

School for Spies: A Guide to the U.S. Spy Network

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Theme: <u>Intelligence</u>, <u>Police State & Civil</u>

Rights



17: number of different agencies in the U.S. spy network

\$75 billion: estimated amount of money funding those 17 agencies

They are (number of personnel and budgets are generally classified):

The CIA (formed 1947), Langley, Va. Number of employees: classified

The National Security Agency (NSA), 1952, Fort Meade, Md., no. of employees: classified

Defense Intelligence Agency, 1971, Washington D.C., more than 16,500 employees

The State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Washington D.C., around 215 employees

The Air Force ISR — Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance, 1947, Lackland Air Force Base, Texas. Employees: classified

FBI's National Security Branch, 2005, Washington D.C. Formed after 9/11

Army Intelligence and Security Command, 1977, Fort Belvoir, Va.

The Department of Energy, Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence, 1977, Washington, D.C.

Coast Guard Intelligence, 1915, Washington, D.C.

Office of Intelligence and Analysis, 2004, Washington D.C.

Drug Enforcement Administration, 1973, El Paso, Texas

Marine Corps Intelligence Activity, reorganized in 2002, Washington D.C.

National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, renamed in 2003, Fort Belvoir, Va. (formerly the Defense Mapping Agency, 1972)

The National Reconnaissance Office, 1961, Washington D.C.

Office of Naval Intelligence, 1882, Washington D.C.

DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis, 2002, Washington D.C.

Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI), 2004, Washington, D.C.

Wait, there's more:

1,271 government organizations and 1,931 private companies are working on intelligence, counter-terrorism, or homeland security in the U.S.

WOW: Just the NSA alone is contracting with more than 250 companies on intelligence work, including big names like Northrop Grumman and SAIC.

Need a job? So... you want to be a spy?

4 possible spy activities:

Surveillance – If you station a spy to another civilization's city, he will establish a surveillance network in the city, besides giving you vision of the city territory within two tiles, and the ability to enter its city screen.

Technology theft – While in another civilization's city, your spy will also engage in stealing their technology.

City-State manipulation – Stationing a spy in a City-State will set him to rig the local elections which occur regularly every 12 turns. If he's successful, the new City-State government will be more friendly to your civilization, and less friendly to others,

Counter-intelligence – Stationing a spy in one of your own cities will have him doing counter-intelligence work. Whenever there is an enemy spy acting there, your spy will have a chance to discover and kill him.

How to be a good secret agent: Learn to read lips very well before hand.

Always stay calm and act natural.

If the shit hits the fan find a way out.

Keep your friends close, but keep your enemies closer.

Use the element of surprise.

Control your emotions.

Try not to tell anyone that you are a secret agent.

Buy formal occasion clothes.

Trust only your teammates.

Warnings:

This is not like James Bond.Real secret agents lose their lives daily

Remember to maintain S.A, or Situation awareness.

Your self awareness and ego MUST be under control.

You must be aware of relevant laws and not do anything illegal, or you may be in big trouble with the police.

Tools of the trade:

Small bag

Notebook

Pens

Disguise

Binoculars

Sunglasses

Sticky tape

Communication device (phone)

Water bottle

Weapons

Skill

Experience in martial arts of defense

Movin' On Up

You start as a recruit

Agent

Special Agent

First 2 Rules an Applicant (for the National Clandestine Service of the CIA)?

Don't tell anyone you are applying for a job.

Refrain from telling anyone you are even thinking of applying.

Employment with the NCS offers several career paths

Core Collectors/Operations Officers usually work overseas recruiting and handling foreign sources of human intelligence.

Core Collectors/Collection Management Officers also spend the majority of their careers working abroad. They manage the collection of human intelligence and evaluate and

disseminate it to the US foreign policy community and intelligence community analysts.

Staff Operations Officers are the liaisons between NCS stateside headquarters and overseas field officers. They spend most of their time in Washington, DC, but may have temporary overseas assignments. They are experts in either a specific region or a transnational target, for example terrorism or crime.

Specialized Skills Officers work either at DC headquarters or overseas. They utilize their experience in the military or their language, technical or media skills to conduct or support ClaA operations. Job titles that fall under this category include targeting officer, language officer, paramilitary officer, programs and plans officer and information resource officer.

Job Qualifications

Core collectors enter through either the Professional Trainee Program or the Clandestine Service Program,

To go directly into the Clandestine Service Program, the candidate must have several years of work or military experience.

Those who do not will enter through the Professional Trainee Program before moving into the Clandestine Service Program.

Headquarters employees, such as staff operations officers and specialized skills officers, participate in the Headquarters Based Trainee Program.

All job applicants should have a bachelor's degree with a grade point average of at least 3.0. Proficiency in a foreign language is required for those who are training to become core collectors.

Have a demonstrated interest in international affairs.

College Courses to take

International business, finance, International relations economics, physical science or nuclear, biological or chemical engineering

Necessary Personality Qualities

Spying is stressful. Can you cope with it? Good judgment, ability to multitask and manage time well, strong written and oral communication skills and

Problem-solving ability. A willingness to continuously learn is also important. Since assignments often require one to be part of a team, the ability to work with others is imperative.

Pros and Cons of being a spy

Pro: intrigue

Pro: Instrumental in fighting terror Con: Keeps identity hidden from others

Con: Might have to kill innocents, betray people, lie

Con: No public recognition for a job well done

The friendly Spy Club:

The exclusive "No Spy" Club: 5 English-speaking countries who share virtually all intelligence — and pledge not to practice their craft on one another (We think):

Canada Australia New Zealand United Kingdom United States

Hall of Infamy (and where they went to school): They spied, until caught

Cambridge University: Anthony Blunt, recruited the infamous Cambridge 3 Guy Burgess, Donald Maclean and Kim Philby

George Washington University: Aldrich Ames

Johns Hopkins U., Harvard Law: Alger Hiss

Harvard: Theodore Alvin Hall

City College of New York: Julius Rosenberg

Columbia University: Whitaker Chambers.

Northwestern: Robert Hanssen

Good guy spies (fictional), and where they went to school:

James Bond went to the University of Geneva

Jason Bourne (real name David Webb) was a teacher in New Hampshire

Ethan Hunt (Mission Impossible): University of Pennsylvania

Jack Ryan: Boston College



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CIA Clandestine Service

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