CENTER for the STUDY of INTELLIGENCE
NEWSLETTER

Fall 1995 **Issue No. 4**

In This Issue:

- Welcome to CIA Museum
- Releasing Cold War Documents
- Conferences
  - Conference on *Intelligence and National Security in Peace, Crisis, and War*
  - Conference on VENONA and Soviet Espionage
  - CORONA Conference Is a Big Success
- From the Archives
  - A Season of 50th Anniversaries
  - Update on CORONA Imagery
- *Studies in Intelligence*
- In the Stacks: Historical Intelligence Collection
- Publications and Videos
- CIA on Internet

Other Issues | Previous Issue | Next Issue

CIA Museum Joins the Center for the Study of Intelligence

The CIA Museum, which is located in the Atrium of the New Headquarters Building, has been transferred to the History Staff of the Center for the Study of Intelligence.

The Center maintains a permanent exhibit of intelligence memorabilia and artifacts and organizes special exhibits. Curator Linda McCarthy noted that the Center has especially interesting collections from the Civil War and World War II, including paraphernalia from the Office of Strategic Services. The exhibit includes a mockup of Gary Powers' ill-fated U-2. Powers used the mockup to demonstrate how a Soviet surface-to-air missile hit his aircraft on 1 May 1960 and to describe the damage done to the U-2 after it crashed.

The Center welcomes Ms. Linda McCarthy and Assistant Curator Beth Bruins.

Table of Contents

Releasing Cold War Documents

The Center continues to work with the State Department's History Office in preparation of the documentary series *Foreign Relations of the United States* (*FRUS*). Recently released documents cover such diverse topics as arms control, China, and Cuba. These documents will appear in future *FRUS* volumes. Over the past six months the Historical Review Group has examined some 3,000 pages of records from CIA and other agencies to be included in the *FRUS* series covering the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. Two recent volumes in the series, *Foreign Relations of the United States 1961-63*: Vol. VII *Arms Control* and *Disarmament* and *Foreign Relations of the United States 1964-68*: Vol. XIII *Western Europe* contain recently declassified intelligence records and illustrate the kind of intelligence data being released:

- As part of the program for declassification of National Intelligence Estimates (NIEs) on the former Soviet Union, the Historical Review Group plans to release 40 NIEs and Inter-Agency Intelligence Memoranda to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) in coming months. Most of the newly declassified NIEs cover Soviet general purpose (ground, naval, and air) forces deployed against NATO and other military targets on the Eurasian continent and on the open seas. With the transfer of these records to NARA, the US public will have access to more than 450 Estimates concerned with the USSR and international Communism that are at least 10 years old. Another 20 NIEs, mostly dealing with Soviet strategic forces, will soon be declassified and released as well.

- The decision to declassify and release the NIEs represents a milestone in CIA's openness program. Some of the most sensitive and most important US intelligence documents spanning a 30-year period are now available to the American people. The declassification program was not mandated by Congress or by presidential authority, as is the case with other declassification efforts. The initial decision was made by DCI Robert M. Gates, reconfirmed by DCI R. James Woolsey, and endorsed by DCI John M. Deutch. In an on-the-record-speech at Harvard University last December, Director of the Center for the Study of Intelligence Brian Latell reiterated CIA's commitment to the declassification effort. Noting that the CIA is unique among the world's intelligence services in this regard, Latell said that the Center is reviewing additional estimates and records on issues other than the Soviet Union for future declassification.

- Two Interagency Intelligence Memoranda-*Soviet Options in Afghanistan*, IIM 79-10022J (28 September 1979) and *The Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan: Implications for Warning* IMM 80-10017JX (October 1980)-have been declassified and will be made available through NARA. The first publication was drafted by CIA analysts; it was the last comprehensive assessment of Soviet intentions made by the Intelligence Community before the invasion. The second document is an afteraction report requested by the National Security Council that evaluates the methodology used to anticipate the invasion and how well the Intelligence Community performed.

- Work continues on declassification review of records on major covert action operations during the Cold War. Considerable progress has been made on the review of files dealing with the 1954 collapse of the Arbenz government in Guatemala.

- The Historical Review Group is cooperating with the presidentially appointed Assassination Records Review Board on declassifying records related to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Some 200,000 pages of material have already been released, and more are being reviewed and processed. The Group recently reviewed some 12,000 pages of documents related to the Kennedy assassination at the Gerald Ford Presidential Library in Michigan. At the request of the Assassination Records Review Board, CIA is conducting a second review of documents previously released in sanitized form to determine whether additional information can be released. The result will be an increase in the number of fully declassified documents made available to the public.

- More articles from the CIA's professional journal *Studies in Intelligence* have been declassified and will soon be made available to the public through the National Archives. Some 1,000 articles and book reviews have already been declassified and deposited with NARA. Yale University press has just published 32 declassified articles in *Inside the CIA's Private World: Declassified Articles from the Agency's Internal Journal 1955-1992*. (See page 7 for details.)

- For the past year the Center has served as CIA's coordinator for information requests from the President's Advisory Committee on Human Radiation Experiments (ACHRE). The Committee began work in January 1994 and submitted its final report in October 1995. It found that beginning in the mid-1940s the Atomic Energy Commission and several other federal agency sponsored some 4,000 radiation experiments on US citizens. ACHRE concluded that CIA "did not sponsor or conduct" any of the experiments. The CIA, with support from the Center, cooperated fully by conducting records searches and briefing the ACHRE staff.

Table of Contents

Conferences

The Academic Coordinator is pleased to announce that the Center for the Study of Intelligence remains committed to an ambitious conference agenda.

Conference on *Intelligence and National Security in Peace, Crisis, and War*

The Central Intelligence Agency will sponsor the 63rd annual meeting of the Society for Military History from 18 to 21 April at the Key Bridge Marriott Hotel in Rosslyn, Virginia. As the host institution, the Center for the Study of Intelligence has chosen *Intelligence and National Security in Peace, Crisis, and War* as the meeting's theme.

In addition to numerous panels, the meeting will include book displays, an awards luncheon on Friday, and a banquet on Saturday. The Center for the Study of Intelligence is arranging a tour and reception at CIA Headquarters on Friday evening. Another tour, perhaps of NSA's National Cryptological Museum, is being planned.

Professional and amateur historians are invited to submit proposals. Papers may treat the meeting's theme in any historical period or era. Topics may include-but should not be limited to-strategic and tactical uses of intelligence, the role of intelligence in national security policy and military affairs, comparative studies of national intelligence services, counterintelligence cases, cooperation and conflict between civilian and military intelligence services, civilian and military covert action and psychological warfare operations, and denial-and-deception operations. Papers on technical intelligence, including signals and communications intelligence, are also welcome.

Researchers interested in US intelligence during World War II and the postwar war period should note that CIA has declassified many relevant records. Since the late 1980s CIA has released virtually all OSS records and deposited them at the National Archives. Many records from the Central Intelligence Group and the early years of the CIA.

Central Intelligence Agency
Society for Military History

Call for Papers

Conference on *Intelligence and National Security in Peace, Crisis, and War*

18-21 April 1996
Key Bridge Marriott Hotel, Rosslyn, Virginia

Papers and panels on other military history subjects in any period or place are also welcome. To propose either a complete panel or individual paper prospective contributors should submit:

- A one-page abstract for each paper.

- A one-page statement of purpose for a panel.

- A brief vita for each presenter to:

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Dr. Kevin C. Ruffner, Coordinator
SMH 1996 Program
History Staff, Center for the Study of Intelligence
Central Intelligence Agency

Telephone: 703-351-2621
Telefax:   703-522-9280
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Proposals should be postmarked no later than *1 November 1995*. Information about registration, accommodations, and program will follow in early 1996.

Conference on VENONA and Soviet Espionage

DCI John M. Deutch has committed the Intelligence Community to sponsoring a scholarly conference on Soviet intelligence efforts to penetrate the United States Government during the 1940s and 1950s and US counterespionage against such efforts. He promised the conference at a ceremony marking the official declassification of **VENONA**-the US codebreaking success against Soviet intelligence-in July 1995. The Center for the Study of Intelligence will host the conference in the Washington area in the fall of 1996 to coincide with the National Security Agency's release of the last of the approximately 2,200 decrypted Soviet messages.

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CORONA Conference Is a Big Success

Sponsored by the Center for the Study of Intelligence and George Washington University's Space Policy Institute, the CORONA conference was held 23-24 May 1995. The first-ever public discussion of Cold War satellite reconnaissance was also a milestone in CIA's openness program. *Piercing the Curtain: CORONA and the Revolution in Intelligence* drew more than 500 persons to George Washington University's Marvin Center in Washington, DC. DCI John M. Deutch and George Washington University President Stephen Trachtenberg welcomed the attendees, who came from all over the United States and abroad.

Five panels explored the development of the KEYHOLE (KH) 1-6 satellites, their role in the US space program, and the impact of satellites on intelligence, national policy, and mapmaking. The concluding session examined the declassification and transfer of CORONA satellite imagery to the National Archives and the US Geological Survey. (For a related note, see David L. Ackerman's article elsewhere in this issue). Several CORONA pioneers, including intelligence officials, military officers, scientists, and engineers who worked on the project were on hand and participated in the panel discussions.

The conference presented nearly two dozen newly declassified images taken from around the world by CORONA satellites. These photographs supplement those already released in February 1995 during Vice President Al Gore's visit to CIA Headquarters, when he announced the declassification of CORONA, ARGON, and LANYARD imagery. CIA has declassified and transferred to the National Archives a one-hour documentary on the history of the CORONA, *A Point in Time*.

The CIA History Staff published its fourth volume in the Cold War Records Series for the CORONA conference. *CORONA: America's First Satellite Program* contains 360 pages of declassified reports pertaining to CORONA. It also includes a previously Top Secret article published in 1973 in *Studies in Intelligence* . Both the book and the film *A Point in Time* are available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) at 703-487-4650. The National Reconnaissance Office released its own 20-minute film *CORONA: Teamwork and Technology*, which also is available from NTIS.

CORONA received a great deal of publicity following the conference. *The New York Times* gave front page coverage to the release of CORONA imagery on the eve of the conference, and 30 journalists covered the conference itself. More than a dozen industrial, trade, and defense industry publications reported the CORONA story. For a wrap-up of the conference and the history of CORONA, see William J. Broad, "Spy Satellites' Early Role as 'Floodlight' Coming Clear" in the Science Times section of *The New York Times* , 12 September 1995.

Within the next year, 2 million linear feet of KH 1-6 imagery will be released to the National Archives and US Geological Survey.

Dr. Kevin C. Ruffner, CIA History Staff

Harvard University Intelligence and Policy Project

Founded in 1987 in cooperation with CIA, this project conducts research and training on the role of intelligence in policymaking. The project includes an annual executive program for intelligence professionals held at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard and preparation of case studies that illustrate the role of intelligence in national policymaking. The case studies are available for purchase from Harvard and are being used in many college and university courses. Titles include:

- *The Fall of France: Germany, 1939-1940*
- *The Fall of France: France, 1939-1940*
- *The SS-9 Controversy: Intelligence as Political Football*
- *The Fall of the Shah of Iran*
- *Sunshine and Shadow: The CIA and the Soviet Economy*
- *The Reagan Administration and the Soviet Gas Pipeline*
- *Lebanon and the Intelligence Community*
- *What the Market Will Bear: The CIA and the International Debt Crisis*
- *The Fall of Marcos*
- *Taking Toshiba Public*
- *The INF Treaty*
- *Policing Northern Ireland*
- *Prelude to War: US Policy Toward Iraq, 1988-1990*
- *The CIA and the Fall of the Soviet Empire: The Politics of Getting It Right*
- *Persuading a President: Jimmy Carter and American Troops in Korea* (in preparation)
- *Black Wednesday: The Bundesbank Connection* (in preparation)
- *Black Wednesday in Britain: The Politics of the ERM Crisis* (in preparation)
- *The Suez Crisis* (in preparation)

For information regarding price and availability, contact:

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John F. Kennedy School of Government
         Harvard University
      79 John F. Kennedy Street
        Cambridge, MA 02138
      Telephone: 617-496-6255
      Telfax:    617-495-8878
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Table of Contents

From the Archives

A Season of 50th Anniversaries

January 1996 marks the 50th anniversary of President Harry S Truman's appointment of the first Director of Central Intelligence and the creation of the Central Intelligence Group (CIG), the nation's first peacetime, nondepartmental intelligence organization and CIA's institutional predecessor.

President Truman, remembering Pearl Harbor, wanted CIG primarily to provide strategic warning. He and his advisers, however, also intended CIG to be the nation's clandestine service. In mid-1946, CIG began assimilating the espionage (SI) and counterespionage (X-2) branches of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), which the President had dismantled soon after Japan's surrender.

Historical accounts of American intelligence in the year after V-J Day pay close attention to the dissolution of OSS and the interdepartmental battles over CIG, but generally overlook the discussions that led to the preservation of a large portion of OSS and its transfer to the Central Intelligence Group. Declassified records suggest that the White House and the War Department carefully retained key OSS personnel and operations while Truman's lieutenants argued over the structure and mission of a peacetime intelligence establishment.

The President dismantled OSS with Executive Order 9621 on 20 September 1945, before his aides and the Office itself had completed liquidation plans. Two administration officials-Donald Stone of the White House's Bureau of the Budget and Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy-took steps to preserve vital functions of OSS for future use. The President himself almost certainly did not know of their actions until after the fact, but their initiative made it easier for the Truman administration to create a central organization that could collect as well as analyze foreign intelligence.

Donald Stone helped draft Executive Order 9621, which dissolved OSS while transferring its Research and Analysis unit to the State Department. Stone apparently conceived the idea of giving everything else to the War Department for final disposition. He tried to reassure frustrated OSS officers that all was not lost. Indeed, he all but promised them that SI and X-2 would be preserved in the War Department "for probably another year."

The task of assimilating OSS into the War Department fell to Assistant Secretary McCloy, who had long promoted an improved national intelligence capability, according to his biographer Kai Bird. The War Department could have assimilated OSS' remaining personnel and files into its own intelligence organization, the G-2, but McCloy, in consultation with Donald Stone, ensured that that did not happen. McCloy ordered Brig. Gen. John Magruder of OSS to preserve SI and X-2 "as a going operation," which the Assistant Secretary dubbed the "Strategic Services Unit" (SSU) and hoped could be handed intact to a new peacetime intelligence organization. Secretary of War Robert Patterson confirmed this directive just before the formal dissolution of OSS on 1 October 1945, ordering Magruder to "preserve as a unit such of these functions and facilities as are valuable for permanent peacetime purposes."

What did the President and Congress know about McCloy's initiative? Gen. Magruder briefed the House Appropriations Committee and staffers of the House Military Affairs Committee that October. He told the latter that SSU had been Assistant Secretary McCloy's idea, designed to preserve the core of OSS until the administration decided how it wanted to build its peacetime intelligence structure. The President seems to have learned of SSU in late October or early November. On 7 November he asked Congress for a supplemental appropriation for the State Department to be used to maintain its portion of OSS for the remainder of the fiscal year. Congress quickly approved the requested $2,000,000; this approval apparently left enough unused OSS funds with the War Department to keep SSU alive well into 1946.

Dr. Michael Warner, CIA History Staff

Update on CORONA Imagery

On February 22, 1995, President Clinton signed an Executive Order declassifying imagery collected by the first US satellite reconnaissance systems from 1960 to 1972. The original negatives recovered from space will be declassified and transferred-along with a complete set of duplicate positives-to the National Archives in College Park, Maryland, within 18 months of the issuance of the Executive Order. The positives will be available for public examination. Customer orders for reproductions will be made from the original negatives. The National Archives will also receive declassified documents that support the imagery.

In addition to the transfer of imagery and records, the CIA will transfer Metadata (index data), reduced resolution digital browse imagery, and duplicate negatives for the CORONA, ARGON, and LANYARD imagery to the US Geological Survey's EROS Data Center (EDC) in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. The Metadata and browse imagery will be available using the Global Land Information System (GLIS) which is accessible through the INTERNET. Customers can order imagery through GLIS which will reproduce them from the duplicate negative copies at EDC. A workstation to access GLIS will also be available at the National Archives.

Creation of the Metadata was completed in September 1995. Preparation of the duplicate positives, duplicate negatives, and the browse imagery has begun and will be completed in the fourth quarter of 1995. It is anticipated that incremental releases by EDC to the public of the imagery, Metadata, and browse imagery will begin in early 1996 and be complete by August 1996. Incremental releases by the National Archives will also begin in early 1996 and finish in August 1996.

For up-to-date information concerning the availability of satellite imagery, please contact the EROS Data Center at 1-800-252-4547 or the National Archives at 301-713-7030, ext. 224.

David L. Ackerman, US Geological Survey

Table of Contents

Studies in Intelligence

The 1995 unclassified version of the Intelligence Community's professional journal *Studies in Intelligence* is now available and includes the articles and reviews listed in the inset.

Please note that copies of *Studies in Intelligence* are available *only* from:

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    Document Expediting (DOCEX) Project
  Exchange and Gift Division (subscriptions)
                      or
 Photoduplication Service (individual copies)
            Library of Congress
            Washington, DC 20504
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National Technical Information Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161
703-487-4650

Studies in Intelligence

Vol. 38, No. 5
1995

Studying and Teaching Intelligence

A Policymaker's Perspective on Intelligence Analysis

British and American Policy on Intelligence Archives

Honoring Two World War II Heroes

Some Lessons in Intelligence

The Komsomolets Disaster

Fifteen DCIs' First 100 Days

Truman and Eisenhower: Launching the Process

The Fall of Lima Site 85

Origins of the Congress of Cultural Freedom, 1949-50

Robert Fulton's Skyhook and Operation Coldfeet

The Role of US Army Attaches Between the World Wars

Historical Intelligence Documents

General de Gaulle in Action

Of Moles and Molehunters

New Publication

Yale University Press has just published H. Bradford Westerfield, *Inside the CIA's Private World: Declassified Articles from the Agency's Internal Journal 1955-1992*, 489 pages. It includes 32 previously classified articles from *Studies in Intelligence.*

In the Stacks: CIA's Historical Intelligence Collection

It may not be the rarest book in the CIA collection, but it certainly is one of the most unusual. The book in question is a privately published history of the Boer War, written in 1901 by an eight-year-old boy living in Watertown, New York, who wanted to raise money for Boer veterans. The boy's family paid to have the book published-without emendation.

Sales actually reached the $1,500 mark-a princely sum in those days. Despite the author's tender age, the book is quite well written with a minimum of misspellings (troup for troop) and solecisms.

The author? Allen Welsh Dulles, future Director of Central Intelligence.

Table of Contents

Publications and Videos

The following CSI publications and videos are available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the Department of Commerce.

CIA Documents on the Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962
NTIS Order Number: PB 92 79 06
Price: $44.50

Selected Estimates on the Soviet Union, 1950-1959
NTIS Order Number: PB 93 928 112
Price: $28.50

The CIA Under Harry S. Truman
NTIS Order Number: PB 94 928 005
Price: $28.50

The Origin and Development of the CIA in the Administration of Harry S. Truman: A Conference Report
NTIS Order Number: PB 95 928 006
Price: $28.50

Studies in Intelligence, Vol. 36, No. 5
NTIS Order Number: PB 94 928 013
Price: $27.00

Studies in Intelligence Index, 1955-1992
NTIS Order Number: PB 93 928 014
Price: $19.50

Molehunters: A Review of Counterintelligence Literature, 1977-1992
NTIS Order Number: PB 93 928 019
Price: $20.50

Symposium on the Cuban Missile Crisis (video)
NTIS Order Number: PB 94 780 186
Price: $ 22.50

Symposium on Teaching Intelligence,
October 1-2, 1993: A Report
NTIS Order Number: PB 94 928 008
Price: $15.50

Sherman Kent and the Board of National Estimates: Collected Essays
NTIS Order Number: PB 95 928 001
Price: $22.50

CORONA: America's First Satellite Program
NTIS Order Number: PB 95 928 007
Price: $44.50

CORONA: Teamwork and Technology (video)
NTIS Order Number: A 19783VNB1
Price: $45.00

Table of Contents

CIA on Internet

CIA intelligence products such as the *World Factbook* and *Factbook on Intelligence* as well as other items are now available via Internet. New additions will include selected examples of declassified imagery from the CORONA program noted above. You can address the CIA Homepage as follows: **http:\\www.odci.gov\cia**

Other Issues | Previous Issue | Next Issue