

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

The Black Vault



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

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



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

FOIA Case: 102927
14 November 2017

JOHN GREENEWALD
27305 W LIVE OAK RD
SUITE 1203
CASTAIC CA 91384

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

This responds to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request of 16 October 2016 for Intellipedia entries on Wikileaks. As stated in our previous response, which was sent to you via email on 13 November 2017, your request was assigned Case Number 102927. A copy of your request is enclosed. For purposes of this request and based on the information you provided in your letter, you are considered an "all other" requester. As such, you are allowed 2 hours of search and the duplication of 100 pages at no cost. There are no assessable fees for this request. Your request has been processed under the FOIA.

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

We conducted a search of all three levels of Intellipedia for the requested topic, and located three documents that are responsive to your request. The material responsive to your request was processed in response to a similar FOIA request and is enclosed. Certain information, however, has been deleted from the enclosures.

Some of the withheld information has been found to be currently and properly classified in accordance with Executive Order (E.O.) 13526. The

information meets the criteria for classification as set forth in Subparagraph (c) of Section 1.4 and remains classified SECRET as provided in Section 1.2 of Executive Order 13526. The information is classified because its disclosure could reasonably be expected to cause serious damage to the national security. Because the information is currently and properly classified, it is exempt from disclosure pursuant to the first exemption of the FOIA (5 U.S.C. Section 552(b)(1)).

In addition, this Agency is authorized by statute to protect certain information concerning its activities, as well as the names of its employees. Such information is exempt from disclosure pursuant to the third exemption of the FOIA, which provides for the withholding of information specifically protected from disclosure by statute. The specific statutes applicable in this case are Title 50 U.S. Code 3024(i), and Section 6, Public Law 86-36 (50 U.S. Code 3605). We have determined that such information exists in these records, and we have excised it accordingly.

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

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

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

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

The facsimile number is (443)479-3612.

The appropriate email address to submit an appeal is FOIARSC@nsa.gov.

- It must be postmarked or delivered electronically no later than 90 calendar days from the date of this letter. Decisions appealed after 90 days will not be addressed.

- Please include the case number provided above.
- Please describe with sufficient detail why you believe the denial of requested information was unwarranted.
- NSA will endeavor to respond within 20 working days of receiving your appeal, absent any unusual circumstances.

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

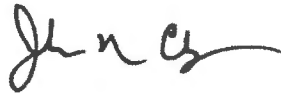
Please be advised that some of the enclosed documents include material containing other government agencies' information which has been deleted. This information is annotated with "OGA" (Other Government Agency) and the name of the appropriate agency. Some of the withheld information has been found to be currently and properly classified in accordance with Executive Order 13526 and remains classified SECRET. The information is classified because its disclosure could reasonably be expected to cause serious damage to the national security. Because the information is currently and properly classified, it is exempt from disclosure pursuant to the first exemption of the FOIA (5 U.S.C. Section 552(b)(1)). Material was withheld on behalf of other agencies as follows, with specific statutes as well as sections and subparagraphs of E.O. 13526 identified as appropriate:

- Defense Intelligence Agency:
 - (b)(3) 10 U.S.C. § 424
- NCIS:
 - Sections 1.4(c) and 1.4(d) of E.O. 13526
 - (b)(7)(E)
- INSCOM:
 - Sections 1.2(a)(2) and 1.4(c) of E.O. 13526
- State Department:
 - (b)(1)

- FBI:
 - Section 1.4(c) of E.O. 13526
 - 50 U.S.C. § 3024 (i)(1)
 - (b)(7)(E)

Any appeal of other agencies' information should be directed to the appropriate agency.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John R. Chapman", with a stylized flourish at the end.

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

Encls:
a/s

-----Original Message-----

From: donotreply@nsa.gov [mailto:donotreply@nsa.gov]
Sent: Sunday, October 16, 2016 1:41 AM
To: donotreply@nsa.gov
Subject: FOIA Request (Web form submission) (Rejected)

Time Started: {ts '2016-10-15 22:40:24'}

Time Submitted: {ts '2016-10-15 22:40:37'}

Time Difference: 13 seconds

Title: Mr.

Full Name: John Greenewald

email: john@greenewald.com

Company: The Black Vault

Postal Address: [REDACTED]

Postal City: North [REDACTED]

Postal State-prov: [REDACTED]

Zip Code: [REDACTED]

Country: United States of America

Home Phone: [REDACTED]

Work Phone: [REDACTED]

Records Requested: To whom it may concern,

This is a non-commercial request made under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act 5 U.S.C. S 552. My FOIA requester status as a "representative of the news media" however due to your agency's denial of this status, I hereby submit this request as an "All other" requester.

I prefer electronic delivery of the requested material either via email to john@greenewald.com, FAX 1-818-659-7688 or via CD-ROM or DVD via postal mail. Please contact me should this FOIA request should incur a charge.

I respectfully request a copy of the Intellipedia entry (from all three Wikis that make up the Intellipedia) for the following entry(s) (Or whatever similar topic may pertain if it is slightly worded differently):

WIKILEAKS

Thank you so much for your time, and I am very much looking forward to your response.

Sincerely,

John Greenewald, Jr.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

YOU CAN FAX RESPONSES AND DOCUMENTS TO: 1-818-659-7688

(U) WikiLeaks

From Intellipedia

UNCLASSIFIED

WikiLeaks is a media website which has published information from whistleblowers.

Retrieved from [REDACTED]

Categories: Articles also on SIPRNet | Websites

UNCLASSIFIED

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



This article is also on the SIPRNet Intellipedia with additional information.

- This page has been accessed 134 times.

- 2 watching users

- This page was last modified 13:20, 29 August 2012 by [REDACTED]

Most recent editors: [REDACTED]

(b) (6)

linpedweb60

Use of this U.S. Government system, authorized or unauthorized, constitutes consent to monitoring of this system. Unauthorized use may subject you to criminal prosecution.

Evidence of unauthorized use collected during monitoring may be used for administrative, criminal, or other adverse actions.

This page contains dynamic content -- Highest Possible Classification is **UNCLASSIFIED//FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

Approved for Release by NSA on
09-14-2016. FOIA Case # 81201
Litigation

10:43 AM

(U//~~FOUO~~) WikiLeaks

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~

From Intellipedia

(U//~~FOUO~~) **WikiLeaks** is an organization dedicated to unauthorized releases of non-public information via a family of eponymous websites. Such information can include documents obtained from businesses, governments, public figures or other entities. The original "Wikileaks.org" website was founded in 2006 with the intent of publicizing ostensibly unethical behavior by governments and corporations.^[1] Classified information of the US Government appeared on WikiLeaks as early as [REDACTED]^[1]



This article is also on JWICS with additional information.

~~(S//NF)~~ Aside from the broad intent to reveal non-public information and thereby discredit allegedly corrupt individuals and practices, WikiLeaks maintains little to no control over its content. Procedures for submission of information to the site or its mirrors are designed to assure anonymity of contributors.^[2]

Contents

(b) (1)
(b) (3) - P.L. 86-36

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

- 1 (U//~~FOUO~~) System Security Reminder
 - 1.1 (U//~~FOUO~~) White House Fact Sheet
- 2 (U//~~FOUO~~) CYBERCOM Action
- 3 ~~(S//NF)~~ Foreign Intelligence Services And WikiLeaks
- 4 (U//~~FOUO~~) News About Classified Information on Wikileaks
- 5 (U) Wikileaks on NGIC on Wikileaks
- 6 Wikipedia on Wikileaks as of March 5, 2008
- 7 References

(U//~~FOUO~~) System Security Reminder

(U//~~FOUO~~) Readers are reminded to be cautious about [REDACTED]

(U//~~FOUO~~) White House Fact Sheet

(U) On December 1, 2010, the White House Office of the Press Secretary released the **FACT SHEET: U.**

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

(U//FOUO) On November 27, 2010, the U. S. Cyber Command [redacted] released two Communications Task Orders (CTO) [redacted] directing specific actions across all of DoD to protect classified information on the SIPRNet.^{[5][6]} In December of 2010 USCYBERCOM released Situational Awareness Report (SAR) 2010-SA-0025 on the subject of WikiLeaks.^[7] [redacted]

(b) (1) State Dept
OGA

~~(S//NF)~~

[9][10] Furthermore,

(b) (1)
(b) (3)
(b) (7) (E)
OGA

FBI

Most recent at top

(U) During the weekend of November 27-28, 2010, WikiLeaks released thousands of additional classified U.S. State Department cables, many detailing reports, analyses, and relationships with many foreign governments and leaders. At the time of release, WikiLeaks reported that its web sites and servers were undergoing a denial of service attack, and news organizations confirmed that the WikiLeaks site appeared to be inaccessible. However, prior to the release date WikiLeaks had provided advance copies of the cables to several news organizations worldwide, such as the *New York Times*, who had signed non-disclosure agreements (NDA) with WikiLeaks in order to obtain the advance release. Cable News Network (CNN.com) reported at the time that CNN had not signed the NDA, and thus did not have advance copies of the cables. The *New York Times* and other news organizations began publishing summary reports and details from the cables, based on their own analyses.

(U) On July 26, 2010, multiple news sources reported that WikiLeaks had released over 90,000 classified documents related to the war in Afghanistan. Some articles attributed these documents to the previously reported State Department cables reportedly leaked by SPC Manning to the site. WikiLeaks had given selected major news organization access to the leaked documents prior to their general availability on the WikiLeaks web site, who provide their own analyses of the content and implications of the information in the documents. Some describe the leaked documents as raw reports from lower level officers in the field, and not high level intelligence analysis reports. If accurate, this description would fit with the description in

the June *Wired Magazine* article that SPC Manning had leaked State Department status report cables sent from Afghanistan. WikiLeaks spokesman Julian Assange is heard in news interviews speaking about this information release.

(U) On July 6, 2010, the US Army 1st Armored Division in Baghdad announced that SPC Bradley Manning was being charged with two offenses, for violating Sections 92 and Section 134 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, in conjunction with placing classified information on his personal computer, and communicating or transmitting national defense information to an unauthorized person. The next step in this process will be a hearing under Article 32 of the UCMJ. The date of that hearing was not announced.

(U) On June 6, 2010, Wired Magazine (at www.wired.com/threatlevel/2010/06/leak) reported that SPC Bradley Manning, of Potomac MD, stationed at Forward Operating Base Hammer, 40 miles east of Baghdad, had been arrested and was being held in Kuwait, for passing a number of classified documents to WikiLeaks. Items described in the Wired article include two videos of helicopter attacks, one in 2007 and one in 2009; the NGIC analytical report on Wikileaks described above; plus "260,000 classified U. S. diplomatic cables." The article did not report any official statements from DoD, FBI, or Wikileaks.

(U) Wikileaks on NGIC on Wikileaks

(U) In spring of 2010 Wikileaks published a leaked SECRET report prepared by the U.S. Army's National Ground Intelligence Center (NGIC) on Wikileaks. The Wikileaks staff analysis of that report (inaccurately) described the NGIC report as a plan by the Army to attack Wikileaks. In subsequent news releases, the DoD apparently acknowledged that the NGIC report was real.

(U)



WikiMedia on Wikileaks as of March 5, 2008

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

(U//~~FOUO~~) On 05 March 2008 a Wikipedia article about WikiLeaks was transferred to Intellipedia on SIPRNet for use by the US intelligence community. Its content describes the operational concept and underlying philosophy of WikiLeaks as formulated circa March 2008. See the Wikipedia article [here](#). During 2010, the Wikipedia article about WikiLeaks was extensively updated and modified several times. Therefore, readers interested in the public information on WikiLeaks as found on Wikipedia should consult the current content on the Internet, rather than relying solely on the March 2008 content linked here. Wikipedia and WikiLeaks are not the same site nor are they co-hosted. Therefore, injunctions against going to WikiLeaks from U.S. government and cleared contractor systems do not preclude using those systems to read Wikipedia articles.

References

(b) (7) (E)
OGA

NCIS

1. ↑ 1.0 1.1 (U//~~FOUO~~) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
2. ↑ 2.0 2.1 (U//~~FOUO~~) NGIC-2381-0617-08, Wikileaks.org—An Online Reference to Foreign Intelligence Services, Insurgents, or Terrorist Groups?, 18 March 2008, NGIC (~~S/NF~~)
[REDACTED]
3. ↑ (U//~~FOUO~~) Memorandum For ALMAJCOM/CV-FOA-DRU/CC Distribution C, "Air Force WikiLeaks Website Guidance", 09 Aug 2010, Department of the Air Force (U//~~FOUO~~)
[REDACTED]
4. ↑ (U) FACT SHEET: U.S. Government Mitigation Efforts in Light of the Recent Unlawful Disclosure of Classified Information, 01 December 2010, White House Press Secretary (U) (b) (3) - 10 USC 424 OGA
[REDACTED] DIA
5. ↑ USCYBERCOM Communications Tasking Order (CTO) 10-133 Protection of Classified Information on Department of Defense (DoD) Secret Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNet)
[REDACTED]
6. ↑ USCYBERCOM Communications Tasking Order (CTO) 10-133A Protection of Classified Information on Department of Defense (DoD) Secret Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNet) (Amplifying Guidance)
[REDACTED]
7. ↑ (U//~~FOUO~~) 2010-SA-0025, Situational Awareness Report 2010-SA-0025 WikiLeaks Release of Classified Documents from a Department of State Database, 02 December 2010, USCYBERCOM Fusion Cell (~~S/NF~~) (b) (3) - P.L. 86-36
[REDACTED]
8. ↑ (~~S/REL TO USA, FVEY~~) (S/NF)
[REDACTED] (b) (1) (b) (3) (b) (7) (E) OGA
[REDACTED] NCIS, FBI
9. ↑ (~~S/REL TO USA, FVEY~~)
[REDACTED]
10. ↑ (~~S/REL TO USA, FVEY~~)
[REDACTED]
11. ↑ (~~S/NF~~)
[REDACTED]

Retrieved from [REDACTED]
Categories: Articles also on JWICS | Internet | Cyber Issues

Classified By: [REDACTED]
Derived From: [REDACTED]
Declassify On: February 17, 2036

(b) (1)
(b) (3)
OGA

FBI

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~

- This page has been accessed 7,428 times.
- 7 watching users
- This page was last modified 14:21, 17 February 2011 by (b)(6) Most recent editors:
 and others.

linipedweb8s

Use of this U.S. Government system, authorized or unauthorized, constitutes consent to monitoring of this system. Unauthorized use may subject you to criminal prosecution.

Evidence of unauthorized use collected during monitoring may be used for administrative, criminal, or other adverse actions.

Security Banner

This page contains dynamic content -- Highest Possible Classification is **SECRET//NOFORN**

Terms of Use

(U) WikiLeaks

~~SECRET//NOFORN~~

From Intellipedia

You have new messages (last change).

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

(U) **WikiLeaks** is a Swedish-hosted^[1] organization that publishes anonymous submissions and leaks of sensitive documents from governments and other organizations. Its website, launched in 2006, is run by The Sunshine Press.^[2] It's described as a web-based way for people with damning, potentially helpful, or just plain embarrassing documents (government, corporate, or other, such as non-government organizations) to make them public without leaving fingerprints.

^[3] WikiLeaks received worldwide attention on July 26, 2010 when multiple news sources reported that the site had illegally released over 90,000 classified documents related the Afghan War. Some articles attributed these documents to previously reported State Department cables allegedly leaked by Army Specialist Bradley Manning.

(U) WikiLeaks is described as an uncensored wiki for untraceable mass document leaking and analysis. Its announced primary interests are oppressive regimes in Asia, the former Soviet bloc, Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East, aiming for maximum political impact. Its interface is identical to Wikipedia and usable by non-technical people. Over 1.2 million documents have been received so far from dissident communities and anonymous sources.^[4]



See the Wikipedia article
WikiLeaks



When discussing this topic
on eChirp, use **#wikileaks**

Contents

- 1 (U) Founding and Policies
- 2 (U) Hosting, access, and security
- 3 (U) Financing and Fundraising
- 4 (U) WikiLeaks in the News
 - 4.1 (U) February 2008: Removed from the Internet
 - 4.2 (U) WikiLeaks circa 2009
 - 4.3 (U) WikiLeaks circa late 2009
 - 4.4 (U) WikiLeaks circa 2010
 - 4.4.1 (U) March 2010
 - 4.4.2 (U) May 2010
 - 4.4.3 (U) June 6, 2010
 - 4.4.4 (U) July 6, 2010

- 4.4.5 (U) July 26, 2010
- 4.4.6 (U) [REDACTED]
- 4.4.7 (U) October 23, 2010
- 4.4.8 (U) November 29, 2010
- 4.4.9 (U) Tango Down
- 4.5 (U) WikiLeaks circa 2012
 - 4.5.1 (U) February 2012
- 5 (U) Just Say No—Executive Order 13526, SECAF, ODNI, &
- 6 (U) White House Fact Sheet
- 7 (U) Information Review Task Force
- 8 (U) eChirp Feeds
- 9 (U) TagIt Feed
- 10 [REDACTED]
- 11 Open Source Analysis/Reporting
- 12 iVideo
- 13 (U) See also
- 14 (U) References



(U) Founding and Policies

(U) WikiLeaks was founded and partially funded, organizers say, by dissidents, mathematicians and technologists from China, the United States, Taiwan, Europe, Australia and South Africa. The site relies on a worldwide web of volunteers and contributors to post and vet the information, and dodge any efforts to shut it down. Wikileaks organizers say the site is self-policing. To protect document donors and the site itself, Wikileaks uses its own coded software, an anonymous protocol known as Tor^[5], combined with modified versions of Freenet and PGP.^[6] ^[3]

(U) For a review of WikiLeaks' first document, a memo titled *Secret Decision* (said to be issued by the Somalia Islamic court system's Office of the Chief of the Imams)^[7]

(U) The "about" page originally read: "To the user, WikiLeaks will look very much like Wikipedia. Anybody can post to it, anybody can edit it. No technical knowledge is required. Leakers can post documents anonymously and untraceably. Users can publicly discuss documents and analyze their credibility and veracity. Users can discuss interpretations and context and collaboratively formulate collective publications. Users can read and write explanatory articles on leaks along with background material and context. The political relevance of documents and their verisimilitude will be revealed by a cast of thousands."^[8]

(U) However, WikiLeaks established an editorial policy that accepted only documents that were "of political, diplomatic, historical or ethical interest".^[9] This coincided with early criticism that no editorial policy would drive out good material with spam and promote "automated or indiscriminate publication of confidential records."^[10] It is no longer possible to post or edit it, as the original FAQ promised. Instead, submissions are regulated by an internal review process and

some are published, while documents not fitting the editorial criteria are rejected by anonymous Wikileaks reviewers. The revised FAQ now states that "Anybody can post comments to it."^[11]

(U) Hosting, access, and security

(U) WikiLeaks is based on several software packages, including MediaWiki, Freenet, Tor, and PGP.^[12] Wikileaks strongly encouraged postings via Tor due to strong privacy needs of its users.^[13]

(U) WikiLeaks describes itself as "an uncensorable system for untraceable mass document leaking".^[14] The site is available on multiple servers and different domain names following denial-of-service attacks and its severance from different Domain Name System (DNS) providers.^{[15][16]}

(U) Until August 2010, WikiLeaks was hosted by PRQ, a Sweden-based company providing "highly secure, no-questions-asked hosting services". PRQ is said to have "almost no information about its clientele and maintains few if any of its own server logs".^[17] Currently, WikiLeaks is mainly hosted by Bahnhof in a facility that used to be a nuclear bunker.^{[18][19]} Other servers are spread around the world with the central server located in Sweden.^[20] Julian Assange said the servers are located in Sweden (and other countries) "specifically because those nations offer legal protection to the disclosures made on the site". He talks about the Swedish constitution, which gives the information providers total legal protection.^[20] It is forbidden according to Swedish law for any administrative authority to make inquiries about the sources of any type of newspaper.^[21] These laws, and the PRQ hosting, make it difficult to take WikiLeaks offline; such laws place an onus of proof upon any complainant whose suit would limit WikiLeaks. Furthermore, "WikiLeaks maintains its own servers at undisclosed locations, keeps no logs and uses military-grade encryption to protect sources and other confidential information." Such arrangements have been called "bulletproof hosting."^{[17][22]}

(U) On 17 August 2010, it was announced Swedish Pirate Parties International will host and manage many of WikiLeaks' new servers. The party donates servers and bandwidth to WikiLeaks without charge. Part technicians will assure that servers are maintained and working.^{[23][24]}

(U) After the site became the target of a denial-of-service attack from a hacker on its old servers, WikiLeaks moved to Amazon.com servers.^[25] Later, however, the website was "ousted" from the Amazon servers.^[25] In a public statement, Amazon said WikiLeaks was not following its terms of service. The company further explained, "There were several parts they were violating. For example, our terms of service state that 'you represent and warrant that you own or otherwise control all of the rights to the content... that use of the content you supply does not violate this policy and will not cause injury to any person or entity.' It's clear that WikiLeaks doesn't own or otherwise control all the rights to this classified content."^[26] WikiLeaks then decided to install on OVH servers in France.^[27] After criticism from the French government, the company sought two court rulings about the legality of hosting WikiLeaks. While the court in Lille immediately declined

to force OVH to shut down WikiLeaks, the Paris court stated it would need more time to examine the highly technical issue.^{[28][29]}

On 4 November 2010, Julian Assange told Swiss public television he is seriously considering seeking political asylum in neutral Switzerland and setting up a WikiLeaks foundation there.

^{[30][31]} According to Assange, Switzerland and Iceland are the only countries where WikiLeaks would feel safe to operate.^{[32][33]}

(U) Financing and Fundraising

(U) Because of fundraising problems, WikiLeaks temporarily suspended all operations other than material submissions in December 2009.^{[34][35]} Material previously published is no longer available, although some is accessible on unofficial mirrors.^{[36][37]} Wikileaks said it would resume full operation once operational costs were covered, and on 3 February 2010 it announced minimum fundraising goals had been achieved.^[38]

(U) On 22 January 2010, PayPal suspended WikiLeaks' donation account and froze its assets. WikiLeaks claimed this had happened before, and was done for "no obvious reason".^[39] The account was restored 25 January 2010.^[40]

(U) WikiLeaks in the News

(U) February 2008: Removed from the Internet

(U) 'WikiLeaks' was taken off-line in 2008 following a US court ruling. A Swiss banker sought an injunction after Wikileaks published documents purportedly showing shady offshore activities allegedly supported by a bank in the Cayman Islands, arguing the documents should be removed because they could impact a separate legal case in Switzerland. A California US District Court reportedly ordered the domain name registrar Dynadot to remove wikileaks.org from the Internet completely. WikiLeaks said they intended to fight the court order.^[41]

(U) WikiLeaks circa 2009

(U/~~FOUO~~) Wikileaks is very much alive today. Its main site is accessible via wikileaks.org (straight plaintext HTTP) or via <https://secure.wikileaks.org> over TLS. A "whois" lookup on the domain name gives the registrar as John Shipton c/o Dynadot Privacy, PO Box 701, San Mateo, CA, 94401. A domain lookup resolves to 88.80.28.193, which geolocates to Stockholm, Sweden. The domain ljsf.org, used to host mail for contacting the owners, is registered to Slava Tomaz, c/o WLK, PO Box 8098-00200, Nairobi, Kenya. A domain lookup there resolves to 88.80.13.160, which also geolocates to Stockholm, Sweden.

(U) Information is of multiple categories. A brief taxonomy (*a start — any help is appreciated*) is:

- (U) "Secrets" for the under 40 crowd: Things like fraternity and sorority rituals

- (U) "Secrets" from religious and philosophical groups which have a non-public corpus of knowledge: Groups like the Rosicrucians, the Latter Day Saints, and Scientology.
- (U) Non-public business and regulatory documents
- (U) Information subject to civil law actions such as copyright law if disclosed: Things like information needed to nullify Digital Rights Management (DRM)
- (U) Information from whistleblowers
- (U) Information subject to censorship in a country or countries
- (U) Tools of censorship regimes: Things like lists of domains and/or IP addresses which are blocked
- (U//~~FOUO~~) Non-public/classified government information.

(U) Fascinating is the fact that WikiLeaks actually has its own information classification hierarchy (in ascending sensitivity): WL-Open (The "product": that is the whole point), WL-Sensitive (Identities of staff, Pending leaks, Strategic discussions), WL-Classified (Identities of sources), and WL-Secret (Identities of sources in at-risk countries, information such as credentials which could compromise the WL infrastructure or source anonymity).

(U) WikiLeaks circa late 2009

(U) Two WikiLeaks representatives briefed the 2009 Chaos Communications Conference^[42] in Germany in December 2009. The talk is present in seven separate 10 minute segments on YouTube.com for those that may be interested. They spoke of a couple of future directions: One was giving an "exclusive" of a new acquisition to personnel from the mainline press. The idea was that person would analyze and report on the particular document involved. The value added in the analysis over a raw document of potentially hundreds or thousands of pages would be a win-win for all involved.

(U) A more out-of-the-box idea involved Iceland . When Iceland underwent a severe financial meltdown in this latest recession, primarily due to the actions of a small number of players. WikiLeaks obtained smoking gun documents^[43] regarding malfeasance by Icesave. The public was outraged. Seizing the day, WikiLeaks approached several members of the Icelandic parliament about creating a new "free ideas" state. Similar to the laissez-faire approach to banking (read tax dodging havens) of small Island nations, Iceland would be a free speech mecca, where restrictions of other states, companies, etc. would be ignored. The claim was that this idea was getting traction with a significant block of the parliament.^[44]

(U) Implicit in all this was the need to raise funds through donations. WikiLeaks was "off-the-air", e.g. www.wikileaks.org was replaced by a fund-raising appeal page from late December 2009 up to and including January 24, 2010. An announcement stated PayPal had frozen the assets of Wikileaks.^[45]

(U) WikiLeaks circa 2010

(U) March 2010

WikiLeaks published a leaked SECRET report prepared by the U.S. Army's National Ground Intelligence Center (NGIC) on WikiLeaks. The WikiLeaks staff analysis of that report (inaccurately) described the NGIC report as a plan by the Army to attack WikiLeaks. In subsequent news releases, the DoD apparently acknowledged that the NGIC report was real.

(U) Intellipedia users can find news reports on this incident by using Internet search tools such as Google or Bing. News sources such as *news.cnet.com* and *news.zdnet.com* have reports in March and April 2010 on this incident. However, since the leaked report was posted on Wikileaks.org contains all original CAPCO classification markings, and does not appear to have been declassified by NGIC or other DoD authority, users should not view or download the report from that site without first consulting with their organization's security office. Such a document downloaded from WikiLeaks onto a DoD or cleared contractor system on an unclassified network could be identified as a classified information spillage on that system. Such identification could result in extensive and expensive spillage investigation and remediation actions.

(U) May 2010

SPC Bradley Manning was arrested for allegedly providing classified information to WikiLeaks.

(U) June 6, 2010

Wired Magazine reported^[46] that SPC Bradley Manning, of Potomac MD, stationed at Forward Operating Base Hammer, 40 miles east of Baghdad, had been arrested and was being held in Kuwait, for passing a number of classified documents to WikiLeaks. Items described in the Wired article include two videos of helicopter attacks, one in 2007 and one in 2009; the NGIC analytical report on WikiLeaks described above; plus "260,000 classified U. S. diplomatic cables." The article did not report any official statements from DoD, FBI, or WikiLeaks.

(U) July 6, 2010

The 1st Armored Division in Baghdad announced that SPC Bradley was being charged with two offenses, for violating Sections 92 and Section 134 of the UCMJ, in conjunction with placing classified information on his personal computer, and communicating or transmitting national defense information to an unauthorized person. The next step in this process will be a hearing under Article 32 of the UCMJ. The date of that hearing was not announced.

(U) July 26, 2010

Multiple news sources reported that WikiLeaks had released over 90,000 classified documents related to the war in Afghanistan. Some articles attributed these documents to the previously reported State Department cables reportedly leaked by SPC Manning to the site. WikiLeaks had given selected major news organization access to the leaked documents prior to their general availability on the WikiLeaks web site, who provide their own analyses of the content and implications of the information in the documents. Some describe the leaked documents as raw reports from lower level officers in the field, and not high level intelligence analysis reports. If accurate, this description would fit with the description in the June Wired Magazine article that SPC Manning had leaked State Department status report cables sent from Afghanistan.

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

WikiLeaks spokesman Julian Assange is heard in news interviews speaking about this information release.

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

(U) October 23, 2010

(b) (1)
(b) (3) -50 USC 3024(i)

WikiLeaks releases 391,832 classified files related to the war in Iraq covering a period from the beginning of 2004 to the end of 2009.^[47]

(U) November 29, 2010

WikiLeaks releases some of a reported 251,287 classified State Department cables on its website. It also gave several news organizations access to the cables prior to their release. It is suspected that these are the same cables that were stolen and leaked by Bradley Manning.^[48]

(U) Tango Down

Main article: Th3j35t3r

(U) **th3j35t3r**, which is leetspeak for "The Jester", is the online moniker of a computer hacker who calls himself a "hactivist for good". The Jester is taking credit for temporarily taking down the WikiLeaks website. It is currently unknown if the Jester is in fact an individual working alone or a group of hackers.



www.wikileaks.org - TANGO DOWN -
for attempting to endanger the lives of
our troops, 'other assets' & foreign
relations #wikileaks #fail

(U) WikiLeaks.org came under a distributed attack on Sunday, November 28, 2010 shortly before it began releasing the first batch of some 250,000 US diplomatic cables. The Jester, who has targeted extremist websites in the past, claimed responsibility for the cyberattack on WikiLeaks in a message on his Twitter feed, @th3j35t3r:

(U) Image from The Jester's Twitter Feed

www.wikileaks.org — TANGO DOWN — for attempting to endanger the lives of our troops, 'other assets' & foreign relations #wikileaks #fail

—th3j35t3r, Twitter, via Information Review Task Force (IRTF)

(U) WikiLeaks circa 2012

(U) February 2012

WikiLeaks began releasing what it says are 5 million e-mails from private intelligence analysis firm Stratfor. ^{[49][50][51]}

(U) Just Say No—Executive Order 13526, SECAF, ODNI, & the DoD

(U) E.O. 13526 Section 1.1.(4)(c) states:

"Classified information shall not be declassified automatically as a result of any unauthorized disclosure." ^[52]

(U) Message from the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, dated 09 Aug 2010:

"Air Force personnel should not access the WikiLeaks website to view or download the publicized classified information." ^[53]

(U) Message from DNI Clapper to Members of the Intelligence Community, emailed on 28 Aug 2010:

"To Members of the Intelligence Community — As members of the Intelligence Community, we are entrusted with confidential information. It is our lifelong duty to protect that information. I am concerned that recent leaks regarding our work have received prominent attention in the media. I remind all members of the Intelligence Community that being in the intelligence business demands serious commitment to our work and an obligation not to share secrets with others, including the media. When President Obama announced my appointment I said that people in the intelligence business should be like my grandchildren – seen but not heard. We have established procedures for authorized officers to interact with the media. For everyone else, unauthorized disclosure of our work is both a serious matter and a diversion from the critical tasks we face. In other words, blabbing secrets to the media is not "in" as far as I'm concerned. Let's get on with our mission by keeping our secrets and serving our country. James R. Clapper" ^[54]

(U//~~FOUO~~) The Department of Defense has stated that troops are no longer allowed to access WikiLeaks, because "doing so would introduce potentially classified information on unclassified networks." ^[55] This is an excerpt from a Marine Corps memo to troops and civilian employees:

[W]illingly accessing the WIKILEAKS website for the purpose of viewing the posted classified material [constitutes] the unauthorized processing, disclosure, viewing, and downloading of classified information onto an UNAUTHORIZED computer system not approved to store classified information. Meaning they have WILLINGLY committed a SECURITY VIOLATION.

(U) White House Fact Sheet

White House Fact Sheet: U.S. Government Mitigation Efforts in Light of the Recent Unlawful Disclosure of Classified Information

(U) On December 1, 2010, the White House published a fact sheet outlining ongoing mitigation efforts and national security initiatives throughout the USG with emphasis on DoS, DoD and ODNI.^[56]

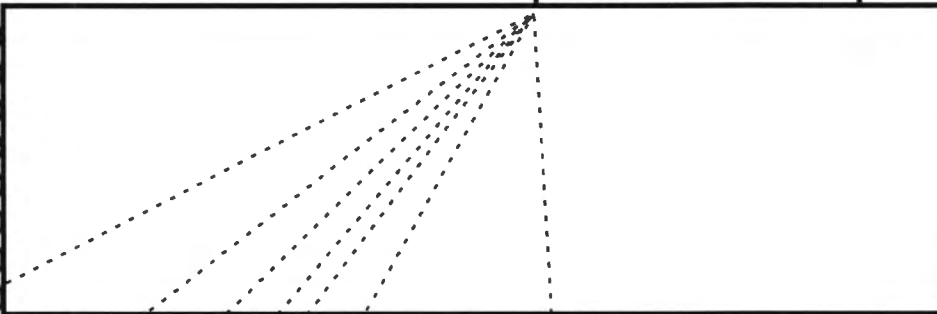
(U) Information Review Task Force

(U//FOUO) The Information Review Task Force [redacted] (IRTF), formerly known as Task Force 725, was established by DIA per a Secretary of Defense memorandum [redacted] dated August 5 2010, to lead a comprehensive DoD review of classified documents posted to the WikiLeaks website on 25 July 2010 and any other associated materials.

(U//FOUO) The IRTF is also responsible for providing updates and a final report on the released information specific to...

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

- (U//FOUO)
- (U//FOUO)
- (U//FOUO)
- (U//FOUO)
- (U//FOUO)
- (U//FOUO)
- (U//FOUO)
- (U//FOUO)



(U//FOUO) Click here for an overview of the IRTF mission, organization and progress



(U) eChirp Feeds

(U) You can tag Chirps by using #Wikileaks [redacted] in your text

- [redacted] (U) #Wikileaks #Assange : ~ 1M docs re US election & 3 countries to be released, 1st batch this week. Denies intent to hurt Clinton. -reuters (October 04, 2016 07:35)
- [redacted] (U) Story on bigstory.ap.com details #Wikileaks needlessly exposing private details of sexual abuse victims, sick children, mentally ill, etc. (August 23, 2016 08:48)

- [REDACTED] (U) #WikiLeaks posted more DNC material. Audio files that were attached to emails. No word yet from press if any bombshells contained therein. (July 28, 2016 09:28)
- (b) (6) [REDACTED] (U) #WikiLeaks posted a trove of emails hacked from the DNC. At least one staffer has some serious 'splainin to do. [Can't discuss here...] #tdu (July 22, 2016 13:40)
- [REDACTED] (U) #WikiLeaks released 300K of Turkey AKP emails dating from 2010 up to July 6. Unsurprisingly, Turkey has blocked access to WikiLeaks. (July 20, 2016 08:29)
- [REDACTED] (U) Assange is totally paranoid about #Sweden handing him over to US in connection with #Wikileaks. That's why he's been trying to get asylum. (August 13, 2015 07:44)
- [REDACTED] (U//FOUO) The chance of #OPM data on #wikileaks is >70% if it was not state supported, but (June 22, 2015 11:21)
- [REDACTED] (U) Jacob Appelbaum tweeted that people who stole #OPM files should send them to #wikileaks as part of #ICWatch. #notmakingthisup (June 22, 2015 10:21)
- [REDACTED] (U//FOUO) What are the chances that #OPM Data ends up on #wikileaks or pastebin within the year? #China arrests #hacker, denies involvement. (June 12, 2015 15:46)
- [REDACTED] (U) #Sweden Supreme Court rejected #Assange appeal. Swedish prosecutors likely to travel to London for interview at #Ecuador emb #wikileaks #BBC (May 11, 2015 08:11)

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

(U) TagIt Feed

(U) Please use TagIt and the tag wikileaks [REDACTED]

to capture associated IC and Open Source reports.

- (U//FOUO)
- (U//FOUO)
- (U//FOUO)
- (U//FOUO)
- (U//FOUO)

Open Source Analysis/Reporting

- (U) UK Commentary Argues UK Should Threaten To Close Ecuadorean Embassy To Force Out WikiLeaks' Assange (June 21, 2017 12:59)
- (U) India: What Are Ram Nath Kovind's Views on Discrimination Against Dalits? A Wikileaks Document Reveal... (June 20, 2017 11:15)
- (U) Pakistan Article Warns of Trouble Brewing for Rehman Malik, Gilani Vis a Vis Wikileaks (June 10, 2017 14:19)

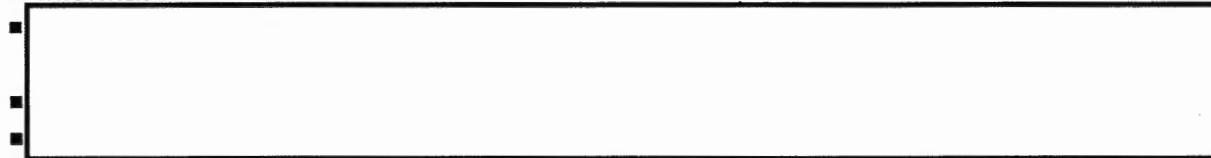
- (U) Singapore: WikiLeaks source Chelsea Manning: 'Justice has been served' (June 09, 2017 11:29)
- (U//FOUO) Pakistan: Ex-Interior Minister Calls for Setting Up Judicial Commission To Probe WikiLeaks Claim (June 09, 2017 03:51)
- (U//FOUO) Germany: WikiLeaks Founder Assange Responds to Accusations of Being 'Tool' of Russian Propaganda (May 23, 2017 10:01)
- (U) UK Editorial Argues 'It is a Disgrace' that WikiLeaks' Assange 'Able To Avoid Due Judicial Process' (May 20, 2017 15:06)
- (U) Australia: Julian Assange's mother calls on Malcolm Turnbull to protect WikiLeaks founder's rights (May 19, 2017 22:45)
- (U) Australia: WikiLeaks source Chelsea Manning shares first picture of herself since release (May 19, 2017 08:50)
- (U) Singapore: Manning leaves US prison 7 years after giving secrets to WikiLeaks (May 17, 2017 14:36)
- (U) Singapore: Manning leaves US prison seven years after giving secrets to WikiLeaks (May 17, 2017 10:27)
- (U) Australia: Chelsea Manning leaves US prison seven years after giving secrets to WikiLeaks (May 17, 2017 09:16)
- (U) RT Online: WikiLeaks releases 'Hive', latest in #Vault7 series (April 18, 2017 06:13)
- (U) Author Views WikiLeaks Revelation About NSA Alleged Penetration into Pakistan Mobile Networks (April 18, 2017 05:35)
- (U//FOUO) Italian Commentary on WikiLeaks Suggests Trump Passed Spying Technology to Russia (March 17, 2017 12:36)

iVideo

(U) See also

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

- Information Review Task Force



- Julian Assange
- Bradley Manning
- Th3j35t3r

(U) References

1. ↑ www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/libertycentral/2010/apr/07/wikileaks-collateral-murder-iraq-video|title=Grim truths of WikiLeaks Iraq video|work=The Guardian|first=Douglas|last=Haddow|date=April 7, 2010|accessdate=April 7, 2010|quote=... a Sweden based non-profit website

2. ↑ wikileaks.org/ Fund-raising drive, wikileaks.org. Retrieved April 5, 2010.
3. ↑ ^{3.0 3.1} "Freedom of Information, the Wiki Way; Site to Allow Anonymous Posts of Government Documents," Washington Post, January 15, 2007.
4. ↑ www.wikileaks.org/index.html
5. ↑ Open Source Center Cyber Media Highlights for 16 Jan 2007.
6. ↑ www.physorg.com/news87664940.html
7. ↑ http://www.wikileaks.org/inside_somalia_v9.html.
8. ↑ title=What is Wikileaks? How does Wikileaks operate?url=www.wikileaks.org/wiki/Wikileaks:About#What_is_Wikileaks.3F_How_does_Wikileaks_operate.3F|work=Wikileaks February 2008
9. ↑ wikileaks.org/wiki/Wikileaks:Submissions WikiLeaks' submissions page, date=April 2010
10. ↑ title=Wikileaks and untraceable document disclosure?url=www.fas.org/blog/secretcy/2007/01/wikileaks_and_untraceable_docu.html|work=Secrecy News|publisher=Federation of American Scientists|date=3 January 2007|accessdate=21 August 2008
11. ↑ title=What is Wikileaks? How does Wikileaks operate?url=www.wikileaks.org/wiki/Wikileaks:About#What_is_Wikileaks.3F_How_does_Wikileaks_operate.3F|work=Wikileaks August 2008
12. ↑ title= Is Wikileaks accessible across the globe or do oppressive regimes in certain countries block the site?| url=www.wikileaks.org/wiki/Wikileaks:About#Is_Wikileaks_accessible_across_the_globe_or_do_oppressive_regimes_work=Wikileaks|year=2008|accessdate=28 February 2008
13. ↑ www.freehaven.net/anonbib/cache/wpes09-bridge-attack.pdf
14. ↑ www.guardian.co.uk/media/2010/jul/14/julian-assange-whistleblower-wikileaks|title=Julian Assange: the whistleblower|work=The Guardian|location=UK|author=Stephen Moss|date=14 July 2010|accessdate=7 December 2010
15. ↑ last=Satter|first=Raphael G.|title=WikiLeaks fights to stay online amid attacks |url=www.forbes.com/feeds/ap/2010/12/03/technology-wikileaks_8180890.html?boxes=Homepagebusinessnews|accessdate=11 December 2010|newspaper=Forbes.com|date=3 December 2010|author2=Svensson, Peter|agency=Associated Press
16. ↑ www.independent.co.uk/news/world/politics/wikileaks-hit-by-new-online-onslaught-2151570.html|title=WikiLeaks hit by new online onslaught|last1=Randall|first1=David|last2=Cooper|first2=Charlie |date=5 December 2010|work=The Independent|accessdate=4 December 2010
17. ↑ ^{17.0 17.1} www.theregister.co.uk/2008/02/21/wikileaks_bulletproof_hosting/ |title=Wikileaks judge gets Pirate Bay treatment|author=Goodwin, Dan|publisher=The Register|date=21 February 2008 |accessdate=7 December 2010
18. ↑ www.vg.no/nyheter/utenriks/artikkel.php?artid=10018210|title=Pentagon-papirer sikret i atom-bunker|publisher=VG Nett|language = Norwegian|date=27 August 2010|accessdate=6 December 2010
19. ↑ blogs.forbes.com/andyygreenberg/2010/08/30/wikileaks-servers-move-to-underground-nuclear-bunker/?boxes=businesschanneltopstories |title=Wikileaks Servers Move To Underground Nuclear Bunker|work=Forbes|date=30 August 2010|accessdate=6 December 2010
20. ↑ ^{20.0 20.1} title=Jagad och hatad – men han vägrar vika sig|language=Swedish|trans_title =Chased and hated but he refuses to give way|author=Fredén, Jonas |newspaper=Dagens Nyheter|url=www.dn.se/nyheter/varlden/jagad-och-hatad-men-han-vagrar-vika-sig-

- 1.1153725|date=14 August 2010
21. ↑ title=Därför blir Julian Assange kolumnist i Aftonbladet|language=Swedish|author=Helin, Jan|newspaper=Aftonbladet|date=14 August 2010|url=blogg.aftonbladet.se/janhelin/2010/08/darfor-blir-julian-assange-kolumnist-i-aftonbladet|accessdate=15 August 2010
 22. ↑ news.blogs.cnn.com/2010/07/25/what-is-wikileaks/?iref=storysearch|title=What is WikiLeaks?|publisher=CNN|date=25 July 2010|accessdate=6 August 2010
 23. ↑ author=TT|url=www.dn.se/nyheter/sverige/piratpartiet-skoter-wikileak-servrar-1.1155285|title=Piratpartiet sköter Wikileak-servrar|language=Swedish|trans_title=Pirate Party manages Wikileaks Servers|publisher=DN.se|date=17 August 2010|accessdate=22 October 2010
 24. ↑ title=Swedish Pirate Party to host WikiLeaks servers|url=edition.cnn.com/2010/WORLD/europe/08/18/sweden.wikileaks/#fbid=zfd5lgi2Lea&wom=false|accessdate=21 August 2010|publisher=CNN|date=18 August 2010
 25. ↑ ^{25.0 25.1} last= Gross|first=Doug|title=WikiLeaks cut off from Amazon servers|url=edition.cnn.com/2010/US/12/01/wikileaks.amazon/index.html?eref=edition|publisher=CNN|accessdate=2 December 2010
 26. ↑ latimesblogs.latimes.com/technology/2010/12/amazon-wikileaks-servers.html|title=Amazon says it dumped WikiLeaks because it put innocent people in jeopardy|last=Hennigan|first=W.J.|date=2 December 2010|work=Los Angeles Times|accessdate=23 December 2010
 27. ↑ () www.lepoint.fr/high-tech-internet/expulse-d-amazon-wikileaks-s-installe-en-france-02-12-2010-1270137_47.php Expulsé d'Amazon, WikiLeaks trouve refuge en France. 2 December 2010, Le Point
 28. ↑ title=French company allowed to keep hosting WikiLeaks|url=www.bloomberg.com/news/2010-12-08/french-company-allowed-to-keep-hosting-wikileaks.html|publisher=Bloomberg|accessdate=8 December 2010
 29. ↑ title=French web host need not shut down WikiLeaks site: judge|url=www.france24.com/en/20101206-french-web-host-need-not-shut-down-wikileaks-site-judge|publisher=AFP|date=6 December 2010|accessdate=8 December 2010
 30. ↑ www.tsr.ch/info/suisse/2657308-julian-assange-compte-demander-l-asile-en-suisse.html|title=Julian Assange compte demander l'asile en Suisse|publisher=TSR|date=4 November 2010
 31. ↑ www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE6A369920101104|title=WikiLeaks founder says may seek Swiss asylum|publisher=Reuters|date=4 November 2010
 32. ↑ news.orf.at/stories/2023751/|title=WikiLeaks-Gründer erwägt Umzug in die Schweiz|publisher=ORF|date=5 November 2010
 33. ↑ title=WikiLeaks Founder to Release Thousands of Documents on Lebanon|newspaper=Al-Manar|date=5 November 2010|url=www.almanar.com.lb/newssite/NewsDetails.aspx?id=161016&language=en|accessdate=28 November 2010
 34. ↑ wikileaks.org/|title=Wikileaks is overloaded.|work=Wikileaks|accessdate = 31 December 2009
 35. ↑ "To concentrate on raising the funds necessary to keep us alive into 2010, we have reluctantly suspended all other operations, but will be back soon. wikileaks.org/
 36. ↑ mirror.wikileaks.info/|title=Wikileaks Mirror.|work=Wikileaks|accessdate = 13 February 2010
 37. ↑ mirror.infobj.eu/|title=Another Wikileaks Mirror.|work=Wikileaks|accessdate = 13 February 2010
 38. ↑ twitter.com/wikileaks/status/8613426708|title=www.twitter.com/wikileaks at 3 February 5.51pm|publisher=Twitter.com|accessdate=30 April 2010
 39. ↑ wikileaks.org/|title=Paypal has again locked our...|work=Wikileaks|publisher=Twitter|accessdate = 26 January 2010

40. ↑ twitter.com/wikileaks/status/8192453527 | title=Paypal has freed up our... | work=Wikileaks
publisher=Twitter | accessdate=26 January 2010
41. ↑ www.smh.com.au, 19 Feb 08, (U)
42. [REDACTED]
43. ↑ 19 Feb 10 (U//FOUO) Icelandic Report: Wikileaks Website Leaked 'Confidential Icesave
Memo' (U//FOUO) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
44. ↑ wp:International_Modern_Media_Institute
45. ↑ PayPal Says Cut WikiLeaks Account Because of US 'Position' (U//FOUO) Paris AFP
(North European Service) in English 1753 GMT 08 Dec 10 (U//FOUO):

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



(U) This article contains information about a
United States Person, as defined by the
Intelligence Oversight regulations.

(U) The information herein falls under the provision(s)
for: publicly available information.



Retrieved from [REDACTED]

Categories: Featured articles | Pages containing United States person information | WikiLeaks |
Media Leaks

Classified By: [REDACTED]

Derived From: [REDACTED]

Declassify On: May 18, 2042

~~—SECRET//NOFORN—~~

- This page has been accessed 20,527 times.
- 32 [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] watching users
- This page was last modified 16:28, 18 May 2017 by [REDACTED] Most
recent editors: [REDACTED] and others.

(b) (6)

pc2c6ipdw05j

Use of this U.S. Government system, authorized or unauthorized, constitutes consent to monitoring of this system. Unauthorized use may subject you to
criminal prosecution.

Evidence of unauthorized use collected during monitoring may be used for administrative, criminal, or other adverse actions.

TOP SECRET//HCS-P//SI-G//TK//NOFORN//ORCON