

# **DNSA Collection Descriptions in Order of Release**

January 2023

ProQuest<sup>®</sup>  


Part of **Clarivate**

# DNISA's 1<sup>st</sup> collection: Afghanistan: The Making of U.S. Policy, 1973-1990



- The Afghanistan collection provides a contemporaneous record of the political and military developments that caused an isolated country at the rugged crossroads of Asia to become the battleground for the bloodiest and costliest superpower proxy war of the 1980s.
- The collection consists of 2,326 documents and about 15,000 pages. The bulk is from 1979-1988 - the period of the Soviet military occupation - but the collection also encompasses events leading up to the 1979 invasion and the withdrawal of Soviet troops in 1988-1989.
- Collectively, the documents cover all key aspects of U.S. policy toward Afghanistan from 1973 to 1990 - and bring to light fascinating parallels to the United States' complex involvement in the country three decades later.

# DNSA's 2<sup>nd</sup> collection: The Berlin Crisis, 1958-1962



- Beginning with documents from late 1953, when the Eisenhower administration began to formulate its Berlin contingency plans, and closing with a series of declassified State Department histories from the late 1960s, The Berlin Crisis contains more than 11,500 pages from almost 3,000 documents.
- It provides a record of U.S. policy during the most prolonged U.S.-Soviet crisis of the Cold War era.
- The collection covers the most salient aspects of the Berlin confrontation – so central to the superpower conflict – during the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations, including East-West negotiations, military preparations, contingency planning, the "Wall Crisis," and other developments in Berlin and the two Germanies.

# DNSA's 3<sup>rd</sup> collection: China and the United States: From Hostility to Engagement, 1960-1998

*(first collection on China)*



- This collection pulls together more than 2,000 documents concerning the relationship between the United States and China, emphasizing the pivotal years 1969-1998.
- The documents include memos, cables, and studies of the bilateral relationship; records on U.S.-PRC security ties and scientific association with the PRC; intelligence estimates; and studies of the PRC's foreign policy objectives, military capabilities, and internal conditions.
- The documents were obtained through the Freedom of Information Act from the State Department, Defense Department, Commerce Department, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, Pacific Command, and the military services.

# DNSA's 4<sup>th</sup> collection: The Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962



- Perhaps the most critical and dangerous confrontation of the Cold War, the Cuban Missile Crisis is chronicled in this unparalleled collection of more than 15,000 pages of rarely seen documentation from the highest levels of government.
- Topics include the aftermath of the Bay of Pigs, the U.S. secret war against Castro, the first intelligence reports pointing to the development of Soviet missiles in Cuba, and the highly classified correspondence between Kennedy and Khrushchev.
- By using a single, chronologically ordered collection of records from a variety of government agencies and archival sources, scholars and students can reconstruct the bureaucratic interactions that characterize national security decision making.

# DNESA's 5<sup>th</sup> collection: El Salvador: The Making of U.S. Policy, 1977-1984



- This set of documents focuses on United States policy toward El Salvador and events in El Salvador from the Carter administration's formulation of a new Central American policy in January 1977 through the Salvadoran presidential elections of May 1984 that brought José Napoleón Duarte to power.
- Major events include: the military coup of October 1979; the agrarian reform efforts launched in 1980 and 1981; significant labor and peasant protests followed by a growing number of leftist guerrilla actions; and a series of political slayings widely attributed to government affiliated forces including those of Archbishop Oscar Romero, leaders of the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR), four American churchwomen, and three land reform proponents.

# DNISA's 6<sup>th</sup> collection: El Salvador: War, Peace, and Human Rights, 1980-1994



- This second set of declassified U.S. records concerning El Salvador focuses on a series of human rights cases that became a subject of special attention by the United Nations Truth Commission.
- With the 1993 release of the commission's ground-breaking investigation, members of Congress appealed to President Clinton to declassify those records for public inspection. Many of those documents are included in this compilation.
- Altogether, the collection, spanning four presidencies, constitutes an extraordinarily rich account of a controversial and still highly relevant U.S. foreign policy issue.

# DNISA's 7<sup>th</sup> collection: Iran: The Making of U.S. Policy, 1977-1980



- As Iran continues to generate global security concerns, the need to understand the roots of the U.S.-Iran relationship remains critical.
- More than 14,000 pages of documents are offered on United States policy towards Iran and events in Iran during the period from January 20, 1977, to January 29, 1980.
- This collection covers the Carter administration's relationship with the Shah; the seizing of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the holding of its diplomatic personnel as hostages in late 1979; popular protests and mass demonstrations that climaxed in the Iranian revolution; and failed efforts by the U.S. and the provisional government to normalize relations.
- The collection includes a major internal Carter administration review of U.S.-Iranian relations, as well as an extraordinary collection of foreign policy memoranda and cables that were seized from the U.S. embassy in November 1979 and published in Tehran as "The Documents from the Den of Espionage."

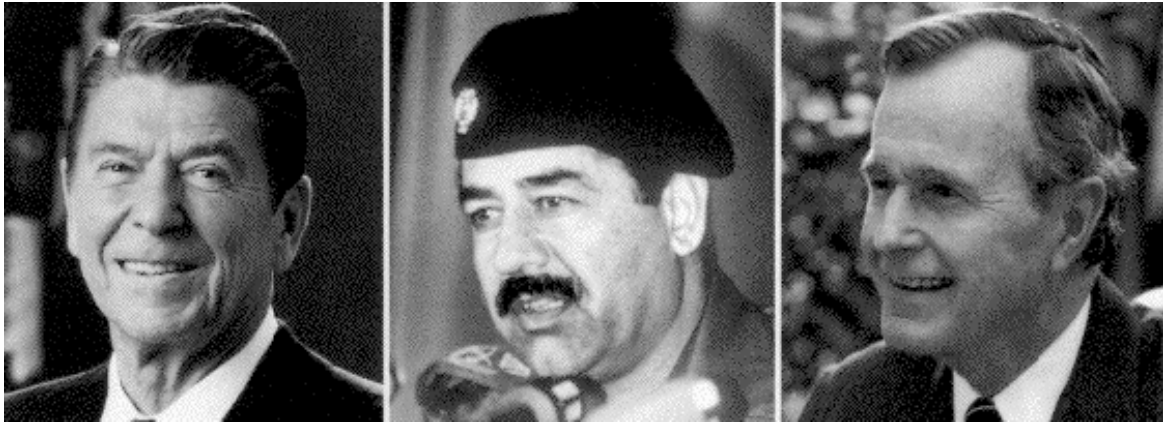


# DNISA's 8<sup>th</sup> collection: The Iran-Contra Affair: The Making of a Scandal



- The Iran-Contra affair was the most significant political and foreign policy scandal of the 1980s.
- More than that, it reflected a fundamental debate over the use of presidential power, the role of Congress in foreign policy, and the conflicting priorities of national security and political accountability - issues that still resonate today.
- The documents in this collection cover these vital topics in extraordinary depth, incorporating every exhibit released by the official investigations by the Senate Intelligence Committee, the Tower Commission, the joint select congressional committees, and the Independent Counsel, among other records.
- Together, they open a vast window into the foreign policy process during the Reagan presidency, with a particular focus on the world of intelligence and covert operations.

# DNISA's 9<sup>th</sup> collection: Iraqgate: Saddam Hussein, U.S. Policy and the Prelude to the Persian Gulf War, 1980-1994



- This collection brings together a wealth of materials that trace U.S. policy toward Iraq prior to the Persian Gulf War, as well as U.S. government reactions to revelations about the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (BNL) scandal and the secret arming of Saddam Hussein's regime.
- The set also focuses on the economic issues at play in the U.S. relationship with Iraq.
- Documents were obtained from a wide range of federal agencies concerned with U.S.-Iraq policymaking and the BNL affair.
- Benefiting from access to criminal and congressional investigations, the collection contains 1,900 documents representing nearly 10,000 pages of rarely-seen documentation from the highest levels of government.

# DNSA's 10<sup>th</sup> collection: Japan and the United States: Diplomatic, Security, and Economic Relations, 1960-1976, Part I



- This collection pulls together more than 2,000 primary source documents detailing the relationship between the United States and Japan during the formative years of their modern alliance.
- The set includes records of historic U.S.-Japanese summit meetings; communications between heads of state; top-level internal deliberations; memos, cables, and studies concerning U.S. diplomatic relations with Japan; records on the U.S.-Japan security relationship; documents related to trade and international monetary relations with Japan; and intelligence estimates and studies examining Japan's foreign policy objectives, military capabilities, economic policies, and internal situation.

# DNSA's 11<sup>th</sup> collection: Nicaragua: The Making of U.S. Policy, 1978-1990



- The Nicaragua document collection provides an unparalleled contemporary record of the diplomatic, political, paramilitary, and economic developments which turned the small Central American nation of Nicaragua into the most controversial U.S. foreign policy issue of the 1980s.
- The collection consists of 3,248 cataloged primary source documents totaling approximately 17,500 pages.
- Coverage highlights U.S. policy toward the Nicaraguan revolution and subsequent Sandinista regime, starting with the January 1978 assassination of newspaper publisher Pedro Joaquín Chamorro, and ending with the Sandinistas' electoral defeat by the U.S.-backed UNO coalition of Violeta Chamorro on February 25, 1990.

# DNSA's 12<sup>th</sup> collection: The Philippines: U.S. Policy during the Marcos Years, 1965-1986



- Presenting a case study of U.S. policy toward a controversial Third World ally, this collection documents the often conflicting interests that arose between various U.S. administrations and President Ferdinand Marcos.
- Events covered include the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino, Jr.; the rise of Communist and Muslim insurgencies during the 1970s and 1980s; the emergence of a small, but vocal, opposition movement in the United States; and Marcos' fall in 1986.

# DNSA's 13<sup>th</sup> collection: Presidential Directives on National Security, Part I: From Truman to Clinton



- Presidential Directives on National Security: From Truman to Clinton provides a unique collection of presidential decisions and orders pertaining to all aspects of U.S. national security policy - foreign, defense, intelligence, and international economic affairs and structure.
- The collection consists of over 2,100 documents totaling 30,855 pages and covers all administrations from Truman to Clinton.

# DNSA's 14<sup>th</sup> collection: South Africa: The Making of U.S. Policy, 1962-1989



- This collection provides more than 2,500 primary source documents offering a contemporaneous record of shifting U.S. responses to historical events in South Africa from 1962 to 1989.
- As such they illuminate a range of challenging areas of policy, from human rights to the use of sanctions. The documents address four central aspects of U.S. policy toward South Africa: arms embargoes, nuclear collaboration, economic sanctions, and regional conflict. They span the period from the arrest of Nelson Mandela to his release and examine the implementation and enforcement of U.N.-sponsored sanctions against the apartheid regime.

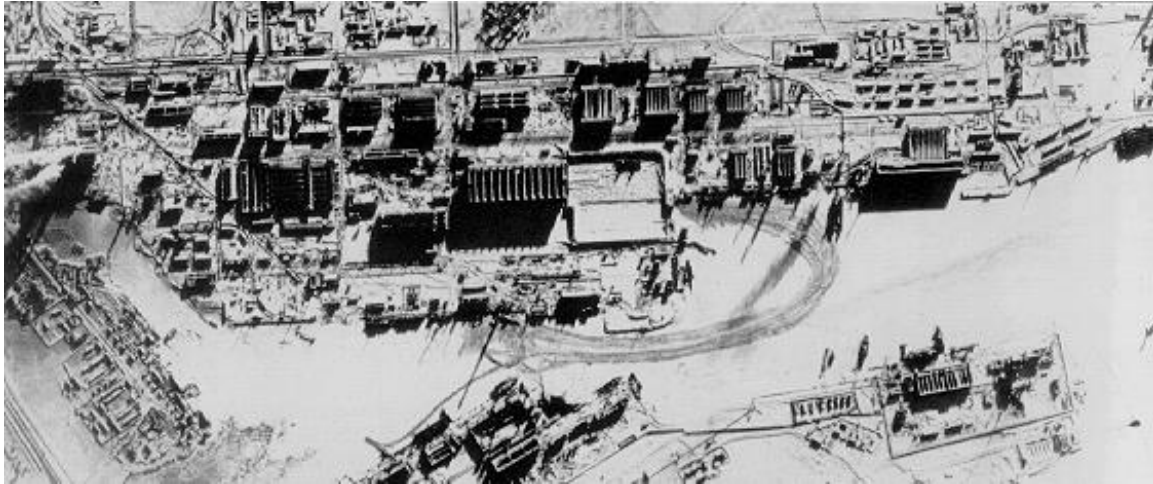
# DNSA's 15<sup>th</sup> collection: The Soviet Estimate: U.S. Analysis of the Soviet Union, 1947-1991



- Cutting to the core of the U.S. intelligence mission during the Cold War, this collection contains more than 600 intelligence estimates and reports, representing nearly 14,000 pages of documentation, from the office of the Director of Central Intelligence, the National Intelligence Council, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, and other organizations.
- The set includes several hundred pages of debriefing transcripts and other documentation related to Colonel Oleg Penkovskii, the most important human source operated by the CIA during the Cold War, who later was charged with treason and executed by the Soviet Union.
- Also published here for the first time is the Pentagon's Top Secret 1,000-page internal history of the United States-Soviet Union arms race.

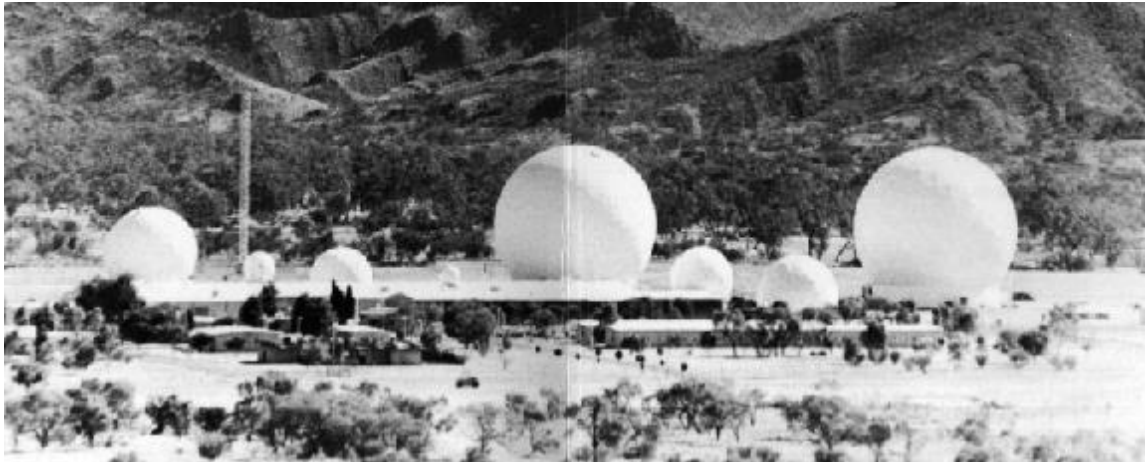


# DNISA's 16<sup>th</sup> collection: U.S. Espionage and Intelligence, 1947-1996



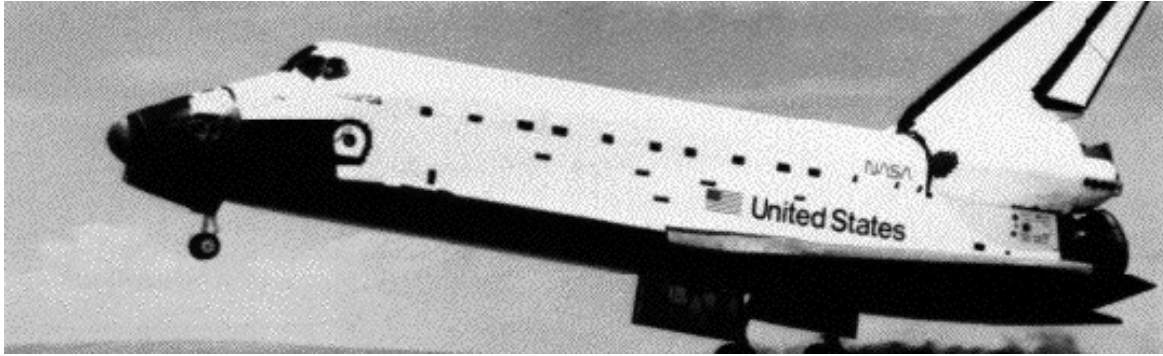
- Complementing earlier National Security Archive collections about the structure and operations of U.S. spy agencies, this set consists of 1,180 documents, totaling 36,023 pages.
- The great bulk of the collection consists of documents obtained under the Freedom of Information Act.
- Specific types of documents include organization and functions manuals; unit, agency, and departmental regulations; command histories; interagency directives; evaluations of intelligence community performance; and assorted memoranda.

# DNSA's 17<sup>th</sup> collection: The U.S. Intelligence Community, 1947-1989



- Recognizing the central role of intelligence in U.S. foreign policy, this collection provides a detailed description of the varied civilian and military organizations that constitute the U.S. intelligence community, their past and present operations, and the mechanisms by which the community's activities are managed.
- Documents include previously inaccessible documents such as functional manuals, unit histories, and internal directives - that portray the bureaucratic reality underlying some of the most highly secret activities of the U.S. government.

# DNSA's 18<sup>th</sup> collection: U.S. Military Uses of Space, 1945-1991



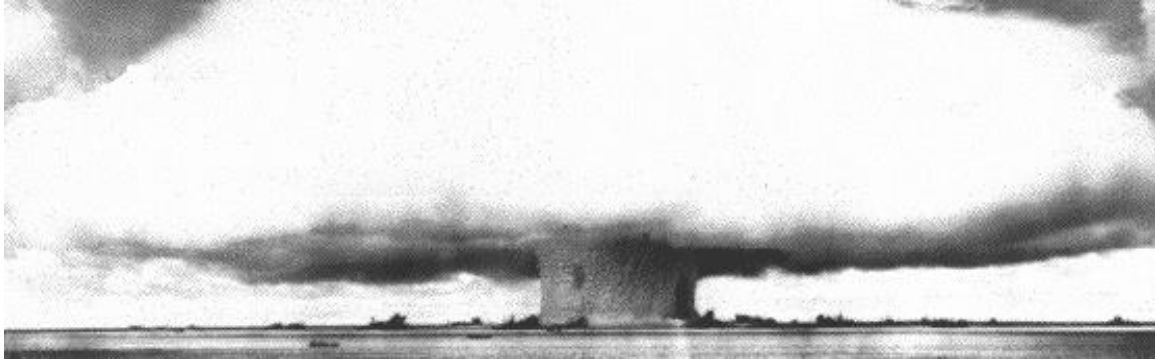
- A critical yet often overlooked arena of national security concern is outer space.
- This collection of previously classified histories, program management directives, requirements studies, and other documents shows the evolution of a variety of U.S. military space programs – historically among the most highly classified documents of the U.S. government.
- Topics range from a 1951 report on using satellites for reconnaissance to a 1990 briefing paper on air support to Operation Desert Shield.
- The U.S. Military Uses of Space collection provides an unusually extensive documentary record of this highly sensitive subject.

# DNISA's 19<sup>th</sup> collection: U.S. Nuclear History: Nuclear Arms and Politics in the Missile Age, 1955-1968



- This collection, the first part of a series, comprehensively documents major developments in U.S. nuclear weapons policies and programs from the mid-1950s through 1968, the period that set the nuclear stage for the decades of the Cold War that followed.
- Given the importance of nuclear competition to superpower tensions during the post-World War II era, not only as a source of friction in itself but as an element that made the tensions inconceivably dangerous, the documents in this collection introduce the reader to one of the critical inner mechanisms of the Cold War.

# DNSA's 20<sup>th</sup> collection: U.S. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Policy, 1945-1991



- Spanning the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki through the International Atomic Energy Agency inspections of Iraq's nuclear program, Nuclear Non-Proliferation Policy offers researchers an extensive documentary record of the development of U.S. policy in that sphere.
- 2,651 documents totaling 14,000 pages cover three policymaking periods, including early U.S. efforts to promote international controls over atomic energy, the Atoms for Peace program, and the pursuit of an export-led non-proliferation policy that honors the obligations established by the Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1968.
- Access to this history is crucial to understanding the current challenges and dilemmas facing U.S. policymakers in the post-Cold War era, from North Korea to Iran.

# DNSA's 21<sup>st</sup> collection: Terrorism and U.S. Policy, 1968-2002



- Within hours of the horrific attacks of September 11, 2001, National Security Archive staff began compiling this in-depth and unparalleled documentary history of international terrorism and U.S. policy.
- The resulting collection of 1,509 formerly secret documents provides coverage beginning with the July 1968 hijacking of an El Al jet to Algiers through the September 11 attack and its aftermath, and devoting special attention to the Middle East and Southwest Asia.
- The set features records from the White House, National Security Council, State Department, Defense Department, Justice Department, and other federal agencies as well as detailed FBI field reporting, CIA analyses, and military studies.

# DNSA's 22<sup>nd</sup> collection: Presidential Directives on National Security, Part II: From Truman to George W. Bush



- Part II of the Archive's growing collection of presidential directives, this set contains more than 1,836 of the highest-level documents issued by presidents from Harry S. Truman to George W. Bush concerning foreign affairs, defense and arms control policy, intelligence and counterterrorist activities, and international economic policy.
- Thanks to a long-standing Freedom of Information Act campaign by the National Security Archive, the two parts of this collection comprise every presidential directive released to date. (All of the documents in Part II became available after the publication of Part I.)
- Unlike the daily stream of White House proclamations and press releases that are designed to frame official policy for the public, these directives and requests for studies reflect each president's actual, behind-the-scenes priorities, goals and decisions.

# DNSA's 23<sup>rd</sup> collection: U.S. Policy in the Vietnam War, Part I: 1954-1968



- This collection chronicles the initial phases of the deadliest conflict in modern U.S. history.
- The editors' goal was to assemble both classic and less well-known yet crucial documentary sources as well as the most recent declassified materials, creating a single, comprehensive resource for primary substantive research on the Vietnam conflict.
- The set consists mainly of documents from the White House, National Security Council, State Department, Defense Department, and other federal agencies involved in policymaking on the war in Southeast Asia.



# DNISA's 24<sup>th</sup> collection: Death Squads, Guerrilla War, Covert Operations, and Genocide: Guatemala and the United States, 1954-1999



- This collection contains 2,071 declassified documents describing U.S. relations with Guatemala during the decades of violent conflict sparked by the CIA-controlled coup in 1954.
- The documents include CIA operational records produced during the coup, National Security Council deliberations on consolidating a post-coup regime friendly to the United States, and extensive intelligence and embassy reporting on Guatemala's U.S.-trained security apparatus.
- The material includes detailed information on the human rights catastrophe that gripped Guatemala during its 30-year civil conflict.

# DNSA's 25<sup>th</sup> collection: U.S. Policy in the Vietnam War, Part II: 1969-1975



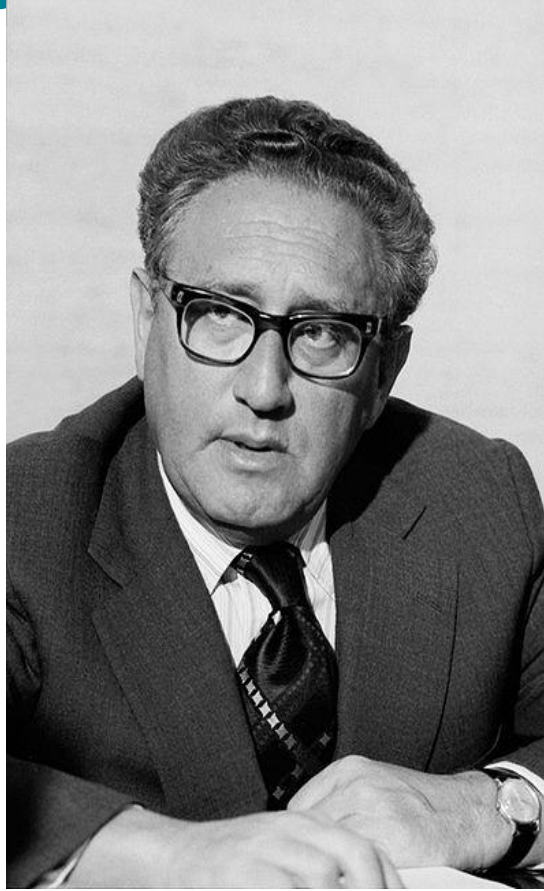
- U.S. Policy in the Vietnam War, Part II is an essential compilation of documents on the final phase of the Vietnam War.
- Incorporating previously classified U.S. government releases, these documents cover all the major issues from the period, including diplomatic, military, and intelligence aspects of the war during the period of the Nixon and Ford administrations.
- Also included is material that bridges topics in U.S. Policy in the Vietnam War, Part I, such as a subset on pacification, the most comprehensive assemblage to date of the Pentagon Papers, and a detailed retrospective by the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research on the earlier period.

# DNSA's 26<sup>th</sup> collection: Japan and the U.S.: Diplomatic, Security, and Economic Relations, Part II: 1977-1992



- This important compilation examines relations between the United States and Japan during the Carter, Reagan, and Bush I presidencies.
- This was the period when the Cold War drew to a close and U.S. policymakers strove to develop a new global strategy. Incorporating the latest U.S. government releases, obtained largely through the Freedom of Information Act, this collection significantly enriches the historical record.
- White House, State Department, Pentagon, Commerce Department, CIA and other documents, virtually all of them previously classified, cover all the major issues from this critical period, including high-level diplomatic, military, and economic relations.

# DNSA's 27<sup>th</sup> collection: The Kissinger Transcripts: A Verbatim Record of U.S. Diplomacy, 1969-1977



- This extraordinary compilation of memoranda allows a fly-on-the-wall perspective of top-level meetings featuring Henry A. Kissinger as national security adviser (1969-1975) and secretary of state (1973-1977) when he played a central role in shaping U.S. foreign and military policy under presidents Nixon and Ford.
- Kissinger helped prosecute, as well as negotiate an end to, the Vietnam War; he carried out secret diplomacy to advance détente with the Soviet Union and rapprochement with China.
- He pressed for covert operations to destroy the Allende regime in Chile and implemented the tilt to Pakistan during the 1971 South Asia Crisis.
- These memos, off-limits to the public until the National Security Archive and other organizations pressed for their release, are one of the most important sources available on this historic period.

# DNISA's 28<sup>th</sup> collection: Cuban Missile Crisis Revisited: An International Collection of Documents, from the Bay of Pigs to the Brink of Nuclear War

- This collection on the Cuban Missile Crisis is a unique contribution to that history.
- Published here for the first time is a multinational set of records - declassified documentation from the United States, the Soviet Union, Cuba, and other key countries - covering events leading up to and through the missile crisis in 1962.
- Consisting of 1,463 documents providing details that have reshaped our understanding of history, the collection covers the CIA-led invasion at the Bay of Pigs; covert operations leading up to the Soviet installation of intermediate range weapons in Cuba; the crisis itself as it played out in Washington, Moscow and Havana; the negotiations to end the crisis between the U.S. and the Soviets; and previously poorly understood tensions between the Soviets and Fidel Castro.



# DNSA's 29<sup>th</sup> collection: U.S. Intelligence on Weapons of Mass Destruction: From World War II to Iraq



- This collection includes primary sources used by Jeffrey Richelson, one of the world's leading experts on intelligence, as the basis for the widely acclaimed book, *Spying on the Bomb: American Nuclear Intelligence from Nazi Germany to Iran and North Korea* (W.W. Norton, 2006).
- In addition to those once largely inaccessible materials, the set includes many of the U.S. Intelligence Community's products on the world's nuclear, biological, chemical, ballistic missile, and military space programs from World War II to the present.
- Consisting of over 600 documents and 8,300 pages, the set is the product of an extensive series of Freedom of Information Act requests and in-depth archival research.

# DNSA's 30<sup>th</sup> collection: The Kissinger Telephone Conversations: A Verbatim Record of U.S. Diplomacy, 1969-1977



- Comprising over 15,500 memoranda of telephone conversation (telcons), this collection provides verbatim records of Kissinger's conversations with top officials in the Nixon and Ford administrations, from presidents to Cabinet officers to noted journalists, ambassadors, and business leaders.
- The set complements The Kissinger Transcripts, and is similarly the result of a high-profile research quest and legal battle to force the public release of these invaluable records.
- Topics range widely, including détente with Moscow, the Vietnam War (negotiations and military action, including the war's end), the Jordanian crisis (1970), rapprochement with China, the Middle East negotiations, U.S. - European relations, U.S.-Japan relations, the Cyprus crisis, and the unfolding Watergate crisis.
- This collection includes some audio files, as well.

# DNISA's 31<sup>st</sup> collection: Peru: Human Rights, Drugs, and Diplomacy: 1980-2000



- This is a detailed collection documenting U.S. foreign policy at work in Latin America, as well as a fascinating story of domestic politics in Peru.
- Incorporating recent U.S. government releases, virtually all previously classified, these documents, provide a compelling primary-source portrait of Peru's civil war, internal repression, and growing authoritarianism during three successive Peruvian administrations, as witnessed by the U.S. embassy in Lima, U.S. military officials, and U.S. intelligence.
- Simply put, there is no available compilation of materials on the subject that comes close to the quality and extent of coverage provided by this collection.



# DNSA's 32<sup>nd</sup> collection: US Intelligence Community after 9/11



- The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, on New York and Washington, led to profound changes in U.S. foreign and defense policy, internal security practices, and indeed the entire national security structure, including dramatic changes in the organization and operations of the U.S. Intelligence Community.
- The U.S. Intelligence Community after 9/11 reflects the National Security Archive's long-standing success - through research and the Freedom of Information Act - in documenting the organizational and operational changes that have occurred since the attacks.

# DNSA's 33<sup>rd</sup> collection: National Security Agency: Operations and Organization, 1945-2009



- This is a comprehensive set of detailed records documenting the history, mission, intelligence collection, and analytic operations of America's largest and most secretive intelligence entity, the National Security Agency (NSA), and its predecessor organizations.
- Incorporating the latest materials declassified and released by the U.S. government, this set reveals for the first time primary documentation that describes the vast breadth and scope of the intelligence gathering activities of the NSA and its forerunners, and details the critically important role that the NSA has played in virtually every conflict and international crisis the United States has faced since the end of World War II.

# DNSA's 34<sup>th</sup> collection: United States and The Two Koreas, 1969-2000: Part I



- The National Security Archive's collection on U.S.-Korean relations covers the full range of diplomatic, security, and economic ties between Washington and Seoul, and the challenges to the U.S. posed by an adversarial North Korea.
- It spans events from the Nixon administration's response to the April 15, 1969 downing, by North Korean MiG-17s, of a U.S. EC-121 reconnaissance plane over the Sea of Japan, to efforts during the Clinton years to deter Pyongyang's nuclear ambitions.
- The collection contains approximately 1,800 records released by the State Department, the Pentagon, the Central Intelligence Agency, and other agencies, as well as historical material compiled through research at the National Archives and the presidential libraries.

# DNSA's 35<sup>th</sup> collection: Colombia and the United States: Political Violence, Narcotics, and Human Rights, 1948-2010



- The National Security Archive's Colombia collection traces 50 years of U.S. policy toward its most important Andean ally throughout a period of sustained conflict, political corruption, and civil unrest.
- The approximately 2,000 documents from the State Department, Pentagon, Central Intelligence Agency, and other agencies focus on U.S. efforts during the Cold War, when insurgent groups first formed; during the drug war, when powerful narcotics trafficking organizations threatened the country's political institutions; during the rise of paramilitary violence in the 1990's, when right-wing militias terrorized rural Colombia; and during Plan Colombia and beyond, when human rights came up against a multi-billion dollar U.S. investment in Colombian security forces.

# DNSA's 36<sup>th</sup> collection: US Intelligence and China: Collection, Analysis and Covert Action (second collection on China)



- This, the second collection on China, includes more than 2,300 documents providing new insights into various aspects of U.S. intelligence operations against Beijing.
- The finished intelligence resulting from these activities addressed a diversity of topics, from military capabilities to domestic policies, which was critical in helping to shape U.S. policy toward the emerging world power.
- This collection provides insights into all these operations, revealing U.S. concerns about its rival, China, and its ally, Taiwan.
- The set was assembled from materials originating from a variety of intelligence organizations.

# DNISA's 37<sup>th</sup> collection: Chile and the United States: U.S. Policy toward Democracy, Dictatorship and Human Rights, 1970-1990



- Few countries carry as much significance in the controversial history of U.S. foreign policy as Chile.
- This collection presents 2,842 once-secret U.S. records – among them hundreds of Top Secret CIA operational memos, cables, and reports – as well as records from the archives and courts of other nations.
- Tracing the American role in Chile from the Nixon administration's covert efforts to block the election and inauguration of Salvador Allende, through the military takeover of September 11, 1973, to the end of Gen.
- Augusto Pinochet's dictatorship and his eventual arrest in London, this set chronicles CIA covert operations, the coup d'état, Pinochet's repression, international terrorism, diplomacy leading to a return to democracy, and the pursuit of justice for human rights victims of the military regime.

# DNISA's 38<sup>th</sup> collection: Japan and the United States: Diplomatic, Security and Economic Relations, Part III, 1961-2000



- Part III of the National Security Archive's U.S.-Japan collection draws upon the most up-to-date releases from the Ford, Carter, Reagan, and George H.W. Bush presidential libraries, as well as once-classified materials from the State Department, the Pentagon, the CIA and other agencies obtained through hundreds of Freedom of Information Act requests.
- Key documents shed new light on critical issues such as negotiations over the return of Okinawa, bilateral military relations in the wake of détente and the opening to China, security challenges on the Korean Peninsula, and the Asian economic crisis at the end of the twentieth century.

# DNSA's 39<sup>th</sup> collection: Argentina, 1975-1980: The Making of U.S. Human Rights Policy



- Comprising 2,429 documents, this set on one of Washington's most important Latin American relationships describes the development of U.S. policy as it attempts to deal with the tragedy experienced in Argentina during the critical, formative period of the late 1970's, which featured a political collapse verging on civil war; a military coup; and massive illegal detentions, torture, and kidnappings.
- The documents show U.S. officials from two very different presidential administrations grappling with human rights violations in the context of the Cold War on a scale never heard of in the Western Hemisphere, underscored by the dramatic disappearance of tens of thousands of people at the hands of the security forces.



# DNSA's 40<sup>th</sup> collection: CIA and Covert Operations: From Carter to Obama



- This set represents the first part of what will be an even broader collection focused on covert operations of the Central Intelligence Agency throughout its history.
- This segment covers management and control of covert operations, as well as specific activities carried out during the Carter, Reagan, Bush (I), Clinton, Bush (II) and Obama presidencies.
- Containing 2,337 documents, the publication brings together declassified documents and other materials, including key congressional records (necessary for understanding the scope and context of CIA activities), to offer unprecedented detail on a vital but poorly represented aspect of United States foreign activity.

# DNSA's 41<sup>st</sup> collection: Mexico-United States Counternarcotics Policy, 1969-2013



Investigators carry away one of thousands of victims of Mexico's drug war  
(Photo courtesy Proceso)

- This collection presents more than 1,800 carefully selected records, tracing U.S.-Mexican counternarcotics cooperation from the Nixon administration through the first term of the Obama presidency.
- Beginning with Operation Intercept, President Nixon's unilateral attempt to stem marijuana traffic by closing the Mexico-U.S. border, the set follows the often contentious relationship between the hemisphere's largest consumer of illegal drugs and a principal producer and transit point for those substances.
- It chronicles the impact of U.S. drug policy on Mexico-U.S. relations; the infusion of U.S. counternarcotics aid in the form of equipment, training, and joint eradication programs; the transformation of drug control from a law enforcement to a national security concern; the increased role of the Mexican military in drug control; the rise of Mexican cartels, drug violence, and official corruption; and efforts, through the Merida Initiative, to support judicial reform, institution-building, and institutionalization of rule-of-law.

# DNSA's 42<sup>nd</sup> collection: The United States and the Two Koreas, Part II: 1969-2010



- This second tranche on U.S.-Korean relations covers, as did Part One, the full range of diplomatic, security, and economic ties between the United States and its ally, South Korea; and the challenges to the U.S. posed by an adversarial North Korea.
- The documents - obtained and selected since the publication of Part One - add significant breadth and depth to the Archive's coverage of events and issues from Nixon into the first Obama administration.
- The collection contains 1,634 records originating with the State Department, the Pentagon, the Central Intelligence Agency, and other agencies, including key documents from the WikiLeaks database.

# DNSA's 43<sup>rd</sup> collection: The Kissinger Conversations, Supplement: A Verbatim Record of U.S. Diplomacy, 1969-1977



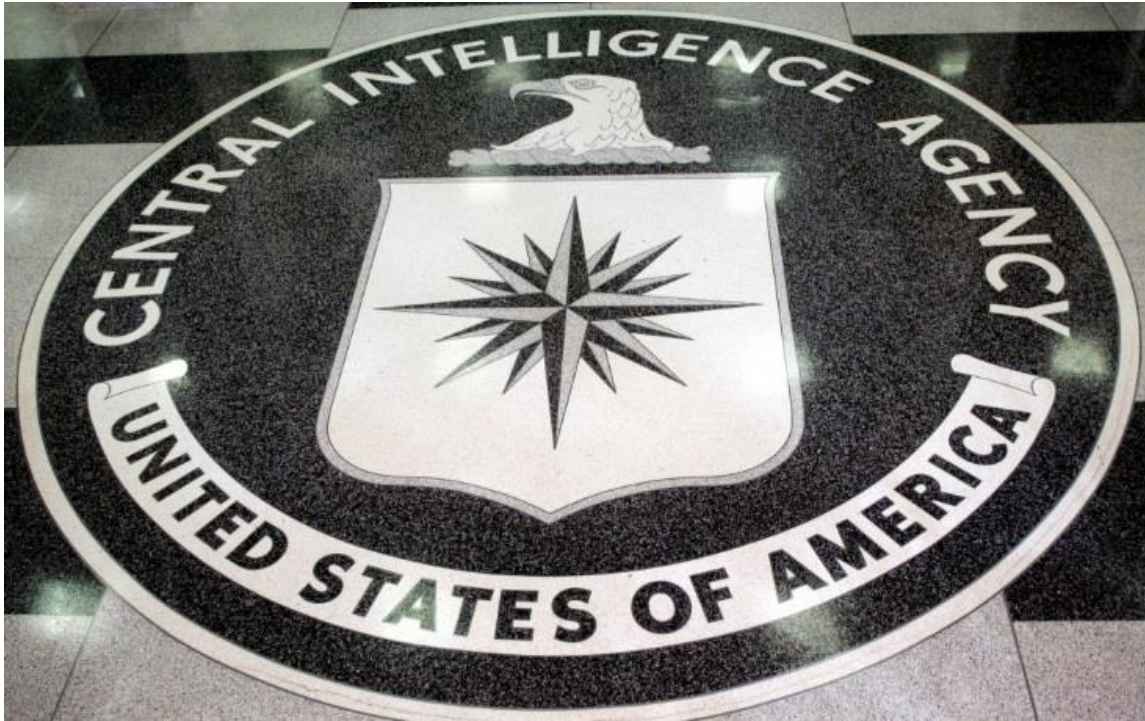
- This compilation updates the National Security Archive's unparalleled body of records focusing on Henry Kissinger's roles in policymaking and diplomacy under presidents Nixon and Ford.
- The collection includes freshly declassified memoranda of telephone conversations (telcons), transcripts of National Security Council and State Department meetings, and records of overseas trips.
- Most of the telcons and many of the memoranda of conversation were declassified at the specific request of the National Security Archive, which has earned far-reaching praise for its work on the Kissinger period.
- Many of the telcons from the Ford administration are the result of a Freedom of Information Act appeal filed in 2007 but not released until several years later.

# DNSA's 44<sup>th</sup> collection: Electronic Surveillance: From the Cold War to the War on Terror



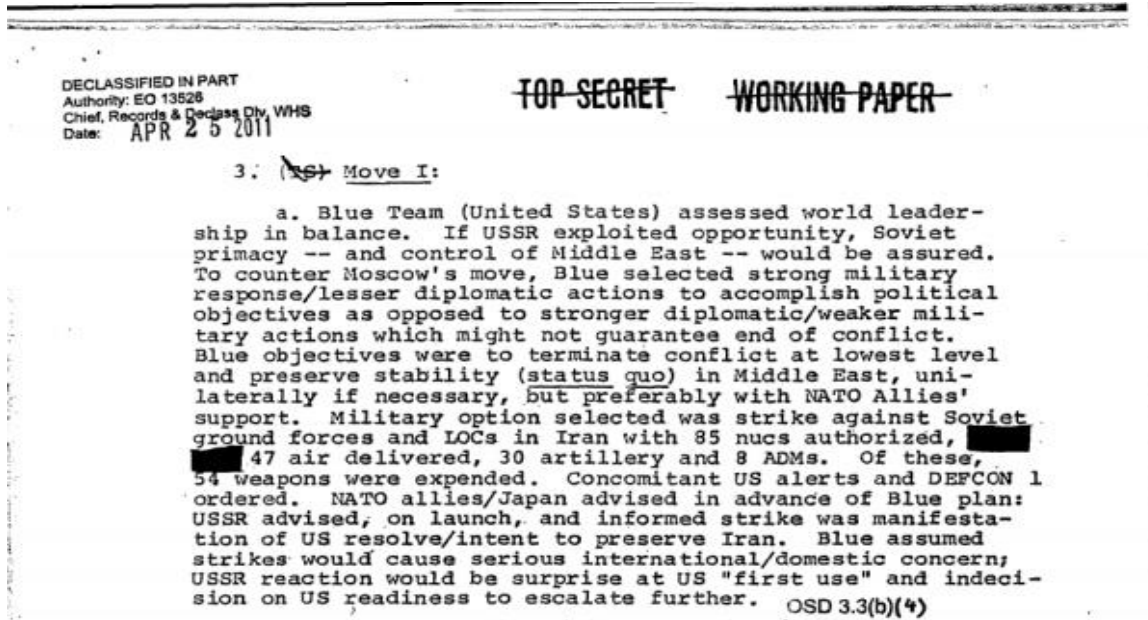
- This is the most comprehensive collection of materials publicly available on the controversial subject of electronic surveillance.
- It includes the full set of documents disclosed by Edward Snowden and assorted publications as well as the documents produced or released in response to those disclosures - by the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, the National Security Agency, congressional offices, and other U.S. and foreign government organizations.
- The set also provides fascinating historical context, going back to electronic surveillance activities and controversies of much earlier years - including SHAMROCK (telegram collection), MINARET (a government watch list), wireless wiretapping, ECHELON (satellite communications intercepts), and USSID 18 (retention of information on U.S. persons).

# DNSA's 45<sup>th</sup> collection: CIA Covert Operations, Part II: The Year of Intelligence, 1975



- The first full year of the Gerald R. Ford administration is sometimes known as “The Year of Intelligence,” denoting a season of inquiry into America’s spy agencies set off by a wave of media revelations of official abuses and wrongdoing that predate the current era of media and congressional investigations by decades.
- The “Year of Intelligence” set, the second in the Archive’s series on CIA covert activities and their context, documents these investigations.
- The set shows how the agency reported on the revelations, how President Ford’s White House staff created and managed a strategy to limit and restrain the investigations, how the Rockefeller Commission and congressional committee members pursued their inquiries, and many of the secrets they uncovered.

# DNSA's 46<sup>th</sup> collection: U.S. Nuclear History, 1969-1976: Weapons, Arms Control, and War Plans in an Age of Strategic Parity



- This compilation of recently declassified documents, the vast majority of them published here either for the first time or in less excised form than previously, details the nuclear weapons policies of the Nixon and Ford administrations – a critical period in the nuclear age that is vital for understanding the developments of subsequent years.
- It is the second part of a series by the Archive on U.S. nuclear history.
- Among other focuses, the set details the Nixon administration's policy of pursuing technological advantage after the Soviet Union succeeded in reaching parity in strategic forces.

# DNSA's 47<sup>th</sup> collection: The Kissinger Conversations, Supplement II: A Verbatim Record of U.S. Diplomacy, 1969-1977

K: What is it about Newsweek that week after week they have these sly innuendos in there.

E: Henry, Henry, even a paranoid has enemies.

K: I will show you the document.

E: Bruce Van Voorst is involved. In your organization errors occur. Errors occur in mine.

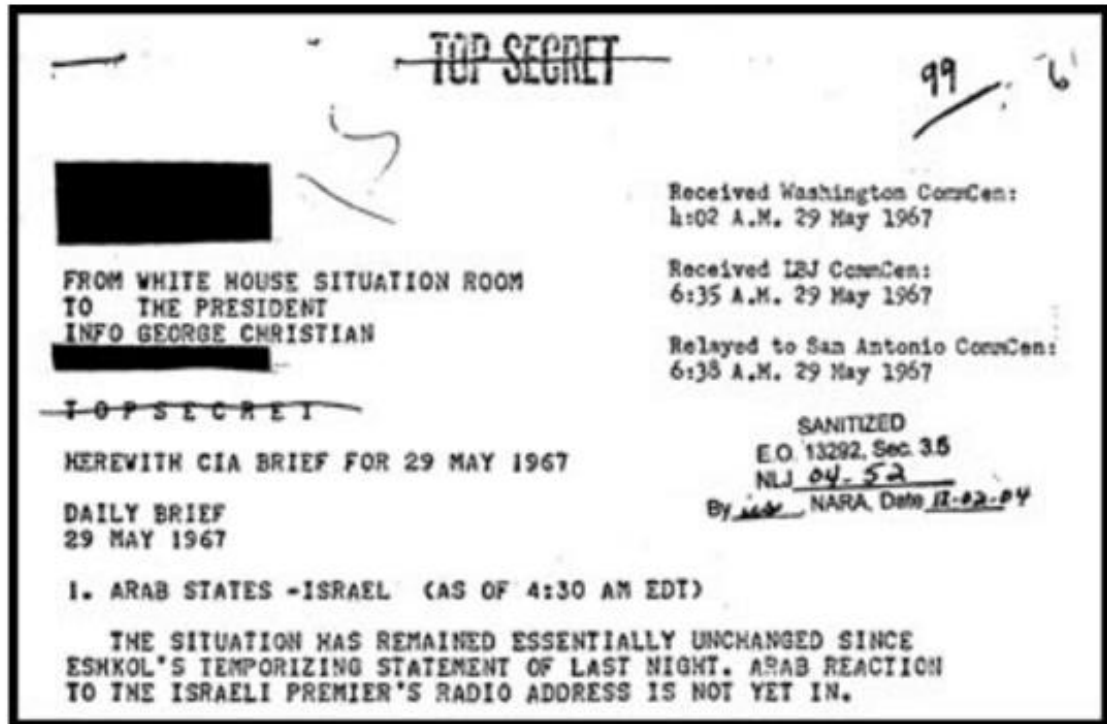
K: I don't know if you understood that the Chile report of the Church Committee is a nut house. We stood it down on the 15th. The CIA started it up on the 19th. I think they wanted to prove to Nixon what great guys they were and knew Nixon would be delighted if they succeeded, but that didn't come off. And then on the 22nd another group -- on no account had we anything to do with the kidnapping of Schneider. There was nobody who claimed we had anything to do with it. On the 19th it was definitely stood down.

UNCLASSIFIED U.S. Department of State Case No. F-2001-02979 Doc No. C18090952 Date: 11/03/2015

- Henry Kissinger remains a larger-than-life figure in contemporary American culture as well as in U.S. foreign policy and decision-making circles.
- Rightly or wrongly, his tenure as national security advisor and secretary of state continues to be seen as a defining moment in the history of U.S. foreign relations.
- This compilation, comprising 980 records, updates the National Security Archive's substantial publications of documents focusing on Kissinger's roles in policymaking and diplomacy under presidents Richard M. Nixon and Gerald R. Ford.
- The collection, made up of newly released records based on appeals by the Archive, includes memoranda of telephone conversation (telcons) and records of meetings held at the State Department and the White House.



# DNSA's 48<sup>th</sup> collection: The President's Daily Brief: Kennedy, Johnson, and the CIA



- This compilation of nearly 2,500 President's Daily Briefs from the Kennedy and Johnson administrations details the most important security and intelligence information that the CIA prepared for the commander-in-chief.
- The briefings cover a wide range of topics including the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Vietnam War, U.S-Soviet relations, and conflicts sparked by decolonization in Indonesia, Africa, and the Middle East.

# DNISA's 49<sup>th</sup> collection: Targeting Iraq, Part 1: Planning, Invasion and Occupation, 1997-2004



- Includes 2,000+ documents on one of the most significant U.S. foreign policy issues of our era.
- Records obtained from official U.S. and British sources encompass plans for regime change, war and occupation, and the controversy over WMD

# DNISA's 50<sup>th</sup> collection: Cuba and the U.S.: The Declassified History of Negotiations to Normalize Relations, 1959-2016



- These documents record the hidden history of secret talks between the United States and Cuba from the Eisenhower era to Obama's back-channel dialogue that led to a U.S. policy of engagement.
- The collection opens a new dimension into the contentious relationship between Washington and Havana.

# DNSA's 51<sup>st</sup> collection: CIA Covert CIA Covert Operations III: From Kennedy to Nixon, 1961-1974



- The third in the National Security Archive's unparalleled series of primary source compilations on the CIA's clandestine side, takes the story from the epic disaster of the Bay of Pigs through a series of little-known or under-explored covert activities in Cuba (including the Mongoose operation), British Guiana, Bolivia, Indonesia, the Dominican Republic, Iraq (the Kurds) and more.

# DNSA's 52<sup>nd</sup> collection: U.S.-Soviet Relations: Reagan, Gorbachev, Bush and the End of the Cold War, 1985-1991



- This extraordinary collection includes declassified transcripts of every word the Soviet and American leaders actually said to each other in the historic summit meetings from Geneva in 1985 through Moscow in 1991, together with the previously secret preparatory and after-action reports from both sides.

# DNISA's 53<sup>rd</sup> collection: Nuclear Nonproliferation 2, Part I: From Atoms for Peace to the NPT, 1954-1968



- A rich collection of U.S. government records on nuclear nonproliferation policy during a formative period
- Documents the creation of the major institutions and agreements that make up the international nonproliferation system, including the International Atomic Energy Agency, the first iteration of the IAEA safeguards system, and the negotiation of the Nonproliferation Treaty.
- The collection also details the U.S. government's concern about emerging nuclear weapons and its efforts to monitor nuclear activities in China, France, India, Israel, and elsewhere.

# DNISA's 54<sup>th</sup> collection: U.S. Policy toward Iran: From the Revolution to the Nuclear Accord, 1979-2015



- Since the overthrow of the U.S.-backed Shah and the subsequent hostage crisis in 1979, Iran has been widely considered a pariah state and a major foreign policy challenge for the United States. Yet, every American president at some point has sought to establish ties with the Islamic Republic.
- This collection traces the arc of this unusual relationship from its darkest points to the signing of the controversial nuclear accord in 2015.

# DNSA's 55th collection: The President's Daily Brief: Nixon, Ford and the CIA 1970-1977

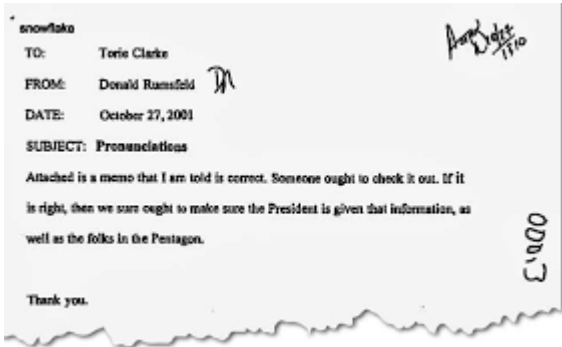


- Launched in July 2020.
- Composed of over 28,300 pages within 2,527 expertly curated documents.
- DNSA's 55th collection.
- DNSA subscribers automatically receive this collection.

- Building on DNSA's earlier collection of all available CIA highest-level briefings for Kennedy and Johnson, this collection covers the Nixon and Ford presidencies.
- Provides scholars with actual Top Secret intelligence reports provided daily to the White House on global developments during a critical period in the Cold War.
- Detente with the Soviet Union, the breakthrough with China, and the Arab-Israel conflict were among the world-changing events of the day.



# DNSA's 56<sup>th</sup> collection: Donald Rumsfeld's Snowflakes, Part I: The Pentagon and U.S. Foreign Policy, 2001-2003



- The product of a National Security Archive lawsuit, this collection will eventually publish every “snowflake” memo the Secretary of Defense circulated during his tenure - over 65,000 in all.
- Covering some of the most significant and sensitive issues from a tumultuous period, these memos offer an extraordinary schematic of U.S. defense and national security policy in the months prior to and after the 9/11 terrorist attacks, as well as insights into the (often petty) priorities of the George W. Bush administration and one of its most memorable characters.

- Launched December 2020.
- 6,272 documents expertly curated documents totaling 20,975 pages
- DNSA's 56th collection
- DNSA subscribers automatically receive this collection.

# DNSA's 57<sup>th</sup> collection: Donald Rumsfeld's Snowflakes, Part II: The Pentagon and U.S. Foreign Policy, 2004-2006

DECLASSIFIED  
AUTHORITY EO 12958

~~SECRET~~

JAN 29 2008 1208/06

Chief, Declass Br  
Dir. & Rec. Div, WHS

Iraq Policy – The New Phase – A Proposal

**“Accelerate the Transition, Refocus the Partnership, and Stabilize the Region”**

Success in Iraq remains critical to U.S. national security and to success in the global struggle against violent extremists. Failure would have truly disastrous consequences for the U.S. and for the region. The consequences of failure would likely include:

- an emboldened al-Qaeda movement;
- strengthened Iranian and Syrian influence;
- a loss of confidence in the U.S. among key allies in the region; and
- A severe setback to American credibility, freedom of maneuver, and influence in the region and throughout the world.

In short, U.S. failure would put the American people's safety at still greater risk.

It is critical to U.S. national security that Iraq achieve the ability to govern, secure and sustain itself, and be an ally in the struggle against extremism. It is also critical that the U.S. aggressively prosecute the fight in Iraq against al-Qaeda and its associated movements.

The two ends of the extremist spectrum – Sunni and Shi'a – work today in Baghdad as a microcosm of the dynamic at work in the region as a whole. It portends the possibility for greater regional conflict.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 15, 2006

TO: Gen Pete Pace

FROM: Donald Rumsfeld *DR*

SUBJECT: Report on Iraqi Army

This report on the Iraqi Army sounds more pessimistic than the one I got from Casey and Dempsey when I was in Iraq last month. Please look into it and see what might be going on.

Thanks.

Attach: 5/6/06 AMEMBASSY AMMAN Cable

DHR:ss  
051506-26

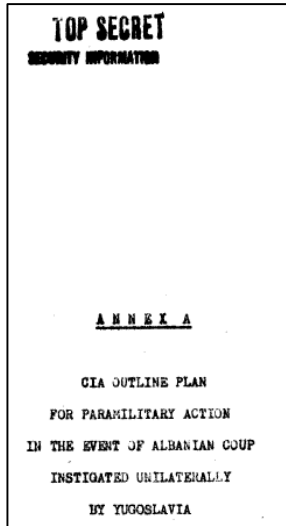
.....

Please Respond By 06/12/06

- Focusing on the second half of the Bush administration, these documents complete the Archive's collection of Donald Rumsfeld's "snowflakes."
- Obtained through a FOIA lawsuit, these signature memos and often lengthy staff responses offer glimpses into Rumsfeld's day-to-day concerns ranging from DOD's reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan and Iraq, the Iraqi insurgency, and investigations of detainee abuse at Abu Ghraib and Guantanamo Bay to disaster relief following the Indian Ocean tsunami and Hurricane Katrina, and ongoing communications with the White House, Congress, and the news media.

- Launched May 2021.
- 4,162 documents expertly curated documents totaling 24,473 pages
- DNSA's 57th collection
- DNSA subscribers automatically receive this collection.

# DNSA's 58th collection: CIA Covert Operations, Part IV: The Eisenhower Years, 1953-1961



- Launched December 2021.
- 1,824 documents expertly curated documents totaling 20,171 pages
- DNSA's 58th collection
- DNSA subscribers automatically receive this collection.

- This collection will focus on a highly active, if checkered, period in the history of the Central Intelligence Agency, during which President Dwight D. Eisenhower authorized numerous clandestine programs around the world.
- These include Iran 1953 (the infamous coup whose reverberations are still felt today), Tibet 1956-57, and the Congo beginning in 1960.
- A highlight will be Eisenhower's original decision and plans to mount operations against Castro's Cuba that led to the Bay of Pigs.
- The set will thus dovetail neatly with previous DNSA publications covering not only events in Cuba during this timeframe but also in Berlin, Guatemala, and Vietnam.

# DNSA's 59th collection: U.S. Climate Change Diplomacy: From the Montreal Protocol to the Paris Agreement, 1981-2015

May 1, 2015  
Sensitive but Unclassified

## UN Climate Change Negotiations – Talking Points

- **Securing a New Climate Agreement in Paris Is a Top Priority for President Obama.**
  - Reaching a new agreement in Paris would be an historic step. It would establish, for the first time, an ambitious, durable climate regime that applies to all countries, is fair, focuses both on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and building resilience, includes strong accountability measures, and ensures ongoing financial and technical assistance to those in need. Such an agreement would send a potent signal to the markets and civil society that the nations of the world are tackling climate change and that there is no going back.
  - We have to seize this opportunity. We can finally put ourselves on a path to creating a low-carbon, sustainable, global economy. If we were to miss this chance now, it would have serious consequences both for climate change and the effectiveness of the multilateral system. We have to pull together and get this done.
  - The deal is there to be done in Paris if we are smart, make compromises and work

- Launched May 2022.
- 2,440 documents expertly curated documents totaling 22,899 pages
- DNSA's 59th collection
- DNSA subscribers automatically receive this collection.

- Covers nearly 35 years of U.S. involvement in what growing numbers of observers consider the global crisis of our time.
- It focuses on two series of international negotiations that dominated U.S. climate policy during this period, namely the Montreal Protocol (September 1987) and the 2015 Paris Agreement.
- Records feature detailed State Department cables offering a blow-by-blow take on the negotiations, confidential assessments of other governments' positions, briefing materials highlighting internal debates, and additional internal sources disclosing the perspectives of other key U.S. agencies, including the Treasury and Energy departments, as well as the CIA. In addition, a selection of key U.N. documents provides useful context for the declassified documents.

# DNSA's 60th collection: The Afghanistan War and the United States, 1998-2017

**SECRET//NOFORN**

**Gul Agha Shirzai**  
 Governor of Nangarhar  
 Afghanistan  
 17 September 2008

Afghanistan: Nangarhar

(U) NAME: Gul Agha Shirzai (Variations: Gul Aga Shirzai, Gul Agha Sherzai, Mohd Shafiq Sharzai, Sherzoi, Sherzai)

(U) Addressed as: Governor Shirzai

(U) POSITION: Governor of Nangarhar Province since 12 July 2005 (Predecessor; Haji Din Mohammad)

(S//NF) SIGNIFICANCE: Gul Agha Shirzai, an ambitious and war-hardened ethnic Pashtun, has been a key figure in southern Afghanistan for more than a decade. Following three terms as Kandahar governor, Shirzai was appointed by President Hamid Karzai in 2005.

Shirzai has become a dominant political player in Nangarhar of the Afghan government and Coalition presence in Afghanistan. Shirzai has pressed forward on provincial development, and since late 2007, has campaigned aggressively against poppy cultivation. In some times, he has transgressed legal and many residents consider him an agent of progress.

Shirzai's aspirations focus on a national-level office. He developed the Peace Caravan (a gathering of influential southern Pashtuns who traveled to Pashtun territories to campaign for peace and urged insurgents to reconcile with Karzai) in early 2008, likely as a platform to position himself for a higher office, perhaps as minister of interior or as president, according to

Approved for Release

**UNCLASSIFIED//FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

**Current Enemy Operational Situation**  
 Assistant Chief of Staff, G2

RC East's Objective: Isolate Taliban, Preserve/defend sanctuary within the PATA, set conditions for ISAF withdrawal / Collapse of QJWA

Labels:  
 - Helmand, Zabul, Farah, and Herat  
 - Primary Threat: TB, HQ  
 - Task: Attack / Influence  
 - Purpose: Seize key terrain (control) / Create environment for attacks into Kabul  
 - Primary Disrupt

Labels:  
 - Nangarhar, Paktia, Ghazni, Laghman  
 - Primary Threat: TB, HQ  
 - Task: Attack / Influence  
 - Purpose: Disrupt / Isolate ISAF, Retain sanctuaries, Secure critical assets from ISAF

Labels:  
 - Paktika, Ghazni  
 - Primary Threat: HQ, TB, Critical  
 - Task: (Kinetic) Attack / Influence  
 - Purpose: Disrupt Central Govt / Disrupt

Labels:  
 - Lower, Nuristan, Shirzai  
 - Primary Threat: TB, HQ  
 - Task: Attack / Influence  
 - Purpose: Seize key terrain / disrupt / LCCO (to S. Province)

Labels:  
 - Paktia, Paktika, Ghazni  
 - Primary Threat: HQ (New TB)  
 - Task: Attack / Influence  
 - Purpose: Retain key terrain, secure critical assets from ISAF

Legend:  
 - Isolate in Place  
 - Isolate  
 - TB  
 - HQ  
 - Interdict  
 - Retain  
 - Disrupt  
 - Add Entry  
 - Log Item  
 - Transient Control

SITEMP Produced by CJTF 82 J2

- Covering the key periods of the 20-year U.S. war in Afghanistan, this timely collection provides researchers with a trove of revealing primary documents, chiefly from the Bush and Obama years.
- Largely the product of decades of Freedom of Information Act requests and appeals, these records obtained from the State Department, CENTCOM, the Defense Intelligence Agency, and other agencies detail many of the problems that bedeviled the American-led occupation, including reconstruction efforts, diplomatic relations with the Afghan government, Pakistan's double-sided games, Taliban-al Qaeda relations, corruption, and narcotics.

- (U) PO Province
- (S//NF) other A
- Launched December 2022.
  - 2,261 documents expertly curated documents totaling 14,353 pages
  - DNSA's 60th collection
  - DNSA subscribers automatically receive this collection.

# Coming in 2023

## **DNSA 61: Targeting Iraq, Part II: War and Occupation, 2004-2011**

**COMING IN Q2 2023!** Comprised of some 2,200 documents dating primarily from the conclusion in 2004 of the Coalition Provisional Authority's administration of Iraq, thus restoring Baghdad's titular sovereignty, through the 2011 U.S. military withdrawal, this collection covers efforts to reestablish Iraqi security and stability and restore a functioning economy and system of governance following decades of regional conflict, sanctions, invasion, and occupation. Topics include U.S. efforts to suppress violence arising from resistance to its presence in Iraq and from competition for power and monetary advantage; and Washington's attempts to influence Iraq's political and economic decision-making including leadership choices, the adoption of a new constitution, privatization, and oil legislation. The documents address military strategy, as well as political and human rights issues such as prisoner abuse, contracting and contractor malfeasance, misspent resources, corruption, and the divergence between American objectives on one side and Iraqi realities and the outlook of its people on the other.

## **DNSA 62: U.S. Foreign Policy in the Carter Years, 1977-1981: Highest-Level Memos to the President**

**COMING IN Q4 2023!** This unusual collection of highest-level foreign policy materials from the Jimmy Carter administration features every declassified daily or weekly memo to the president from National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski and from Secretaries of State Cyrus Vance and Edmund Muskie; as well as every available meeting record of the National Security Council's two subgroups - the Policy Review Committee and the Special Coordination Committee. Many of the records have the president's own handwritten notations. Topics cover the gamut of foreign policy issues during this pivotal period, notably the conflict in the Middle East, the Iran hostage crisis, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, SALT talks with Moscow, the opening of diplomatic relations with China, the Nicaraguan revolution, energy, and a growing U.S. emphasis on global human rights.