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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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Collection Name EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, NSC: AGENCY FILE

Withdrawer

RBW 11/6/2013

File Folder

PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE ADVISORY

FOIA

BOARD (05/19/1981-07/22/1983)

F03-011/3

Box Number

6

SKINNER

				123	
ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
162737	МЕМО	SVEN KRAEMER TO WILLIAM CLARK RE. PBIAB	2	6/28/1982	B1
162738	LETTER	LEO CHERNE TO BILL	2	7/22/1983	B1
162739	REPORT	RE. PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF FOREIGN POLICIES	13	7/12/1983	B1

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]

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B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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-CONFIDENTIAL 1

THE SECRETARY OF STATE WASHINGTON

May 19, 1981

Dear Ed:

Governor Scranton has written me concerning plans for reestablishment of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB). He suggests a number of criteria for consideration in selecting new members which I agreed to bring to your attention.

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Haig, Jr.

cc: Mr. Richard V. Allen
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

The Honorable
Edwin Meese, III,
Counselor to the President,
The White House

CONFIDENHAL

RDS-2 4/30/2001

Dept, of State Guidelines, July 21, 1997
BY RW NARA, DATE 11-16-13

William W. Scranton Scranton, Pennsylvania 18503

March 27, 1981

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

The Honorable Alexander M. Haig, Jr. Secretary of State Department of State Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Al:

The current information indicates that the Administration plans to re-establish the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB) and assign three members of same to handle the oversight work now being done by the Intelligence Oversight Board (IOB). This is good news, indeed; it should be a very workable and highly effective way of handling an important task.

From my experience on the Intelligence Oversight Board, I have two constructive suggestions for your consideration. First, it is important to have as the head of the PFIAB an individual who is truly dedicated to a sound and workable intelligence system for the United States rather than somebody whose primary interest is a personal political ambition. Second, the members of the PFIAB who are to handle the oversight work should be individuals who are not publicity prone.

The IOB has functioned over the last four years without any leaks whatsoever - a record for a government agency. In oversight work (and in the best interest of the Administration) that practice should continue. Consequently, the oversight members of PFIAB must be dedicated to achieving a workable, effective intelligence system first and foremost, rather than to publicity and personal interests.

Pardon my intrusion on this matter, but I understand that the decision as to the memberships of the PFIAB is in the offing. These suggestions, believe me, are offered for the workability of a good intelligence system and to avoid public embarrassment for the Administration.

With all best wishes always.

Most sincerely,

William W. Scranton

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 15, 1981

To

: Jim Baker

Ed Meese

Bill Casey

From

Pen James

Subject: President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board

In reading Fred Fielding's memorandum of July 2 regarding the initial draft of the Executive Order to recreate PFIAB, I would like to draw your attention to the last two paragraphs on page 5 which I think merit particular interest that may have been overlooked in our discussions.

Fred's suggestion that we give serious consideration to changing the name of the proposed Advisory Board I think, would give added impetus to the impression that this is President Ronald Reagan's Board, as opposed to reconstituting President Nixon's.

"Since the President would be creating a new Advisory Board by this Order, no reference to the Carter Order abolishing the prior Advisory Board is necessary. Theoretically, the President could re-establish the old Advisory Board by revoking the Carter abolition Order. However, this seems rather a backward way to proceed, and would make it more complicated to make any changes in the Nixon Order. Also, it would virtually invite media coverage (some of which will undoubtedly appear in any event) citing the President's action as a 'throwback to the Nixon era' or something of the sort.

"The last point also suggests that we may want to give serious consideration to changing the name of the proposed Advisory Board. The name is not particularly significant, and using something other than the exact name used by President Nixon may be marginally helpful in terms of limiting possible adverse media reaction."

EPJ: vad

cc: Fred Fielding
Dick Allen

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

August 17, 1981

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM:

NORMAN A. BAILEY 775

SUBJECT:

Appointment to PFIAB

Anne Armstrong called to say she has the "perfect" candidate for the No. 2 slot at PFIAB. This individual is Cmdr. Fred R. Denech, Jr., U.S. Navy. His current supervisor is Admiral Dillingham (John Poindexter knows Adm. Dillingham).

Anne has checked him out with Inman, Lehman, Moore, Abshire and Olmer and they all give Cmdr. Denech top rating. She says Pen James' office has his bio, but in any case she's sending you another.

cc: Don Gregg

PFIAB

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(05/19/1981-07/22/1983)

SKINNER

Box Number

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123

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	Document Description	pages	tions

162737 MEMO

2 6/28/1982

B1

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ACTION: FOR DECISION

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE ADVISORY BOARD

May 18, 1983

#139523

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for meeting with PFIAB at our May meeting. We appreciated both the opportunity to present our views to you personally and to receive your candid remarks and response to our concerns.

Let me assure you that you have the undivided support of all the members of PFIAB and that we will continue our efforts to ensure that the Intelligence Community properly supports your national security policies.

Most respectfully,

Anne L. Armstrong Chairman

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

THE WHITE HOUSE PFIAB, 340 OEOB

> The President The White House

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

or

5/6/83

MEMORANDUM

TO:

WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM:

FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR. 141

SUBJ:

APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

MEETING:

with the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory

Board

DATE:

May 12, 1983

TIME:

10:45 am

DURATION:

30 minutes

LOCATION:

Cabinet Room

REMARKS REQUIRED: To be provided by NSC

MEDIA COVERAGE: White House photographer only

FIRST LADY

PARTICIPATION:

No

NOTE: PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST

CC:

A. Bakshian

R. Darman

R. DeProspero K. Duberstein

D. Fischer C. Fuller

W. Henkel E. Hickey G. Hodges

M. McManus

J. Rosebush

B. Shaddix W. Sittmann L. Speakes

WHCA Audio/Visual WHCA Operations A. Wrobleski Nell Yates

J. Poindexter

C. Tyson

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LEGAL ISSUES

CENTRAL AMERICA

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR APPT W/ PRES FOR MEMBERS OF IOB 13 MAY

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MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

April 20, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR REAR ADMIRAL JOHN POINDEXTER

FROM:

KENNETH deGRAFFENREID

SUBJECT:

Intelligence Oversight Board

John,

Spoke with Glenn Campbell, IOB Chairman, day before yesterday on the phone to try to straighten out any misperceptions he might have concerning our efforts on behalf of IOB. He seemed quite relaxed, very different from Bob Turner's discussion with me. I told Campbell we were trying to arrange for the IOB to meet with the President, perhaps at the 0930 on May 13. He asked if the Board could bring its two consultants, Law Professor John Norton Moore who has helped them with legal questions, and Ed Hennelly who appears to be an old crony.

I told Campbell that if the meeting was at 0930, then space would preclude consultants, but that I would see about them if the meeting were another place. Bob Kimmitt and I believe that while John Norton Moore himself would be okay, we don't see the need to have Hennelly attend, and it is pretty hard to draw the line at only one consultant. Procedurally, Bob and I agree that it is probably not a good idea to have the consultants because it could raise a problem with PFIAB, who might ask to bring their consultants to future meetings (of which there are a goodly number). On balance, therefore, we think it probably is not a good idea; but in the finest tradition of staff work, I leave it to your judgment.

Recommendation

That the IOB consultants join the Board if it meets with the President other than in the Oval Office.

Approve ____

Disapprove ____

It will be in Oval Office anyway.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

April 18, 1983

TO:

FRED RYAN, DIRECTOR

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM:

JOHN M. POINDEXTER

REQUEST:

That the President meet with his Intelligence Oversight

Board at their May Board meeting.

PURPOSE:

To permit the President's Intelligence Oversight

Board (PIOB) to report on its activities and

observations during the past year.

BACKGROUND:

The PIOB was first established in February 1976 and the current Board was established by Executive Order 12334 on December 4, 1981, and is charged with overseeing the activities of the intelligence community and reporting directly to the President about any activity which any Board member believes to be unlawful. The Board has been operational for one year, and its Chairman (Dr. Glenn Campbell) has requested a brief meeting to report to the

President.

PREVIOUS

PARTICIPATION:

The President met with two PIOB members (Campbell and Tyroler) on January 13, 1982, the day they were

sworn in.

DATE AND TIME:

Friday, May 13, 1983

DURATION: 10 minutes

2534

LOCATION:

Oval Office or other White House site convenient to the

President.

PARTICIPANTS:

PIOB Members, PIOB Counsel, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, NSC Staff

OUTLINE OF EVENTS: Brief report by the Board.

REMARKS REQUIRED:

Brief remarks by the President.

MEDIA COVERAGE:

Announcement to press, but no direct coverage.

White House photo only.

RECOMMENDED BY:

Chairman, PIOB, and Assistant to the President for

National Security Affairs

OPPOSED BY:

None

PROJECT OFFICER:

Charles P. Tyson

Robert F. Turner, Counsel, PIOB Kenneth deGraffenreid, NSC Staff

Attachment

Participants List

25

MEMORANDUM

SECRET

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SECKET

April 14, 1983

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

THROUGH:

CHARLES P. TYSON

FROM:

KENNETH deGRAFFENREID

SUBJECT:

IOB Request to Meet with the President

The IOB is requesting to meet with the President during their Board meeting on May 13. The IOB, named over a year ago at the same time as PFIAB, has yet to meet with the President. One of the three members has not met the President. The IOB Counsel recently completed a paper on legal issues relating to Central American activities and the Board would like to briefly offer their views at the meeting. In order to further the effective functioning of the Board and particularly so that it is seen to have access to the President, I recommend that you endorse this request, but that the meeting occur as part of the scheduled 0930 on Friday, May 13. No schedule proposal would need to be forwarded. (The PFIAB has asked to meet with the President on May 11 or 12.)

Bob Kimmitt concurs.

Recommendation

That you approve this request.

Approve ____

Disapprove ____

Attachment

Tab I

Schedule Proposal

cc: Bob Kimmitt

SECRET

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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Dr. W. Glenn Campbell (Chairman) Charles Jarvis Meyers, Esq. (Member) Charles Tyroler, II (Member) Robert F. Turner (Counsel)

NX

National Security Council The White House

Package #

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE WASHINGTON

January 13, 1983

Dear Mr. President:

I have just received a note from Gene Rostow saying, "On reflection, I have decided to accept the President's invitation to serve on the PFIAB." I believe this is a favorable development and demonstrates Gene's positive attitude. I think he has carried off this moment with good grace which reflects his high regard for you.

Warm personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

George P. Shultz

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

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162738 LETTER

2 7/22/1983 B1

LEO CHERNE TO BILL

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File Folder FOIA

PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE ADVISORY BOARD F03-011/3 (05/19/1981-07/22/1983) SKINNER

Box Number

162739 REPORT

6

ID Document Type

Document Description

No of Doc Date Restrictions

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RE. PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF FOREIGN POLICIES

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A Fact Machine Won't Work

MEG GREENFIELD

he document in front of me-71 pages long, age-worn, bearing a warning that it is not to be published before 6 p.m. on Feb. 27, 1965-is called "Aggression From the North." I went looking for it and, uncharacteristically, found it, in one of my files recently. This is not the final, printed version of the paper, but rather a rough, mimeographed copy handed out to reporters at a State Department briefing that winter morning almost 20 years ago, a session that I attended. William Bundy, the assistant secretary for Far Eastern affairs, stood before us in an auditorium and presented the government's case-based on captured documents, weapons and so forth—that the war in South Vietnam was not a local insurgency; rather, he said, it was a Hanoi-supplied and -directed assault.

Waves of journalistic skepticism undulated through the room. Querulous, disbelieving questions were put. Earnest, Iswear-to-God answers came back. News clips from the period feature a photo of Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara displaying a captured Viet Cong rifle to a delegation from Congress. Does any of this

remind you of anything?

What interests me especially about both that bygone presentation and the current, analogous ones concerning the warfare in Central America is the American government's misplaced confidence in the power of its documentary findings. Other governments, I note, publish their factual white papers after a foreign-policy disaster. We publish ours before. They are intended to persuade the unpersuadable—the beyond-reach domestic opponents and the completely intractable skeptics.

'Evidence?' "Aggression From the North" has a lot to say about political direction, about the origins and supply routes of weapons, about the training sites of military personnel—in short, many of the same things we are hearing about in Central America today. But to me, the most revealing word it uses—and the word appears again and again, just as it does today—is this one: "evidence." Our government constructs a kind of legal brief for its foreign-policy actions on the assumption that dispassionate, right-minded jurors (that's us) cannot fail to be swayed. The lengths to which it will go can be amazing. Can you think of another nation

where (as was reported here last week) the so-called secret intelligence agency would offer to fly legislators to the scene of its socalled secret war to see for themselves the merit and restraint of the operation?

"Fact-finding" is a governmental passion. From found facts all else is stubbornly expected to flow; I say "stubbornly" because the desired result almost never materializes. For the first thing that happens (this was true of "Aggression From the North," as it has been of most similar white papers ever since) is that a journalist or a congressman will assert that some of the evidence is either overstated or untrue. The errors cited may have been a result of haste or zeal, as distinct from a clear intent to

Our government constructs a legal brief for its foreign policy, but the jury is not impartial.

mislead, or they may not be errors at all. But that doesn't usually matter: right or wrong, the whole paper will be seen to have been discredited. By the time its major premise has been vindicated, or at least shown not to have been completely crooked or mad (and this happens too), only history will be interested anymore. Those surviving doubters and others who actively resisted the "evidence" of the other side's various depredations will observe only, if they trouble to observe at all, that the other side may well have done these things, but probably wouldn't have felt the need to if we had not driven them to it.

The point is that all this case-making and courtroom argument and laying out of certain facts is a mugs game, a no-win proposition. This is because a lack of "evidence" is usually not the problem. What is preventing the acceptance of government's argument by those it seeks to convince is a disposition not to accept it. You can't really argue that out of existence. And even if some part of the factual presentation is accepted, the policy implications government sees in it will

not be. "Yes"—the rejoinder will come to an assertion of Soviet or Cuban or North Vietnamese involvement in the civil strife in some country where we seek to help the government—"Yes, they are certainly mucking about there. But who cares?" Or: "Do we want to start World War III over that?" Or: "Aren't they a bunch of crooks and despots themselves?"

The rejoinder, in other words, will be that any engagement with the defending government is either too dangerous in terms of a potential for military escalation or morally unjustifiable as the government is not worthy of our help. The alternative-letting nature take its course-is preferred, and it is this instinct not to engage in certain places that government keeps trying unsuccessfully to overwhelm with its presentations of yet more "evidence." The people in office seem unable to accept that they are contending with something other than a want of information in their critics. They are contending with a sentiment against engagement of the kind being promoted. It is this which they must overwhelm if they really hope to convert their opposition.

Resistance: I don't think they can do itnot now, not in the current political atmosphere. I would divide the hard-core opposition roughly into those who are honestly and openly opposed to thwarting left-revolutionary movements or Soviet intervention wherever they occur around the world and those who always assert that there certainly are places where they would favor American action, although they never can seem to think of one this side of San Diego. But besides this kind of resistance, there is the resistance of many, many other Americans who have just become too skeptical of government's ways and too unconvinced of the importance of the dangers government cites and too ambivalent about what, if anything, we owe our various friends, allies and acquaintances in the world to rally to government's call.

These last are the people that government must move if it is to create any kind of consensus on foreign policy in Central America and elsewhere. What it must do is to present a cogent and persuasive rationale—moral, practical, political—for its desired course of action. People will not be moved by its facts, not even real ones.

NEWSWEEK/MAY 2, 1983