

JFK ASSASSINATION SYSTEM
IDENTIFICATION FORM

AGENCY INFORMATION

AGENCY : PFIAB
RECORD NUMBER : 206-10001-10006
RECORDS SERIES : PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE ADVISORY BOARD
AGENCY FILE NUMBER :

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

ORIGINATOR : PFIAB
FROM :
TO :
TITLE : MINUTES OF BOARD MEETING OF APRIL 2 AND 3, 1964
DATE : 04/02/64
PAGES : 8
SUBJECTS : AGENDA FOR APRIL 2 AND 3, 1963 MEETING
SUMMARY OF APRIL 2 AND 3, 1963 MEETING
DOCUMENT TYPE : PAPER, TEXTUAL DOCUMENT
CLASSIFICATION : TOP SECRET
RESTRICTIONS : 1B, 1C
CURRENT STATUS : RELEASED WITH DELETIONS
DATE OF LAST REVIEW : ~~08/06/98~~ 08/01/2024
OPENING CRITERIA :
COMMENTS :

2025 Release under the
President John F. Kennedy
Assassination Records Collection
Act of 1992

[R] - ITEM IS RESTRICTED

206-10001-10006

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April 2 Agenda (Continued):

- | ITEM | TIME | SUBJECT |
|------|-------------|--|
| | | <u>1. Proposals for Revisions in NRO Agreement, Organization, and Operations</u>
(1) Proposals of Dr. McMillan
(2) Proposals of Mr. McCone
(3) Proposals of Board Panel
<u>Dr. Baker</u> |
| 3. | 1:00 - 2:00 | Lunch - White House Mess |
| 4. | 2:00 - 2:45 | <u>NRO Satellite Reconnaissance Activities as Related to the Air Force Systems Command</u>
General Bernard A. Schriever, USAF |
| 5. | 2:45 - 3:30 | <u>CIA Monitorship of the NRO</u>
Dr. Albert D. Wheelon
Deputy Director for Science and Technology, CIA |
| 6. | 3:30 - 4:15 | <u>Defense Department Monitorship of the NRO</u>
Dr. Eugene G. Fubini
Assistant Secretary of Defense |
| 7. | 4:15 - 4:30 | Executive Session |
| 8. | 4:30 - 6:00 | <u>Discussions of the National Reconnaissance Office, Agreement and Programs</u>
Mr. John A. McCone
Director of Central Intelligence |

April 3, 1964

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|-----|---------------|---|
| 9. | 9:00 - 9:15 | Chairman's Time |
| 10. | 9:15 - 9:30 | <u>Oral Report on Recent Developments Relating to the National Signals Intelligence (SIGINT) Program</u>
Dr. Baker and Mr. Coyne |
| 11. | 9:30 - 10:30 | <u>The National Signals Intelligence Program</u>
Dr. Eugene Fubini
Assistant Secretary of Defense |
| 12. | 10:30 - 11:00 | Executive Session |
| 13. | 11:00 - 12:00 | <u>Discussions of the NRO Agreement, Management, and Programs</u>
Mr. Cyrus Vance
Deputy Secretary of Defense |

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April 3 Agenda (Continued):

ITEM	TIME	SUBJECT
14.	12:00 - 1:00	<u>Briefing on the World Situation</u> Mr. Ray Cline Deputy Director/Intelligence, CIA
15.	1:00 - 2:00	Lunch - White House Mess
16.	2:00 - 2:15	<u>Status Report on Implementation of Board's Recommendations Growing Out of the Dunlap Case</u> Mr. Coyne
17.	2:15 - 2:30	<u>Status Report on Implementation of Other Recent Major Recommendations Made by the Board</u> Mr. Ash
18.	2:30 - End of Day	<u>Preparation by the Board of a Report on NRO *</u>

* The Chairman will outline his views as to the handling of this report (a) initially with Secretary McNamara and Mr. Bundy and (b) ultimately with the President.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 10, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board
Meeting of April 2-3, 1964

A regularly scheduled two-day meeting of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board was convened by Chairman Clifford at 9:00 a.m., April 2, 1964, in the Board's offices, Room 297, Executive Office Building. Present were Board members Doolittle, Gray, Baker, Langer, Pace and Murphy; J. Patrick Coyne, Executive Secretary; and A. R. Ash. (Dr. Land was unavoidably detained at the Boston airport, and joined the Board meeting later in the day.)

Chairman Clifford opened the meeting with some general remarks, first congratulating Mr. Murphy on the excellence of his recently published and well-received book "Diplomat Among Warriors." Other Board members joined in the sentiments expressed by the Chairman.

Next Mr. Clifford expressed the Board's gratitude to the Board Panel on NRO matters for the long and difficult task involved in the Panel's extensive study of the NRO management and organization structure and attendant problems. He noted that Dr. Baker and General Doolittle had been devoting the majority of their time to the study, with inestimable assistance from Mr. Coyne. The Chairman thought that in the NRO matter the Board had probably made the most exhaustive analysis of any intelligence-related problem up to this time.

Chairman Clifford announced that in a few minutes the meeting would be joined briefly by Mr. Henry Thomas of CIA for the purpose of indoctrinating Board members concerning two new security clearance categories (DORIAN and QUILL) covering two extremely sensitive areas of intelligence activity.

Mr. Clifford recalled that when the Board met with the President on January 30, the President had sought the Board's views on a proposed reduction in the Military Services' representation on the U. S. Intelligence Board -- the Board expressing its long-held view that such reduction should be made at an appropriate time. Mr. Clifford went on to inform the Board that on February 5, 1964, Presidential Assistant McGeorge Bundy had issued a memorandum to the intelligence community, announcing the President's decision to reconstitute the USIB membership by designating the Director of DIA as the Defense Department

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Mr. Clifford pointed out that the DCI feels that because the NRO is presently set up as a "line" organization in the Air Force, a great deal goes on that the DCI does not know about, e.g., after USIB sets out intelligence requirements for NRO to execute, the DCI does not have an opportunity to examine the effectiveness of the program. Mr. Vance agreed that the DCI should be kept fully informed, but if weather conditions, for example, require that a 5-day mission be called down on the third day, this is the kind of operational decision that should not have to involve the DCI.

Dr. Baker referred to concerns which have been expressed regarding the tendency toward a fragmentation of effort in the reconnaissance field within the Defense Department, as for example in the case of the MOL. Noting that Defense is the greatest resource for national reconnaissance, Dr. Baker asked whether consideration had been given to relating the JRC to the NRO, with a view to avoiding unnecessary duplication of peripheral reconnaissance missions, the reduction of costs, and the placing of emphasis on meeting national requirements. Mr. Vance replied that tying the JRC into the NRO suggests some command channel problems, but he thought the suggestion very worth while, and he expressed the intention to consider it further.

Dr. Langer referred to the system of monitors of the NRP in Defense and in the CIA, and he asked whether the Director of NRO in fact reports to Dr. Fubini in Defense. Mr. Vance replied that, to the contrary, the Director reports directly to Mr. Vance and to Secretary McNamara. He added that as an internal matter Dr. Fubini monitors NRO matters for the office of the Secretary of Defense and Mr. Vance would continue this internal Defense arrangement but would clearly spell out the role of the PFIAB, et al, to accomplish external monitoring.

Secretary Vance completed his discussion with Board members and left the Board meeting at 11:50 a.m.

In executive session, Board members further discussed the question of appropriate assignment to CIA of a role in the NRP -- with the object of preserving the valuable research and development potential of the CIA. Mr. Coyne noted that the Board Panel had heard testimony that CIA is heavily involved in reconnaissance research and development, but that this was not yet supported by the evidence thus far assembled. Mr. Coyne added that under the Vance proposal to leave aircraft projects in CIA, this would include 9 OXCART aircraft, 2 U-2's at Taiwan, 3 U-2's at Lockheed undergoing configuration for carrier operations, and aircraft engaged in the SPOLLY project. Mr. Coyne also noted that of the 694 personnel providing support for CIA's aircraft reconnaissance activities, 350 are AF personnel assigned to the CIA.

At 12:10 p.m. the Board meeting was joined by Mr. Ray Cline, Deputy Director for Intelligence, and Mr. Bruce Clark, of CIA. Mr. Clifford indicated to Mr. Cline the Board's interest in receiving a current intelligence briefing on aspects of the world situation.

Mr. Cline informed the Board that his job at CIA is the correlation and evaluation of intelligence relating to the national security. With reference to the state of the art in the field of intelligence analysis, Mr. Cline pointed

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and storable high energy propellant fuel.

As for Soviet MRBM's and IRBM's, Mr. Cline said that there are over 700 launchers, mostly in the Western USSR; deployment is almost complete; and there is evidence of some hardening (four silos have been discovered).

Mr. Cline said that it is not certain as to how much the USSR intends to invest in the development of an anti-missile missile. Satellite photography is the key. A March 1964 photo of Leningrad shows 5 distinctive bays at launch sites, but it is indicated that the USSR probably suspended construction in 1963.

In further emphasis on the importance of special search satellite photography, Mr. Cline said that a GAMBIT mission has not yet been run over a huge mystery structure recently revealed in photography of Moscow.

Mr. Cline reported that yesterday the Soviets had launched a space probe to Venus, the time of arrival estimated as July 22.

Concerning the recent release of the CIA estimate on the Soviet economy, Mr. Cline said that despite the welter of denials and counterattacks by the USSR, the CIA has indications that its estimate was correct. The first "Pravda" blast contained statistics confirming the CIA's estimate of a 3 per cent gain in the Soviet GNP. The next issue of Pravda omitted these statistics.

As for the Sino-Soviet conflict, Mr. Cline stated that this deep and bitter struggle reflects opposing national interests and policy views, and is a contest for dominance which is nearing the breaking point. The anti-Soviet vituperation coming out of Communist China is unprecedented. CIA's clandestine reporting indicates that the Chicoms are attempting to subvert Soviet leadership around the world, and to discredit Khrushchev in the USSR. Exchanges of secret Party letters indicate that a Sino-Soviet break must come. The basis of the dispute seems to be the failure of the USSR to provide the economic and military support which China needed in order to enlarge its industrial capacity. Public exchanges of insults, and intelligence from various sources, shows that the breach began in 1960 from differences of policy with regard to degree of risk of war which should be acceptable to Communism in its actions affecting the West. Also there is a lot of prejudice against China in the Soviet military. Mr. Cline does not think that Sino-Soviet differences can be resolved so long as Mao and Khrushchev are in positions of leadership.

With regard to Indian border action by the Chinese Communists, Mr. Cline thought that this move was for the purpose of getting control of a part of the route for a transcontinental railroad.

In Vietnam, Mr. Cline said, the U. S. mission has given General Khanh a breathing spell to get a grip on the political and military machine. There is a little more confidence within the South Vietnam government. The Viet Cong has not launched attacks on the larger scale expected when Khanh took over, but guerrilla activities have increased and 3 province chiefs have been killed or kidnapped in the last few weeks. In North Vietnam, recent intelligence indicates,

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there is civil defense activity including the digging of shelters and trenches. Last night the Interagency Task Force on Vietnam discussed the problem and concluded that things are on dead center as far as the South Vietnam war effort is concerned, and more U. S. support may be necessary before the rainy season sets in in September. The Viet Cong are getting Chicom help, mostly psychological; captured weapons indicate that 10 per cent are of Chinese origin; many of their weapons are of U. S. and French origin; and some are hand made.

Mr. Cline concluded his briefing and departed the Board meeting at 1:10 p.m. at which time the Board adjourned for lunch.

At 2:00 p.m. the Board resumed in executive session. Chairman Clifford remarked that the session with Mr. Cline of CIA had been valuable and that there would be similar briefings arranged for future Board meetings. Mr. Clifford asked that Board members let Mr. Coyne know ahead of time the subject matters which they wish to have covered in current intelligence briefings.

Next, Mr. Coyne gave the Board an oral summary of implementing actions reportedly under way in response to the Board's recommendations in the Dunlap case. It was noted that in answer to Mr. Bundy's referral of the Board's recommendations to the DCI for agencies' consideration and the preparation of a coordinated report by the DCI, the latter had failed to coordinate with other agencies with respect to 9 of the 21 recommendations. Mr. Coyne had discussed this with Mr. Bundy who agreed that the DCI should have furnished a coordinated report of agencies' views and comments, and Mr. Bundy had asked Mr. Coyne to prepare an appropriate further communication for Mr. Bundy's signature. In answer to a question by Dr. Langer, the Chairman thought it best to see whether the DCI complies with the request for a coordinated report, before suggesting that Mr. Bundy go directly to the agencies.

During the Board's discussion of action reported on its Dunlap case recommendation relating to the Soviet Union's attempt to obtain new Embassy quarters in Washington, General Doolittle expressed the hope that steps would be taken by U. S. intelligence agencies to ensure technical coverage of any new Embassy that might be constructed for the USSR.

Mr. Ash summarized for the Board recent reports received on the implementation of Recommendation 3 (CIA-State report); Recommendation 35 (DCI report); and Old Board Recommendation 3 on the status of JCS-CIA intelligence planning for wartime emergencies. With regard to the latter, the Chairman asked that there be put on the agenda of the next Board meeting the matter of the JCS-CIA suggestion that annual status reports be discontinued.

Chairman Clifford asked that Board members next proceed to discuss the type of report that the Board would make to the President concerning the NRO. The Chairman asked Dr. Baker, as head of the Board's NRO Panel, to discuss the reasons for changes in the NRO as recommended in the draft report which the Panel had placed before the Board.

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