

This document is made available through the declassification efforts  
and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

# The Black Vault

---



The Black Vault is the largest online Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)  
document clearinghouse in the world. The research efforts here are  
responsible for the declassification of hundreds of thousands of pages  
released by the U.S. Government & Military.

**Discover the Truth** at: **<http://www.theblackvault.com>**



NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY  
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755-6000

FOIA Case: 104979A  
10 December 2018

JOHN GREENEWALD  
27305 W LIVE OAK ROAD  
SUITE #1203  
CASTAIC CA 91384

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

This responds to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request of 19 August 2018, for Intellipedia pages on "Bilderberg". As stated in our initial response to you dated 23 August 2018, your request was assigned Case Number 104979. For purposes of this request and based on the information you provided in your letter, you are considered an "all other" requester. As such, you are allowed 2 hours of search and the duplication of 100 pages at no cost. There are no assessable fees for this request. Your request has been processed under the provisions of the FOIA.

For your information, NSA provides a service of common concern for the Intelligence Community (IC) by serving as the executive agent for Intelink. As such, NSA provides technical services that enable users to access and share information with peers and stakeholders across the IC and DoD. Intellipedia pages are living documents that may be originated by any user organization, and any user organization may contribute to or edit pages after their origination. Intellipedia pages should not be considered the final, coordinated position of the IC on any particular subject. The views and opinions of authors do not necessarily state or reflect those of the U.S. Government.

We conducted a search across all three levels of Intellipedia and located documents that are responsive to your request. Some of the documents are enclosed. Certain information, however, has been deleted from the documents.

This Agency is authorized by statute to protect certain information concerning its activities (in this case, internal URLs), as well as the names of its employees. Such information is exempt from disclosure pursuant to the third exemption of the FOIA, which provides for the withholding of information specifically protected from disclosure by statute. The specific statute applicable in this case is Section 6, Public Law 86-36 (50 U.S. Code 3605). We

have determined that such information exists in this record, and we have excised it accordingly.

In addition, personal information regarding individuals has been deleted from the enclosure in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552 (b)(6). This exemption protects from disclosure information that would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. In balancing the public interest for the information you requested against the privacy interests involved, we have determined that the privacy interests sufficiently satisfy the requirements for the application of the (b)(6) exemption.

Since these deletions may be construed as a partial denial of your request, you are hereby advised of this Agency's appeal procedures. If you decide to appeal, you should do so in the manner outlined below.

- The appeal must be in sent via U.S. postal mail, fax, or electronic delivery (e-mail) and addressed to:

NSA FOIA/PA Appeal Authority (P132)  
National Security Agency  
9800 Savage Road STE 6932  
Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755-6932

The facsimile number is (443)479-3612.

The appropriate email address to submit an appeal is [FOIARSC@nsa.gov](mailto:FOIARSC@nsa.gov).

- It must be postmarked or delivered electronically no later than 90 calendar days from the date of this letter. Decisions appealed after 90 days will not be addressed.
- Please include the case number provided above.
- Please describe with sufficient detail why you believe the denial was unwarranted.
- NSA will endeavor to respond within 20 working days of receiving your appeal, absent any unusual circumstances.

For further assistance and to discuss any aspect of your request, you may contact our FOIA Public Liaison at [foialo@nsa.gov](mailto:foialo@nsa.gov). You may also contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at the National Archives and Records Administration to inquire about the FOIA mediation services they offer. OGIS contact information is: Office of Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, MD 20740-6001; e-mail: [ogis@nara.gov](mailto:ogis@nara.gov); main: 202-741-5770; toll free: 1-877-684-6448; or fax: 202-741-5769.

Please be advised that records responsive to your request include material containing other government agencies' information. Because we are

unable to make determinations as to the releasability of the other agencies' information, the subject material has been referred to the appropriate agencies for review and direct response to you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Paul H. Chapman".

for  
JOHN R. CHAPMAN  
Chief, FOIA/PA Office  
NSA Initial Denial Authority

Encls:  
a/s

# (U) Missile Defense News Digest - June 2008

UNCLASSIFIED

From Intellipedia



(U) This page has not been edited since June 13, 2008. Please help with completing or updating the page if it has intelligence value

(U) See Intellipedia:Abandoned pages for more information about pages with this banner.

(U) See the discussion page for more information about the status of this page.

## US to press NATO allies on missile defence options *Agence France Presse June 12*

Defense Secretary Robert Gates will press NATO ministers to agree on options for a missile system capable of protecting all allies against Iranian missile strikes, a senior US official said Thursday. Gates arrived in Brussels Thursday for a two-day meeting of defence ministers that also will include discussions on Kosovo, Afghanistan, relations with Pakistan, and other security issues facing the 26-nation alliance.

No major decisions were expected except on options for a NATO missile defence system that would extend coverage to countries not under the umbrella of a US system, the US defence official said. "That may be one of the few areas where there will be a decision," said the official who briefed reporters travelling with Gates on condition of anonymity.

The planned deployment of US interceptor missiles in Poland and a radar in the Czech Republic would protect most of Europe against a missile launched from Iran, but not Turkey or portions of Bulgaria, Romania and Greece. Acknowledging a growing missile threat to Europe, allied leaders meeting in Bucharest in April called for options for a complementary NATO system to be developed before the 2009 NATO summit.

The official said a number of options already have been developed, but several fall short of extending coverage to all NATO countries. "Which means you have to kick a couple off because they don't meet (the tasking), and now you want further focused progress on those options that meet it so that those will be developed in time for the 2009 summit," the official said.

## European Missile Defense

- Press Guidance & Statements
- Missile Defense & Russia
- U.S.-NATO Missile Defense
- Congressional Testimony
- InfoCentral (includes MLD resources)

(b) (3) - P.L. 86-36

- State/DoD Missile Defense Brochure (PDF)
- Archives
- Calendar of Events (FBI)
- Talking Points (Not Yet Available)

Edit this template

The United States has still not finalised agreements with Poland and the Czech Republic for them to host the US missile defence installations. The Czech Republic has agreed in principle to hosting a radar, but is still negotiating a parallel status of forces agreement. The US official said Washington expects to sign both agreements by the end of the summer. "With the Poles we are not as far along as we are with the Czechs, although we hope to be able to sign something before the end of the summer," he said. The US missile shield plans have drawn the vehement opposition of Russia, which is sending its defence minister to Brussels on the second day of the meeting. "We do not have any indications what the Russians will come and say at this meeting," the US official said.

### **Czechs, USA to sign radar accord in July** *BBC Monitoring European June 11*

US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice has confirmed that she will fly to Prague to sign the two US-Czech treaties on the installation of a radar base, a part of the US anti-missile defence shield, on Czech soil, the daily Pravo writes today, quoting Czech Foreign Minister Karel Schwarzenberg.

"The date for signing the treaties will be determined later this week," Schwarzenberg told Pravo in Washington.

He said that Rice has confirmed that she would come to Prague in early July as previously planned. Czech Deputy Prime Minister Alexandr Vondra recently mentioned mid-July as the date for the signing.

Rice reportedly confirmed her plans to Schwarzenberg at the Bilderberg conference in Chantilly, Virginia, last week.

The Bilderberg Club, also called the "Group of the Powerful," is an informal invitation-only organization of politicians, representatives of the military and industrial complex, bankers and businessmen. Schwarzenberg was the only Czech participant in this year's forum.

Asked by Pravo on Monday [9 June] whether he tasked Schwarzenberg with holding talks with Rice, Czech Prime Minister Mirek Topolánek said that he had no clue that Schwarzenberg was attending a conference of global elites. He said he did task Schwarzenberg to do this.

The US radar project, to be installed in the Brdy military district southwest of Prague, is opposed by two-thirds of Czechs and the political opposition.

Topolánek's centre-right government has completed its talks with the USA on the main radar treaty and it is reportedly close to completing negotiations on the complementary SOFA treaty, dealing with US soldiers' status on Czech territory.

Once signed, the treaties will be submitted to parliament for ratification. For the moment, the government seems to be short of a few votes in the lower house for the treaties to be passed.

### **A Free Ride For Tehran's Missiles?** *The Washington Times* By Peter Huessy **June 9**

The next American president will face the continued threat from Iranian ballistic missiles and their associated nuclear program. However, the election of Barack Obama would destroy a chance for the United States and Europe to be protected from such threats. This would undermine future associated diplomacy undertaken to change the course of Iranian behavior in the Middle East and beyond.

Consider: Mr. Obama has called for the elimination of billions in missile defense spending. His Senate colleague, New York Democrat Charles Schumer, has called for the U.S. to stop deploying interceptors in Europe in return for Russian support of economic sanctions against Iran. An Obama adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, has actively pushed the Polish government, in whose country the interceptors would be deployed, to stonewall any deployment during the remaining months of the Bush administration. European missile defense opponents, including past Clinton administration officials, have negotiated with Greenpeace on how to stop these deployments.

Whether economic sanctions would bring down the Iranian mullahs is unclear. And while Mr. Schumer says we could pay Russia \$3 billion a year to make up for its loss of Iranian trade, who else would line up for such bribes? He assumes that China will join the effort as well - but without mention of what price tag that entails. Yet even if such a deal is plausible, in the meantime, Iranian ballistic missiles, already modernized and deployed, would continue to threaten U.S. interests. Why give up these defenses?

This leads us back to the presidential race. To negotiate with an adversary one must carefully "set the table" to acquire leverage to secure a deal that would protect U.S. security. But the Iranian regime has laid out no "deal" in which such U.S. security concerns would be met. Its stance has echoed that of North Korea: Guarantee Pyongyang the unfettered right to take over South Korea and it will "think about" giving up its nuclear arms. So too, Tehran: its nuclear weapons, once mated with its ballistic missiles, give it the leverage to provide top cover for its terrorist activities. Eliminating one key factor in defending the West - missile defenses - would be utter folly.

Mr. Schumer appears to be of two minds on this. He says the U.S. should "cease building ineffective" missile defenses - without explaining why such "ineffective" defenses would drive Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin to "apoplexy." Then he says - correctly - that missile defenses "strengthen the relationship between Eastern Europe and NATO, with real troops and equipment on the ground. It mocks Mr. Putin's dream of eventually restoring Russian hegemony over Eastern Europe."

Peter Huessy is president of GeoStrategic Analysis.

### **Gates, Chinese defense official spar over military**

*Trend News Agency June 2*

The Pentagon chief and a top Chinese defense officer tangled over Beijing's military growth and U.S. plans for a missile defense system in Asia. AP reported.

The back-and-forth between Defense Secretary Robert Gates and Lt. Gen. Ma Xiaotian, deputy chief of the General Staff for the People's Liberation Army, was evidence of the countries' awkward transition to a more open and improved relationship.

Gates took on Ma's claims that China wants only to defend itself with intercontinental ballistic missiles and is focused on defensive systems.

"I don't know what you use them for if it's not for offensive capabilities," Gates told reporters Sunday. While that kind of system might be considered a deterrent for other countries, Gates said it is "clearly for use in an offensive way."

He also dismissed China's protests about U.S. plans for an anti-missile defenses with Japan, as well as the deployment of missile defense sites in Poland and the Czech Republic.

(b) (3) - P.L. 86-36

Ma did not mention the United States by name, but said there are concerns in Pacific about the expansion of missile defense that could create instability in the region.

Asked about Ma's comments, Gates said, "I think that it's more of a political statement than it is one about military strategy."

U.S. and Chinese officials have taken slow but measurable steps to improve relations, including establishing a hot line between the countries' defense agencies. The Chinese also have offered thanks for U.S. aid after the recent earthquake in Sichuan province.

Tensions remain, however, leading to concerns the countries will build up their militaries in an effort to counteract and compete with each other.

In recent weeks China and Russia issued a joint statement condemning U.S. missile defense plans. Washington has struggle to convince both countries that the missile interceptors are not a threat to them.

The U.S. system, Gates said, is designed to defend against a small number of incoming missiles and would be overwhelmed easily "should a country with scores, if not hundreds of missiles, launch an attack."

Gates said the U.S. was concerned about China's expanding military. Officials are watching developments closely and "we will make our own adjustments as necessary," he said.

Ma said China's military spending was "limited and proportional."

"China's defense expenditure is at a low level in contrast to some developed countries in the world," Ma said during an international security conference in Singapore over the weekend. "We are military threat to no other country."

Amid all the rhetoric, Gates said he is pleased with recent meetings between the two countries, including a private session with Ma on Saturday.

"Our hope is that over the next year or two this dialogue will develop in a way that enables us both to avoid unnecessary military expenditures," Gates said.

Retrieved from "

Categories: Abandoned since 2008 Missile Defense

**UNCLASSIFIED**

(b) (3) - P.L. 86-36

- This page has been accessed 825 times.
- 1 watching user
- This page was last modified 07:52, 10 August 2018 by [redacted] Most recent editors: [redacted]

(b) (6)

pc2c61pedwcb03o

Use of this U.S. Government system, authorized or unauthorized, constitutes consent to monitoring of this system. Unauthorized use may subject you to criminal prosecution  
Evidence of unauthorized use collected during monitoring may be used for administrative, criminal, or other adverse actions.



UNCLASSIFIED//FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

(b) (3) - P.L. 86-36