Information Review & Release (IRR) News for 1-5 December 2003 Executive Summary

<u>Future Planning Calendar</u>

(U//AIUO) <u>8 January 2003</u>: <u>Interagency Security Classification Appeals Panel (ISCAP)</u>: Next Liaisons' meeting at Crystal City.

(U//AIUO) <u>27 January 2004</u>: <u>Interagency Security Classification Appeals Panel (ISCAP)</u>: Next Principals' meeting at EEOB in Washington, DC.

(U//AIUO) <u>31 December 2006</u>: The Automatic Declassification Date per Executive Order 12958, as amended.

Overview of IRR Activities--Last Week

(U//AIUO) HRP Convenes For Semi-Annual Meeting

(U//AUO)Five members of the DCI's Historical Review Panel (HRP) visited the CIA on 3-5 December 2003. The HRP advises the DCI on issues related to the declassification and release of historical records, the Agency's history program, and the Agency's records management system. The panel, chaired by Dr. Robert Jervis of Columbia University, consists of seven distinguished historians and academicians appointed by the DCI to serve a three-year term.

(U//AIUO) Overall, the HRP appears to be favorably impressed with FY 2003 and 2004-planned declassification and information review efforts. Briefings to the HRP included overviews of the status of work on Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, a new initiative to review for declassification some National Intelligence Estimates (NIEs) on China, and recent accomplishments of the Publications Review Board. The Historical Collections Division's update to the HRP on current declassification projects covered the *Foreign Relations of the United States* (FRUS) series and the status of voluntary efforts, including the review of formerly compartmented Warsaw Pact reporting and early DCI files. In addition, a CIA Declassification Center (CDC) briefing focused on: 1) The status of the 25-year automatic declassification program under EO 12958, 2) CDC's work with the presidential libraries and the Remote Archive Capture (RAC) program, and 3) the public access "CIA Records Search Tool" (CREST) database. The CDC demonstrated several searches of the 8.7 million CIA declassified pages on CREST.

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(U//AIUO) FOIA Requests

(U//AHUO) Ibrahim-"Specially Designated Global Terrorist"

(U//ATUO) The National Security Archive seeks all records pertaining to "Dawood Ibrahim (a.k.a. Sheikh Dawood Hassan), who on October 16, 2003 was designated by the United States Treasury Department as a 'Specially

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Designated Global Terrorist.' " The Archive also requests records concerned with Ibrahim's involvement with Lashkar-e-TA yiba (Army of the Rightous), al-Qaida and the Taliban, and the March 1993 Bombay Stock Exchange bomb blasts.

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(U//AIUO) Audio Tapes From 9/11 Flight

(U//AIUO) A student at Marist College in Poughkeepsie, New York, who is writing a research paper, seeks "all transcripts of voice communications recorded aboard American Airlines Flight 11, which crashed into the north tower of the World Trade Center in Manhattan, NY, on September 11, 2001."

(U#AIUO) The Purpose of Their Mission

(U//AUO) A researcher/author from Belmar, New Jersey, seeks all available information about the four men he cites, who "lost their lives while on duty for our country." They became air crash victims on January 15, 1943 in New Guiana (Surinam). The requester is trying to determine if the four men (2 FBI, 1 Army, 1 OSS) were on a joint mission—and if so, the purpose of their mission.

(U//AIUO) CDC Declassification Center

(U//AIUO) From the Archives:

(U//AIUO) Dinner Call From President Kennedy

(U//AIUO) It was a dinner like many others hosted by Mrs. Anna Chennault, widow of General Claire Chennault of "Flying Tigers" fame. The 27 October 1962 Memo For the Record of one of her guests-Deputy Director of Intelligence, Ray Cline- records President Kennedy's phone call that evening: "He said he had heard stories that CIA officers were alleging that intelligence on offensive missiles bases in Cuba had been available for several days before it was called to the attention of the President. He asked me to confirm that I was responsible for the analysis of this kind of intelligence and appropriate dissemination of it to higher authorities, and to tell him the facts in the case." DDI Cline reportedly told the President: "I said I could state categorically that the stories he had heard were untrue, since I was sure the mission with the first photography of the MRBM (medium-range ballistic missile) offensive bases was flown on 14 October" and it took approximately 24 hours for the film to be returned and processed by NPIC photo interpreters. I said I was sure the technical analysts did not turn up the evidence until late afternoon or early evening of 15 October, that I myself heard of it first at that time, and that we completed the analysis before passing the information formally to the White House on the morning of 16 October. The President seemed content with this explanation." Mr. Cline then outlined in some detail the exact sequence of events, noting that DCI McCone was on the West Coast at the time, so he had first notified Acting Director General Carter and then had notified McGeorge Bundy at the White House the evening of 15 October. He then went to the White House early the next morning and more extensively talked with McGeorge Bundy who, in turn, "brought in the Attorney General, (Robert

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(b)(3) (b)(5) Kennedy), whom I briefed. His initial comment was one four-letter word, off the record."

• The President spent much of the next week in consultations with his advisors before going public with the story on 22 October. The result of course was the Cuban Missile Crisis. Anna Chennault, mentioned as the dinner host, was a prominent Washington social figure.

(U//AIUO) Thinking of Libya as a Whole

(U//AWO) A January 1952 Central Intelligence Bulletin (CIB) reports: "Libyan unity threatened by King's attitude...The King's preference for his native province of Cyrenaica and his apparent disinterest in the more important and heavily populated Tripolitania province endanger the prospects for a united Libya, according to the American Charge in Tripoli. The King seems unwilling or incapable of thinking of the country as a whole. The Charge warns that American interests in the area will be jeopardized by the King's attitude since Tripolitania contains an important US air base. He believes the American, British, and French representatives should press the King to accept his responsibilities toward all parts of his kingdom."

• At the Potsdam Conference in 1945, the US, UK, and USSR agreed that Italy's colonial control over Libya should be ended. Under UN auspices the state of Libya was created as a constitutional monarchy and, on 24 December 1951, King Idris I proclaimed the independence of the Kingdom of Libya. However, the new Libya included fragmented tribal societies with competing power centers in Cyrenaica, Tripolitania, and the Fezzan. From the beginning, these separatist elements were considered a threat to the new Libyan kingdom. King Idris reigned for 18 years until overthrown by a military coup in 1969. A key leader of the coup was Colonel M. al Qadhafi, the current revolutionary leader of Libya.

(U//AIUO) Future President's Journey to CIA

(U//AIUO) An Office of Legislative Counsel (OLC) journal entry for 10 March 1967 notes that its liaison gave a young Congressman directions on how to get to the Agency. The occasion was a forthcoming 14 March breakfast meeting. The OLC periodically sponsored such meetings to strengthen its working relationship with the Congress. In this case, the young Congressman was George H.W. Bush (R-Tex), who reportedly was "very much looking forward to this occasion," as well as "our help" in handling a "particularly bothersome inquiry from a constituent" (unspecified).

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