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***Information Review & Release (IRR) News for 10-14 May 2004
Executive Summary***

Future Planning Calendar

~~(U//ATUO)~~ **9 June 2004: Interagency Security Classification Appeals Panel (ISCAP):** Next Liaisons' meeting at NARA in Washington, DC.

~~(U//ATUO)~~ **25 May 2004: Interagency Security Classification Appeals Panel (ISCAP):** Next Principals' meeting at EEOB in Washington, DC.

~~(U//ATUO)~~ **31 December 2006:** The Automatic Declassification Date per Executive Order 12958, as amended.

Overview of IRR Activities--Last Week

~~(U//FOUO)~~ **CDC Supports the FRUS Staff**

~~(U//FOUO)~~ On 6 May, the Chief/CDC (CIA Declassification Center)–joined by the C/DRB (Declassification Review Branch) and Historical Collections Division (HCD) personnel–met with three representatives from the Department of State's FRUS (*Foreign Relations of the United States*) program. The visitors expressed interest in using CDC's "State of the Art Interagency Referral System" (STAIRS) to review RAC-scanned (Remote Archive Capture program) material at the Carter Presidential Library. This initiative should save time and money by eliminating their need to continually travel to Atlanta. All parties recognize that State's use of STAIRS is feasible. However, because Presidential Library material belongs to the National Archives and Records Administration, NARA's Presidential Libraries Materials Staff must first address this option. State will inform the referral community of its plans at ERWG's (External Referral Working Group) June meeting. Also, future discussions are needed to coordinate the technical arrangements.

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Editor: The Agency Release Panel (ARP) is composed of the Directorates, MSOs, DCI Area, Information Review Officers (IROs), and other voting members. They are charged with issuing declassification policy and adjudicating requester appeals of initial FOIA/Privacy Act/Executive Order 12958 decisions rendered by the Agency. The Director/Information Management Services serves as the ARP's Chair.

~~(U//ATUO)~~ **FOIA Requests**

~~(U//ATUO)~~ **Roll Call Seeks 'CIA Daily Journal'**

~~(U//ATUO)~~ The Senior Staff Writer of this Capitol Hill news weekly is requesting "Copies of the daily journal kept by the CIA Office of Legislative Counsel from the period of Jan. 1, 2001 to the present...This journal apparently records contacts with Senators and Representatives regarding legislation of interest to the CIA." The requester further asks for "the dates of documents withheld....Please advise of any destruction of records and include the date of and authority for such destruction....As I expect to appeal any denials..."

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(b)(5)**(U//~~ATUO~~) Private Investigator Seeks FOIA 'Clues'**

(U//~~ATUO~~) A requester—alleging to be retained to conduct a background investigation on Antonio Deinde Fernandez—seeks releasable information that might "shed light on this individual's past life in the United States; in particular between 1954 and 1981." He adds that the subject, a Nigerian, is known by three different names, utilizes two dates of birth, and formerly served as the Central African Republic's ambassador to the United Nations.

- *The FOIA case manager informed the requester that: "With regard to information requested on foreign nationals, it is the CIA's policy to neither confirm nor deny the existence or nonexistence of any CIA records.... Unless officially acknowledged, such information would be classified for reasons of national security..."* [redacted]

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(U//~~ATUO~~) Interest in 'Project AQUATONE'

(U//~~ATUO~~) A requester, claiming to be a former Agency employee who served in 1954 as the Personnel Officer for 'Project AQUATONE' (the U-2 project), wrote to CIA's Office of Public Affairs. His request—"to see what posterity may read from our gambit.... It is only reasonable to conclude that this, one of the truly successful projects run by the Agency, has been adequately documented for Agency history"—was forwarded to the FOIA Branch.

- *The FOIA case manager responded with a 'Requester Report' generated by the MORI database from previous requests for releasable information on this exciting chapter in the Agency's history. Among the numerous listed documents, that he may order, are various articles from Studies on Intelligence, and the History Staff report The Central Intelligence Agency and Overhead Reconnaissance, the U-2 and Oxcart Programs, 1954-1974.* [redacted]

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(U//~~ATUO~~) CIA Declassification Center**(U//~~ATUO~~) From The Archives:****(U//~~ATUO~~) Building a Better Lie Detector**

(U//~~ATUO~~) In September 1965, a memorandum from the C/OSI in the DS&T, Donald Chamberlain, to the DCI warned of a potential Soviet "mind reading" technique. The concern was that the Soviets would perfect a process of detecting subvocalized expressions of thought and develop "a device useful for very advanced lie detection procedures." According to the Appendix attached to the memorandum, Sokolov and Luriya were the Russian scientists pioneering the Soviet efforts in the field of electroencephalography (brain wave techniques). The scientists claimed to have discovered that there was a similarity in the myograms (muscle movements) recorded during overt speech and thinking. In other words, like all other muscle actions, the "thinking process may be scanned by the machine...and should simplify the art of lie detecting, since it is direct. The polygraph would still be useful as an emotional detector." The C/OSI opined that there was a "distinct possibility" that the Soviets could perfect this "mind reading" machine "in the next several years."

- *The polygraph, or 'lie detector' as it is popularly known, was developed around 1917 by William Marston (whose other claim to fame was the creation of 'Wonder Woman,' the iconic DC Comics character). The polygraph records any changes in blood pressure, heart rate, and respiration, in response to specific words, phrases, or questions. The CIA has used the polygraph as an aid in personnel screening. It would appear that the Soviet "mind reading" machine was never operationally deployed.* [redacted]

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Editor: Interested readers should see: "Polygraphers' Detect Lies" in the 20-24 October 2003 issue of the IRR Weekly.

(U//~~ATUO~~) Blossoming of Prague's Spring~~ADMINISTRATIVE - INTERNAL USE ONLY~~

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(U//~~FOUO~~) From a 1968 cable from Walt Rostow to President Johnson (titled "Herewith Moscow's Line to the U.S. Communist Party on Czechoslovakia, Via FBI")—"A source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) has informed the Communist Party United States of America (CPUSA) as follows concerning the Czechoslovakian situation: The Communist Party of the Soviet Union considers Alexander Dubcek, First Secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, a 'double-crossing liar'....Dubcek was warned by the Russians that the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia was losing control and that right wing counterrevolutionary forces were preparing to take over..." The Russians also warned that the Czech Minister of Interior, Josef Pavel, was cooperating with the right wing revolutionaries. "It became clear that the right wing forces were packing the...[Czech Communists'] Fourteenth Congress and if permitted to be held, the results would be horrible....The Congress would give legality to bourgeois democracy in Czechoslovakia." In spite of repeated warnings, "Dubcek did nothing to correct the situation, and, therefore, the Soviet Union and its allies decided to intervene militarily at that time." This statement of Moscow's line to the CPUSA continues with revelations concerning the mountains of evidence of infiltrations and support provided by the nefarious right wing counterrevolutionary United States and West German governments.

Editor: According to the FBI source, the CPSU's update to the CPUSA adds: "Obviously, the Central Intelligence Agency and West German Intelligence drew more conclusions from the counterrevolution in Hungary...[in 1956]...than some Communist drew. The 'enemy' is obviously smarter and, in the case of Czechoslovakia, was more sophisticated in preparing the counterrevolution."

- *Recent revelations from releases of previously classified Soviet documents assign a more sinister role than previously known to the CPUSA. They document its role in supporting espionage activities in the United States. Dubcek came to power in January 1968, and was immediately welcomed by the West as a "liberal reformer." In what became known as the "Prague Spring," evidence of emergent political and press freedoms began to appear. But Moscow became apprehensive, and Soviet divisions began to mobilize on the Czech border by May. Their subsequent August invasion forced Dubcek to reverse the recent political reforms —prior to being removed from power that following April.*

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