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ASSOCIATED PRESS
24 DECEMBER 1982

By ROBERT PARRY,

WASHINGTON

CIA -History

Top U.S. intelligence and military officials assured Congress in secret testimony 35 years ago that the CIA wouldn't spy on Americans and thus safeguards against such action were unnecessary.

"I would not try to be too specific," said Allen Dulles, a top U.S. intelligence operative in World War II and later director of the CIA. "It is a delicate field, and you cannot be too specific" about restrictions on CIA activities.

The testimony of Dulles and other officials, given June 27, 1947, and released Tuesday by the House Intelligence Committee, reflects many of the same concerns that later became the focus of congressional investigations in the mid-1970s into CIA spying against Americans.

At the secret hearing, Dulles also testified that 10 percent of German military intelligence was helping the United States during World War II.

The aid provided by the Abwehr, the Nazis' military intelligence arm, included "some of the first information we had about the German development of the guided missiles," such as the V-1 "buzz bomb," a subsonic jet, and later the V-2 rocket, Dulles said.

The House Committee on Expenditures held the closed hearing to take testimony on the proposed National Security Act, the 1947 law that created the Central Intelligence Agency.

At the hearing, several committee members expressed concern that the CIA might grow into an American "Gestapo." Although the bill barred the agency from a police or internal security role, specific guidelines on the CIA's functions were left to a presidential executive order.

"That is one of the weaknesses in this bill that we have before us," said Rep. Clarence J. Brown, R-Ohio, father of current Rep. Clarence J. Brown. "Nobody knows what those functions are. ..."

"The Congress, as the representatives of the people, has a duty and a responsibility to guarantee the protection of those people and their rights and privileges under the Constitution."

But Gen. Hoyt Sanford Vandenberg, then-chief of the Air Force, said that since the CIA's clear role was foreign intelligence, there was nothing in the bill "that can possibly affect any of the privileges of the people of the United States."

In 1976, a Senate investigation found that in the late 1960s, the CIA directed intelligence operations against anti-Vietnam War protesters and other dissident groups in the United States.

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The investigation also discovered that the CIA had for years been opening U.S. mail.

ALLEN DULLES WARNED AGAINST CIA 'OCTOPUS'
BY ELMER W. LAMMI
WASHINGTON

Allen Dulles, who later became director of the CIA, urged in 1947 that the intelligence agency not be allowed to become "a great big octopus" with hundreds of agents, congressional testimony kept secret for 35 years revealed.

According to knowledgeable estimates, CIA employees now number upwards of 8,000.

Testifying at closed House hearings on the National Security Act of 1947, which led to the setting up of the CIA, Dulles said, "I do not believe in a big agency."

"You ought to keep it small," he said. "If this gets to be a great big octopus, it should not function well."

The number of agents abroad should be "scores rather than hundreds," Dulles said.

Dulles was called to testify because of his successful operation of a small U.S. spy mission out of Switzerland during World War II.

"I could do better with 10 people than I could with 50," he said of the Office of Strategic Services operation, which was cut off from all but radio contact with the United States after Germany occupied France.

Dulles testified that about 10 percent of the Abwehr, the German high command's intelligence agency, provided the OSS, the CIA's predecessor agency, with information. Such information, he said, included "the first clues" to Germany's development of guided missiles and led the way to the bombing of missile bases at Peenemunde.

As was revealed years ago, those providing the OSS with information included the head of the Abwehr, Adm. Wilhelm Canaris, who was executed in 1945 because of his participation in a 1944 plot to kill Adolf Hitler.

Dulles also told House members that the CIA should be free to seek information from "business organizations and philanthropic and other organizations who send their people throughout the world."

"They collect a tremendous amount of information," he said. "There ought to be a way of collecting that in the United States."

Such information could be collected by "a couple of dozen people throughout the United States ... two in New York, one in Chicago and one in San Francisco," he said.

The only remaining transcript of the secret 1947 testimony was found in the CIA files and released chiefly through the efforts of Rep. Robert McClory, R-Ill., who said he felt it should be made public because of its "historical value."

CONTINUED

18 December 1982

Edward
W. O'Brien

STATINTL

A CIA success: U-2s gave us priceless pictures

WASHINGTON — According to the cliché, only the CIA's failures are publicized. Its triumphs remain buried in secret files.

Thanks to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, an amazing CIA feat is now on the record in more complete and authoritative fashion than ever before. It is the story of the U-2 photo-reconnaissance aircraft that made high-altitude espionage flights across the Soviet Union for four years until the plane piloted by Gary Powers was downed on May 1, 1960.

The Senate committee is methodically reviewing the transcripts of its executive sessions and publishing the materials deemed most interesting or historically important. The 1960 volume released a few days ago focuses on the sensational U-2 episode, which the senators investigated by taking testimony from top figures in the Eisenhower administration.

In the present era of intelligence-gathering space satellites, it's hard to recall the priceless benefits of the U-2 aircraft, which were called weather-observation planes but were in fact loaded with cameras capable of photographing 12-inch objects on the ground from a height of 80,000 feet.

"Equipped with enough film to photograph an area 750 miles wide, each U-2 brought back a staggering amount of information," the Senate book says, and provided a solid factual foundation for United States military and diplomatic policies.

The crucial decision to develop the U-2 was made in 1954 with President Eisenhower's approval. The plane had to be of unique design, light and fragile and yet able to fly long distances at altitudes beyond the reach of Russian missiles.

Its mission, as CIA director Allen Dulles told the senators, was to photograph "the vitally important closed areas of the Soviet Union where ballistic, nuclear and other military preparations against us were being made." Did the project work? "Accomplishments exceeded expectations," Dulles said. The CIA had thought the U-2 flights, which began in 1956, would last only two or three years, until some mishap would force an end. In fact, they continued for four years, until an explosion during the fateful flight that proved to be the final one.

An eminent Missourian, the late Representative Clarence Cannon, knew about and sanctioned the U-2s as House Appropriations Committee chairman. Like President Eisenhower, Allen Dulles, and the few other involved Americans, he believed government's highest duty is defense of the nation.

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ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE A-4THE WASHINGTON TIMES
6 DECEMBER 1982

BRIEFLY / Capital

CIA spy flights revealed

Declassified Senate documents reveal the CIA flew several hundred spy missions over the Soviet Union, including one flight downed before Francis Gary Powers was shot down in a U-2 reconnaissance plane.

A newly released transcript of testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee shows the United States conducted spy missions long before Powers was captured May 1, 1960, in an international incident that damaged relations between the two superpowers.

The transcript was released Saturday; CIA and State Department spokesmen had no comment yesterday.

The transcript said that only 30 days after Powers was downed, CIA Director Allen Dulles told the committee the crew of another plane, this one made up of CIA employees in civilian clothes, was downed over Soviet territory and eight or nine crew members were captured. A committee spokesman said the fate of the crew remains classified.

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE A-20

THE WASHINGTON POST
5 DECEMBER 1982

STATINTL

1960 Testimony Reveals Loss Of Spy Plane, Crew to Soviets

Associated Press

The Soviet Union shot down a CIA spy plane and took the American crew prisoner sometime before the downing of a U2 reconnaissance plane in May, 1960, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said yesterday.

Newly released testimony confirmed that the United States had sent spy planes over Soviet territory long before the U2 incident on May 1, 1960, which severely damaged U.S.-Soviet relations and became an issue in the 1960 presidential election campaign.

On May 31, 1960, CIA Director Allen Dulles described another episode involving what he said was "a civilian plane. It was manned by employes of the Central Intelligence Agency, not by military personnel It was an entirely civilian intelligence operation."

In this earlier incident, Dulles told

the committee during closed-door testimony, eight or nine CIA employes were aboard the plane when it went down "in the area of Caucasus."

The CIA chief said that U.S. officials were "endeavoring to get back" the plane's crew members, but that the Soviets "haven't told us" their fate.

Dulles did not identify the type of aircraft or the date when it went down.

Alan Safran, a spokesman for the Senate panel, said the committee staff does not know what happened to the crew members. Whether they are dead or alive and their whereabouts if still alive remains classified information, he said.

In the U2 case, pilot Francis Gary Powers was captured after his plane went down near Sverdlovsk in the Ural Mountains. He was released in an exchange of prisoners.

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RADIO TV REPORTS,

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FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM NBC Nightly News

STATION WRC-TV
NBC Network

DATE December 4, 1982 7:20 P.M. CITY Washington, D.C.

SUBJECT CIA Plane Incident

CHUCK SCARBOROUGH: Russia shot down a CIA spy plane with eight or nine men aboard in 1960, before the downing of a U-2 spy plane that same year. None of the men aboard the CIA plane have ever been accounted for by the Russians. Now, that information was released tonight by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It's based on secret hearings held more than 20 years ago.

Richard Valeriani reports.

RICHARD VALERIANI: During the 1960 hearings, then-CIA Director Allen Dulles testified that sometime before the U-2 incident another CIA plane had gone down in the Soviet Union. In the full transcript, made public tonight, Dulles said the plane was manned by employees of the CIA in civilian clothes. It was an entirely civilian intelligence operation. Dulles also said the Soviets haven't told us what happened to eight or nine of the crew. Committee staff members say they still don't know what happened to the crew.

As for the U-2 incident itself, the transcript does not clarify the purpose of the mission, the timing of the flight so close to the Eisenhower-Khrushchev summit, or the failure of pilot Francis Gary Powers to follow instructions to destroy the plane in the air.

David Wise, coauthor of "The U-2 Affair," provided one possible explanation for Powers' behavior.

DAVID WISE: The pilots were told if they would push a button there would be a timing device that would then activate an explosive charge in so many seconds. Powers was told 70 seconds.

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UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

4 December 1982

By ELMER W. LAMMI
WASHINGTON
U-2

Another aircraft manned by CIA personnel was downed in Soviet territory before the U-2 spy plane piloted by Francis Gary Powers was shot down in May 1960, a transcript of Senate hearings kept secret for more than 20 years revealed Saturday.

Allen Dulles said at the time, when he was CIA director, that the crew of the plane was made up of CIA employees in civilian clothes. He said the crew was held by the Soviets.

The transcript, part of a historic series being released by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, revealed American military planes also were flying over Soviet territory before the U-2 flights began in 1956.

But Defense Secretary Thomas Gates said at closed hearings held in 1960 after the shooting down of the U-2 piloted by Powers that the earlier military flights were "more of a border, a periphery nature than a complete deep penetration type of flight."

The downing of the U-2 photo reconnaissance plane near Sverdlovsk led to the failure of the Paris Summit Conference on May 16, 1960, when Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev angrily denounced the United States and walked out.

In a new preface to the 1960 report, Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., current chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said Khrushchev's walkout brought an end to "the early thaw in the Cold War that had followed Khrushchev's visit to the United States the year before."

The transcript of the hearings revealed that senators who heard the closed-door testimony on the U-2 incident were so divided and angry that, in Percy's words, "never before during the eight years of the Eisenhower administration had the committee's bipartisan approach to foreign policy been so shaken."

The testimony showed CIA -operated U-2 planes made 199 flights to gather intelligence information under the guise of weather planes operated by NASA.

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THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

4 December 1982

Soviets Shot Down CIA Spy Plane Before 1960 U-2 Incident
By MIKE SHANAHAN
WASHINGTON

The Soviet Union shot down a CIA spy plane and took the American crew prisoner sometime before the later downing of a U-2 reconnaissance plane in 1960, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said Saturday.

Newly released testimony confirmed that the United States had sent spy planes over Soviet territory long before the U-2 incident on May 1, 1960, which severely damaged U.S.-Soviet relations and became an issue in the 1960 presidential campaign.

On May 31, 1960, then-CIA Director Allen Dulles described another episode involving what he said was "a civilian plane. It was manned by employees of the Central Intelligence Agency, not by military personnel. ... It was an entirely civilian intelligence operation..."

In this earlier incident, Dulles told the committee during closed-door testimony, eight or nine CIA employees were aboard the plane when it went down "in the area of Caucasus."

The CIA chief said that U.S. officials were "endeavoring to get back" the plane's crew members, but that the Soviets "haven't told us" their fate.

Dulles did not identify the type of aircraft or the date when the plane went down.

Alan Safran, a spokesman for the Senate panel, said the committee staff does not know what happened to the crew members. Whether they are dead or alive — and their whereabouts if still alive — remains classified information, he said.

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REUTERS

4 December 1982

WASHINGTON
By JUM ADAMS
SPY

A second downed U.S. intelligence plane and crew was already in Russia when Francis Gary Powers' U-2 spy plane was captured May 1, 1960, according to Senate testimony released today.

Allen Dulles, then Director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), testified at the time that the CIA was still trying to get back the first plane and crew of eight or nine CIA agents when the U-2 went down.

Dulles' previously secret testimony to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was released today.

Dulles gave no details except to say the plane was on an "intelligence operation" and to suggest it had been shot down several years earlier after straying over the Caucasus region.

A spokesman said the Senate committee did not know what ultimately happened to the crew and the CIA had no comment.

The Soviet Union never said publicly it had the first plane and crew, but embarrassed then President Dwight Eisenhower by proving Powers' U-2 was a spy plane after Washington at first denied it.

U.S. officials said at the time they believed then Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev exposed the U-2 capture as an excuse to cancel his summit meeting with Eisenhower because he had decided the meeting would not serve his interests.

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EXCERPTED

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FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM CBS Evening News

STATION WDVM-TV
CBS Network

DATE December 4, 1982 6:30 P.M.

CITY Washington, D.C.

SUBJECT Investigation of Spy Plane

BOB SCHIEFFER: When the Soviet Union shot down Gary Powers in his U-2 spy plane in May of 1960, it was already holding the crew of another U.S. spy plane that had been shot down earlier. That according to Senate Foreign Relations Committee documents released tonight of secret testimony by then-CIA chief Allen Dulles. Dulles did not say what kind of plane it was or when and if it was shot down. But he did say it carried a crew of eight or nine CIA employees.

A committee spokesman says the fate of the crewmen remains classified information. The CIA would not comment.