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MINUTES
OF
MEETING
OF
JANUARY 30, 1964

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PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE ADVISORY BOARD
AGENDA FOR MEETING OF JANUARY 30, 1964

ITEM	TIME	SUBJECT
1.	9:00 - 10:00	Chairman's Time
2.	10:00 - 11:00	Acting Director of Central Intelligence Lt. General Marshall Carter
3.	11:00 - 11:30	Executive Session
4.	11:30 - 12:30	Director, National Reconnaissance Office Under Secretary Brockway McMillan, USAF
5.	12:30 - 1:45	Executive Session
6.	1:45 - 2:30	Lunch--White House Mess
7.	2:30 - 4:00	Consideration of Report to the President
8.	4:00 - 5:00	Meeting with the President
9.	5:00 - End of Day	Executive Session and Discussion of Future Board Business.

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PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE ADVISORY BOARD

January 28, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WALTER JENKINS

Following up on the recent conversation which you had with Mr. Clark Clifford, Chairman of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, there are listed below the names of the personnel of the Board who are scheduled to meet with the President on January 30 at 4:00 PM.

Mr. Clark Clifford	- Washington, D. C.
Dr. William O. Baker	- Murray Hill, N. J.
Lt. Gen. James D. Little	- Redondo Beach, Calif.
Mr. Gordon Gray	- Washington, D. C.
Dr. Edwin H. Land	- Cambridge, Mass.
Dr. William L. Langer	- Cambridge, Mass.
Mr. Robert D. Murphy	- New York, N. Y.
Mr. Frank Pace, Jr.	- New York, N. Y.
Mr. J. Patrick Coyne	- Washington, D. C.

Copies of this memorandum are being provided to Mr. Kenneth O'Donnell and Mr. Pierre Salinger for their information.

J. Patrick Coyne
Executive Secretary

cc: Mr. Kenneth O'Donnell
Mr. Pierre Salinger

Attached memoranda (Tabs A through H) were used by the Chairman as the basis for an oral briefing on the Origin of the Board at the PFIAB meeting with President Johnson on January 30, 1964.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 1, 1963

PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE ADVISORY BOARD

Origin of the Board: From 1946 to 1954 a variety of ad hoc groups were constituted at the Presidential level to review selected aspects of the total U.S. foreign intelligence effort.

In 1955 the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government recommended a permanent bi-partisan "Watch Dog Committee" (to be composed of members of both Houses of Congress and of public-spirited citizens) to make periodic surveys of the organization, functions, policies and effectiveness of the foreign intelligence activities of the several Government agencies concerned, reporting thereon both to the Congress and the President. President Eisenhower rejected this proposal.

In February 1956, as a tactic to forestall creation of a Watch Dog Committee, President Eisenhower issued an Executive Order (Tab A) establishing his own Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities, to maintain a continuing, independent review of all U.S. foreign intelligence activities. President Eisenhower's Board functioned continuously from February 1956 to January 1961. (The membership of the Eisenhower Board is listed under Tab B.)

In January 1961, President Kennedy decided that there was a continuing need for a Presidential advisory board on foreign intelligence, but deferred temporarily the appointment of new members. In the interim he requested that the Executive Secretary of the prior Board remain in office and that he continue to review and report to the President on the conduct of our foreign intelligence effort.

Mission of the Board: On May 4, 1961 following the disaster suffered by the U.S. at Cuba's Bay of Pigs, the President, by Executive Order No. 10938 (Tab C), established the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. This Order directs the Board (a) to conduct a continuing, independent review and assessment of all functions of the departments and agencies having responsibilities in "the foreign intelligence and related fields" and (b) to advise the President with respect to the objectives and conduct of these activities, which are required in the interest of foreign policy, national defense and security. The phrase "related fields" pertains to highly sensitive covert operations relating to political action, propaganda, economic warfare, sabotage, escape and evasion, subversion against hostile states or groups and support of indigenous and anti-communist elements in threatened countries of the free world. These covert operations are to be conducted in such manner that, if uncovered, the U. S. Government can plausibly disclaim responsibility for them.

Membership of the Board: President Kennedy's Executive Order provides that "members of the Board shall be appointed from among qualified persons outside the Government..." All appointments to

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the Board have been made on that basis. (The Board's membership is listed under Tab D.) The Board was chaired initially by Dr. James Killian, Jr. In April 1963 when Dr. Killian resigned, President Kennedy appointed Mr. Clark Clifford as Chairman. In appointing Mr. Clifford, the President directed that the Board "continue to perform the highly important function of maintaining an independent review and assessment of the objectives and conduct of the foreign intelligence and related activities of the departments and agencies having responsibilities in this field." (Tab E)

Coincident with Mr. Clifford's appointment, the President made a public announcement emphasizing that he would "continue to look to the Board for non-partisan, objective appraisals of the activities of our intelligence agencies in order to assure their efficient management and maximum effectiveness." (Tab F)

Review Procedures of the Board: The Board maintains its continuing, independent review and assessment of U.S. foreign intelligence activities and covert action operations through the following means:

(1) Panels (composed of designated Board Members and the Executive Secretary) which are responsible for keeping the full Board informed with respect to significant actions, problems, gaps, overlaps, and deficiencies in specified areas of the overall foreign intelligence effort.

(2) On-the-scene reviews, both in the U.S. and abroad, of intelligence-related activities. These reviews (made by designated Members and/or the Executive Secretary) encompass pertinent activities of the CIA, the Departments of State and Defense, the Unified and Specified Commands, the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the National Security Agency and the Service Cryptologic Agencies. Such reviews have been made at the Seat of Government, elsewhere in the Continental U.S., in Latin America, Scandinavia, Europe, Africa, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and the Far East.

(3) Review of periodic progress reports and special reports, submitted to the Board by the military and civilian intelligence agencies.

(4) Review of major intelligence publications, produced on a daily, weekly, monthly, or "spot" basis by the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Department of State, and by the U.S. intelligence community collectively. These publications include current intelligence reports and appraisals of significant day-to-day developments, National Intelligence Estimates, Special Intelligence Estimates, and the intelligence results of satellite and aircraft reconnaissance missions.

(5) Briefings on selected intelligence topics from agency heads and other officials associated with the several U.S. intelligence agencies.

(6) Discussions, as appropriate, with the Secretaries of State and Defense, the Chairman, JCS, the President's Special

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Assistant for National Security Affairs, the Director of Central Intelligence, and the Heads of the several intelligence agencies.

(7) Frequent meetings of the full Board.

Meetings of the Board: (From May 1961 through November 1963, President Kennedy's Board held 25 separate meetings covering a total of 39 days. These meetings included sessions with the President, which provided opportunities for discussion of topics of major significance. (President Eisenhower's Board held 18 meetings covering a total of 39 days during its five-year tenure.)

Recommendations of the Board: During the past 2½ years the Board submitted to the President a total of 170 recommendations, summarized under Tab G. (During its five year tenure the Eisenhower Board made 42 recommendations; these are summarized under Tab H.) A large percentage of the recommendations made by President Kennedy's Board involved activities internal to the Department of Defense; a lesser proportion involved activities internal to the Central Intelligence Agency and the Department of State; a number of them related to activities of joint interest to two or more member agencies of the Intelligence Community. Of the 170 recommendations, the President approved 125, disapproved 2, and temporarily deferred final action on the remainder. Of the 125 approved recommendations, implementing actions on 85 have been substantially completed. The remaining Presidentially-approved recommendations deal with substantive intelligence matters warranting continued Board attention and, possibly, the submission of further Board recommendations to the President.

Intelligence Areas of Major Concern: These include:

- (1) The ever-increasing cost, size and complexity of the overall intelligence effort. This fiscal year the effort will cost \$3.7 billion. Its personnel strength is in excess of 149,000. (Of this number, over 131,000 are in the Department of Defense and 17,000 in CIA.) The effort is diffused throughout a number of Government agencies including the Departments of State, Defense, Army, Navy, Air Force; the Defense Intelligence Agency; the National Security Agency; the Service Cryptologic Agencies; the Unified, Specified and Component Commands; and the Central Intelligence Agency.
- (2) The acquisition on a priority basis of crucially-needed intelligence on the long-range missile capability of the Sino-Soviet bloc.
- (3) The National Reconnaissance Program for the collection of photographic and signals intelligence through surveillance satellites, manned aircraft and drones (e.g. CORONA, LANYARD, GAMBIT, ARGON, U-2, OXCART, TAGBOARD).
- (4) The Signals Intelligence Program for the interception and analysis of the governmental and military communications of foreign governments, and of electronics emanations associated with their missile and space vehicle activities.

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(5) The handling and analysis of intelligence information (received in massive amounts) as the basis for (a) the preparation of appraisals of current intelligence indicators and early warning data for timely consideration by the President and other officials, and (b) the formulation of longer-range national intelligence estimates for use in the policy-making process.

(6) The U. S. clandestine espionage effort for the collection of vitally-needed intelligence concerning the plans, actions and capabilities of the Sino-Soviet bloc in areas significantly affecting our national defense and security.

(7) The safeguarding of sensitive U.S. information (including intelligence and intelligence sources and techniques) by means of (a) positive counterespionage penetration of Soviet bloc intelligence operations targeted against our Government on a world-wide basis, (b) the security screening and security supervision of personnel engaged in sensitive U.S. Government activities, and (c) physical security measures for the protection of sensitive U.S. material, installations and operations.

(8) The covert operations conducted by the CIA in political action, propaganda and related fields with the objective of influencing the complexion and orientation of selected foreign governments.

(9) The budgeting and management, particularly in the Department of Defense, of the complex programs which make up our total foreign intelligence effort. (Over 85% of our foreign intelligence dollar expenditures falls within the management and control responsibility of the Secretary of Defense.)

(10) The coordination and guidance of all significant aspects of our entire foreign intelligence effort as a means of achieving maximum effectiveness in meeting critical intelligence needs of our Government.

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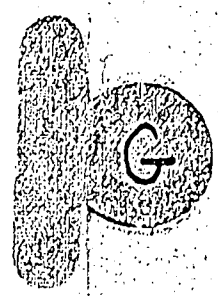
SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS SUBMITTED TO
THE PRESIDENT BY THE PRESIDENT'S
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE ADVISORY BOARD
May 1961 - - - - November 22, 1963

Board Reports of July 2, July 18,
October 4, and October 17, 1961.

Rec. #1:

The Board made a series of 17 recommendations calling for (1) a redefinition of the role of the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI), and (2) a reorganization and redirection of the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). These recommendations were submitted on the basis of a Board study requested by the President in anticipation of the appointment of a new DCI which subsequently took place on November 29, 1961. The Board recommended as follows:

- (1) That the President designate the DCI as the Government's chief intelligence officer having primary responsibility for lending coordination and guidance to the total U. S. foreign intelligence effort.
- (2) That the DCI consider establishing a small staff to assist him in providing coordination and guidance to the intelligence effort.
- (3) That the DCI, although retaining over-all responsibility for the CIA, be directed by the President to assign to the Deputy DCI the day-to-day operational direction of the CIA.
- (4) That the DCI be housed in the Executive Office of the President, in order to emphasize his role as chief intelligence officer of the United States.
- (5) That the DCI consider taking with him to the Executive Office those CIA personnel engaged in the preparation of national intelligence estimates and evaluations.



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- (6) That the DCI participate with the Bureau of the Budget in its review of the intelligence budgets of the various U. S. intelligence agencies.
- (7) That the DCI be responsible for (1) overseeing the preparation of national intelligence estimates by the intelligence community, (2) assuring the timely flow of intelligence to the White House, and (3) providing intelligence briefings to the President and other White House officials as required.
- (8) That the DCI serve as Chairman of the U. S. Intelligence Board (USIB) and represent the President on intelligence policy matters at the national level.
- (9) That CIA (1) place increasing emphasis on the acquisition of "hard" intelligence, and (2) decrease the excessive emphasis being placed upon covert action programs.
- (10) That CIA devise means for identifying and eliminating covert action programs of low potential.
- (11) That CIA consider the feasibility of transferring clandestine operations and covert operations from CIA to some other agency.
- (12) That, if feasible, the headquarters administration of all or portions of clandestine activities be relocated to points outside of Washington (e.g., to New York City, and other appropriate points).
- (13) That deeper cover be achieved for all clandestine activities and covert actions.
- (14) That efforts be made to reduce the visibility of our foreign intelligence activities through (1) action by the DCI to reduce to a minimum the appearances of CIA officials before Congressional Committees, and (2) action by officials of all intelligence agencies to refrain from public statements concerning substantive intelligence matters.

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- (15) That improvements be achieved in the quality of CIA personnel.
- (16) That consideration be given to a possible change in the name of the CIA.
- (17) That there be realignments in the organization and staffing of the CIA, with a view to increasing its effectiveness.

Rec. #2: That positive action on the new leadership of CIA be taken as soon as possible.

Board Report of July 2, 1961

Rec. #3: That the Department of State and the CIA conduct a study of the number of CIA representatives serving overseas under official State Department cover, with a view to an orderly reduction of such cover positions in appropriate instances.

Rec. #4: That the U. S. Intelligence Board create the means for assessing and reporting early warning indications of developing "cold war" crisis situations in any part of the world (such early warning to be handled separately from "hot war" indications dealt with in the National Indications Center of the U. S. Intelligence Board's Watch Committee).

Rec. #5: That there be a strengthening of the capabilities of the National Security Agency (NSA) in the acquiring and processing of Communications Intelligence and Electronics Intelligence, through the following means: (1) new legislation authorizing the Department of Defense to summarily deny or revoke the employment at NSA of any person unless such employment is found to be consistent with national security interests; (2) new legislation exempting the NSA from statutes and regulations governing employment in the U. S. civil service, as required to enable NSA to accomplish its sensitive and vital mission; (3) a requirement for full management and budgetary control of NSA by the Office of the Secretary of Defense; (4) central supervision by NSA of all

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collection and processing of Electronics Intelligence (ELINT) done by military intelligence elements within the Department of Defense; (5) a realistic re-examination of the system followed by the U. S. Intelligence Board in levying intelligence collection requirements upon the NSA; and (6) support by the Defense Department to meet such vital needs of NSA as ship-borne intercept stations, and equipment for intercept coverage of submarines and critical land areas, in order to meet national as distinct from purely military requirements.

Rec. #6: That the President support the Secretary of Defense in a reorganization of Defense Department intelligence activities through the establishment of a Defense Intelligence Agency.

Rec. #7: (This recommendation, on the subject of possibly changing the name of the CIA, is dealt with in the summary of Rec. #1 (16), above).

Rec. #8: That the President oppose: (1) the establishment of a Joint Congressional Committee on Foreign Intelligence; and (2) Congressional investigations of the CIA.

Rec. #9: That every effort be made to protect the President against public identification with specific U. S. projects and programs involving (1) clandestine espionage activities, and (2) covert political, propaganda, psychological, paramilitary and related activities.

Rec. #10: That the President lend his influence in persuading Congress to reduce its demands for testimony by officials of the CIA.

Rec. #11: That the Departments of State and Defense, and the CIA, be requested to report semiannually on the status of their respective actions to implement the 43 recommendations made on December 15, 1961, by the Joint Study Group on Foreign Intelligence Activities.

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Rec. #12:

That the President lend his prestige (in the period of transition involving the selection of a new DCI, and related matters) to support and enhance the morale of the intelligence community, and to restore public confidence in the CIA, by: (1) a Presidential statement commending the work of those serving in our intelligence agencies; and (2) an indication by the President of appreciation for the long, distinguished and pioneering work of Allen Dulles in the foreign intelligence field.

Board Report of July 18, 1961

Rec. #13:

That CIA review its plans for occupancy of the newly-completed CIA Headquarters Building at Langley, and consider the feasibility of housing at some other place the administration of CIA's clandestine activities.

Rec. #14:

That the mechanism of the Special NSC 5412/2 Group be employed in such a manner as to ensure: (1) political control of all covert actions (including paramilitary operations whether or not assigned to the Department of Defense), with an opportunity for the Department of State to bring suggestions and judgments to bear on covert action operations in the planning and execution stages; (2) the submission for resolution by the President of matters involving disagreement by any member of the Special Group with respect to a proposed covert action operation; and (3) a current review and evaluation by the Special Group of all covert action authorizations then in effect, in order that the Department of State might be fully informed of all such authorizations.

Board Report of October 4, 1961

Rec. #15:

That the U. S. Intelligence Board make a thorough assessment with a view to improving the collection, coordination and analysis of intelligence concerning scientific and technical capabilities of the Soviet bloc.

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Rec. #16:

That, because the need for intelligence on Soviet nuclear and missile capabilities is more urgent than the current need for geodetic and mapping information, urgent action be taken as follows: (1) the scheduling of as many additional CORONA shots as possible in the coming months, with postponement of ARGON shots, if necessary; (2) the THOR-CORONA system to be relied upon as the photographic reconnaissance "work horse" while other systems are in the developmental stage; (3) a sufficient number of CORONA systems be made available to meet basic needs, either by ordering long lead-time items beyond the present CORONA system, or by ordering additional CORONA systems until advanced systems are improved; and (4) steps be taken to ensure launch pad availability to permit future CORONA flights for quasi-tactical objectives.

(Subsequently, based on information obtained in the course of its continuing review of the National Reconnaissance Program, the Board submitted to the Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs a report dated July 5, 1963, in which the Board: (1) noted a significant series of failures which had occurred in photographic reconnaissance satellite missions, because of malfunctions of booster and other systems; and (2) suggested that the President's office appropriately re-emphasize the urgent need for achieving and maintaining a dependable and continuing photographic reconnaissance satellite capability -- lest our Government be denied vitally-needed intelligence essential to our intelligence-estimating and policy-formulating processes relative to the Sino-Soviet bloc.)

Rec. #17:

That the Special NSC 5412/2 Group re-evaluate and make recommendations to the President on the desirability and feasibility of conducting (under special security safeguards) U-2 photographic reconnaissance missions over selected areas of the China mainland.

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Rec. #18:

That the DCI, as Chairman of the U. S. Intelligence Board, explore the feasibility of expediting the operational readiness date (April 1963) of the new National Photographic Interpretation Center at the Naval Weapons Plant.

Rec. #19:

That (1) the Defense Department report on the feasibility and status of two technical projects initiated by the U. S. Air Force to eliminate delays in the transmission of critical Communications Intelligence and Electronics Intelligence data to Strategic Air Command Headquarters; and (2) the Department of Defense comment on the adequacy of interim remedial measures which the Board had proposed as a tentative means of reducing delays in the transmission of such intelligence data to SAC headquarters.

Rec. #20:

That preparatory to a Board review of the security of U. S. classified intelligence, and intelligence sources and methods, the DCI submit a detailed report on the implementation of the following: (1) Section 102-d-3 of the National Security Act of 1947 which provides that the DCI shall be responsible for protecting intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure; and (2) Section 3 of National Security Council Directive No. 1 which prescribes methods by which the DCI, in consultation with the U. S. Intelligence Board, shall ensure the development of policies and procedures for the protection of intelligence, and intelligence sources and methods, from unauthorized disclosure.

Rec. #21:

That at the earliest possible date action be taken on the Board's previous recommendations for a redefinition of the role of the DCI and for an improved organization of CIA activities. (See Rec. #1, above.)

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Board Report of October 17, 1961

Rec. #22:

The Board re-emphasized to the President its conviction as to the importance of outlining to the newly-chosen DCI the objectives of previous Board recommendations concerning the coordinating role of the DCI. (See Rec. #1.)

Rec. #23-a:

With respect to the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO), the Board proposed that it review, with the Defense Department and the CIA, the contemplated organizational structure of the NRO for purposes of clarifying its responsibilities and increasing its effectiveness in the coordinated management and operation of all satellite and overhead reconnaissance projects.

Board Report of June 26, 1962

Rec. #23-b:

With further reference to the National Reconnaissance Office, the Board noted that the NRO agreement between the Secretary of Defense and the DCI was not adequate to support an efficient NRO organization; and the Board recommended further study to achieve a better documentary basis for the NRO with particular reference to National Security Council directives possibly in conflict with the NRO plan then existing.

Board Report of March 8, 1963

Rec. #23-c:

With further reference to the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) the Board recommended that a recently-completed draft of a new NRO agreement be adopted by the Secretary of Defense and the DCI, and that in the implementation of the NRO plan there be: (1) a clear channel of guidance and authorization from the policy decisions of the President to the Secretary of Defense and to the DCI; (2) a clear and effective connection between the advance technology and planning of the National Reconnaissance Program and the development of plans for reconnaissance capabilities for the Department of Defense and the military services; (3) plans for improved continuity of management of the NRO, particularly

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with respect to the availability of career specialists heavily engaged in meeting schedules for new satellites, aircraft and other reconnaissance instruments; (4) action to ensure that Department of Defense directives which guide the National Reconnaissance Program are consistent with pertinent directives from higher authority, such as National Security Council Intelligence Directives; and (5) within the Defense Department a clarification of present and planned relationships as between the NRO, the Defense Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency.

Board Report of October 17, 1961

Rec. #24:

That the Special NSC 5412/2 Group review the paramilitary operations being carried out by the CIA in Laos (and elsewhere) to determine whether those operations, given their present scale, are properly assigned to the CIA.

Rec. #25:

(Not a recommendation -- this was a report to the President on the progress achieved by the Defense Department in performance of its share of the responsibility for the efficiency of the Critical Communications (CRITICOMM) Network for the quick transmittal of vital early warning and other intelligence data from overseas posts to headquarters in Washington.)

Board Report of January 11, 1962

Rec. #26:

Based on a review of advance intelligence concerning the Berlin Wall and Syrian Coup incidents, the Board recommended that: (1) a sense of urgency be imparted at field and headquarters levels of U. S. intelligence agencies, with a view to ensuring timely reporting, dissemination and assessment of intelligence indicating the imminence of crisis situations which are of potential significance to the foreign policy and national security interests of the United States; (2) without imposing undue delay on the transmission of raw intelligence to Washington,

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State Department officials at overseas posts prepare periodic appraisals of developing crisis situations, for use at the field level and for consideration at Washington in the preparation of intelligence analyses and estimates;

(3) procedures of the U. S. Intelligence Board, and its subsidiaries such as the Watch Committee, ensure that intelligence appraisals reflect significant differences of view which may develop in the intelligence estimative process; and

(4) in keeping with the DCI's responsibility for the timely flow of intelligence to the White House, the DCI be requested to review arrangements and procedures to ensure that (a) CIA's intelligence assessments and spot reports on developing crisis situations are made available for timely consideration by the President and other officials, and (b) copies of assessments and spot reports to the White House from other agencies are furnished to the DCI for information and for use in preparing intelligence estimates.

Board Report of January 20, 1962

Rec. #27:

Based on an on-the-scene review (made by representatives of the Board) of U. S. intelligence activities in Egypt, Lebanon, Iran, Turkey, Cyprus, Greece and Israel, the Board recommended as follows:

- (1) That U. S. Ambassadors be given an opportunity to comment on the drafts of proposed National Intelligence Estimates prepared in Washington with respect to foreign countries to which the Ambassadors are assigned.
- (2) That Political Sections and Ambassadors at U. S. Embassies be given an opportunity to comment on all political intelligence at the time it is being sent to headquarters, except when this would unduly delay the reporting process.
- (3) That U. S. Ambassadors be made aware of the capability and security of emergency clandestine radio stations installed in selected U. S. Embassies.

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- (4) That U. S. intelligence personnel be assigned to overseas posts where best use can be made of their language abilities.
- (5) That when intelligence information is reported that later proves erroneous, appropriate corrective notification be given to recipients of the erroneous reports.
- (6) That the DCI and the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, ensure the validity of intelligence collection requirements levied upon the CIA for support of the military in wartime.
- (7) That the Defense Department review the Attache Systems of the three Military Services to determine the advisability of establishing a single Military Attache System.
- (8) That the Defense Department ensure adequate foreign language training of Military Attaches prior to their assignment to overseas posts.
- (9) That the Defense Department staff Military Attache posts on the basis of specific intelligence needs and on the basis of linguistic and other specialized talents.
- (10) That the Defense Department, for intelligence-related purposes, ensure efficient allocation of aircraft to Military Attaches at overseas posts.
- (11) That the Defense Department equip field elements of the Critical Communications (CRITICOMM) Network with capability for rapid communication of critical messages among major and subordinate military commands in the field.
- (12) That the DCI review NSC 5412/2 and related National Security Council Intelligence Directives, and recommend any necessary revisions to ensure adequate guidance to U. S. Ambassadors and CIA Station Chiefs overseas, with regard to (1) covert actions directed at targets within foreign countries, and (2) covert actions directed against third country targets.

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- (13) That the Signals Intelligence Panel of the President's Board, in the course of its review of National Security Agency operations, determine whether significant intelligence gathered by NSA intercept stations in the field is being furnished to U. S. intelligence agency consumers (and to field consumers) in timely fashion.
- (14) That the U. S. Intelligence Board review (1) the adequacy of criteria used for the selection of a particular Military Cryptologic Service or the CIA for Communications Intelligence and Electronics Intelligence intercept operations in a given country; and (2) the grounds for selecting targets for such operations in a given foreign country.
- (15) That improvements be made in the communications of the U. S. Embassy in Cairo, particularly under emergency circumstances which would not permit use of commercial communications channels.
- (16) That the Defense Department consider changing the Army Attache station in Lebanon from a "hardship" to a "regular" post, to permit longer tours of duty and continuity of experience.
- (17) That the DCI and the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Army, improve the coordination of clandestine espionage activities conducted by the Army and the CIA in Iran (as called for in National Security Council Intelligence Directive No. 5).
- (18) That the National Security Agency make an on-the-scene technical review of CIA's covert Communications/Electronics Intelligence collection effort in Behshahr, Iran, to ensure maximum technical use of this strategically-positioned activity against Soviet missile and satellite operations.

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- (19) That the National Security Agency take steps in Iran to ensure that: (1) the U. S. Embassy is furnished significant intelligence developed by the U. S. Army Security Agency intercept detachment which is housed on the Embassy grounds, and (2) the National Security Agency provides to the Teheran CIA Station Chief any data developed by the Army Security Agency detachment concerning (a) communications of the Iranian security and intelligence forces, and (b) illicit Soviet agent communications networks targeted against Iran from Odessa.
- (20) That the State Department and CIA review the situation in Iran with a view to: (1) improving the coordination of U. S. intelligence activities in that country; (2) agreeing on procedures for the handling by the U. S. Embassy of political intelligence developed by the CIA in Iran; and (3) maintaining an appropriate proportion between the numbers of Foreign Service Officers and CIA representatives assigned to the Political Section of the Embassy in Iran.
- (21) That the DCI ensure that: (1) in Cyprus increasing emphasis is placed on covert operations, particularly in the trade union and newspaper fields; and (2) the CIA Stations in Greece and Turkey provide support to the covert action operations of the CIA Station in Cyprus.
- (22) That the DCI ensure that the CIA Station Chief in Cyprus keeps the U. S. Ambassador informed of the nature of a clandestine intelligence program in which the CIA Station Chief is engaged with the Cypriot Minister of the Interior.
- (23) That the DCI ensure that the U. S. Ambassador in Athens is adequately informed about the substantive nature of the special relationship between the CIA Station Chief and the ruling and policy-making officials of the Greek Government.
- (24) That the DCI reassign CIA personnel who are in excess of the requirements of the CIA Station in Athens.

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- (25) That the DCI consider furnishing the U. S. Ambassador in Tel Aviv with details of CIA-Israeli intelligence undertakings involving Africa.
- (26) That the DCI consider the proposal (made to Board representatives by the Israeli Intelligence and Security Service) calling for (1) extended CIA-Israeli coordination of intelligence activities in Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and elsewhere; and (2) a cooperative mechanism for the review, discussion and assessment of intelligence problems relating to the Middle East and peripheral countries.
- (27) That the Air Force consider the assignment to Tel Aviv of an Air Force Attache having jet fighter experience, because of the intelligence significance of jet aircraft operating in this area of the Middle East.
- (28) That officials making up the Special NSC 5412/2 Group: (1) examine the Turkish government's request for access to operational and early warning data of the NSA-Service Cryptologic intercept sites in Turkey; (2) consider assigning to the U. S. Ambassador in Turkey the responsibility for negotiating the Turkish request; and (3) assure coordination of the efforts of the many U. S. elements in and out of Turkey which are working on various aspects of the strategically-placed U. S. Signals Intelligence activity in Turkey.
- (29) That the National Security Agency take steps to ensure that: (1) the U. S. Army Security Agency Detachments at Ankara pass significant intelligence to the U. S. Ambassador, the Embassy Political Section, the CIA Station Chief, and to CIA headquarters in Washington; and (2) improvement is made in the communications capabilities of selected intercept sites in Turkey, including the Tropospheric Scatter System.

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(30) That the Special NSC 5412/2 Group review the desirability and feasibility of C-130 aircraft reconnaissance flights over Iran from Turkish bases, with a view to covering Soviet missile tests and related activities.

Rec. #28:

That highest priority be placed on the acquisition of crucially-needed intelligence on the Soviet ICBM capability, with special and intensive efforts to advance the photographic reconnaissance capabilities of the OXCART and GAMBIT projects even earlier than now programmed.

Rec. #29:

That, with regard to CORONA, OXCART and other advanced intelligence collection projects: (1) prompt and stringent measures be taken, within the intelligence community and with outside contractors, to keep to the absolute, practicable minimum the number of persons cleared for access to information concerning such sensitive projects, and (2) there be periodic security indoctrinations of all persons cleared for access to such information, including knowledge of the special photographic capabilities involved.

Rec. #30-a:

That there be brought to the urgent attention of the Secretary of State the intelligence aspects of the U. S. space satellite program, for consideration in connection with a United Nations requirement for the registration by member nations of all satellite launchings.

Board Report of May 16, 1962

Rec. #30-b:

Subsequently, in a May 16, 1962 letter to the President, the Board: (1) pointed out the intelligence implications to the United States of international discussions of agreements to provide information on U. S. satellite launchings to the United Nations and its Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; (2) urged that U. S. control of the development of space capabilities for national defense and intelligence purposes not be foreclosed, diminished or compromised; and (3) noted that the United States, unlike the USSR, would lose a

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crucially-needed intelligence capability if international agreements prohibiting military uses of outer space should preclude continued use of our Government's highly effective reconnaissance satellite intelligence activities. Accordingly, the Board recommended that: (1) the United States formulate a clear position on the relationship of our reconnaissance satellite intelligence programs to international discussion of peaceful uses of outer space; (2) the President review and approve the position to be taken by the United States on this subject; (3) U. S. representatives involved in UN, Geneva and other discussions be appropriately briefed on the sensitive U. S. intelligence collection program involved; and (4) differing points of view among U. S. Government officials on this subject be resolved as soon as possible.

Board Report of January 20, 1962

Rec. #31:

That there be a re-examination of the status of the DCI, to determine whether his relative position and salary are in keeping with the newly-defined role and responsibility of the DCI for coordinating and guiding the U. S. foreign intelligence effort, as provided in the President's January 16, 1962 memorandum to the DCI.

Rec. #32:

That the DCI, in consultation with the U. S. Intelligence Board, review the functions of the U. S. Intelligence Board's Watch Committee and National Indications Center, to determine their effectiveness in carrying out their mission of providing early warning.

Board Report of June 26, 1962

Rec. #33:

That the Special NSC 5412/2 Group ensure that: (1) adequate cover stories are approved and ready for release by responsible parties, if required, with respect to the U-2, OXCART and satellite reconnaissance programs; (2) adequate

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