours and secret operations across the United Kingdom and the adjacent European lands, throughout the Cold War's duration.

**Capacity of the person:** In the role of Station Head, Meyer bore the responsibility for directing the Central Intelligence Agency's activities within Europe; these incorporated the acquisition of intelligence, covert actions, and collaboration with partner intelligence services.



**His powers:** Meyer held considerable authority to steer intelligence initiatives, enlist personnel for operational roles, and exercise oversight regarding the allocation of the Central Intelligence Agency's resources within Europe.

**Special Skills:** Meyer demonstrated notable proficiency in the execution of covert undertakings, the administration of intelligence networks, and the navigation of the complex political landscape of Europe during the Cold War.

**Why is he famous:** Meyer attained recognition owing to his leadership in the Central Intelligence Agency's European operations, particularly during the Cold War, and his subsequent connection to debated Central Intelligence Agency programs such as MKUltra.

**Respect within their agency:** Within the Central Intelligence Agency, Meyer garnered considerable esteem for his skill in directing covert undertakings and his leadership in Europe. He was regarded as a capable and strategic officer who fulfilled a pivotal function in the Agency's activities during the Cold War.

**Public perception:** By and large, the populace held a view of Meyer as a professional Central Intelligence Agency officer. However, as specifics concerning MKUltra and other secret operations were brought to light following the Frank Church Committee hearings, his public image became more debated. Before that period, he was largely perceived as a dedicated intelligence official.

**Relation with U.S. Govt. Senators:** Prior to the Frank Church Committee, Meyer maintained a generally positive rapport with U.S. Senators, especially those who supported the Central Intelligence Agency's European activities. However, as the Frank Church Committee investigated the Central Intelligence Agency's undertakings, certain Senators commenced to question Meyer's involvement in debated programs.

## 5. Carl E Duckett:



**Position, Agency:** Deputy Director for Science and Technology (DDS&T), Central Intelligence Agency

**Role of the individual:** Duckett's responsibilities encompassed the superintendence of the Central Intelligence Agency's science and technology division, directing the advancement of intelligence technology such as satellites, surveillance tools, and cryptography.

**Capacity of the person:** Holding a directorial role, Duckett was accountable for the shaping of the Central Intelligence Agency's technological innovations, the management of resources, and the guidance of the advancement of sophisticated intelligence technologies.

**His powers:** Duckett held substantial authority to sanction projects, guide research endeavours, and allocate funding for the establishment of new surveillance and intelligence systems.

**Special Skills:** Duckett was a technological authority, particularly in the fields of satellite reconnaissance and cryptographic systems. His contributions were indispensable to the Central Intelligence Agency's capacity to procure intelligence through technological means.

**Why is he famous:** Duckett is recognized for his leadership in furthering the Central Intelligence Agency's technological capabilities, notably the creation of the CORONA satellite system, which played a significant part in Cold War intelligence gathering.

**Respect within their agency:** Within the Central Intelligence Agency, Duckett garnered considerable esteem for his technical proficiency and his capacity to oversee the advancement of critical intelligence technologies. He was viewed as an innovator who assisted the Agency in maintaining its technological advantage during the Cold War's technological competition.

**Public perception:** The populace generally held a favourable opinion of Duckett, particularly those focused on the Cold War and national security. Nevertheless, as the ramifications of surveillance technologies became more apparent, concerns about privacy emerged, although this was a less prominent issue prior to the Frank Church Committee.

**Relation with U.S. Govt. Senators:** Duckett maintained a generally positive relationship with U.S. Senators, especially those on defence and intelligence committees who valued the technological advancements in intelligence procurement. However, as the potential ethical dilemmas surrounding surveillance grew, some Senators commenced to examine these advancements more closely.

#### 6. Robert W. Gambino:



**Position:** Director of Security

**Agency:** Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

**Role of the Individual:** Heads the Office of Security, making sure there is internal discipline, and that secret information is protected.

**Capacity of the Person:** Oversees who has security clearances, investigations of people working for the Agency, and fixing internal security problems.

**His Powers:** Can authorize the monitoring of people within the Agency, start internal investigations, and supervise the security of all operations.

**Special Skills:** Expert in gathering intelligence from within the Agency, identifying threats, and high-level strategies for keeping sensitive information contained.

**Why is He Famous:** Known within the CIA as the silent guardian of its most sensitive secrets; plays a crucial role in managing leaks of information and stopping internal disagreements.

**Respect Within Their Agency:** Deeply respected for his unwavering loyalty and his ability to maintain silence and order.

**Public Perception:** Almost entirely unknown to the American public.

**Relation with U.S. Govt. Senators:** Very minimal; his name only comes up indirectly when people discuss the CIA's secrecy and investigations into leaks from inside the Agency.

## 7. William E. Nelson:



**Position:** Deputy Director for Operations.

**Agency:** Central Intelligence Agency.

**Role:** He is responsible for carrying out covert operations worldwide and can also carry out covert operations in USA only for counterintelligence purposes.

**Capacity of the Person:** Has the authority to perform any covert operation worldwide with large oversight.

**Powers:** Has the authority for joint oversight with the director of CIA regarding covert operations. Can take decisions in covert operations and can plan new covert operations with the permission of the President. He is responsible for human resources as well.

**Why is He Famous:** Recognized internally within the agency for enabling continuous operations with efficiency and success and has been very useful and resourceful to the agency.

**Respect within the agency:** Respected by most members but not receiving adequate attention or respect for his actions.

**Public perception:** Under heavy scrutiny for his actions in countries like Iraq which led to the alleged massacre of hundreds and thousands of people.

**Relation with U.S. government senate:** Not being investigated by the Senate but some members expressed concern

#### 8. John F Blake:



*Resembles the Person*

**Position:** Deputy director of administration.

**Agency:** Central Intelligence Agency.

**Role:** Responsible for overseeing the internal matters of CIA including budgeting, logistics, personnel's etc. Responsible for governments compliance with government regulations.

He was responsible for allocating funds for covert operations and termination of employees within its jurisdiction.

**Powers:** Has administrative control over the CIA. Organises the budget of the CIA and oversee logistics of the operation. Can take decisions regarding logistics of the CIA but in other matters his role is recommendatory.

**Special Skill:** Has the skill of operational sabotage where he can easily sabotage operations if he can draw up an adequate plan. His execution is perfect, but his brainstorming capability is not sharp.

**Respect within the agency:** Highly respectable within the agency for his faithfulness to the agency and his ability to manage the national intelligence officers.

**Public perception:** not concerned by his actions.

**Relation with U.S. government senate:** The senate has been investigating him for a while.

#### 9. Edward W. Procter:



**Position:** Deputy director of Intelligence.

**Agency:** Central Intelligence Agency.

**Role:** Responsible for all Intelligence storing and gathering and is responsible for requesting for declassifying documents from time to time.

Also responsible for safeguarding all intelligence files and makes sure that they are not leaked.

Responsible for presenting them to the president and sharing of intelligence with foreign allies.

**Powers:** Has control of the intelligence of the CIA. He has jurisdiction over the classification and declassification of files. He is also responsible for intelligence gathering operations and counterintelligence efforts.

**Respect within the agency:** Highly respectable within the agency for his faithful ness to the agency and his ability to manage the national intelligence officers.

**Public perception:** People are furious at him and demand his resignation for his role in spying on people.

**Relation with U.S. government senate:** The senate is highly concerned by his actions and the church committee has been investigating him.

#### **10. George A. Caver Jr:**



**Position:** Deputy for National Intelligence Officers.

**Agency:** Central Intelligence Agency.

**Role:** Responsible for controlling and has fullest jurisdiction over National Intelligence officers and can perform any actions regarding these officers.

He is also responsible for coordinating the CIA with the various intelligence agencies.

**Power:** He has the power to take full control of the national intelligence officers under his jurisdiction and he can perform any action with them including deploying them in the time of wars.

He also has the power to suspend all communications with the intelligence agencies only under grave circumstances with the approval of the CIA with a simple majority.

**Special Skill:** Intelligence espionage he has the skill to make perfect plans for espionage and has national intelligence officers who are trained for these and can steal intelligence from anyone.

**Respect within the agency:** Highly respectable within the agency for his faithful ness to the agency and his ability to manage the national intelligence officers.

**Public perception:** Respectable because not involved in any major controversy.

**Relation with U.S. government senate:** Senate is not concerned by his actions.

#### **THE FEDERAL BEREAU INVESTIGATIONS: -**

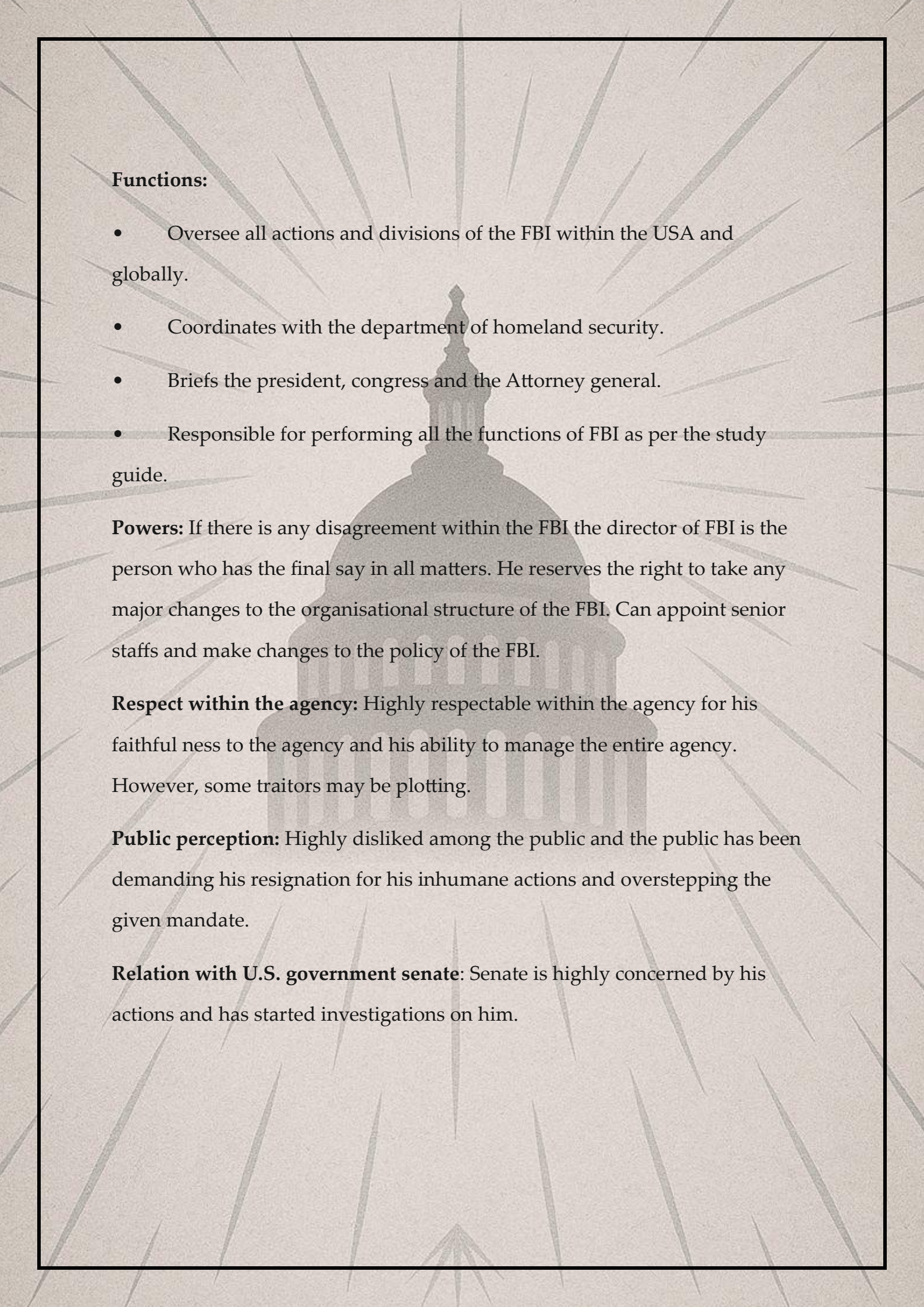
##### **11. Clarence M Kelly:**



**Position:** Director of FBI

**Agency:** Federal Bureau of Investigation.

**Role:** He is responsible for overseeing all the functions of FBI and regarding any operation final authority after the attorney general lies with him.



### **Functions:**

- Oversee all actions and divisions of the FBI within the USA and globally.
- Coordinates with the department of homeland security.
- Briefs the president, congress and the Attorney general.
- Responsible for performing all the functions of FBI as per the study guide.

**Powers:** If there is any disagreement within the FBI the director of FBI is the person who has the final say in all matters. He reserves the right to take any major changes to the organisational structure of the FBI. Can appoint senior staffs and make changes to the policy of the FBI.

**Respect within the agency:** Highly respectable within the agency for his faithful ness to the agency and his ability to manage the entire agency. However, some traitors may be plotting.

**Public perception:** Highly disliked among the public and the public has been demanding his resignation for his inhumane actions and overstepping the given mandate.

**Relation with U.S. government senate:** Senate is highly concerned by his actions and has started investigations on him.

## **12. James B Adams:**



**Position:** Deputy Director

**Agency:** Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

**Role of the Individual:** Served as the FBI's second-in-command, overseeing internal operations and often acting as Acting Director during transitions. Played a crucial role in organizational management, personnel decisions, and the FBI's strategic direction.

**Capacity of the Person:** Had the authority to influence key bureau policies, lead internal investigations, and ensure operational integrity across all field offices. Frequently acted as a stabilizing figure during politically sensitive times.

**His Powers:** Controlled the FBI's internal structure, including oversight of investigations, agent assignments, and interagency coordination. Had significant influence over what cases were prioritized and how resources were deployed.

**Special Skills:** Known for his organizational efficiency, legal understanding, and strong leadership over agents across the country. Maintained a strong grasp on both bureaucratic function and field-level enforcement.

**Why is He Famous:** Recognized for holding the FBI together during times of leadership transition and uncertainty. His steady hand and institutional knowledge made him a trusted figure internally, especially during periods of reform.

**Respect Within Their Agency:** Highly respected among agents for his dedication, integrity, and consistency. Seen as someone who understood the Bureau from the ground up, having risen through the ranks.

**Public Perception:** Not widely known to the public; viewed as a behind-the-scenes administrator who preferred order and structure over publicity.

**Relation with U.S. Govt. Senators:** Maintained a respectful and professional relationship with Congressional oversight committees, often briefing them on internal matters. Seen as cooperative, but always protective of the Bureau's independence.

### **13. John F. Malone:**



**Position:** Special agent in charge of New York City Field office.

**Agency:** FBI

**Role:** He serves as the top officer of the FBI in New York city and is responsible for actively looking into all the investigation s and other activities in New York.

He also works closely with local law enforcement and other members for the justice department.

**Powers:** He can actively conduct FBI raids, wiretapping and surveillance with cause in his given jurisdiction of New York. He can fire, relocate and assign field agents within his jurisdiction.

**Functions:** His function is to ensure that all the functions of the FBI are carried out smoothly within his jurisdiction. He is responsible for maintaining oversight over field agents within his jurisdiction. He sometimes may even assign himself to specific cases within his jurisdiction.

**Why is He Famous:** He is known for leading major takedowns of organized crime families in New York.

**Special Skill:** Wiretapping. He is expert in wiretapping and can perform wiretap on anyone with his skills.

**Respect within agency:** He is only respected by field agents within his jurisdictions and low-level officers. His superiors do not respect him.

**Public perception:** Very good like among the public because of his absence of controversies and his amazing skills and takedowns of organised crime families.

**Relation with US senate:** No person has any concern about him, and they don't actively discuss about his actions.

#### **14. John P Mohrr:**



**Position:** Administrator with the Federal Bureau of Investigation

**Agency:** FBI

**Role:** He was responsible for navigating the various investigative units of the FBI within his jurisdiction. He was responsible for overseeing investigations regarding national security, organised crime and counterintelligence. He worked closely with law enforcement agencies and the various intelligence organisations.

**Powers:** He has the power to take important decisions regarding investigations within his jurisdiction. He had power to launch investigations into criminals suspected of crime including but not limited to organised crime, national security and violent crimes.

**Functions:** The function of him to organise the policy of the FBI and devise a plan to investigate the crimes within his jurisdiction. He is also responsible for briefing the director of FBI on matters of urgency.

**Special Skills and Fame:** Mohr has very sharp analytical skills and can manage and navigate complex threats. He is expert in counterintelligence and investigations into organised crime.

**Why is He Famous:** He is famous for being a close informant of Hoover and other unknown reasons.

**Respect within agency:** Not respected within agency that much yet shown respect by some low-level officials for his skills.

**Public perception:** Bad.

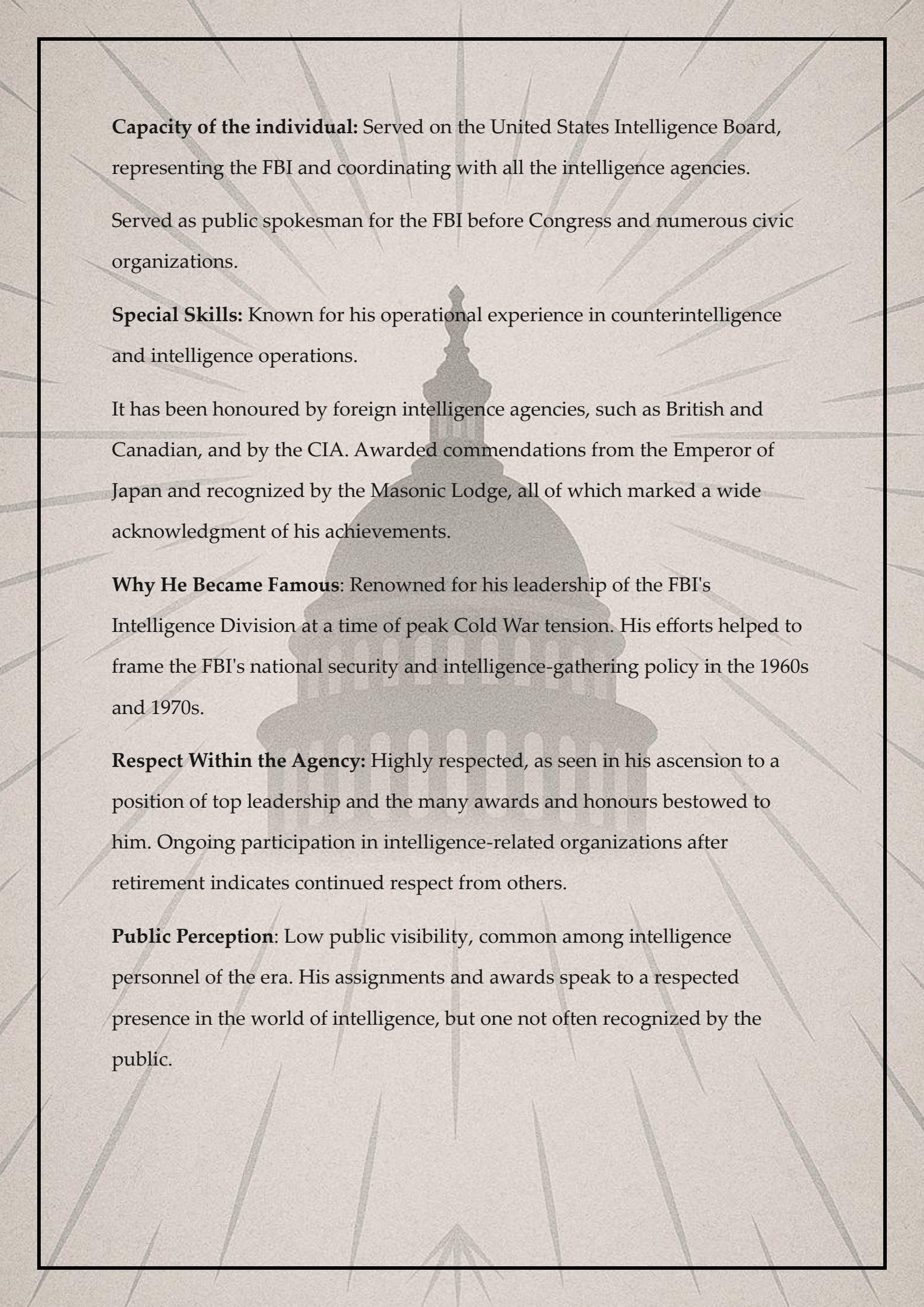
**Relation with us senate:** The senate has expressed deep concern over him, he is being actively investigated.

### **15. Raymond Wannal:**

**Position:** Assistant Director of the Intelligence Division

**Agency:** Federal Bureau of Investigation

**Role of Individual:** As Assistant Director of the Intelligence Division, Wannall oversaw all FBI operations in the areas of intelligence, counterintelligence, counterterrorism, security, and espionage.



**Capacity of the individual:** Served on the United States Intelligence Board, representing the FBI and coordinating with all the intelligence agencies.

Served as public spokesman for the FBI before Congress and numerous civic organizations.

**Special Skills:** Known for his operational experience in counterintelligence and intelligence operations.

It has been honoured by foreign intelligence agencies, such as British and Canadian, and by the CIA. Awarded commendations from the Emperor of Japan and recognized by the Masonic Lodge, all of which marked a wide acknowledgment of his achievements.

**Why He Became Famous:** Renowned for his leadership of the FBI's Intelligence Division at a time of peak Cold War tension. His efforts helped to frame the FBI's national security and intelligence-gathering policy in the 1960s and 1970s.

**Respect Within the Agency:** Highly respected, as seen in his ascension to a position of top leadership and the many awards and honours bestowed to him. Ongoing participation in intelligence-related organizations after retirement indicates continued respect from others.

**Public Perception:** Low public visibility, common among intelligence personnel of the era. His assignments and awards speak to a respected presence in the world of intelligence, but one not often recognized by the public.

**Relations with U.S. Government Senators:** As the FBI representative to Congressional committees, he would have dealt with U.S. Senators, although no specific relationships or impressions are described in the available data.

**16. Charles D Brennan:**



**Position:** Brennan currently holds the title of former Assistant Director of the FBI's Domestic Intelligence Division, where he oversees counterintelligence and security matters. In the 1960s, he was chief of the FBI's Internal Security Division, responsible for subversion cases. He later became the head of the

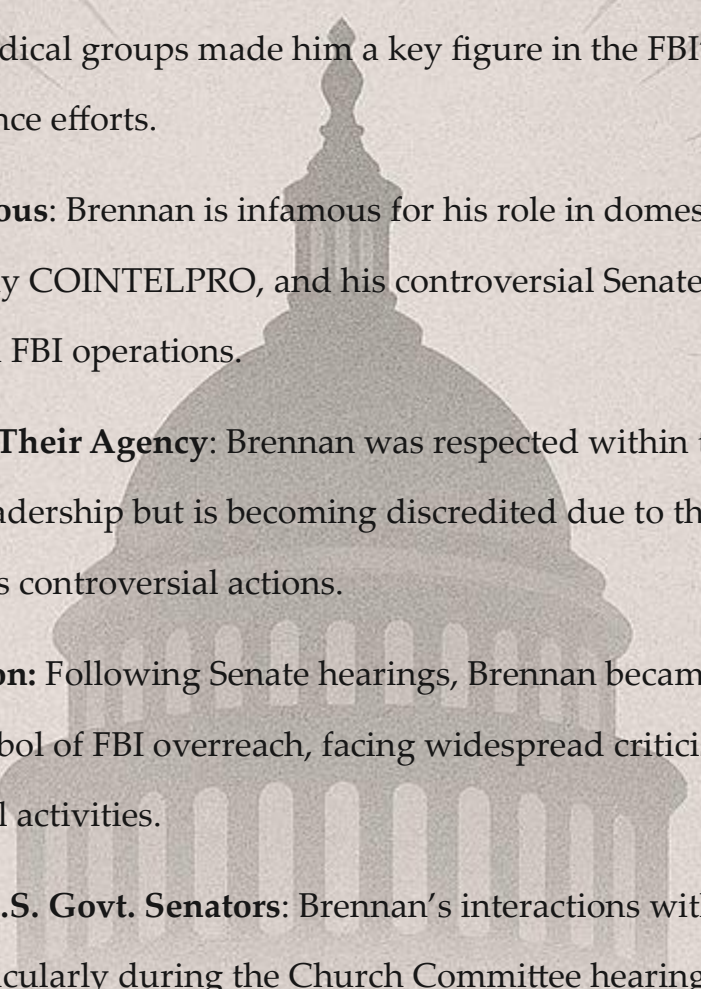
Domestic Intelligence Division, overseeing domestic counterintelligence programs.

**Agency:** FBI

**Role of the Individual:** As Assistant Director, Brennan directs intelligence operations and supervises covert actions targeting subversive groups. He managed controversial programs such as COINTELPRO, which aimed to disrupt political organizations within the U.S. He also coordinated FBI efforts with other agencies on national security issues.

**Capacity of the Person:** Brennan holds significant authority, managing personnel, budgets, and program direction within the Domestic Intelligence Division. He shapes FBI operations and often represents the Bureau on security matters to external audiences.

**His Powers:** Brennan had the authority to direct intelligence operations, approve investigative techniques, and allocate FBI resources.



He justified illegal actions, like "black bag" break-ins, on national security grounds, demonstrating his discretionary power.

**Special Skills:** Brennan is recognized for his expertise in intelligence analysis, surveillance, and public communication on domestic security. His deep knowledge of radical groups made him a key figure in the FBI's counterintelligence efforts.

**Why Is He Famous:** Brennan is infamous for his role in domestic intelligence abuses, especially COINTELPRO, and his controversial Senate testimony regarding illegal FBI operations.

**Respect within Their Agency:** Brennan was respected within the FBI for his expertise and leadership but is becoming discredited due to the ongoing revelations of his controversial actions.

**Public Perception:** Following Senate hearings, Brennan became publicly known as a symbol of FBI overreach, facing widespread criticism for defending illegal activities.

**Relation with U.S. Govt. Senators:** Brennan's interactions with U.S. Senators were tense, particularly during the Church Committee hearings, where he faced significant criticism for justifying illegal FBI actions.

### 17. Edward Samuel Miller:



**Position:** Deputy assistant director of the Inspections Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

**Powers:** In his position, Mr. Miller has great power and authority in the FBI and has authority over all investigations carried out specifically within the FBI, on any agent or official that is officially employed or

under the jurisdiction of the Agency. He reports to the Director of the Inspections Division, and his authority is second only to the director with regards to inspections on the operations of the FBI officials. He also has great influence and control over on-site operations and on any evidence found, which is reported to the Inspections division and this division and in turn Mr. Miller is thus one of the first people in the world to know about any knew

**Respect within the agency:** Bad He has a reputation of holding long and costly grudges n maters which appear insignificant to all but him, and this has led to a feeling of resentment towards him among the officials of the agency,

**Public perception:** Very bad. As mentioned previously, he has been accused of many things, including working to oppress the American public.

**Relations with the Government:** Moderate to good. Despite disapproval among the public, the White House does not seem to be opposed to any of Mr. miller's actions thus far, as many of the operations which he has carried out could have very easily been halved and dismissed by the government, but as is evidently clear, there has been no such intervention by the government. Thus, one can assume that there is at least no direct opposition to his actions among the higher-ups in the Government.

**18. James R. Millburn:**



**Position:** Special Agent in Charge

**Agency:** FBI – Chicago Field Office

**Role of the individual:** His role involved the command of investigative and intelligence activities in his region.

**Capacity of the person:** He served as the central figure responsible for executing directives from FBI headquarters within Chicago, with authority over agents, approval of significant operations, and the mandate to ensure adherence to Bureau regulations.

**His powers:** Millburn possessed the jurisdiction to manage surveillance initiatives, handle confidential informants, commence and sanction inquiries into domestic threats, and synchronize intelligence efforts with other agencies.

**Special Skills:** He was acknowledged for his robust administrative capabilities, his proficiency in overseeing delicate surveillance programs effectively, and his steadfast allegiance to FBI command.

**Why is he famous:** Millburn became connected with the wider exposure of FBI impropriety during the Church Committee inquiries, embodying the forceful domestic spying practices prevalent at that time.

**Respect within their agency:** Within the FBI, Millburn was held in high regard for his efficiency, loyalty, and dedication to implementing the Bureau's national security mandates without hesitation.

**Public perception (such as good, bad, moderate):** Publicly, Millburn remained relatively obscure during his active tenure. Following the Church Committee revelations, perceptions of officials like him shifted predominantly negative, particularly among civil rights activists and reform advocates.

**Relation with U.S. Government Senators:** Among U.S. Senators, particularly those serving on the Church Committee, Millburn was viewed with scepticism and concern, representing the systemic issues of overreach and lack of oversight within federal intelligence operations.

#### 19. Gary Thomas Rowe Jr.



**Position, Agency:** Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Informant in the Ku Klux Klan

**Role of the individual:** Rowe functioned as an undercover informant within the Ku Klux Klan, supplying reports on Klan activities and providing crucial intelligence to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, particularly regarding instances of violence against civil rights advocates.

**Capacity of the person:** Operating as an undercover informant with direct access to Klan members, Rowe's role involved the infiltration of the Klan and the acquisition of intelligence that could be utilized to prevent violence and safeguard civil rights activists.

**His powers:** Rowe possessed the ability to report on the Klan's activities and engage in its operations as part of his clandestine role. However, his implication in violent acts raised questions concerning his methodologies.

**Special Skills:** Rowe demonstrated competence in undercover operations, seamlessly integrating with the Klan and cultivating the trust of its members to obtain vital intelligence.

**Why is he famous:** Rowe is recognized for his role as an informant within the Klan, yet his involvement in violent actions precipitated widespread debate concerning the morality of utilizing informants within criminal organizations.

**Respect within their agency:** Within the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Rowe garnered regard as a valuable informant who supplied crucial intelligence on the Klan. However, as his actions became known, his respect within the Federal Bureau of Investigation was called into question, particularly due to the debated nature of his participation in Klan violence.

**Public perception:** Publicly, Rowe's reputation was mixed. While some considered him a courageous informant gathering essential intelligence, others criticized his participation in violent acts, which would later undergo scrutiny during the Frank Church Committee hearings.

**Relation with U.S. Govt. Senators:** Rowe's relationship with U.S. Senators prior to the Frank Church Committee was somewhat supportive, as he was viewed as an asset in the efforts against the Klan. However, as the full extent of his actions was revealed, Senators commenced to question the Federal Bureau of Investigation's methodologies and the ethical ramifications of their utilization of informants.

## THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY: -

### 20. Lew Allen:



**Position:** Director of the National Security Agency (NSA)

**Role & Power:** The Director is the highest position in the National Security Agency. He has the most power and authority in the entire agency. He serves as the principal advisor on signals intelligence and information assurance to the secretary of defence, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of

Staff, the Combatant Commanders and other U.S. government officials.

He can also develop and implement policies, standards, and guidelines for the security of national security information systems. He also provides signals intelligence and information assurance support to DOD components and national-level customers, including technical guidance and assistance. He also has the almost exclusive authority to manage all NSA resources, including all personnel, facilities and the budget.

Most officials in the agency also report directly to the Director of the NSA and as the Commander of the US Cyber Command he also has the authority to overrule the decisions of many officials, especially in this field.

**Respect within the Agency:** Moderate. There have been no public statements directly against Lew Allen by any NSA official, but a general environment of scepticism within the agency regarding the director has also been reported.

Public Perception: Bad. Though most people still believe in his loyalty to both the NSA and to the country, there is also a rapidly growing part who are not so light on the director and believe that he has associations and harbours sympathies for the Communists.

**Relations with the government:** Good. Considering that the Director is still in place, we must assume that his relations with the government are at least cordial, as the President has the power to remove the NSA director at any time, without needing anyone's approval and without needing to specify any cause. Thus, the very fact that this has not happened, and the NSA director is still in place, means that the government does not have any major objections to his actions, and that he is operating at least somewhat to the government's liking and in its favour.

#### 21. Benson K Buffham:



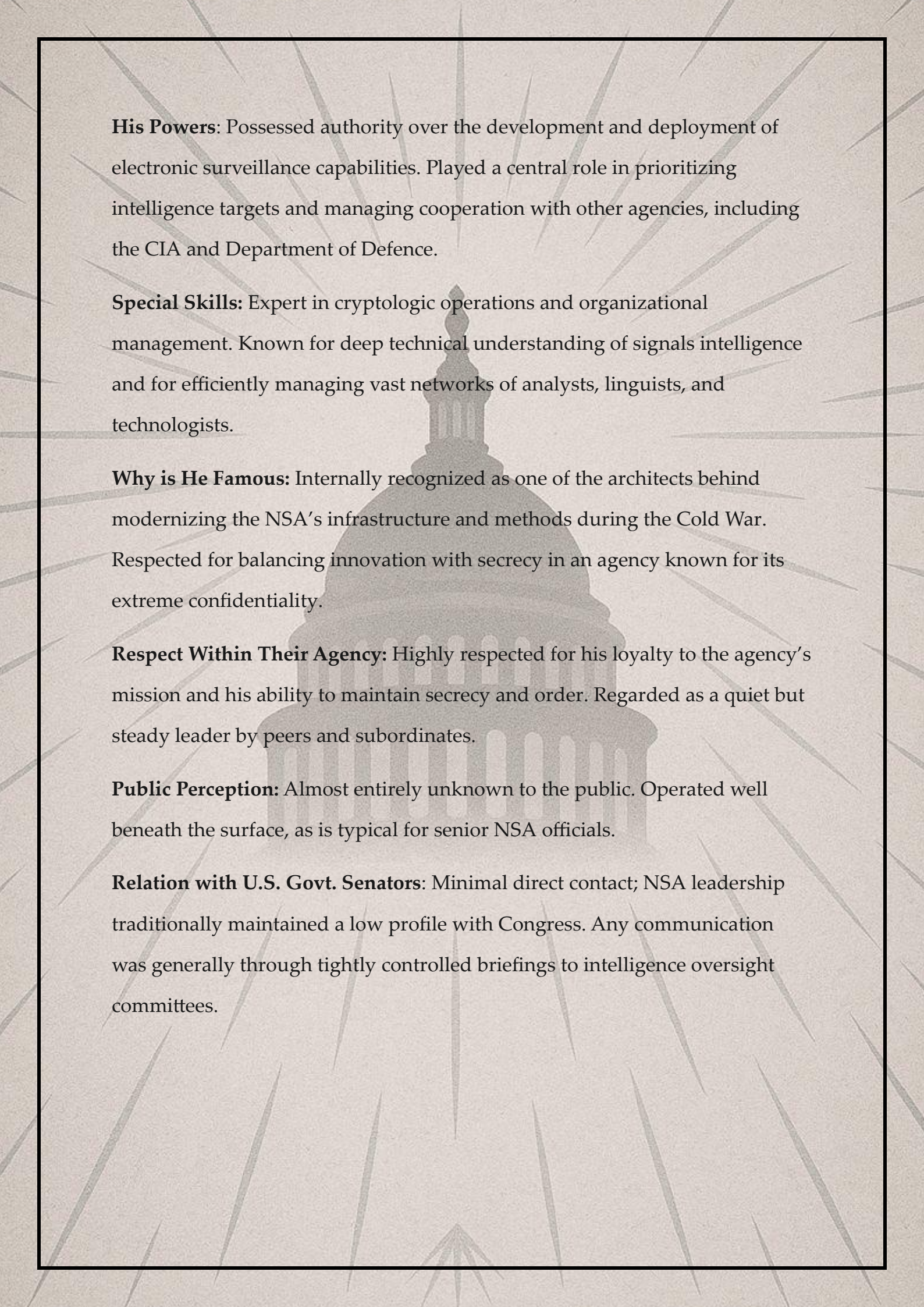
**Position:** Deputy Director

**Agency:** National Security Agency (NSA)

**Role of the Individual:** Served as the NSA's Deputy Director, responsible for overseeing the agency's global signals intelligence (SIGINT) operations and internal administrative functions. Acted as a critical link between top NSA leadership and operational divisions.

**Capacity of the Person:** Held extensive oversight over intelligence-gathering activities, personnel management, and internal security practices.

Trusted to handle complex technical projects and ensure the integrity of classified programs.



**His Powers:** Possessed authority over the development and deployment of electronic surveillance capabilities. Played a central role in prioritizing intelligence targets and managing cooperation with other agencies, including the CIA and Department of Defence.

**Special Skills:** Expert in cryptologic operations and organizational management. Known for deep technical understanding of signals intelligence and for efficiently managing vast networks of analysts, linguists, and technologists.

**Why is He Famous:** Internally recognized as one of the architects behind modernizing the NSA's infrastructure and methods during the Cold War. Respected for balancing innovation with secrecy in an agency known for its extreme confidentiality.

**Respect Within Their Agency:** Highly respected for his loyalty to the agency's mission and his ability to maintain secrecy and order. Regarded as a quiet but steady leader by peers and subordinates.

**Public Perception:** Almost entirely unknown to the public. Operated well beneath the surface, as is typical for senior NSA officials.

**Relation with U.S. Govt. Senators:** Minimal direct contact; NSA leadership traditionally maintained a low profile with Congress. Any communication was generally through tightly controlled briefings to intelligence oversight committees.

## 22. Robert J. Tracy:



**Position:** Chief, International Information Division, Central Information Centre

**Agency:** National Security Agency (NSA)

**Role:** He is responsible for handling all intelligence data collected by the NSA via SIGINT or COMSEC.

He is responsible for analysing this data and providing these analyses reports to the director of the NSA. He is also responsible for safeguarding such data.

**Powers:** He has access to all raw intelligence intercepts and all intelligence acquired through any sources of the NSA.

He is responsible for classifying and declassifying intelligence files with permission. He can flag urgent intelligence for Presidential briefings.

**Functions:** He is responsible for managing the entire intelligence systems of the NSA. He is responsible for counterintelligence operations and his division is responsible for connecting the dots between intercepted foreign communications and actions which can be conducted under the policy of USA. The actions are recommendatory in nature.

**Why is He Famous:** He was the person who developed the NSA's international data fusion model which was very helpful for better utility of SIGINT.

**Respect within agency:** Respected within the agency because of his loyalty to the agency and his developments of the data fusion model.

**Public perception:** Virtually non-existent operates in the background.

**Relation with U.S. senate:** The senate has expressed concern because of him not reporting matters of US interest.

**23. Ann Z Caracristi:**



**Position:** Chief of Research and Operations,  
National Security Agency

**Powers:** Ann Z Caracristi is the first women to rise to the GS-18 pay grade, the highest pay grade in the NSA and this very year was promoted to the Chief of Research and Operations of the NSA. The Chief of Research and Operations functions as one of the most important officials in the National Security Agency and oversaw most of the SIGINT intelligence projects.

The main function of the Chief of Research and Operations is to oversee the development and application of advanced technologies to support the NSA's signals intelligence (SIGINT) and cybersecurity measures. She, as the Chief of Research and Operations, is tasked with getting the most out of every penny of federally funded research and is the most important voice with regards to any matters on research or the transfer or development of technologies within the department. The Chief of Research and Operations has oversight of all SIGINT activities, which ensures that the NSA can ability to intercept, decode, and analyse foreign communications. This position has great control over the intelligence gathering operations that the NSA conducts outside US territory. According to a government report, the role of this position was highlighted and stated to be specifically to:

- Leverage R&D resources
- Advance science, grow technology
- Accelerate mission solutions and technology

### **Special Skills**

Ann Z Caracristi is no ordinary woman. She was recruited in World War 2 and turned out to be one of the best code-crackers around. Finally she was recruited by the Army Signal Intelligence Service to work as a code. Her ability to solve and crack complex puzzles is matched by almost none, and she as the Chief of Research and Operations, this ability can be put to great use, as the NSA is facing hurdles and backlash, which will require this great mind to overcome.

**Respect within the agency:** Moderate to good. Her achievements help her reputation and credibility, but she cannot shed the tag of being a woman, which naturally leads to the loss of the respect of a few.

**Public Perception:** Bad. Her alleged association with the controversial projects of the NSA along with her mind, which proves that she is capable of such actions, does not help her reputation among the general American public.

**Relations with the US government:** Good. Her work in Bletchley Park in World War 2 has kept her on the Government's good side.

#### 24. Col Frank E Herrelko:



**Position:** Assistant Director for Communications Security

**Powers:** Col Frank E Herrelko, as the Assistant Director of Communications Security, has the power to increase, decrease or cut off the quantity production and supply of equipment for the operations of the NSA.

He is responsible for the COMSEC (Communications Security) of the USA as a branch of the National Security Agency. On such matters, he reports directly to the Director of the NSA and has exceptional capability in these fields. He has great authority over all decisions which involve actions relating to operations carried out by the NSA with relations to this field and provides intelligence to the director of the NSA on any covert operations to be carried out in this field.

**Respect within the Agency:** Very good. His role in the establishment of COMSEC and his general experience heralds great respect within the agency.

**Public Perception:** Very bad. Despite respect within the agency, his brutal views on what is considered an acceptable loss of life has caused him to be perceived as a sort of monster or butcher, especially by some groups.

**Relations with the US government:** Good. As a senior and experienced officer, he has been involved in several operations over the years, thus keeping him away from government disapproval and in some cases has even earned their explicit approval.

**25. Eugene J. Becker:**



**Position:** Assistant Deputy Director for Field Management and Evaluation Agency: National Security Agency (NSA)

**Role of the Individual:** Supervises and assesses the NSA's operations that take place in the field and the methods they use to gather intelligence.

**Capacity of the Person:** Ensures the achievement of goals in on-the-ground assignments, evaluates intelligence plans, and determines the order of importance for monitoring actions.

**His Powers:** Directly supervises undertakings such as SHAMROCK and MINARET and has sway over the selection of individuals or groups for surveillance and the allocation of resources.

**Special Skills:** Has technical expertise in signals intelligence (SIGINT), known for being operationally effective and subtle in execution.

**Why is He Famous:** Quietly recognized within the NSA for guiding widespread monitoring efforts without considerable public or political knowledge.

**Respect Within Their Agency:** Highly respected as someone who can strategize and has a lot of experience in evaluating field operations.

**Public Perception:** Completely unknown; he is not a public figure in any way.

**Relation with U.S. Govt. Senators:** No direct relationship, although his work is increasingly causing questions in private meetings among members of Congress who are concerned about surveillance within the country.

**26. Juanita Moody:**



**Position:** National Security Agency (NSA) Executive

**Powers:** Ms. Moody, as a high-ranking NSA executive has great authority and control over the NSA's day to day and sometimes even minute to minute SIGINT operations and can report gathered intelligence to the to both the Deputy Director and the Director of the NSA. Ever since her active role in the management of the Cuban Missile Crisis, her

authority over the SIGINT projects has kept increasing, and now extends even to commanding certain small-scale intelligence gathering operations on her own accord. She also currently has the power to direct the production and reporting of any non-confidential or currently active documents that the NSA releases to the public.

Over the years she has brought about a huge revolution in this very SIGINT reporting, which has put the NSA constantly in the White House Situation Room.

**Respect within the agency:** Good. Her role in the Cuban Missile Crisis and in World War 2 have led to her reputation as an experienced official, and thus her respect within the agency is still held in quite a high regard.

**Relations with the Government:** Moderate. There have been no public statements issued by the government either for or against MS. Moody.

**Public perception:** Bad. The public previously perceived her to be working for the people, and the recent revelations are coming as a shock to the public and have been a huge hit to her reputation and public approval.

**27. Charles R. Lord:**



**Position:** Special SIGINT and Intelligence Agent

**Powers:** His position in the NSA is quite unique, and being such a high-ranking SIGINT agent, he is one of the only people who has the authority to legally gather intelligence report on key targets outside the USA, even individually if

he wishes.

He also has great power over the cryptologic aspects of the NSA's operations and requires the consent of only the director for the setting up of any facilities regarding cryptologic operations that he wishes. Additionally, he can also report intelligence matters directly to the Director, surpassing any superiors in between.

**Respect within the agency:** He has not much favour within the agency, as his position is not considered to be one that does not have much direct authority but works as a kind of field agent only.

**Public perception:** Bad. He has not much favour among the public, as it is believed that he works for his own gain, and not for the benefit of the country or even the agency.

**Relations with the Government:** Moderate to good. There has been no approval or disapproval by the government regarding his intelligence gathering methods.

## THE SECRET SERVICE: -

### **28. H Stuart Knight:**



**Position:** Director of the Secret Service

**Powers:** The Director of the Secret Service is the highest position in the agency. He has the direct power to direct and control the Uniformed Division, which includes the power to authorize members to carry firearms and make arrests without a warrant for certain specific offenses.

He also oversees the complete protection of all national leaders such as the President Vice President, presidential candidates and so on, and he would be the first one who would be questioned in case of any harm to the above-mentioned individuals. He also has exclusive power to issue any agency wide changes, either in policy or in approach, and he also has the authority to deny protection to certain individuals as he sees fit.

**Respect within the Agency:** Good. His multiple successes over the years, especially this very year after the failed assassination of President Gerald R Ford, many in the agency believe him to be highly competent in his role.

**Public Perception:** Very good. For many of the same reasons including numerous failed assassinations attempts especially on US presidents during his tenure as Director, he has a generally very positive impression and reputation among the general American public.

**Relations with the Government:** Very good. Again, for the same reasons, and because the lives of several presidents have been saved during his tenure as director and keeping in mind that despite the President having the power to remove the Director of the Secret Service at any time, he remains in place, his relations with the Government are considerably great.

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