



Frank Church's Intelligence Committee, 1975

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

Freeze Date: 14th October 1975

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Chairpersons' Address

If you are reading this, you either already know what this committee is going to be like, or you are about to know in the pages that follow. We won't reestablish the obvious. Rather, treat this address as a guide to what we expect in committee from you.

Frank Church's Intelligence Committee is going to be a very dynamic, fast moving, update-driven committee that seeks to test every skill that you possess as a delegate.

You are expected to be able to speak whenever prompted- to defend your policy or in turn squeeze the opportunity to crush someone else's.

Besides the expectation of excellence in every aspect from delegates, what we value most is the ability to speak well and speak sense.

The committee moving into a crisis shall not, however, give delegates a pass to throw research and constructive arguments out of the door. This committee shall reward all kinds of Model UN talent that we witness: whether it be flawless United States legal or a hand-drawn war plan of how you will infiltrate a CIA concentration camp- anything goes, if it makes sense (or makes the committee more interesting).

We sincerely hope that the study guide does not prove to be the end of your research as it is nothing but a mere roadmap and some basic instructions. Your true research shall be shown when you talk about something not already in the study guide. We are looking forward to the programs of the agencies such as MKULTRA and others be discussed in depth and hence expect delegates to research deep into them beyond the contents of the study guide.

Communiques and other forms of paperwork are also very important for this committee. However, only if you speak equally well to accompany the updates your paperwork might bring will it be fruitful. Using elements of the intelligence programs (for example, hypnosis and mind control methods from MKULTRA or effectively spying on another delegate using resources of programs such as Operation CHAOS or COINTELPRO or SHAMROCK or MINARET) is highly encouraged in paperwork to carry out certain operations. Pre committee paperwork forms (with deadlines) are mentioned in the guide itself-including a twist on the traditional position paper which will be a new format handcrafted by the Executive Board termed Shadow File.

You are welcome to ask any questions you might have on the committee email mentioned below.

With that, we wish you all the best in your preparations and look forward to seeing you in May.

Rakshit Kapoor and Abhinav Chatterjee,
Chairpersons,

Frank Church's Intelligence Committee, 1975
La Martiniere Calcutta Model United Nations 2025.

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1. **Flow of committee:**

This committee shall lean in a very dynamic direction. Delegates may expect the need to handle updates in multiple instances and speak whenever prompted. Their ability to ask and answer questions shall be tested, as well as that of lobbying. Paperwork such as communiques, directives (action orders), etc, shall assist delegates with updates to aid in strengthening the impact of their speeches.

Day 1:

This is when delegates are supposed to show their research to the executive board. The question of who knows most shall be answered on this day.

Day 2:

This is when delegates shall get a chance to display their adaptability, lobbying and dynamism. Delegates may be given opportunities to gain more power within their intelligence agency and attain supplementary powers for their agencies. War plans, mapping strategies and the ability to outsmart may play a role here.

Day 3:

Free for all. Delegates shall prioritize their personal objective over everything else.

Of course, it goes without saying that throughout the committee, delegates shall maintain a standard of excellence in speeches and paperwork and responsiveness to situations they are put in.

2. How Frank Church's Intelligence Committee is different from Church Committee:

Perhaps the most important step of understanding this committee is accepting the fact that this is Frank Church's Intelligence Committee and not Church Committee. The difference lies not only on the name but also in the functioning of the committee. Every legal limit that the Church Committee was bound by has been broken and Frank Church's Intelligence Committee shall have the absolute power of doing literally anything. The legalities being reduced to a recommendary status, the range of what the committee can and cannot do have been extended. Frank Church's Intelligence Committee shall have the power to let delegates carry out an uninhibited multitude of covert operations and massive schemes for their personal interest. Another key difference from the Church Committee shall be that this will be a closed doors committee i.e. it shall operate with openness of accepting that the agencies do not only promote the interests of the citizens and acknowledge the fact that the people of the country are not all that matters. Unlike the investigation where senators were deep into proceedings and the agencies were antagonised, this committee shall have no senator allotment and only those of agents. This shall not operate as a select subcommittee of the U.S. senate but a product of what it has drifted away to (because of its status of a subcommittee).

3. TOPIC AREA SUMMARY: -

Frank Church's Intelligence Committee is essentially a joint session of various intelligence agencies which mostly operate secretively in the U.S., namely the CIA, FBI, NSA, and the Secret Service.

For decades, the intelligence agencies had only faced glancing scrutiny from the White House, and thus, this committee was established with the objective to investigate federal intelligence operations and determine “the extent, if any, to which illegal, improper, or unethical activities were engaged in by any agency of the Federal Government.” It aims to find the balance between national security imperatives and civil liberties. Frank Church’s Intelligence Committee aims to allow delegates to engage in the “unlawful activities” rather than suppressing them.

This committee has been created in response to the drastic revelations of the U.S. Intelligence programs, particularly biological warfare and warrantless espionage. Here these two terms that stem from the agenda are very broad. To simplify it, warrantless espionage/surveillance shall include programs from all agencies:

Operation CHAOS of the CIA, COINTELPRO of the FBI, Projects Shamrock and Minaret of the NSA and the unnamed programs of the Secret Service, etc.

Regarding biological warfare shall cover every aspect related to a fundamental program of the CIA- MKULTRA, including importantly its predecessors and successors. However, this does not mean that the agencies they are currently limited to shall continue to have control over these elements throughout the committee. With paperwork, we are expecting delegates to expand the range of what their allotments have control over and prospectively create new programs of their agencies with a reasonably creative objective.

4. PROGRAMS OF THE INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES:

1. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA): -

The CIA was notoriously known for carrying out operations and experiments that some deemed to be largely illegal and to some extent, inhumane. These include experiments pertaining to biological warfare weaponry being experimented in humans. techniques included those such as mind control, hypnosis, testing of chemical drugs -including some that often proved to be fatal. Additionally, warrantless espionage was a prevalent activity of the CIA as a part of many other operations.

➤ MK-ULTRA:

During the early days of the Cold War Era, the CIA launched a highly secretive program called MK-ULTRA. Sidney Gottlieb was at the head of it all. LSD or Lysergic acid diethylamide is a powerful hallucinogenic drug that profoundly alters perception, mood, and cognition. When this drug was discovered, it was spread to various research facilities such as hospitals and prisoners to research the effects of LSD and potentially develop a mechanism to control the human mind. This program was also based on the work that began in Japanese and Nazi concentration camps. Secret information was acquired by the hired Nazi torturers and the CIA continued with their work. The CIA was completely unsupervised during the working of this program and the people also believe that Gottlieb destroyed evidence about his experiments.

➤ **CIA ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTS:**

The most targeted person was Fidel Castro, the Cuban Leader. Castro's alignment with the USSR made him a threat in the eyes of the CIA. The very first unsuccessful attempt of the CIA was the plan involving the use of an infected diving suit lined with Tuberculosis which aimed at killing Castro slowly. This occurred during the Bay of Pigs invasion and involved sending five more CIA teams which were all apprehended. There have also been rumours and allegations with respect to CIA's engagement with the mafia to assassinate Castro. There were various attempts to mix poison into Castro's food but all of them failed. According to Cuban counterintelligence, the CIA conducted over 600 assassination attempts on Fidel Castro. Operation Mongoose which aimed at toppling the Cuban government also allegedly included the use of cigars poisoned with botulinum toxin. The CIA has also been accused of involving themselves in the attempted assassinations of various other political leaders such as Patrice Lumumba of Congo, Rafael Trojillo of the Dominican Republic, and Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam.

➤ **OPERATION CHAOS:**

It was a domestic espionage project targeting American citizens. It was mainly used to collect intelligence on the anti-war movement civil rights groups, student protests, and others, especially those with supposed foreign connections. The program involved the CIA spying on and compiling dossiers of thousands of American citizens without any proper cause.

No evidence of foreign ties was uncovered and in the process the CIA violated its own charter and jurisdiction. This operation also involved two other espionage projects namely Project RESISTANCE and Project MERRIMAC. During the working of both these projects the CIA gather intelligence on what they considered as 'potential threats.'

Project RESISTANCE involved the collection of background information with the help of individual informants with regards to student radical groups that opposed the U.S. government's foreign policies in Vietnam.

Project MERRIMAC involved surveillance on Washington-based anti-war groups that might pose potential threats to the CIA. Both these projects were coordinated by the CIA Office of Security.

➤ **Project MKNaomi:**

This project was a biological one which mainly included the accumulation of biological warfare agents and had its focus on storing materials that incapacitate or kill anyone and involved the development of devices to counter such devices. Its main aim was to increase the United States' biological warfare capabilities and was viewed as a successor to project MKULTRA.

2. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI):

The FBI was involved in public propaganda and opinion suppression programs. The FBI acted in national territory by influencing public demands and shunning prospective threats to the personal agenda of the government.

➤ **COINTELPRO:**

This was a large-scale counterintelligence program of the FBI, which involved the targeting of various groups. According to the FBI, the main purpose of this operation was to expose, disrupt, misdirect, or otherwise neutralize groups that they considered as threats.

The main 6 targets of this program were: -

- The Communist Party of USA
- The Socialist Workers Party
- White Hate Groups
- Black Nationalist Hate Groups (Black Panther Party)
- Ku Klux Klan
- New Left Movement (including the anti-Vietnam war organisers and student activists).

The main reasons why this operation was scrutinized and brought into question by various news agencies was the evident abuse of power and suppression of civil rights. This project also allegedly involved the use of infiltration, use of force, and physiological warfare.

➤ **Ghetto Informant Program:**

GIP was born during the rise of severe unrest in America such as the Watts Riots and Newark and Detroit. This was another one of FBI's intelligence gathering programs with the main goal of collecting information with respect to civil unrests and allegedly targeted those likely to have information about ghetto happenings. Informants were used for blanket surveillance and key black extremists were monitored. This program had recruited thousands of African Americans and made them serve as informants.

3. *The National Security Agency (NSA):*

This is one of the most secretive agencies which operated in an almost hidden manner, being more secretive than the CIA and FBI. NSA was mostly connected with warrantless espionage programs, often without following the proper legal limits they were bound by, such as collecting data of American Citizens

➤ **Project SHAMROCK:**

It was the biggest espionage program of the NSA and involved the use of cables to intercept and accumulate telegraph data of America. The NSA received microfilm copies of telegrams from major telegraph companies. It aimed to intercept foreign communications in America but ultimately expanded its scope to such an extent so as to gather data on American citizens and violate laws of several kinds. The information gathered from this project was allegedly shared with other intelligence agencies because it was also within their interests.

➤ **Project MINARET:**

This was a project related to Project SHAMROCK and again, involved a large espionage program which mainly focused on intercepting communications which usually contained the names of US citizens. Just like its sister project SHAMROCK, it involved the sharing of information with other intelligence agencies. Its main target was to keep a track on the communications of famous American politicians (including opposition of the then government), especially those who are considered radical in the eyes of the NSA.

4. Major Events that shook the USA (A Timeline):

Report by Christopher Pyle: January 1970

In January 1970, former Army intelligence officer Christopher Pyle revealed that the U.S. The Army had been secretly spying on American civilians. The surveillance involved over 1,500 military intelligence agents and led to files being formed on over hundreds of thousands of citizens. In response, Senator Sam Ervin launched a Senate investigation into it, which uncovered the extensive military monitoring of lawful political activity which included infiltrations, wiretaps, and mail surveillance.

Assassination of General Schneider: 25th October 1970

Chilean General René Schneider was assassinated on 25th October 1970 during a failed kidnapping attempt by Chilean military officers opposed to Salvador Allende's election. It is widely confirmed that Schneider was committed to Chile's constitutional process and opposed a military coup and in relation to this, it has also been revealed that the CIA had supplied weapons and financial aid to the Chilean coup orchestrators who were attempting to prevent Salvador Allende's inauguration and had also indirectly aided in General Schneider's assassination in the same manner.

The Publication of the Pentagon Papers: June 13, 1971

A few months later, Daniel Ellsberg, a former military analyst, leaked a classified report on the Vietnam War to The New York Times. This report, known as the Pentagon Papers, exposed how successive U.S. administrations had deceived Congress and the public regarding the war's progress.

The declassified documents unveiled a stark reality: government officials were cognizant of the war's infeasibility for victory yet persisted in escalating its intensity. This revelation eroded public trust, as Americans became aware of the extent of governmental manipulation of public opinion. The Pentagon Papers not only transformed public perception of the Vietnam War but also raised broader concerns regarding governmental secrecy.

The Amended Cooper-Church agreement: 5th January 1971

In 1970, Frank Church coauthored the Cooper-Church Amendment, which would in its original form have restricted President Richard Nixon's authority to wage war in Cambodia without the consent of Congress. The Nixon administration opposed this as an unconstitutional instruction into the President's role as Commander-in-Chief, and finally Nixon threatened to veto it if it contained the Cooper-Church provisions, and a revised version of the amendment was passed in December 1970 and enacted on 5th January 1971. However, provisions prohibiting air combat activity were stripped out, allowing the U.S. bombing campaign in Cambodia to continue.

Watergate complex Burglary: June 17, 1972

On June 17, 1972, five men were arrested for breaking into the Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate complex in Washington, D.C, who were caught trying to plant listening devices and photographing documents. This was linked to President Nixon's re-election campaign and reports were revealed which showed the involvement of agencies such as the FBI and the CIA engaging in illegal espionage and political sabotage. When secret White House tapes were released, Nixon's involvement in it was confirmed.

President Salvador Allende overthrow: 11st September 1973

In 1975 it was revealed that the CIA had conducted covert operations in Chile to undermine President Salvador Allende before his 1973 overthrow. Under Project FUBELT, the CIA had funded Chilean opposition groups and media to destabilize Allende's Marxist government, which ultimately led to his overthrow. It was reported that the CIA induced the military into believing that a coup was the best path for the country, and this has soured American public opinion of these agencies greatly.

The New York Times Report: December 22, 1974

On December 22, 1974, *The New York Times* published an article by Seymour Hersh exposing a massive, illegal CIA domestic spying operation, known as Operation CHAOS. This went against the CIA's avoidance of domestic issues, which targeted antiwar activists and civil rights groups. It was reported that the agency had gathered files on over 10,000 U.S. citizens and had used mail interception, wiretapping, and engaged in the infiltration of political groups.

Rockefeller Commission Report: June 1975

The Rockefeller Commission, which was formed by President Gerald Ford in January 1975 and chaired by Vice President Nelson Rockefeller, was tasked with investigating alleged illegal CIA activities within the United States. This commission issued a report in June 1975 which confirmed the existence of projects like Operation Chaos and MKUltra. However, this commission was naturally criticised for being too soft on the CIA and avoiding all major topics such as assassination plots.

5. Roles, Powers, and functions of the Intelligence agencies

Central Intelligence Agency

Role:

- Collect Foreign Intelligence:

One of the most essential roles of the Central Intelligence Agency is collection of foreign intelligence through sources such as Human Intelligence (HUMINT) Signals Intelligence (SIGINT).

- Reports:

CIA is also responsible for creating detailed analytical reports of the Intelligence obtained by it and then presenting it to policy makers and cabinet members especially the President.

- Covert Operations:

One of the main reasons for the establishment of the CIA is to carry out covert operations like the OSS did during the 2nd world war. The CIA can only carry out Covert Operations after approval from the President.

- Counterintelligence:

The CIA is also responsible for counterintelligence efforts and is responsible to stop espionage attempts or any action which is aimed at gaining access to information which is of national interest to the United States.

Functions of the CIA:

The function of the CIA under the guidance of the National Security Council:

- To provide counsel to the NSC in matters concerning the intelligence activities of the Government agencies in regard to National Security.
- To provide advice to the NSC regarding the coordination of intelligence operations of the Government departments and agencies in regard to National Security.
- To evaluate intelligence in regard to National Security and provide for appropriate dissemination of such intelligence within the government using where appropriate existing agencies and facilities. The CIA has no domestic jurisdiction including having no police, subpoena and law enforcement powers.
- To perform for the benefit of the intelligence agencies and to work in cooperation with the other intelligence agencies.
- To perform functions and duties related to intelligence affecting the national security as the NSC may direct from time to time.

The CIA must also assist the Director of Central Intelligence with the following functions:

- Assist the Director of Central Intelligence to protect intelligence and intelligence sources from espionage attempts by foreign intelligence agencies or foreign entities.
- Collect intelligence through human sources (HUMINT) and by other appropriate means such as Signals Intelligence (SIGINT) except that the Director of Central Intelligence shall have no police, subpoena and Law enforcement powers.
- Assist in collecting foreign intelligence through any appropriate means specially through Human resources and to be in cooperation with other intelligence agencies ensuring that 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.

Powers of the CIA:

General Powers of the Central Intelligence Agency

In carrying out its responsibilities, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is allowed to do the following but not limited to:

1. Transfer and Receive Funds from Other Government Agencies:

The CIA can move money to and from other government departments, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, to carry out its legally authorized functions.

These transfers are allowed even if other laws would normally prevent transferring money between different government accounts. Any funds the CIA receives through these transfers can be used as if they were originally budgeted for the CIA, ignoring any restrictions from the original source of the money.

2. Exchange of Funds:

The CIA can exchange money.

3. Authorization to Carry Firearms:

The CIA Director can authorize designated personnel to carry firearms when necessary to fulfil the CIA's official duties.

However, within the United States, this authority is limited to:

- a). Training CIA personnel and others in the use of firearms;
- b). Protecting classified information and materials;
- c). Protecting CIA buildings and property;
- d). Protecting:

Current and former CIA personnel and their immediate families.

4. **The CIA generally does not have domestic jurisdiction but in very special cases it has domestic jurisdiction.**

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Role:

- **Terrorism:**

The FBI is responsible for investigating terrorist organisations and ensuring that proper action is taken against non-state actor groups. It is also responsible to protect the United States of America from any terrorist attacks.

- **Counterintelligence:**

The FBI is responsible for counterintelligence efforts and to prevent any espionage attempts by foreign intelligence or foreign entities and cyber operations aimed at stealing information of national interest.

- **Cybercrime:**

The FBI is responsible for investigating cybercrime and taking appropriate action against the criminal as the law dictates.

- **Civil Rights:**

The FBI is responsible to protect civil rights of all individuals who have citizenship of the United States as given in the constitution.

- Public corruption:

The FBI is responsible to prevent public corruption which means that the FBI is responsible to investigate and hold government officials accountable which involve in acts of corruption.

- Organised Crime:

The FBI is responsible for investigating organised crime groups and holding them accountable.

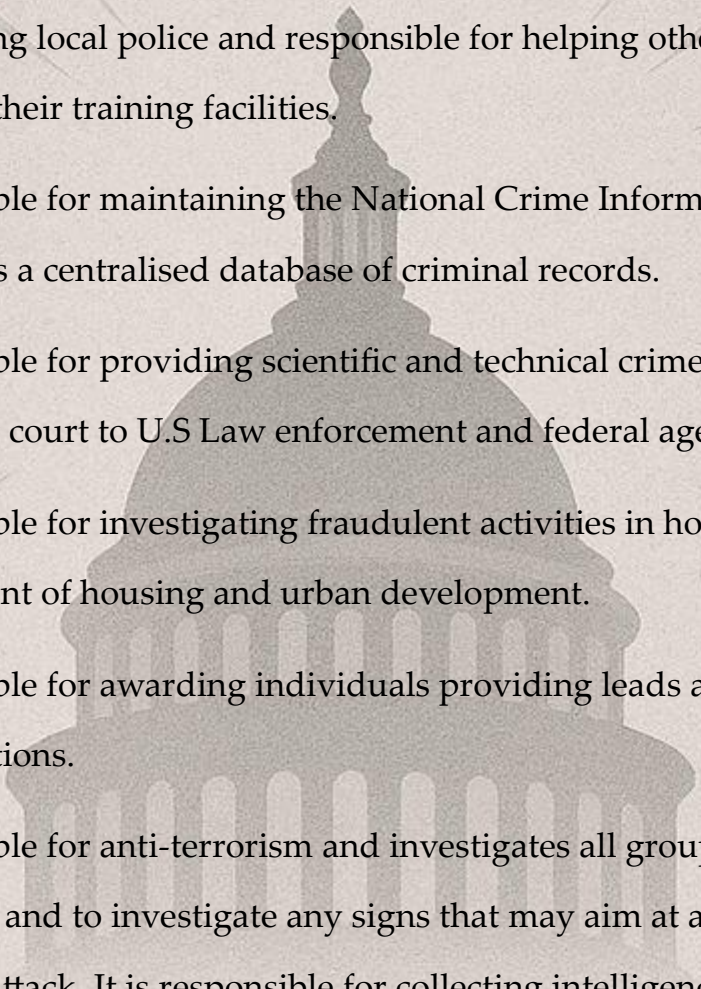
- Violent Crimes:

To investigate actions which are listed as crimes in the US constitution including but not limited to murder, kidnapping etc.

Functions:

The functions of the FBI are:

- To investigate violations of Federal Laws within their jurisdiction including but not limited to criminal drug laws. This authority is concurrent with the DEA.
- Collecting and storing fingerprints and DNA from criminal justice and government agencies. They are responsible for providing fingerprint testimony in courts and organising fingerprint collection workshops.

- 
- To investigate espionage, sabotage, arms export within their jurisdiction. It is also responsible to investigate the actions which violate key national security laws.
 - It is responsible for maintaining the FBI national academy responsible for training local police and responsible for helping other agencies to upgrade their training facilities.
 - Responsible for maintaining the National Crime Information centre which has a centralised database of criminal records.
 - Responsible for providing scientific and technical crime analysis including court to U.S Law enforcement and federal agencies.
 - Responsible for investigating fraudulent activities in housing programs, department of housing and urban development.
 - Responsible for awarding individuals providing leads aiding investigations.
 - Responsible for anti-terrorism and investigates all groups suspected of terrorism and to investigate any signs that may aim at a suspected terrorist attack. It is responsible for collecting intelligence regarding this. Other agencies must only provide all information to the FBI regarding any suspected terrorist organisation or terrorist attacks only within their domestic jurisdiction.
 - Collecting data about hate crimes committed within their domestic jurisdiction of the USA.
 - Carry out responsibilities conferred upon the Attorney General, subject to the general supervision and direction of the Attorney General.

Powers:

- Funds allocated to the FBI may be used for unexpected, confidential emergency expenses—*but only if* such use is explicitly stated in the relevant budget or appropriation. These expenditures are managed under the direction of the Attorney General. The Attorney General can certify the amount spent without disclosing the specific details, and that certification alone is enough to validate the expense as proper.

(a). The Attorney General and the FBI can investigate any federal crime that involves government officers or employees:

1. Even if other laws seem to suggest otherwise.
2. Without affecting any other agency or department's legal authority to conduct investigations.

(b) If a government department or agency in the executive branch receives any information, allegation, or complaint about a possible Title 18 violation involving federal employees or officers, the head of that department or agency must promptly report the matter to the Attorney General—except when:

1. A law specifically assigns the responsibility of investigating that kind of matter to another department or agency; or
2. The Attorney General gives specific instructions to a department or agency that certain types of information, allegations, or complaints don't need to be forwarded.

(c) This section doesn't interfere with:

1. The ability of military departments to investigate individuals or crimes that fall under their jurisdiction.
2. The authority of the Postmaster General to take the lead in investigating crimes related to the postal system.

The Secret Service:

a) The United States Secret Service is authorized to protect the following persons:

(1) The President, the Vice President (or other officer next in the order of succession to the Office of President), the President-elect, and the Vice President-elect.

(2) The immediate families of those individuals listed in paragraph (1).

(3) Former Presidents and their spouses for their lifetimes, except that protection of a spouse shall terminate in the event of remarriage.

(4) Children of a former President who are under 16 years of age.

(5) Visiting heads of foreign states or foreign governments.

(6) Other distinguished foreign visitors to the United States and official representatives of the United States performing special missions abroad when the President directs that such protection be provided.

(7) Major Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates and, within 120 days of the general Presidential election, the spouses of such candidates. As used in this paragraph, the term “major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates” means those individuals identified as such by the Secretary of Homeland Security after consultation with an advisory committee consisting of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the minority leader of the House of Representatives, the majority and minority leaders of the Senate, and one additional member selected by the other members of the committee. The Committee shall not be subject to chapter 10 of title 5.

(8) Former Vice Presidents, their spouses, and their children who are under 16 years of age, for a period of not more than six months after the date the former Vice President leaves office. The Secretary of Homeland Security shall have the authority to direct the Secret Service to provide temporary protection for any of these individuals at any time thereafter if the Secretary of Homeland Security or designee determines that information or conditions warrant such protection.

(b)

(1) Under the direction of the Secretary of Homeland Security, officers and agents of the Secret Service are authorized to—

(A) execute warrants issued under the laws of the United States.

(B) carry firearms.

(C) make arrests without warrant for any offense against the United States committed in their presence, or for any felony cognizable under the laws of the United States if they have reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing such felony.

(D)offer and pay rewards for services and information leading to the apprehension of persons involved in the violation or potential violation of those provisions of law which the Secret Service is authorized to enforce.

(E)pay expenses for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature under the direction of the Secretary of Homeland Security and accounted for solely on the Secretary's certificate; and

(F)perform such other functions and duties as are authorized by law.

(2) Funds expended from appropriations available to the Secret Service for the purchase of counterfeits and subsequently recovered shall be reimbursed to the appropriations available to the Secret Service at the time of the reimbursement.

(d)Whoever knowingly and wilfully obstructs, resists, or interferes with a Federal law enforcement agent engaged in the performance of the protective functions authorized by this section or by section 1752 of this title shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

(e)

(1) When directed by the President, the United States Secret Service is authorized to participate, under the direction of the Secretary of Homeland Security, in the planning, coordination, and implementation of security operations at special events of national significance, as determined by the President.

(2) At the end of each fiscal year, the President through such agency or office as the President may designate, shall report to the Congress —

(A) what events, if any, were designated special events of national significance for security purposes under paragraph (1); and

(B) the criteria and information used in making each designation.

(f) Under the direction of the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secret Service is authorized, at the request of any State or local law enforcement agency in conjunction with an investigation, or at the request of the National Centre for Missing and Exploited Children, to provide forensic and investigative assistance.

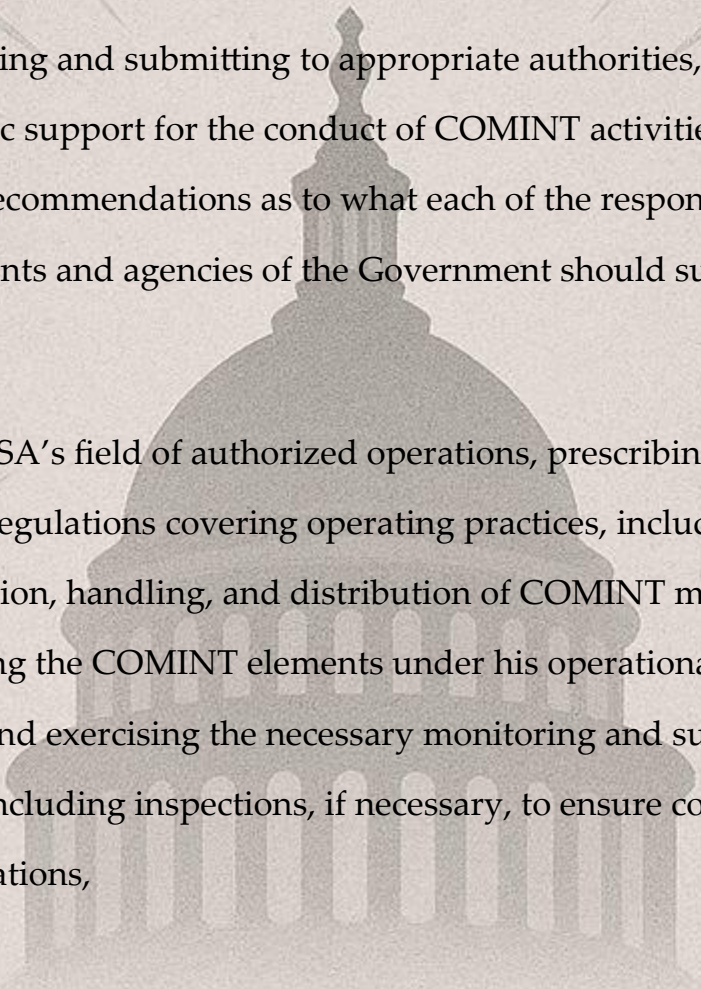
(g) The United States Secret Service shall be maintained as a distinct entity within the Department of Homeland Security and shall not be merged with any other Department function. No personnel and operational elements of the United States Secret Service shall report to an individual other than the Director of the United States Secret Service, who shall report directly to the Secretary of Homeland Security without being required to report through any other official of the Department.

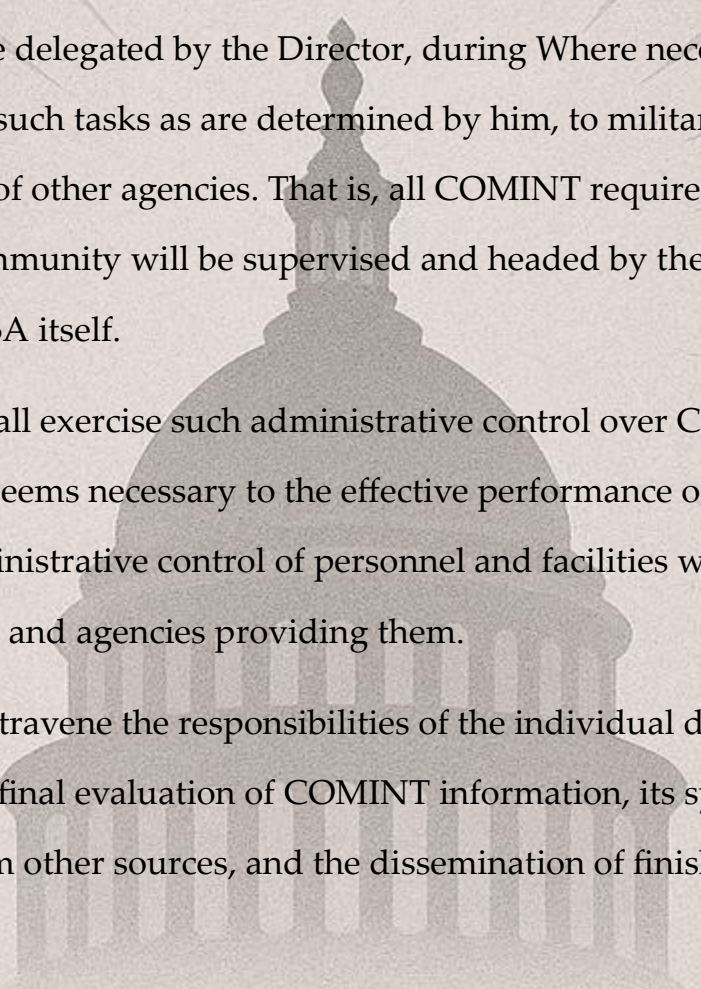
National Security Agency

Functions:

Responsibilities of the Director of the NSA include the following:

- Formulating necessary operational plans and policies for the conduct of the U.S. COMINT (Communications Intelligence) activities,

- 
- Conducting COMINT activities, including research and development (R&D) as required to meet the needs of the departments and agencies that are authorized to receive the products of COMINT,
 - Determining and submitting to appropriate authorities, requirements for logistic support for the conduct of COMINT activities, together with specific recommendations as to what each of the responsible departments and agencies of the Government should supply,
 - Within NSA's field of authorized operations, prescribing requisite security regulations covering operating practices, including the transmission, handling, and distribution of COMINT material within and among the COMINT elements under his operational or technical control, and exercising the necessary monitoring and supervisory control, including inspections, if necessary, to ensure compliance with the regulations,
 - Subject to the authorities granted, the Director of Central Intelligence Agency, conducting all liaison on COMINT matters with foreign governmental communications intelligence agencies.



Powers:

It is recognized that in certain circumstances, elements of the Armed Forces and other agencies being served will require close COMINT support. This close support, direct operational control of specified COMINT facilities and resources will be delegated by the Director, during Where necessary for such periods and for such tasks as are determined by him, to military commanders or to the Chiefs of other agencies. That is, all COMINT requirements of the Intelligence Community will be supervised and headed by the Director of the NSA and the NSA itself.

The Director shall exercise such administrative control over COMINT activities as he deems necessary to the effective performance of his mission. Otherwise, administrative control of personnel and facilities will remain with the departments and agencies providing them.

NSA cannot contravene the responsibilities of the individual departments and agencies for the final evaluation of COMINT information, its synthesis with information from other sources, and the dissemination of finished intelligence to users.

ROLES:

The COMINT mission of the National Security Agency (NSA) is to provide an effective, unified organization and control of the communications intelligence activities of the United States conducted against foreign governments, to provide for integrated operational policies and procedures pertaining to that.

"Communications intelligence" or "COMINT" is all procedures and methods used in the interception of communications other than foreign press and propaganda broadcasts and the obtaining of information from such communications by other than the intended recipients but shall exclude censorship and the production and dissemination of finished intelligence.

5. Forms of Paperwork:

1) SHADOW FILE: -

This document is a confidential, dynamic form of paperwork which has been designed specifically to provide a secure medium to update, manipulate, and influence the direction of the committee based on your personal agenda. It could be considered as a mix of a position paper and a covert communique. It will consist of three sections: a personal intelligence report, a fabricated intelligence memo, and your personal agenda. This document operates beyond the formal and conventional proceedings, spreading false information, furthering your goals, and uncovering secret findings without the limits of the public. This paperwork displays the nature of this committee, where information itself is a weapon and the investigation into the truth always continues.

**FORMAT OF THE SHADOW FILE: - [PRE COMMITTEE PAPERWORK,
DEADLINE – 10th MAY].**

(Private Communication - Strictly Confidential)

Sender's Allotment Name:

Receiver's Name:

Position:

Date:

PART 1: Intelligence Report on Personal Allotment

Summary of Work:

A concise of your ongoing investigation, actions taken, findings, or current operations. It can be the progression of an existing program of your organization, or it can be the commencement of a new one. Include the following sub-headings:

Key Developments.

Current Obstacles.

Next Steps.

PART 2: Intelligence Memo / Fake Leak

Title:

Source:

Content:

Write a fabricated intelligence leak that could implicate an organization, an individual, or anything else that you can think of.

PART 3: Personal Agenda for the Committee

Strategic Goals.

Allies: (Members you trust or want to work with).

Targets/Obstacles: (Agencies, officials, or rival members you intend to weaken or expose).

Final Goal: (How you want this investigation to reshape the intelligence landscape or what you want to achieve).

2) Communique: (Communication lines will be open from 14th May, 5 p.m. to 11:59 p.m.)

Only Private communiques will be accepted Pre – committee, public communiques may be entertained later by the discretion of the Executive Board. For this committee, there will be a cap of a maximum of 2 Pre – Committee Communique. The document should be detailed, and a Summary for the Executive Board must be included.

3) DIRECTIVE: (Action Order0

1 Pre – Committee Directive, which must be private, will be accepted, the deadline for which is the same as the deadline for pre – committee communique. The final paperwork of this committee will be revealed on day 2. It will be a subtle twist on a directive itself.

Guide / Links for Further Research:

<https://www.npr.org/2019/09/09/758989641/the-cias-secret-quest-for-mind-control-torture-ld-and-a-poisoner-in-chief>

<https://www.boisestate.edu/sps-frankchurchinstitute/2019/05/13/curtailment-of-the-national-security-state-the-church-senate-committee-of-1975-1976/>

<https://www.levin-center.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/9-Portraits-in-Oversight-Frank-Church-and-the-Church-Committee-Levin-Center-at-Wayne-Law-1.pdf>

<https://www.thenation.com/article/society/frank-church-cia-james-thomas-risen/>
