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NRO review(s) completed.

Some Historical Notes on Science and Technology in CIA
for Period January 1962 to May 1964

History is obviously best written at the moment, as attempts to recall the past are always difficult -- what seemed important at the time becomes lost in the mind after a few years; however, I shall attempt to recall as best I can those more significant events which occurred in CIA from the formation of DDR in January 1962 until my transfer in May of 1964.

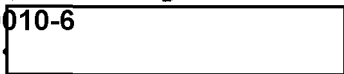
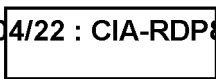
In the Winter of 1961-1962, Mr. Dulles left the Agency and Mr. McCone came aboard. It was his belief that most of the science and technology in the Agency should be combined into one major unit and be given added emphasis. As is usually the case under such circumstances, when one attempts to create a major unit from pieces of other major units, many strong opinions and personalities enter into it. However, as a result -- as a first step in February 1962, Dr. Herbert Scoville, Jr., as Director and Colonel Edward B. Giller as Assistant Director, were launched as DDR. The initial organization assigned to this unit was the Special Development Projects, formerly under the DDP and operated directly by Mr. Richard Bissell. This included the total U-2 operations plus associated research and

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development for new machines but did not include aircraft support of counterinsurgency type. Colonel Stan Beerli, USAF, was the Director of the new office known as Office of Special Activities.

Shortly after this in March of 1962, the Office of ELINT (OEL) was assigned to the DDR. It was composed primarily of major units from the Office of Scientific Intelligence (OSI) and personnel and projects from the Office of Communications. Several months were involved in reaching final agreements on personnel, project, and dollars. Also, this Spring, a major decision was made by the Director of CIA, upon recommendation by Dr. Scoville, that a basic and applied research office for all Agency requirements be launched. This office was known as ORD. It started with 6 members, more or less, who transferred primarily from TSD/DDP. They were given a goal within 3 to 5 years to reach a total of [redacted] and a budget of [redacted]

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[redacted] Concurrent with the formation of DDR was the beginning of a new personnel career service for the majority of technical people assigned to the Agency.

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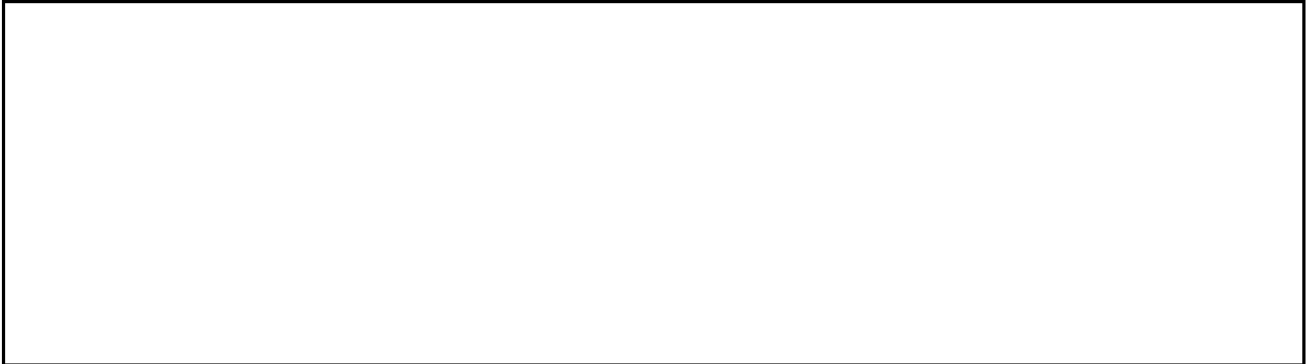
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Also during the Spring of 1962, saw the beginning of the formation of the NRO. Several months were consumed in attempting to write a charter for the NRO outlining the missions and responsibilities of DOD and CIA. Finally, tentative agreement was reached with Dr. Charyk then Under Secretary of the Air Force, as head of the NRO and Dr. Scoville as Deputy of the NRO.

During the early Summer of 1962, Colonel Beerli was transferred and Colonel Jack Ledford, USAF, was selected as his replacement. This was followed shortly by the Cuban crisis in late August. It was during the Cuban crisis that operations control of the U-2 flights over Cuba was transferred to the USAF to be controlled by the DNRO.

The Fall of 1963 saw considerable tugging and heaving between the two agencies over the NRO program. This consumed most of the energy of the DDR. It was also during this period that ORD recruitment program began to bear fruit and a slow but steady trickle of

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scientists came aboard. OEL was mainly concerned with consolidating their organization and making basic plans for the future. Some time in the Fall of 1963 the Agency's Scientific Advisors Group was formed under the Chairmanship of Dr. Gus Kinzel.

In approximately January of 1963, the satellite operations of CORONA were transferred to an Operations Center in the Pentagon. No particular events are recalled that occurred in the Spring of 1963 other than an intensification of the NRO conflict. Dr. Herbert Scoville resigned his position in June, leaving Colonel E. B. Giller as the Acting Director until further arrangements could be made.

Colonel E. Giller had intended to return to the Air Force in the Summer of 1963, but upon the departure of Dr. Scoville agreed to remain another year. In September, Dr. A. D. Wheelon, who had been head of OSI, was appointed head of the new renamed DDR which was known as DDS&T. Dr. Wheelon's appointment was also the occasion for the transfer of OSI from the DDI to the DDS&T. It was during this period that Mr. Robert Chapman also came aboard as acting head of ORD. Also OCS was transferred to the DDST about the same time. Dr. Wheelon was appointed head of the Agency R&D board.

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The Fall of 1963 was occupied primarily by continuing NRO disagreements, including a major attempt at rewriting the NRO charter from a little more of a legalistic standpoint than the original version.

25X1 [redacted] was replaced by Mr. J. Blake as the Chief Executive Officer. That Fall, the decision was made to consolidate all the Agency computer equipment and activities into a single office. Again, this transfer from other units was accompanied by considerable differences of opinion on how it should be operated. As a result, a management consultant company was engaged to evaluate the total computer program and personnel and to recommend organizational approaches. A major reorganization of the Agency's SAB board was undertaken during this period. It was during the Winter of 1963 that beginnings of an active operations analysis group (SAS) under

25X1 [redacted] was launched. Most of their activities were concerned with support of overhead reconnaissance programs. Also during this period, a very active ELINT collection program was initiated in OEL in support of OSA activities. [redacted]

25X1 [redacted] Also during this period, OEL contracted for the first major inhouse capability located in the Washington Area. ORD intensified its effort to support new sensors for reconnaissance and

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continued their active recruiting drive. OSA's development activities are numerous and will not be described here. The Fall of 1963 saw a formation of a completely new office known as the Foreign Missile and Space Analysis Center (FMSAC). This unit included parts of the original OSI, but most of the members were recruited from the outside world. Mr. Carl Duckett, formerly Army Intelligence at Redstone Arsenal, was hired to be its leader.

The Spring of 1964 consisted primarily of activities designed to bring FMSAC up to speed, broaden the research of ORD, pump technical personnel into OEL and increase the operations analysis and weapons development activities into satellite reconnaissance.

Mr. Ting Sheldon joined DDS&T at this time. OSA was occupied with its usual development and operational problems. Colonel E. B. Giller departed the Agency in May of 1964 for assignment in Hq USAF.

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