No. 30

TOP SECRET IAC-M-18 25 January 1951

INTELLIGENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Minutes of Meeting held in Director's Conference Room, Administration Building Central Intelligence Agency, on 25 January 1951

Director of Central Intelligence Lieutenant General Walter Bedell Smith Presiding

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr. Fisher Howe, Acting for Special Assistant, Intelligence, Department of State

Major General R. J. Canine, acting for Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army

Rear Admiral Felix L. Johnson, Director of Naval Intelligence Major General Charles P. Cabell, Director of Intelligence, Headquarters, United States Air Force

Dr. Walter F. Colby, Director of Intelligence, Atomic Energy Commission

Brigadier General Vernon E. Megee, USMC, Deputy Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

Mr. Victor P. Keay, acting for Assistant to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

ALSO PRESENT

Mr. William H. Jackson, Central Intelligence Agency Dr. William L. Langer, Central Intelligence Agency Dr. Calvin Hoover, Central Intelligence Agency Mr. Deforest VanSlyck, Central Intelligence Agency Mr. Allen Dines, Central Intelligence Agency Mr. Charles C. Stelle, Department of State Mr. Mose L. Harvey, Department of State Brigadier General John Weckerling, Department of the Army Colonel Hamilton H. Howze, Department of the Army Mr. Yaro J. Skalnik, Department of the Army Captain Ray Malpass, USN, Department of the Navy Mr. L. P. H. Healey, Department of the Navy Colonel Edward H. Porter, Department of the Air Force Lieut. Colonel J. C. Marchant, Department of the Air Force Captain R. G. McCool, USN, The Joint Staff Mr. C. D. DeLoach, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Secretary
Mr. James Q. Reber
Central Intelligence Agency

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TOP SECRET
IAC-M-18
25 January 1951

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TOP SECRET

25 January 1951

Approval of Minutes (SHCRET)

- 1. Action: The minutes of the meeting of 22 January 1951 (IAC-M-17) were approved subject to deleting in Paragraph 2 the statement that CIA would forward a letter to the des regarding coordination of planning and intelligence on NIE-13. It was understood that General Smith had already discussed the matter with General Bradley and would try to work out with him a standard operating procedure for coordination with the JCS planners in future similar cases. It was also understood that General Megee would undertake on an ad hoc basis to get the cooperation of the military planning officers on the draft NIE-13.
- 2. Discussion: General Smith mentioned the marginal area between policy and intelligence and explained that the questions asked by the President and others do not always fall clearly on one side or the other. He pointed out that there are many factors involved in assessing the adequacy of European defense which are beyond intelligence and emphasized the need for a combined intelligence-operation estimate.

Prospects for Communist Attack on Taiwan (SECRET)

PriE 27 (10Apr 51)

(SAV)

3. Action: It was agreed that an estimate should be written on this subject even though we have no indications that such an attack is likely before April or May. It was understood that the subject should be expanded to cover the vulnerability of Taiwan and the advantages the Chinese Communists would derive from such the pub in Montague History an attack.

Soviet Course of Action with Respect to Germany (NIE-4) (TOP SECRET)

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4. Action: It was agreed that CIA would redraft paragraph 8 using the Air Force proposal as a guide, make such other changes as are necessary, and send the new draft to the various members for approval.

5. Discussion: The principal discussion centered around the statement in paragraph 8, that the Kremlin would be "more likely" to resort to military action than to accept the rearmament of Western Germany. Some of the members felt that although resort to military action was a possibility, it was less, rather than more, likely.

> TOP SECRET IAC-M-18 25 January 1951

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET-IAC-M-18 25 January 1951

This view rested in part on the appraisal that the Soviet grand strategy lay in expansion of their political power in Asia and in their fundamental assumption of the inevitability of capitalist collapse in time. There was a concensus that if the Soviets considered the rearmament of Western Germany in conjunction with a strong Western European coallition to be a threat to the security of the Soviet orbit, it was virtually certain they would resort to military action at such time and place as appeared most advantageous to them. If, however, the Kremlin considered such a rearmament of Western Germany to be merely a check on their European ambitions, the majority felt they would not resort to military action. There was some difference of opinion as to the likelihood that the Soviets would accept Western rearmament even if they considered it only a check on their European ambitions. There was also some feeling that the Russians would not differentiate (at least in this case) between a threat to their security and a check on their European ambitions, but would consider such a Western resurgence ipso facto a threat to the Soviet orbit. This view rested in part on the appraisal that the Soviets would have as major considerations the memory of past invasions, their own recognition of their imperfect control of the Satellites and their construing of Western resurgence as aggressive in intent.

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TOP SECRET IAC-M-18 25 January 1951

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