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24 July 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR: (SEE DISTRIBUTION)

SUBJECT: Briefings for Special Study Group

1. This is the initial program and is tentative, being subject to the desires of the Chairman, Special Study Group. We must anticipate further amplification after the initial presentations are completed. Additional subjects will be added as the program proceeds, and time will be set aside for discussion with senior officials.

2. The program is divided into half-day periods of approximately three hours each, including questions. (Indicated by Roman numerals.)

3. You will be notified as far in advance as possible of the date, time and place when your subject will be presented.

4. The order in which the subjects appear on this program may not be followed.

5. Tentative Program:

Preliminary Orientation Briefings
(Completed 14 July)

1. General Organization and Responsibilities
(Dulles - Wisner - Helms)
2. Communication Facilities
[redacted]
3. Defector Program
[redacted]
4. International Organizations Division
5. Soviet Russia Division
[redacted]
6. Far East Division
[redacted]

HR70-14
(N)

APPROVED
FOR RELEASE
DATE: FEB
2008

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General Briefing
(Policy and Plans)

Approximate Time

- I. 7. Planning System -- Cold War 1 hr.
[]
8. War Planning 1 hr.
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9. Coordination with OCB 1 hr.
[]
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Staff Briefings
(Coordination)

- II. 10. Foreign Intelligence 2 hrs.
[]
- Introduction
Requirements
Plans and Operations
Support and Guidance
Control and Evaluation
Production
Agreed Activities
11. ~~Communication Intelligence~~ *Communication Intelligence* 1 hr.
[]
-

- III & IV 12. Collection and Dissemination 6 hrs.
[]
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- V. 13. Psychological and Paramilitary 1 1/2 hrs.
[]
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Area Division Briefings
(Operations)

14. Eastern Europe 1 1/2 hrs.
[]
-

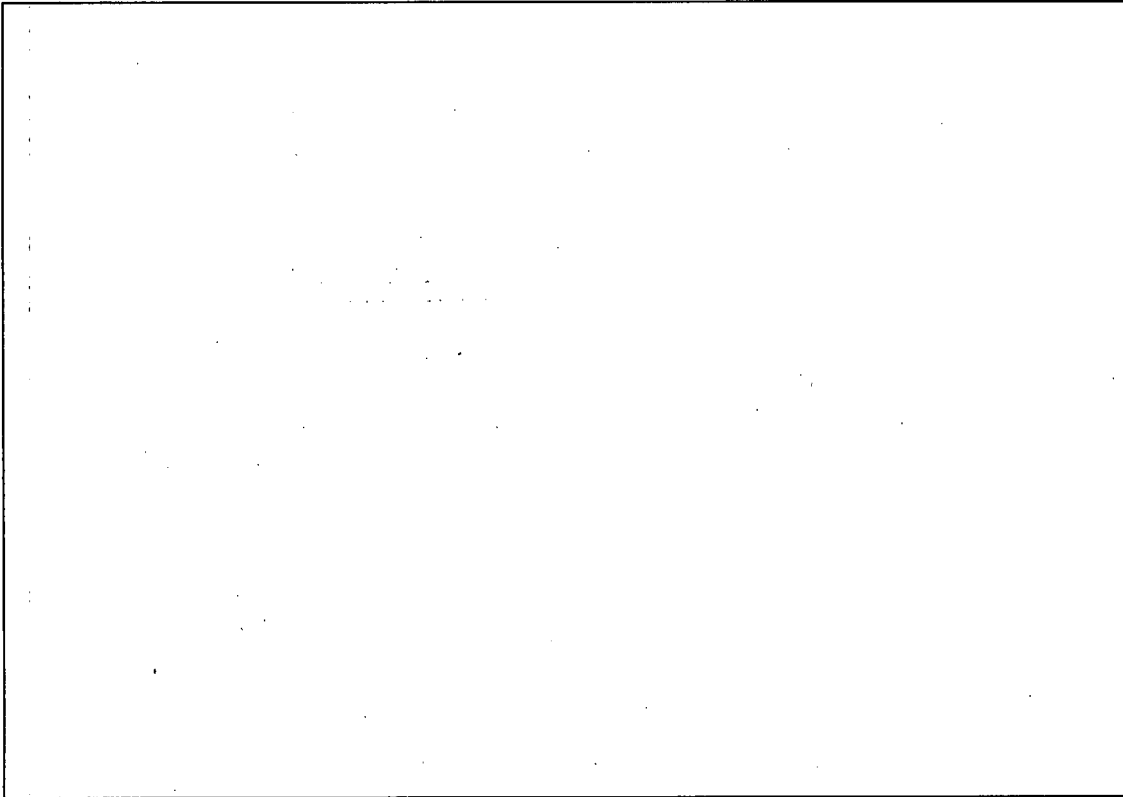
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|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| VI. | 15. Western Europe | 1 1/2 hrs. |
| | <input type="text"/> | |
| | 16. Southeast Europe | 1 1/2 hrs. |
| | <input type="text"/> | |
| ----- | | |
| VII. | 17. Near East and Africa | 1 1/2 hrs. |
| | <input type="text"/> | |
| | 18. Western Hemisphere | 1 1/2 hrs. |
| | <input type="text"/> | |
| ----- | | |
| VIII. | 19. Soviet Russia | 3 hrs. |
| | <input type="text"/> | |
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| <u>Support Briefings</u> | | |
| IX. | 20. Administration | 3 hrs. |
| | <input type="text"/> | |
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| X. | 21. Inspection and Review | 1 1/2 hrs. |
| | <input type="text"/> | |
| | 22. Clandestine Services Records | 1 1/2 hrs. |
| | <input type="text"/> | |
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| XI. | 23. Technical Services | 3 hrs. |
| | <input type="text"/> | |
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| XII. | 24. Security System | 3 hrs. |
| | <input type="text"/> | |
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| XIII. | 25. Clandestine Training | 3 hrs. |
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| XIV. XV. | 26. Training Field Trip <input type="text"/> | 8 hrs. |
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| XVI. XVII | 27. Communication Field Trip <input type="text"/> | 8 hrs. |
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| <u>Miscellaneous Briefings</u> | | |
| XVIII. | 28. British Intelligence Service; Organization <input type="text"/> | 1 hr. |
| | 29. Liaison with Foreign Intelligence Services <input type="text"/> | 1 hr. |
| | 30. Research and Development - Technical Services <input type="text"/> | 1 hr. |
| ----- | | |
| XIX. | 31. Operation - Iran (Roosevelt) | 1 1/2 hrs. |
| | 32. Special Operations (Angleton) | 1 1/2 hrs. |
| ----- | | |
| XX. | 33. Operation - Guatemala Techniques and Exploitation (To be selected) | 1 1/2 hrs. |
| | 34. Personnel Management and the Career System <input type="text"/> | 1 1/2 hrs. |
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| XXI. | 35. Activities of the Inspector General (Kirkpatrick) | 1 1/2 hrs. |

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S. PAUL JOHNSTON


Subject was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 3 August 1899, the son of James Irvin Johnston and Bertha Wilson Johnston, nee Gill. He was married 28 December 1923 to Carol Bates Rhodes, from whom he was later divorced. They had two children, Mary Carol and James Irvin, II. A second marriage occurred on 29 December 1945 when he married Cathryn U. Herron, who died on 29 August 1948. On 9 September 1949, he married his present wife, the former Claudine Lutz. They have one daughter, Pierrette. They reside at

Since 1945, the Subject has functioned as Managing Director of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, with Headquarters at 2 East 64th, New York City and devotes his major time to this enterprise. He entered business in 1921 as an apprentice in the Operating Department of the Aluminum Company of America and within a year made a new connection with the Pittsburgh Office of the New Kensington Works. During the next seven years, he remained identified with this organization and eventually became a Chief Engineer.

In 1930, he turned to writing and from 1931 to 1934, he was the Assistant Editor of the publication, "Aviation". Promotions followed and after serving as an Associate Editor and Acting Editor, he was its Editor from 1936 to 1940. From January 1940 to February 1942, he was Coordinator of Research with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. From February 1942 to 1943, he was Manager of the Curtis-Wright Corporation in Washington, D. C.

During World War I, Subject served in the ROTC. From May to December 1918, he was in the Air Service of the U. S. Army. In 1944 he was a Captain in the U. S. Naval Air Transport Service in the Pacific. During 1945 and 1946, he was attached to U. S. Strategic Bombing Service, ETO and Japan and was awarded the Legion of Merit in 1945.

The Subject served as Executive Director of the President's Air Policy Commission from August to December 1948 and also was a Consultant to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Lexington Project that same year. In the years 1937, 1947 and 1948 he was a member of the Committee on Awards for the Collier Trophy. He is an honorary member of the Maintenance and Engineering Committee of the Air Transport Association.



He was a student at the Carnegie Institute of Technology from 1917 to 1919 and received a B.S. Degree in mechanical engineering from MIT in 1921 following his return to civilian life. He has been a member of the Aero Engineering Advisory Council at Princeton University and a Fellow at the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences.

His clubs are the Cosmos Club, Army-Navy Club, Wings (New York), City Island Club and Yacht Club.

He has authored several books dealing with aviation and has written graphic histories of the U.S. Navy and Army Air Forces.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL JAMES H. DOOLITTLE, USAFR

James Harold Doolittle was born in Alamada, California, December 14, 1896. He was educated in Nome, Alaska; Los Angeles Jr. College; and spent three years at the University of California School of Mines.

Enlisting as a Flying Cadet in the Signal Corps Reserve October 6, 1917, General Doolittle was assigned to the School of Military Aeronautics at the University of California, and upon completion of that course went to Rockwell Field, California, for further training. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Signal Corps Reserve, Aviation Section, March 11, 1918.

During 1918 General Doolittle served as flight and gunnery instructor at Camp Dick, Texas; Wright Field, Ohio; Gerstner Field, Louisiana; and Rockwell Field, and in July 1919 he was assigned to the 104th Aero Squadron at Kelly Field, Texas. That October 9th he was transferred to the 90th Aero Squadron at Eagle Pass, Texas, for border patrol duty.

On July 1, 1920, General Doolittle was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Regular Army, Air Service; was promoted to first lieutenant; and entered the Air Service Mechanical School at Kelly Field. In August 1922 he was sent to McCook Field, Ohio, for experimental airplane work. That September 4 and 5 he made the first cross-country flight, from Pablo Beach, Florida, to San Diego, California, with one stop, which brought him international fame. Also during 1922 he was awarded his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of California.

Entering Massachusetts Institute of Technology for special engineering courses in July 1923, General Doolittle was graduated in 1924 with the degree of Master of Science, and the following year was awarded the degree of Doctor of Science. During March 1924 he also served temporarily at McCook Field conducting aircraft acceleration tests. Returning to McCook Field in June 1925, he was sent to the Naval Air Station at Washington, D. C. that August for special training in flying high speed seaplanes. During that assignment he served for a short period at Mitchell Field, New York, with the Naval Test Board.

Granted a leave of absence in April 1926, General Doolittle went to South America on airplane demonstration flights. After his return to the United States he was in Walter Reed General Hospital until April 1927, when he was again assigned to McCook Field for experimental work and additional duty as instructor with the Organized Reserves of the Fifth Corps Area, 385th Bomb Squadron. In January 1928 he made an experimental flight to South America, which was arranged by the Departments of the Navy, State, and Commerce.

Returning to Mitchell Field in September 1928, General Doolittle assisted in the development of fog flying equipment. During this assignment the now almost universally used artificial horizontal and directional gyroscopes were developed and the first flight completely by instruments was accomplished. On January 20, 1930, he was named advisor for the Army on the building of the Floyd Bennett Airport in New York City. General Doolittle resigned his Regular Army commission February 15, 1930.

On March 5, 1930, General Doolittle was commissioned a major, Specialist, in the Officers Reserve Corps, and during that year he made several instrument flying experiments. He was then named manager of the Aviation Department, Shell Oil Company, and in that capacity conducted numerous aviation tests. At various times he went on active duty with the Army to conduct tests, and in 1932 set the world's high speed record for land planes. In April 1934 he was appointed a member of the Army Board to study Air Corps organization, and a year later he was transferred to the Air Corps Reserve. General Doolittle became President of the Institute of Aeronautical Science in 1940.

Ordered to active duty July 1, 1940, General Doolittle was Assistant District Supervisor of the Central Air Corps Procurement District at Indianapolis, Indiana, moving to Detroit, Michigan, in that capacity November 16, 1940 where he worked with the large automobile manufacturers on the conversion of automobile plants to airplane parts manufacturing plants. The following August he went to England as a member of a special mission. On January 9, 1942, he was assigned to Army Air Force headquarters in Washington, D. C.

General Doolittle led the first aerial raid on the Japanese mainland on April 18, 1942. That July he joined the Eighth Air Force in England, and the following September assumed command of the 12th Air Force in North Africa. In March 1943 he became commanding general of the 15th Air Force in the Mediterranean Theater, and from January 1, 1944 to September 1945 he commanded the Eighth Air Force in the European and Pacific Theaters. On May 10, 1946, he reverted to inactive reserve status.

Returning to the Shell Oil Company, General Doolittle became chief of their Aviation Division. In March 1951 he was appointed a Special Assistant to the Chief of Staff of the Air Force at Washington, D. C., in a civilian status.

His decorations include the Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross with two Oak Leaf Clusters, Bronze Star, and the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters. General Doolittle has also been awarded the British Order of the Bath (Knight Commander); French Legion of Honor (Grand Officer); Belgian Order of the Crown (Grand Officer) and Croix de Guerre with Palm; Polish Order of Restoration of Poland; Chinese Yun-Hwei (Class III); Bolivian Order of the Condor Medal; and Ecuadorean Abdon Calderon (First Class). His trophies include the Schneider and Mackay Trophies of 1925; the Harmon Trophy in 1930; the Bendix Trophy in 1931; and the Thompson Trophy in 1932.

General Doolittle and his wife, Josephine, have two children, James H., Jr., and John P., both in the Air Force.

PROMOTIONS

Commissioned a second lieutenant (Regular Army) July 1, 1920; to first lieutenant (permanent) July 1, 1920; resigned February 15, 1930. Major (Specialists Reserve) March 5, 1930; transferred to Air Corps Reserve April 4, 1935; promoted to lieutenant colonel (temporary) January 2, 1942; to brigadier general (temporary) April 28, 1942; to major general (temporary) November 20, 1942; to lieutenant general (temporary) March 13, 1944; to brigadier general (Regular Army) May 1, 1946; resigned July 1946.

William Birrell Franke -- certified public accountant.
b. Troy, N. Y. April 15, 1894. Sc. D. U. of Louisville
1948. Sr. Partner Franke, Hannon, and Withey since 1929.
Special Assistant to Sec. of Defense 1951-52. Patriotic
Civilian Service Commendation, U.S. Army 1951, Distin-
guished Service Award, Dept. of Defense 1952. Chairman
of the Board of Directors in 13 companies. (John Simmons
Co., Newark; General Shale Products Corp., Johnson City,
Tenn.; The Key-James Brick Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.;
Appalachian Block Co., Marion, Va.; Treas. Dir. Telensa-
phone, Inc., N.Y.C.; Aircall, N.Y.C.; Dir. Clinchfield &
Ohio Ry. Co.) Member Army and Navy Club. Home:
[redacted] N.Y.C. Office: 444 Madison
Ave., N.Y.C. 22.

William Douglas Pawley -- b. Florence, S.C. 1896;
Married twice; Pres. Compania Nacional Cubana de Aviacion-
Havana, 1927-33; Pres. China Nat'l. Aviation Corp., 1933;
Pres. (organizer) Central Aircraft Mfg. Co., 1934-38
pioneer building of aircraft factory in China; Pres. Hindustan
Aircraft, Ltd., Bangalore, India; Organized, recruited, and
maintained Am. Volunteer Group (Flying Tigers) for Chinese
Air Force; 1945-46 Ambassador to Peru; 1946 Ambassador
to Brazil; Home: [redacted] Miami
Beach; Office: 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N.Y.C.

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QUESTIONS ASKED BY SPECIAL STUDY GROUP

Study Group Members are designated No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and Consultant.

General Briefing by Mr. Dulles, Mr. Wisner, and Mr. Holms

No. 3 "Do you have to clear with the Bureau of the Budget for every major project?"

Reply: No. Only in certain instances and then under a code name.

No. 1 "Where do you get your scientific requirements from and then how do you get these out to the agent in the field?"

Reply: Our requirements come from OSI and other customers. We have one unit in FI which handles this and gets them out to the field.

While discussing the Philippine Situation:

While discussing adverse publicity:

No. 1 "I suppose you occasionally err--how do you refute damaging statements by such people as Winchell, the Alsops and Pearson?"

Reply: We don't refute--but remain silent.

No. 2 "Why don't you follow a guy like Sydney Gruson?"

Reply: It isn't our task--it's for the FBI to follow him if he's a Commie.

No. 1 "Isn't Winchell putting out false information to the press?"

Reply: Yes.

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No. 2 "To what extent do your cold war people evaluate current situations abroad--and do they advise the NSC?"

Reply: Our people constantly deal with State and Defense on this and together they come up with suggestions. Since 1948 we (CIA, State and Defense) came up with nine-tenths of the recommendations for such type of operations but presently seventy-five percent come down to us from the NSC and the OCB.

No. 2 "Have you looked into this situation in Hanoi where the U.S. is liable to lose all this equipment?"

Reply: The job of moving it or destroying it is a military operation.

No. 2 "Wouldn't it be a natural for CIA to estimate the amount of equipment there?"

Reply: No; this would be more of a job for the MAAG there.

No. 2 "To what extent do you find resistance from other government agencies such as the Department of State in such activities as the Guatemalan operation?"

Reply: This is a hard question to answer - - - - -

No. 2 "Might I take a few minutes to review the personnel figures (FI) in the critical areas or would it be better to wait until later when we will get it in detail?"

Reply: Let's wait until later (No. 1).

Speaking about FI Operations:

Consultant "Are these operations performed by American or indigenous agents?"

Reply: Both.

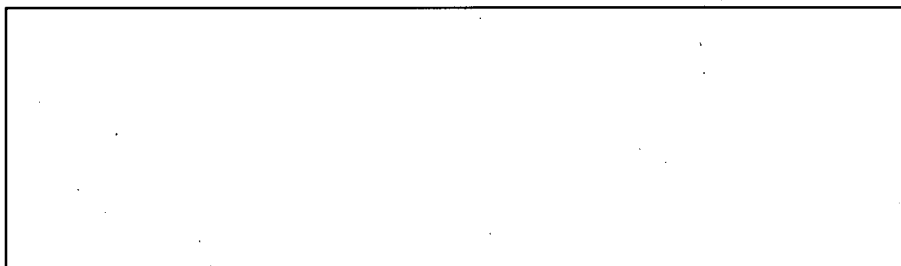
No. 3 "In this type of operation do you request the cooperation of indigenous people?"

Reply: Yes, for often these require very careful planning and cooperation.

ADJOURNED

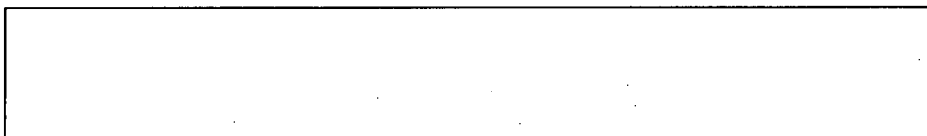
QUESTIONS ASKED BY SPECIAL STUDY GROUPS
DURING AFTERNOON SESSIONS

Far East 1400-1510



Indochina: No. 2 "Do you think Hanoi or Haiphong will hold?"

Reply: I have no way of knowing.



General: No. 2 "What is the total number of personnel in the field?"

Reply: Approximately []

Consultant "To what extent do you find enemy trying to double your agents?"

Reply: They are continually trying to do so.

No. 2 "Considering the great effort being made by dedicated individuals, it is tragic to realize that we are still losing the cold war. Are we doing too little, too late? Whatever you do to save Indonesia, Malaya, Sumatra is worth the price. Wouldn't you be willing to venture a bet that the Soviets are matching and/or making greater effort in each place than we are?"

Reply: Yes.

No. 1 "Do you find the same French opposition in Laos and Cambodia?"

Reply: Yes, the French are completely adamant.

Consultant "You have people who must be expert in several fields (that is to say you must have many types of experts),

[] would you estimate that if this Agency could specialize: (1) collection of intelligence; (2) infiltration of enemy nets, that you would be more effective?"

Reply: That is a question that would be most difficult for me to answer, perhaps the DCI could more appropriately be asked that.

International Organizations Division 1510-1630

No. 2 "What is your budget?"

Reply: Approximately [] of which over [] is for NCPE.

Comment by No. 2 "Later we will wish to remember this tremendous effort that is being made with very few personnel and relatively little money being spent."

Consultant "You mentioned that the last four defectors had commented on RFE, what is your best estimate of the difference in numbers reached by RFE and VOA?"

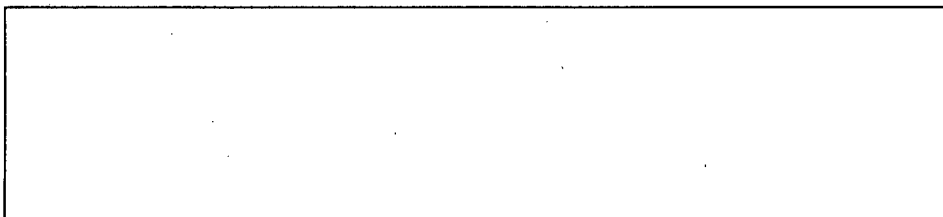
Reply: The answer to that is dependent upon the number of radio sets estimated to be in the different countries. I understand there is no ban in the Russian Army against listening to the radio. Since these defectors happened to be Army, their knowledge of RFE programs may be dependent upon that fact.

No. 2 "What happened to the idea of mobile transmitters--the broadcasting ship built some time ago?"

Reply: I am not fully aware, but will find out for you.

Comment "The problem with broadcasting from such facilities is one of personnel, long duty periods with little or no shore leave, etc."

Office of Communications 1630-1715



No. 2 "Referring to your Research and Development Branch, how do you tie into Louis de Flores (TSS) on that?"

Reply: There is a standing committee with representation from TSS and the Office of Communications for coordination of our effort in this field.

Consultant "What about Alaska?"

Reply: We have no requirements from the operating divisions for Alaska.

Consultant "Is the Air Force responsible for E & E in that area?"

Reply by General Balmer: CIA is responsible for the mechanisms needed by the Air Force for Evasion and Escape. Air Force lays the requirements upon the Agency for E & E.

No. 2 "What is your total personnel?"

Reply: Overseas, [] Headquarters, [] persons used to support the Agency activities.

No. 2 "How many do you have in the Engineering Division?"

Reply: [] of which [] are on Research and Development, wire maintenance people and signal corps teletype maintenance.

No. 2 "What is your budget?"

Reply: []

Soviet Russia Division

RE: Illegal Agents

No. 3 "Are these U.S. citizens?"

Reply: No, usually Russian defectors, or other foreign nationals; no Americans at the present time.

No. 3 "That kind of person (those who have legal entry) are usually not there for a long period of time?"

Reply: No.

No. 2 "How long have you been at this?"

Reply: Since approximately 1950.

Consultant "Do you attribute the increase in defections of the MVD somewhat to the downfall of Beria?"

Reply: Yes - somewhat.

Consultant "Is radio you are speaking about different from other radio operations mentioned by Communication and International Organizations Division?"

Reply: Yes, these are what we term gray radios.

Consultant "Balloons coming from the West, how can it be made to look genuinely like a Russian job?"

Reply: By self-destroying balloons, []

No. 2 []

[Redacted]

Consultant "What is the size of your operation?"

Reply: Total --- Overseas -

No. 2 "What is the SR Annual Budget?"

Reply: 1953 - approximately spent.

Defectors: - General Betts

No. 1 "If a North Korean flyer flies to South Korea and defects to the Commanding Officer, what would the C.O. do?"

Reply: He would refer him to the FE unit of the Defector Committee which has similar composition to the Washington group.

Consultant "Are domestic defectors brought to the attention of the Defector Committee?"

Reply: Reluctantly, that is to say these are usually the responsibility of the FBI until their bona fides are firmly established. These are usually cases that have been here for some time.

[Redacted]

Consultant "What percentage of them are here?"

Reply: 60% outside, 40% here in the U.S.

