

of intelligence know-how rather than as barriers to entry wielded in defense of bureaucratic and financial “turf.” Instead, the collection agencies should be charged with certifying – but not running or controlling – training curricula within other IC agencies that will produce competent specialists in the relevant fields.

Ultimately, Congress and the Administration re-examine the basic structure of the intelligence provisions of the National Security Act of 1947 in light of the circumstances and challenges our country faces today. Returning to these roots might suggest the need to separate our country’s “central” intelligence analytical functions from the resource-hungry collection responsibilities that make agencies into self-interested bureaucratic “players.”

Information-Sharing. Our Joint Inquiry has highlighted fundamental problems with information-sharing within the IC, depriving analysts of the information access they need in order to draw the inferences and develop the conclusions necessary to inform decision-making. The IC’s abject failure to “connect the dots” before September 11, 2001 illustrates the need to wholly re-think the Community’s approach to these issues.

The CIA’s chronic failure, before September 11, to share with other agencies the names of known Al-Qa’ida terrorists who it knew to be in the country allowed at least two such terrorists the opportunity to live,