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Description of document: US Air Force (USAF) Air Force Historical Research Agency (AFHRA) IRIS Number 01051209, History, Deputy Director for Collection and Dissemination, Directorate of Intelligence, 1 Jul - 31 Dec 1953. 2015

Requested date: 2015

Release date: 29-July-2015

Posted date: 12-January-2026

Source of document: Air Force Historical Research Agency  
Freedom of Information Act Office (FOIA)  
600 Chennault Circle, Bldg 1405  
Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-6424  
[AF eFOIA Public Access Link \(PAL\)](#)

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29 Jul 2015  
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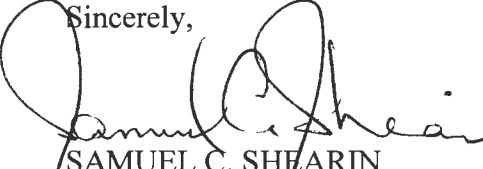
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This letter is in response to your request for a copy of IRIS Number 01051209, "History, Deputy Director for Collection and Dissemination, Directorate of Intelligence," 1 Jul – 31 Dec 1953.

Enclosed is the document you requested.

It is my pleasure to provide you with this information.

Sincerely,



SAMUEL C. SHEARIN  
Archivist

Enclosures:

1. Copy of Original Request
2. IRIS Number 01051209

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H I S T O R Y

DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION

DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE

4-318

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1 July to 31 December 1953

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## SECTION I

### DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION

#### ORGANIZATION

1. There have been no major changes in the organization and functions of the offices under the control of the Deputy Director for Collection and Dissemination. The one minor change in function which occurred is covered under the activities of the Collection Control Branch (reference paragraph 22). (UNCL)

2. (UNCL) Personnel Changes and Problems

Brigadier General Millard Lewis was assigned as Deputy Director for Collection and Dissemination vice Brigadier General John B. Ackerman relieved on 26 October 1953.

There has been considerable improvement in the personnel situation within the Dissemination Control Division since the last History. This has been partly due to relief from the burdens imposed by the security directives from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, dated 21 April 1953. The newer directives and their effects upon our organization are discussed in the Section entitled "Activities of the Deputy Director and the Staff Group". At the time the last History was written, this office had started attempts to bring more emphasis on the dissemination activities of the Directorate. We worked very closely with the Directorate Policy Group, who succeeded in obtaining nine (9) addition spaces for the Dissemination Control Division. These space

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authorizations were made the subject of personnel requisitions immediately upon receipt but have not been completely filled. We have been encountering recruiting difficulties since they involve low graded and low salaried positions, yet require the type of people eligible for the highest security clearances. However, there has already been a significant improvement in the Dissemination Control Division's operation.

In addition to procuring the nine (9) additional spaces, the Chief of the Staff Group, Col Cole, presented a comprehensive briefing of the personnel situation within AFON-1 to a group of management experts from the Office of the Secretary of the Air Staff. The presentation was a prelude to a complete analysis of workload and management practices within the offices of the Deputy Director with a view to improving management in general and, if necessary, providing additional personnel. At the time of this writing, this survey is still in operation and we hope to be able to report significant progress in the History for the next period. (UNCL)

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ACTIVITIES OF THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR AND THE  
STAFF GROUP

3. (UNCL) Attache Mission Relations

The problem of attache-mission relations which was prominently mentioned in the last two historical reports seems to have disappeared. The actions described in paragraph 5a(1), (2), & (3) of the historical report for the period 1 June 1952 to 31 December 1952 seems to have solved the problem completely. We feel safe in considering this problem as no longer with us. (~~CONF~~)

4. (UNCL) Development of Planning Objectives

During this period, AFOIN-1 assisted personnel of MELPAR Corporation in furthering their work in the field of intelligence communications needs.

MELPAR has been granted a SECRET USAF contract, initiated by the Intelligence and Reconnaissance Section of the Development Planning Objectives Committee. This contract calls for MELPAR to study the adequacy of current USAF communications networks to meet Intelligence needs. Without doing original research, MELPAR is expected to identify requirements for personnel, equipment or new development to enable the communications network to meet intelligence needs completely.

MELPAR personnel were conducted through pertinent portions of AFOIN-1 and briefed on our communications methods. In addition, this office prepared a study, based on the limited information immediately available and on experience factors, describing the world-wide intelligence communications load, both as to volume and nature. (~~SECRET~~)

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##### 5. (UNCL) Security

In November of 1953 the President issued Executive Order 10501. This Order was concerned with security and classification practices, the most significant portions being the elimination of the classification category "Restricted" and the establishment of new definitions for the security classifications "Confidential", "Secret", and "Top Secret". This Executive Order was implemented by a Defense Department Directive and a series of policy directives from the Office of the Chief of Staff.<sup>1</sup>

The new security directives largely alleviated the burdens imposed by those issued by the Deputy Secretary of Defense on 21 April 1953, but because of the major change in procedures, posed problems of an immediate and pressing nature. The Dissemination Control Division was in possession of literally thousands of documents bearing the classification "Restricted". In addition, the Photographic Records and Services Division of the Aeronautical Charts and Information Center was in possession of thousands of photographs classified "Restricted". The Executive Order stated that all "Restricted" material not upgraded to "Confidential" by 15 December 1953 would become unclassified. The problems created are obvious since the possibility of individual review of such a volume of documents was impossible. The problems were further complicated by the following factors:

In the case of documents being upgraded, the burden of notification of holders fell upon the agency responsible for upgrading. In the majority of cases, no records of holders were available.

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<sup>1</sup>Dept Defense Directive 5200-1, 19 Nov 53, Hq USAF Msg 977/53 to all Major Commands 21 Nov 53

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In the case of photographs, many portions of the photography were classified in accordance with agreements with foreign nations. In those cases where identification of photography provided or produced in agreement with foreign nations was possible, it was a simple matter to upgrade the photographs. But in a large percentage of the cases, it was impossible to identify the photography.

A series of actions designed to meet these problems were as follows:

The Restricted material on hand was categorized by type and all human source material was upgraded to "Confidential" and all Commands or organizations likely to be holders notified.

In addition, all reports which would in any way disclose an intelligence operation existing under any type of cover were upgraded.

Photography for the most part was downgraded and in those cases where we were unable to identify photography provided or procured under international agreement, the countries were notified of this difficulty and of the Executive Order and of our sincere feeling that the photography no longer needed security protection. They were also informed that pending their agreement, such photography although becoming unclassified would be Restricted to official military use until June of 1954 at which time it would become completely unclassified

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unless they had provided instructions to the contrary during the interim.

These solutions appeared to have been satisfactory. To date we have received no complaints from the Major Commands nor from the countries involved. It should be noted that USAFE presented this Headquarters with many similar problems and the general pattern of our solutions were provided to major Commanders concerned and so far as we know, have been applied. (CONF)

6. (UNCL) Joint Activities

During the period the Staff Group continued participation with other USAF and Department of Defense agencies in programs and projects vital to our interests. Among the more important of these are:

Repatriation of PW's - Upon the signing of the truce in Korea, we were confronted with the problem of insuring that positive Air Force intelligence requirements were included in the plans and interrogation of repatriated American prisoners of war. The Collection Control Branch was the primary action agency but this office continually monitored their activities. Due to personnel considerations and the general Department of Defense desire to cause the least possible inconvenience to repatriated prisoners time available for POW interrogation was limited to that aboard ship enroute to the U.S. FEAF was charged with providing qualified interrogators in proportion to the number of Air Force personnel among the returnees. FEAF was unable to do so and continue other existing programs in the Far East. Due to the fine cooperation of the Air Defense Command, specifically Colonels White and

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Callagher of the 4602d Air Intelligence Service Organization, we were able to make arrangements for that Command to provide eleven (11) interrogators to FEAF for use in connection with the repatriation program. This was not only of great aid to FEAF but provided an excellent training opportunity for the 4602d interrogators. The details of the implementation of OIN-1 plans for the interrogation of repatriates are more completely covered under Collection Control activities.

Foreign Language Publications - The progress of the program for coordinating the procurement and exploitation of foreign language publications has been delayed pending completion of plans for an inventory of foreign lexical materials in the possession of IAC agencies. Plans are fairly complete but we do not have an estimated date of implementation from the Foreign Language Advisory Committee at this time.

Military Information Control - During the period the Staff Group informally submitted to the Military Information Control Section of the Directorate of Intelligence a proposal for what is believed to be a much needed amendment to paragraph 5b(7) to AFDCMI. This paragraph is concerned with sources, methods of acquisition and priority of intelligence efforts and states that under certain conditions, the revelation of this type information to foreign governments is prohibited. OIN-1 has long believed that a concept of likelihood should be introduced into this paragraph stating that the revelation of this information should be prohibited only when the unfavorable

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condition set forth in the paragraph are likely to occur. (Reference paragraph 5b(7) of AFDCMI). This proposal will have to be presented to the State Defense Military Information Control Committee for approval. To date we have not been informed of action taken. (~~CONF~~)

7. (~~SECRET~~ ~~NOT FORN~~) Release of Information to Foreign Nationals

In recent months the problems involved in releasing classified information to foreign nationals have become more aggravated and pressing. At the core of these problems is the fact that all persons charged with commenting or making recommendations concerning any release under the provisions of AFDCMI are likely to interpret those provisions differently. Although there has been a series of staff actions in the past to correct this situation, there has been little success. The areas wherein most of the difficulty is encountered are listed below:

Paragraph 5b(7) of AFDCMI (see paragraph 6 above) is concerned with sources of intelligence, methods of acquisition, and degrees of success attained and sets forth the condition under which the revelation of any of these is prohibited. In considering release actions each D/I agency has placed its own interpretation on the provisions of this paragraph. These interpretations have varied from the extremely narrow to the extremely liberal. As a result our release action have been inconsistent.

Paragraph 5b(6) of AFDCMI states that information which is prejudicial to United States relations with foreign governments with which the United States maintains free relations shall not be released. Here again interpretations have varied and resultant release actions



have been inconsistent.

AFDCMI sets forth need-to-know as a basic requirement for any release but there has never been any set criteria developed for a determination of need-to-know. Consequently, there have been arbitrary decisions and again inconsistent release actions.

The Deputy Director for Collection and Dissemination is very concerned with these problems since the Foreign Liaison Branch is the agency within the Air Force charged with maintaining relations and releasing information to foreign representatives located in Washington. At the present time, AFOIN-1 is working with other concerned agencies in the Directorate, specifically, AFOIN-X1, AFOIN-X1C and AFOIN-2X with a view to developing release procedures which will eliminate present difficulties. Our efforts to date lead us to believe that specific agencies within the Directorate should be charged with interpreting certain paragraphs of AFDCMI in accordance with their capabilities. For example, we feel that the Deputy Director for Collection and Dissemination is best capable of interpreting paragraph 5b(7) and should be given responsibility and authority to do so. Work continues and at the time of the next History, we hope to be able to report this problem as solved.

~~(SECRET - NOFORN)~~

#### 8. (UNCL) Working With the Divisions

To attempt to show a chronological record of the actions of the Deputy Director and the Staff Group would be repetitious and unnecessary. The problems and projects described are selected to show the nature and

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direction of our efforts rather than to present such a record. There is branch participation in all projects of the staff group since all the problems concern the branches and the branches must provide much of the information necessary for their solution. The staff group is largely a "trouble shooting organization" and has worked closely with the branches in most of the projects described in the ensuing pages.

(UNCL)

SECTION IICOLLECTION OPERATIONS DIVISIONACTIVITIES OF THE COLLECTION CONTROL BRANCH9. (CONF) Wringer Program in Germany

During this period communication was received from Hq, USAFE that depletion of old Prisoner of War source records would occur on or about midyear 1954. In all western zones of Germany there still remain approximately 185,000 unexploited old PW "biographical" cards which were earmarked for operation "Mail Order", a system of pre-interviewing of potential sources by mailed questionnaires to determine knowledgeability. Of the 174,000 sources, not yet being processed, 134,000 are in the British zone, 40,000 in the US zone.

Experience has shown that an average of 40,000 questionnaires are dispatched each month from which 20,000 answers are received. Normally, ten to fifteen per cent of this number are declared to be positive sources. Since approximately 2,000 full scale interviews of PW's are accomplished each month it would appear, that at this rate, the entire old PW program on a conservative estimate will be completed within a year.

In the meantime approximately 13,000 new sources have been made available to USAFE through delayed action on the part of the Soviet Union. This number is composed of German ex-prisoners of war who had been convicted of minor crimes, served sentence and were then repatriated. About one third of these sources, after processing through Camp Friedland, a repatriation center in the British zone, were resettled in their homes

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in the western zones by the Bonn government and interviewed thereafter by Air Force personnel. It is too early to judge the quality of the information from these sources since reports so derived have not yet been evaluated.

The illegal border crossers (IBC's) who flooded the western zones in 1953 generally proved to be of poor quality. Most of them came from the SovZone of Germany with a limited number from Satellite countries. Press releases indicated that more than 300,000 IBC's entered western Germany in 1953; a large portion women and children, with little intelligence potential. ~~(CONF)~~

10. ~~(CONF)~~ Disruption of Wrenger in Austria

In July 1953 the Austrian Minister of the Interior protested to the US Ambassador that Austrian sovereignty was being violated through the USAF exploitation of ex-PW's returned to Austria from USSR. Perseverance of Air Force collection units in this enterprise was construed to be contrary to the occupation agreement. The Austrian government's position on the matter was first made known on the floor of parliament, originating with elements normally cooperative with the US. Simultaneously the Austrian Socialist press launched a campaign giving notoriety to the situation which placed the US in an unfavorable light with the Austrian public.

There is a remarkable parallel in this to the situation that developed in Tokyo in March of this year when the Socialist element of the Japanese Diet strongly opposed, with support of the Communist press, the interrogation of repatriated Japanese PW's. Both developments were

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attributed to Soviet pressure brought to bear on the two governments, in both cases immediately prior to the return of large numbers of repatriates from USSR. As a result of the action by the Austrian government the practice of sending written invitations to ex-PW's in Austria was suspended until further notice.

This suspension of the system of exploitation of PW's in Austria is not believed to be serious, since the few remaining among the old sources compare in quality to the old American zone PW's who are able only to report on observations and experiences that occurred five to seven years ago. The prohibition imposed by the Austrian government could be significant, if sustained, in the denial to the USAF of exploitation opportunity sources arriving in Austria after the ban. ~~(CONF)~~

11. ~~(CONF)~~ Disruption of Wringer Project in Japan

With respect to the similar interruption of the Wringer Program in Japan, latest information is that the Japanese government would not agree to resumption of the program until the movement of 30,000 detained Japanese civilians and demobilized Japanese military to the Japan islands is completed. The majority of this number have been returned. To date there has been no change in status although negotiations with a view to removing the restrictions are under way between Japanese government officials and the US Embassy in Tokyo. ~~(CONF)~~

12. ~~(CONF)~~ Chinese Language Publications Exploitation

As reported in last installment of this history, the 6004th AISS, now 6002nd AISG, was given the mission of exploiting open source Communist China language documents in response to requirements issued by Hq, USAF. One of the primary considerations in giving this assignment

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to the 6002nd was the proximity of the organization to the source of supply, with its implication of easy procurement. In a recent staff visit to Tokyo it was noted that only three Chinese language newspapers from the mainland were received by the 6002nd on a regular basis; thirteen on an irregular basis, plus a "few" documents and periodicals. It was stated by 6002nd officials that maximum effort in exploitation of publications was limited by availability of documents. A program of this nature is dependent on a bountiful supply of source material, it was plain that the 6002nd was working at a disadvantage. Receipts of Chinese language publications in the US from government collecting agencies other than USAF, available in the ZI for exploitation, amount to 31 newspapers, 55 periodicals on a regular basis and 100 periodicals on an irregular basis.

To date the production of extracts by the 6002nd has been small but of an excellence modified only by a compulsive reliance on limited and restrictive source material. Measured by receipts from 6002nd since the program began, that organization has produced (based on two specialists engaged) approximately 1.8 extracts per day, per translator. Extractors assigned to AID, working on Slavic language source material average about 8.0 extracts per day per translator. This comparison is made to point up the disadvantage experienced by the 6002nd in the exploitation of documents resulting from an evident limitation of collection opportunity imposed on them; a limitation that does not apply to other agencies which have more privileges and rights of access to Chinese language data in this field.

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A letter was forwarded to FEAF in November requesting their opinion of the effectiveness of the program, based on experience and projected planning in the light of field conditions that prevail. Their reply will furnish the facts upon which this Headquarters can formulate policy either to stimulate Chinese language documents collection for service on the 6002nd, or transfer the mission, as it pertains to Hq, USAF requirements, to AID. (SOMP)

13. (SOMP) Cut-off Guidance

Refinement of collection requirements as applied to human source exploitation is most significantly reflected in the "cut-off dates", a term which is defined as that point of time before which intelligence information on installations, areas or subjects is no longer required. Its purpose is to narrow collection action by excluding where possible, air information that is of historical rather than current character.

The Air Intelligence Baedeker is the standard Air Force publication which expresses cut-off dates on installations. It is a document containing coordinated air intelligence items and requirements related to geographic locations in the Soviet Union and Satellite countries. City locations based on priority city lists, are arranged in the AIB in alphabetical order as are specific items of interest under each city. Subjects include airfields, aircraft plants, electronics, power stations, guided missile plants, industrial installations, research and development plants, transportation and urban areas.

In consequence of the publication of the Numerical Priority City Lists for Satellite countries last February, it was determined that

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production of additional installments of the AIB on USSR which reflect requirements on 275 cities should be suspended to devote effort to the preparation of AIB's on Satellite countries. A schedule was arranged between AFOIN-1A1, AFOIN-2 and AFOIN-3 with the result that at this writing the first installment of AIB-2, on SovZone of Germany is distributed to collecting agencies, with two additional installments in preparation to cover 115 cities in that area. Other AIB installments are in process covering China, 13 cities; Poland, 16 cities; Czechoslovakia, 45 cities; Manchuria, 20 cities. AIB's on all Satellities is contemplated.

The production of AIB's is a slow process due to the detail required on specific installations. As a stop gap measure and a means to channel field collection effort and eliminate unnecessary reporting, a system for expeditious guidance to field collectors in the Wringer activity was evolved, whereby cut-off dates by subject were solicited from consuming agencies for transmission to the field. To date cut-off guidance on the subject of airfields, applying to USSR and all Satellite counreis, has been distributed with appropriate cut-off dates on all other subjects contained in the Air Interrogation Guide in preparation.

In the meantime, Hq USAFE has unilaterally applied cut-off dates on urban areas of certain USSR cities on the reasonable presumption that requirements on the subject appeared to be satisfied to a great extent from the volume of reports already submitted on the respective sites. ~~(CONF)~~

14. ~~(CONF)~~ Inter-Agency Foreign Language Publications Program

No formal recommendations have been forthcoming to date from



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the series of meetings held by the IAC Procurement and Exploitation sub-committees on Foreign Language Publications, although a paper on exploitation will be submitted to the IAC in the near future. Discussions to date have been limited to Slavic language publications of a non-scientific character. In simplest terms, the proposal to be made on the subject of exploitation is that departmental agencies, in promoting their own programs, will call upon the Central Intelligence Agency to "fill in the gaps" in information where needed. The Air Force is the only IAC member which is reasonably self-reliant in the exploitation of Slavic language publications through the services of the Air Information Division, Library of Congress, upon which organization exclusive Air Force intelligence requirements are served, and developed. (CONF)

15. (CONF) Air Information Division

During the period two proposals for personnel augmentation of the AID were submitted to the Directorate of Intelligence for consideration. The first, designed to accommodate the requirements of the Deputy Director for Targets, proposed an increase of twenty-six persons including twenty-two research analysts. The other proposal, directed at satisfying the requirements of the Deputy Director for Estimates, proposed an increase of twenty-one persons, but of such unusual qualifications as to slow implementation of the expansion because of recruiting problems. At this date both proposals have been approved in principle.

The scientific and technical exploitation, originally done on a separate project basis as specific requests were received, has been placed on a continuing basis during the past six months. This has

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resulted in a substantial increase in engineering exploitation capability which will be further bolstered by the above proposal.

Because of a decrease in Russian language accessions at the Library of Congress, a fact-finding tour of Western Europe by one AID representative is planned for the first 2-3 months of 1954. The itinerary would include Paris, Helsinki, London, Berlin, Stockholm, Amsterdam, Vienna, Munich and Wiesbaden and would have the primary purpose of determining the best sources of Slavic monographic and periodic publications. However, the representative would also contact various public and private libraries to determine their Slavic language holdings and the easiest means of drawing upon them for Treasure Island purposes. While pursuing the primary purpose, he would also acquire those publications required by AID to fill the gap in accessions between May 1952 and September 1953.

The planned move of those AID working units still housed in the Library Annex to the Main Library has been postponed until the new year. However, the area into which they will move is in readiness and their transfer is imminent. The above-mentioned personnel augmentations will also occupy a portion of this same area.

Treasure Island began reproduction and dissemination of the China Project extracts in July of this year. Initially, re-typing of the China Project extracts by AID personnel was necessary, but now the 6002nd Air Intelligence Service Group China Project personnel place their material directly on the mats for reproduction by AID.

Reproduction of Treasure Island extracts was transferred from CIA to the Library of Congress earlier in the year with a backlog of some 4,000 extracts. Under Library of Congress operation this backlog increased to some 6,000 and is now being reduced very gradually. However,

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various steps are being considered to eliminate the backlog completely.

Reproduction and dissemination of two-hundred and seventeen (217) Intelligence Reports (Phase III) based upon shipboard interrogation of "Big Switch" repatriates was accomplished during August, September and October. In addition to initial distribution of the reports, supplemental distribution has been made to individual requestors.

Reinterrogation of the repatriates on military intelligence matters has been delayed pending completion of OSI reinterrogations presently in progress. However, several Air Force agencies have already submitted requests for reinterrogation on specific subjects and reinterrogations will begin shortly after the first of the year.

Reproduction of fifteen hundred (1500) casualty reports on Forms 112, without Air Force number, was accomplished in the interests of expeditious dissemination of this information to assist Casualty Branch of Air Force personnel office in this phase of the program in the return of captured American personnel from North Korean prison camps. (CONF)

#### 16. (CONF) Collection Aids

A new device recently approved by General Lewis, Deputy Director of Intelligence, as a means to assist Air Force intelligence collectors in the discharge of their missions, was the miniature wire recorder, code name "Bessie", adopted after intensive study and recommendations made by the Programming Section. In 1952 when first consideration was given to the problem, Curtis-Wright Corporation was asked to

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give an estimate on the cost of developing such an instrument. Their quotation of \$200,000 for 15 prototypes was deemed to be prohibitive. Other manufacturers were approached on the matter. In June 1953, a German manufactured product called "Minifon" which closely approximated Air Force specifications, became available on the open market. Tests by the Physical Security Equipment Agency, a joint-governmental research institution, proved the item to be the best available. Forty-two sets were purchased through Headquarters USAF at a total cost of \$8,400 and limited distribution was made. With few exceptions only those attaches and commands in or peripheral to the Soviet orbit, or with a capability to collect information on USSR, were authorized initially to use the recorder.

A six-month field test is now underway to determine the true value of the miniature recorder as a tool for intelligence collection.

The general purpose of the "Bessie" is to serve as a portable and concealed notetaker, providing the intelligence collector a "photographic memory" in effect. It is contemplated that its best use would be:

- a. In cases where longhand transcription would inhibit a source's conversation.
  - b. When physical or security conditions preclude note taking.
  - c. When incomplete understanding of a foreign language or technical words prevent immediate understanding.
  - d. In cases where interview opportunity is limited. It is carried in a shoulder holster and wired to a microphone contained in a simulated wrist watch. It is considered, by other than Air Force officers who have had experience with it, as a most useful and effective instrument in intelligence collection activities. (cont)
- [REDACTED]

17. ~~(SECRET)~~ Travel Folder Program

The relaxation by the Soviet Union of travel restriction in the USSR gave sufficient cause to galvanize IAC membership into action to take advantage of the intelligence possibilities implicit in the new freedom of movement so afforded. The result was the Joint US-UK Travel Folder Program, developed after a series of conferences involving interested governmental agencies, which was designed to provide maximum assistance in the field of observational air intelligence reporting. Briefing folders covering all routes and towns open to travel, and other routes where travel may be possible, were prepared and kept current by periodical review.

Folders were prepared in London jointly by members of the JIB and US Travel Coordinator in London after receiving USAF intelligence requirements from AFOIN. Included in the folders were target descriptions, specific requirements indicating gaps in information, photography and cartographic aids to installation identification and suggestions made by persons who had previously traveled over the routes.

The Naval Attache in Moscow was designated Travel Coordinator by the Chief of Mission, his duty as such being to brief and debrief personnel before and after each journey.

Intelligence reports resulting from such journeys are forwarded directly to the agency to which the traveler is assigned, with an information copy given to the US Travel Coordinator in Moscow, who in turn forwards it to the Joint Intelligence Board for Exploitation. Information derived from such sources has resulted in favorable comment from interested analysts in the Directorate of Intelligence. ~~(SECRET)~~

18. ~~(CONF)~~ Feasibility Study on Collection Requirements Annual Statement

As a further step in the progressive refinement of collection requirements the feasibility of issuing a Collection Requirements Annual Statement (CRAS) to each Air Attache Office and Major Air Commands overseas, was explored during the period. The CRAS under the concept, was to become the core of each collection office's Collection Plan, specifically delineating the priority intelligence information desired during the ensuing year. Each CRAS as developed was to be unique, applying to only one office or headquarters. The CRAS could be considered an extension of the BAIR, working, as it does, within the framework of that document, expressing collection objectives by BAIR references. This system is visualized as a systematic method of informing collectors, well in advance, of what will be required within a stated time. It is in effect a consolidation of Specific Requests for Information collated in advance, and issued in sufficient time to allow collectors to develop a schedule adapted to the local situation. ~~(CONF)~~

19. ~~(SECRET)~~ NIS Requirements

In September 1953, an important BAIR amendment was made in the revision of Part III which relieved field collectors from the responsibility of preparing drafts of finished National Intelligence Survey studies, a function not truly in the purview of field collectors. Further, this step eliminated unnecessary duplication of collection subjects in the BAIR. A large portion of the NIS standard requirements, through continuing changes, additions, amendments, etc., to the

BAIR came to be reflected in substance in Part IV of that document which contained the overall Air Force statement of intelligence requirements by subject. The only NIS study still required on an annual basis after the amendment is Section 83 of NIS Standard Instructions which deals with Air Forces including their capabilities, facilities, organization, unit order of battle, training, etc.

This modification of the BAIR is in line with Collection Control Policy to refine requirements where possible in the elimination of particular subjects which call for special handling. (~~SECRET~~)

20. (CONF) Guidance Manual Program

As of 31 December 1953 five Intelligence Collection Guidance Manuals were in the field as follows:

<u>AFM</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>
200-10	Electronics
200-11	Armament
200-12	Aircraft
200-13	Propulsion
200-14	Guided Missiles

AFM 200-15 on Aircraft Equipment is now being reproduced for publication, with other ICGMs on Intelligence Photography, Maps and Charts, Target Intelligence and Factory Markings in preparation.

Other manuals programmed for, cover the subjects, Aircraft Materials, Fuel and Lubricants, Research Facilities, Industrial Methods and Techniques, EW and CW. (~~CONF~~)

21. ~~(SECRET)~~ Briefing and Debriefing

During the six-month period reported on Programming Section briefed 20 outgoing Air Attaches and Assistant Air Attaches, and conducted 34 debriefings and 10 reorientations.

These lecture and discussion programs are considered to be a most important phase in the initial and refresher training of Air Attache personnel. A minimum of three hours is spent in the instruction of each outgoing attache. The six priorities for air intelligence by world area are stressed and emphasized. Programming Section believes that thorough familiarity with these priorities, as reflected in detail in the BAIR, is fundamental to intelligent planning in the establishment of effective Air Attache collection systems no matter where in the world Air Attache offices are located. Stemming from these six priorities are the multitude of standing and specific requirements served in a steady stream on the field by Collection Control Branch which collectors are called upon to provide answers to in the continuing business of acquiring knowledge of real and potential enemies of the United States. ~~(SECRET)~~



22. (UNCL) Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency Activity Transfer

The personnel and organization remained the same until 1 November 1953 when the function was transferred<sup>1</sup> to AFDDC-PM (Personnel Management Group, Deputy Chief of Staff/Development). This move included the transfer of the mission (except that concerned with NSC-123)<sup>2</sup>, the two personnel spaces of 1 officer and 1 clerk, GS-6, and the transfer of Mrs. L. G. Newman, GS-6, to AFDDC with the section. This transfer from the Directorate of Intelligence to AFDDC was accomplished because the JIOA no longer has any intelligence mission and AFDDC is the primary user of the JIOA Programs. (UNCL)

23. (UNCL) Use of Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency Programs

A survey of the expected use of the JIOA Programs for the remainder of the fiscal year was initiated by JIOA Letter 1256, dated 21 July 1953. The JIOA Section then requested a statement from the USAF School of Aviation Medicine and AFDDC-PG as to their probable use of JIOA Programs. The school indicated that they could use about 10 specialists and would like to send representatives to Germany to obtain them. This trip was planned for about 20 November 1953. AFDDC stated that they anticipated little use of the Paperclip Program, perhaps five to ten for the year, due to money and personnel space limitations. And, although all USAF contractors had not been surveyed, no significant change over last year was foreseen in using the National Interest Program.

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<sup>1</sup>AFOIN-X1 R&R to DCS/D dated 1 November 1953.

<sup>2</sup>The mission concerned with NSC 123 was transferred to AFOIN-X1A by TS Cover Sheet dated 9 Nov 53 from AFOIN-1A1.

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One field trip was made by the Section Chief during the reporting period - that being to the School of Aviation Medicine on 17 September 1953. The coming trip to Germany by the School's representatives was discussed. (UNCL)

24. (CONF) Operations of Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency

Function

The operations of the JIOA Activity are reflected in the following statistics:

1. Total current cases being processed:  
34 specialists
2. Total cases processed 30 June 53 - 1 Nov 53:  
19 specialists 134 dependents
3. Total cases processed since inception of JIOA Programs:  
334 specialists 754 dependents

For comparison with the above statistics, the total cases processed to date by all government agencies, including USAF, for the entire programs are:

887 specialists 1800 dependents

The German immigration quota was current up to 1 November 1953. Thus, it was not necessary to use priority immigration for German specialists until after 1 November 1953. (CONF)

25. (CONF) Attache Briefing on Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency

Programs

In July 1953, the JIOA Section initiated a briefing on JIOA Programs for outgoing Air Attaches. The purpose of the briefing is to

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inform the AirA of the existence of the JIOA Programs and to explain how he can help and use them. The briefing was put in writing on 5 Oct 53 so that the office (Collection Control Branch, D/Intelligence) which briefs Air Attaches could do so conveniently after the JIOA Section was moved to AFDDC. A similar briefing for naval and military attaches was suggested to JIOA. (CONF)

26. (UNCL) Specific Request Traffic

During this period the Operations Section received and dispatched an average of approximately 335 Specific Requests for Information per month. This represents a drop of 115 per month since the previous reporting period. (UNCL)

27. (UNCL) SRI Cancellation Procedure

A new procedure has been established for cancelling SRI's. By this procedure, the initiative for closing an SRI would rest with the collector instead of the requestor as was previously the case. This new procedure is explained in ICI Letter No. 5. (UNCL)

28. (UNCL) Collection Letters

The Operations Section initiated action to establish a collection series of letters emanating from Air Attaches<sup>1</sup> which cover correspondence of a purely intelligence nature. This series of letters will have the prefix COL and is explained in ICI Letter No. 5. (UNCL)

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<sup>1</sup>M/R for Col Walton, dtd 30 Apr 53, Subj: Attache Correspondence Symbols.

29. (UNCL) Photo Intelligence Reports:

Special Reports - During the six months period there were 13 "Special Photo Intelligence Reports" completed and disseminated. These consisted of intensive studies of strategic installations and areas on reconnaissance photography of USSR controlled areas in Europe and Asia. Such reports include photo mosaics, artists drawings, town plans, plots and other types of graphics. In addition to these completed reports, four more were in various stages of production at the end of this period. ~~(UNCL)~~

Mission Review Reports - There were 104 Mission Review Photo Intelligence Reports completed during this period. The Mission Review is a basic type of report which should be done by field units for maximum effectiveness; however, because of chronic shortages of photo interpreters in USAFE, these reports, when necessary, have been prepared. This personnel shortage in USAFE was rectified to a large extent as of 1 June 1953, and the Mission Review Report was taken over by the field unit. Since 1 June 1953, USAFE has prepared 277 Mission Review Reports. (UNCL)

Functional Analysis Reports - 8 Functional Analysis Reports were completed and disseminated. This type of photo intelligence report includes a detailed study of the function or operation of an industrial plant or setup, an annotated mosaic or photo of the area involved and a comparative chronology. (UNCL)

Detailed Reports - A Detailed Photo Intelligence Report was completed on Kothan Airfield to present a predicted aircraft dispersal

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pattern for use in a maximum effectiveness minimum yield atomic weapon attack on the airfield. (SECRET)

30. (UNCL) Review, Redistribution and Accessioning of Photo Intelligence Reports and Reconnaissance Photography Received from Overseas Commands and Foreign Sources

Far East Air Force - There were 1186 Mission Review Reports on Korean sorties, involving 1553 prints, screened and filed by this Section. Selected photography from 100 of the 1186 missions were processed and sent to the Photographic Records and Services Division, ACIC, for accessioning. A total of 4 Summary Reports on Korean photography was received, screened and filed. Eighteen missions requiring "Special Handling" were flown over Asia. The reports of these sorties as well as the photography were reviewed and distributed to interested agencies. Other special studies and reports from various field units were evaluated. 30 Post Hostilities Missions involving 2274 prints were received and disseminated. (CONF)

Far East - (Navy) - Seven Navy sorties and reports involving 1192 prints were received, evaluated, edited and disseminated. (UNCL)

USAFE - Photography of 267 U. S. sorties involving 22,937 prints flown over the Soviet Zone of Germany were received and filed. Ninety-two of the sorties have been reported on in Mission Reviews by the theater. Five detailed, 277 Mission Review and 10 Special Reports were received from USAFE on these areas and subsequently disseminated. Five British sorties involving 1361 prints have been received and screened. Three British sorties over western Europe, involving 1588

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prints, were received, screened and sent to Photographic Records and Services for accessioning. Ten U. S. sorties, involving 500 photos, were received of non Soviet Europe. A total of 446 "Round Out" reports were received, evaluated and disseminated. Nine optimum sorties involving 596 prints were received and forwarded to Photographic Records and Services Division. Thirteen ("Pie Face") missions, involving 784 photos, were received and reported upon. (SECRET)

British - 1249 "Joint Allied Photographic Interpretation Center" reports were received and disseminated. (UNCL)

Other Sources - Highly classified sorties were received from each of the following sources and were reported upon. The photography is filed in AFOM-1A2.

a.	FEAF	-	18	sorties
b.	CNAF	-	8	sorties
c.	NAVY	-	6	sorties
d.	AAC	-	2	sorties
e.	Special	-	5	sorties

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31. (UNCL) Publications

Photographic Interpretation Manual on Underground Installations - Photo reproduction has been completed and arrangements have been made to reproduce the manual in print as AFM 200-35. (SECRET)

Photographic Interpretation Manual on Industrial Target Analysis - This manual will replace NAVAER 10-35-572 "Industrial Target Analysis" for Air Force use. It is approved as AFM 200-36, and contains techniques, procedures and formats to be followed by Air Force photo intelligence personnel in Functional Analysis, Structural Analysis and

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Bomb Damage Assessment on industrial targets. Present status is 90% complete. (~~CONFIDENTIAL~~)

Photographic Interpretation Handbook - Presently at the printers in page-proof form, this Handbook is expected to be completed in early 1954 as AFM 200-50 (Air Force) and TM 30-245 (Army). The NAV (Navy) number is A15-10-35-010. (UNCL)

Photographic Interpretation Manual - "Identification of Soviet Aircraft" - The photographic copies of this manual have been reproduced and distributed; the original manuscript is now at the printers. (AFM 200-41, 16 supplement pages are under preparation.) (~~SECRET~~)

Photographic Interpretation Manual on Structural Analysis - This manual has been completed and is presently awaiting reproduction. (UNCL)

Photographic Interpretation Manual on Soviet Weapons and Vehicles - Photographic copies of this manual have been disseminated. Approval has been granted and it is now being printed as AFM 200-31. (~~CONF~~)

Joint Photo Intelligence Reporting Instructions - Has been reproduced as AFM 200-6, SR 380-305-10 and NAVAER 10-35-568. (UNCL)

32. (UNCL) Dissemination of Publications and Reports

A supply of photo intelligence reference manuals, intelligence reports and other publications was maintained for issue to intelligence units throughout the Air Force as required. Requests from outside agencies were filled from this supply whenever possible. (UNCL)

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33. (UNCL) Coordination of Photo Intelligence Activities

In the interest of maximum exploitation of photography for intelligence purposes, combined with maximum economy of this reconnaissance effort, a continuous liaison with all qualified intelligence and reconnaissance agencies was carried on. Staff supervision and review was provided for the entire U. S. Air Force in photo radar intelligence. (UNCL)

Liaison

1. International

- a. Photography and photo coverage data were exchanged between the British and this Section, mainly through the British Joint Services Mission. (UNCL)
- b. Photography and related data were received from the Chinese Nationalist Government and from NATO units. (SECRET)
- c. Contact was made with Dutch representatives for a new type twin-viewing stereoscope. Two such scopes were subsequently requisitioned and received. (UNCL)

2. Inter-Departmental

- a. Interchange of photography, photo intelligence and photo coverage data was maintained with the Army, Navy, Central Intelligence Agency, the Department of Agriculture and to lesser degree with the Department of Interior. (UNCL)
- b. Members of the Section, representing the Air Force, attended several conferences with representatives of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps in the interest of in-

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tegrating the photo reconnaissance/intelligence efforts of the Services. Outstanding among these are: (UNCL)

- (1) Joint Photo Interpreters' (P.I.) Handbook Conferences. Approximately 8 meetings with the Army and Navy representatives were attended. (UNCL)
- (2) Joint P.I. Equipment Committee meeting at Wright Air Development Center. Discussed Photo Interpreter's Kit and other interpretation equipment. (UNCL)

34. (UNCL) Photo Reconnaissance/Intelligence Program of the Major Air Commands:

Photography - Reviewed and made recommendations for the improvement of photography taken by the overseas commands. Requirements were established for reconnaissance photography to be taken over critical areas as well as the inclusion of necessary information in captioning this photography. Recommendations were forwarded for increasing the intelligence potential of oblique photography through modifications of the camera mounts, types, positions and settings in the aircraft. (UNCL)

Reports - Photo Intelligence Reports from field units were reviewed and a uniform policy was established for the distribution of P.I. reports within Hq USAF. (UNCL)

35. (UNCL) Research and Development

A prototype light table, adequate to accommodate the new 240" camera photo size has been constructed and is being operationally evaluated. Such a table provides a method of viewing positive transparencies, negatives or prints stereoscopically. (UNCL)

Membership on a Panel of the Research and Development Board - Two members served as Air Force "Member" and Air Force "Deputy Member" on the Panel on Geology and Hydrology, Committee on Geophysics and Geography. (UNCL)

Domestic Photography - Received, titled and indexed domestic photography (Project Almanac) and photo indices by state and country. Photography covering portions of 126 countries involving 22 states has been received in the last 6 months. (UNCL)

36. (UNCL) Photo Reconnaissance Projects:

Project No. 53 AFR-21 - This project required vertical and oblique type photography of targets in Lybia, Malta, Algeria, and French and Spanish Morocco. Difficulties were encountered in establishing requirements for this photography. The major difficulty arose from the fact that the areas are not of sufficient priority to justify excessive expenditure of funds for reconnaissance. However, it was learned that the Strategic Air Command contemplates a series of rotational crew training flights to North Africa during FY 54. It was also learned that Army Map Service has contracted with World Wide Aerial Survey for mapping type photography of North Africa. In addition, Army Map Service (AMS) is purchasing 1950-1952 North Africa photography from Internationale Geographique National. The areas of forthcoming photographic coverage were investigated and targets that were to be covered by suitable photography from the contractual sources were eliminated from the original requirement list. The revised target list of required photographic coverage was then submitted to the Directorate of Operations for further Assignment to the Strategic Air Command. In

connection with this assignment, the Requirements Section performed a staff visit to Hq SAC to discuss the feasibility of their performing needed reconnaissance. During the visit, SAC was informally advised of the Army Map Service (AMS) photography. To avoid duplication the Directorate of Operations was advised by Reconnaissance Branch to formally notify Strategic Air Command (SAC) of this forthcoming photographic coverage. (~~SECRET~~)

Project No. 53-RC-9 - This project was established with U.S. Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) in anticipation of forthcoming reconnaissance rights in certain areas of the Mediterranean. Further information on this project will be provided during next semi-annual history. (~~CONF~~)

Project No. 52-AFR-22 - During June and July of 1952, arrangements were made by Headquarters USAF to obtain Military Air Transport Service (MATS) assistance in intelligence collection activities. This assistance would primarily be obtaining radar scope photography. Authority for Military Air Transport Service (MATS) to participate in intelligence collection is contained in Air Force Regulations 200-5 and 200-8. (~~SECRET~~)

Following a series of discussions between the Directorate of Intelligence, Hq USAF and the Directorate of Intelligence, Military Air Transport Service (MATS), in May of 1953, objectives and specifications for radar scope photography were furnished Military Air Transport (MATS) by Hq letter, subject: (U) Transmittal of Requirements for

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Direct and Indirect Photography, dated 24 June 1952. Arrangements were also made with Reconnaissance Technical Squadrons to accomplish the processing of products obtained by organizations of Military Transport Service (MATS). (~~SECRET~~)

Military Air Transport Service (MATS) indicated by 1st indorsement 1 October 1953 to a Hq USAF letter dated 18 September 1953, a willingness to participate in the Radar Target Materials Program. (~~SECRET~~)

In November 1953, the Requirements Section visited the 125th Air Transport Special Air Missions (SAM) at Washington National Airport to become acquainted with the APS-42 radar set. It was determined that slight modification to the installation would be required to make it usable for radar scope photography (RSP). (~~SECRET~~)

Military Air Transport Service (MATS) has taken action to relocate the planned position indicator to allow installation of the APS-23 Periscope Mount. It is expected that Military Air Transport Service (MATS) will have completed the relocation of the planned position indicator and obtaining radar scope photography by March 1954. (~~SECRET~~)

Project 52 AFR-22 has motives other than acquiring radar scope photography. These motives being that Military Air Transport Service (MATS), whose potential is high for collecting intelligence, actually has accomplished very little in this field. We believe that this project will develop an intelligence consciousness and increase the capability for more extensive programs later. (~~SECRET~~)

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Project A-4999 and A-5082 - These projects were established in November 1951 with the Naval and Air Attaches in the Scandinavian countries. The objective of this project was to provide guidance on photographic activities of the Attaches and at the same time acquire aerial photography for inclusion in the Air Objective Folder and Tactical Target Program. (~~SECRET~~)

The requirements of this project are being met by the Air Attache. However, some difficulty has been encountered in securing information from the U.S. Navy on the extent of coverage that the Naval Attaches have obtained in response to their portion of this project. Recently, Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI), Photo and Graphics Desk (H4D) was formally queried regarding their holdings of photography from the project. Informally, it was learned that considerable material was on hand and the Reconnaissance Branch would receive information by letter in the near future of Navy's holdings. (~~SECRET~~)

Project A-4999 and A-5082 are being considered for revision with a view of re-establishing the project. It is estimated that the revision of these projects will be completed by 1 February 1954. (~~SECRET~~)

Project No. 53-RC-13 - As the result of a cover sheet from Signal Integration Branch (world-wide) (AF01N-2C4), a requirement was established with U.S. Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) for LOROP of Halle, Germany. The objectives of this reconnaissance were to attempt the location of a Soviet radar type (gag). (~~SECRET~~)

This requirement was fulfilled by LOROP in October 1953. (~~SECRET~~)

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Project 52-AFR-21 - Requirements for this project were established by R&R to Directorate of Operations dated 2 July 1952, to obtain oblique and vertical photography of Vienna oil refineries. This project was completed in September 1953. (~~SECRET~~)

Project 52-RC-41 - A project submitted to the Navy to acquire aerial photography of targets in Italy, Cyprus and Corsica. The project submitted in February 1953 was re-evaluated by the Directorate of Intelligence in December of 1953. Navy plans this reconnaissance during the forthcoming photographic season. (~~SECRET~~)

Project 52-AFR-38 - The requirement for this project called for vertical coverage, scale 1:10,000, of the west coast of France. The requirement was received from Navy for photography to be used in National Intelligence Studies. (~~CONFIDENTIAL~~)

Photography for 52-AFR-38 is being accomplished by the 10th and 66th Reconnaissance Wings. It is understood from Monthly Status Reports that this project is approximately 65% complete. To date, 600 photographs have been received in the Reconnaissance Branch. It is estimated that 3,600 prints will be required to fulfill this project. (~~CONFIDENTIAL~~)

Project 51-AFR-23 - This project was established in 1951 to obtain photography of the oil storage of the British Zone of Germany. This project was completed and final photography delivered to the requesting agency on 30 October 1953. (~~CONFIDENTIAL~~)

Project 1A2-42 - A project to acquire photo cover in Egypt, Yeman and Aden. This project was established with the Air Attache

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system in the belief that the coverage would be obtained with a K-17 camera. However, receipts of photography indicates that their aircraft has not been modified as had been indicated by Air Attache Branch, Directorate of Intelligence (AFGIN-1A4). Nevertheless, the photography received has been of excellent quality and a possibility exists that the present equipment may fulfill the requirement of the project. (~~SECRET~~)

Project 52-AFR-25 - A project to acquire long focal length aerial photography of the Turkey-Russian border. It was completed in October 1953. (~~SECRET~~)

Project 54-AFR-1 - This new project that closely parallels that of 52-AFR-21 has been received from the Air Targets Division. This new project adds two targets to the 52 project and stipulates that new photography would be required every six months. In connection with visual photography, certain radar scope photography was also desired.

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37. (UNCL) Charting and Mapping

This Division continued its primary role as a working level Air Staff Office which provides the Photographic and Survey Section (PSS), Joint Intelligence Group (JIG) of the Joint Staff with Air Force representation, assistance and liaison on matters pertaining to the activities of this joint organization. PSS is the working level organization of the Joint Staff which has been delegated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, thru the Joint Intelligence Committee, the responsibility for coordinating the cartographic (charting, mapping, geodetic and aerial photographic) programs and activities of the Armed Services. Major

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policy matters concerning these activities, are referred to the Joint Intelligence Committee and the Joint Chiefs of Staff for consideration. With the assistance of the Reconnaissance Branch (Charting and Mapping Section) and the two counterpart offices of G-2, Army, Office of Naval Intelligence and PSS, Department of Defense policy and coordination of cartographic activities of the Armed Services are effected. Major accomplishments in this area during this period are: (UNCL)

Joint compilation specifications were approved which provide for one set of compilation specifications to be used by the cartographic organizations of the Army, Navy and Air Force in compiling maps and charts, scale 1/1,000,000, required by the three Services. The implementation of these specifications will result in a more consistently accurate final product and will effect a sizeable savings in Department of Defense funds and cartographic effort. (UNCL)

The joint specifications for the compilation of 1/250,000 scale maps and charts, approved in 1950, are currently under review with a view to bringing these joint specifications up to date. (UNCL)

Areas of responsibility for the compilation of 1/250,000 scale maps and charts required by the Department of Defense have been readjusted and approved in consonance with current Service cartographic capabilities. (UNCL)

The Air Force is responsible for providing the Department of Defense with required geodetic control by airborne

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electronic means (HIRAN AND SHORAN). This capability is at the present limited. A review was made of the Department of Defense requirements for HIRAN and SHORAN and priorities were assigned for the currently approved projects. ~~(CONF)~~

A Bureau of the Budget proposed circular which is intended to set forth executive policy for the determination of prices to be charged to the general public for copies of maps, navigational charts and aerial photographs produced by the Federal Government, was reviewed for the Department of Defense. Changes recommended provided that the cost to the public should be limited to printing, paper and associated administrative costs. These recommendations were subsequently approved by the Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC 419/70) and by the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS 1866/50). There is no currently authorizing legislation which specifically permits the Air Force and the Army to charge for its productions. This circular when approved and issued, would permit the Department of Defense to charge for its cartographic productions according to an established pricing criteria. (UNCL)

In reply to a Department of State inquiry relative to the Department of Defense interests in certain international technical organizations (including the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History), Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC 642/1) and the Joint Chiefs of Staff approved the recommendations made by the three Services working level agencies

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in collaboration with PSS. Recommendation provided for the U.S. continued support of these organizations. (UNCL)

A revised map and chart plan in support of the Latin American Defense Plan is being prepared for JIC and JCS consideration. (~~CONF~~)

A reply to a Department of State query was drafted for JCS approval relative to the U.S.-Latin America collaborative mapping and charting program. Department of State had noted in a memorandum to Secretary of Defense that the U.S. apparently was not fulfilling its commitments to the Latin Americans as provided for in certain cartographic agreements with these countries. The reply outlined the general progress made by Department of Defense to date, in fulfilling these commitments and reviewed the future prospects for accomplishing aerial photography of these countries as provided for in these agreements. This reply advised that higher priority military commitments elsewhere, precluded the accomplishment of any sizeable amount of aerial photography.

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A solution to the position referencing problem is being investigated. A working group had been appointed with Air Force membership designated by the Directorates of Intelligence and

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monitored by the Directorate of Intelligence to investigate the requirements of each of the Services for a position referencing system and, if possible, to arrive at a single system for joint operations which would satisfy the unilateral service requirements and be satisfactory for joint use as well. Under present approved policy there are three major referencing systems in use by the Armed Forces. USAF adopted GEOREF (a spherical system) for all its air operations except in close air-ground operations (joint). USAF and Navy uses geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) for air and sea navigation. Military Grid Referencing System (MGRS) is used by the Army and Navy in all their operations and is used by USAF in joint air/ground operations. Confusion in Air Force operations has arisen due to the fact that it is required to use three systems: one for navigation; one for joint operations (MGRS); and the third for unilateral position referencing. Preliminary findings of the study group indicate Air Force will recommend doing away with the use of GEOREF and will adopt MGRS for all joint operations; latitude and longitude will be prescribed for world-wide referencing and navigational purposes. (~~CONF~~)

A study is being conducted to promulgate procedures for coordinating the requirements and field operations for the accomplishment of Department of Defense geodetic surveys.

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Determined Air Force requirements for mapping of Z/I and overseas bases for defense and base development purposes in accordance with War Plans. This requirement was submitted to the Army for accomplishment. ~~(CONF)~~

Monitored and supervised the determination of USAF requirements for terrain models world-wide and advised G-2, Army, of these requirements for accomplishment (UNCL)

38. (UNCL) Cartographic Agreements

The following international cartographic exchange agreements were reviewed and approved for the Air Staff:

USAF Aeronautical Charting and Information Center --

L'Aeronautique Civile aux Antilles et en Guyane and

Air France.

USAF - Aeronautical Charting and Information Center --

Japanese Geographical Survey Institute.

In conjunction with D/Operations established Air Force policy relative to the procedures and initiation of map and chart exchange agreements between the USAF and allied foreign countries.

Approved a proposed regulation prepared by the Air Photographic and Charting Service (APCS) covering APCS policy relative to the negotiation of exchange agreements by the Aeronautical Charting and Information Center and foreign cartographic organizations. (UNCL)

39. (UNCL) Research and Geography

The bulk of activities during this period was devoted to establishing requirements for research projects and monitoring them.

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providing guidance to Air Force units relative to reconnaissance potentials resultant from R&D effort, and continued efforts to formalize the release of classified Air Force photography. The latter activity was complicated by the Executive Order 10501 abolishing the Restricted classification category. (UNCL)

40. (~~Restricted~~) Project GRANDSON

This Division continued to monitor a portion of this project and to keep interested Air Force agencies apprised of progress.<sup>1</sup>

Staff action included: (UNCL)

JCS approval of putting GRANDSON into operation. (~~CONF~~)

Formulation of an operational concept by the Directorate of Operations. (UNCL)

Action by the Secretary of Defense to gain concurrence of the Secretary of State to the operational use of GRANDSON. (~~SECRET~~)

On 12 October, Military Information Control, D/I, called attention to the release of GRANDSON progress reports to the RAF. This information was listed in routine report of the release of classified information to accredited representatives. The Commander, Wright Air Development Center was furnished additional necessary information and advised to suspend temporarily, the distribution of such reports to foreign nationals.<sup>2</sup> (~~SECRET~~)

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<sup>1</sup>C/S (~~TOP~~) to AFOIN-1X, Subj: Air Staff Action on Grandson, dtd 15 Sep 53.  
M/R conference on Proj Grandson on 18 Sep 53 (dtd 22 Sep 53).

<sup>2</sup>Ltr (~~Secret~~) to Cmdr, Wright Air Development Cen, Subj: (U) Req for Info Regarding a Possible Security Breach, dtd 23 Oct 53.

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GRANDSON is currently undergoing engineering revision and is scheduled for extensive testing during April 1954. (~~SECRET~~)

41. (~~SECRET~~) Project Feedback:

Rand feasibility tests on this project came to an end with an oral briefing of the Air Staff, on 20 November 1953. During the subject period, this Section continued to monitor tests of the TV camera-transmission-reception system and to keep interested intelligence agencies apprised of progress.<sup>1</sup> The photography resultant from the test has shown remarkable improvement in quality during this six month period. At the current stage of the art, however, there appears to be small likelihood of obtaining usable stereo pairs from the televised images. Since activity on the project has shifted from Rand to Air Research Development Center, a restatement of the D/I requirement for collection capability of Feedback is being drafted. (~~SECRET~~)

42. (~~TOP SECRET~~) Reconnaissance Version of B-64

A requirement for a reconnaissance version of the Navaho was established.<sup>2</sup> This is expected to give the Air Force an increased capability for search or target development and surveillance reconnaissance by 1962. The B-64 has a shorter range than the B-62, but has a faster speed and greater altitude. Its characteristics make it more probable of use in a Pre-D Day period and gives it a better chance of survival in Post D Day period. An estimated total of \$75,000,000 is needed for development. (~~TOP SECRET~~)

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<sup>1</sup>C/S (~~Secret~~) and M/R to AFOIN-1A for transmission to AFOIN-1X, Subj: "Summary Rand Progress on TV Camera for Satellite".

<sup>2</sup>C/S to AFOIN-1X, Subj: "Requirement for Reconnaissance Version of XB-64", dtd 31 Jul 53, with incl: R&D Proposal.

~~TOP SECRET~~

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43. (UNCL) Periodic Reports on Reconnaissance Vehicles

A continued Air Force interest in the increased capabilities of later models of reconnaissance vehicles has led to periodic reports on the R&D progress on vehicles and the expected performance characteristics of each. These reports started as a result of a definite request<sup>1</sup> and were continued at the suggestion of Colonel Berg, Chief of the Branch. As a result it has been possible to answer queries of Commands<sup>2</sup> or to provide information for such answers<sup>3</sup> more readily than would have been possible otherwise. (~~TOP SECRET~~)

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<sup>1</sup>LC/S (S) #3 to AFOIN-LX, Subj: Reconnaissance, dtd 3 Sep 53, with inclosure: Status Report, w/TAB A.

<sup>2</sup>TS 5626 (cable) Personal for Schweizer from Ackerman dated 8 Oct 53, also TS 6395, personal Schweizer from Lewis, dtd 13 Nov 53.

<sup>3</sup>Information for Reply to Recommendations, Annex "B", ND

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44. (UNCL) Cameras & Camera Systems

(TOP SECRET) LOROP - Equipment of this system, which was operationally tested under "Project Daisy Mae" and operational under "Project PIE FACE" again came under Research and Development when miniaturization was required. Colonel Gregg, Deputy Chief of the Branch, attended a conference at Boston University Photographic Reconnaissance Laboratory to determine what installations would be required in early produced systems in 9 October 1953. (~~TOP SECRET~~)

(UNCL) Zenith Cameras - The Directorate of Intelligence concurred with the opinion of the Director of Operations, USAF and Aeronautical Chart and Information Center that no further Research and Development effort on the Zenith Camera was justified until requirements for its use increased.<sup>1</sup> (UNCL)

45. (UNCL) Release of Classified Air Force Photography

Numerous requests for release and/or declassification of classified USAF photography were processed during this period. Requests were received from U. S. Government agencies, U. S. nationals and foreign governments. (~~SECRET~~)

46. (UNCL) Air Force Regulations and Forms:

Consolidated List and Map - With the printing of AFR 205-50, letters were sent to major commands requesting Air Force data for the consolidated list. As information was received, it has been released as a supplement to the 1950 classified list. With information from Air Force and Army available, the final format of this list is under consideration. (UNCL)

<sup>1</sup>R&R #3 to Communications and Equipment Div, D/Req, DCS/D, Subj: (U) Requirement for an Improved Zenith Camera, dtd 19 Oct 53.

~~TOP SECRET~~



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AFR 95-4 - Directorate of Intelligence coordination on AFR 95-4, "Sale of Still Photography", dated 14 Sep 53, was affected. By its provision, Photographic Records and Services Division will sell prints of foreign terrain only after clearance has been obtained from the D/I and the Dept of State. (UNCL)

AF Form 349 - A firm D/I position was reached relative to the use of AF Form 349 for the transfer of photography taken under Cooperative Mapping and Charting Agreements to foreign governments. As a result, the pertinent section of the AFDCMI has been amended.<sup>1</sup>  
(~~CONFIDENTIAL~~)

47. (UNCL) Policy on Aerial Photography Taken Under International Agreement

As a result of Executive Order 10501, dtd 5 Nov 53, which abolished the security category RESTRICTED, it became necessary to find another method of handling photography taken under international agreements. Action was initiated<sup>2</sup> to obtain a firm Directorate policy, and the use of a special handling stamp was recommended. (UNCL)

48. (UNCL) Equipment:

As a result of liaison established with the Netherlands representative, Old Delft Scanning Stereoscopes have been provided to our Photo Intelligence Branch; Photographic Reconnaissance Laboratory, Wright Air Development Center; Air Research and Development Command; Department of Intelligence Training, Technical Training Air Force; Air Proving Ground Command; and to the operating commands. (UNCL)

1G/S #1 to AFOIN-XIC thru 184, and 1X, Subj: Receipt for Documents Released to Accredited Representatives of Foreign Nations, dtd 15 Apr 53. AFDCMI (~~CONFIDENTIAL~~) page 18A, dtd 1 Oct 53, replacing idem, dtd 1 Jun 52.

2C/S #1 to AFOIN-1X, Subj: Policy on Aerial Photography Taken Under International Agreement, dtd 17 Dec 53.

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The third meeting of the Interservice Committee on Photo Intelligence Equipment, Photo & Survey Section, JIC, JCS was held from 15 thru 17 September at the Photographic Reconnaissance Laboratory, Wright Air Development Center, Air Research and Development Command with Dr. Roscoe of the Directorate of Intelligence in the chair. Development status of the joint photo interpreters kit was reviewed. Individual items of equipment were approved or rejected. (UNCL)

Coordination was exercised with the Photographic Reconnaissance Laboratory on all items of photo intelligence equipment planned, funded, projected, contracted for, or being tested. These were reviewed and evaluated. (UNCL)

Arrangements were made with Photogrammetry, Inc. and with Geophoto, Inc., to demonstrate new items of photo interpretation equipment to appropriate offices of the Air Force. Further arrangements were made with Photogrammetry, Inc., at no cost to the government, to modify some of its existing devices and to design an entirely new stereoscope for possible inclusion in the new joint photo interpretation kit. (UNCL)

A prototype photo intelligence slide-rule and a prototype, precision, multiple-lens stereoscope, both produced for the Navy, were reviewed and evaluated for possible Air Force use. The stereoscope was rejected. (UNCL)

ECL 20-00-19 for Reconnaissance Technical Squadrons, was reviewed and revised at the request of the Air Materiel Command. (UNCL)

49. (UNCL) Photo Interpretation Keys

U. S. Forest Service Photo Interpreter Key Project, established 16 July 1952, continues under the sponsorship of this Directorate. The project increased its strength to 35 personnel (mostly professional) to continue preparation of certain urgently required photo interpretation keys for the USAF. Money to finance the project have been secured from the Maintenance and Operations and from Research and Development funds. Close monitorship of this project, requiring hundreds of separate actions annually, has proved fruitful. The manuscript on Airfield Installations, the first of the seven such projects assigned to this unit, was completed and is thought to be the best work of its kind yet produced. (UNCL)

Photo interpretation keys on Detection of Enemy Personnel, Deception: Camouflage, Concealment, Decoys and Dummies, the Power Industry and the Public Utilities Industry, and Regional Photo Interpretation Keys on the Soviet Union and China, are now in various stages of preparation at the USAF-U. S. Forestry Service Photo Interpreter Key Project. (~~CONFIDENTIAL~~)

The Aero Service Corporation has been awarded an exploration contract for the development of information leading to the production of a regional photo interpretation key of the Middle East. Three of the professional personnel assigned to this project are assigned to this Directorate. (UNCL)

The Boston University Physical Research Laboratory has commenced work on the production of an analogous photo interpretation key of Arctic Tundra areas under the direction of the Directorate of Intelligence after three years of basic research in the Arctic. (CONF)

Discussions with the executives of the Library of Congress leading toward the establishment of a unit to produce photo interpretation keys within that organization, similar to the Air Research Division, failed when the Congressman who monitors the work of the library disapproved the proposed action. This has been a serious blow to the projected keys program. Commercial production of such keys, if obtainable, is estimated to cost two and one-half times as much. (CONF)

Directorate of Intelligence Personnel monitored the photo interpretation keys project relative to infra-red photography being undertaken by Project ORDWES, Wesleyan University. (CONF)

#### 50. Miscellaneous Activities (UNCL)

A joint film on photo intelligence for senior commanders is currently being produced by all three departments at the Navy facility. The film designed to acquaint commanders with the value and limitations of photo intelligence, was requested by Interservice Committee on Joint Photo Interpretation Facilities of the Photo and Survey Section, Joint Intelligence Committee, Joint Chiefs of Staff, and is being monitored by the Directorate of Intelligence for the Air Force. (UNCL)

[REDACTED]

Doctor Roscoe continued to act as consultant to supply advice and render opinions on matters pertaining to polar activities upon request. The chief items of interest were factors relating to possible claims in Antarctica by the United States; the supply of technical information and airphotos of Antarctica to Australia, France, Norway, New Zealand and the United Kingdom; the USAF requirements for terrain and ice information concerning Greenland; the dissemination of photo intelligence information relative to tundra and glacial ice areas; and the critical review of the USAF Arctic, Desert, Tropic Information Center's "Glossary of Arctic Terms". Doctor Roscoe remained as chairman of the Department of Defense Research and Development Working Group on the Classified Polar Bibliography. This bibliography is under compilation at the Library of Congress under an Air Research and Development Center contract. (S) (U)

The first Air Force-wide proficiency test for all airmen in the Photo-Radar Intelligence career field was produced by the 2200th Test Squadron in close coordination with the Directorate of Intelligence. This Directorate provided the materials from which the test was developed, approved the final test and made this proficiency test unique by incorporating into it 300-line screen stereo airphotos which must be interpreted by airmen taking the test. (UNCL)

It was determined at a series of meetings of the Interservice Committee on Joint Photo Interpretation Facilities, Photo & Survey Section, Joint Intelligence Committee, that a joint photo intelligence center (such as the United Kingdom's JAPIC) at Department or Headquarters

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level would neither be desirable nor feasible at this time. (SECRET)

The Interservice Committee on Photo Interpretation Training, Photo & Survey Section, Joint Intelligence Committee, began a series of meetings to determine the Joint Chiefs of Staff response to the Project VISTA recommendations that the Services operate a joint photo intelligence school. (SECRET)

A conference was held to explore the matter of improving the existing methods of selection of candidates for photo intelligence specialists careers. As a result, the Boston University Physical Research Laboratory and the Human Resources Research Center, which had been working independently on this problem, will now work in coordination with each other and with Headquarters, USAF. (UNCL)

A proposal was made to Air Training Command to raise the entrance level of airmen entering the photo-radar intelligence schools to a mandatory rather than desired minimum score of 7 on the Technician Specialty Index of the airman classification battery. This proposal was supported by the Human Factors Division, AF Directorate of Research and Development, but rejected by the Directorate of Personnel Planning, consequently the AFSC 20431 and 20471 categories will continue to be manned by a significant percentage of personnel whose mental capabilities may limit their usefulness in the intelligence program. (UNCL)

The list of basic career courses for airmen superintendents, supervisors, seniors and apprentices in the photo intelligence career field was revised in detail at the request of the Directorate of Military Personnel. (UNCL)

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51. (UNCL) Policy Coordination:

Arrangements were continued to establish coordination with Canada and the United Kingdom in photo intelligence equipment, keys, research, reporting, organization and security classification. (UNCL)

The Interservice Committee on Photo Interpretation (1) Keys and Techniques, (2) Training, (3) Equipment, (4) Report Regulations and (5) Joint Facilities, were finally formalized under the Joint Photo Interpretation Steering Committee of the Photo and Survey Section, Joint Intelligence Group, Joint Chiefs of Staff. Members have been appointed to all committees which are now functioning in their new status. (UNCL)

52. (UNCL) Publications:

Arrangements were made at a conference at the 3300th Training Publications Squadron to rewrite old TM 1-220 into a series of five Air Force Manuals relating to the photo reconnaissance and photo intelligence fields. Portions of the new manuals are being written in the various commands and at Hq USAF. (UNCL)

Permission to publish certain photo intelligence manuals as SECRET Air Force manuals has finally been obtained after considerable difficulty in obtaining coordination from the Security Policy Office of the Air Inspector General. Under the terms of the new agreement, approved by the Assistant Vice Chief of Staff, USAF, AFR 5-5 will not be revised to permit general publication of AFM's at a SECRET level, but an exception has been granted to publish photo intelligence manuals at this security classification. Such manuals will be registered or serially numbered, will contain specific directions for transfer of

accountability and their distribution will be controlled by the Directorate of Intelligence. Several manuals held up pending the policy decisions will now be printed. (UNCL)

All photo intelligence manuals published from 1942 to date by the Army Air Forces, Air Force or jointly with the other Services or allies, were examined in accordance with Executive Order 10501, dated 5 Nov 53, Department of Defense Directive 5200.1, dated 19 Nov 53, and USAF Book Message 977/53, dated 21 Nov 53 and downgraded or upgraded accordingly. The Development of Photo Intelligence (Vols I-X) and AFM 200-35, Underground Installations, were raised to CONFIDENTIAL because of the inclusion of British photography. AFM 200-32, Ports and Harbors, was raised to CONFIDENTIAL at the request of the Navy (UNCL)

The former adhoc publication entitled, "An Inventory of Photo Interpretation Keys and Related Materials", will be published as the first Joint Army-Navy-Air Force publication (JANAP) in the photo intelligence field. The manuscript has been completed. JANAP 500 will be the series number. (UNCL)

Publishing of photo intelligence manuals is being seriously hampered by recent security restrictions placed upon printing procedures. The number of contract printers capable of performing 300-line screen work or continuous tone printing are practically nil. (UNCL)

The joint Photo Interpretation Handbook, completed under supervision of this Directorate, has been page-proofed and placed in press as AFM 200-50. (UNCL)



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The list of publications to be included in ECL 20-09-19 (Reconnaissance Technical Squadron) was completely revised and forwarded to the Air Materiel Command to be placed in effect. (UNCL)

53. (UNCL) Reserve Affairs

The USAF reserve strength in photo intelligence continues to be totally inadequate, unorganized, almost entirely without reserve training and generally low in morale. Improvement during the past six months included: ~~(CONF)~~

The adoption of two two-week reserve training courses proposed by this section for annual training duty. (UNCL)

The establishment of a roster of photo intelligence officers for the purpose of studying means of improving their numbers and skills. (UNCL)

Research during the past six months established that the USAF has fewer photo intelligence officers in the reserve now than at the outbreak of the Korean conflict in spite of hundreds of releases to the reserves since that date. Low reserve morale apparently resulted in wholesale departures from the reserve when the individuals were offered their choice of indefinite reserve (inactive) commissions or out. ~~(CONFIDENTIAL)~~

Training materials were sent to a reserve Reconnaissance Technical Squadron upon request, the first of its kind. (UNCL)

54. (UNCL) Training

A staff visit to the Department of Intelligence Training,

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Lowry AFB, was made for general information and coordination, and for two specific duties:

To review the 12-week radar photo intelligence segment of the 204100 course and;

To examine the course in terms of reducing its length by sufficient time to insert the two-week industrial field trip.

Training project outlines, course descriptions, programming data and student flow charts were examined regularly for the various photo intelligence courses. (2044, 2054, R2044, R2044-1, 2011, 20451 and 20471) (UNCLASSIFIED)

The Directorate of Intelligence continued to supply photo intelligence manuals, training aids, photo interpretation keys, negatives and prints to the Department of Intelligence Training. Arrangements were made to have certain ultra-long focal length photos, color photos and color camouflage photos furnished to the Department of Intelligence Training by the Air Research and Development Command. (UNCL)

Lectures on various phases of photo intelligence were given to the students at the U. S. Naval Photo Intelligence Center, Anacostia, D.C. (UNCL)

#### 55. Summary (UNCL)

The principal problem of the Photo Reconnaissance Section is that of enlarging its staff to a size adequate to perform its assigned mission. The present staff is grossly inadequate even with the addition of the many

overtime hours. The day-to-day routine work and the special problems are in themselves quite sufficient to keep two men fully occupied, thus prohibiting work in some of the very basic problems in the field of photo reconnaissance utilization. (UNCL)

56. Supplemental Research (UNCL)

The mission, functions and activities of the Supplemental Research Branch are highly classified and very sensitive. For security reasons, the activities of this Branch cannot be included in this history. (UNCL)

57. (UNCL) The Air Attache Branch

The Air Attache Branch, in operating the Air Attache System for the period 1 July through 31 December 1953, was forced to forestall physical activation of the office in Germany, due to delay in finalization of a treaty with the West German Government. Dakar, French West Africa, was approved for activation and is presently in the stage of formal opening. (UNCL)

58. (UNCL) Reduction of Attache Personnel

In accordance with the desires of the Secretary of Defense and of the Congress, action was initiated to reduce the personnel assigned to the Air Attache System. A proposal was made by the Secretary of Defense to reduce by 25%. A thorough study was made as to where the System could take the greatest cuts with the least damaging results. A counter proposal was forwarded to the Secretary of Defense to the effect that a 24.3% cut could be absorbed by arriving at the reduction of personnel through attrition. This counter proposal was accepted and the program of attrition was instituted, which will end in 1956, at which time the Air Attache System will have achieved a reduction in personnel sufficient to fulfill the 24.3% without closing out any stations. (UNCL)

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59. (UNCL) Attache Housing

An agreement was reached whereby the Foreign Buildings Operations would purchase housing for Attache occupancy. The first such purchases under this program was accomplished in Rangoon, Burma, and is presently occupied by the Air Attache. An apartment in Prague, Czechoslovakia was rehabilitated and furnished for the Air Attache under the same housing program and other residences are being negotiated for. (UNCL)

60. (UNCL) Transfer of Equipment

The transfer of all unclassified equipment in the possession of Air Attaches attached for logistical support to FEAF, CAIRC, USAFE, SAAMA, and AMA (except Brazil and Soviet Bloc) from AF 1977 SO to the designated Theater Supply Officers was completed in this period. (UNCL)

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SECTION III

DISSEMINATION CONTROL DIVISION

61. (UNCL) Security Directives

Implementation of Executive Order 10290 and AF Regulation No. 205-1 (Revised) posed many problems in dissemination of classified material. The handling procedures prescribed by these directives considerably increased the workload of this Division. New procedures were established and additional personnel procured in order to accomplish the assigned mission. (UNCL)

62. (UNCL) Distribution

Undermanning of this function resulted in a considerable backlog of undistributed documents. As of 1 July 1953, 16,750 copies of documents had accumulated. At the end of this reporting period the accumulation had been reduced to 5,731 copies. Reduction was accomplished through much overtime work and the procurement of additional personnel. In addition to the above, all publications received were reviewed to determine first, if they were actually intelligence documents and, second, if the contents were such that they could be handled by a standard distribution list. As a result of this screening, the Standard Distribution List has been reduced from 200 to 151 items. (UNCL)

63. (UNCL) Wringer Reports

Efforts to eliminate the backlog of Wringer reports were intensified during this period. At the start of this project, there were some 18,000 Wringer Reports in the backlog and it was estimated that the monthly income would consist of 3,200 reports. In September 1953, this backlog had been eliminated and all reports are now handled on a current basis.

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64. (UNCL) Special Intelligence Material

The reproduction and assembly of certain intelligence materials which require security measures over and above that required for ordinary classified matter is a function of this Division. This work has been performed by other agencies in the past, due to the lack of a secure area and sufficiently cleared personnel. A secure area is under construction and a part of the required personnel are now available. (UNCL)

65. (UNCL) Statistics

Formerly the work accomplished by this Division had been measured in terms of copies reproduced or dispatched. In October the reporting procedure was changed to reflect the number of reports reproduced or dispatched. Although the following figures would appear to indicate that less work was accomplished, the facts are that the workload has remained relatively constant and the apparent discrepancy is accounted for by the change in reporting procedures. During the period 1 July 1953 through 31 December 1953, the following reproduction and distribution was accomplished:

Reports reproduced	35,550
Reports reproduced by Outside Agencies	3,361
Microfilm Reels	220 $\frac{1}{4}$
Reports Dispatched	68,773
Requests for printing forwarded to CAG	125
Returned from Printers	103
Total reports distributed by Standard Distribution	1,695

To accomplish this reproduction 3,056 $\frac{1}{2}$  manhours of civilian personnel overtime were required. (UNCL)

66. (UNCL) Intelligence Advisory Committee Activities

During the reporting period, Captain Laidlaw, Air Force representative on the Reference Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Language Publications, conducted an inventory of the holdings of Headquarters USAF and Major Commands of lexical materials in the Chinese language. The Air Force contributions will be added to those of Army, Navy, Department of State and CIA to form a master list of such materials in the possession of the U. S. government. The major purpose of this inventory is to provide a basis for future collectors of lexical publications according to a system of language priorities. It is intended to avoid duplication of collection effort and insure against gaps in the foreign language lexical coverage. This inventory will be performed in all critical foreign languages. A master list of D/I serial publications was also prepared for the use of IAC intelligence disseminators and library personnel. Copies were furnished to the other IAC member agencies. (CONF)

67. (UNCL) Standard Air Force Intelligence Library Reference System

As previously reported, the problem of developing a standard Air Force intelligence library reference system was studied by Captain Laidlaw, Project Officer, and the findings reported in which he recommended that the Subject and Area Reference Code in use at the Central Intelligence Agency be adopted as the basis of a mechanized reference system for Air Force-wide application.

A proposal was drafted and forwarded to CIA outlining the points to be agreed upon. CIA concurred in the proposal and the following points agreed upon:

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The Air Force to adopt the CIA Subject and Area Code as a basis for a Standard Air Force Intelligence Reference System.

To facilitate the dissemination of coded intelligence reports, CIA to place subject and area codes on Air Force ozalids, starting 15 October 1953 and on CIA reports starting 14 September 1953.

CIA to republish the CIA Subject and Area Code Book and to furnish USAF an initial 100 copies for Air Force use with a target date of 1 January 1954.

CIA to furnish the D/I one (1) copy of each IBM index and abstract machine card prepared on Air Force documents. (These cards are designed to be mechanically filed and selected by use of the subject and area code. A card is made for each subject or area coded in the document.)

CIA agreed to provide on-the-job training for Air Force personnel concerned in this project.

D/I agreed to permit CIA to microfilm Air Force documents while they are being coded by CIA. One (1) copy of microfilm is to be furnished to USAF.

To date, 7938 IBM cards have been received from CIA. This figure is somewhat less than would be expected because during the initial stages of the program, cards are accumulated at CIA until a convenient number (2500 or so) can be forwarded to USAF.

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Major Van Cleef of the office of the Director of Statistical Services, performed a study of the machine techniques in use at CIA. The purpose of the study was to enable the office of the Director of Statistical Services to determine the feasibility of that office performing machine reference services for D/I based on the use of IBM cards received from CIA. Formal request for the inauguration of such services has not been made as machine services are not required at this stage of the program.

On 23 December 1953, a letter was forwarded to all major commands of the Air Force announcing the adoption of the Standard Air Force Intelligence Library Reference System, and bearing as an inclosure, the first Status Report of the program. The Status Report described the CIA/USAF Intelligence Library Reference System in general terms, stated what had been accomplished toward its implementation and defined the long range objectives toward which the program is directed. (CONF)

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68. (UNCL) Foreign Liaison

At the end of the reporting period there were 260 foreign military representatives accredited to activities and agencies of the USAF, a decrease of fifteen (15) from preceding period. It is anticipated that there will be an increase in this number early in 1954. This increase will result from the conversion of six-month visit clearances, which were formerly processed by the Clearance Section, to accreditations. It is believed that converting these cases will result in a considerable saving in workload to the Foreign Liaison Branch. (UNCL)

69. (UNCL) Exchange Officer Program

The USAF-RAAF Exchange Officer Program was finalized in September by letter from General Twining to Chief of Air Staff, RAAF. This program calls for the exchange of the officers with assignments to be effected in January 1954. (UNCL)

70. (UNCL) Release of Information

With the revision of AFR 205-1 dated 24 July 1953, the responsibility of the Director of Intelligence for release of unclassified information was deleted. Certain USAF agencies have been instructed to exchange unclassified information directly with certain foreign nationals without reference to this Headquarters. This has resulted in a saving of time and effort.

Considerable emphasis was placed on the voluntary release of intelligence information to the British, Canadian, and Australian Air Staffs, and to SHAPE and SACLANT. D/I Office Memorandum 205-11 dated 14 December 1953, was prepared, coordinated and published by the Directorate of Intelligence which outlines policy, procedures, and responsibility

in the processing of intelligence information for possible release to these countries and organizations. While definite action has resulted, there are areas of confusion which will necessitate further directive action to clarify.

For this period, a workload of 9,058 individual actions was handled which represents a forty-eight percent (48%) increase over the previous six months' total of 6,330. Of this total, 1,208 were individual requests for military information. (UNCL)

#### 71. (UNCL) Clearance of Foreign Nationals

During this period a total of 2,808 separate requests were received from accredited foreign military representatives for visits by foreign nationals, both military and civilian, to USAF installations and defense contract facilities within the United States. The average for this period approximated 468 requests per month. The total number of requests received from British and Canadians, 2,069, amounted to 73% of the total number of requests received from all countries. The total number of requests received during this period were: 1,081 Canadian; 940 British; 739 all others. (UNCL)

#### 72. (UNCL) MDAP Tours

Of the five (5) MDAP tours scheduled for this period, all were implemented. Fourteen (14) student officers of the French Air War College headed by Colonel Jacques Vallois, Chief of the French Air War College, arrived in the U.S. on 12 July for a two-week tour of USAF installations. The USAF Escort Officer was Major W. F. Dufault, former U.S. Air Attache in Saigon.

Colonel Lucien A. Truyers, Vice Chief of Staff of the Belgian Air Force, accompanied by five (5) officers of his staff, arrived in the U.S. on 14 October 1953 for a twenty-day tour. The party was escorted on the tour by Major Grondall M. Foster, Assistant Air Attache designate to Belgium.

Upon completion of the Base Rights Agreement with Spain, a group of Spanish officers headed by Colonel Luis Garnicia, Director of Operations, SAF, arrived in the U.S. on 24 October 1953 for a twenty-one day tour. They were accompanied by Lt Colonel Richard C. Harris, Air Force Mission in Spain and Major Manuel Castro, USAF escort officer.

On 31 October, Lt General Choi Yong Duk, Chief of Staff, ROK Air Force accompanied by two staff officers arrived in the U.S. for a three week visit of USAF installations. The USAF Escort Officer was Major John C. Crego. This was a Chief of Staff-MDAP sponsored visit inasmuch as the funds for the tour were allocated from MDAP.

Major General Huan Sheng Hsu, Chief of Staff, Chinese Air Force, accompanied by two staff officers arrived at Travis Air Force Base, California on 22 November to commence a three-week tour of USAF installations. The USAF Escort Officer was Major Steven J. Walsh who was formerly Assistant Air Attache in Formosa. (UNCL)

### 73. (UNCL) Chief of Staff and Air Minister Tours

Of the five tours scheduled for this period, three were successfully completed.

On 26 July 1953, Air Chief Marshal Puen R. Riddhagni, Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Thai Air Force accompanied by three staff officers arrived in the U.S. as guests of the Chief of Staff, USAF, for a three-week orientation visit. Lt Colonel James H. Gunn, Assistant Air Attache designate to Thailand accompanied the group as USAF Escort Officer.

Expenses for this tour were paid from MDAP funds.

Upon the invitation of the Secretary of the Air Force, the Air Minister of Peru, Mario Saona, arrived in the United States on 16 September. He was accompanied by the Chief of Staff of the Peruvian Air Force and two other Air Force officers. Colonel Neil B. Hardy, Chief of the USAF Mission to Peru and Major Arpod J. Artwohl escorted the group to certain Air Force installations for a three-week orientation visit.

Lieutenant General Fevzi Ucaner, Commanding General, Turkish Air Force, accompanied by three staff officers arrived in Washington, D.C. on 13 November as guests of the Chief of Staff, USAF. Accompanying the party from Turkey was Brigadier General Benjamin J. Webster, Commander, TUSAFG, JAMMAT. This party toured USAF bases for three weeks. The highlight of the tour was the one-week course at the Air Ground Operations School, Southern Pines, North Carolina. The USAF Escort Officer for the tour was Lt Colonel John D. Harris, formerly with the USAF Mission in Turkey. (UNCL)

74. (UNCL) Miscellaneous Tours

Mr. Theodor Blank, Federal Commissioner for Security Questions of Germany, accompanied by six members of his office, arrived in the United States as guests of the Secretary of Defense on 6 July 1953. The escort officer was Lt Colonel Edward Krause, USA. This was a tri-service visit and the only USAF base visited was Randolph Air Force Base.

Members of the Imperial Defense College of Great Britain arrived in the U.S. on 19 August as guests of the Department of the Navy for a one-week visit to Army, Navy and Air Force installations. The USN

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Escort Officer was Captain Harry L. Reiter. This is a yearly visit and sponsored on a rotational basis by each service.

Brigadier General Abdon FARRA Uruza, Minister of Defense of Chile, accompanied by the Chiefs of Staff of the Army, Navy and Air Force, arrived in the U.S. on 27 July. Major Izquierdo, USA accompanied the group during their tour. The USAF installations visited were Scott Air Force Base, Air University and Keesler Air Force Base.

The Surgeon General of the USAF extended an invitation to sixty (60) Surgeon Generals of the World to attend a Medical Convention in Washington, D.C. commencing on 12 November. Upon completion of the Convention, thirteen (13) of the Air Force Surgeons were taken to selected Air Force medical installations. Included in the group was Major General Djura Mesterovic, Surgeon General of the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia. General Armstrong accompanied the group and Colonel Lloyd Gould (MC), USAF acted as escort officer.

The arrangements for the yearly reception hosted by the Director of Intelligence to permit the Foreign Air Attaches and Mission Chiefs to meet the Chief of Staff, USAF were monitored. The reception was held at Bolling Air Force Base Officers Club on Wednesday, 2 December 1953.

On 11-12 July, twenty-four (24) foreign Air Attaches were taken in USAF aircraft to the Air Show in Detroit, Michigan at the invitation of the Chairman, International Aviation Exposition. Foreign Liaison Officers accompanied the group.

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All Foreign Air Attaches and Mission Chiefs were invited to be the guests of the USAF at the Dayton Air Show from 4 to 7 September. This was in lieu of the yearly invitation to attend the Fire Power Demonstration at Eglin Air Force Base. Fifty-two foreign representatives, including the Russian and Satellite country Air Attaches, were accompanied by officers of the Foreign Liaison Branch. (UNCL)

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