



Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

January 13, 2017

MR. MICHAEL BEST
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SOMERVILLE, MA 02144-2516

FOIPA Request No.: 1357149-000
Subject: RAIFFA, HOWARD

Dear Mr. Best:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552. Deletions have been made to protect information which is exempt from disclosure, with the appropriate exemptions noted on the page next to the excision. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted in the file to indicate where pages were withheld entirely. The exemptions used to withhold information are marked below and explained on the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions:

Section 552		Section 552a
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(1)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(A)	<input type="checkbox"/> (d)(5)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(2)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(B)	<input type="checkbox"/> (j)(2)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(3)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(C)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(1)
_____	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(D)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(2)
_____	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(E)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(3)
_____	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(F)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(4)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(4)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(8)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(5)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(5)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(9)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(6)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(6)		<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(7)

1 page was reviewed and 1 page is being released.

Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning, other Government Agency (ies) [OGA].

This information has been referred to the OGA(s) for review and direct response to you.

We are consulting with another agency. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is completed.

In accordance with standard FBI practice and pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. § 552/552a (b)(7)(E)/(j)(2)], this response neither confirms nor denies the existence of your subject's name on any watch lists.

For your information, Congress excluded three discrete categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIA. See 5 U.S.C. § 552(c) (2006 & Supp. IV (2010)). This response is limited to those records that are subject to the requirements of the FOIA. This is a standard notification that is given to all our requesters and should not be taken as an indication that excluded records do, or do not, exist. Enclosed for your information is a copy of the Explanation of Exemptions.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under "Contact Us." The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request. Your patience is appreciated.

You may file an appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, Suite 11050, 1425 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIAonline portal by creating an account on the following web site: <https://foiaonline.regulations.gov/foia/action/public/home>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days from the date of this letter in order to be considered timely. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by contacting the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at 877-684-6448, or by emailing ogis@nara.gov. Alternatively, you may contact the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison by emailing foipaquestions@ic.fbi.gov. If you submit your dispute resolution correspondence by email, the subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

The enclosed material is from the main investigative file(s) in which the subject(s) of your request was the focus of the investigation. Our search located additional references, in files relating to other individuals, or matters, which may or may not be about your subject(s). Our experience has shown when ident, references usually contain information similar to the information processed in the main file(s). Because of our significant backlog, we have given priority to processing only the main investigative file(s). If you want the references, you must submit a separate request for them in writing, and they will be reviewed at a later date, as time and resources permit.

See additional information which follows.

Sincerely,



David M. Hardy
Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosure(s)

In response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request, enclosed is a processed copy of the FBI document responsive to your request. The enclosed document represents the final release of information responsive to your FOIA request. This material is being provided to you at no charge.

Records, which may be responsive to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, were destroyed on June 17, 1997. Since this material could not be reviewed, it is not known if it was responsive to your request. Record retention and disposal is carried out under the supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Title 44, United States Code, Section 3301 and Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter 12, Sub-chapter B, Part 1228. The FBI Records Retention Plan and Disposition Schedules have been approved by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia and are monitored by NARA.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

U.S. and Soviet Will Lead A 12-Nation 'Think Tank'

By RICHARD D. LYONS
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Led by the United States and the Soviet Union, scientific academies of a dozen nations today set up a joint "think tank" to seek solutions to problems created by the increasing industrialization of societies.

Pollution control, urban growth, public health and overpopulation are among the problems that will be examined by the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis in the Laxenburg Palace, near Vienna.

Dr. Howard Raiffa, a professor of managerial economics at Harvard, who will direct the new institute, emphasized that its work would deal solely with "peaceful purposes."

A Breakthrough in Moscow

The agreement to create the institute, which was signed today at the Royal Academy in London, is believed to be the first time that the Soviet Union has given official backing and funds to an East-West project not directly linked to either its own Government or to the United Nations.

Moscow will provide one-third of the annual operating costs of about \$3.5-million, while the United States through the National Science Foundation will match that amount. The remaining third will come from other nations.

Dzhhermen M. Gvishiani, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and son-in-law of Premier Alexsei N. Kosygin, is

Continued on Page 9, Column 1



Dzhhermen M. Gvishiani

12 NATIONS SET UP JOINT 'THINK TANK'

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6

to serve a three-year term as chairman of the institute's council. Other council members are French and East German.

Although officials here were reluctant to say so openly, privately they conceded that the institute was yet another step in a bridge-building effort that the United States hopes will eventually bring about the liberalization of the Soviet and East European Communist systems.

They said that the United States was "giving more than it's getting" in connection with the institute, but that the investment was worthwhile because of its potential impact upon both the Soviet Managerial class and East-West ties.

During a news conference at the National Academy of Sciences here last week, Dr. Ray-

fa acknowledged that the United States was the recognized leader in management techniques and systems analysis.

These fields of study evolved in the United States in the aerospace industry when the space program was started in the late nineteen-fifties.

To cite an example, if the development of a system to provide health care to large numbers of people were under examination, experts on mass transportation would be asked for opinions on how patients should travel to hospitals and clinics. The point is that health care is a much broader problem than just doctors on the one side and sick persons on the other.

Dr. Raiffa said that the institute expected to have 100 scholars not only from the East and West but also from the so-called third world.

An announcement about the institute made here by the National Academy of Sciences stated that "projects being considered for the institute fall into four categories — environmental systems, health care systems, municipal services systems, and large engineering design systems."

Energy May Be Studied

"A likely first task would be concerned with energy, an analytical study of short- and long-range projections of the world supply of energy resources and demands for energy, dynamic substitutions among energy sources, future technologies, and hazards of each source. In preliminary evaluations, this project has been seen as one that is large enough to be significant yet could be completed fairly soon."

Dr. Raiffa said in a position paper that the institute would have "a selective approach which will concentrate on a few problems at a time with the understanding that these problems will vary through time."

The idea for such an institute evolved six years ago from a White House planning group led by Francis Bator, then a specialist on national security affairs and now a professor of political economy at Harvard.

The institute will be housed 10 miles from Vienna in an 18th century palace now being renovated by the Austrian Government at a cost of about \$4-million.

Also participating in the institute will be the leading scientific organizations of Czechoslovakia, Canada, Bulgaria, Japan, West Germany, Italy, Poland and Britain.



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