

OPERATION AJAX

(Iran, August 1953) *

Fyodor S E R G E Y E V

The CIA finished working out the details of the plan in cooperation with other government agencies and submitted it to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles for consideration. On 23 June, 1953 a top secret meeting of high-ranking administration officials, chaired by the Secretary of State, recommended that the President approve it. In his memoirs Kim Roosevelt recalls that the meeting, which not only decided the fate of Operation Ajax but also endorsed certain methods of interfering in a regional conflict which affected US economic and strategic interests, was attended by Defense Secretary Charles Wilson, Under Secretary of State Walter Bedell Smith, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Robert Murphy (formerly a high-ranking intelligence official and subsequently Director of the Morgan Guarantee Trust Bank), director of the State Department's policy planning staff, Robert Bowie (who under President Carter was to become deputy director of the CIA), Assistant Secretary of State in charge of the Middle East, Africa and South Asia, Henry Byroade, as well as by the US Ambassador to Iran Loy Henderson. Kim Roosevelt and Allen Dulles set forth the plan of the operation and made optimistic forecasts about its chances of success.

America's interest in Middle Eastern oil and a strategic base close to the Soviet border was so great that the overthrow of Mossadegh was regarded by all those present as a major goal of US foreign policy. Later Kim Roosevelt would recall the State Secretary's reaction to the assessment of the operation's prospects: "He seemed to purr with pleasure like a big cat. He clearly liked what he heard."¹

The CIA estimate of initial expenses—\$100,000 to \$200,000—required to finance Iran's reactionary forces, was approved without any objections or even questions. (Actual expenses proved to be several times that amount.)

Allen Dulles and Kim Roosevelt informed those at the meeting that while the British used to jealously guard the intelligence they received from their agents and never shared it with their American allies, they were now prepared to put it at the CIA's disposal. Under the CIA plan, Cochran of the Secret Intelligence Service was to use influential Iranians abroad to exert pressure on the monarchist quarters inside the country. Another SIS man, Gordon Somerset, was to set up by the time of the coup a secret radio link between Cyprus and the CIA headquarters at Langley and to use it to report the latest developments to Kim Roosevelt, bypassing the usual diplomatic channels. Along with another SIS opera-

* Continued from *International Affairs*, No. 7, 1987, pp. 105-115.
¹ *Der Spiegel*, Dec. 15, 1986, p. 142.

We live in the high-tech age. It pervades our life, it's here and as I can tell it will be here for a very, very long time. So we have to live with it. So, what's the best way to live with it is not to try to defend against it but what is much more important, is to increase dialogue between the two sides.

Today, at the Soviet-American conference on the problems of arms limitation and disarmament we talked about dialogue and contacts between our countries. I think we should have crisis prevention and crisis management centres in both capitals which would collect data on missiles launchings. In that case when a Soviet officer on duty who detected the South-Korean airliner on the board of a tracking station can say directly to his American counterpart by sidetracking numerous diplomatic channels: "Why are you flying an intelligence aircraft over Kamchatka?" And the American officer says: "We are not!" "Well, who is it?" In fifteen minutes with that kind of dialogue that airplane could have been identified... So, it's that kind of thing that we've got to prevent because once we've got a war if one nuclear weapon is used they all are used then. We are all gone...

After the SALT-2 Treaty there was not a single arms limitation agreement signed. Moreover, Washington has torpedoed four treaties which had been already signed. In your opinion, is it possible to make any progress in the field of disarmament? If so, how can this be achieved? What is the opinion on this problem in the United States?

Well, this is possible, of course. Unfortunately I think opinions in both countries are very distorted. Some of the Americans speak about the Soviet Union as an "evil empire" and I'm sure comparable phrases are used about the USA in the Soviet Union. I think Americans want peace. I think Soviets want peace. They want trust.

Recently I spoke in the United States when a questioner stood up and said: "I don't trust the Soviet Union!", and I say: "Well, they don't trust us either." He says: "What do you mean? They know we would never attack!" And I said: "No, they don't know that." There is a lot of reasons for mistrust on both sides, and that is why I want, as I say, greater dialogue between our countries.

And in this respect this week has been very valuable. I met and talked with Soviet scientists Georgi Arbatov, Yevgeni Velikhov, Roald Sagdeyev and many others. It's clear we all face a common threat and have a common goal: to eliminate this threat. We have to act in accord. What we have to do is to make people on both sides realise that we have a common goal. All we have to do is to communicate that to each other. In my opinion, we never have to trust each other completely. No country, no nation can completely trust another nation. Trust is a human characteristic, not a national characteristic. And any nation, state always puts its self-interest ahead of any other nation, state. Let's accept that. And having accepted that let's try to find **modus operandi** to make sure we don't have any misunderstandings because in the nuclear age a misunderstanding can lead to a catastrophe. We must strive for understanding, and we have communications facilities for that, we have our satellites, we can talk to each other: sometimes it's enough to dial a telephone. What we now need is the will to do it, the people to do it. That's my view.

Unfortunately, besides the optimistically-minded majority in both countries there are some people who do not believe that Soviet-American relations could be improved. What group of people do you belong to?

Well, the Soviet-American relations are not very good right now. I believe that we can avoid confrontation. I'm optimistic about the future. I think that surely we will come to realise that we have to live together and cooperate. But how soon?

tive, Montague, Somerset was also to work with SIS recruits among high-ranking Iranians. In this they were to be assisted by Nossey and Cafron.

It was decided that the CIA station chief in Tehran, George Cuvier, who had an efficient network of agents and whose active operations had drawn too much attention, was to leave the country before the coup after turning over control of the planned operation to Kim Roosevelt. The latter was to operate under an alias and take extreme precautions. His contacts and liaison officers were to be handpicked from among persons who knew him as James Lochridge—he had used the name on his previous visits to Iran. To succeed Cuvier, the CIA suggested Bill Herman, who had been posted to the Middle East less than a year before and was considered "clean". What is more, in Iran he was known as a bona fide businessman representing a major publishing syndicate. On this mission Kim Roosevelt was to be accompanied by Peter Stoneman, who had at one time worked in the region and had received special training at the Pentagon. Responsible for the military aspects of the planned operation, he was also to maintain contact with the Iranian military, who at the critical moment were to support the Shah by opposing the troops loyal to Mossadegh. An important role was to be played by the Boscoe brothers, the two indigenous CIA agents of long standing (one was a journalist and the other a lawyer). They were to use their connections and influence to incite a riot led by CIA-paid criminals and other rabble to rally in support of His Majesty the Shahanshah. The demonstration, that was to begin at one of the capital's bazaars, was to serve as the signal for an all-out anti-government uprising of the Shah's supporters. As we have seen, its success was carefully ensured by the CIA and the SIS.

In view of the predominantly anti-imperialist sentiment in the country the USA could hope to enlist the support of only the reactionary big brass and some army units loyal to the Shah which had been trained by American military advisers and instructors. The Secretary of State gave secret instructions to the US Ambassador to Tehran to marshal all forces that could be used against Mossadegh. The US Embassy was instructed to render Kim Roosevelt every type of assistance. The instructions stressed the need for secrecy, so that in the event of complications the US administration's involvement in an act of direct interference in Iran's internal affairs could be denied.

It was clear from the information regularly sent to Washington that the success of the operation would largely depend on whether the Shah could be convinced of America's support. After considering several possibilities of how this could be done the plotters decided that the best man for the job was Gordon Somerset, who during his service in Iran had won the trust of the Shah's sister Princess Ashraf. After a hostile press campaign the Princess had been compelled to take up residence in Switzerland. It was decided that Somerset and some other American agents should meet the Princess there and talk her into going back to Tehran with a message for the Shah.

At the meeting in Switzerland Princess Ashraf promptly agreed to help and 36 hours later boarded a plane for Tehran. However her return to Iran did not pass unnoticed, and the press stepped up its campaign against her. As a result, the meeting at the palace between the Shah and his sister was overshadowed by fears of being watched and overheard, and a confidential conversation was out of the question. The Princess hastened to return to Switzerland, and attempts to use her to come into contact with the Shah had to be abandoned.

The search for a go-between continued. The choice fell on Brigadier-General Norman Schwarzkopf, former chief of the New Jersey state police.

Between 1942 and 1948 he was chief adviser of the US military mission to Tehran and personally supervised the reorganisation of Iran's gendarmerie, which he wanted to use to keep tabs on political parties and groups representing a potential threat for the Shah's regime. During those years General Schwarzkopf got close to Iran's top military, including General Zahedi, who, as we have already mentioned, collaborated during the war with German agents and after the war became friends with American military advisers and instructors training the Iranian gendarmerie. Involved in the 28 February 1953 conspiracy of reactionary army officers who wanted to assassinate Mossadegh, he was arrested but soon released. From 1950 to 1953 his US-educated son Ardeshir Zahedi was special assistant to the head of the US administration in Tehran responsible for the implementation of Point 4 of the Truman Programme designed to camouflage US expansion in the developing world.

In June 1953 General Schwarzkopf went on a world tour. His stopover in Tehran was meant to look like a visit to old friends. When the General appeared in Iran's capital in the early days of August after visiting Lebanon, Syria and Pakistan the society columns of local newspapers carried a CIA-inspired report that he had visited General Arfa (an enemy of Mossadegh), spent a morning in the company of retired General Zahedi and then met other old friends from the army, gendarmerie and police. However a campaign against the visit, launched by the progressive Iranian press, made General Schwarzkopf's meeting with the Shah problematic.

When the General was finally received by the Shah, the monarch shied away from a confidential conversation, fearing that the room might be bugged. Even alone in the garden, both were tense and the conversation was strained. More importantly, nothing came out of it. The Shah told the General that he was very grateful to the US government for its trust, and deeply moved by its selfless offer of help. But the situation in the country was very tense, and he would rather not give cause for an outbreak of internal strife.

General Schwarzkopf's role in the events that followed was far from being confined to an attempt to establish contact with the Shah. Drawing on substantial sums placed at his disposal, he vigorously built up the ranks of Mossadegh's enemies in Tehran. According to later reports in the US press, the General could hardly do more to ensure the success of the coup.

Before leaving Iran General Schwarzkopf had a secret meeting with Kim Roosevelt at which he informed him about the results of the visit to the Shah. The General said: "Kim, you simply are not going to be able to deal with the Shahanshah through any intermediary. Arrangements can't be made that way. Of course they can't be made openly either—for all the world to watch. You know damn well our enemies would be the first to see and the first to act".² General Schwarzkopf advised Roosevelt to arrange a meeting with the Shah under conditions of absolute secrecy. Then there would be no doubts about Roosevelt's plenary powers, concluded the General.

The CIA agreed that only a personal meeting between Kim Roosevelt and the Shah could produce the desired effect. However, according to later reports in the Western press, the CIA Director, for whom risk should be nothing new, was patently worried about the outcome of the operation in Tehran. New on the job, he was not quite sure of his footing. He was fully aware that America's prestige, the reputation of the still-young CIA, making its first steps on the international scene, and his own career were

² K. Roosevelt, *Countercoup. The Struggle for the Control of Iran*, New York, 1979, pp. 148-149.

all at stake. This makes it clear why the US administration so lavishly supplied the plotters with arms and money. The CIA spent \$19 million just to bribe army officers and government officials and to enlist the support of the press.³ In the years that followed the CIA further perfected the techniques of destabilising and overthrowing unwanted governments with the help of bribes, cash handouts and lavishly-financed covert operations.

Mossadegh, who expressed the aspirations of the national bourgeoisie and big landowners closely tied to the Shah's regime, did not see an ally in the mass democratic movement of the Iranian people. Seeking the immediate destruction of the Shah's regime and the implementation of a programme of change that was long-overdue, Mossadegh from the start regarded the revolutionary process as unacceptable. As a consequence, he was inconsistent and irresolute in conducting his policies.

He did not dare abrogate the US-Iran agreement under which Point 4 of the Truman Programme was applied to Iran and the USA sent a special mission to the country, whose personnel reached 120 by June 1952. The mission's branches in many towns became centres of CIA operations. Career intelligence officers and agents in their pay infiltrated Iran's civil service, the army, the police and the gendarmerie. The press gradually withdrew its support from the National Front government. Undisguised attacks on Mossadegh became increasingly frequent. Since the strong and well-organised Tudeh (Popular) Party of Iran was the principal obstacle to the planned reactionary coup, it was made the butt of an all-out propaganda campaign.

Despite the potentially explosive situation Mossadegh dissolved the Majlis and on 2 August 1953 held a referendum, which overwhelmingly supported this move. At the same time he asked the electorate to empower him to purge the army and the police of compromised personnel and to severely punish agents of international reaction. Nevertheless, no radical measures were taken against internal reactionary forces and imperialism's agents which were massing for an organised attack.

In the meantime Kim Roosevelt and his cabal were recruiting more followers and busily preparing for a showdown. Prior to General Schwarzkopf's arrival in Tehran Roosevelt and Herman got in touch with Nossey and Cafron and had had periodic secret meetings with them. The discussion of possible ways of contacting the Shah produced the candidature of "Rosencrantz", who had on several occasions rendered services to the US and British intelligence and enjoyed free access to the potentate. It was decided that one of the British agents would ask "Rosencrantz" to inform the Shah that an American had been authorised by Eisenhower and Churchill to request an audience from him and give him an important secret message. Soon "Rosencrantz" reported to Kim Roosevelt that after briefly considering the offer the Shah had agreed to a meeting.

The secret meeting between Roosevelt and the Shah described at the beginning of this article was followed by several others, during which the two worked out the final details of the planned coup against the national government. The Shah gave his endorsement to the plan without any reservations. It was agreed that after the overthrow of Mossadegh the new government would be formed by General Zahedi.

The timing of Operation Ajax featured prominently in the secret discussions between Kim Roosevelt and the Shah. Believing that it was most important to carefully prepare and coordinate the operation, win time for the mobilisation of all the forces and prevent leakage of informa-

³ *The Nation*, June 24, 1961, p. 549.

tion, the Shah was against precipitate action. It was agreed between the two that when everything was ready for the operation the Shah would sign special decrees dismissing Mossadegh and proclaiming Zahedi the new Prime Minister, after which the Shah would go to his palace on the Caspian Sea. "If by any horrible chance things go wrong, the Empress and I," said the Shah, "will take our plane straight to Baghdad. From there we can look the situation over and decide to what place we should return"⁴.

Another highlight of the secret talks with the Shah was the question of the four lines of attack, i. e., of the Shah's possible allies in the now imminent coup. The first line of attack was the alliance with the country's religious leaders. After recalling that the British considered the mullahs as the Shah's trustworthy allies, Roosevelt said that the CIA did not share that view. His organisation did not trust the mullahs, he went on to say, because at one time they supported Mossadegh, and made their future participation in the struggle against him conditional on a big cash reward. The Shah, too, categorically rejected the idea of an alliance with the mullahs. The second line of attack provided for the winning over of the country's military to the Shah's side. Kim Roosevelt assured the Shah that the CIA had knocked together a small but influential group of army officers, on whose support the plotters could confidently rely. The third line of attack was, in effect, the clandestine activities of the Boscoe brothers. Roosevelt informed the Shah that the brothers, whom he described as highly competent professionals, stood at the head of a powerful secret organisation. Its members disseminated anti-government leaflets, staged rallies of vocal supporters of the Shah and organised surveillance over prominent members of their opposition. They were to suspend their operations for the time being and wait for a prearranged signal to start an all-out rebellion. The fourth line of attack involved the activities of General Zahedi and his son. In anticipation of the coup the General was hiding in the mountains. Roosevelt told the Shah how a few days before he had visited Zahedi's hideout and discussed with him the names of several prominent figures who could be used in the operation.

At the same time Roosevelt was in touch with Herman, as well as with Nossey and Cafron, who were in direct contact with "Rosencrantz". He planned to use them to take the firmans (royal decrees) to the Shah on August 9, just before his projected trip to the Caspian. (The Shah spent about a week there. Then, after Ambassador Henderson, who had by then returned to Tehran, phoned him, he following the advice left for Rome.)

"Finally," recalls Roosevelt, "affairs came to their head. On mid-night of August 8-9, the Shah and I had what was scheduled to be our final discussion. We had agreed on all the necessary objectives, procedures, tactics—the works. The firmans, I promised, would be delivered so that he could sign them the next morning. After that he was scheduled to fly to the Caspian, along with Queen Soraya, to wait results."⁵ Then Roosevelt handed the Shah a message from President Eisenhower, who wished him a good trip and expressed confidence in the success of the venture.

Circumstances, however, prevented timely delivery of the firmans to the palace. It was then decided to act through Colonel Nassiry, the chief of the palace guard and a confidant of the Shah. The firmans were taken to the Caspian by Nossey and Cafron, signed by the Shah and delivered back to Tehran.

Saturday August 15, 1953 saw the final meeting of the conspirators, after which Roosevelt and his men went out to reconnoiter in the streets

⁴ K. Roosevelt, *Counter coup. The Struggle for the Control of Iran*, p. 161.

⁵ K. Roosevelt, *Counter coup. The Struggle for the Control of Iran*, pp. 167-168.

and, having failed to detect any signs of activities, such as troop movements, returned to Herman's headquarters to wait for a report from Colonel Nassiry, who was to confirm the delivery of the firmans to Mossadegh and Zahedi.

"Dawn came", recalls Roosevelt, "and we turned on our radio. At six there was no sound from it. Then at seven o'clock the radio came to life. There was a blare of military music and an announcement in Farsi in which we thought we could distinguish the word 'Mossadegh'... Mossadegh came on the air himself and announced that there had been an attempt by the Shah, encouraged by 'foreign elements' to displace the Prime Minister. Mossadegh was therefore 'obliged' to take all power to himself."⁶

How did it happen that when Roosevelt was so close to his goal the CIA plot misfired? It so happened that a young officer, who had come to know about the planned overthrow of Mossadegh, reported about the conspiracy to General Riahi. The General promptly alerted the troops loyal to the government.

Let us try to reconstitute the course of events. At 22.30 on 15 August, having received instructions to hand the royal decree notifying him of his dismissal to Mossadegh, Colonel Nassiry left Saadabad Palace with an escort of several tanks, and headed for the Prime Minister's home. It had proved impossible to arrest General Riahi before the firman was taken to Mossadegh. As a result of unforeseen delays Colonel Nassiry reached Mossadegh's home later than planned. In the meantime General Riahi had surrounded the Prime Minister's house with troops loyal to the government in order to stop Nassiry. Nassiry's claim that he was under His Majesty's orders produced visible confusion among the soldiers. Taking advantage of it, Nassiry demanded to be taken to Mossadegh in order to hand him the firman. But Riahi promptly accused Colonel Nassiry of incitement to mutiny, arrested him and had him sent to prison.

When US Ambassador Loy Henderson returned to Tehran on 17 August 1953 he immediately went to see Mossadegh. Stating that the US government would do everything in its power to prevent his staying in office, he demanded his immediate resignation.⁷

In accordance with the plan two American journalists accredited in Tehran were then invited to Herman's headquarters for a brief interview with Vaysi, who informed them that the Shah had just deposed Mossadegh and appointed Zahedi Prime Minister. The conspirators hoped that the news would set off a propaganda campaign in the US press around the events in Iran. It was decided to move General Zahedi to the cellar of the Tehran house of Fred Zimmerman, an operative under Kim Roosevelt's command. Vaysi was secretly taken to the American Embassy, where he was to lie low until the situation became clear. Roosevelt hurried to pick up Zahedi. The General was waiting for him in civilian clothes. Throwing a blanket over the would be Prime Minister. Roosevelt took him to Zimmerman's house in his car.

Having returned to the headquarters Kim Roosevelt checked the radio equipment and after giving the necessary instructions used a duplicating machine to produce copies of the two royal decrees, starting with the one that proclaimed Zahedi Prime Minister. The copies were to be distributed by the Boscoe brothers and other Iranians in the employ of the CIA among the populace of Tehran. Vaysi and Tahuyi were to do the same in Isfahan.

In the meantime the success of Operation Ajax was jeopardised by the slow response of the population to the plotters' inflammatory moves. This

⁶ K. Roosevelt, *Countercoup. The Struggle for the Control of Iran*, p. 173.

⁷ *Time*, Aug. 31, 1953, p. 16.

was contrary to expectations, and Washington was confused. Fearing the exposure of the US role in case of a fiasco, Walter Smith sent a coded cable to Roosevelt: "Give up and get out."⁸ "But we," Eisenhower wrote about the time, "did not stop trying to retrieve the situation. I conferred daily with officials of the State and Defense departments and the Central Intelligence Agency and saw reports from our representatives on the spot who were working actively with the Shah's supporters."⁹

By that time the CIA was so deeply involved in the criminal conspiracy that there was no question of backing down. Suddenly the balance was tipped in favour of the Shah and his followers. "Yours [telegram] of 18 August received", Roosevelt reported to Smith. "Happy to report R. N. Ziegler [the pseudonym for Zahedi] safely installed and KGSAYOV [the cryptonym for the Shah] will be returning to Tehran to triumph shortly."¹⁰ Tehran Radio broadcast an official announcement that the Shah's order dismissing Mossadegh had been carried out and Zahedi had been made Prime Minister. The population was also informed that His Majesty the Shahanshah was about to return to the capital.

Roosevelt decided to move General Zahedi to a place where he could assume his duties as Prime Minister. He instructed General Guilanshah, the commander of the Iranian Air Force, to order some tanks and give protection to Zahedi when he arrived.

"Arriving at Fred's compound", recalls Roosevelt, "I went directly to the cellar. There I found the legal—about to become actual—Prime Minister of Iran sitting in what looked to me like his winter underwear. His uniform was draped over a chair beside him... Just as he was buttoning up his tunic we heard loud rumbling and clanking in the courtyard above us... The door to the cellar burst open. I could recognize Guilanshah's voice... The crowd draped themselves all over them, holding Zahedi high on one, and went clattering through the gateway straight on to Takht-e-Jamshid"¹¹.

On the way the general stopped at an officers' club, where he immediately proceeded to form his Cabinet, which included Vaysi and Tahuyi. The newly appointed ministers were introduced to Kim Roosevelt, who was referred to as an official representative of the US administration. According to Washington's scenario, the US Embassy continued to profess ignorance of the plot.

On 19 August 1953 events reached their culmination. The absence of a united front of anti-imperialist forces deprived the government of the opportunity to put up organised resistance to the CIA- and SIS-inspired coup. What is more, it vacillated and was in a state of confusion. At last Mossadegh took resolute action by ordering loyal troops to be moved into the capital. But he was clearly losing the support of the groups which used to be on his side, for each one was hoping to derive advantage from the situation.

In the meantime a group of CIA men disguised as itinerant actors led a crowd of paid rabble on a march to Mossadegh's house. The marchers waved flags and chanted pro-Shah slogans. The motley crowd, now joined by some soldiers and policemen, slowly moved past bazaars and mosques, attracting more and more people. On a cue the crowd turned instantly into a mob demanding the overthrow of the government and the execution of Mossadegh. Then, in accordance with a carefully prepared scenario, the demonstration was joined by troops loyal to the Shah.

The rioting intensified, spreading to the rest of the city. The already

⁸ K. Roosevelt, *Countercoup. The Struggle for the Control of Iran*, p. 190.

⁹ D. Eisenhower, *The White House Years. Mandate for Change 1953-1956*, New York, 1963, p. 164.

¹⁰ K. Roosevelt, *Countercoup. The Struggle for the Control of Iran*, p. 190.

¹¹ K. Roosevelt, *Countercoup. The Struggle for the Control of Iran*, p. 193.

Friday, March 20, 1981

2

CIA'S DIRTY TRACKS

Mikhail Zenovich

New facts of the US Central Intelligence Agency's terrorist-ic activity have come to the surface the other day. The People's Republic of Mozambique has made public the results of the investigation of the subversive activity of the American intelligence service against that African country. It has turned out that the CIA's agents nurtured plans of assassinating Mozambique's President Samora Machel. In Cuba, a government statement has been published saying that the CIA was again preparing a terroristic act against the leader of the Cuban revolution, Fidel Castro. It was planned to carry out this act with the help of mercenaries.

It has long since ceased to be a secret that the CIA resorts to terror and violence in countries whose governments do not suit Washington. The blood-stained tracks of the USA's espionage agency lead to many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. This agency was concerned in the overthrowing of the legitimate Popular Unity government in Chile and in the assassination of its head Salvador Allende. The American newspaper In These Times described the other day the Concord Operation for assassinating a number of opposition political leaders in Central and South American countries where reactionary juntas are in power. The CIA is also responsible for the killing of Patrice Lumumba and other heroic fighters for the freedom of Africa.

Nobody can say that the CIA conducts its terroristic activity without the knowledge of the US Administration. "The majority of the CIA's assassinations or attempts on the life of the leaders of the developing countries were sanctioned by the US Presidents," writes S. Kumar in his book "The CIA and the Third World" recently published in India.

The American press pays attention these days to marked intensification of the CIA's activity which lays stress on "counteracting terrorism", as the Washington Star said. The

Friday, March 20, 1981

2

targets, listed by the New York Daily News among the first on which the CIA's attention is focussed, include Afghanistan, Angola and Kampuchea where it is planned to increase support to counter-revolutionary interventionist bands which terrorize the local population.

In the light of these facts the hypocritical nature of Washington's ballyhoo over "international terrorism" is seen especially clearly.

(Pravda, March 20. In full.)

TÜRKİYE SOSYAL TARİH ARAŞTIRMALARI
TÜSTAV

Monday, July 13, 1981

ORIOVO-14949

7

THEY HAVE THEIR OWN "CIA"

L. Kuznetsov,
Pravda Correspondent

A present-day representative of a Western firm, operating in the developing countries, more frequently looks like a diplomat or a spy than a merchant. He seeks invitations to receptions and ceremonies, strikes up acquaintanceship with statesmen and journalists, and travels round the country, making active use of his camera and tape-recorder. He studies the political situation in the country, establishes contacts with the opposition, finds out who are its "most promising" members, and does other things of this sort. The results of these scrupulous actions are forwarded via reliable channels to New York, London and Tokyo, where, on the basis of this data, as well as information received from other sources, the conclusion is drawn as to whether it pays to invest additional capital in the economy of the given developing country, or to wait until the elections pass there.

Judging by a lengthy article, published in the Asian Wall Street Journal, many major companies and corporations are setting up "central intelligence agencies" of their own. Their staff members -- former diplomats, regular military men, or employees of bodies "combatting subversive action" -- are obliged to provide exact information about the country in which interest is manifested, the possibility of a revolution or coup there, and the promotion of its ties with other Asian or African countries.

Besides intelligence tasks, the established agencies are given assignments on working out measures which are supposed to provide utmost security for the capital invested in the given country. With the object of neutralising the "natural discontent of the Asians" with the operations of the foreign monopolies, these agencies must worm themselves into the confidence of the governments and individual staff members of the state and political

organisations of the corresponding countries.

Another way of foreign capital penetrating into the developing countries is through the setting up of a false Asian or African front, that is, mixed enterprises, banks and trading firms where the president, say, is an Indonesian or Burmanese, and part of the capital belongs to local businessmen, while, in reality, the entire financial and economic power is concentrated in the hands of the foreign partner.

The transnational corporations also engage in direct subversive action in the developing countries. Activists of workers' organisations in the Philippines have told me that the US monopolies pay great attention to the local trade unions. The reason is that they want to erode the working class movement, cause conflicts inside of it on religious and national grounds, weaken the anti-imperialist trend in trade union activities, and implant anti-communism. This work is being done mainly through representatives of the reactionary American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organisations, who are operating under the cover of the Asian-American institution of free trade unions.

I was told at the Manila headquarters of the institution that its main task is "to share experience with the Filipino workers in settling conflicts. A trade union activist, employed at a cement mill in Davao (island of Mindanao), explained what kind of "experience" was being popularised by the institution. "Its staff members," he said, "are doing everything they can to stop us from coming out with political demands, including that of removing the US bases from the Philippines."

The representatives of the foreign monopolies stop at nothing: they "push" stories through into the local press discrediting measures aimed at strengthening economic independence and slandering progressive political leaders, and subsidise the leaders of ultra-right, and, sometimes, ultra-left organisations. In other words, the staff members of the monopolies' own "CIAs" are carrying on most actively in strengthening those forces of the regimes, which collaborate with imperialism.

Manila.

(Pravda, July 13. In full.)

Friday, January 8, 1982

ORIOVO-63

1

CAUGHT RED-HANDED

CIA in the Service of Enemies of Detente and Peace
M. Stepichev, Pravda special
correspondent

The reckless action of the US ruling circles has strained the international situation. American imperialists are intensifying the confrontation with socialist countries all along the line -- in the political, economic and ideological fields. They are trying to cover up their adventuristic anti-Soviet course with utterly false stories about a "Soviet military threat", "human rights violations in the USSR" and the like.

The political cynicism and hypocrisy of this course come into yet stronger relief when the world community learns about American intelligence activities against the USSR and other socialist countries. This scheming is particularly aggressive whenever US imperialism tries to put up an offensive against detente and peace.

Today Pravda gives an account of some of this scheming by American intelligence services against the Soviet Union, which has been uncovered and exposed in good time by Soviet national security forces.

+ + +

In recent times Soviet security forces uncovered and exposed a large group of full-time CIA agents who had been acting in the USSR disguised as diplomats. Many of them were caught in the act of carrying out intelligence operations. A US embassy attache, Kelly and his wife, both full-time CIA officers, were detained when they were hiding instructions and spy material for American intelligence agents, Kapoyan and Grigoryan.

Another embassy attache, Martha Peterson has been expelled from the USSR for spying. In a smart dress, Peterson had driven in her car up to the Rossia Cinema supposedly to see a new film.

Friday, January 8, 1982

1

But she did not go in. Instead, putting on a modest dark dress while still in the car, she walked across the city into the Luzhniki district, all the time looking back to see whether she was shadowed or not. She was detained by our counter-intelligence agents there, at the Krasnoluzhsky Bridge as she was loading a dead-letter box with espionage material for the American agent, Ogorodnik, exposed by Soviet security forces in 1977. When arrested, she displayed an uncommon skill in using karate techniques and foul language...

It was not long before Soviet security forces laid hold of yet another spying couple -- Vincent and Becky Crockett. And once again the American Consul had to come to the rescue of those unfortunate American intelligence agents who were also posing as diplomats. They had been under instruction to maintain a conspiratorial contact with CIA agent, Filatov, who had been recruited while abroad. With a high professional skill, the Soviet counter-intelligence service had quickly exposed that agent.

What are the CIA recruits and full-time intelligence agents trying to "ferret out" in our country? They are looking for classified information about the Soviet defence potential, Armed Forces, the targets the Pentagon is selecting for nuclear attack, and about the Soviet economy. The CIA is showing a good deal of interest in the Soviet Union's relations with other states as well as in the relations between the nations and nationalities of this country. It is carrying on what amounts to a real "hunt" for scientists and designers, for the latest achievements of science and technology, all with a view to weakening the Soviet scientific potential and using it for its own ends. This dirty hostile activity against our country is conducted on orders from the American top leadership.

Friday, January 8, 1982

-3-

1

Spying, wrecking activity and terror, slander by radio and misinformation, application of radio-electronic equipment and of up-to-date technical and chemical means, spy satellites, ships and aircraft, premises of official missions crammed with special contrivances, and numerous radio-monitoring bases close to the Soviet borders have all been placed at the service of intelligence and subversive activity against the USSR.

CIA intelligence agents recruited one Nilov, an engineer, who was on a business mission in Algeria, by taking advantage of his lack of political principles and self-seeking ambitions. Back home, he set out to fulfil his spying assignment but was exposed by the counter-intelligence service at once. The same lot befell such criminals as Radzhabov, Kazachkov, Shcharansky, Skudra and others who had served as American agents. These CIA spies have been exposed with the help of Soviet people who see the defence of the security of their state as their sacred duty.

The exposed CIA agents and American spies caught red-handed have been found to possess a vast amount of espionage equipment and material, like mini-cameras in the shape of cigarette lighters or fountain pens for document photographing, wireless sets, ciphers and codes, liaison instructions and CIA assignments for reporting secret information, nerve-gas pistols and ampules with cyanide of potassium. All this equipment has been smuggled into this country through diplomatic channels.

However, for all the trickery the enemies may resort to, they are bound to come up everywhere against the reliable shield put up by the Soviet counter-intelligence agents watchfully guarding the security of their socialist homeland.

As Leonid Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, they are keeping a sharp and vigilant eye on the intrigues of imperialist intelligence services, resolutely cutting short the activities of those who engage in anti-government, hostile actions

and encroach upon the rights of Soviet people, upon the interests of Soviet society.

There are many examples of this. Here is a recent one, connected with the exposure of Kalinin, who spied for the Americans.

It was by accident that Kalinin drew the attention of the US intelligence men. A tall, sullen man, with shifty eyes, he wandered around an American exhibition in Moscow, and from time to time cast a furtive glance over his shoulder. Catching a moment when no other visitors were nearby, Kalinin quickly strode up to an American guide and said to him:

"I'm interested in life in the States. Have you got something to read on this subject? It would be better if in Russian. I'd appreciate it as a gift."

"Don't talk so loud," the American warned. "I can present you with books and magazines, but only tomorrow."

"That doesn't suit me," Kalinin replied. "I've just been demobbed from the army and I'm passing through Moscow. I'll be home in Leningrad tomorrow morning."

Upon hearing the word "demobbed", and measuring Kalinin with his eyes, the guide said:

"Then, perhaps, this evening, but not here. Let's do it in the city."

The meeting took place at the appointed time. The guide came along with two US Embassy staff members, who invited Kalinin over to their "Moscow home" for the promised literature.

After a long ride around the city in an Embassy car, the Americans brought him to the Embassy mission, not for a reception, of course, but for initiation into espionage.

This job was taken up promptly by the Embassy staff members, or, rather to say, CIA men disguised as diplomats. The young man proved to be talkative and complaisant. Little by little, he blabbered out everything what he knew about military units and their disposition, and also about combat materiel. He gave the addresses of fellow servicemen and the names of commanders.

Being morally unstable and feeling that he had been unfairly treated with regard to promotion in the army, Kalinin began inventing all sorts of things about our reality. He had been too offended and unfortunate to see what was going on around him.

The experienced intelligence men sensed this immediately, and began paying accentuated attention to Kalinin.

"You're one of us, boy," an American slapped him on the shoulder. "You'll soon be rich. All you have to do is to carry out a number of assignments, and we'll open a bank account for you in the States."

It was the beginning of Kalinin's spying career. His mission was to collect classified information about Leningrad enterprises. He received money and a souvenir -- a ballpen autographed by the President of the United States -- and was kept inside the mansion to be trained by the "diplomats" in cryptography, the use of communication equipment, and transmission of information.

Isn't it blasphemous for recruitment and training of spies to go on inside a diplomatic representation, where official meetings, receptions, and talks take place and many words are expressed about peace?

Late the following night, the "diplomats" hid Kalinin under a rug in their Embassy car and drove him to the Smolenskaya Metro station. He left for Leningrad that same night. He soon succeeded in getting a job at a defence industry establishment, and began collecting information required from him by the CIA men.

Friday, January 8, 1982

1

- 6 -

All this became known later, in the course of investigation of Kalinin's case. Meanwhile, the chekists had only crumbs of information and unconnected facts. They did not fail to note that one of the visitors at the American exhibition persistently tried to contact foreigners. The KGB also noticed that an American guide was talking with a burly sombre-looking guy with a cunning look. They wondered what made the guy mess around at the exhibition for three days. Was it only curiosity?

These questions were a prologue to one of the numerous operations which do credit to the state security bodies.

Exhibition workers helped security men draw a rough portrait of the man. It turned out later that he was visiting Moscow and stayed in the capital for a few days. Then, as if on a radar screen, the beams converged where Kalinin stayed when he was in Moscow and then the traces led to the banks of the Neva.

Vera Alexandrovna literally had not a moment of peace after her son returned from the army. For three months Vladimir had not worked anywhere, had fun and listened to foreign radio stations. His mother often told him that the Western radio stations told lies and that he should not waste so much time listening to their programmes, but he persisted and praised the Western way of life.

"How do you know? You are wrong," said his mother, an old Leningrad worker who had lived through the blockade. "When did you get all this nonsense into your head? Don't speak bad about your home country."

Relatives and friends supported her and also tried to reason with her son, but Kalinin nervously and rudely cut them short. He took all the slander broadcast by Radio Liberty, the Voice of America and the Deutsche Welle at their face value.

Once Kalinin received a letter from Moscow. He was in the country at the time. His mother read the letter and was baffled: the address was written in her son's hand, while the letter itself was written by someone else. How come? The text of the

- 7 -

latter was also strange. "Do Ninochka's teeth still trouble her? Do you go to the Nevsky Avenue?" Vera Alexandrovna felt that something was wrong.

Shortly Kalinin received another strange letter. In the morning his mother saw him ironing his trousers. She saw him put them aside and begin ironing the letter. Why? Her heart sank. She felt that something was wrong with her son. When Vladimir left, she read the coded letter.

"He got involved in a bad affair," she thought and, having copied the letter that worried her, she invited her friend, Nadezhda Petrovna, to visit her.

"Look, Nadyusha, what Volodka has got," she told her, showing the letter.

Vera Alexandrovna was ill at the time and the two women decided that it would be Nadezhda Petrovna who would go to the security authorities, tell them everything and ask them what to do next. The security officials listened to Nadezhda Petrovna's story with great attention and thanked her. The chekists had already known something about Kalinin what his mother did not yet know.

Vera Alexandrovna got worse and in a few days she was taken to hospital. At that time Kalinin, having obtained by deceit a short-term leave from his plant, told everyone that he was going to Gatchina and flew to Moscow to take a container with espionage material, which had been planted for him by CIA agents.

In the evening, Kalinin strolled several times past telephone booths not far from Byelorussky Railway Station and at 23.05 hours withdrew a magnetic container from the dead drop. Then he tried to get away but was detained by security men. The container was found to have inside code pads, carbons for cryptography, and covering letters to send intelligence data abroad to dummy addresses.

During the investigation, Kalinin tried to twist and turn at first, to lie and slander his colleagues, and relatives.

Friday, January 8, 1982

1

- 8 -

But exposed by incontrovertible evidence, he had to describe his spying activities and ties with CIA men. He pleaded guilty to the gravest crime against the country — espionage.

There was a mountain of evidence against him: CIA intelligence instructions, code pads, means of cryptography, information prepared for handing over to the US intelligence service, wads of money, passes, and forms stolen by him at the enterprise.

The investigators could see, as on a screen, all the colourless and empty life of a person who sold the most sacred thing in the world — his people.

The examination also showed that whatever the camouflage the enemy may use, he is always sure to be uncovered and arrested. All Soviet people know this, and all our enemies feel this. In its dark malice and hatred of the world of light and progress, the US CIA does not stop short of any vicious tricks or of using in the struggle against socialism the brazen adventurers, all sorts of apostates and utterly corrupt people ready to sell everything on earth.

At the trial, Kalinin said cynically: "In committing the crime, I gave no thought to the consequences of collecting secret information of a military nature and passing it on to the Americans. I mainly thought of material benefits which I would have from links with the American intelligence."

This caused indignation among all those present at the trial. A military collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR sentenced V. Kalinin to capital punishment — to be shot.

"You have given your soul to the devil and sold your country, and now you must answer for that in full," a quiet but firm voice could be heard in the hall when the sentence was announced. "A traitor, nothing is more loathsome..." It was the voice of Soviet people, patriots of their socialist land.

Moscow — Leningrad

(Pravda, Jan. 8. In full.)

Monday, May 25, 1981

ORIOVO-14470

9

A FREE HAND TO SABOTEURS

The US Senate Foreign Relations Committee has approved the proposal of the Reagan Administration on lifting the ban on subversive operations in Angola by the US intelligence services, Pravda writes. The newspaper recalls that the ban was imposed after the disgraceful flop of the US special services in that country in 1976.

The decision of the committee, the commentary stresses, indicates that the US ruling circles intend to give an even greater freedom of action to their espionage agencies. "Once after a number of noisy scandals in connection with the CIA, which were both of an internal and international character, the preparation of operations by the US special services in other countries was formally restricted by a number of legislative decrees. It was claimed that the CIA was allegedly "placed under control" of an eight member joint congress committee. Gradually, however, the composition of the committee decreased to two members. And now it is informed about "secret operations" only after they are carried out.

Wanting to gain a free hand, the commentary notes, the special services - the CIA, FBI, the National Centre for the Coordination of Intelligence Programmes, the National Council for Foreign Aspects of Intelligence Activity and others press ahead for lifting the still existing albeit rather symbolic restrictions. With this aim the mass media have launched a noisy campaign for the "salvation" of intelligence services.

To the accompaniment of the campaign, the newspaper notes, the Senate Committee adopted a decision cancelling the ban on interference in Angola's internal affairs, a debate has started in congress on proposals to free the special services from the duty to inform any bodies about their activity. Another bill tabled in Congress stipulates "legal protection" for the CIA men. The American special services have actively started railroading through the Congress decisions on arms supplies to Afghan counter-revolutionaries, to Pol Pot gangs, the Salvadorean junta. They also strive to

Monday, May 25, 1981

- 2 -

9

"legalize" the secret war against Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos.

The free hand now gained by the American "knights of cloak and dagger" will result in fresh adventures outside the USA, Pravda writes in conclusion.

(Pravda, May 23. TASS. Summary.)

TÜRKİYE SOSYAL TARİH ARAŞTIRMA
TÜSTAV

Monday, November 26, 1984

ORI5VO-3338

3

WITHOUT DIPLOMACY

A. Ivkin

Jeane Kirkpatrick, the US permanent representative at the United Nations, has recently given an interesting interpretation of state-sponsored terrorism.

Newsweek Magazine has printed an interview with the lady. Among other things, a question was put about the moral aspect of the compilation by the US Central Intelligence Agency of the scandalous "manual" for the Nicaraguan contras. The lady, who is well-versed in diplomatic casuistry, did not find anything better than to accuse the translators of the manual into Spanish of wrongly rendering the original text. But, generally speaking, she said, she did not see "anything objectionable" in the manual.

The persistent interviewer, however, did not abandon the theme. Doesn't the mining of Nicaraguan ports fall under the category of the US government's immoral behaviour? The lady evaded the question, but, judging by what she supplied as an indirect answer to it, the US has not committed anything wrong, because "those acoustic mines have not killed anyone." One can speak of state-sponsored terrorism, she went on to say, when the US Embassy building or the US barracks in Lebanon are blown up.

It turns out, according to Mrs. Kirkpatrick, that terrorism should be condemned only when Americans fall victim to it. But when some other people in a foreign country are killed by the Americans or on their instigation, on instructions from them, this does not mean terrorism at all; it is perfectly moral and even humane - well, indeed, in such instances Washington always assures the world that this is done "to protect freedom and democracy!".

Monday, November 26, 1984

3

- 2 -

Though this does not tally with common logic, everything is perfectly clear. So, let us understand the words the way they are put: bluntly, without any diplomacy whatsoever.

(Pravda, November 25. In full.)

TÜRKİYE SOSYAL TARİH ARAŞTIRMA
TÜSTAV

BILLIONS FOR SABOTAGE

Boris Orekhov

The US House of Representatives has passed the appropriations bill on intelligence for 1986 fiscal year. Although this is routine at the start of each new fiscal year, this bill has attracted particular attention in view of the unprecedentedly high sum set aside for the secret services, this despite the generally known fact that the overseas "knights of the cloak and dagger" have never been short of funds.

To be sure, the true amount of the present-day appropriations is a closely-guarded secret. According to Lee Hamilton, Chairman of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, 98 per cent of these is hidden in the Defence Department budget. Yet a comparison of relevant facts may give some hints as to their true dimensions. Thus they show that the annual CIA budget has been growing in the 1980s 15-20 per cent faster than that of the Pentagon and amounted in 1983 to about two billion dollars. These figures alone, recently cited by the West German Geheim magazine, are impressive.

One may imagine how much the US taxpayers had to pay for the CIA operation to overthrow the Musaddiq government in Iran in 1953, a similar operation a year later in Guatemala, and the anti-Allende conspiracy in Chile. Former CIA chief Stansfield Turner once said that ten million dollars a year was spent to fund West European anti-communist trade unions, parties and student and other organisations.

A new rise in the budget of the US secret services, described as the "intelligence community", can signify nothing other than a rapid increase in their activities. According to the estimates of American observers, an appropriations boost

Monday, July 29, 1985

6

- 2 -

of this magnitude is unprecedented since the Vietnam war. The CIA is growing particularly rapidly. Its present chief William Casey, a former Wall Street lawyer, is referred to as the most powerful CIA director after Allen Dulles under whom it went through a period of unheard-of advance. Many explain Casey's influence and power by his personal ties with the US present President. While he has been in office the CIA headquarters at Langley near Washington has doubled in size. Its staff has doubled over the last five years as well. The spy boom entailed a three-fold increase, on the 1970s, in the volume of secret information sent by the CIA agents from abroad. If only it was secret information alone...

Day after day the CIA is extending the scale of its other operations which have made it notorious as a principal instrument of Washington's policy of state-sponsored terrorism. The CIA's undeclared wars against Nicaragua, Angola, and Afghanistan; the overthrow of legitimately elected governments; physical elimination of recalcitrant personalities; the muddy waves of lies and slander diffused by the CIA-paid subversive radio stations--this is the range of overt and covert actions conducted by the US "intelligence community".

And this is the ultimate destination of the mounting dollar flow.

(Pravda, July 29. In full.)

The End

Friday, October 16, 1981

7

ORIOVO-25948

UNTYING CIA HANDS

V. Bolshakov

Information bearing on just another, third draft of President Reagan's executive order on the CIA, has been published in the United States. American newspapers unanimously say that the order aims to abolish even those insignificant limitations which were imposed on CIA activities as a result of the scandalous exposures made in 1975.

When the Reagan administration came to power, the CIA received virtually full freedom of operations. Simultaneously, a number of laws were adopted, increasing punishment for the exposure of the actions of the US spies in the US press.

The timid reservations accompanying the new order, particularly the ban on political assassinations, are a sheer formality. In 1981, according to the foreign press, another attempt was made to kill Fidel Castro and preparations were conducted for the assassination of S. Machel, President of Mozambique. The House Select Committee on Intelligence endorsed the plan of CIA Director Casey to overthrow Muammar al-Gaddafi, leader of the Libyan Jamahiriya. Later reports appeared confirming that the CIA had made attempts to kill Gaddafi. Western and Polish newspapers reported that the CIA is active in coordinating the efforts of counter-revolutionary organisations in Poland, some of which, particularly, the "Confederation of Independent Poland", is, in compliance with the CIA plans, to carry out political assassinations at the "X hour".

(Pravda, October 16. Summary.)

CIA

Thursday, January 14, 1982

ORIOVO-127

5

THE BLUFF IS CALLED

A. Tolkunov

New York, January 13. -- Official Washington was all in a fluster not so long ago. A great number of FBI and secret service agents poked about the White House. Snipers remained on around-the-clock duty on the roof of the presidential residence. Warned of a possible attempt on his life, the President did not even dare go outdoors to turn on the lights on the traditional Christmas tree in front of the White House. The reason for all fuss was that "an attack by Libyan terrorists" had been expected.

But very soon it grew clear that no "terrorists" had appeared from Libya, but simply existed in the sick minds of the local officials. The Washington Post learned of the contents of a secret CIA report, on the basis of which the above-mentioned scare story was inflated. No matter how hard the composers tried to make it sound like the truth, they flunked.

Let us start off first with the sources. The main and most "reliable" one proved to be a certain informer, who demanded half a million dollars from the CIA for his "information." He was ready, in addition, through other informers, to bare a network of narcotics dealers operating in Beirut. But when the intelligence agency discovered who these "informers" were, they grasped their heads: all of them proved to be swindlers.

But just the same, the names of the "terrorists" appeared quite unexpectedly. After a further checkup, some of them turned out to be rabid opponents of that very same Libyan government. The FBI put the blame for this vexing blunder on a computer, which, for some reason, provided the wrong information.

Meanwhile, passions ran high. The National Security Council remained in session for several days in a row. The result was that the President made an announcement about economic sanctions as a "retaliatory measure." He recalled the American experts from Libya

Thursday, January 14, 1982

- 2 -

5

in order to do damage to its oil industry. Believing this was not enough, the men in the White House began threatening Libya with armed interference.

As many local observers are now forced to admit, all this, unfortunately, reminds one not of a settlement of international issues at top level, but a second-rate thriller.

The Washington Post says that the CIA hatched this "plot" deliberately, because "it fitted in perfectly with the designs of the Reagan Administration, which instantly built it up into a needed international incident." The US officials hurried to present all this false evidence to their allies, in order to get them to agree to collective sanctions against Libya. "However," the Washington Post says, "the allies found this evidence unconvincing and smacking of the same 'evidence' about El Salvador, submitted at the beginning of last year, and, as it transpired later, was based on controversial, and, sooner, forged documents." (What is meant here is the State Department's White Paper, containing concoctions about a "communist plot" in El Salvador--A.T.).

And so, another provocative scheme, conceived in Washington, has failed ignominiously.

(Pravda, January 14. In full.)

Friday, January 4, 1985

ORI25VO-45

6

INTERFERENCE INTENSIFIES

American Secret Services vs Afghanistan +
New Acts of Aggression Perpetrated by
Pakistani Troops +

Kabul, January 3. (Pravda's Staff Correspondent V. Baikov).

For a long time Afghan journalists collected material on the subversive activities of the American secret services against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The booklet "The Secret War of the CIA Against Afghanistan," which appeared on sale at the local bookshops in late December, is a result of their work.

x x x

Immediately following the April Revolution, the Central Intelligence Agency began to rig a web of conspiracies and provocations against the Afghan people with the aim of overthrowing the revolutionary government. Espionage centers for staging acts of subversion against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were set up in neighbouring Pakistan. A whole group of master spies -- R. Lessard, L. Robinson, V. David, R. Brook and others -- operated at the US Embassy in Islamabad and at the Consulate-General in Karachi. The general direction over their operation was exercised by Louis Dupris.

The CIA agents established close contacts with the Afghan counter-revolutionaries entrenched abroad, and began to form from among them groups of saboteurs and terrorists for later infiltrating them into the DRA. The US Embassy in Kabul became the nidus of espionage inside Afghanistan. The DRA security bodies exposed Embassy staffers J. Griffin, P. Graham, C. Freeman, H. Dunbar and others as CIA staff agents who maintained close contacts with the Afghan counter-revolutionaries and directed their activities.

- 2 -

Newsweek magazine has admitted that this fiscal year the aid to the Afghan counter-revolution has reached 125 million dollars, 75 million dollars being allocated by the CIA. Washington's minions also come down with money. For instance, Japan has appropriated 62 million dollars, Great Britain -- 18 million pounds sterling, and West Germany -- 60 million DM.

But, despite all the efforts of the inspirers and conductors of the undeclared war against the DRA, the imperialist strategy is clearly failing, the authors of the booklet note. The revolution in Afghanistan makes headway. The ranks of the supporters of people's power keep widening and consolidating. It is impossible to bring the April Revolution, which is based on the will of millions of people, to its knees.

Kabul, January 3. (TASS). The DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs has made a statement in connection with the new acts of aggression perpetrated by the Pakistani troops against Afghanistan. The statement says that between December 24 and 29 the armed forces of Pakistan repeatedly shelled Afghan territory from heavy guns and mortars. As a result, 11 Afghan servicemen and 8 civilians were wounded.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan states that the Pakistani authorities bear the entire responsibility for staging these provocations. The Ministry demands that the provocations be immediately stopped. Otherwise, the Afghan armed forces will take resolute actions to put an end to them, the statement stresses.

(Pravda, January 4. In full.)

Tuesday, July 3, 1984

ORIOVO-1874

3

RICH GETTING RICHER

G.Vasilyev

Washington, July 2. (From Pravda's own correspondent). "A government of the rich, by the rich and for the rich" - this is how one can call the present US administration by paraphrasing the well-known words by Lincoln about "a government of the people, by the people and for the people". The majority of secretaries in the American administration are millionaires, while those who had not made it earlier, like the "poor" Edwin Meese, for example, are now indiscriminately using their posts to make money. But then even those who entered their ministerial offices with millions on their bank accounts are not wasting their time either.

As reported by the United Press International agency, the current "price" of CIA Director William Casey is estimated at 14 million dollars. The head of the US espionage department has investments in 70 businesses from airline companies to hamburger wholesalers.

Casey has been particularly successful in the past three and a half years. Being the head of the Central Intelligence Agency, he uses his levers of power and classified information to make profits.

All these years Casey has been continuously involved in a series of financial rows. He has been repeatedly accused of the unlawful abuse of office, of the involvement in dubious financial transactions and even of plagiarism. But every time the spy-financier somehow managed to get away with it.

The head of the US espionage and subversive department has a great number of responsibilities: the training of Somocista thugs in Honduras, the mining of Nicaraguan ports, the surveillance on "internal enemies" in the US itself and what not. One

Tuesday, July 3, 1984

3

- 2 -

would think that such a busy schedule would leave no time for private affairs. But while defending the "vital interests" of America, William Casey does not forget his own interests either. Assuming the post of CIA Director in January 1981, Casey submitted a rundown of his investments for that moment. According to the book "The Ruling Class of Reagan", they were then estimated at about 3 million dollars. Simple arithmetics show that over the past three and a half years William Casey has added 11 million dollars to his wealth. An impressive gain, indeed, but fully in line with the general results of the Reagan administration's performance: the rich have grown richer and the poor have become poorer.

(Pravda, July 3. In full.)

TÜRKİYE SOSYAL TARİH ARAŞTIRMALARI

Sunday, October 22, 1984

ORI5VO-3027

8

PRAVDA: HYPOCRISY AND DUPLICITY OF THE WHITE HOUSE

Commenting in the newspaper Pravda on the scandal which has broken out in the United States following the publication of excerpts from a "special manual" which was secretly prepared by the CIA for the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries a year ago, Tomas Kolesnichenko writes:

If further evidence of the fact that Washington directly interferes in the internal affairs of that small state in Central America and tries to overthrow its government and to disorganize the life of its people was required, this evidence is now available.

The Reagan administration, the commentary says, has been caught in the act, so to say. The hypocrisy and duplicity of the White House have been exposed at their foulest before the world and US public. The Reagan administration, while talking about "violation of democracy and human rights" in Nicaragua and about its desire to "help" the Nicaraguan people, at the same time assumed the role of the initiator of subversive terrorist activities in that country.

The instructions to the Nicaraguan contras, hired by the CIA and provided with US weapons, contain in particular directions to destroy military and industrial facilities in Nicaragua, to organize riots and demonstrations and to neutralize (i.e. to kill) political opponents. This is state terrorism of the first water!, Pravda emphasizes.

This is precisely how Washington's actions are being viewed now throughout the world and in the United States itself.

nday, October 22, 1984

- 2 -

8

In that situation, the commentary goes on, President Reagan decided to stage another farce. He urgently set up an inquiry into the incident so as to dissociate himself from the scandal. But he will hardly succeed. The glaring hypocrisy is already in the fact that an "inquiry" into the CIA's activities is entrusted to CIA Director William Casey himself.

This, Pravda observes, adds fuel to the flaring political scandal.

What has been learned about the CIA's instructions is only the tip of the iceberg. Its underwater part includes covert subversive actions, sabotage and other "dirty" doings in other countries of Central America. And not only there. While pursuing the policy of state terrorism, Washington extends the CIA's tentacles to many countries of the world while talking about "democracy".

Recently, Pravda writes in conclusion, President Reagan referred to the agents of the Central Intelligence Agency as heroes of the dark fight in the twilight. Those "heroes" have been brought into the daylight for the umpteenth time and they have emerged as an arrant band of terrorists.

(Pravda, October 21. Summary.)

Friday, October 10, 1986

VORI28-861010-512

6

WASHINGTON DISAVOWS IT, BUT...

Behind the Scenes of Events

Washington, October 9. TASS - The US administration is denying involvement in the spying mission of the US C-123 transport plane shot down over the territory of Nicaragua.

In a brief talk with newsmen, President Reagan asserted that the US government had "absolutely no" relationship to the flight of this plane. Yet he admitted that the administration was aware of the fact that US citizens and private groups were trying to help the "contras." The White House Chief sacrilegiously compared these mercenaries who with arms in their hands are opposing a lawfully elected government of a sovereign country with which the USA maintains diplomatic relations with the American internationalists who fought in the '30s in Spain against the fascists.

According to an AP report, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has taken a decision to investigate whether the Reagan administration was involved in the mission of the crew of the C-123 plane, on which there were weapons and ammunition for the Nicaraguan "contras."

The statements by senior administration officials on the "noninvolvement" of US government agencies in the new interventionist act against Nicaragua are refuted by experts specialising in Central America. The presence of American citizens on board the plane shot down over Nicaragua is but one of the latest examples of US direct intervention in the affairs of the region, reads a statement of the council for the Western Hemisphere.

The US press and television also point to the considerable evidence of the CIA's direct involvement in the supply of arms to the bands of "contras."

Independent experts, writes the Christian Science Monitor, believe that the crew of the downed plane acted on the instructions or at least with the knowledge of the CIA. In this connection the newspaper recalls that only three days ago, speaking in the CBS 60 Minutes television program, Retired Army General John Singlaub, who has for several years coordinated mass arms supplies from the USA to the bands of "contras," admitted that CIA director William Casey "has approved and encourages" this activity. Besides that, the general said that he also was systematically informing "White House sources" about his actions.

According to The New York Times, the downed plane was used by the Singlaub-led ultraright organisation "American council for world freedom."

As Philadelphia Inquirer reports, Eugene Hasenfus, one of the members of the crew of this plane, is a former US marine and worked for the CIA in the dummy Air America company which was directly maintained by the spying department. In the early seventies the CIA formally withdrew as a shareholder from this company, but, the newspaper says, continues to maintain unofficial contacts with it.

According to the data of the Boston Globe, the CIA also is widely using planes of a whole series of other US civil airlines for the transfer of arms to the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries. In scale those operations have no precedent since the time of US aggression in Vietnam, the newspaper stressed.

(Pravda, October 10. In full.)

SPIES TO GET FAT SUMS

V. Gan, Pravda Own Correspondent

Washington, October 29. President Reagan signed the bill, earlier approved by the Congress, on allocations to US special services and intelligence for the 1987 fiscal year. Though the secret services' budget is kept dark, information has leaked into the press about its triple increase in the last few years to reach 25 billion dollars.

The document acquired legal force after the President signed it. With unconcealed satisfaction, Mr. Reagan called it a stride to improve the US intelligence and counter-intelligence potentials.

Special services have moved into the foreground as military-political tools in the US and outside it since the present Administration entered office.

The active legislation endowes the FBI, CIA, Pentagon intelligence service and related bodies with nearly unlimited powers in practicing espionage at home and abroad, surveillance and persecution of "politically unreliable" Americans, sabotage abroad, and even having recalcitrant governments overthrown and foreign political leaders assassinated. CIA and other US special services exercise the state terrorist policy and promote the neo-globalist doctrine, which envisages military and other intervention, overt and covert alike, into sovereign countries' affairs the world over.

CIA directly supervises Nicaraguan contras as they make war on the Sandinista government, a genuine government of the people. Dushman gangs receive 500 million dollars' worth of weapons a year, on the average, from that office; tens of millions are spent on arms supplies to UNITA terrorists and

- 2 -

the Pol Pot thugs. CIA agents encourage political opposition to Northeast Africa's lawful democratic governments. Libya is victim to large-scale action to de-stabilize and eventually overthrow its lawful government.

(Pravda, October 30. In full.)

TÜRKİYE SOSYAL TARİH ARAŞTIRMA VAKFI
TÜSTAV

Monday, March 23, 1987

- Moon
- Renate Lesnik
VORIO-870323-511

5

ANOTHER TRUTH?

V. Vladimirov

Pravda has received a letter signed by "editor-in-chief" of "Another Pravda," or "L'autre Pravda" in French. A periodical under this name, with a title in the same lettering as the Soviet daily Pravda, appeared in France last February. The launching of this absurd venture was a flagrant violation of fundamental rules of journalism.

Suppose the Soviet Union decided to publish "Another Monde" or "Another Figaro," in which reprints from the French press would be accompanied by anti-French comments? That would cause a storm of righteous indignation in France.

But let us return to the letter. What is it about? It turned out that the editor of "L'autre Pravda" was outraged by the publication in the February 6 issue of real Pravda of a report by the paper's correspondent in Belgium, Yuri Kharlanov. In that report the Soviet correspondent said that the intention to publish in France a newspaper under the pretentious title using the name of our newspaper was "a new act of anti-Soviet subversion."

The author of the letter wrote that he was outraged by the fact that Pravda's correspondent had drawn his conclusions "without even seeing the new publication" and that he called its editors "a group of die-hard anti-Sovietists." The letter further informed us that "L'autre Pravda" was "entirely composed of reprints from the Soviet press with practically no editorial comments."

All know that there is only one truth. There can be no two truths. All the rest is either untruths or half-truths, which is actually the same thing. And that "Another Pravda" begins its existence with a lie is seen from the letter.

anti-Soviet book called "This Is Moscow Speaking" (before 1981 Lesnik had worked at the Soviet Television and Radio Broadcasting Committee, Gosteleradio). Later she began publishing under the same title a French-language magazine "with reprints from the Soviet press." Each issue of the magazine began with an anti-Soviet comment signed by Lesnik. Seven issues of the magazine had been printed before the eighth issue appeared under the title "L'autre Pravda."

Lesnik was "noticed" in France after she had set up an original organisation, whose only declared aim was to help her mother and brother emigrate from the USSR. Under the cover of her "family committee" Lesnik launched a clamorous anti-Soviet campaign within the framework of the so-called "Resistance International." That organisation was set up in 1983 by immigrants from the USSR and other socialist countries. The programme of that offspring of the CIA was formulated by the late Raymond Aron, a notorious anti-Sovietist, on May 20, 1983, in the Italian weekly Gente: "Resist communism. Resist it always, everywhere and by every means. Resist it now."

CIA controls its "International" through men of straw, including the Causa, political organisation of Mun's United Church, which has been officially active in France for some years. CIA uses the Causa not only as a channel through which to collect and transfer money to contras in Nicaragua and elsewhere. The Causa is also useful in financing anti-Soviet emigres in the framework of the strategy to encircle the Soviet Union, as proclaimed by Mun. Characteristically, Colonel Pak of South Korean intelligence heads the Causa.

Jean Francois Boillet writes in his book that Mme Lesnik is prominent in the Resistance International as coordinator of its political action. She acted as such in Geneva during the 1985 Soviet-American summit. She arrived there with a

Monday, March 23, 1987

5

- 5 -

Western countries feel ever more acutely to our country and its reforms. Those pressmen imitate objectivity to select and manipulate information, to emphasise some news and comment on it. As the result, they turn the truth about the Soviet Union inside out.

Such is their "other truth" to support Western readers' shattered belief that the Soviet Union is really an "empire of evil" and the main cause for the world's misfortunes. That premise is prominent in the political programme of Mun's CIA-inspired crusade. The reverend gentleman would hardly finance the activities of Mme Lesnik and her colleagues in the Resistance International if they did not pursue the same ends.

We think the French public understands what's what: suffice it to remember its contemptuous attitude to Mme Lesnik and her like.

To Pravda Editors

"I wanted to buy a Pravda issue, instead I got a dirty paper passed off as Pravda.

"We are used to anti-Sovietism, but today it assumes ever new forms. I don't think I can provide new information on that edition. I just want you to know that simple French men and women like me are indignant with the anti-Soviet campaign rampant in our press and on television.

"I assure you of my friendly feelings and sincerely hope for stronger understanding between nations and peace.

"Best wishes,

Monique Peter,

gym teacher.

Saint-Raphael, France"

(Pravda, March 23. In full.)

Wednesday, January 9, 1985

ORIOVO-91

5

LANKY ARM OF THE C.I.A.

Rino Formica, chairman of the socialists' group in the House of Deputies of Italian Parliament and one of the Italian Socialist Party's leaders, has accused Italian secret services in one of his statements as being "ineffective", Izvestia's Rome correspondent Nikolai Paklin reported in a dispatch published today. According to Formica, their ineffectiveness is explained by their subordinate position in relation to the secret services of other NATO countries, notably the United States.

Formica backed up his conclusion by saying that there is a classified NATO protocol which does not just envisage such dependence but formalizes it.

The Italian press has published ample evidence to bear out the dependence of Italian secret services on the C.I.A. and other Western intelligence services, Paklin said. In particular, the weekly Panorama quoted Giuseppe Zamberletti, a prominent member of the Christian-Democratic Party, as saying: "The secret service of sovereign Italy should be in a position to control what the C.I.A. is doing in this country".

Acting on instructions from Langley, Italian special services have formed contacts with subversive neo-fascist groups, the dispatch said. It has been found out during the investigation of the activities of an extreme right-wing organization calling itself the Wind Rose that the secret service SID maintained close links with that organization. Its task included organizing and carrying out activities, including acts of violence, to prevent a shift to the left on the Italian political scene.

(Izvestia, January 8. Summary.)

Friday, November 23, 1984

ORI28VO-3330

7

CHAPLAINS OF AN UNDECLARED WAR

Professor K. Khachaturov, Doctor of History

My recent visit to Managua coincided with a news conference of a CIA agent, nicknamed Fish, who confessed to his misdeeds. His secret contacts had been arranged for him by a clergyman, Jose Amado Peña, a favourite of the head of the local Catholic Church, Archbishop Obando-y-Bravo. The latter hastened to call the cassocked spy's confession slander. However, a few hours later, local television showed some sequences, shot with a hidden camera, showing the CIA agent meeting his contact and reproduced his taped voice. The "father", whom counter-revolutionaries had called "our spiritual guide" in their coded messages, was seen receiving a suitcase of dynamite and instructing Fish: "It is time to pass from passive resistance to the destruction of Sandinista Committees for the Defence of the Revolution... God is expecting us to produce something more than idle talk. You must shoot point-blank at those... (unprintable expression), and anti-government demonstrations must be organised so as to have some dead". In short, that was a blessing in tune with the CIA "Manual" for Nicaraguan "contras" which had been recently made public.

Any nation, more particularly one that had fallen prey to aggression, would have been perfectly right in putting Peña on trial as a common criminal. The Government limited itself to calling for him to be expelled from the country. But the diocese, deliberately provoking a conflict, went all-out to have the traitor stay on in Managua. Demonstrations in support of the Government had taken place throughout the country, involving thousands of people, including some believers, and, among them,

relatives of those who had fallen while fighting counter-revolution. A mammoth demonstration in Managua marched to the Churches of the Holy Spirit and Pius X where the duped parishioners had confessed to the traitor. One of them, Maria Ester Rodriguez said: "My son is fighting the enemies and, as a mother, and a Christian woman, I cannot agree with the Archbishop who is defending a criminal". Obando-y-Bravo retaliated by organising a "protest march" in Managua. True, all he could bring over was a miserable handful of his supporters. The Christian Science Monitor had to admit that the journalists watching the procession outnumbered the demonstrators.

Many believers and even some clergymen are known to have taken part in the armed struggle, under the banners of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, against the pro-US Somoza dictatorship. Following the victory of the Revolution, the patriotic elements of the Church, particularly those of the low-rank clergy, spoke up for the creation of a "new Earth and a new Sky", and committed themselves to building a society of social justice. Clergymen were put in charge of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Culture and Education. The recently elected President of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega reaffirmed once more the readiness of the SNLF for a dialogue with the Church. The charges of Sandinista harassment of the Church, therefore, sound all the more blasphemous.

Washington and the Vatican called for urgent action to prevent the participation of believers in the revolutionary process. Soon after the victory of the Revolution, all the six bishops who had served in Somoza's days were summoned to the Vatican to be told that the clergymen holding any posts in the SNLF Government should leave them "as soon as possible", or face excommunication.

The New York Times said last August that Archbishop Obando-y-Bravo admitted, during his recent visit to the US,

Friday, November 23, 1984

7

- 3 -

to having received financial support from the US government and asked for more aid to be given through the transnational "Grace and Co." corporation operating in many Latin American countries. In exchange, the Archbishop passed some military intelligence to an official of that corporation. The CIA lauded Obando-y-Bravo for what they found to be "effective and well-organised" activities.

Some details of a far-reaching CIA plan, codenamed "The Horse", were made public by a well-informed and influential Mexican journal, Proceso. This plan, as the magazine presented it, called for the "Trojan Horse", Nicaraguan Catholic reaction, to assist US armed intervention and get US Catholics to tone down their criticism of Washington's policy.

Nearly five centuries ago, America was subjugated not by the sword alone. Clergymen, who were forcibly converting Pagan Indians to Christianity, were in the front ranks of the Spanish conquistadores. From those days on Latin America became the Vatican's largest diocese. And today one in every two Catholics in the world is a Latin American. Home-grown reaction and imperialism invariably sought to use Catholicism as an ideological prop.

However, no ideology has undergone such swift change in Latin America in recent years as has the Catholic religion which has become a battlefield of intense struggle of dissimilar, sometimes antagonistic forces. Division in the multi-tier hierarchy of Catholicism and its turn to social problems are to be explained, first and foremost, by the influence of the sweeping anti-imperialist, revolutionary process all over the continent on the mass of Christian workers as well as some of the clergy. In consequence, there has emerged an influential and well-supported Catholic renewal movement ("the theology of liberation"), including its most radical wing, the "the rebel church", in most of the countries of the region. Its most vocal exponent was

Friday, November 23, 1984

7

- 4 -

Camilo Torres, a clergyman from the National University of Bogota.

About twenty years ago I was fortunate to have the rare opportunity of hearing the young Camilo Torres give a lecture to a capacity audience at the University of the Colombian capital. He called for a revolutionary remaking of society and for cooperation with all anti-imperialist forces, including the communists. "Why do we have to waste our time in disputes with communists about whether or not the human soul is mortal, when there is mortal poverty all around us?" - he said. Shortly afterwards Camilo Torres joined the guerrilla movement and was shot dead in battle. The slogan of his followers - "Camilistas" - has been formulated in this way: "The duty of each Christian is to be a revolutionary and the duty of each revolutionary is to make a revolution".

The Vatican has been very uneasy about the evolution of the Church, and above all, over the persistent dwindling of the number of believers in Latin America. In the past few years, over 30,000 clergymen and 100,000 nuns have broken with the Church in Latin America.

A striving to check the radicalization of believers has become one of the main areas of activity of the Vatican. In 1979 a synod of bishops resolved that in Latin America the "church should become an alternative to Marxism." Also in 1979, the first trip abroad of Pope John Paul II was precisely to Latin America, which he has repeatedly visited subsequently (it is appropriate to recall that in the history of Catholicism it was only in 1968 that a Roman Pontiff first visited the Latin American continent). But the efforts of the Vatican to "eradicate sedition" have not yielded the desired results.

US imperialism views the involvement of believers in the liberation struggle and the anti-imperialist stand of a part of the Catholic Church as a blow against its most dependable rear, and uses a policy of "many azimuths" to fight the "re-

bellious" church.

First, Washington is increasing support to army-police, including fascist, regimes which have begun applying terror not only to believers, but also to clergymen. Arrests and tortures of priests and nuns, a preliminary censorship of sermons and other forms of persecution are now a standard practice of the pro-imperialist regimes. Let us recall, for example, the dastardly murder of archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero in El Salvador. Many priests, including bishops, are languishing in prison. The terrorists feel themselves in total impunity, as is evidenced by the following monstrous fact: violence was committed upon four American nuns in El Salvador, who were then brutally slain. It has been proved that the threads of the crime lead to leader of fascist "death squads" D'Aubuisson, of whom US Secretary of State George Shultz has recently said: "We consider that D'Aubuisson as leader of the loyal opposition in the true meaning of the word deserves our support."

Second, various organizations of the USA - and not just religious, but also government agencies, including the CIA - are intensifying the conditioning of the Catholic Church in Latin America, with the sharp edge of attacks directed against the part of clergymen who speak up for participation in the general democratic movement and call for a constructive dialogue with atheists, including communists.

Third, numerous Protestant sects have entrenched themselves in Latin America, which operate mainly among the lumpen-proletariat and wholly depend on the USA (and very often directly on the CIA). Under the black flag of double-dyed reaction they act primarily in areas engulfed by an active anti-imperialist struggle. It is exactly through the efforts of North American missionaries that Latin America has become the only area in the world where the number of Protestants is growing at the Catholics' expense.

And fourth, the White House is out to halt the growing stratification among the Catholics in the USA, many of whom are

Friday, November 23, 1984

7

- 6 -

actively working against the arms race, for a freeze on nuclear weapons, against the aggressive policy of the US administration in Latin America and the rest of the world. In the USA every fourth of the more than 50 million Catholics is of Hispanic origin, in other words, together with the Blacks a representative of the most oppressed part of the population of the country. Most of them show solidarity with the just struggle of the peoples of Latin America.

"It is well known that communists and Catholics have different philosophical views," noted K.U.Chernenko. "But this does not prevent us from jointly working for peace when a grave danger threatens it." In the "crusade" of US imperialism against peace and social progress, banking on the attempts to set believers against atheists, especially communists, plays an important part. Latin American reality offers numerous examples of this. But it also attests to the futility of the efforts of the Washington "crusaders."

(Izvestia. November 22. In full.)

THE END

Monday, August 26, 1985

5

VORI15-850826

DIRTY AND STUPID PROVOCATION

The newspaper Izvestia carries an article by V.Slavin on the US State Department's statement claiming that employees of American missions in the Soviet Union are "marked" with a chemical powder to monitor their movement, meetings and activity.

The author gives the precise address of the fabrication used to prepare another anti-Soviet campaign: Washington's suburb of Langley, headquarters of the Central Intelligence Agency.

In order to reap as much propaganda profit as possible from the "miracle powder", the State Department's statement, reminiscent of science-fiction literature, hints that the substance presents a health risk. V.Slavin stresses that the State Department limits itself to hints because, according to its own spokesman, there is no certain evidence of the health hazardous effect of the substance since the health of not even one US Embassy official has been impaired. Besides, the substance, mentioned by the American representatives, is a household chemical widely spread throughout the world.

The American propaganda media are well versed in fabricating concoctions of this kind, the author writes. The newspaper recalls the rumpus raised several years ago around the alleged "microwave radiation" beamed at the US Embassy in Moscow. The clamour ended with the acknowledgement by American specialists that life in Tchaikovsky Street, where the US Embassy is situated, is far healthier than in any district of Washington, to say nothing of New York city or any other American metropolises.

Later on, it was rumoured that the Soviet Union used

Monday, August 26, 1985

5

-2-

mycotoxins in some countries. Attempts were made to stir anew the emotions around the notorious "yellow rain". The latest issue of the Scientific American finally exploded the fabrication. It was found out that the mycotoxins, on which the accusations against the Soviet Union were based, are a natural product, namely honeybee feces. Yet, the "yellow rain" left its adverse imprint on Soviet-American relations.

By launching a new anti-Soviet provocation, the CIA was guided, specifically, by the aspiration to find excuses for the recent series of exposures of CIA intelligence officers and agents in the USSR and divert public attention from the sleazy affairs of that organization.

The article cites examples of only some major failures of American secret services in recent time.

CIA operative Vincent Crocket, posing as a special assistant to the US military attache, was caught throwing a spy container from his car to an agent hiding nearby.

CIA employee Martha Peterson, an attache with the Consular Department of the US Embassy, was detained during an espionage action.

Peter Boghatyr, a CIA operative who came to the USSR as third secretary with the Embassy, was exposed during an attempt to recruit a Soviet citizen.

The diplomats or Langley spies as they are Richard Osborne, Louis Thomas, David Augustenborg, Richard Muller and Paul Stombaugh were expelled from the USSR for unlawful activity.

The Embassy officials John McMahan, Peter Semler, Joseph McDonald and Alex Grischuk were also exposed as spies.

On August 22, the Soviet Embassy in Washington filed a protest with the US State Department over the provocative action with regard to the USSR, and warned that the American side will be fully responsible for possible consequences of

Monday, August 26, 1985

5

-3-

actions of this kind. The Soviet Embassy resolutely denied the absurd fabrications that some chemicals are used with regard to US personnel in the USSR. Nothing of the kind has ever been done in the USSR, the Soviet statement stresses.

"It seems that some people in the United States are very much against normalization of Soviet-American relations. The issue of the US administration's own stance emerges in this connection. What does it strive to achieve by encouraging those who seek to complicate further these relations? This is what they in Washington ought to consider in earnest," V.Slavin writes in conclusion.

(Izvestia, August 23. Summary.)

TÜRKİYE SOSYAL TARİH ARAŞTIRMALARI
TÜSTAV

Tuesday, August 27, 1985

VORIO-850827-507

7

Behind the Scenes

CIA TRACES

V. Smirnov

Even seasoned American journalists dealing with material of the US secret services were struck by information about the subversive operations of the Central Intelligence Agency in West Africa. It came from a full-time official of the US intelligence service, Sharon Scranage, who had worked for the CIA Station in Ghana for a long time.

Scranage handled hundreds of top secret documents sent from the CIA Headquarters to the US Embassy in Ghana as instructions, memoranda and just current assignments about how to spy and conduct subversive activity against developing nations. Scranage was, furthermore, well familiar with "outgoing mail" -- reports by CIA residents in countries of West Africa about the "everyday work" they had done.

It would take years to reconstruct the undercover operations in Ghana and other countries of West Africa, a well-informed CIA source told the Washington Times. The latest disclosures, made by Scranage, would damage confidence in the United States and in its secret intelligence efforts in the region, he said.

What kind of confidence in the US can one talk about at all if secret operations have been and still are the major occupation of the American spy office? It is not by chance that two-thirds of secret US expenses should be going for preparing and carrying out acts of political provocation and assassinations, overthrowing the regimes and governments the United States does not like, subversion and spying -- in other words, the very same "dirty tricks" which official Washington is so often resorting to nowadays.

Tuesday, August 27, 1985

- 2 -

7

There are two methods of subversive operations that are usually seen as most frequent in the wide range of international intrigues which the CIA is weaving against other nations and peoples. One is by its own forces and the other by proxies or paid agents. According to the American Counterspy magazine, this kind of activity is a less expensive method for the US to derive benefit.

The CIA's subversive action in the countries of West Africa are, perhaps, the latest and the most striking example of how both of these methods of subversive operations are actually applied.

In mid-July, the Ghanaian authorities officially announced that they had obtained detailed information about CIA agents and their informers in Ghana and beyond, information about the procedure of distribution of the CIA's secret payments and the names of American agents. What has also come to light is some facts about the CIA's employment of elements opposed to the government of Ghana, who tried to frustrate the process of progressive change in that country. According to the Ghanaian press, the American intelligence service has been stoking up ethnic strife, spreading false rumours, recruited criminals many of whom found refuge in the US Embassy in Accra. In fact, as the Washington Times noted, the CIA has created such a ramified spy network in West Africa that it would take weeks or even months to get an idea of the scale of US subversive activity in that part of the world.

Another example of CIA subversion (this time done in an oblique fashion) is the political provocation which was accomplished by the American secret services recently in Liberia. They supplied the local authorities with "authentic" information about "Moscow's excessive interest" in American military facilities, especially ships which regularly call at Liberian ports. For extra credibility they even devised a special scenario claiming that the Russians are hunting for

the secrets of nuclear engines on the ships sailing under the star-spangled banner and that "secret agents of Moscow" are trying to lay hands on documents on the course of biological investigations at one of the Pentagon's secret centres operating behind the innocent front of a mixed US-Liberian company.

Mindful of the difficulties of the political situation in Liberia, the CIA conmen "hinted" to the Monrovia leaders that the difficulties faced by the present Liberian regime, which confronts growing opposition from broad circles within the country, were caused exclusively by the plots of the same "treacherous Russians". All these absurd insinuations as well as the fact of the handover of 250,000 dollars to Prime Minister Samuel Doe, which were received, according to him, for the purposes of the "constitutional process", were used by the American department of dirty tricks for inducing Liberia to make such an ill-considered and rash move as severing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

The Ghanaian People's Daily Graphic has written with good reason in this connection in its editorial that the motives put forward by the Liberian authorities to justify the break-off of diplomatic relations with the USSR are "poorly fabricated" and that their falseness is just too obvious. The paper has reminded its readers that way back in November 1983 the Liberian authorities undertook a series of anti-Ghanaian and anti-Soviet actions which the Ghanaian government even then characterized as "childish and absurd", expressing its regret that Samuel Doe allowed himself to be manipulated in such an unseemly manner. In this connection the People's Daily Graphic directly linked the hostile anti-Soviet action of the Liberian authorities with the activities of American "diplomat O'Seannessey who is the CIA director in Liberia. The revelations made by former American intelligence agent Sharon

Tuesday, August 27, 1985

7

- 4 -

Scranage confirm that this is exactly how it was.

Having announced Africa "the main direction in the war for resources", the American administration spares no efforts and funds for the expansion of CIA operations on this continent. Some time ago the African department of the US chief spying agency, numbering more than 400 staff members as it is, was granted an exclusive right to draft new personnel from all units of the central intelligence staff and to enlist at its own discretion "any necessary specialists" from the major American universities and research centres. According to press reports, there are more than 40 autonomous CIA networks in Africa at the moment. Sharon Scranage has spoken of just some of them.

(Izvestia, August 26. In full.)

TÜRKİYE SOSYAL TARİH
TÜSTAV ARASTIRMA MERKEZİ

VORIO-850722-507

RICOCHET

Sergei Kulik

It seems that there are always people who would like to put the tag "made in USSR" on every red brick that might fall from an old balcony of a London or New York house on the head of a hapless passer-by.

x x x

Anyway, such a conclusion suggests itself when one reads an article in Daily Mail by its defence correspondent Harvey Elliott.

What the writer implies is that it is the Soviet Union which is to blame for the recent crash of the Indian Boeing-747 airliner off the coast of Ireland. Ignoring universally known facts, including responsibility claims by two terrorist Sikh organizations, Elliott colourfully describes the fictional version of the Boeing's collision with "remains" of a Soviet space rocket. To appear objective, he admits in passing that a bomb is still thought by most international experts to be the most likely cause of the accident and that the chances of the aircraft being hit by rocket debris are remote.

Most of the lengthy article, however, is filled with concoctions about the alleged threat posed by Soviet space research. The Daily Mail correspondent's conclusion, spun out of thin air, is that the decoding of the data of the airliner's "black boxes" retrieved from the seabed points to the USSR's "guilt".

It is not difficult to guess why the Daily Mail published

the fabrication on these days. The study of the recordings promises an exposure of those who stand behind the death of the Boeing's 329 passengers and those who gave the culprits shelter in the United States, Britain and Canada.

Two inveterate Sikh terrorists, Lal Singh and Ammand Singh, are wanted in the United States and several Western European countries in connection with the heinous crime -- the blast on board the Boeing, and the preparation of an assassination attempt on the life of India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi during his recent trip to Washington. One of the terrorists underwent training under former CIA agent Frank Camper at a special camp in Alabama state. The other feels at home at the headquarters of American special services. All signs indicate that both criminals belong to the US-based anti-Indian grouping Dashmesh Regiment which seeks, by means of terror, secession from India of the state of Punjab on the border with Pakistan and the establishment of the puppet "state of Khalistan" on its territory.

Western patrons of the Sikh extremists, including those who sent to death for the sake of dirty anti-Soviet purposes the Boeing passengers of the South Korean KAL-007 flight, apparently aim to use the tragic accident off the coast of Ireland in order to mar the traditionally friendly relations between the USSR and India and divert world public attention away from the death of the Indian plane passengers.

Of course, a naive reader, inexperienced in aerospace business, might take in the propaganda bait offered by Elliott who obviously fulfils a political order from highly placed anti-Sovieteers. One can wonder, however, why the Daily Mail did not go further in its anti-Soviet concoctions. Why not explain the blast in a baggage section of Tokyo's Narita airport, set off nearly simultaneously with the Boeing's crash, responsibility for which was also claimed by Sikh terrorists, by a "direct hit" by debris from another Soviet space rocket?

(Izvestia, July 20. In full.)

WILLIAM CASEY AND HIS "FIRM"

V. Matveyev

They in Washington pretend to be amazed when they hear statements made from all sides that the CIA resorts to a policy of terrorism, and breaks the norms of morality, ethics and international law. They ardently deny facts which indicate that CIA agents act in the role of professional butchers, Vikenty Matveyev, Izvestia political news analyst, writes in the newspaper. That "firm" is headed by William Casey who is indispensable to the present Administration.

Apart from everything else, Casey is also a businessman. It is known that he possesses the shares of 27 corporations which have big capital investments outside the United States -- in South Africa, Thailand, and in the Persian Gulf area. Hence his increased interest in seeing to it that the transnational corporations of the United States do not lose their overseas positions but broaden them.

Otherwise, there will be no superprofits from the lucrative business, the superprofits part of which comes his way, making the CIA chief to use his brain more intensively in a search for ways and means to keep such an order of things. The outcome of such meditations is not difficult to guess, Vikenty Matveyev points out. US special services are urged to carry out new assignments. William Casey stated at a meeting with retired officers of the US Armed Forces at the beginning of March 1983 that the CIA stepped up the observation of key countries threatened by economic and political instability. He specified that concretely it was a question of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, and Mexico but he passed it over in silence whether the governments of those countries requested such "surveillance" on the part of the US CIA.

- 2 -

At present the selfsame circles in the United States which made so much effort for their favourite in the person of William Casey to fill the post of the CIA chief are coming forward with new public recommendations aimed at further expanding the CIA's "undercover operations" against other countries and peoples.

The norms of morality and ethics which are binding for the "mere mortals" are a burden for the CIA chief, the burden which would be better not to bear. Otherwise, a good deal of operations which he has contemplated would have to be postponed, Vikenty Matveyev observes.

(Izvestia, November 24. Summary.)

TÜRKİYE SOSYAL TARİH ARAŞTIRMALARI
TÜSTAV

CIA
Tuesday, March 31, 1981

2

ORIOV-929

EXPORT OF ARBITRARY RULE

V. Matveyev

The record of subversive operations carried out by the US intelligence agency is quite big. They include those which were carried out in Iran in 1953, in Guatemala in 1954, in Greece in 1967 and in Chile in 1973. In the aforementioned years the legitimate governments of these countries were overthrown, and on each occasion the mastermind was the intelligence service of the USA. And, as I said in the beginning, it has many other attempts of this kind to its credit.

According to data made public in the United States, in the period of 1961-1976, the Central Intelligence Agency effected not less than 900 major secret operations in various countries. And each time the target was either the governments or individuals, with the removal of whom schemes were linked of assertion of the positions of US imperialism in areas of social and other changes.

The "cloak and dagger" are primitive means in comparison with the subtle methods used today by the architects of putsches and coups, with the international police college in Washington providing the proper personnel to carry them out.

It cannot be denied that the present Pentagon boss knows history. Speaking at a press conference in Washington at the beginning of March about US intervention in El Salvador, he observed that this is not a new US policy, but one going back to the times of President Monroe. In that period, the United States, considering itself to be the main policeman in the Western Hemisphere, wielded its club against any recalcitrant state and people in Central and South America.

In our days, any attempts to dictate one's will to other countries are fraught with a grave danger to universal peace. The recent past offers many examples of how risky were the operations of

those circles in the US, and for their own country, too, which led to the kindling of hotbeds of armed intervention in Indochina, the Middle East, and a number of other regions. Some of the initiators of such a policy had to depart ingloriously from the scene of state activity because of the total discredit of their line for intervention. Some people in the United States are now claiming that the war in Indochina could and should have been carried out to the "victorious end". Such comment, illustrating an adventurist way of thinking, ignores the immutable facts related to scale of the anti-war movement which swept across the USA in the 1960s, when millions of Americans came out firmly against the Pentagon's gamble in Indochina, and the US generals faced an angry nation, to say nothing of the resistance put up against the intervention forces on the battlefield by the heroic Vietnamese people.

Comparatively short time has passed since the USA's armed intervention in Indochina, but some of the Americans who had fought there have again found themselves today outside the USA, on alien lands, as unwelcome strangers. It is reported that among the "instructors" sent by the Pentagon to El Salvador to fight patriots, there are also "veterans of the Vietnam war".

El Salvador is regarded by the new US administration as "the first trial of strength" of its strategy which repeats the practice of Theodore Roosevelt who brandished "the big stick" in his time. The principles which are now being advocated by official Washington embarrass even some respectable representatives of the American bourgeoisie. During hearings in the Congress in January, Senator Tsongas, reminding the Congress of the USA's complicity in the overthrowing of President Allende in Chile, asked Secretary of State Alexander Haig whether Washington was taking course towards overthrowing legally elected governments. No definite answer followed.

Today, however, the answer can be found in a number of decisions already taken by the USA's high echelones. They concern the broader use of mercenaries, equipped with American arms, against the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Angola; more intensive arming of counter-revolutionary subversive bands which

are operating from Pakistani territory against the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and so on.

The ruling circles of the USA link their hopes for global expansion with the formation of a 200,000-strong "rapid deployment force", with the establishment of more military bases on alien territory, with the enlargement of the scale of CIA operations, with the use of levers of economic pressure and other extreme measures. And this is in conditions, where the remotest corners in Africa, Asia and Latin America seem to have come irreversibly to life and announced themselves as full-fledged participants in the social changes taking place in the world! Indeed, some American leaders longing for the "empires over which the sun never sets" should have been born at least a century earlier.

The stormy reaction of most African countries to the knocking together of the Washington-Pretoria axis, and to the attempts at crude intervention in the internal affairs of Angola and Mozambique leaves no doubts about the determination of the peoples to prevent Africa's being thrown back to the times of imperialist domination.

The attempts to ascribe to the national-liberation forces some "terrorist aims" will mislead no one. Even Western countries close to the USA are dissociating themselves from these attempts. True, some in the West would like to assure the public that officials of the present US Administration are yet to gain the necessary experience before they start acting less recklessly in external affairs. What kind of experience are they talking about? What precisely is being taken as a standard? Therein lies the essence of the matter.

These day, one can quite often hear officials on the other side of the Atlantic laud Winston Churchill to the skies. These praises smell moth-balls of the 19th century. Meantime, the world is drawing nearer to the 21st century. This progress cannot be retarded or stopped by any "rapid deployment force".

(Izvestia, March 30. Abridged.)

ORIOV-807

MOZAMBIQUE: ANOTHER FLOP OF THE CIA

B.Pilyatskin, Izvestia's own
correspondent in Maputo

On a hot March afternoon, a caravan of vehicles pulled out from a grey four-storey building on the corner of the Bagamoyo and Mesquita streets, which houses the US embassy in Maputo. Judging by the suitcases and boxes roped to the cars' roof racks, one could think that a group of travel-eager diplomats was setting out on a long safari. It was indeed a long journey they were facing: first to the border with the neighbouring Swaziland under a police escort, then across the entire country to its international airport and, finally, on a special plane to Washington.

However, it was not for a safari that they left Maputo: they were expelled by the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique for "espionage, subversive activities and interference in the country's internal affairs".

That's how the final of a disgracefully exposed and blown hornets' nest, built by the Central Intelligence Agency on the territory of a young African state, was played.

So, what had originally attracted the US intelligence service here? Judging by the CIA-compiled "questionnaires" for Mozambican agents, captured by the state security forces, the scope of those "interests" was fairly indicative. It included the office activities and the private life of the top party leaders, statesmen and military officers, the location of military units and strategic facilities, Mozambique's plans for economic development and aid to national liberation movements, its cooperation with the Soviet Union, Cuba and other socialist countries and so on. The nature of the intelligence being gathered, the paper Noticias points out, leaves no doubt about the fact that this dealt with a large-scale imperialist plot meant to destabilize the progressive government in the People's

Thursday, March 19, 1981

- 2 -

6

Republic of Mozambique and to commit acts of armed aggression against it and terrorist political assassinations of its leaders.

Acting hand in hand with the United States in that plot were the South African racists. This has been reaffirmed by the exposure of the spy nest in Mozambique. Not surprisingly, the American agents were particularly interested in the activities of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC).

According to testimonies by exposed agents, the CIA had planned an assassination of the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Machel, and of other Mozambican leaders. This has been disclosed by the Minister of Information of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Jose Luis Cabaso, at a press-conference held here.

The objectives and methods of the CIA network in Mozambique prove that the United States had intended to carry out a chain of political assassinations as well as a large-scale operation for destabilizing the economic and political situation in Mozambique, Air Force Captain Joao Goncalves, who had penetrated the CIA network on the Mozambican security authorities' instructions and worked there for three years, said at the press-conference.

Commenting on the latest exposures in Maputo, the press of Mozambique, Angola and other African countries reminds its readers that CIA agents had physically dispensed with P.Lumumba, E.Mondlane, A.Cabral and other African freedom-fighters. The US intelligence service had engineered the overthrow of the government of Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana, which had disrupted the country's normal progress for many years to come. It keeps knocking together terrorist gangs and infiltrating the latter into the territory of Angola, Mozambique and other countries.

The exposure of the US intelligence agents and their accomplices is a resounding blow to the attempts of the imperialists and racists to obstruct independent Mozambique in its construction of a new peaceful life.

(Izvestia, March 17, 1981. Abridged.)

Friday, August 17, 1984

ORI5VO-2371

5

"MADE IN THE CIA"

V. Mikheyev

From the mercenaries' inroad in Cochinos Bay to the provocation with the South Korean Boeing-747, from killing Patrice Lumumba to the assassination of Salvador Allende--the list of the crimes committed by the CIA abounds in such evil deeds that their inspirers and organisers should be obsessed at night by the Nuremberg trial. But this does not take place in reality. The last formal taboos on physical elimination of the "unsuitable" persons are being lifted and individual terror is being cultivated. The CIA has taken the "war path".

A plan of attempts upon the lives of the Nicaraguan leaders has been prepared at Langley. As Jaime Wheelock, Member of the National Leadership of, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, has stated, the "dirty deeds department" has a plan for overthrowing the government of Nicaragua. The hired assassins are already adjusting the butts of the rifles with optical sights. Their shots will sound as a signal. The assassination of the Sandinist leaders is designed to create an atmosphere of instability which, according to Washington's scheme, can be portrayed as a "consequence of the internal struggle for power", J. Wheelock says. This means that, in conformity with the Grenada scheme, all this can be presented as a pretext for an armed intervention.

The Nicaraguan leaders are far from being the sole whom the CIA terrorists keep in the sights. An attempt upon the life of the Chairman of the National Military Council of Suriname, D. Bouterse, was prepared. According to the designs of the CIA masterminds of "secret war", a group of "experts" would penetrate into Suriname, and recruit, arm and train about 400 mercenaries.

Friday, August 17, 1984

- 2 -

5

A sum of one million dollars was allocated for this purpose. After that the capital would be attacked and the head of the government and other members of it would be captured and killed. The operation had to be postponed because information about it had seeped through. It was postponed till "better times" because a special fund "for further evolving plans in this direction" has been established. A former member of the US task forces has written about all this in Soldier of Fortune magazine.

In his book "The Craft of Intelligence" godfather of the CIA Allen Dulles wrote that at that time least of all could the Americans afford fettering the US intelligence service. A. Dulles' concept of intelligence boiled down to the idea that collection of information should account for a mere 10 per cent of it/^{while} secret operations should make up 90 per cent. The secret operations of the CIA hold pride of place in Reagan's America. Secret directive 138, signed by the President, gives the Agency the "right" to political assassinations, conspiracies and coups. The CIA is nurturing plans of new Chiles and new Grenadas. Today the epidemic of terrorism with the "Made in the CIA" trademark is threatening many independent states.

(Izvestia, August 16. In full.)

BUSINESS ON BLOOD

There was such a scandal around the manual prepared by the CIA for the anti-Sandinist "contras" that the Washington Administration hastened, at least publicly, to dissociate itself from that undertaking, R. Tuchnin writes in the newspaper Izvestia on March 6.

And now Newsweek suddenly announced that the Soldier of Fortune magazine assumed the care of the further destiny of the manual on terrorism in undeclared war against Nicaragua. Such a turn of affairs is not surprising, for Soldier of Fortune is sort of an unofficial body of hired murderers, and its headquarters in Boulder, Colorado, have links with gangs of Somoza "contras".

Under the shadow of US "democracy" the owners of Soldier of Fortune are doing business on blood, the author writes. Applications of would-be mercenaries are streaming to its editorial office from various places. They are ready to sell themselves for a good pay. And their mission is -- to assist Afghan counter-revolutionaries in their atrocities, Salvadoran "death squads" and Nicaraguan "contras".

There is nothing strange in the fact that after the scandal with the CIA manual, the care for it was immediately assumed by Soldier of Fortune. While condemnations of Casey's espionage agency were sounding in the US Congress, the magazine's editor Robert Brown was casting about for the way out of the situation, the author writes. He secretly placed an order with a printing house in Spain for 500 copies of the manual and shortly sent the first consignment of them to Nicaragua with his agent.

According to a Newsweek report, executive editor Dale Dye is shortly to leave for a centre of Somoza counterrevolutionaries. He will take along the remaining copies and Washington's fresh

directives as to how emigrant "contras" should act.

Soldier of Fortune is just one channel through which aid to the enemies of the Nicaraguan people flows from the USA. And how many more such channels operate under the guise of some other US companies obsessively "charitable" to bandits and are concealed in items of expenditures of the CIA and the Pentagon which they prefer not to publicize?

And this is not all: the White House intends to get from the Congress 14 million dollars for the needs of the anti-Nicaraguan scum. In so doing, the United States will expose itself as a direct accomplice in yet another international crime, the attempt of overthrowing by force the lawful Nicaraguan government, the newspaper writes.

(Izvestia, March 3. Summary.)

TÜRKİYE SOSYAL TARİH ARAŞTIRMALARI

Tuesday, December 11, 1984

7

ORI5VOOD-38251

When the Make-up Is Off

EXPERT ON RENEGADES

Washington, December 8. (TASS.) In the presence of "contacts" he always used assumed names, of which he gathered at least ten over his more than 20 years of work with the CIA. William West had plenty of reasons for that.

But the most important one was that since the end of World War II, when he worked in American counterintelligence, West had been an active participant of subversive activity against the USSR.

The "expert on the Russian language, Soviet literature and politics," as the Washington Post characterizes West, personally briefed and conversed with former Soviet citizens renegades whom secret services had persuaded not to return to their country. One of his tasks was to get as much "information" about the USSR as possible, with a view to using it in the organization of subversive actions. CIA sources of information, West frankly stated, include conversations with so called "dissidents".

But he not just gathered such information, but also actively recruited anti-Soviet riffraff for work for the CIA. In a Washington Post interview this inveterate spy, now retired, admitted that Amalrik and Belinkov had been among his "charges".

But even this was not the whole story of the activity of the spy who concealed himself under the mask of a "scholar". He zealously tried to persuade Soviet citizens outside the Soviet Union into betraying their country. As is clear from the revelations of the former CIA agent, one of the main areas of subversive activity by American secret services against the Soviet Union is also the smuggling in and dissemination of subversive literature. This, he confessed, is "part of the program" of covert warfare against the USSR.

(Izvestia, December 9. In full.)

Wednesday, August 8, 1984

ORI5VO-2277

7

SILENCE HAS BEEN BROKEN

A number of publications that have appeared lately in the Western press have made it possible to disclose one of the main tactical tricks underlying the US secret service's reconnaissance operation involving the Boeing-747 of the South Korean airlines that made the KE-007 flight to Seoul.

In the course of the investigation into this incident the US side submitted to the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) recordings of the communications between the crew and the ground tracking stations, as well as of the telemetric information these received. All of them supposedly show that the flight proceeded to schedule, thereby "refuting" the Soviet assertions that the Soviet side made repeated attempts to contact the Boeing, including on the international distress frequency.

The recordings in question are forgeries. John Keppel, former employee of the intelligence division at the US Department of State, is convinced that these are recordings of the communications transmitted by the second Korean Airlines plane that followed the international air route 200 miles off from KE-007. Keppel contends that it was with this aim in view that the "cover liner" was delayed forty minutes in the airport of Anchorage, says the Tokyo correspondent of the London-based Observer.

One of the purposes of the forgery was by radioelectronic cover to "legalise" the flight of the reconnaissance plane RC-135. According to the Defence Attache magazine, it was carrying out a mission code-named Cobra Ball which consisted in intercepting and analysing telemetric data of Soviet tracking systems. Some of its crew members who were specialists from 6981 squadron of radar screening sought to establish

Wednesday, August 8, 1984

7

- 2 -

whether it was possible to pass off a combat plane for a civilian airliner. All this time the crew of flight KE-007 that had penetrated Soviet air space, maintained complete radio silence, as they had been instructed to, since they were playing a scarcely enviable role of a decoy. This is indirectly corroborated by the results of the ICAO investigation. The final document notes that the preparedness of the plane for flight was duly certified... At the time of its take-off from Anchorage the plane was in order. There were no indications of any serious breakage in the plane's equipment.

So, gradually facts and revelations are piling up to show the hidden motive behind the provocation over Sakhalin.

(Izvestia, August 7. In full.)

TÜRKİYE SOSYAL TARİH ARŞİVİ
TÜSTAN ARŞİVİ

Friday, January 30, 1987

VORIO-870130-514

9

CIA TO BLAME FOR JONESTOWN MASSACRE

A. Itskov

Guyana became the scene of one of history's most horrible tragedies as 918 Americans from the Peoples' Temple organisation, three US pressmen and Congressman Leo J. Ryan were shot, poisoned and knifed on November 18, 1978.

The US mass media promptly explained--without waiting for expertly conclusion--that all victims but Mr. Ryan and the newsmen were religious fanatics, members of a suicidal sect who took poison on their leader's order.

The version was circulated worldwide by Western, and not only Western, major news agencies. Our paper also accepted it to carry appropriate information.

Eight years' investigation unearthed the truth. We can now name the killer of almost a thousand American children, seniors, and men and women in their prime.

Unique documents, eyewitness accounts, and conclusions by leading pathoanatomists and lawyers enabled a group of Soviet experts to disprove the thoroughly elaborated mass suicide version in the book "Jonestown Massacre, CIA Crime" put out by Yuridicheskaya Literatura Publishers in 1987.

(Izvestia, January 30. Abridged.)

THE END

MUDDLING UP THE ISSUE

Record of Mercenaries from Brigade 2506
V.Soldatov

New York, Izvestia correspondent. Who are to be regarded as mercenaries? Meeting for the seventh year, the UN special committee, drafting a convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries, has yet failed to answer the question.

* * *

The committee has been unsuccessful because the United States and other Western countries advance reservations to proposed definitions in order to confuse the issue. The US delegate has special reasons to frustrate the preparation of a convention.

Brigade 2506, consisting of Cuban counter-revolutionary emigrants, landed in Cochinos Bay, Cuba, in 1961. Two days after the landing the Batista supporters, trained and armed by Washington, were smashed and taken prisoner.

The remaining members of Brigade 2506 switched to other jobs. In 1976 in the Caracas airport they planted a bomb in a Cuban plane, killing 73 people. The Venezuelan government arrested several Cuban counter-revolutionaries, including Lois Posada. He was to be brought to trial, but that did not happen. Under Washington's pressure, local authorities delayed the trial until Posada fled from prison.

CIA Cuban mercenaries have operated in many countries. Talking to the press, they mention the Dominican Republic, Congo and Vietnam. They have been to other countries, but, they say, it is prematurely to speak about that.

They probably also find it prematurely to speak about their involvement in the US underclared war against Nicaragua. However, there are things that cannot remain secret. For

instance, way back in 1982 members of Brigade 2506 went to El Salvadore to organize weapon supplies to the first Nicaraguan contras. Particularly active there were Felix Rodriguez, Rafael Quintero and Luis Posada. Using the money of US tax payers and the assistance of CIA experts, they were establishing bases to make regular overflights of Nicaragua possible.

However, the Nicaraguan contras were not meeting the hopes of the US bosses. Bandits avoided operating in the hinterland, preferring not to leave their bases in Honduras. That was why Washington decided to open a second front against Nicaragua in the south. Brigade 2506 was sent to Costa Rica. They formed a battalion for subversive operations against the young republic. It is hard to say how many men, women and children were murdered by that battalion and how many schools, bridges and power stations the bandits exploded. The officers and men of the battalion are particularly brutal. Money to finance the battalion comes from "unknown sources".

The atrocious record of Brigade 2506 shows who are mercenaries and why the US delegate in the special committee is doing everything to muddle up the issue.

(Izvestia, February 3. In full.)

CIA INTRIGUES IN AFRICA

Dirty Work: The CIA in Africa, Edited by Ellen Ray, William Schaap, Karl Van Meter and Louis Wolf, London, Zed Press, 1982, 258 pp.

"The CIA has had a long history of interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. By putting down just rebellions of the people, destabilizing governments, destroying organizations, planning and financing coups, and murdering leaders, the CIA has attempted to change the course of history in places like the Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, Cuba, Chile, Iran, the Congo, Ghana and Angola, just to name a few" (p. 92). This is demonstrated in the collection under review, the second in the "Dirty Work" series, exposing the activities of US intelligence (the first described CIA operations in Western Europe). The authors of the articles, which abound in factual data, are Seymour Hersh of the New York Times, an investigative journalist, former CIA agents Philip Agee and John Stockwell, academics and experts in African affairs.

The CIA began to pave the way to Africa for overseas monopolies in colonial days, immediately after World War II. Today one of the aims of those known as knights of the cloak and dagger is to create a favourable climate for US monopolies and help them secure tractable and cheap labour (see p. 72).

The USA is infiltrating Africa through many channels. The book tells how the CIA approaches the most influential Africans--politicians, trade union leaders, noted intellectuals and high-ranking members of the armed services. To this end it uses both official relations and private ties as well as diverse international organisations. The authors list among the organisations linked with or subsidised by the CIA the International Student Conference, the World Assembly of Youth, the Institute of International Education, the African Scholarship Programme of American Universities, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the African-American Labour Centre, the Congress of Cultural Freedom, and many others (see p. 51).

The names of some African government leaders appear on the CIA payroll. Needless to say, these so-called leaders do as they are bidden by their overseas masters. The authors show that due to this close collaboration, "bribery and repression become routinized, and political actors tend to look upon their CIA connections as the best guarantees of their own political survival" (p. 18).

Washington does not skimp in "taming" African trade unionists. It trains them in special schools and treats them to amusement tours of the United States. Operating hand in glove with the CIA is the AFL-CIO, which has founded the African-American Labour Centre with the direct participation of US

intelligence. The expectation is that bribed top union leaders will come to terms with the US monopolies and allow them to exploit African labour unhampered, making huge profits.

The imperialists do not want an independent, united and strong Africa. Therefore a most important activity of the CIA is to foment chauvinistic, tribalist and separatist sentiments (see pp. 64-68) and provoke conflicts and local wars.

The CIA makes ample use of the media for subversive purposes. The book explains that many journalists from capitalist countries working in Africa are linked with US intelligence

TÜRKİYE SOSYAL TARİH ARAŞTIRMALARI
TÜSTAV

directly or indirectly. Some of them are on the staff and others are paid agents. Over 200 American newspapers, periodicals, information agencies and radio stations are financed by the CIA in one way or another. Books concocted for Third World countries on commission from the CIA are printed by many bourgeois publishers. This ideological output, a hodgepodge of outright lies and tendentious information, is aimed at helping the USA pursue its expansionist policy. The authors stress that the smear campaign against Angola which the bourgeois media of Western countries are now carrying on is reminiscent in its wildness of the one mounted in the past against the democratic government of the Congo under Patrice Lumumba.

When all this fails to produce satisfactory results, the CIA resorts to other means, disregarding elementary standards of morality and international law. It has on its conscience the assassination of Patrice Lumumba, hero of the Congolese people, and Eduardo Mondlane, leader of the Mozambican national liberation movement, and the overthrow of Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana in 1966. The CIA finances and directs the subversive activities of Jonas Savimbi and Holden Roberto, traitors to the Angolan people, abets South Africa in its aggression against Angola, Mozambique and other "front-line" states, and sends mercenaries into Africa to bring down lawful governments.

The authors note that in spite of rivalries over spheres of influence, imperialist countries are united by a common fear of "real African independence" (p. 3). They form a united front against African peoples each time their interests there are

threatened. The main allies of the USA in its activities on the African continent are, besides the NATO countries, South Africa and Israel, with whose secret services the CIA maintains the closest contact. In defiance of UN decisions, the United States and its West European partners help South Africa's racists build up their military strength.

The book exposes CIA activities in Africa but the evidence furnished by it indicates that US imperialism uses similar methods in Latin America, Asia, Europe and Australia. These activities add to international tensions and are extremely dangerous to the peoples of the world.

Taric Abdalla

Sudanese Communist

CIA-BIG BUSINESS-REACTION TRIANGLE

(Digest of I. Kulkov's article from Mezhdunarodnaya
Zhizn No.9, 1984)

Late in May President Reagan spoke at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new CIA building in Langley. He addressed himself, in fact, to several audiences, i.e. to the intelligence officers, the huge corporations whose interests they serve, and the public groups he wanted to support his re-election. That was why he alleged that the achievements of the US intelligence service confirmed once again the effectiveness of US imperial policy.

This was the President's second visit to Langley in the past two years. In both cases Reagan spoke on behalf of America's corporations eager to continue the plunder of newly-free countries to wax rich on their exploitation. On the other hand, the President addressed himself not only to the Langley personnel, but to all 10-plus secret services forming the CIA-led intelligence community.

The growing number of high-tech contracts for its intelligence services which the Administration places in California, the cradle of its many big shots, including the President, point to the community of interests of the corporations and the intelligence service.

American newspapers say that if Reagan is re-elected in November for a second term, this would bring 400 billion dollars in contracts in the next four years to the Californian war industry fulfilling top-secret contracts for the intelligence community. The fabulous profits of the West Coast's arms makers stand behind the growing attention the Reagan Administration devotes to the development of its espionage agencies. To

- 2 -

promote the symbiosis of government and private interests, the intelligence community's information and analytical efforts should be channeled in the desired direction to yield appraisals backing the Administration's foreign policy geared to the interests of the military-industrial complex, and reactionary elements. If these interests are exposed to a threat, the US ruling elite uses the CIA for subversion against sovereign states and national-liberation movements.

William Casey, who currently heads the CIA, embodies close contacts between the US intelligence community and Big Business. According to a legal adviser for the CIA, on January 3, 1983 Casey had an interest in 72 companies. In the past three years, Casey has doubled his fortune to 12 million dollars. In particular, using CIA information, Casey increased his fortune by speculations with oil stock. Casey is a share holder of companies which are secret and not-so-secret suppliers to the CIA. Even Washington old-timers are amazed at the impudence with which Casey used his federal office to endure his companies fat contracts.

Close links between the US intelligence agencies and Big Business facilitate America's interference in the affairs of other states through US transnationals' overseas subsidiaries. The CIA uses multinationals for financial and economic subversion and destabilisation operations, to collect economic, political, scientific and technical information, as a cover for intelligence officers, and to supply reactionary regimes with weaponry, if this cannot be done officially.

According to the Latin American press, companies, particularly, airlines established by the CIA to camouflage its operations, are becoming increasingly active in Central America and the Caribbeans.

The CIA is now also to promote US Big Business's expansion in the Caribbean.

- 3 -

Several "black" CIA radio stations operate in this region. American intelligence subsidizes the local press, which is being paid for a positive description of the USA and a negative one of the Soviet Union, Cuba and other socialist states. By psychological warfare operations in Latin America, writes American philosopher F. Landis, the CIA attempts to set the masses against governments that do not suit Washington. It is conducting semi-military actions, including terrorism and political assassinations, combined with subversive propaganda.

Imperialist intelligence and the monopolies also act unitedly in the Afro-Asian developing states. In particular, the CIA paid and is paying the closest attention to India, of which there is enough evidence, writes Satish Kumar, an adjunct professor at the Jawaharlal Nehru University in New Delhi, in his book "CIA and the Third World".^{x)} The CIA seeks through covert operations to get intelligence data on India and on the socialist states with which India maintains ties of the most diverse nature. Extensive plans for stage-by-stage interference in the domestic affairs of India and active subversion were again revealed at a recent trial in New Delhi over a group of CIA agents.

Analysing the numerous operations of the CIA in Africa (Congo, Ghana, Nigeria, Mali, Angola, Mozambique and other countries), Kumar concludes that they aimed at gaining strategic bridgeheads on the continent and safeguarding unhindered access to rich sources of raw materials for US monopolies. In general, the author stresses, one can hardly find a Third World country which in one or another degree has

x) See Satish Kumar. CIA and the Third World. A Study in Crypto-Diplomacy. New Delhi, 1981, p. 172.

- 4 -

not been subjected to the impact of covert operations. These secret interventions by the CIA in the Third World, concludes Kumar, for the most part seek to establish and bolster up repressive, exploitative or reactionary regimes. This is exactly how the CIA fulfills the foreign policy aims of the United States.

In its global strategy the CIA now focusses most on subversive activity against the Soviet Union and other socialist states, as hardly ever before. The CIA is trying to limit the international influence of the socialist states, to split the community of socialist countries, to destabilize these countries and to undermine them from within. Washington primarily engages in the sapping or shaking loose of the mainstays of the socialist order in those countries where Langley expects "success".

US intelligence also fights hard against the growing world prestige of the Soviet Union and especially its peaceable foreign policy. With this aim in mind it has been waging an assiduous campaign of lies about a "Soviet export of revolution" and Moscow's backing of "international terrorism", by which it means national liberation movements.

The major objective of US secret services is plans of penetrating into Soviet territory with the aim of gathering espionage data, damaging the military power of the USSR, undermining the socialist system and creating obstacles to Soviet economic growth. But these criminal attempts are frustrated by the Soviet state security bodies.

The many-sided, artful, embracing-nearly-all-the-world and covert subversive activity of the US intelligence complex poses a grave threat to peace and the security of all nations. However, one at the same time cannot but see that the notorious "achievements" of the CIA, about which the US President spoke last May at Langley, are accompanied by numerous failures,

Thursday, September 20, 1984

2

- 5 -

exposures and scandals. Neither have the results expected by anti-communist centres been achieved. The attempts to undermine, disunite or somehow weaken the community of socialist countries have all been in vain. The plans of counter-revolution and the secret services of imperialism, especially the USA, to tear away Hungary from the community in 1956, Czechoslovakia in 1968 and Poland in the early eighties have failed.

But the US Administration still banks on subversive warfare as a tool of imposing its model of society on other peoples. The state terrorism of Washington can lead to irreparable consequences unless it is given timely rebuff. This is why to the alliance of monopolies and imperialist intelligence the peoples of the world oppose vigilance and a determination to wreck the schemes of seekers of provocations, intrigues and dangerous adventures pushing the world toward bloody disasters and suffering.

(APN)

İSVEÇ BAŞBAKANI PALME'Yİ CIA VE DINA AJANI TOWNLEY ÖLDÜRDÜ

EYLÜL 1974-Buenos Aires : Şili Halk Birliği Hükümeti İçişleri ve Ulusal Savunma Bakanı, Genelkurmay başkanı Carlos Prats, arabasına konulan bir bombanın patlaması sonucu, eşiyle birlikte öldürüldü.

1975- Roma : Şili Hristiyan Demokrat Partisi lideri Bernardo Leighton eşiyle birlikte vuruldu. Eşi ve kendisi yaralandı.

21 EYLÜL 1976- Vasington : Şili Sosyalist Partisi yöneticilerinden, Allende'nin yakın çalışma arkadaşlarından, İçişleri, Savunma ve Dışişleri Bakanı ve ABD Büyükelçiliği yapmış olan Orlando Letelier, Vasington'da arabasına konulan uzak-tan komandalı bir bombanın patlatılması sonucu, sekreteri ile birlikte öldürüldü.

28 ŞUBAT 1986-Stockholm : İsveç Başbakanı, uluslararası barış hareketinin önde gelen isimlerinden Olof Palme, kiralık bir katilin kurşunlarına hedef oldu.

Üçü ölümle sonuçlanan 4 olayın da arkasında üç örgüt ve üç isim bulunmaktadır.

Şili diktatörü Pinocet, CIA eski 2.başkanı ve şu anda ABD'nin BM büyükelçisi Vernon A. Walters, 4 olayda da uzaktan komandalı bombaların düşmesine sebep basan, tabancaların tetiğini çeken Michael Townley. Bu cinayetlerin arkasında bulunan üç örgüt ise şunlar: CIA, FBI, Şili Gestaposu DINA'dır.

Michael Townley, uzun yıllar CIA ve Şili Gizli Servisi DINA'nın ajanlığını yapmış profesyonel bir katildir. Babası Şili'de FORD şirketinin temsilcisi olarak çalıştı. Townley'in karısı da aynı zamanda bir DINA ajanıdır. Yani Townley ailesinin mesleği profesyonel katilliktir.

1968 yılında Şili sol basını Townley'in kimliğini açığa çıkarmış ve onun CIA ajanı olduğunu belgeleriyle gazetelerde yayınlamıştı. Townley, Şili'de o zamanlar "barış gönüllüsü" olarak çalışıyordu. Halk Birliği hükümeti iktidara

Geldinde, CIA'n kiralık katil Downley, "Anavatan ve Özgürlük" adlı faslıt öne
gütmüş. Bu babotaj eylemlerine katıldı. Katolik Üniversitesinin televizyon merkez-
nin ve Concepcion kentindeki televizyon kulesinin havaya uçurulması eylemlerine
katıldı. Bu babotaj eylemleri sırasında çok sayıda kişi öldü. Downley, bu eylem-
ler sırasında bir beşgizli kurşunla öldürüldü. Bu olay, de Miami, de Kuba'da
kayıt-devrimci olarak bilgisi kundu.

CIA ve Sİİİ gizli Polis DİNA, darbeden sonra yurtdışına çıkarak korunda
kalan Sİİİİ yurtdışına yerleşmek için Gondor (Albanya) adlı bir dış ope-
rasyonu içeren bir plan üretti. De bu operasyonlarda başrolde Michael
Downley yer aldı. 1974 Eylül ayında, Buenos Aires'te, Sİİİİ halk birliği hükümeti
bakanlarından ve Genelkurmay başkanı Carlos Prats, arabasına konulan bir bomba
sonucu, eylemde birliktir öldürüldü. Downley, kocan "Sergio Sİİİİİ" olarak bili-
nen Downley idi. Roma, de 1975 yılında Sİİİİİ Hristiyan Demokrat Partisi lideri
Bernardo Kothron, eylemde birliktir kurşun yağmuruna tutuldu. Ancak "Sergio
Sİİİİİİ" hedefi tam tutulamadı. Kothron ve eşi yaralandılar.

Washington, de Sheridan Circle denilen eğilimci binanın binasının sentte,
21 Eylül 1976 günü bir otomobile korkunç bir patlama oldu. Üsketen kurmandaki
olan ve diğer kurşunların altına yerleştirilen bombaların usaktan patlatılmasıyla
iki kişi yaşamını yitirdi. Sİİİİ Sosyalist Partisi yöneticilerinden, Allende, bir
yakın galaksi arkadaş ve eşiyle, Sİİİİ Savunma ve Testleri bakanlığına
görevlendirildi. Bu olay, Sİİİİ ABD Büyükelçiliği de yabansı olan Orlando Letelier
ve sekreteri Ronni Moffitt parçalanarak öldüler. De bombanın patlamasıyla

birlikte Volvo marka bir otomobil olay yerinden birkaç usakta son huzla kayıyordu.
Otomobile "Sergio Sİİİİİİ" Downley ve Kuba'da karşı-devrimci olarak bilinen X
"Böl operasyon" kurşun vurdu. Downley solmuş Miami, de aldı. De Santiago, deki
eşine yönelik raporu telefonla verdi. Michael Downley, in kurbanlarından
Orlando Letelier, Pinochet darbesinden sonra 2 kez tutuklanmış, 2 kez hürri
Dawson toplama kampına götürülmesi ve uluslararası dayanışma sonucunda özgürlüğüne
kavuşması. Washington, de yerleşen Letelier, Pinochet, in cinayetlerini eylemde çıkar-
mak için var gücüyle galaksiye kurşunladı. Letelier, in Amerikan politikası

(Resim altına girecek.Resimle birlikte yazı gerçeğe alınabilir.)

VERNON A. WALTERS

Reagan'ın "zor görevler" generali. 1917 New York doğumlu.Fransızca,İtalyanca,İspanyolca,Portekizce ve Rusça'ya çok iyi konuştur.2.Dünya Savaşında Afrika ve İtalya cephesinde idi. Savaş sonunda ~~askerlik~~ profesyonel asker olarak kaldı. Daha sonra NATO Karargahında görev yaptı. Paris,Roma ve Rio de Janeiro'da askeri atışlık yaptı. 1972 yılında ABD Başkanı Nixon tarafından CIA Başkan Yardımcılığına getirildi. Bundan sonra "özel görevler" yüklendi. İspanya ve Portekiz'deki diktatörlüklerin yıkılmasından sonra,Lizbon ve Madrid'te "özel görevli" idi. 1976 yılında "iş" ten ayrıldı. Reagan işbaşına gelince O'mu tekrar göreve çağırdı. Reagan'ın verdiği "özel görevler"le 100'den fazla ülkeyi dolandı. Ve şimdi ABD'nin BM Büyükelçisidir.ABD'nin Libya'ya bombalamasında,BM kürsüsünden ateşli "uluslararası terörizme karşı savaş" nutukları atıyordu. Avrupa'daki NATO'lu müttefiklerinin,ABD'nin Libya'ya saldırısını desteklemesi için yine "özel görevler" üstlendi. Vernon A.Walters,Latin Amerika "uzmanı" olarak tanınır. Yunanistan'da 1967'de gerçekleştirilen "Kara Albaylar" darbesinin planlayıcısıdır."Promete Planı"nın mimarıdır.

Vernon A.Walters,12 Mart darbesinden kısa bir süre önce "özel görevle" ülkemize gelmiştir.Walters ülkemize geldiği gün,ayağının tozuyla Amerikan Başkonsolosluğunun ~~İzmir~~ İstanbul Bebek'teki evinde,Türkiye'deki CIA şefleri, MIT yetkilileri ile ~~ve~~ "etkili ve yetkili" kişilerle sabaha kadar toplantı yapmıştır.7-8-9 Mart günleri ise,Ankara'da bir dizi toplantılar yaptı. Bu toplantılara,ABD,İngiltere,Federal Almanya askeri atışeleri,MIT yetkilileri,general Atıf Ergikan,eski Cumhurbaşkanılarından Cevdet Sunay'ın oğlu Atilla Sunay katılmıştır.Basına sızan haberlerde "kokteyl partileri"nde Walters,Vaşington'da hazırlanan plan üzerine "bilgi" verdi.Bu planda,12 Mart ~~asker~~ darbesinin uygulanması,ordudaki tasfiyeler konusu yer alıyordu.

AN ELUSIVE SWINDLER

At no time in American history the so-called "intelligence community" had it so good as under the Reagan administration with its policy of escalating tension throughout the world, Sovetskaya Rossia said in an article entitled "An Elusive Swindler." A political profile on CIA Director William J. Casey, this article begins the publication of a series of excerpts from a book by two Soviet journalists Yuri Kornilov and Gennady Shishkin. The book, "Who Rules America," is to be brought out soon by Politicheskaya Literatura Publishers.

As soon as the Republicans came to power, they freed the CIA and other secret services from "excessive control" by Congress and began to work out a number of directives giving secret services more rights and broadening their field of activity.

The White House not only gave a free hand to the CIA but decided to put at the head of that agency a man capable of quickly revitalising what Washington considers the chief instrument of its neo-globalist policy. William Joseph Casey was just the man. He represented the American Big Business circles who have long become closely knit with Washington.

At various stages of his career William Casey was Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Under-Secretary of State and President of the US Export-Import Bank. That was under the Nixon and Ford Administrations. Being an anti-communist, he has long had the complete confidence of President Reagan.

Now Casey is chief adviser to the President and the NSC on national intelligence affairs. The President has made him a minister-rank member of his Intragency Committee where together with the Secretary of State and Secretary of Defence he discusses major political issues.

William Casey heads an agency whose job is to conduct military, political and economic espionage in more than 150 countries. According to an article published in The Washington Post on March 9, 1986, that former international banker and lawyer holds the highest position among the senior Cabinet members and as a result has become the most influential CIA Director since the time of Allen Dulles.

Many public scandals revealed Casey's involvement in dishonest financial deals and common fraud and Congressmen, both Democratic and Republican, repeatedly demanded his resignation. However, the CIA's Director always got away with it. No wonder a Washington paper called him elusive.

One of the reasons why Casey is elusive is that he has close links with those who rule America. The CIA has long been a kind of hatchery for breeding personnel for all echelons of power in the United States, including the White House, the Pentagon, the State Department and other federal agencies, and Congress. CIA men or people trained in the CIA or owing their careers to that agency or having very close links with it hold top jobs practically in every key area.

(Sovetskaya Rossia, December 17. Summary.)

THE DEPARTMENT OF MURDEROUS ACTS

Yuri Kornilov

The main target of intelligence services of imperialist states and of various foreign subversive centres and organisations is the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Our foes have not abandoned their intentions to eliminate socialism as a social system. The secret services of the USA and a number of other NATO countries have been persistently attempting to discredit the home and foreign policies of the USSR and carry out acts aimed at undermining the Soviet economy.

It is the Central Intelligence Agency that directed the counterrevolutionary actions in Hungary and Czechoslovakia. It is the CIA that nurtured and financed Polish counterrevolution, unscrupulously using for attacks against Socialist Poland the basest and filthiest methods, including economic and ideological sabotage, the production of instigatory forgeries, lies, insinuations and the most artful slander.

Though the sharp edge of the "crusade" declared by US imperialist circles is directed against socialism, this crusade has a much broader social aspect and far wider geography. More than 200 centres, each of which in its turn deploys numerous "bases" and "branches" - such is the network of the CIA in Western Europe. Here US secret services, cooperating with their opposite numbers from other NATO member states, work out and implement large-scale ideological and other acts of sabotage against the socialist nations, and conduct subversive work against communist parties and other progressive organisations at home. Trying to bolster up the aggressive policy of the ruling circles of the USA, who have

set themselves the aim of turning this part of Europe into a starting base for a nuclear-missile attack against the USSR and into a nuclear hostage of the Pentagon, the CIA focuses on attempts to reduce the intensity of the mass antiwar struggle and to discredit the antiwar movement, the participants of which demand that a barrier should be put up in the way of the drawing of the USA's NATO allies into the programme of preparation for star wars and that European soil should be cleansed of US Pershings and cruise missiles. In the FRG alone, according to the data of the West German magazine Geheim, about 200 "field offices" of the CIA function in 75 cities under a variety of shingles. *etlet*

One of the chief objectives of the CIA is to suppress jointly with the Pentagon revolutionary and national liberation movements and to carry out overt and covert subversive operations against the countries and peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America that want to be masters in their own house. Over a billion dollars is the sum Washington has already spent on the conduct of an undeclared war against Afghanistan.

We see an escalation of the undeclared war unleashed in 1980 by Washington against another sovereign state - Nicaragua. The CIA has spent over 100 million dollars to arm the terrorist bands of UNITA operating on the territory of People's Angola. The preparation of bandit sallies against Libya, support for divisionist groups in Mozambique, the fomenting of national strife in India, the infiltration of surviving Pol Pot thugs into independent Kampuchea - such are but some of the criminal acts that form the "service record" of the CIA.

To carry out the special operations planned by Washington, the CIA widely recruits gangsters and extremists of all kinds. The ever new facts show how actively the "gentlemen from

Langley" use for their purposes professional murderers and terrorists and the neofascist riff-raff. It is undoubted, for example, that A. Agca, member of the Turkish neofascist organisation "Grey Wolves," who in 1979 shot dead editor of the Turkish newspaper Milliyet A. Ipekci and in June 1981 made an attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II in Rome, which served as a ground for the vile and ignominiously unsuccessful anti-socialist, anti-Bulgarian farce, had links with the CIA.

The US organisers of ideological provocations aggressively intrude into the sphere of propaganda, attempting to lay their hands on mass media and actively recruiting their own agents from among bourgeois journalists.

On a wave of exposures of the dirty operations of the US spying department and public anger, a bill forbidding the CIA to use journalists in its activity was put before the US Congress. It is significant, however, that under the pressure of influential circles in Washington this bill was buried. The certain restrictions which had been placed on the CIA's covert operations in the second half of the seventies were also quietly lifted later.

One more proof of the collaboration between the bourgeois press and the CIA is the "case of Nicolas Daniloff," a US citizen who, using his status as foreign correspondent in the USSR, engaged in espionage, gathering by various methods secret information for use to the detriment of the national interests of our country. As has been reported, Daniloff was arrested on August 30 while trying to carry out a secret spying action, and a week later an investigating officer of the USSR State Security Committee together with a military procurator officially charged him with committing a crime envisaged by Article 65 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR.

But no matter how hard the Langley people try to mask their covert operations , to whatever sophisticated

- 4 -

propaganda tricks they resort in order, by twisting the facts, to impute to others their own criminal acts - all these attempts fail one after another. The criminal traces of the CIA are again and again laid bare before the entire world. The international public is deeply angered by the actions of those who have turned terrorism and sabotage, murders and espionage into levers of their aggressive policy...

(Sovetskaya Rossia, September 17, Abridged.)

TÜRKİYE SOSYAL TARİH ARAŞTIRMA VE TÜSTAV

ORIOVO-3343

ON THE PAYROLL OF THE CIA

B. Bannov

"For many years the American spying agency secretly worked with Solzhenitsyn," the author writes. "According to former US Ambassador to the USSR Jacob Beam, the slanderous compositions which Solzhenitsyn secretly turned over to the American intelligence officers were a 'voluminous, verbose and raw mass which it was necessary to organise into an understandable whole'."

"Step by step the CIA turned Solzhenitsyn into its 'agent of influence'. The anti-Soviet theses and cliches were put into his works and public speeches."

"Solzhenitsyn has been turned into an advocate of the anti-Soviet doctrines and into a mouthpiece of anti-Communism. To give him weight, the CIA organised the awarding of a Nobel Prize to him and then used the fabricated Prize winner for influencing public opinion. Subversive elements in the Soviet Union were financed through Solzhenitsyn," the author writes. "A. Ginzburg, who was called the manager of Solzhenitsyn's 'Foundation', confessed at the trial that more than a third of a million dollars had passed through him. The CIA subsidised the anti-state and anti-society activities in the USSR on Solzhenitsyn's behalf."

"A trial of Valery Repin was held in Leningrad in March 1983," the article says. "Since 1979 Repin was the manager of the so-called fund for assistance to the political prisoners in Leningrad. Repin, through whom 60,000 roubles from the 'fund' had passed, characterised it as follows: 'The fund is not a philanthropic but an anti-Soviet organisation the activities of which are directed by the US Central Intelligence Agency. It tries to accomplish its own tasks by means of the fund. The money of the fund is used for financing all kinds of criminals, their

- 2 -

relatives and acquaintances, who are thereby encouraged to collect information of the anti-Soviet character and to turn it over to the West."

Along with this, intelligence information is collected. Special questionnaires, which had been handed to Repin by CIA agents Daniel Trunball, an American who was studying at the Russian Language courses at Leningrad University, and staffer of the US Consulate-General in Leningrad Eleonor Wood, figured at the trial.

"The CIA staffers and their agents, camouflaged as tourists or students, maintained contacts with Repin," B. Bannov writes. "The names of American D. Sur and Dutchmen E. Svildens, N. Starnik, H. Rozenberg and J. Smell were mentioned at the trial. They delivered currency, values, expensive things and radio and photo equipment to Repin for sale in order to replenish the fund." "The CIA has set up an extensive network of pseudo-public organisations which organised such international undertakings as so-called Sakharov's tribunal in 1975. The CIA was involved also in organising the so-called Sakharov's hearings in Rome in 1977."

"The existence of the so-called dissidents became possible only due to the fact that the enemies of socialism drew the Western press, the diplomatic, intelligence and other secret services into these activities," the author stresses. "It is an open secret that being a dissident has become a kind of a profession which is lavishly paid in currency and other handouts. In effect, this differs little from the way in which the imperialist secret services pay their agents."

(Sovetskaya Rossia, November 25. Summary.)

Tuesday, October 16, 1984

ORI20VO-2977

5

ON WHITE HOUSE'S ORDERS

(An Account of Secret Services' Scheming
in Angola)

A. Moiseyev

Reports in various foreign press organs say that at least 900 cloak and dagger men from the CIA operate in Africa. During the past few years the American secret services have engineered several plots in an attempt to topple legitimate governments in Ghana, Zambia, Benin, Mozambique, Nigeria and the Seychelles. In his book "Deadly Deceits. My 25 Years in the CIA" Ralph W. McGehee, a former CIA career officer, claimed that the US spy department had developed an extensive programme for penetrating the independent states of Black Africa. The programme has already cost Washington some 80 million dollars.

One of the CIA chief targets in the area is the People's Republic of Angola. With the help of South Africa the United States has staged about 3,000 hostile moves against that independent country, including acts of undisguised armed aggression. A real undeclared war has been waged against Angola, which has resulted in the loss of many thousands of human lives and inflicted an irreparable material damage on the country. No prize is offered for guessing Washington's goal: it is to topple the Luanda government and impose on the country a pro-Western puppet regime.

While paying lip service to its desire for peace and cooperation in Africa, Washington has been using the CIA to engineer large-scale terrorist operations on the continent in a bid to behead the national liberation movements of the fighting peoples of South Africa and Namibia. Langley has

Tuesday, October 16, 1984

5

- 2 -

more than once planned, together with the secret services of Pretoria and Tel Aviv, assassinations of the leaders of southern Africa's patriots.

On orders from the White House an extensive financial backing has been rendered to the counterrevolutionaries in Ethiopia and subversive acts have been encouraged against Uganda, Madagascar, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Congo and many other African nations which oppose US diktat. Agents of the American secret services have been for many years now trying to split the workers' movement in 35 countries of the continent.

Some time ago a CIA plot against Nigeria has been exposed. According to the plan, prerequisites had to be created in Nigeria for establishing a military government friendly to the United States, for which a similar operation in Chile could be used as a valuable precedent... No further commentary would be needed, as the plan speaks for itself.

(Sovetskaya Rossia, October 16. In full.)

Tuesday, August 11, 1981

7RIOV7-1720v

6

WATCH OUT: CIA!

US Intelligence Subversion in Developing
Countries

V.Koziakov

As the American writer Frank Donner pointed out in his book "The Age of Surveillance", the CIA had been record-holder in subversion and intervention in various countries of the world during the last three decades. At present, however, Washington, to judge by all accounts, has decided to break all early records. Reagan was still girding himself for presidency when the transition team he had appointed for the CIA was already, according to the Washington Star, plumping for a considerable extension of secret operations abroad to "counter terrorism".

What are those secret operations supposedly designed for "countering terrorism"?

It would take too long to enumerate even those CIA misdeeds which have become known to the international community. In Africa the CIA was behind the overthrow of the government of the Republic of the Congo (presently Zaire) in 1960 and the murder of Patrice Lumumba in 1961, the toppling of the Kwame Nkrumah government of Ghana in 1966, the plotting of the South African armed invasion of Angola in 1975, and the removal of a number of leaders of the liberation movement. In Latin America the CIA is responsible for having organised the counter-revolutionary invasion of Cuba in 1961, the plotting of the fascist putsch and the assassination of President Salvador Allende of Chile in 1973, to mention just a few of the CIA criminal operations.

It is indicative that the decisions about such operations are taken at top level in Washington. The Indian professor Satish Kumar, the author of the study "CIA and the Third World", stressed that

Tuesday, August 11, 1981

-2-

6

most of the assassinations or attempted assassinations of the leaders of developing countries, carried out by the CIA, had been sanctioned by US presidents. Isn't that a case of terrorism turned into an act of national policy!?

The revelations of just a few of CIA crimes in the mid-70s shocked the Americans so much that official Washington had to set up a special commission of inquiry and apply some "restrictive" measures against its spy and subversion centre. Ironically enough, it is a former member of the said commission, Ronald Reagan, who is now pressing for those restrictions to be lifted. Once in the White House, he ordered a new "CIA code of behaviour" to be worked out so as, according to press reports, to give this agency a free hand to act without any restrictions whatsoever.

It should be noted in all fairness that secret operations have been going on without any let-up, for all the speculation about "restrictions". A CIA plot against the People's Republic of Mozambique hatched together with the South African secret services which has been disclosed not so long ago, is one of the latest cases in point. The material published by the government of Mozambique attests to the operations undertaken with a view to economically and politically destabilising the republic, and preparing the assassination attempt on the life of President Samora Machel and other political assassinations. As the Minister for Information of Mozambique Luis Cabaco declared, the People's Republic of Mozambique had become an object of CIA action because it is supporting the national liberation movements in Africa, opposing colonialism, racism and oppression, and is an independent and sovereign state building socialism.

The CIA is weaving a web of conspiracies against other sovereign nations of Africa, against the liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia. According to the Washington Post dispatch, a CIA-made "plan for covert operations in Africa" has been submitted to the standing special House Committee on Intelligence Operations. As revealed by the Newsweek magazine, the CIA Director William Casey had personally endorsed a secret plan for the overthrow and physical destruction of the leader of the Libyan revolution Muamar Gaddafi.

Nor is there any let-up in CIA subversive activity in Latin America, notably in long-suffering El Salvador. The American press has quoted the former US ambassador to El Salvador, Robert White, as having declared that he was cashiered for having opposed Reagan's doctrine of armed intervention in El Salvador. To lay the ground for this intervention, the CIA fabricated several fake stories about the arms supplies to the Salvadorean insurgents from Cuba, Nicaragua and other countries.

There has been no let-up either in the underhand cooperation between the CIA and the secret police of the fascist regime of Pinochet in Chile. At present it is not merely getting into higher gear, but assuming an open character which is shocking even American bourgeois commentators. As the Washington Post noted, hardly had the administration announced a crusade against the so-called state terrorism, than it admitted to its bosom the Chilean regime which is an organiser of acts of terrorism on American soil.

It may be recalled that straight after the victory of the revolution in Afghanistan in April 1978, the CIA set about organising large-scale armed intervention in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by arming and training anti-Afghan counter-revolutionary bands on the territory of Pakistan. However, until quite recently Washington had denied this action which, the Newsweek magazine has called "secret CIA intervention in Afghanistan". This is no longer a secret to anyone. The undeclared war against Afghanistan has become an official American policy.

It is likewise a matter of common knowledge that the recent air raid of the Iraqi atomic research centre by Israeli aggressors was made with some of the aircraft supplied by the United States. The CIA had played a provocative role, at the very least, which Prime Minister Begin of Israel has virtually admitted. Speaking on American television, as the London Daily Telegraph emphasized, he announced that the US Central Intelligence Agency had warned Israel about the danger of Iraq making its own atom bomb. That action of the CIA was nothing short of incitement to an act of aggression, based on a blatant lie for the Iraqi nuclear centre is generally known to have been used for peaceful research alone.

Tuesday, August 11, 1981

-4-

6

The CIA does not keep clear either of the crimes committed by the "fifth column" of the counter-revolution in Iran. As one of that country's religious leaders, Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri declared, the recent explosion in the headquarters of the ruling Islamic Republican Party which left scores of party and state leaders dead--was "the handiwork of the criminal United States and its paid agents!" And the speaker of the Iranian Parliament Hashemi Rafsarani declared that the US had twice plotted the assassination of the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Khomeini.

The current intensification of CIA subversive activity against the developing nations is part and parcel of the global hegemonic strategy of US imperialism. CIA underhand operations--terrorist and other acts, carried out in conjunction with career bandits, racists and neo-Nazis and other elements of the reactionary and criminal world, are of a piece with the acts staged in all parts of the globe within the framework of the doctrines about "limited nuclear war" and "protection of US vital interests". By following this global strategy, the US leaders are destabilising the situation in various parts of the Earth and putting the peace and security of the peoples in jeopardy.

(Krasnaya Zvezda, July 28. Abridged.)

THE END

Apr 1983-83

Ekrem Zoldas

THE CIA UNDER REAGAN

For decades the "invisible government" of the US—its Central Intelligence Agency has been an instrument of political provocation and international piracy. What new elements has the present Washington Administration introduced into the agency's activity? This is the subject of the review by a US journalist, published below.

Ronald Reagan and his Director of Central Intelligence, William J. Casey, are presiding over what the New York Times Magazine recently called "the biggest peacetime buildup in the American intelligence community since the early 1950's".¹ This development is dramatically expanding CIA activities in three areas: foreign operations against the socialist camp and developing countries, covert actions aimed at overthrowing independent governments or destroying liberation movements, and spying inside the US against US citizens and resident foreigners.

While the budget of the CIA is of course secret, much of it hidden inside the Defence Department budget, it is known that CIA funding increased 25 per cent for the 1983 fiscal year, surpassing even the 18 per cent increase for the Defence Department. Both increases are ^{ya3 k.3.3.3.3} scandalous when compared to the massive cuts in health care, education, food programmes, care for the blind and elderly, aid to the poor and the cities-- which are the hallmark of the Reagan Administration.

^{bel.2.2.2.2}

¹ New York Times Magazine, January 16, 1983.

According to Administration budget officials quoted in the New York Times Magazine,

/ the CIA is the "fastest growing major agency in the Federal Government"² and its current budget is approaching \$1.5 billion, a figure that seems absurdly low to those in the United States who follow the CIA closely. A conservative magazine, Defense Electronics, estimated in December 1981 that the annual CIA budget is close to \$10 billion, with a total of at least \$70 billion for the overall intelligence budget. The government, which has used the demagogic slogan "take the government off our backs" to slash social ^{deprived} services and human welfare programmes, stands determined to increase the burden upon its citizens of a mammoth, secret, repressive, and growing, state-within-a-state.

William J. Casey is a millionaire former chairman of the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission and President of the Export-Import Bank, who served as Reagan's campaign manager in the last election. His irregular financial dealings caused a Senate Committee to conclude ambiguously that he was "not unfit" for the office of CIA Chairman. Casey's policy as CIA head is to enhance Reagan's right-wing foreign policy with aggressive overt and covert intervention and intelligence gathering around the world. And now Casey has been given the power to conduct extensive spying and intrusion into the affairs of people inside the United States.

Under Executive Order 12333, issued by Reagan in December 1981, the CIA is allowed for the first time in its history to conduct covert operations and spying within the US to obtain

² Ibid., January 16, 1983.

"information relating to the capabilities, intentions and activities of foreign powers, organisations, or persons", a definition broad enough to include almost any activity. The Reagan Order further allows physical searches without a legal warrant, the surveillance of mail, wire-tapping and similar intrusive intelligence techniques.

watchful cone
The Reagan Executive Order removed limitations set by the Carter Administration on assassinations and reporting of questionable CIA activities. The result is a vastly empowered agency, free of restraints, not subject to special scrutiny or oversight, and encouraged by the new Cold War mentality and rhetoric characteristic of the Reagan Administration. Casey has gone so far as to request of the Justice Department complete immunity from prosecution for intelligence agents actions while on the job. If granted, this would place the CIA above the law--an ominous and frightening development. Long a notorious danger to the people of the world, the CIA is now an immediate threat to its own people. The agency responsible for butchery, assassination, misinformation, fraud, bribery, torture, deceit, human chemical experimentation, infiltration and other "dirty work" *disgusting geschlecht* has now been loosed within its own country.

The four main divisions of the CIA are intelligence, science and technology, support, and operations. The intelligence directorate has had a *most - & - long* checkered career. Its reports, on which Administration policy is often supposedly based, vary extremely in accuracy. CIA reports during the Vietnam War are generally credited with being more accurate (i.e., more

pessimistic about victory) than the notorious estimates of the Pentagon, which kept insisting that it was winning the war until it lost. On the other hand, intelligence was harshly criticised for failing to understand the strength of the opposition to the Shah of Iran and for continually predicting that the economy of the Soviet Union was in a virtual state of collapse. It only recently corrected this last mistake, issuing a report in December 1982 crediting the USSR with steady, strong economic growth.

The science and technology directorate both interprets foreign technology, particularly Soviet, and engages in research on such projects as spy satellites. Ironically, the CIA is simultaneously attempting to clamp down on the very freedom of inquiry that has so aided US science. In early 1982, then Deputy CIA Director Admiral Bobby Ray Inman directly threatened scientists at a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. US scientists had better submit their research to the CIA for prior censorship or face a government crackdown, Inman warned. Scientists called the threat "disastrous" and "a nightmare". The Admiral's warning was in keeping with the Reagan Administration's policy of preventing the flow of scientific information between the US and the USSR, a short-sighted concept that has on several occasions resulted in denying US scientists access to more advanced Soviet theories and technology.

But the essence of CIA activity under Reagan, and the area of Director Casey's greatest interest is the directorate of operations, which _____→ conducts clandestine intelligence gathering and covert

activities. The US publication that most closely monitors CIA activities, Covert Action Information Bulletin, estimates that of a \$10 billion overall budget, the CIA spends \$2-3 billion on paramilitary and undercover activities, and another \$2-3 billion on manipulating the world and US media each year.

CIA undercover activities embrace the globe, including-- to name but a few--shipments of military equipment to counter-revolutionary groups in Afghanistan, under-the-table financial aid to certain political parties in Europe, training of security forces for states sympathetic to the US, destabilisation efforts in Grenada, military supplies and training for the El Salvadorean junta, the spreading of dengue fever virus in Cuba, support for the UNITA counterrevolutionaries in Angola, providing arms for South Africa, destabilising the African Front Line States, and orchestrating a world-wide "Yellow Rain" misinformation campaign which accuses Vietnam and the Soviet Union of using chemical and bacterial warfare in Southeast Asia, etc.

The CIA's ongoing encouragement and support for the apartheid regime in South Africa was summarised in November 1982 in testimony before the United Nations by William H. Schaap, staff counsel of the Centre for Constitutional Rights in New York. Schaap reported that the CIA has maintained its contacts with Jonas Savimbi's UNITA counterrevolutionaries in Angola, in violation of US law prohibiting clandestine interference in that country. Savimbi himself met with CIA officers in Rabat, Morocco, in the spring of 1981, and his representatives regularly hold such meetings. A new and deadly element, said Schaap, is the assistance being given to South Africa by CIA-trained

Cuban exiles. They have been used by South Africa's Bureau of State Security to carry out contract killings since 1973, but this is the first time that up to 500 Cuban exile mercenaries provided by the CIA have been known to be participating in the war against the Angolan government. It is known also that the January 1981 raid by South African commandos on the homes of exiled members of the African National Congress in Matola, Mozambique, in which 12 unarmed civilians were murdered, was directly aided by CIA agents inside Mozambique.

It is the effort to overthrow the revolutionary Sandinist Government of Nicaragua, however, that is today the most ambitious and well-funded of the CIA's clandestine operations. Aptly called by the New York Times Magazine "the largest paramilitary and political-action effort mounted by the CIA in nearly 10 years", the operation involves tens of millions of dollars and hundreds of CIA agents in Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Honduras.

The CIA assault against the popular government of Nicaragua is only one part of many-sided offensive, not all of it conducted by the agency. The US Government has cut off all economic aid to Nicaragua and pressured international financial groups to do the same. It has turned neighbouring Honduras into a US base of operations, flooding it with the second largest amount of military aid in the Americas, \$30 million in 1982 (though some experts believe the actual figure to be as much as three times greater). The US Embassy in Honduras has been enlarged, and its ambassador put in charge of the offensive against Nicaragua. Washington has loaned Honduras a fleet of helicopters and

fighter planes. In addition, Washington has orchestrated a propaganda campaign against the Nicaraguan Government, and funnelled millions of dollars to Nicaraguan businessmen, church leaders and others opposed to the revolutionary policies of the Sandinist government.

The CIA is responsible for the direct military, paramilitary and clandestine attacks on the Nicaraguan people and their government. It has been revealed that a \$19 million fund was approved by the National Security Council in 1982 to recruit and train a paramilitary force to intervene in Nicaragua. This sum has been portrayed in the bourgeois press as the total allotted to the anti-Nicaraguan offensive, but it is merely one project among many, according to the editors of Covert Action Information Bulletin. The total funding is unknown.

Tens of millions of dollars have gone to building paramilitary training camps in Florida, California, Costa Rica and Honduras. According to an article in The Nation in January, "thousands of anti-Sandinists, most of them ex-Somoza National Guardsmen, are training in California and Florida camps... ABC Evening News revealed on November 18, 1982, that the CIA was currently employing several thousand Americans, all 'former' Green Berets, to instruct right-wing Nicaraguan exiles in Honduras. Reportedly these Nicaraguan recruits undergo CIA training courses, and biweekly flights from the Canal Zone bring in grenade launchers, machine guns, rifles and mortars to arm them."³

³ "Reagan's 'Secret' War on Nicaragua", Stephen Schlesinger, The Nation, January 1-3, 1983.

These counterrevolutionary bands have struck murderously against towns and villages inside Nicaragua near the Honduran border. These actions are part of the US hegemonistic aggressive course in Central America and the Caribbean.



One of the most tragic effects of CIA intervention in Nicaragua has been the manipulation of the Miskitu Indians who live along Nicaragua's northeast border. Exploiting cultural and ethnic differences is nothing new. During the Vietnam War, the CIA trained members of the Hmong people for armed struggle against the Vietnamese; CIA used the same methods with the Kurds of Iraq and Iran during the 1970s. Now the CIA has incited discontent among the Miskitu, attempted to establish a Miskitu former agent of Somoza, Steadman Fagoth Muller, as a counterrevolutionary leader, and has used the plight of the Miskitu, caught in the zone of action of foreign invaders, to mount an international campaign attempting to discredit the Nicaraguan revolution. Once again, the CIA is itself victimising a minority people and then attempting to turn their plight into an advantage for the agency.

An ironic footnote has surfaced early this year. Former CIA agent Edwin P. Wilson, in prison for smuggling weapons, was charged by Federal officials with attempting to buy the murder of two US Federal prosecutors and five US government witnesses. This murder plot against US citizens highlights an ongoing problem: right-wing terrorists and terrorist organisations that have been funded, trained, armed, promoted and protected by the CIA cannot simply be turned off when they are no longer needed.

The Cuban exile terrorist groups trained for 20 years by the CIA, the former Somoza Guardsmen in the jungles of Honduras, the former Saigon Army officers which have formed clandestine organisations of Vietnamese in the US, the countless individual agents trained in murder, torture and underground activities--all continue to be active. Were political situation to change, they would continue to wage their private wars, with or without the support of the CIA, like murderous robots with no "off" switch. They will be hired by corporations and right-wing governments to aid and advise repression. They form a pool of expertise and contacts in the service of repression and terror. They serve as unofficial links between the CIA, foreign governments and private organisations--links that cannot be traced, but which leave their scars across the face of the earth.

Except for the permission to conduct covert activities inside the United States, little of what has been described here is new in form. What is new, dangerous and a threat to peace, is the blanket support offered to the CIA by the Reagan Administration. While Carter had been forced by public opinion to tighten the reins on the agency, subjecting it to scrutiny and oversight and partially restricting its operations, Reagan has obviously encouraged the CIA to enter areas even the agency had not considered possible before. Translated into money, power, weapons, this new CIA capability threatens lives and peace around the world as never before.

Terence Cannon

VORI7-850724-507

BOOK-CARRIERS FROM THE CIA
TASS commentator Alexei Popov

"How can subversive literature be delivered to the Moscow festival?" This is the question with which the CIA and emigre anti-Soviet organizations are now preoccupied. So, they offer tourists and participants in the festival travelling to Moscow to carry some subversive waste paper along. Should it be placed at the bottom of a suitcase or behind the lining? Or, perhaps, half a dozen pamphlets with insulting contents should be stuffed into one's pockets? What is safer? The latter, "pocket" method, according to instructions published back on the eve of the Moscow Olympics by the NTS magazine Posev, guarantees the "highest" probability of carrying illegal literature across the border. Instructions, however, do not always correspond to the actual state of affairs, which, by the way, CIA agents and NTS emissaries could see for themselves upon meeting with Moscow customs officials in 1980.

So, the "experts" at literary contraband keep racking their brains trying to figure out which places in the suitcases, travelling bags and details of clothing of their present emissaries are less vulnerable.

In the meantime, anti-Soviet and anti-festival writings, have already been prepared for shipment to the capital of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students. Hundreds of books and booklets are stacked on the premises of different CIA "funds" and are waiting for their carriers who are recruited from among not very scrupulous young people on tourist groups and delegations. The Soviet preparatory committee has received letters from foreign nationals saying that the

CIA-controlled and payrolled anti-Soviet publishing house Road to Life jointly with the New York representative of Posev is getting ready to ship its "works" to the Moscow youth forum with specialized American tourist groups.

Before leaving for Moscow the book-carrying tourists should collect subversive literature at the following address: St.Seraphim Foundation, inc., 322 west, 108 Manhattan, New York, N.Y.10025. USA, where it is now stored in the basement.

Future book smugglers have undoubtedly already received instructions corresponding to the occasion and not very original, too: in case the illegal "wares" are carried through the customs they should be distributed among the participants in the Moscow festival, and also left on subway trains, in telephone booths, at halls of theaters, at stadiums -- in any public place. In other words, this venom mixed with malice and slander should be spread everywhere.

It is well known that Soviet people are hospitable and cordial hosts. But this concerns only those who come to the Soviet Union with good intentions. Customs officials have more than once caught provocateurs of different shades. Book-carriers for the CIA may rest assured -- this will be the case this time, too. The host country of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students will do everything to shield from provocations, intended by reactionary quarters of the West, envoys of youth of this planet who will gather in Moscow to find a common language and to come out in favor of peace and progress.

(Komsomolskaya Pravda, July 24. In full.)

CIA

Friday, January 15, 1982

ORIOVO-141

"BRAINWASHING" IN THE USA

4

The US Administration has launched an unprecedented campaign of brainwashing in order to intimidate the peoples of the world with the "Soviet menace" hypnotize them by sham proofs of "Moscow's intrigues" and deprive them of the will and ability to fight for a peaceful future of their children and the destiny of the whole civilization, said Viktor Ponomarev in the latest issue of the Zhurnalist (Journalist) magazine.

The author recalls that during the last months of the past year Washington started implementing the "Truth" project, which is to be carried out by the Agency for International Communication. The Agency was established a short time ago to succeed the USIA, the official news agency of the US Administration, notorious for its acts of ideological sabotage and firm ties with the CIA. While establishing the Agency for International Communication a lot of public statements were made to the effect that the new government propaganda institution will give an "objective" and "unbiased" interpretation of the essence of American policy for the benefit of world public and will have nothing to do with the USIA's dubious past.

To exemplify the actions of the Agency and how it treats the "Truth", the author described a visit to the Soviet Union by two officials of the Agency, head of the research centre at the Agency in Washington Greg Guroff and sociologist Steven Grunt to obtain "undistorted information" about the attitude of the Soviet people to the policy of the United States and the events in Western Europe. Instead of obtaining first-hand information, albeit nobody prevented them from doing so, they, as has been learnt among journalistic circles in Moscow, turned to foreign representatives in the USSR having vast contacts in the country and requested them to grant interviews "on behalf of the Russians, as if they were

Russians themselves."

Indicatively, says the article, many Western representatives in Moscow chose to avoid such interviews, but those who did dwell on their ambiguous views insisted that their names should not be given.

As far as the "official sources", from which the Agency and its director Charles Wick draw information and conclusions for the "Truth" project, the author points out, it is the CIA which appears in the same role. CIA connections do not embarrass Mr. Wick at all. Addressing in San Francisco a conference of the National Council of Public Organizations studying international issues, he specially pointed out that the Agency "independently" cooperates with the CIA as well as with the State Department and the Pentagon which do their utmost to obtain "data" for the project. He also added that "government bodies" helped him fetch data that the demonstrations against the deployment of new American missiles in Europe had been sponsored by communists.

Describing the clumsy attempts at discrediting the movement of peace champions in Western Europe as another typical example of the methods used by the Agency Viktor Ponomarev writes in conclusion:

An American politician coined a saying now popular in the United States: "The more he talked about his honesty, the more carefully we counted our spoons." When they set out in search of "truth" and began talking of "honesty" in Washington many in the USA and in Western Europe started "counting their spoons."

Zhurnalist No. 1, 1982 --TASS Summary

(Translated by TASS)

NEWS AND VIEWS

Vladimir Nakaryakov, Novosti political analyst, writes:

It is not accidental that since the times of Allen Dulles, the first CIA chief, this world's largest spying and subversive agency has been called the "invisible government of the USA." The press reported that the number of secret operations and plots prepared in the CIA's headquarters at Langley has increased five-fold since William Casey, a personal friend of Reagan, a member of his "kitchen cabinet" and the man who was in charge of the President's election race in 1980, was appointed the CIA's Director. Let's add that the CIA's staff is 18,000 people and its annual budget has topped the 1.5 billion dollar mark.

The United States and its allies have spent more than a billion dollars, of which the CIA received more than a third, on the undeclared war in Afghanistan, inherited from the Carter-Brzezinski Administration. A booklet entitled "Secret War of the CIA against Afghanistan" has been issued in Kabul. It described in detail the period beginning in the autumn of 1978, when CIA agent Louis Duprey, expelled from Kabul, settled in Pakistan where he headed an anti-Afghan spying group.

Since the spring of 1979 CIA-trained and equipped armed gangs began to be smuggled into Afghan territory. Bases for the training of subversives were set up in Pakistan and other countries of the region. Today their number reached 117. Fifty five thousand bandits are trained at these bases simultaneously.

In Central America the CIA continues its operations against Nicaragua. The CIA actually commands 14,000 "contras" there. In 1984 American mercenaries staged about 1,500 terrorist and subversive acts against Nicaragua. It is reported from Managua that the material damage from subversion has topped 260

Friday, January 11, 1985

4

- 2 -

million dollars. The USA has spent 80 million dollars for this.

As we see, the US Administration-encouraged CIA is acting, being convinced in its impunity. However, in recent weeks Washington was shattered by a whole chain of scandals which evoked grave concern of both the White House and Langley. The first scandal broke out when the CIA's immoral and criminal instructions on psychological operations in a guerilla warfare, or, to be more precise, on the methods of assassinating Nicaraguan politicians, were made public. Attempts were made to hush up the scandal by scapegoating six CIA men of medium rank: they were disciplined. But soon one district judge passed a resolution on publishing another 15 secret documents throwing light on the CIA's ties with "contras".

A new wave of anxiety was caused by the fact that shortly before his death Senator Frank Church, the former chairman of the Senate committee on intelligence, gave all his official documents to the University of the town of Boise, Idaho. Recalling that at one time the late Senator helped expose the CIA's role in the assassination of Chilean President Salvador Allende, and the plans to kill Fidel Castro, the CIA and the US Administration have got nervous and are now trying to seize the Church papers at whatever the cost.

x x x

Yuri Gvozdev, APN political analyst, writes:

1985 promises to be an even worse year financially than 1984 for the developing countries. According to UN figures, their external debts have already reached a trillion dollars and continue to grow. Maybe the loans enabled the Third World to overcome its backwardness and decide its key social and economic problems? No, they did not. It was when the debts were rising the fastest that crisis sharpened in a number of its regions. In Latin America, for example, per capita gross national product has dropped by 10 per cent in the past four years.

Apr. 86

THE BOOK SCENE

THE CIA STANDS ACCUSED

A Survey of Publications on the Main US Intel-
ligence Agency

Senator Walter Mondale, a leading US political personality, once said that to learn the truth about the Central Intelligence Agency was like trying to pin jam to the wall. The secrets of Langley, the CIA headquarters, are closely guarded. In June 1982 the American President signed a bill making merely the disclosure of the name of a CIA official punishable by 10 years' imprisonment and a fine of 50,000 dollars.¹ Nonetheless, the scandals over the CIA's failures on the international scene, the exposures of its criminal operations in the USA itself, and the admissions of officials and recruited agents have become a source of considerable disclosures about the CIA.

This survey covers some books published in the USSR, Poland, Afghanistan, Kampuchea, India, the FRG, Italy, and the USA. The documents presented by the authors of these publications give a compelling picture of the main orientations, forms, and methods of US imperialism's principal spy agency.

The history of this agency's formation is a leading theme of a book by the Soviet researcher N.N. Yakovlev, The CIA Versus the USSR.² Yakovlev takes the reader to the mid-1940s when

¹ International Herald Tribune, July 8, 1982.

² Pravda Publishers, Moscow, 1983 (in Russian).

Washington, having a monopoly over atomic weapons, set out to achieve global supremacy, and shows the link between the aggressive ambitions of the US ruling circles, the preparations for an attack on the Soviet Union, and the reorganisation of the US intelligence service.

The national security bill passed by the US Congress in 1947 laid the beginning for a far-reaching restructuring of the armed forces and the national security agencies. It was then that the Central Intelligence Agency was constituted. As the author shows with documents, its function was defined as to foster, by secret means, the attainment of Washington's international political ambitions--to gather information about potential adversaries, orchestrate psychological, economic, and political subversion against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, sustain anti-communist regimes in all parts of the world, and erode the influence and prestige of democratic forces and movements, notably in West European countries (pp. 36, 106-107).

The purport of the CIA's existence was spelled out as giving strategic backing to the interests of the American money barons. For their part, the latter spare no funds to equip the cloak and dagger artists with everything they need. This is eloquently brought to light by the Soviet journalist F. Sergeyev in the book Secret Weapon of Aggression,³ which is a compendium of information about US secret agencies.⁴ According to

³ Mysl Publishers, Moscow, 1984 (in Russian).

⁴ Apart from the CIA there is a large network of political surveillance in the USA. It consists of about ten agencies, including the military intelligence, the FBI, and the National Security Agency.

the official statistics cited in this book, the CIA has a personnel of 18,000 and an annual budget of several billion dollars (p. 42). But these statistics, Sergeyev notes, do not take into account the agents recruited in different countries⁵ or the allocations for particularly large operations conducted by other agencies.

The CIA, as this book demonstrates, is a state within a state. It has its own research centres, industrial facilities, mass media, airfields, and operational bases scattered in many regions of the world. In showing the dimensions of the spy activity conducted basically against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Sergeyev underscores the fact that the CIA's principal objective is "to back up US imperialism's military preparations and select the most propitious moment for a sudden strike" (p. 81).

In order to gather information about the defence, economic, and scientific potentialities of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation countries, the US intelligence agencies use stationary and mobile land-based radio centres, manned and unmanned spy aircraft, space systems, and sea-based radio interception stations. The manner in which these technical facilities are used is illustrated by a provocation engineered on the Soviet Far Eastern frontier in the early hours of September 1, 1983. The operation, stage-managed by US intelligence services, involved a South Korean

⁵ According to l'Humanité (November 5, 1985), the CIA has several hundred thousand paid agents outside the USA.--Ed.

airliner, AWACS and RS-135 spy aircraft, an Orion-class submarine, a ramified network of electronic spy stations in the USA and Japan, and a Ferret-D spy satellite. The entire operation was coordinated by the crew of a US Challenger spaceship.

Nor are traditional intelligence-gathering methods, including visual, ignored. To this end, Sergeyev writes, diplomats, journalists, tourists, members of various delegations, businessmen, and all sorts of traitors are used on a large scale. .

The CIA gives much of its attention to "psychological warfare". Under direct control or in close contact with its experts, tens of radio stations, newspapers, and journals conduct an uninterrupted vicious campaign against the socialist countries. Langley funds some 500 anti-communist "centres", "committees", and "associations" such as the anti-Soviet NTS or the groups of Czechoslovak renegades at Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. The cardinal objective is to discredit the policies pursued by ruling communist and workers' parties, precipitate conflict situations, and subvert the socialist community's economic and defence capability. This practice was used in 1956 against Hungary, in 1968 against Czechoslovakia, and in recent years particularly against Poland.

A study entitled US Policy Toward Poland in the Light of Facts and Documents (1980-1983)⁶ gives a good idea of the role

⁶ Polityka Stanów Zjednoczonych Ameryki wobec Polski w świetle faktów i dokumentów (1980-1983), Warsaw, 1984.

played, in accordance with CIA scenarios, by the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe in igniting crisis situations and organising and coordinating strikes, acts of sabotage, and terrorist and subversive operations.

Flagrant interference in the affairs of a sovereign nation is how, in the light of the norms of international law, one can qualify a programme broadcast by the Voice of America on September 10, 1983. In this broadcast it was stated in so many words that the "Solidarity" underground centre had to be turned into a "cadre organisation for a struggle for independence" (p. 177).

Another action illustrative of the provocations against the socialist community of nations was the attempt on the life of the Pope.

"On May 13, 1981 shots rang out in St Peter's Square in Rome. Covered with blood, Pope John Paul II fell to the ground. A wave of emotion, shock, and outrage swept across the world," declare the first lines in a book by a leading FRG publicist Hubert Reichel, Shots in St Peter's Square.⁷ Who directed the hand of the would-be assassin? Using a host of background documents exposing this dirty provocation Reichel demonstrates that the trail from it "led not to Sofia and Moscow but to Langley, Virginia, USA, to the CIA headquarters" (p. 126).

⁷ Hubert Reichel, Schüsse auf dem Petersplatz, Verlag Marxistische Blätter, Frankfurt on the Main, 1984.

"We must learn to subvert, sabotage and destroy our enemies by more clever, more sophisticated and more effective methods," states the Hoover Commission report presented to the US President in 1954.⁸ These words became a guide to action for the heroes of the sinister battles in the twilight, as the US President calls CIA agents. This agency's crimes against national liberation movements and developing nations, designated in Washington as practically the main theatre of its assault on communism, comprise whole chapters of postwar history. Let us mention only a few of them.

The overthrow of Mohammed Mussadeq, Prime Minister of Iran, in 1953. The coup in Guatemala in 1954. The assassination of Solomon Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), in 1959. 1961--the aggression against Cuba, the murder of Patrice Lumumba, Prime Minister of the Republic of Congo (now Zaire), and the coup in the Dominican Republic. The assassination of Eduardo Mondlane, Chairman of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique, in 1969. The putch in Chile and the murder of President Salvador Allende in 1973.

FRG journalists Günter Neuberger and Michael Opperskalski, who have written a series of disclosures about the US spy agency, focus on the methods used against "undesirable" regimes in

⁸ International Herald Tribune, October 22, 1984.

Asian, African, and Latin American countries. Let us take their book CIA in Iran.⁹

The blow dealt the national democratic movement in Iran in 1953 and the restoration of the shah's regime were the first major CIA action of its kind. Planned and worked out in Langley and approved by the White House, it was conducted on the instructions of US capital, whose interests were threatened as a result of the nationalisation of Iran's oil wealth.

Bribery, blackmail, and the provoking of actions by religious fanatics were among the means used by the CIA to bring down the Mussadeq government (pp. 24-27). The authors remind readers of the steps taken by the Americans to reinforce the monarchy. The CIA was the godfather of the SAVAK secret agency, set up in 1957, whose name is associated with murder and torture (p. 29).

The Iranian experience, the same authors write in their book CIA in Central America,¹⁰ was used a year later by CIA agents in Guatemala, where the Arbenz government had nationalised and distributed among peasants a portion of the land owned by the powerful United Fruit Company. The White House saw the develop-

⁹ Günter Neuberger, Michael Opperskalski, CIA im Iran, Lamuv Verlag, Göttingen, 1982.

¹⁰ Günter Neuberger, Michael Opperskalski, CIA in Mittelamerika, Lamuv Verlag, Göttingen, 1983.

ment of the revolutionary process in that country as a serious threat to the North American monopolies. The CIA was assigned the task of orchestrating a counter-revolutionary coup (p. 146), which marked the beginning of the grisly tragedy of the Guatemalan people. The army, the security forces, and the death squads were responsible for the death of 100,000 persons and the disappearance of some 35,000 others.

This action signalled that the USA would not tolerate impingements on its positions in Latin America. Washington tried to apply the Guatemalan "model" of pacifying unsubmitives to revolutionary Cuba in 1961. But the CIA mercenaries sent to crush the Cuban revolution were themselves crushed. In the 1980s an updated form of this "model" was used for the occupation of Grenada.

In combination with ideological subversion and political and economic blackmail, terrorist operations are today used widely by imperialist forces against the people of Afghanistan. One responds with pain and anger to what is related by victims of the undeclared war which the US spy agency is fighting in that country with the hands of Afghan reaction, the Pakistani

military, and the mercenaries recruited in various countries. The following is only one of the eye-witness accounts given in Judge for Yourself, a book published in Kabul last year. One night bandits surrounded the house of an ordinary peasant family and ordered the husband of the eye-witness into the street. His hands were tied and he was taken to the village square where he was beaten as a warning to those who refused to help the bandits. "Then in front of me, my children and the rest of the people," the horrified woman related, "they cut off (my husband's) head" (p. 61).

US aid to Afghan anti-people forces, it is stated in the book, has acquired the dimensions of a major secret operation. The CIA is conducting it in several directions: material, political, and financial support to counter-revolutionary groups; military training; the training of rebels in spying and subversion; malicious anti-Afghan propaganda; and, lastly, direct management of armed provocations from Pakistani territory.

Along with their Washington masters, the CIA dirty work experts are responsible for the cruel suffering that fell to the lot of the Kampuchean people. The story of this suffering is told in Undeclared War Against the People's Republic of Kampuchea,¹¹ a book brought out by the Foreign Ministry of Kampuchea. "On March 18, 1970," this publication says, "CIA agents in Phnom Penh engineered a coup, installing the Lon Nol puppet regime that at once unleashed repressions against left and other opposition forces" (p. 6). The country's peaceful

¹¹ La guerre non déclarée contre la République Populaire du Kampuchea, Phnom Penh, 1985.

development came to an end. It was drawn into the war started against Vietnam and Laos by US imperialism. To this day the CIA, which has set up strongpoints along the Kampuchean-Thai border, is extending substantial military and financial aid to counter-revolutionary units.

In its attempts to destabilise society in countries, whose governments are pursuing policies seen as "objectionable" by the White House, the American spy agency is stirring up in these countries separatist sentiments, inter-communal conflicts, and chauvinism.

To try and find the "Republic of Khalistan" in geographical maps is a waste of time. It is the product of the imagination of Sikh extremists and their leader J.S. Chauhan, who went so far as to proclaim himself its head. These hopes of the separatists have the support of quite tangible albeit carefully camouflaged forces. "Khalistan" is the code name of the CIA plan to separate the State of Punjab from India and set it up as a puppet state. CIA activities are exposed in quite a few books published in India. One of these is the extensively documented work of a well-known publicist and chief editor of the newspaper New Age--central organ of the Communist Party of India--P. Parakal entitled Secret Wars of CIA.¹²

In the 1950s, Parakal writes, the CIA supported separatists in the northeastern State of Nagaland. Some years later it considerably extended the zone of its activities, operating in many regions. The expulsion from India of US Embassy staff members caught helping anti-government elements did not stop

¹² P. Parakal, Secret Wars of CIA, Sterling Publishers Private Limited, New Delhi, 1984.

the CIA leadership. It is continuing its secret operations against India, using various US foundations, economic missions, pseudo-scientific associations, and reactionary trade union and youth and student organisations.



Why has India found itself on the hit list of the US policy of state terrorism. A partial answer, I believe, is to be found in the statement issued by the National Council Central Executive, Communist Party of India, on the assassination of Indira Gandhi. Indira Gandhi, this document states, had been pursuing "our country's foreign policy of anti-imperialism, safeguarding world peace, and friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and progressive regimes. As Chairperson of the non-aligned movement she had been playing an important role in uniting the Third World in favour of world peace, against the threat of a thermonuclear war and for a new international economic order."¹³

Nor has the American intelligence service ignored the USA's European allies. In their study The CIA in Western Europe¹⁴ Günter Neuberger and Michael Opperskalski disclose that it not only has close contacts with the secret services of NATO

¹³ New Age, November 18, 1984.

¹⁴ Günter Neuberger, Michael Opperskalski, CIA in Westeuropa, Lamuv Verlag, Göttingen, 1982.

countries but has been able to infiltrate the state machinery, political parties, public movements, the press, the trade unions, youth, student, and cultural organisations, the Church, and the armed forces, in fact practically all areas of the life of many countries of the Old World. More, with the aid of European colleagues, American intelligence agents have in some countries penetrated the terrorist underground--neofascist, leftist, and nationalistic associations, and even the world of organised crime, which they use to further US aims. How this takes place in Italy is related in 30 Years of Conspiracies edited by Giorgio Bocca and published in Rome.¹⁴ The facts cited in this book disclose that terrorism serves the interests of the big bourgeoisie, creating a convenient pretext for attacking democratic forces, extending the power of the military and police apparatus, and clearing the way for the establishment of "strong", to be more exact, undisguisedly reactionary regimes.

A government that places itself outside the law and morality in external affairs inevitably resorts to the same practices in domestic affairs. The USA is today a society where political assassination, total surveillance, and persecution for persuasions have become commonplace. In that country's repressive system the CIA plays a major role alongside the Federal Bureau of Investigation. At least 60 of its departments are engaged in political investigation, identifying and "neutralising" those who, in the opinion of its masters in Langley,

¹⁵ 30 anni di Trame, ed. by Giorgio Bocca, Editoriale l'Espresso, . Rome, 1985.

undermine national security. Testimony of this is given in, for example, Stanfield Turner's Secrecy and Democracy. The CIA in Transition.¹⁶

For understandable reasons Turner, who headed the CIA from 1977 to 1981, had to pass much over in silence. In the foreword he laments that the censor had "corrected" his manuscript in more than a hundred places, removing many passages. Nonetheless, the facts given by him offer a clear picture of how the elementary civil rights of Americans are outrageously flouted. With various reservations he acknowledges that the secret agencies in the USA had conducted wide-ranging research into the effects of strong narcotics on people's minds and health.

Let us add that not only Americans are victims of such "experiments". A recent instance is the bandit, terrorist act against the Soviet diplomat V. Yurchenko in violation of the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights. He was seized by unnamed persons in Rome on August 1, 1985 and taken in an unconscious state to the USA. There, for three months psychotropic drugs were forcibly used on him in order to break his will and compel him to betray his country.

It remains to be mentioned that Turner justifies the "reasonableness" of the aims set in such cases and only regrets some of

¹⁶ Stanfield Turner, Secrecy and Democracy. The CIA in Transition, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1985.

the "costs" in attaining them. The effects of the experiments on the life and health of the people on whom narcotics are used do not worry him. The results of a medical examination of Yurchenko give grounds for saying that such "experiments" perniciously affect the human organism.

The dimensions of the CIA's operations continue to grow and its methods are becoming more subtle. As was demonstrated by last year's anti-communist assemblages sponsored by the CIA in the south of Angola and in Dallas, this US spy agency plans to unite the entire world counter-revolution under its aegis.

The books we have reviewed are a stern indictment of the CIA. They remind people of the need to keep a vigilant eye on the intrigues of the most sinister and dangerous forces of international imperialism.

Jiri Vrba