



Balancing Openness and Protection

Joe Lambert & Dan Sullivan

CIA

Information Management Services

- **Records Management**
 - Agency Archivist & Records Officer
- **Classification Management**
 - Senior Agency Official for Classification (EO13526)
- **Privacy & Civil Liberties**
 - Deputy Privacy & Civil Liberties Officer
- **Review and Release (Declassification)**
 - 25 Year (Automatic) Declassification
 - FOIA/PA
 - Publications Review Board
 - Historical Collections Division (HCD)

HCD Focus

- Access to the entire CIA Archives
- Work with our Historical Review Panel of academics
- Integrate other historical material for context
- Conduct a release event, with relevant featured speakers, and public access
- Try to tell it like it was
- Make the documents available
 - www.cia.gov > Library > E-FOIA reading room > special collections

Release Events

- Life of Richard Helms - Georgetown University
- Warsaw Pact - Harvard University
- Polish Martial Law - CIA
- 1968 Soviet Invasion of Czechoslovakia - LBJ Presidential Library
- Air America - University of Texas Dallas
- 60th Anniversary Korean War - Truman Presidential Library
- Wizards of Langley (Office of Scientific Intelligence) – CIA
- Soviet Wartime Statutes – Wilson Center

Human Intelligence

- Vital information from human sources acquired by the **National Clandestine Service** in response to national intelligence requirements.
- Example: Polish Martial Law



From the CIA Records Archives



From Polish Martial Law

Remarks from former DCIA Hayden;



“As a senior officer in a police state, Colonel Kuklinski chose an especially bold and dangerous path to work against the Communist regime: He got in clandestine contact with the West. This he did for nearly a decade, at very great personal risk and with no expectation of material gain. ...



“...Consider what came from this one man:

- The complete Soviet game plan for attacking NATO. Not an opinion of how it might play out, but a fully documented account.
- A systematic description of how the Warsaw Pact would mobilize for war, which was absolutely critical for us in recognizing the warning signs of an attack.
- The exact location of command-and-control bunkers, along with details on their construction and communications systems. In the event of war, surgical strikes on these facilities would eliminate the need for a massive bombing campaign—much of which would have been aimed at sites in Poland.
- And finally, information on some 200 weapon systems, as well as the techniques used for evading US satellite surveillance.”

Analysis

Is the study and information from sources around the world, imagery, signals intelligence, open source material (including the Internet), and human contacts. This information varies widely in terms of reliability, and often it is conflicting or incomplete. The objective is to develop meaningful and usable intelligence assessments from all of those sources. This has been likened to trying to sort out a jigsaw puzzle, with no picture to go by, missing pieces, and pieces from several other puzzles. The objective is to build a picture that is complete enough to comprehend — even when some pieces are still missing.

Situation: Korea

Dateline: October 1950

Policy Question: Will China Invade?



Landing ships unload cargo on beach at Inchon, 16 September 1950.



General Douglas MacArthur greets South Korean President Syngman Rhee.



US soldiers at the Yalu River looking into Manchuria.

Estimates of Intentions in the Far East

12 October 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

In accordance with your instructions, I submit herewith estimates regarding five critical situations in the Far East. The intelligence organizations of the Departments of State, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force participated in the preparation of these estimates and concur in them.

IV. PROBABILITY OF CHINESE COMMUNIST ACTION

6. While full-scale Chinese Communist intervention in Korea must be regarded as a continuing possibility, a consideration of all known factors leads to the conclusion that barring a Soviet decision for global war, such action is not probable in 1950. During this period, intervention will probably be confined to continued covert assistance to the North Koreans.

Starting 1 November, Invasion



Marines take defensive positions during retreat from Chosin Reservoir, December 1950.

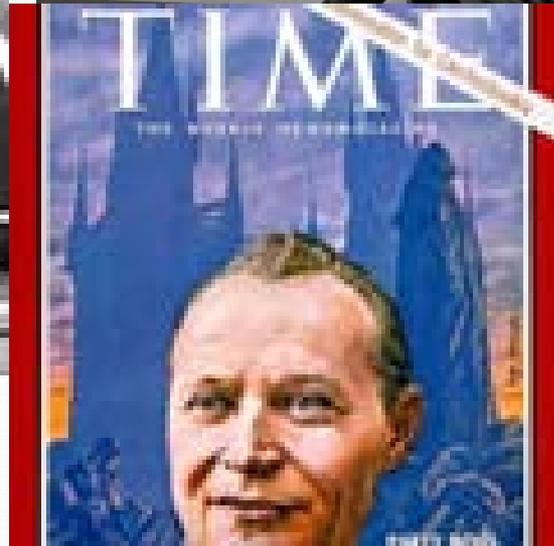
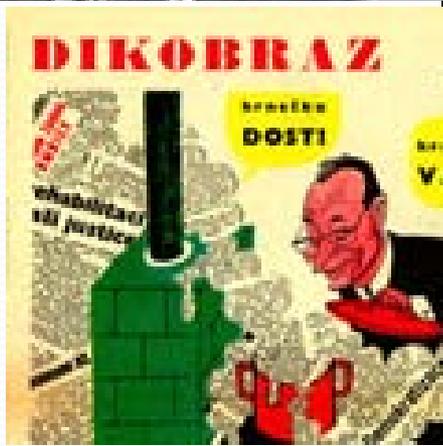


Crossing the 38th Parallel, UN troops withdraw from Pyongyang.

Situation: Czechoslovakia

Dateline: Summer 1968, after Prague Spring

Policy Question: Will The USSR Invade?



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Directorate of Intelligence
2 August 1968

INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

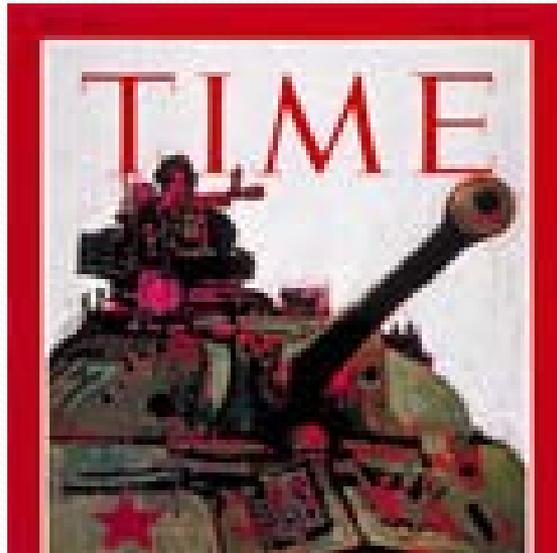
Military Developments in the
Soviet-Czech Confrontation

4. Soviet, Polish, and East German forces were subsequently massed in areas near the Czech border. By 30 July five armies were known to have been poised against Czechoslovakia, and there have been indications of further reinforcement from the USSR (see map). In addition, tactical air forces near the Czech border have been increased from 14 to 24 regiments.

5. On 31 July large Soviet units--at least one division--were sighted in central Czechoslovakia.

6. In short, it appears that the Soviet high command has in about two weeks' time completed military preparations sufficient for intervening in Czechoslovakia if that is deemed necessary by the political leadership. (For a detailed chronology of events, see Annex.)

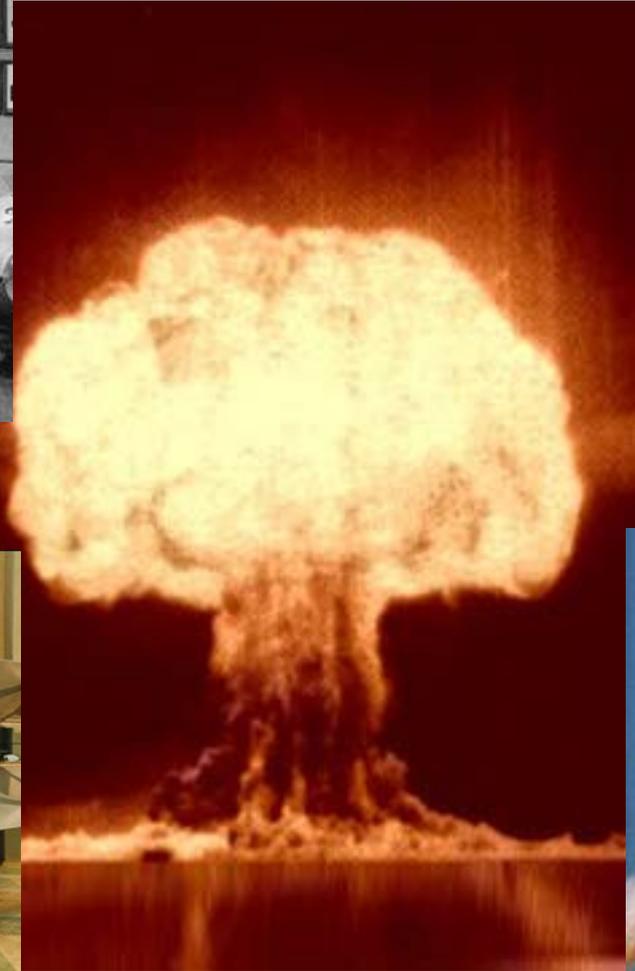
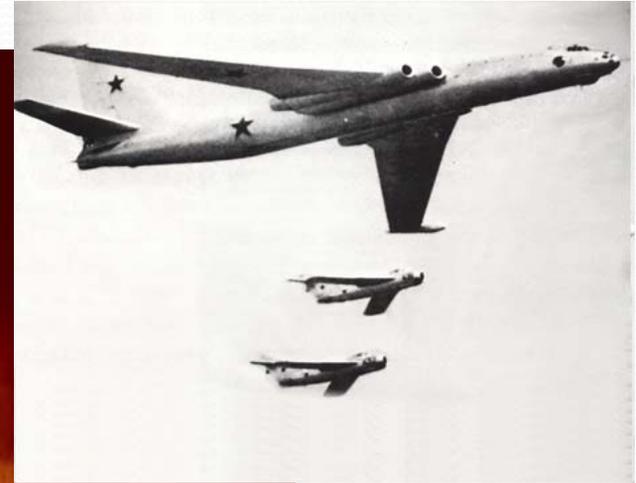
20 October – Invasion



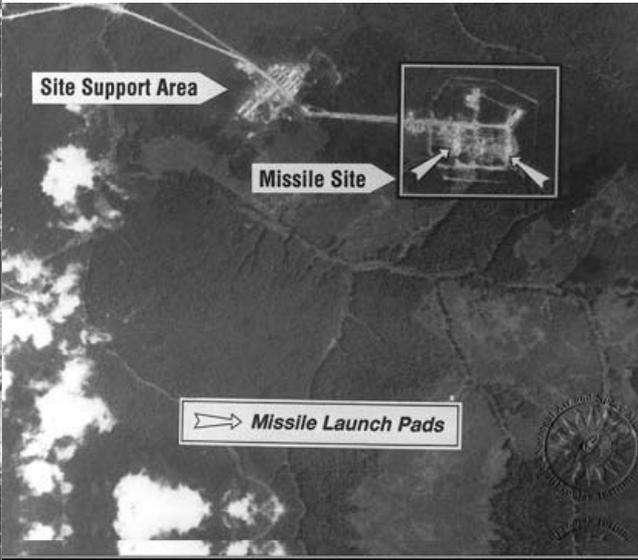
Science and Technology

- Information obtained by forms of remote sensing
 - Signals Intelligence
 - Imagery Intelligence
- Tools used to support analysis
 - Change Detection, used in mammograms
- Capabilities built to counter the threats of the time by applying breakthrough technologies

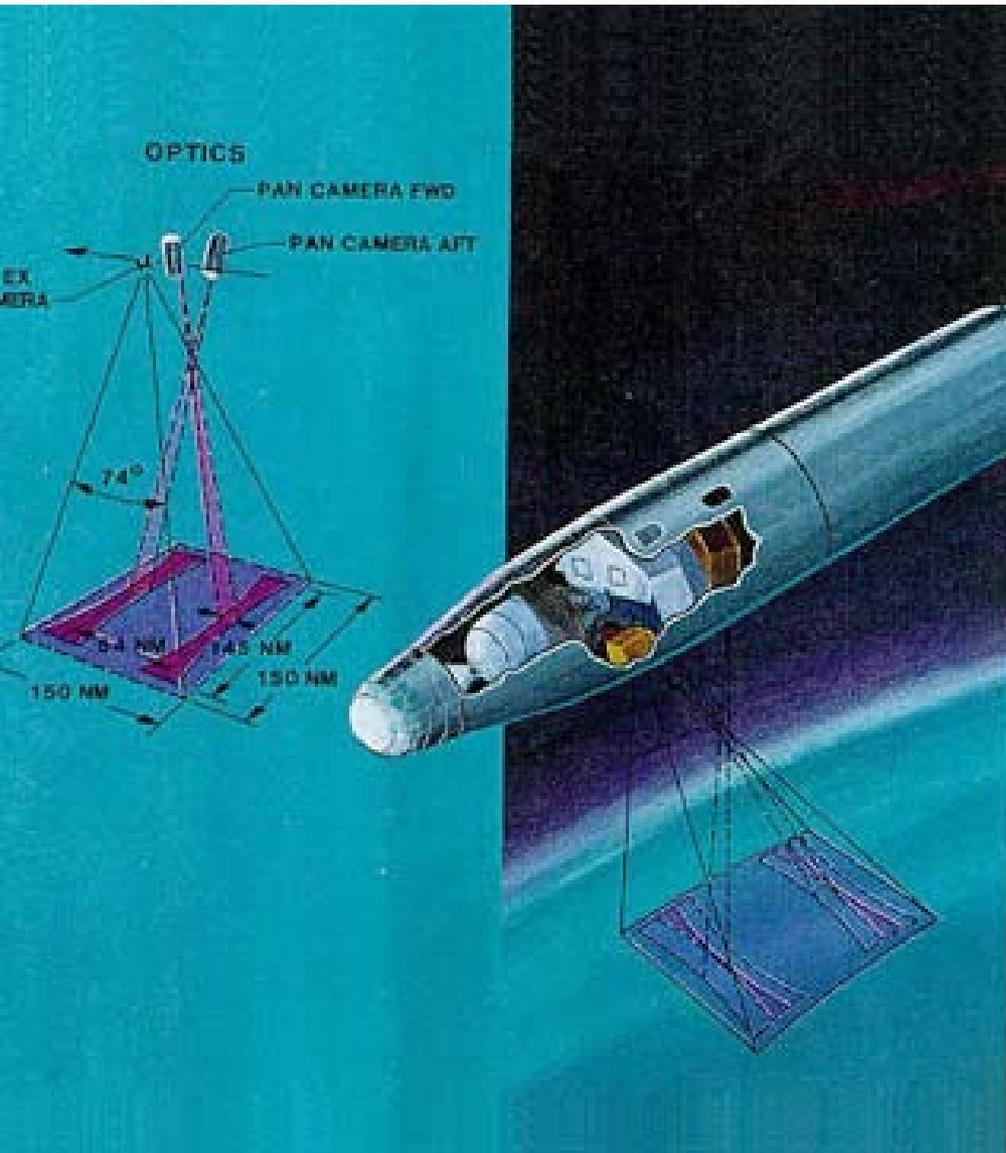
The Threats



Reconnaissance Aircraft – U2, A12



Satellite - Corona



OBJECTIVES

- ANNUAL AND SE
- PRIORITY TARGETS
- MAPPING, CHARTING AND GEODESY

PAYLOAD DATA

- TWO CONVERGENT, F/3.5, 24. IN. FL PAN CAMERAS
- STELLAR-TERRAIN CAMERA
- 31,500 FT x 70mm FILM
- FRAME SIZE 7.4 x 119 NM
- RESOLUTION 6-16 FT
- COVERAGE 7 MILLION 50 NM/MISSION
- TWO RECOVERY VEHICLES

ORBITAL DATA

- INCLINATION 60-110 DEG
- AVERAGE PERIGEE 100 NM
- AVERAGE APOGEE 150 NM
- MISSION LIFE: 19 DAYS

BOOSTER

- THORAD/AGENDA

Covert Action

- Taking some action, not associated with the US Government



Lima Site 85

Objective – Support Hanoi bombing

Tactic – install radar equipment to guide aircraft at a site in Laos

Site – on top of a mountain ridge, with an unobstructed view into Hanoi

Transportation – Air America

Lima Site 85 - Results

Air America captain Ted Moore, flying a Huey helicopter carrying ammunition to the site, saw the attack and gave chase to two Colts as they turned back to the Vietnamese border as crewman Glenn Woods fired an AK-47 rifle down on it.



- Installation a success
- Operations results were mixed
- North Vietnamese discover the site
- Sappers climb the mountain and launch a surprise attack, causing significant losses
- Air America rescues several people, heroism on that day results in a Medal of Honor



Your Records Tell Your Story – If You Let Them

Questions?