



SECURITAS DECLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS NEWSLETTER

STAT

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- CIA, FBI & military intelligence
- State Department cables
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- DOD & Joint Chiefs war planning
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- Office of Strategic Services & other W.W. II-era agencies

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Stephen R. Keefe, c/o Securitas (VA) -
Associates, 7600 Somerset Ln. Manassas,

INTRODUCING SECURITAS NEWSLETTER

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Stephen R. Keefe

Stephen R. Keefe
President
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BACKGROUND

The following declassified Central Intelligence Agency document outlines the CIA's official rebuttal to an article published in a magazine called "CounterSpy" relating to the assassination of CIA station chief Richard Welch on December 23, 1975 at Athens, Greece. Mr. Welch's affiliation with the CIA had been revealed in a "CounterSpy" magazine issue just a few months before he was gunned down on the doorstep of his home. The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency at the time of Richard Welch's death was William Colby. On the day following the Welch assassination, Director Colby asserted in a terse statement that "CounterSpy's" publication of Mr. Welch's name and address "may well have contributed to his death." One of the founders of "CounterSpy" magazine is a man by the name of Philip Agee. Mr. Agee served as a covert operations officer in the Central Intelligence Agency from 1957 until 1968, when he was asked to either resign or have his employment terminated by CIA. Mr. Agee is currently living in Hamburg, West Germany and has been prohibited from reentering the United States because his U.S. passport has been invalidated by the State Department. The identification of CIA employees in "CounterSpy" magazine and in Agee's book, Inside The Company; CIA Diary, prompted President Reagan to sign into law the Intelligence Identities Protection Act (Public Law 97-200) on June 23, 1982 at a ceremony held at CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia. This new law makes it a crime for "CounterSpy" editors or anyone else to reveal the names or addresses of active duty intelligence agents serving the United States government.

CIA DIRECTOR WILLIAM COLBY'S STATEMENT ON CIA AGENT'S DEATH

Date: 12/24/75

"The so-called "CounterSpy" magazine of the Fifth Estate, without even an expression of human sympathy, has issued a statement which can only be called a shocking attempt to use the death of a dedicated American as fuel for it's irresponsible and paranoid attacks on other Americans serving their country here and abroad. I am sure that true Americans will repudiate this cynical statement. It is untrue that the CIA attempted to manipulate the media by laying the blame for Welch's death to the publication called "CounterSpy" which has published Mr. Welch's name and identified him as a CIA officer. In responding to media inquiries immediately after Mr. Welch was assassinated, this office in fact declined to confirm that Mr. Welch had been a CIA officer. It was pointed out to reporters, however, that Mr. Welch had been so identified in "CounterSpy" and that this may well have contributed to his death. The Agency maintains that position to this day."

BACKGROUND

Along with CIA Director Colby's statement on the Welch murder, the CIA also included in it's declassified document file the excised text of a "CounterSpy" magazine statement concerning the Welch killing.

"The attempts of CIA officials, both current and retired, to link the death of CIA station chief in Athens, Greece to the Fifth Estate is more than mere stretching of facts and coincidences. It is a blatant attempt to (illegible word) those who have the courage and conviction to oppose the CIA and it's domestic and foreign operations. Richard Welch, the dead CIA agent, was identified as the CIA station chief in Lima, Peru in the spring/summer (1975) issue of "CounterSpy," the quarterly journal of the Fifth Estate. His subsequent move to Greece was unknown to us and we have had no contact with the Greek newspaper that identified him. Mr. Welch died as a direct result of the worldwide hostility that the CIA helped generate against the United States. As a CIA agent, he (Welch) knew that his role in coordinating CIA operations, be they in Peru or Greece, could someday

(continued next page)

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"COUNTERSPY'S" STATEMENT ON THE WELCH ASSASSINATION CASE/PAGE TWO

lead to his death. It is a fact of life in such organizations. If anyone is to blame for Mr. Welch's death, it is the CIA that sent him to spy and perhaps to intervene in the affairs of the Greek government. After The Athens News publicly identified him, there was no excuse for the CIA to keep him there. The blood of Mr. Welch is on the hands of the CIA and not on the pages of "CounterSpy." The political rationale of Mr. Welch's death should not be overlooked. For many Greeks, the name CIA brings back horrid memories of United States supported tortures, imprisonment and death as well as the intervention in the country of Cyprus. Such emotions based on political fact are felt by many throughout the world."

-END-



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BACKGROUND

This Central Intelligence Agency memorandum to J. Edgar Hoover, former Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was written shortly before the Black Muslim leader Malcolm X was slain at a N.Y.C. auditorium in February 1965. This memorandum concerns CIA intelligence regarding the funding Malcolm X said he received from the Egyptian government, which in 1965 was headed by Gamal Abdal Nasser. At the time this memo was written, Malcolm X was the leader of a Black Muslim organization called, The Muslim Mosque. Although the declassified document offers no explanation as to how Malcolm X made contact with Egyptian government officials, it is a matter of record that Malcolm X made a religious pilgrimage to Mecca (Saudi Arabia) in 1964 and, shortly thereafter, converted to Orthodox Islam.

Malcolm X joined the Black Muslims in the 1950's while he was incarcerated and became a Black Muslim minister after he was released from prison in 1952. As a militant black nationalist (favoring an autonomous state for black people), Malcolm X (also known as El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz) vastly increased the number of Black Muslim converts by preaching to blacks throughout the United States. Eventually Malcolm X's following rivalled that of the founder of the Black Muslims, Elijah Muhammad. By 1963, tensions between Malcolm X and Elijah Muhammad reached a boiling point. The result was a schism within the Black Muslims resulting from Elijah Muhammad's decision to suspend Malcolm X after the latter suggested in a speech that President John F. Kennedy's assassination was a matter of "the chickens coming home to roost."

At the time of his death in 1965, Malcolm X had changed the name of his group from The Muslim Mosque, Inc. to The Organization of Afro-American Unity. For the record, the current leader of the Nation of Islam, Louis Farrakhan, is more closely identified with the followers of the late Elijah Muhammad who died in 1975.

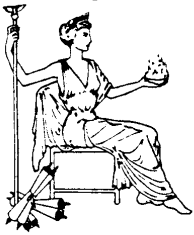
Central Intelligence Agency
 Washington, D.C.
 Date: 23 February 1965
 From: Deputy Director for Plans (CIA)
 To: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Att: Mr. S.J. Papish
 Subject: Malcolm K. Little, aka Malcolm X

"1. Reference is made to this agency's communication to you of 23 December 1964, subject Malcolm K. Little, aka Malcolm X.

2. (deleted) subject recently revealed that he is currently being financed by the Egyptian government. Subject made this statement in the course of a discussion (deleted). Subject stated that he feared that the Egyptian government would decrease it's funding of his (Subject's) organization and denigrate Subject's stature as an American negroe leader. Subject did not supply any further details on the amount of funds he is receiving from the Egyptian government, or the channel by which the funding is conducted.

3. It is requested that no further distribution of this information be made without reference to this agency."

-END-



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BACKGROUND

According to a declassified CIA Foreign Intelligence Information Report, there was an "unspecified accident" at the Soviet's KASLI nuclear energy production plant at Kyshtym, in the Russian S.F.S.R. during the winter of 1957. The disaster at the KASLI plant caused radio-active materials (possibly plutonium wastes) to be spread over a sixty mile area between the Soviet cities of Chelyabinsk and Sverdlovsk. People living in this region of the Urals told the CIA's undercover agent that the water supplies in the area were contaminated and had been declared a "health hazard" by Soviet government authorities. The most highly radio-active villages in the contaminated zone were reportedly burned and tainted foodstuffs such as milk and meat had to be destroyed. The Soviet citizens living nearby the KASLI atomic plant were exposed to high doses of radioactivity. The CIA's source indicates that there was "a hysterical fear" amongst the people concerning a "mysterious disease" that broke out in Kamensk-Uralskiy (a city downwind from the KASLI reactor site). Two Soviet emigres, (one living in England and the other living in Israel) have since confirmed that a nuclear accident caused a "vast nothingness resembling a lunar landscape" in the Urals where no trees or vegetation could grow for years after the disaster occurred.

INFORMATION REPORT
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 Country: USSR
 Subject: Accident at the KASLI atomic Plant
 Date of Information: 1957-1958
 Place and Date Acquired: (deleted)

Report Number: CS-3/389,785
 Date Distributed: 4 March 1959
 No. of Pages: 1
 References: RD
 CS-3/380,057

-SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE-

Source: (deleted)

In the winter of 1957, an unspecified accident occurred at the KASLI (N 55-54, E 60-48) atomic plant (deleted). All stores in Kamensk-Uralskiy which sold milk, meat and other foodstuffs were closed as a precaution against radiation exposure, and new supplies were brought in two days later by train and truck. The food was sold directly from the vehicles, and the resulting queues were reminiscent of those during the worst shortages during World War II. The people in Kamensk-Uralskiy grew hysterical with fear, with an incidence of unknown "mysterious diseases" breaking out. A few leading citizens aroused the public anger by wearing small radiation counters which were not available to everyone.

END

(For KASLI "Plant Summary" see next page)

KYSHTYM DISASTER CIA DOCUMENTS/PAGE TWO

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY PLANT SUMMARY (undated)

1. NAME: Atomic Energy Installation (deleted)
2. LOCATION: Kyshtym (55 44 N 60 35 E)
 - a. Address: N/A
 - b. Pinpoint: The restricted area of Kyshtym is approximately 60 km N/S and 45 km E/W. The railroad from Kasli to Karabash runs diagonally from the NE corner to the SW corner with Kyshtym in the center. It includes the installations at Techa (reactor) and Sungul (radiological institute).
3. HISTORY: A large atomic plant and workers' settlement were established about 15 km NE of Kyshtym, probably at Techa on Osero Irtyash, during the period 1945-1948. Approximately 70,000 inmates of 12 labor camps participated in the construction. In the spring of 1948, the entire population, including all prisoners of war and forced laborers had to evacuate the Kyshtym restricted area. The population was replaced by Communists and their dependents who came to Kyshtym from all over the USSR. They were reportedly never to leave the area again.
4. PHYSICAL PLANT AND EQUIPMENT: The restricted area covers 2700 sq. km containing eight small lakes with interconnecting watercourses. The atomic plant (reactor) is situated in a tunnel which extends beneath a river, with only a smoke stack visible above ground. One of the lakes was drained and a building of undetermined size was built on its bed with cement, rubber and lead. Then the lake was refilled with water. A double tracked railroad line was built to the area...
5. PRODUCTION: It is reported this plant contains atomic piles and supplies Sungul Radiological Institute with radio-active materials. This plant has been reported to be manufacturing components for atomic weapons. In the spring of 1958 hundreds of persons were exposed to radiation and injured as a result of an explosion at the Kyshtym plant. In early 1959, an atomic test reportedly took place in Kyshtym. After the test, such foodstuffs as meat, fish and milk were removed from the retail stores in Sverdlovsk and Chelyabinsk and destroyed. Residents were ordered to turn in food stocks in their houses. Residents were warned against buying agricultural products from farmers.
6. LABOR: In this area in 1956 there were military personnel from various army units. With them 16 labor battalions of about 1,000 men each were activated. There were also 25,000 Soviet soldiers of General Vlasov, who had collaborated with the Germans. These men were actually considered as prisoners and were likewise organized into labor battalions. In addition, about 60,000 Soviet convicts of both sexes were employed in the project.
7. KEY PERSONALITIES AND ORGANIZATION: N/A
8. SECURITY: Strict security observed. Movement was restricted in the vicinity of the plant. The surrounding fences were considerably removed from the enterprise itself, but the entrances were under permanent military guards. Special passes required.
9. VISITS BY AMERICAN AND/OR WESTERN OBSERVERS: N/A
10. PHOTOS AVAILABLE: N/A

END



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BACKGROUND

The declassified document reproduced below was composed just two days after a group of Korean army colonels, led by Major General Park Chung Hee, consolidated a coup d'etat on May 16, 1961 by forming a Supreme Council for National Reconstruction as the sole governing organ of South Korea. The Park Chung Hee regime replaced the short-lived government of President Yun Po Sun and Prime Minister Chang Myon, the interim leaders who were elected to office following the ouster of South Korea's first President Syngman Rhee in 1960. Major General Park was elected President of South Korea in 1963 and remained in power until his assassination by the Director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) in the fall of 1979. This document gives us a glimpse of the American monitoring of press censorship in Korea after Park Chung Hee's bloodless coup. The author of the telegram was Mr. Marshall Green, the Deputy Chief of Mission of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul South Korea.

Incoming Telegram
Department of State
From: SEOUL
To: Secretary of State
Date: May 18, 1961

"Press censorship becoming increasingly strict. Stories unfavorable to revolutionary committee do not appear and portions of stories which do not depict coup or committee actions in favorable light generally omitted. Particularly evident is tendency to (word deleted) from abroad or statements by prominent individuals so that they appear to endorse coup.

Until systematic censorship, established papers apparently allowed to use own discretion on stories to be printed or their content, but were held responsible for material published. Initial censorship spotty and inconsistent with identical stories being censored in one paper but not in another. On May 17, 1961, public information office of martial law command set up censorship office in Seoul city hall and papers required to submit proofs in advance of publication. Army General Kim Won-Sop has been designated censor.

Press articles "which benefit enemy, conflict with revolutionary goals, instigate counter-revolutionary activities, hamper the maintenance of public order, and those which are contrary to public will and sentiment," are forbidden. Also restricted are those stories "which will harm military morale, violate military secrets, falsify true facts and other designated information."

Censored articles at first defaced and often were partially legible. Later censored articles were replaced by "slugs" and today many papers contained large blank sections. However, reportedly papers will no longer be permitted to leave sections blank to indicate censored material. Press also being instructed to suppress certain stories.

Local press today carried only abbreviated accounts of wire service reports of remarks made by Acting Secretary Bowles with portions relating to maintaining civil authority and keeping Korea on road to democracy eliminated. Similarly Senator Fulbright's remarks following Foreign Relations Committee session heavily cut so that his remarks appeared to follow tenor of headline stating, "Fulbright Says Statement of Junta Inspiring."

-GREEN



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BACKGROUND

This CIA report from 1982 was prepared to document the rapid pace of military growth in the Republic of Nicaragua since the Sandinista National Liberation Front took power on July 19, 1979. The Sandinista Directorate controls a total population of 2.9 million citizens (Nicaragua has the smallest population of any nation in Central America). Yet, the Nicaraguan government maintains a 30,000 member standing army backed up by a 79,000 reserve militia force. The Reagan administration has received intelligence reports indicating that Soviet-built T-55 model tanks and other heavy weapons have been shipped from the Soviet Union to Nicaraguan ports. The increased sophistication of the Sandinista arsenal has created tensions between the U.S. and Nicaragua and "has disturbed Nicaragua's neighbors (Honduras and Costa Rica, in particular) greatly," according to a State Department official. The United States government has expressly warned that it would consider as "unacceptable" any introduction of Soviet MIG fighter aircraft into Nicaragua because such advanced warplanes would upset the regional balance of forces and threaten the security of U.S. military bases in the area.

Central Intelligence Agency
 Nicaraguan Military Buildup
 Report Number 28
 Date: 1982

"Prior to the overthrow of Somoza (Anastasio Somoza Debayle ruled Nicaragua from 1967 until 1979) by the Sandinistas, he (Somoza) maintained a National Guard of around 10,000 men. This force was widely dispersed throughout the country in an internal security role. The National Guard had little heavy equipment, as there was little perceived external threat.

When the Sandinistas came to power, it appeared initially that they would maintain a security force similar to Somoza's; they gradually built up a 5,000 to 6,000 man police force.

At the same time, however, we could see that they were developing a large standing army supplemented by an even larger militia reserve. This combined force, which totals some 70,000 to 75,000 men, has upset the military balance in Central America and alarmed Nicaragua's neighbors. This is especially true of Costa Rica, which maintains no standing army. By way of contrast, the following may be of interest: Guatemala with a population of 7.2 million and a growing insurgency has an armed force of 15-17,000 with a reserve of some 35,000 comprised of reserves, national police, treasury police, etc. Honduras with a 3.8 million population has some 12,500 men under arms with a police force of 5,000, and El Salvador with almost 5 million--and fighting an active insurgency--has a security establishment of some 24,000.

(Note: The CIA Report included a map of the military bases the Sandinistas have constructed since coming to power. Copies of this map are available by written request. The CIA also included some aerial photos of Nicaraguan military garrisons which show "a strong Cuban-Soviet influence." The photographs were of Nicaraguan garrisons at: Villa Nueva, Juigalpa, Matagalpa, Condega, Cuajachillo and La Quebradita).

In addition to construction of new garrisons, existing National Guard facilities have been expanded at Diriamba and Puerto Cabezas. (CIA photos included show a "Soviet-style obstacle course" and "Soviet-style design of barracks facilities," according to the CIA). All of these (military garrisons) house Nicaraguan infantry battalions. (deleted sentence). We have also witnessed the receipt of artillery and tanks (more CIA photos follow)

NICARAGUAN MILITARY BUILDUP/PAGE TWO

Two photos of El Tempisque garrison (under construction) showing driver training, tank battalion barracks, Soviet T-54/55 tanks, and armored personnel carrier.)

We know that Nicaragua has received at least 12 152-mm howitzers, 25 T54/55 tanks, and 12 APCs-*armored personnel carriers*. These give it a distinct firepower advantage over its neighbors. (Honduras has only eight 150 mm howitzers, 16 scorpion light tanks, and no APCs.)

In addition to this infantry buildup, we know that Nicaragua has pilots training on MiG-21 aircraft in Cuba and Bulgaria. Four airfields in Nicaragua are being improved to handle these aircraft. *(photos show airfields at: Sandino, Puerto Cabezas, Bluefields, Montelimar).* (Comment on airfields photos deleted).

Once Nicaragua begins to receive these fighter aircraft sometime this year, after the pilot training and airfield expansions are completed, it will have the best air force in Central America. (Honduras has only 15 vintage Super Mysteres bought from Israel and a small number of unflyable F-86s, which belong in a Museum.)

(3 paragraphs deleted)

The Cuban influence in the Nicaraguan military has been pervasive. We estimate the Cubans have some 1,750 military and security advisors in Nicaragua. These include advisers from the general staff level down to individual companies. (3 lines deleted). The total Cuban contingent is approximately 6,000. They are employed in a variety of areas: 500-medical; 2,100 primary teachers; 300-600 government agencies; 100 secondary teachers; 750 construction/fishing; in addition to the 1,750 military/security advisors.

(6 lined paragraph deleted)

In summary, we view the continued expansion of the Nicaraguan armed forces and the continued receipt of Soviet-style weaponry with concern. While for the present, the Nicaraguan buildup can be considered in large part defensive, these trends provide Managua with an obvious offensive capability which has alarmed its neighbors and upset the traditional military balance in Central America.

DESTRUCTION OF INDIAN VILLAGES

Another development of concern is the recent Sandinista repression of the Indians who live in the northeastern part of the country along the Rio Coco, the natural boundary between Honduras and Nicaragua.

Since early January, the Nicaraguan government has relocated entire Indian communities away from the Honduran border area. Reports from refugees, Church officials, and other sources indicating that most of the vacated villages have been burned to the ground have been confirmed by aerial photographs. *(photos show before and after condition of Indian villages at: San Jeronimo, Wirapahani, San Luis, Leimus, and an unnamed village.)*

The area of destruction appears widespread and may eventually include all or most villages along a 100-kilometer-wide swath along the border.

The Sandinistas probably are attempting to create a cordon-sanitaire that will facilitate counterinsurgency operations along the border and deny the insurgents--many of who are Indians--any support from Indian communities in the area.

-END-