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Report of Proceedings

Hearing held before
Committee on Foreign Relations

HEARING REGARDING SUMMIT CONFERENCE
OF MAY, 1960
and Incidents Relating Thereto

June 1, 1960

Washington, D. C.

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HEARING REGARDING SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF MAY, 1960
AND INCIDENTS RELATING THERETO

Wednesday, June 1, 1960

United States Senate,
Committee on Foreign Relations,
Washington, D. C.

The Committee met at 10:10 a.m., pursuant to recess,
Senator F. William Fulbright (Chairman of the full Committee)
presiding.

Present: Senators Fulbright (presiding), Mansfield,
Gore, Lausche, Wiley, Hickenlooper, Aiken, Carlson, and
Capehart.

Also present: William B. Macomber, Department of
State, Richard Helms, CIA; and Captain L. P. Gray, III, USN,
JCS.

Staff Members present: Mr. Marcy, Mr. Holt, Mr. Denney,
Mr. Henderson, and Mr. St. Claire.

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The Chairman. The Committee will come to order.

Our witness this morning is Dr. Hugh Dryden, the Deputy Administrator for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

I remind members of our Committee that today our transcript will be censored and released to the press. Tomorro morning at 10:00 a.m. we will meet again in this room in executive session with Secretary Gates.

Mr. Dryden, Dr. Dryden, do you have a prepared statement?

Mr. Dryden. I have no prepared statement but if the Committee will, I would like to proceed for ten minutes or so to give you the background of NASA's research with the U-2 aircraft.

The Chairman. All right, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF DR. HUGH L. DRYDEN
DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, NATIONAL
AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
ACCOMPANIED BY JAMES P. GLEASON,
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR
CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS, NASA

Mr. Dryden. There is an extensive program on air turbulence which was begun by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. It is a part of, as far as NASA is concerned, it is a part of the aeronautical activities transferred to NASA in accordance with the National Aeronautics

and Space Act.

In this program which began in 1956, there have been 200 weather flights of U-2 aircraft with NASA and air weather service instrumentation covering flights extended over about two hundred sixty-four thousand miles. 90% of this flight time was above 40,000 feet, and 40% of it or about 100,000 miles was above 50,000 feet, and these flights have been conducted in the western United States, western Europe, Turkey and Japan .

I may recall to your minds that the function of NASA was that of an aeronautical research agency to support the government's program in the development of civil aircraft and military aircraft.

We produced only research information used in the design of airplanes.

One important part of this research information which certainly is brought to your mind by some of the recent accidents to aircraft is that of loads on the aircraft due to atmospheric disturbances or gusts. There are two types of problems, one illustrated by the experience of the airplane which recently got caught in thunder storm activity is that of the maximum load which the airplane may reach which may tear the wings from the body.

The other and more insidious type of loading is the repeated load due to gustiness or rough air that many of

you have often encountered in flying. These repeated loads produce a type of brittle failure which we call fatigue failure. This has, as you may recall, been encountered in one or two types of airplanes and remedied at considerable cost.

Now, it has been the function of NACA to carry on a program to furnish the designer information on the magnitude of atmospheric gusts encountered by airplanes, the frequency of occurrence of loads of different magnitudes. We have been engaged in the general type of activity since 1933 and have data on all of the civil transports from that date.

That, of course, gives you a record of experience with the performance capabilities of present airplanes, but it was our responsibility to try to get this information for airplanes yet to be built. This meant that in practice we were always seeking the highest and fastest airplanes to get information of this kind from, so as to be in advance of the development of the commercial aircraft.

To do this we made arrangements to get information from military airplanes.

For example, at the close of World War II we installed our instruments in the B-36 airplane used then by SAC, and during their training operations these instruments continued to record gusts and the data were sent to us for

analysis.

Now the pattern of operation with the commercial airlines and with the military has been the same throughout. We meet with the owners and operators of the airplanes, whether an airline or the military service, come to an agreement with them that our instruments can be installed on their airplanes.

In the early stages we send our instrument technicians to visit and supervise the installation of the instruments. We train employees of the airlines or the GI's in military--

The Chairman. Mr. Dryden, does any of this have any relevance to the inquiry which this committee is concerned with?

Mr. Dryden. It does. We will come to this immediately. We train our technicians to change the film and send the information to NASA for analysis. We have no detailed knowledge of the flight plans until after the fact and as a matter of record we obtain information needed to analyze the data. Observations extend throughout the world. At the present time we have instruments on Panamerican and TWA jets which, of course, go around the world. We have cooperated with foreign governments and airlines by lending instrumentation.

Now the U-2 operation is in the same general pattern of operation. This project was organized in 1956 when the

the capabilities of this new airplane able to fly at altitudes very considerably higher than any existing airplane was brought to our attention.

The program has been carried on entirely openly. There have been three reports issued, unclassified, there have been press releases on these operations from time to time.

The program was unclassified except that the data which revealed the airplane could go higher than 55,000 feet were classified. They will now be declassified since the potentialities of the airplane has become known.

I must take you back to the atmosphere at the time. These were the days when the airlines had had C-6's and 7's, constellations. At that time we knew the 707, the DC-8, the Electra were under design. We were told that the first of these airplanes would be developed early in 1959. All of our previous data with airplanes had been at altitudes generally not too much above 20,000 feet where these airplanes operated. The new airplanes would operate at 35 to 40,000 feet, and military was interested in supersonic airplanes which traveled at much higher altitudes, so that there was at this time a great pressure on us to find methods of obtaining data, and the presence of the capabilities of the U-2 airplane seemed to us to give the answer. Some of

our advisory committees at the time were bringing to our attention the great need for this information. I will simply read one extract, if I can find it quickly for you, and this committee called our attention to the fact that we did not have airplanes available. There are three basic regions within which data are available, below 25,000 feet, up to 30,000 feet with military vehicles, up to 55,000 feet where meager data are available from balloons and rockets and inference from meteor trails. Existing research vehicles are reaching to higher altitudes and so on, it is recommended that emphasis be placed on obtaining quantitative information on air turbulence at the highest altitudes reasonably obtainable with existing research vehicles.

Now this program was carried on from 1956 through the present time. NASA was established in October, October 1st, 1958, and this was one of the programs carried over into NASA.

I might recall to you that NACA was not extensively involved in aeronautical activities, that NASA, at present,

space
in engaged in international/activities. So far we have
not had any adverse reactions on the part of people with
whom we are cooperating abroad in space programs.

I think this gives the general background and I would be
glad to respond to questions or to continue with the NASA
chronology of the week of May 1st, as you desire, Mr.
Chairman.

(At this point, Senator Lausche entered the hearing
room.)

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The Chairman. Perhaps we ought to proceed with questions.

The Chairman. Do you report directly to the President?
What is your hierarchial relationship to the rest?

Mr. Dryden. At that time the NACA was managed by a committee of seventeen persons appointed by the President who did report directly to him.

I was the chief executive officer reporting to the committee at the time this project was started.

The Chairman. In 1956?

Mr. Dryden. 1956.

The Chairman. At that time the agency was known as the NACA?

Mr. Dryden. That is correct.

The Chairman. When did it change its name to NASA?

Mr. Dryden. October 1, 1958, not only changed its name

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but was connected with other parts of the government into a completely new agency, the NASA.

The Chairman. How is that controlled? Does it report to the President?

Mr. Dryden. It reports directly to the President, sir.

The Chairman. Is there a committee you say of seventeen?

Mr. Dryden. There is not a committee in NASA. There is an Administrator and Deputy Administrator appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Chairman. Is there anyone on the staff of the White House that is given the duty of receiving your reports?

Mr. Dryden. Doctor Glennan reports and talks very frequently with the President himself. He does keep the Science Adviser fully informed of our activities in space.

The Chairman. Who is the Science Adviser?

Mr. Dryden. Doctor Kistiakowski.

The Chairman. So if anyone has the direct responsibility within the White House, The Presidency, the office of the Presidency, is that Doctor -- what's his name?

Mr. Dryden. Kistiakowski. He is the President's adviser on science and technology. He has no line responsibility. He is an adviser to the President.

The Chairman. An adviser. Now, the first that you knew of this was the loss of the U-2 plane on May 1st.

Mr. Dryden. May 1st it was reported to the Administrator

and myself that a U-2 had been lost, without further detail.

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The Chairman. And did he consult with you as to the precise language of the release of May the 5th?

Mr. Dryden. What was --

The Chairman. Who drew up that language?

Mr. Dryden. It was discussed in consultation. The questions the press asked were: who is the pilot, where was the airplane going, what information do you have about it?

So that between CIA and ourselves, a list of these questions which we had received was recorded, and the general nature of the answers to these questions decided upon. Now, let me tell you about the so-called release of the statement. On the morning of Thursday, May 5th, was Khrushchev's announcement that the plane was shot down. Somewhere between 11 and 12 o'clock, I believe, the President directed an inquiry and public report on the missing plane, and as reported in the Herald Tribune -- I do not have any other stenographic record -- in quotes, it says, "At the White House, Mr. Hagerty announced at the direction of the President a complete inquiry is being

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made. The results of these inquiries, the facts as developed will be made public by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Department of State."

The reporters who had listened to Mr. Hagerty, many of them, came immediately to our public information office to obtain further information. We ourselves thought it was better to take the agreed upon answers to the questions, to write them into a statement, and give it to them all at once, rather than engage in a general free-for-all on this subject. I would like to emphasize that the text of that statement as issued was not cleared with CIA or anyone else, although the information in it, the answers to the questions that are contained within it were cleared with CIA, and I am told by them with State.

The Chairman. You discussed all of the substantive facts and statements in that with representatives of the CIA?

Mr. Dryden. This is correct. It was not intended to give out a statement. We were confronted with a large group of reporters who wanted the facts. We could either engage in a general free-for-all discussion -- we thought it preferable to take these facts, put them in a piece of paper and give it to all of them at once.

The Chairman. And you, after consulting with CIA, you prepared this statement, and they knew what the statement was?

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Mr. Dryden. I tried to say before that the statement itself or the facts that were collected in a statement was not cleared with anyone.

The Chairman. With anyone?

Mr. Dryden. With anyone but ourselves. The substance of it had been cleared. The fact that it was written down in a statement on a piece of paper was not cleared with anyone.

The Chairman. Before you issued this to the press, did you have anyone from the Department of State look at it and approve it?

Mr. Dryden. We had no contact with the Department of State. Our direct contacts were solely with the CIA.

The Chairman. Has no one ever advised you that the Department of State should be consulted when statements affecting our foreign policy are made?

Mr. Dryden. I was told that these statements had been cleared by CIA with State. I did not independently check that fact.

The Chairman. Who told you that?

Mr. Dryden. The CIA people with whom we were dealing, sir.

The Chairman. Can you give us your thinking about the reason, for example, to put in in your statement that these planes were being used in Japan and Turkey and California. Why were you so specific about Japan and California?

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Mr. Dryden. We were asked by the press, "How many U-2 planes does NASA have in its weather program? Where are they operating?"

Now, much of this had been published in these documents to which I referred which have been released.

(At this point, Senator Aiken withdrew from the hearing room.)

Mr. Dryden. To take a specific one, one released just a few months ago on June, June the 19th, 1959, this has been released generally, you will find in this that these operations --

The Chairman. I don't wish you to read that memorandum. I only want to know what was your thinking. You issued this without checking it with the State Department. Why did you put in there that they were operating out of Turkey?

Mr. Dryden. This published report --

The Chairman. You had already published it?

Mr. Dryden. Had said, "These flights were made from bases at Watertown Strip, Nevada."

The Chairman. I know, but those were weather flights.

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Mr. Dryden. We had mentioned Adana, Turkey, and
Atsugi, Japan, in this free and open publication.

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The Chairman. Senator Mansfield?

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Senator Mansfield. Doctor Dryden, have all our U-2's been recalled since the President's order of Thursday, a week ago that there would be no further over-flights into the Soviet Union?

Mr. Dryden. Not to my knowledge, sir. I believe at the present time the airplanes are grounded. But I think this is a question again that the operating people will have to answer.

Senator Mansfield. Do you recall an incident which occurred in Japan some months ago when a U-2, I assume, landed at Atsugi and GI's in helicopters -- landed from a helicopter and ordered the Japanese civilians in the area to leave?

Mr. Dryden. I remember the newspaper accounts of it. I have no personal knowledge of the incident.

Senator Mansfield.

Mr. Dryden. We made arrangements to put instruments in U-2 airplanes. There comes back to us flight plans of weather flights, and our instrumentation and the data from those instruments, and I do not have in advance knowledge even of the weather flight operations --

Senator Mansfield. What I am referring to is a story which appeared in Time Magazine two or three weeks ago and what

I was seeking was collaboration of that story, whether it was true or false. But you have no personal knowledge?

Mr. Dryden. I have no personal knowledge of it, sir.

Senator Mansfield. Your responsibility in these U-2 flights is primarily an observation and calculation covering weather conditions?

Mr. Dryden. That is correct, and in those flights made with U-2's with our instruments, for our purposes.

Senator Mansfield. What is Doctor Glennan's relationship? You are the Administrator of NASA.

Mr. Dryden. I am the Deputy Administrator. I appear because I was here in 1956 through this program, from the beginning.

Senator Mansfield. Doctor Glennan is the Administrator?

Mr. Dryden. He is the Administrator.

Senator Mansfield. And Doctor Glennan supposedly reports directly to the President?

Mr. Dryden. To the President, yes, sir.

Senator Mansfield. But does he or does he not report directly to Doctor Kistiakowsky?

Mr. Dryden. The President on the average sees him two or three times a month.

Senator Mansfield. Where does Doctor Kistiakowsky --

Mr. Dryden. He is a member of the White House staff.

Senator Mansfield. I know that he is the President's

Scientific Adviser.

Mr. Dryden. He is not in the line of command.

Senator Mansfield. The chain of command is directly from
Doctor Glennan to the President?

Mr. Dryden. Yes, sir.

Senator Mansfield. That is all.

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The Chairman. Senator Wiley?

Senator Wiley. What was the date of that cover statement?

Mr. Dryden. The Turkish story was put out by the local commander in Istanbul on Tuesday, May 3. The statement which we issued recording the agreed-upon answers to questions was on Thursday, May 5. If I might just continue this, on Friday May 6 a NASA U-2 airplane was flown at Edwards Air Force Base, exhibited to the press, they saw the instruments that were used. They took movies of the airplane. On Saturday May 7, Mr. Khrushchev reported that he had the pilot. At 6:00 p.m. State issued a statement admitting the reconnaissance flight.

At 6:30 NASA directed all further inquiries to the State Department.

Senator Wiley. Well, now, let's get back to my question. What was the date of the cover statement that the Chairman has been talking about.

Mr. Dryden. The 5th, as I understand it, sir.

Senator Wiley. Now then, again, NASA is primarily engaged in -- not in what U-2 did, but in seeking weather information.

Mr. Dryden. We have no intelligence activities either in the development of devices, methods, instruments or operations.

Senator Wiley. Now then, my understanding is that this cover statement was the result of, let us say, previous interrogation by the press.

Mr. Dryden. That is correct.

Senator Wiley. And that was reported, and when you issued it, you did not consult with Central Intelligence?

Mr. Dryden. Not on the statement itself.

Senator Wiley. What?

Mr. Dryden. Not on the statement itself but all of the questions had been taken up with them. We had no source of information. We asked how shall we reply to the name of the

pilot, to the flight plan of the airplane, and the answers as given us are incorporated in the statement, although the exact text was not read back to CIA.

Senator Wiley. You referred to some publicity, that was issued, I think you said in 1959.

Mr. Dryden. Well, the first press release on our U-2 project was released on May 7, 1956.

Senator Wiley. Well, I mean you held up a blue docket referring to '59.

Mr. Dryden. Yes, this is some of the results.

Senator Wiley. Has that been made public?

Mr. Dryden. Yes.

Senator Wiley. Well, the part you referred to is on what pages, because I want it in the record. I want to try to get this story simple and clear.

Mr. Dryden. On page 3 of this NASA memorandum which carries a number 4-17-59L, the flights were made from bases at Watertown Trip, Nevada, Lakenheath, England, Wiesbaden, Germany, Adana, Turkey and at Atsugi, Japan. Two additional flights were made from a base in Alaska and these data have been combined with those from Japan in the statistical treatment.

Senator Wiley. Yes. Well now, you agree that that has been public information now for some time?

Mr. Dryden. Yes.

Senator Wiley. . . Since 1959?

Mr. Dryden. . . And even earlier, I think in 1957 -- 57,
one of them deals with the Western part of the United
States only, and I believe that 1959 is the one which gives
the list, yes, sir.

June of 1959.

Senator Wiley. That is all.

The Chairman. Senator Gore?

Senator Gore. In response to a question by me, Secretary Dillon testified as follows:

"No, it was decided when we first heard of this, this news, as I said earlier this morning, at this National Security Council meeting or right after it, that was held outside of Washington, that the State Department would handle the

publicity on this and that we would make any statement that would be made, and it was known at that time that we would make a statement."

That leads me to wonder why NASA was making a statement at all, if this information --

Mr. Dryden. This information, this decision of which you speak was not transmitted to us. I would like to remind you that this is all within a few hours now. The information we had was a statement made at the White House which I read to you that the reporters were referred to NASA and the State Department for the facts and this was the extent of my knowledge when the statement was issued.

Senator Gore. Then you did not know that a high level decision had been made that the State Department would make whatever statement was made with respect to this.

Mr. Dryden. That is correct. Within the three hours or so of this interval, this was not passed to us, and I would again say that so far as we were concerned the cover story was in effect as the result of the collaboration with CIA for the period from May 1 to May 7, and we did nothing, we said nothing contrary to the agreed on facts relating to the cover story.

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Senator Gore. When did you first learn of this high level decision that the State Department would make whatever statement was made and would handle the publicity on this matter?

Mr. Dryden. I think that after the statement was issued, there were some calls as to -- I do not know how to place the time. The only thing I have been able to find in our records is an instruction to our people as of Saturday to refer all inquiries to the State Department. I believe that before that time, there had been some discussions of why the statement had been issued by us, and I have explained the reasons for that.

Senator Gore. I will get to that in a moment. When did you first know that a decision had been made to which Mr. Dillon referred, that the State Department would make statements and would handle the publicity on this matter? You say you were not informed that the decision had been made at the time you made your statement.

Mr. Dryden. It was subsequent to the day of May 5th. May 6th or May 7th. I have a record of May 7th. After the State Department's statement at 6 p.m., that NASA would refer all inquiries to the State Department, I believe we were informed, probably on Friday the 6th, but I have no specific record.

Senator Gore. Who informed you?

Mr. Dryden. I think it was a telephone call. I just do not

2 have a specific recollection whether it came as a telephone call or a contact with Dr. Glennan at lunch at the White House. I just do not recall, sir.

 We can perhaps clear that up for the record after consultation, sir.

 Senator Gore. I think it would be well if you can do so.

 You have referred several times to questions and answers or the answers to questions as the case may be supplied to you by CIA. Do you have a copy of that question and answer series?

 Mr. Dryden. We may have some rough notation. What we did was record the types of questions that the press was asking us. We then took these types of questions to the CIA and discussed them with them as to the answers.

 Senator Gore. Was there not a typewritten copy?

 Mr. Dryden. To the best of my knowledge, no.

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Senator Gore. But you do have some noted --

Mr. Dryden. The statement itself enables you to reconstruct the questions. They are generally who was the pilot, what was the flight plan, where was the airplane supposed to go, what was the route, how many airplanes does NASA operate on weather missions, from what bases have these airplanes been operating? I think you can reconstruct the questions from the statement itself. I am not sure whether we can find the notes that someone may have written down to refresh his memory in discussing it.

Senator Gore. Who instructed your agency to make a statement?

Mr. Dryden. We were instructed to answer questions.

Senator Gore. By whom?

Mr. Dryden. By the CIA, who said that this had been coordinated with the State Department.

Senator Gore. And the CIA gave you instructions to respond to questions?

Mr. Dryden. We asked for information. The operation was not ours. We had no knowledge of the operation itself. We said, "How shall we reply to these questions? We realize the fact that you do not know very much about where this airplane is, whether the Russians have an airplane, whether they have the pilot. What do you want us to say in this interim period? Can you find out more about it?"

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Senator Gore. You felt the burden of saying something, did you?

Mr. Dryden. We felt the burden of answering questions because for four years the existence of this NASA weather flight program had been known.

Senator Gore. And, meanwhile, no one informed you that the decision had been made at the highest levels of Government that the State Department would handle this?

Mr. Dryden. The discussions I referred to, the visits of the press, were made within an hour or two of the making of that decision at a place outside of Washington, and it was not communicated to us within that two-hour period.

Senator Gore. You have told us it wasn't communicated to you at all.

Mr. Dryden. Until the following day.

Senator Gore. Until after you had made a statement?

Mr. Dryden. A statement. To get the chronology again, this meeting to which you refer, at which the decision was made, was on the morning of May 5th, somewhere between 11 and 12 o'clock. A decision was made and Mr. Hagerty informed the press at the direction of the President that the facts would be obtained through NASA and State. The reporters came immediately over to our public information section wanting to know some of these facts.

Senator Gore. Do you know whether either Mr. Hagerty

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or President Eisenhower had been informed of this decision reached outside Washington?

Mr. Dryden. I think the President was outside Washington at the time.

Senator Gore. It seems to me that I recall the President participated in this conference.

Mr. Dryden. I just do not know the details of that. I think it was given in the testimony of the Secretary of State.

Senator Gore. Wasn't that a meeting of the National Security Council?

Mr. Dryden. I do not know that, to my knowledge. The statement is made --

Senator Gore. Mr. Dillon, --

Mr. Dryden. The statement was made that Mr. Eisenhower was at secret Civil Defense Headquarters.

Senator Gore. Will you repeat that?

Mr. Dryden. I say the statement says that President Eisenhower was at his secret Civil Defense Headquarters.

Senator Gore. I will read from Mr. Dillon's statement: "Now, Mr. Hagerty was not at the Security Council meeting, but he was at that area out there where this exercise was taking place, and so he was aware of the fact that the State Department would be making a statement at noon that day at out regular press conference time. Actually, the statement was

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delayed 45 minutes. It was made at 12:45 when our regular daily press conference took place.

"Senator Gore: Was it decided there that NASA would make a statement also?"

"Mr. Dillon. It was not, to my knowledge, no. It was not decided there that NASA would make a decision.

"Senator Gore. Who made that decision?"

"Mr. Dillon. I think you will have to talk to NASA. I don't know how made any such decision."

So you say you decided upon instructions of CIA?

Mr. Dryden. No.

Senator Gore. Just how do you state it?

Mr. Dryden. I stated that we had received word of the White House announcement that the facts will be made public by NASA and the Department of State. Now, this means I suppose that within this two or three hour period this information was not transmitted to us. I do not know the reasons.

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Senator Gore. Do you know if Mr. Hagerty called you or Mr. Bonney or anyone in the Department suggesting that a statement be made?

Mr. Dryden. Not to my knowledge, sir.

Senator Gore. My time is up.

The Chairman. Yes. Senator Hickenlooper?

Senator Hickenlooper. Doctor Dryden, when the newsmen came to the Information Department of NASA, did the Information Department act on its own?

Mr. Dryden. No, they did not. They acted in consultation.

Senator Hickenlooper. With you?

Mr. Dryden. With me, yes, sir.

Senator Hickenlooper. And it was in connection with that consultation, based upon the information which you then had about Mr. Hagerty's statement that you authorized the issuance of this statement by the Information Service of NASA?

Mr. Dryden. It was called a memorandum to the press. I do not attribute sufficient importance to the distinction between answering questions of reporters and giving them the same information on a piece of paper.

(At this point in the proceedings, Senator Mansfield leaves the hearing room.)

Senator Hickenlooper. After you had made the statement, or your Information Department had made this statement, issued this statement, was this statement sent to the CIA or the

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State Department?

Mr. Dryden. It was sent -- I do not know exactly what time.

Senator Hickenlooper. And was the statement which was issued by your Information Department -- perhaps you have answered this question -- was that statement cleared with CIA in its context or with the State Department prior to the issuance by your Information Service?

Mr. Dryden. I have answered that. The statement, as written, was not cleared.

The information in the statement had been previously cleared by CIA, with State.

Senator Hickenlooper. So that the statement was based, then, upon the understandings which had previously been had?

Mr. Dryden. This is correct.

Senator Hickenlooper. With CIA?

Mr. Dryden. This is correct.

Senator Hickenlooper. And with the State Department?

Mr. Dryden. Nothing -- no substantive information was added to it.

Senator Hickenlooper. Now, just to get this cleared up a little bit, after you learned of the statement of Mr. Hagerty, which I believe was the source of your determination to make this statement, after you had learned of that statement of Mr. Hagerty that NASA and the State Department could give

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information on this matter, did you get in touch with the White House, Mr. Hagerty, or any authoritative person there; or with the State Department?

Mr. Dryden. I did not. I say I perhaps erroneously did not see the difference between answering questions of a large number of reporters and putting the same thing down on a piece of paper. It is the same information.

Senator Hickenlooper. I believe that is all, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman. Senator Lausche?

Senator Hickenlooper. Oh, yes, I wanted to ask do you have a copy of that statement?

Mr. Dryden. Yes, the Committee has it already.

Senator Hickenlooper. I understand it is in the documents. That is all right.

The Chairman. It is in the documents.

Senator Gore. Also, I believe you were going to supply to the Chairman the question and answer series.

Mr. Dryden. I was going to see if there is around, a pencilled memorandum of the questions. I am not sure that there is.

(At this point in the proceedings, Senator Aiken and Senator Randolph enter the hearing room.)

Senator Gore. If there is?

Mr. Dryden. If there is, I will supply it to the Chairman.

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The Chairman. Senator Lausche? That is found on page
4 of the documents.

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Senator Lausche. At the time you issued your statement you did not have knowledge of what the Soviet knew about it and what actually happened?

Mr. Dryden. We did not.

Senator Lausche. Did you have knowledge of the instructions that were given to the pilot?

Mr. Dryden. No, sir. No knowledge about the operations.

Senator Lausche. And that is --

Mr. Dryden. We heard Khrushchev's press announcement, of course, that morning.

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Senator Lausche. I think that is all that I have with
this witness.

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The Chairman. You think that your position as an international weather gatherer has been compromised by this U-2 incident?

Mr. Dryden. No, so far,

From page 492 -- all further testimony on this date
was classified by order of the Committee.