



LOBSTER



Jonathan Marshall on Secret Societies

Bloch and Fitzgerald on Naming Names

British Intelligence/The SAS

Golitsyn/MacGregor Lazards Pearson

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Editorially

In this issue we are running the first half of something not originally written for the Lobster. It's not that we're short of copy, just that there is a lot of US material which we would like to recycle in this country, and this Marshall piece seemed like as good a piece as any to begin. We would be interested in reader's responses to the idea of reprinting work which has appeared first elsewhere.

Meanwhile the word about the Lobster's existence is slowly getting round. Opinion seems to be universally favourable.

Letters, articles, book reviews welcome. Send them to the address on the rear cover. Please indicate if a letter is for publication.

Sorry if having only half the Secret Societies and MacGregor pieces is irritating. What happened was we had decided to run Marshall's piece and then, just before paste-up the MacGregor thing arrived and it seemed too good and too topical to ignore. But running them both together in full would have meant dropping other material which seemed worth putting out. Hence the compromise - or mistake - of the halves. If there are strong feelings about doing this (waiting two months for the second half of a story may be irritating) please let us know for future reference.

Steve Dorril/Robin Ramsay

Correspondence

From Chris R. Tame, London, UK

Re: Edward Leigh MP and the *Liverpool News*.

"Some years ago Leigh wrote an anti-CND article for the *Sunday Telegraph*. The *Liverpool News*, an obscure pro-National Front rag wrote to him to ask him if they could reprint it. He automatically said yes, having no idea whatsoever of the nature of the periodical, believing it merely to be some local Conservative newsletter.

I know Leigh and when I first read this story in Searchlight I was amazed. There is no way Leigh has any sympathies with fascism, national socialism, racialism or anti-semitism. (Incidentally, his close friend and co-founder of the Coalition For Peace Through Security, Julian Lewis, is Jewish.)"

From Ace R. Hayes, Oregon, USA.

"Re: Shooting the Pope. I have fired thousands of rounds through all sorts of hand guns. A 9mm Browning Hi-power (used by Agca) is not fired with any intent of hitting a moving target (moving on multiple planes simultaneously) when held over one's head and fired blind.

It is quite as silly as Lee Harvey Oswald's having been the lone assassin with a piece of pre WW2 bolt action junk, with a cheap 1 inch diameter 4 power scope.

Technical ignorance allows a lot of bullshit to float by. Hinkley's 'explosive bullets' are another example. I happen to know that had he been using what the FBI claimed, no one would have even gone to the hospital. Maximum penetration would have been less than a half inch of flesh."

Brief Notes On The Political Importance Of Secret Societies

Jonathan Marshall

PART 1

Most Western political scientists, following in the traditions of Marx or Weber, scorn the study of secret and occult societies as irrelevant to understanding the politics of the age. In their view, politics can best be understood as the working out, in public arenas, of bureaucratic, interest group, or class struggles. The study of secret societies smacks instead of pursuing discredited "conspiracy" theories of history. In part, this attitude stems from a general ignorance of the existence and power of such groups. But they do exist: "modernisation" has not made them a thing of the past. Their importance derives

both from the quality and influence of the members as individuals, and, equally important, from the tight bonds that unite the members into a cohesive organisation. These bonds are formed by the rituals, initiation rites, and occult ideologies that make such societies more exclusive and committed than social clubs or political parties. For that reason, secret societies can wield an influence far beyond what their limited membership might suggest. What follows, in rebuttal to the conventional wisdom, is a brief overview of the role played by a handful of secret and semi-secret societies in four major Western countries: Spain, France, Italy and the United States.

Spain

Founded in 1928 by the lawyer-turned-priest Jose Maria de Balaguer, the Sacerdotal Society of the Holy Cross and Opus Dei (best known just as Opus Dei) has become one of the most powerful, and politically committed, of Catholic lay societies. Opus Dei brings together faithful Catholics - businessmen, financiers, military officers, and government officials - who seek sanctity in the exercise of their professions; in practice, it promotes the technocratic, authoritarian organisation of society reminiscent of the early Vichy period in France. In 1950, Opus Dei ideologist Rafael Calvo Serer called organised Catholicism "a potential force such as (the Vatican) has not had since the Council of Trent." As for Spain, "she must throw herself into the construction of international action that will prepare the future: the International of Elites" to challenge International Communism and the International of the Dollar.

Opus Dei was slow to gain recognition and power. In Spain it received official recognition from the Bishop of Madrid only in 1941; the Vatican accepted it as a secular order in 1950. Thereafter its influence spread rapidly, particularly during the late Franco period. By the end of the 1960s, the "three Lopez's" - Lopez Rodo, Franco's Minister of Economic Planning, Lopez Bravo, Minister of Industry and later Foreign Minister, and Lopez Letona, Minister of Commerce and later of Finance - all belonged to Opus Dei. In 1969 a total of 18 government ministers belonged to or sympathised with the order. Today, Opus Dei controls the votes of about one-fifth of Spain's parliamentary deputies, as well as the capital of numerous banks, conglomerates and construction firms. Its influence has spread to the Vatican, where Pope John Paul 2 recently recognised it as a "personal prelature"; to Latin America generally, where Archbishop Lopez Trujillo, an Opus Dei ally, is now President of the Latin American Conference of Bishops; to Chile, where the Opus Dei magazine *Que Pasa* conspired against the regime of Salvatore Allende (1); and to the United States, where David Kennedy, President of Continental Illinois Bank is said to be a "conspicuous friend of the new power brokers in the Order of Opus Dei."

In France, Opus Dei has had a particularly notable influence going back as far as 1938. It became strong in the army and among ex-Vichyites and right-wing Catholic integristes. It was said to have influenced Robert Schumann, Antoine Pinay and Paul Baudoin, former President of the Banque de L'Indochine and Vichy Foreign Minister. Above all, however, Opus Dei made inroads through Baudoin's protege Edmond Giscard, who shared a variety of colonial enterprises with the BIC group. Edmond, father of Valery, was President of the Banque des Interets Francais (BIF), of which minority control rested with Opus Dei's Banco Popular Espanol.

Another Opus Dei connection was forged through the treasurer of Valery Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republican Party, the Prince Jean de Broglie. De Broglie was President of a Luxembourg firm, Sodetex S.A., an affiliate of the Spanish textile firm

Matesa, which was at the centre of an enormous Opus Dei-linked financial scandal that rocked the Spanish government in the late 1960s. There is evidence that the Opus Dei-Matesa network siphoned off money for the campaign of Giscard, who shared their technocratic, anti-political prejudices. (Matesa also allegedly donated \$10,000 to the campaign of Richard Nixon for U.S. President in 1968.) These connections between Opus Dei, Giscard, and De Broglie have been raised as a possible motive for the assassination of De Broglie.

Italy

Opus Dei's tentacles also reach into Italy, where the organisation has lobbied hard in the Vatican against the Jesuit order, in particular by exposing the links between certain Jesuits and freemasonry. (3)

The Catholic Church, of course, has long been hostile to anti-clerical freemasonry, with the exception of a brief period of liberalisation in the late 1970s that was promoted quietly by such leading Jesuits as Father Giovanni Caprile, the official historian of the Vatican. But then, in March 1981, the Holy See reminded the faithful that Catholics "are forbidden under pain of ex-communication from joining Masonic or similar associations." The timing of the proclamation, which caught many by surprise, was no accident; the Church hierarchy had advance knowledge of, and was disclaiming any responsibility for, the forthcoming scandal over Italy's notorious P2 masonic lodge.(4)

The existence of the lodge had long been known by close observers of the Italian scene; its name had been raised repeatedly in connection with official investigations of neo-fascist outrages of the 1970s. But in May 1981 Italian authorities released a list of 963 members - a list that shook the nation and led to the collapse of the government and the wholesale replacement of military, intelligence and civil service personnel.

The lodge was headed by Licio Gelli, a wealthy businessman who had fought with the Falange in Spain and then for the fascist Republic of Salo in the last days of Nazi rule in Italy. Gelli's purposes were revealed by his declaration in 1976 that "masonry hates communism because it is contrary to the idea of the dignity of personal individualism, destroyer of fundamental rights, which are the divine inheritance of all men, and enemy of the fundamental masonic principle to have faith in God." (5) Judging by the membership of the lodge, Gelli intended to organise nothing less than a counter-revolutionary cell, either to overthrow the democratic state (as several P2 members tried to do in the early 1970s), or to prevent a Communist take-over. The members included three cabinet ministers from the Arnaldo Forlani government; the heads of Italy's three main intelligence services; the chiefs of staff of the army, navy and defence ministry; the heads of the *carabinieri* and the paramilitary customs police; 18 members of parliament, 21 judges, top corporate executives, influential journalists and foreign political and business figures, especially from Latin America.(6) Ironically, the lodge also included the notorious swindler Michele Sindona, banker to the Vatican whose influential American collaborator, David Kennedy, is close to the anti-masonic Opus Dei.

Gelli swore his initiates to secrecy and made them take an oath "to aid, comfort, and defend my brothers in the order, even at the risk of my own life." An official investigation summed up the significance of Gelli's 'state within a state': "Lodge P2 is a secret sect that has combined business and politics with the intention of destroying

the constitutional order of the country."(7)

France

One of the many secret dossiers found in Gelli's possession was entitled "Sovereign Military Order of the Temple of Jerusalem." According to the Communist paper *La Marseillaise*, Gelli had direct dealings with the French branch of the Templars. One of the French Templar initiates was Jaques Massie, former leader of the Gaullist Service d'Action Civique (SAC) in the south of France, who was found murdered with all his family at Auriol on the outskirts of Marseilles. Massie had allegedly been involved in the traffic of arms from Turkey to the Italian Red Brigades and to right-wing hit teams in Spain and Italy. He was accused of diverting more than Frs.2 million in proceeds from one such deal in March 1981 to finance Giscard d'Estaing's presidential fund, against the wishes of his Gaullist superiors in SAC and the Templars - for which crime he may have paid with his life.(8)) Gelli himself was said to have met in Marseilles with the French Templars, and to have stayed at a villa frequented by extreme right Italians close to SAC and the fascist Order Nouvea. (9)

The Sovereign Military Order of the Temple of Jerusalem is the 19th century incarnation of the original Templars who fought to secure routes to the Holy Land for pilgrims during the era of the Crusades. In 1307 Philippe Le Bel, King of France, crushed them and confiscated some of their enormous holdings, ostensibly because they had begun to propagate heretical religious views. Templar Grand Master Jaques de Molay was burned at the stake on March 19, 1314.

Modern Templars, somewhat wistfully, trace their origins back to the 14th century. Members of the Knights Templars did indeed survive the first inquisition in Portugal and Scotland, where according to tradition they founded the Scottish Rite of Masonry and the Rosicrucian sect.(10)

Today the Templar order has branches in numerous Western countries. In the United States it is called the Priory of St. George and includes "many people of good social position."(11) In France, its members include key government officials, bankers and other dignitaries, including Charles de Gaulle's close associate General Zdrojewski, a Resistance hero who headed the order in France. His assistant, Colonel Moreau, has ties to SDECE, the French foreign intelligence service.

Leading Gaullists, most notably Pierre Lemarchand, saw the potential of controlling the Templars to gain occult political influence and intelligence. He ordered a former ranking member of SAC, Charles Lascorz, to infiltrate and take over the Templars. Through fraud and strong-arm tactics - methods that came naturally to Lascorz, who was as proficient at blackmail as he was at gold and arms smuggling - Lascorz did take control and staff key offices of the Templars with trusted associates from SAC. Its influence should not be underestimated; as one Lascorz associate observed, "On trouve des templiers a tous les post clef de la police, de l'armee, de la radio, de la television, et des differents ministeres. Jamais de SAC N'est parvenu a un tel degre d'organisation et de puissance."(12)

As one authority has noted, "Templars are a veritable industry in France." This holds true both in terms of the endless outpouring of books and articles on the history of the Templars and the Cathars in the Languedoc region (including speculation on the fate of the legendary Templar fortune and the Holy Grail), but also in terms of the

proliferation of secret societies. Several societies in France besides the Sovereign Military Order of the Temple of Jerusalem harken back to Templar origins. One of these, the monarchist Prieure de Sion, has recently attracted much attention (13) Another even more mysterious 'Templar' group was briefly exposed in 1960. It was said to be a wealthy secret society with a core group of about 30 members. Like Opus Dei, it was close to Catholic integristes and franquiste circles, with connections in Spain and Germany. Its members, supported by OAS cells in Algeria, were said to be extreme monarchists, anti-masonic and anti-communists. (14)

One of the leaders of this Templar group was Constantin Melnik, a technical counsellor to Prime Minister Michel Debre. His job was to co-ordinate the various police and intelligence services (SDECE, DST, Surete, RG.) (15) It was rumoured that he was associated with Radio Free Europe (a CIA project) and the U.S. Air Force's think-tank, Rand Corporation. Melnik had joined the Rassemblement des Gauches Republicaines whose secretary general, Jean-Louis David, was founder of the CIA-backed Paix et Liberte.

But Melnik's family background is in some ways even more interesting. He was born in France of White Russian parents. His grandfather on his mother's side was Eugene Botkin, personal physician to Czar Nicholas 2 and the imperial family. Botkin was killed by the Bolsheviks, allegedly along with Nicholas and the rest of the Czar's family. Botkin married Constantin Melnik Snr in 1918, and fled to France via the Balkans. Her son, also Constantin, was born in 1927.

Mrs Melnik, along with her brother Gleb Botkin, became a staunch defender of the claims of Anna Anderson to be Anastasia, one of the Czar's daughters whom history recorded as having died with the rest of her family.(16) Her claim rests upon a substantial body of documentary evidence. (17) Thus we can see that Melnik's background would have conditioned him to the sort of conspiratorial, right-wing politics characteristic of emigre White Russian communities.

Notes

1. *Death In Washington*, Freed and Landis, p104
2. *Times* 12th January 1981; *New Times* (USSR) No 13 1982; *High Times* (US) August 1980; *Un Crime Sous Giscard* Jesus Ynfante (Paris 1981)
3. *Il Mondo* 26th June 1981
4. *Sunday Times* 29th May 1981
5. *Il Mondo* op. cit.
6. *Attenzione* December 1981
7. *Time* 8th June 1981
8. *New York Times* 17th November 1981; *Searchlight* October 1981
9. *Panorama* (Milan) 10th August 1981
10. French masons, part of a so-called 'propaganda' cell, conspired against Louis XVI in the name of the memory of Jacques De Molay. (Michael Baigent et al, *Holy Blood, Holy Grail*. (1983) pp52/53

Here it should be mentioned that masonry in France is still of political significance. It is split into several organisations. The French Grand Orient is politically liberal, and has sharply attacked the Nouvelle Ecole school in its journal *Humanisme* (March 1981). The more conservative, pro-British Grande Loge Nationale Francais is based in Neilly-sur-Seine, and enjoys the support of

fellow mason General Lyman Lemnitzer, who inaugurated its new temple in 1964 when he was NATO commander-in-chief. The newer, anti-British faction of the Grand Lodge, called Opera, includes the occultist and Nouvelle Ecole doyen Louis Pauwels.

Les Francs-maçons Alain Guichard (Paris 1969) p278; Le Crapouillot February 1981.

- 11.Lt. Col. Gayre *The Knightly Twilight* (Malta, no publication date) pp76-79
- 12.*Aux Ordres du SAC* Ferrand and Lecavelier (Albin Michel 1982)
- 13.*Holy Blood, Holy Grail* note 10.
- 14.*Les Documents politiques diplomatiques et financiers* April 1960.
- 15.Melnik wrote the introduction to the French edition of the CIA prepared *Penkovsky Papers*
- 16.*Hunt for the Czar* Guy Richards, (London 1969) pp142/3; *Les Documents etc* (note 14) August 1960
- 17.Anthony Summers, Tom Mangold, *The File On The Czar* (London 1978)

PART 2 Goleniewski, the Knights of Malta, the assassination of Kennedy et al, will be in *Lobster* 6.

Jonathan Marshall is a journalist living and working in America. He has written extensively on parapolitics and related areas and was the editor/publisher of the journal *Parapolitics* . He now lives and works in California.

This essay originally appeared in *Parapolitics* and is reprinted here with the author's permission.

Ian Macgregor, Lazards, Pearsons, and Amax

PART 1

Summary

This article attempts to show that the present chairman of the National Coal Board, Ian MacGregor, is far more than the "right man for the job" imported from the U.S. by a Government set simply on technical efficiency. Macgregor's appointment in this country epitomises the direction in which the ruling class is pushing the economy. Not only does MacGregor have longstanding connections in the mining industry and within an important banking group, he is also strongly tied up in the armaments industry. While MacGregor is our starting point, the article will range beyond him as an individual and will indicate the circles within which he moves, circles which overlap with, and are integrated into, the British State.

Introduction

When Thatcher was first elected to office in 1979, unemployment was already rising fast and the Labour Party leadership (Callaghan and Healey in particular) had, in practical terms, already been converted to 'monetarism'. (1) It was not long before Ian

MacGregor was appointed to run British Steel.(2) The 'rescue plan' which he was responsible for implementing was resisted by the steel workers but they were unable to prevent the implementation of closures and layoffs. This is no place to analyse the reasons for this defeat, but I am convinced that the I.S.T.C. leader, Bill Sirs, played a central role in undermining the strike.(3)

It was not long before it was rumoured that Ian MacGregor was to be moved to take up the chairmanship of the National Coal Board (NCB). From the start the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) opposed the appointment.

It seems highly unlikely that the people who took the decision to cut coal production, something which had long been sought by the ruling class (4), were ignorant of what, or rather whom, they were taking on. Heath's experience in 1974 should have been enough. But things are more desperate now and those who took the decision set their minds on the rewards which victory would give them, for this victory would open the way to a more total onslaught on the entire working class and the trade unions - the road would, therefore, be opened for a more authoritarian order, an order more suited to the depressed economic climate of the present with worse to come in the future.(5)

MacGregor's butchering of the steel industry was done against a background of world market contraction, a situation which has given rise to increasing antagonism between US and European steel producers. (6) Under MacGregor, Britain has led the way in Europe in making adjustments in its steel production in compliance with American demands. But while the state sector of the steel industry has been forced to contract, the private sector has also been cutting back. In April 1983 a "rationalisation" scheme for the high alloy sector of the steel castings industry (which is privately owned) was agreed to.(7) The scheme is being run by the merchant bank Lazards Brothers and Co., which is based in London. But there are also Lazards in Paris and New York. Ian MacGregor is a partner in the New York Lazards.

Lazards

Lazards in Britain has had links with the steel industry in the past. For example, Lord Kindersley, now a vice chairman of Lazards, was a director of the Steel Company of Wales from 1959 to 1967, and Sir Campbell Adamson, who joined Lazards in 1977, held management positions in Richard Thomas Baldwins Ltd and the Steel Company of Wales Ltd from 1947-1969. Interlocking directorships linked Lazards with Lloyds Bank in the past and Lloyds has close past links with the steel industry.(8)

Although the three Lazards groups have common origins, it is said that they have for a long time drifted apart. Recently, however, they have begun to move together and this has been confirmed by the news that a new holding company is being set up in Delaware called Lazards Partners, which will bind the ownership of the three more closely together.(9)

The David-Weill family seem to dominate the Paris firm - the holding company, Eurafrance, is at the centre of their web. Interlocking directorships link Lazard Freres et Cie in France to some of the largest European concerns, including the electrical engineering and electronics firm Thomson-Brandt (also an armaments producer), the automobile firms Peugeot-Citroen and Fiat, and the aluminium and chemicals giant Pechiney. Through Christian Valesi the French Lazards is well connected with the French State and he is also the director of a steel company.(10)

The David-Weill family also appear to exert an influence on the New York and British Lazards, though it seems likely that Lazard Freres and Co. NY, is close to, or part of, the Rockefeller empire.(11) Interlocking directorships link the New York firm with the following: Amerada Hess, General Dynamics, Allis-Fiat, American Motors, Pechiney (see above), Owens-Illinois, Pfizer, Minerals and Resources, Schlumberger, Engelhard Minerals and Chemicals, and many others. However, the New York Lazards is a private concern and it is difficult to find out much about its activities. It seems clear though, that it is close to extractive industries.(12)

As already mentioned, the David-Weill family appear to have some influence in the London Lazards. However, the driving force here appears to be the Pearson family and their allies. The control over Lazards in Britain by the Pearson family (of which Lord Cowdray is the head) is carried out in a complicated way. Through the Cowdray Trust and the Dickinson Trust the family owns about 36% of S. Pearson and Son, a holding company. This, in turn, owns and controls an array of other companies amongst which is the Whitehall Trust, which owns 80% of Lazard Bros. and Co. Ltd. (The remaining 20% is owned by the French Lazards.)

Among the array of Pearson-owned companies are: Pearson Longman (*Financial Times*, 50% of *The Economist*, Penguin and Ladybird Books); Goldcrest Films; a string of provincial newspapers; Doulton and Co.; Fairey Engineering (engineering with longstanding armaments business) (14); Madame Tussauds, Chessington Zoo, the London Planetarium, Warwick Castle, the Wookey Hole Caves; various land and farming interests and mineral extraction companies.

But the spread of interests does not end here. Lazards Bros. is seen by many to be the true hub of the Pearson empire. Again, the connections established by this firm are too vast to enumerate here in any detail but some of the more obvious ones will be mentioned. Two big engineering firms which rely heavily on armaments for their survival, Vickers and Rolls Royce, were merged in 1980 when Ian Fraser, the chairman of Lazards, was deputy chairman of Vickers and chairman of Rolls Royce.(15) Lazards has or has had financial links and interlocking directorships with GEC - again, with much of its business in armaments (16) - Babcock International (17), Davy Corporation (18), BOC International (19), Wilkinson Match (20), Dalgety (21). All of these are among the largest British industrial firms. Interlocking directorships also link Lazards with Phoenix Assurance (22), *Guardian* Royal Exchange Assurance (23) and Sun Alliance and London Insurance (24).

This does not mean that Lazards is the sole link which these companies have with the banking sector, though in a number of cases Lazards is the most important connection. Thus, Lazards in Britain has particularly close links with the British engineering industry, with armaments and with publishing and the mass media.

But the influence of the Pearson-Lazard group extends beyond the realm of industry, finance and the media and into the state itself.

During the 1940s Lord Brand was managing director of Lazards and simultaneously heading the British Food Mission and the British Supply Council in America. He was also a representative of the British Treasury in America at the time. Adam Marris, employed at Lazards from 1929-1939, spent a short time in the Ministry of Economic Warfare in London, joined the British Embassy in Washington in 1949 as 1st Secretary, and later became Counsellor. After the war he returned to Lazards until the

1970s, and was also a director of Barclays Bank, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group and Commercial Union Assurance.

Another board member, Lord Poole, was a Tory MP from 1945-1950 and chairman of the Conservative Party organisation from 1955-57. The 1st Viscount Blakenham married a daughter of the 2nd Viscount Cowdray and held several positions of state, as well as being chairman of the Conservative Party organisation from 1963-65. His son is now chairman of S. Pearson and Son.

Sir Campbell Adamson, as well as his former positions on State steel bodies and Director-General of the CBI from 1969-1976, was a deputy under-secretary at the Department of Economic Affairs from 1967-69; a member of the BBC advisory committee from 1964-67, and from then till 1975; on the Social Science Research Council from 1965-69; and on the National Economic Development Council from 1969-76.

A daughter of the 2nd Viscount Cowdray married the 9th Duke of Atholl (Duke is as high as you can go in the aristocratic hierarchy - there are only 26 of them). Their son, 10th Duke of Atholl, holds a number of directorships of Pearson companies including the Westminster Press and Pearson-Longman. Being a large Scottish landowner, he is a member of the Scottish Landowners Federation, and was convenor of that body from 1976-79. With this connection the Pearson-Lazard group joins the other 'Royal' merchant banking families - the Rothschilds, Barings et al.(25) Lord Cowdray has been described as the richest peer (26) and the largest donator of funds to the Tory party.(27)

It was noted soon after the Falklands War had ended that it had been a great boon to the armaments industry.(28) Amongst those which seem to have benefitted are Fairey and GEC, which, as we have seen, have links with the Pearson-Lazards group. It is also interesting that the former Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, who resigned at the start of the conflict, became chairman of GEC when he left the government, while John Nott (knighted for the bravery he displayed in running the war), became a director of Lazards when he left the Government. It should be mentioned here that GEC also has close links with the merchant bank Morgan Grenfell, which used to be directly controlled by the US Morgan group. The Pearsons have longstanding relations with the Morgans of America, going back to the time when the 1st Lord Cowdray, Weetman Pearson, made some millions out of the Mexican oil business in rivalry with the Rockefellers at the beginning of the century.(29). In 1957 Lord Kindersley (see above), then chairman of Lazards, stated that Morgans and Lazards were probably closer than any other two issuing houses.(30)

A more obscure link connects the Pearson-Lazard group into the orbit of Anglo-American politics. This is the so-called "Round Table Groups" which are said to have been set up on lines laid down by Cecil Rhodes in 1908-11. (31) Finance was contributed by the Morgan group and a group of international financiers based in London led by Lazards. At the head of the organisation, whose aim appears to have been to establish a world government centred on the two Anglo-Saxon heartlands, was Lord Milner, a powerful figure in Whitehall and the City of London.(32) Milner died in 1925. Later Robert (who became Lord) Brand, whom we have already met, took over. When *he* died in 1963, Adam Marris, whom we have also met, took charge.(33) It is not clear whether this organisation still operates or, if it does, how powerful it is. There are, however, plenty of traces of its former existence and plenty of indications

that the Anglo-American collaboration which it strove for has had profound effects upon the British economy, polity and military.

E. H.

Part 2, *MacGregor and Amax, MacGregor and Armaments* will be in *Lobster* 6.

Notes to Part 1

1. See *The Economics of Crisis and the Crisis of Economics*, Gunder Frank in *Critique* No 9, 1978 .
2. MacGregor was appointed deputy chairman (part-time) in May-June 1980, before becoming chairman later in 1980. Sir Charles Villiers was chairman during the steel workers' strike. Sir Charles was executive deputy chairman of Guinness Peat, a merchant bank, and a director of Banque Belge Ltd., Courtaulds and Sun Life Assurance.
3. Bill Sirs seems to have taken a consistently rightist position on nuclear weapons and was a signatory of a recent pro-Nato advertisement in which he reveals a connection with the Royal Institute for International Affairs, a body which has been linked with the Round Table Groups (which we meet later), and which is close to the Rockefeller-led Council on Foreign Relations in the US.
4. See *Guardian* 5th August 1983 - Power Industry Cuts Contract For Coal. In April 1975, Mary Goldring wrote in *Investors' Chronicle* (18th April) that coal is the biggest offender by far and stated that "if British miners could average even half the output of the American - which would mean shutting the poorest mines - the £700 million annual wage bill would be halved."
5. In a TV programme last Christmas on the future, John Eatwell, the economist, using sophisticated econometric models, showed Britain's short-run future to be extremely gloomy, even on the most optimistic assumptions. See his book *Whatever Happened To Britain?* which was shown as a TV series in 1982. Also Bob Beckman, *The Downwave* (1982), for a pro-capitalist holocaustic view of the future. Note that neither of these authors introduces the problem of world war into the analysis.
6. This has been evident since at least 1982. The following articles from the *Guardian* show that it continues to be a serious problem: 'US steel firm acts to cut import limits' (18th November 1983); 'Europe and US in steel clash' (8th Feb. 1984); 'Transatlantic trade friction growing' (27th Feb. 1984). The last article shows that the trade disputes are general and affect food, textiles and other goods.
7. *Guardian* 5th April 1983 'Lazard Bros steel cuts proposal is agreed'.
8. Who's Who and Directory of Directors. Adamson was also director of Richard Thomas and Baldwins from 1959-'69 and held important positions on State steel bodies.
9. *Guardian* (19th May 1984) 'Lazard Bros. together again'. Although it seems likely that the three groups co-operated throughout their existence, this greater pooling of finance suggests a closing of the ranks in the face of world economic collapse, a phenomenon we meet throughout this article.
10. Lazard Freres is "part of the French empire of the holding company Eurafrance, which controls insurance companies, property companies, television rentals, and other banks; but David-Weill now spends most of his time in New York, where the Lazard connection is even more wide-ranging."

Anthony Sampson *The Money Lenders* (1981) p240

11. See Charles Levinson's *Vodka-Cola* (1978) "Meyer provided the link between the Rockefeller family and the French banks..Lazard Freres was the largest shareholder in the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, which opened a branch in New York called Paris-bas Corporation. Directed by Robert Craft, vice-president of the Chase-Manhattan, it numbered Andre Meyer, David Rockefeller and John McCloy, former president of the World Bank, among its members." Meyer was president of the New York Lazards and Chase-Manhattan is a Rockefeller vehicle. The magazine *Lords of the Realm* (now defunct) in the 2nd and final issue (1983) numbered Lazards in New York as one of the five major Rockefeller allies.
12. Details from Standard and Poor's Register 1982
13. See Who Owns Whom and Extel
14. Fairey manufactures bridges and trackways. In 1934 the Union of Democratic Control published a booklet *The Secret International* which described Fairey as "the most important firm manufacturing military aeroplanes", but the document named Vickers as the most important arms firm of the day. Fairey, as we shall see, is connected to the Lazards group, but Vickers is no longer the king pin. The defence industry must change with the times, and British Aerospace is now at the heart of Britain's weapons programme. See *War Lords - CIS Report on the UK Arms Industry* (1982)
15. The 1979 report of Rolls Royce shows that Lazards' chairman and Rolls chairman Ian Fraser, was the largest shareholder of Rolls' shares of all the directors, by a long chalk. It should also be noted that the chairman and other directors of Vickers have wide-ranging interests and are not necessarily members of the Pearson-Lazards group. Their connections include Lloyds, RTZ, Toronto Dominion Bank, Hill Samuel and Shell. One of them, Sir Alistair Frame, also born in Scotland, chief executive and deputy chairman of RTZ, director of the electronics firm Plessey, Toronto Dominion Bank and Britoil, and a director of the UK Atomic Energy Authority from 1964-68 was actually tipped to become the next chairman of BSC after MacGregor (*Guardian* 18th February 1983), but the unknown Bob Haslam got the job instead. Compare Frame's connections with those of MacGregor outlined in part 2 of this article.
16. The firms which combined to form GEC have strong Lazards connections. In 1931 Napiers was bought by Lazards and in 1937 Lord Brand of Lazards was a director of the company. In 1929 Lazards (then owned 50% by Pearson and 50% by David-Weill) gained 60% of English Electric's shares and in 1942 took over Napiers. The Morgan group owned 46% of AEI's shares and 34% of GEC's in the 1920s and 30s but in 1935, 400,000 shares in GEC were sold by the Americans to a group headed by Lazards. AEI was merged with GEC in 1967 and English Electric joined the fold in 1968. Lord Kindersley of Lazards was a director of GEC from 1968-1970. See R. Jones and O. Marriott *Anatomy of a Merger* (1970)
17. Lord Netherthorpe of Lazards is a director. Lazards arranged the finance for Babcock's building of a power station in Zimbabwe in 1982. Babcock is deeply involved in building nuclear power stations in Britain and elsewhere.
18. Ian Frazer, Lazards' chairman, is a director of Davy. Lazards were lead managers in a \$1 billion issue for the company in 1982. Davy is an engineering and contracting firm which builds plants for a variety of industrial processes. Both Davy and Babcock hint at the origins of the Pearson empire which was built by Weetman Pearson, the first Lord Cowdray, on the basis of large-scale

- contract engineering work throughout the world.
19. Ian Fraser is a director of BOC.
 20. Kindersley (see above) is a director of Wilkinson, as is S. H. Wright of Lazards.
 21. Lord Netherthorpe of Lazards is deputy chairman of Dalgety; Lt. Col. C.P. Dawney and J.A. Turner of Lazards are former directors. Dalgety is a conglomerate mainly involved in foodstuffs.
 22. Dawney (see 21) is chairman, and E. W. Phillips of Lazards is a director of Phoenix, which owns 12.98% of Vickers preference stock at time of merger.
 23. Kindersley is director and ex-chairman of *Guardian* Royal which owned 5.5% of preference stock and 5.12% of preference stock of Vickers at time of merger.
 24. Kindersley is director of Sun Alliance. Sir Peter Matthews, chairman of Vickers is also a director of Sun Alliance.
 25. Who's Who and Carroll Quigley's *The Anglo-American Establishment* (1981) p304
 26. See D. Sutherland *The Land Owners* (1968)
 27. Anthony Sampson *Anatomy of Britain Today* (1965)
 28. *Guardian* (4th June 1982) "One important aerospace industry supplier, Fairey, admits that it has cleared the decks in some cases to meet urgent demands from the MOD."
 29. See Desmond Young, *Member for Mexico* (1966); R. O'Connor *The Oil Barons* (1972); P. Calvert *The Mexican Revolution* (1968)
 30. See Sampson (note 27) p437. It seems to be commonly believed that the Morgan group which dominated American politics and economy from the end of the last century was pushed into second place by the Rockefellers in the 1930s and '40s. According to the US Progressive Labor Party they did this by 'placing their man Roosevelt in the White House and used government projects like the Tennessee Valley Authority to attack Morgan interests.' From their pamphlet *Who Rules Britain?*
 31. Carroll Quigley *Tragedy and Hope* (1966) pp950-951
 32. *ibid.* Milner apparently refused to become a partner in Morgan Grenfell but did become a member of the London Joint Stock Bank, a precursor to the Midland Bank.
 33. *ibid.* His father, Sir William, was apparently a founder member of the Round Table group.

Outlawing the Naming of Agents

Jonathan Bloch and Patrick Fitzgerald

A. Some two months ago, the *Guardian* revealed that the British Government was considering the introduction of a bill under which it would become illegal to claim that any individual is an officer or agent of either the Security Service (MI5) or of the Secret Intelligence Service (MI6). It was also made known that the publication of *British Intelligence and Covert Action* last year was considered provocative in this respect. The book contains an appendix listing a number of British officials who it is alleged have been/are involved in intelligence activity.

This memo deals with the allegations that the content of the book is inimical to national security by its naming of these officials.

B. Why name names?

Intelligence gathering and covert political operations are an integral part of current British foreign policy and both factors must therefore be taken into account in any analysis of this subject. We do not feel that there is any need to justify delving into the activities, structure etc. of MI6 any more than into any other part of the British foreign policy establishment. Our book was moreover thoroughly checked to ensure that it did not breach any existing legislation. The identification of MI6 personnel is simply part of the work examining that agency. More specifically, we wished to draw attention to the presence of many intelligence officers on the staff of British embassies. We also hope that the list will serve as a useful research tool for others concerned with the subject.

C. "You're putting their lives at risk."

The use of published sources to identify MI6 personnel is applicable only to those stationed in British embassies, under what is often known as 'light' cover. The term serves as a reminder that it is a simple task for the local counter-espionage outfit to determine which embassy staff are genuine diplomats. Nevertheless the embassy has several advantages over locations outside: access to embassy facilities (archives, communications etc), diplomatic immunity and natural opportunities to meet important locals. Embassy-based officials are supplemented by 'deep cover' personnel who live as ordinary private citizens in the target country with backgrounds which should enable them to withstand thorough investigation. For operational purposes, the identities of 'deep cover' officers are vital secrets, but those of embassy-based personnel are of little security consequence. The level of anonymity is traded with the advantages of accompanying diplomatic status.

For those who serve or who have served under 'light' cover it scarcely matters how many people are aware of their true identity. There is not a single case of a British intelligence officer having been victim of an assassination attempt as a result of his or her name having been published. Proponents of the bill cite the cases of Welch and Kinsman, CIA officers who were attacked allegedly as a result of their identities being printed in American magazines; the evidence to support this allegation is, in our view, extremely flimsy.

The bill, if passed in its proposed form, will not afford intelligence officers any greater protection than they have already: writers and journalists are an irrelevant threat compared to some of those whom they encounter in the course of their work - why else do they receive weapons training? The purpose of this proposed bill should be recognised for what it is: to draw a further veil over those areas of governmental activity which most urgently require investigation.

The Angolan hostages episode, and more

Although Unita's capture of 16 Britons at Kafuno diamond mine in Angola received massive publicity, the intriguing titbits thrown up by the reporting were not pursued. In particular, there was the article by Stephen Glover (*Daily Telegraph* 16th May 1984) in which he stated that he had been approached ten days before the hostage taking with a view to reporting the capture.

Glover was approached by an unnamed Conservative MP with an interest in Africa, who suggested flying with him and a senior director of Lonrho to Unita's headquarters at Jamba, Southern Angola, to preside over the return of some British hostages.

In some reports, in *Private Eye* in particular, it has been claimed that the whole affair was orchestrated by an alliance of right-wingers in MI6, the Foreign Office, Unita, and Lonrho. There is no direct evidence of this but it is clear that some people are highly embarrassed by Britain's support of the Marxist government in Angola, and the pointers towards a plot are highly suggestive.

In July 1983 Sir James Scott Hopkins MP travelled with three other MPs to Jamba where Dr Jonas Savimbi, Unita's President, said that the Kafuno mine area would be attacked after Christmas and hostages would be taken. On his return Sir James contacted the Foreign Office, but they apparently didn't take the warning seriously. In fact, Marrack Goulding, British Ambassador in Luanda, has assured Britons working in Kafuno that Unita posed no threat. (*Times* 14th May 1984). But as one of the hostages later said "Unita had been in the town for some time spying out the land. They knew we were all here." (*Times* 16th April 1984)

Perimeter security at the mine was carried out following consultations with the shadowy British group, Defence Systems International. D.S. (UK) advises North Sea oil operators on security measures (See *Lobster* 4). They acted as security consultants to the diamond mining company Diamang, and supplied ex-SAS personnel who were officially employed to help prevent diamond smuggling.

One report suggested that they were flying helicopter gunships for the MPLA government. Obviously the arrangement was acutely embarrassing for all concerned. The contract was to have ended in June but was terminated earlier this year. In April 14 other staff were withdrawn. (*Times* 18th May 1984)

It is possible that DSI have links to British intelligence, and this strange affair takes on a new light when one learns that four of the hostages were DSI employees, and three of the four ex-SAS: Budd Sanders (of Croft Road, Hereford); Ken Moffat (of Elgin Road, Hereford); Alfred Tasker (of Greencroft, Redhill, Hereford), all said to have retired from active SAS service five years ago. The fourth was Martin Dougherty, a former Irish Guardsman (Westminster Road, Swindon).

There are two curious points in all this. DSI's spokesman, David Abbot (also from Hereford), said that the men had been unarmed - which could be true if someone knew they would be captured. Secondly, Unita supplied the names and addresses, and yet supposedly didn't see anything suspicious in the Hereford connection. Following the Angolan mercenaries episode, Unita are not naive.

It is said that Dr. Savimbi was recruited by British intelligence 1964-66. (*Covert Action* No 4 April/May 1979). Even stronger are his links to Lonrho. Its boss, 'Tiny' Rowland, has visited Savimbi at the residence in Rabat, lent by the King of Morocco to Unita's President; and Lonrho executives have visited Unita's headquarters at Jamba. As long ago as 1974 Rowland provided Savimbi with a Hawker Siddeley 125 and two pilots. He also set up a small company, Armitage Industrial Holdings, from the Slater/Walker group, to transport arms and supplies to Unita. (*British Intelligence and Covert Action* p193). When Savimbi visited Britain in 1980, Lonrho paid for expensive receptions hosted by Tory MP Edward Du Cann, a Lonrho director, at

which Savimbi met Tory MPs.

Unita's links to South Africa, a source of arms and finance, are well established. In April, Tertius Myburgh, editor of the Johannesburg *Sunday Times*, organised a public relations exercise for Unita. He took almost every English-language newspaper on a jaunt into Southern Angola to meet Savimbi. Transport was safeguarded by the South African army.

This resulted in highly favourable coverage for Unita. *The Guardian* reported (15th June 1984) that Myburgh had been carrying messages on behalf of Savimbi. He had been to see Sir John Leahy, the senior Foreign Office diplomat concerned with African affairs and former Ambassador in South Africa. It was Sir John, in preference to a Conservative MP, who was chosen by the Foreign Office to negotiate with Savimbi on the sixteen hostages. He later said of the Unita leader that "He had great qualities of leadership and (a) colourful style." (*Times* 17th May 1984).

Leahy's visit to Angola was reported by an international group of journalists especially flown into Angola for the occasion. From this Unita, and in particular Savimbi, received huge international publicity; and, importantly, though not officially, recognition by Britain.

* * *

Defence and Security International (see *Lobster* 4) will "analyse potential terrorist targets and devise counter-measures for installation, such as air-fields, desalination plants and oil refineries." (*Financial Times* 17th April 1984). Based in Limassol, Cyprus, it "plans to establish operations with local partners in countries such as Saudi Arabia, Dubai and Kuwait." Helping will be The Middle East Institute for Strategic Studies.

Set up in 1983 in Amman to advise Arab armies and Middle Eastern clients on security measures, it has taken a 51% stake in Defence and Security International. It was started by Lt Gen. Abd Al Hadi Majuli, a former chief of staff of the Jordanian armed forces, and one-time Jordanian Ambassador in Washington. (*Middle East* June 1984)

This ties in with one of the partners of the group Defence Systems International, one of whose directors, Viscount Monckton, is currently a member of the Conservative Middle East Council, and served as the chairman of the Conservative Defence Committee in the House of Lords. His last appointments were as director of public relations for the British Army and chief of staff of the British Army of the Rhine.

Another DSI director, Alastair Morrison, spent 19 years in the British Army, during which he undertook four tours of duty with the SAS. On his last tour he was second-in-command of 22 SAS at Hereford. He was responsible for counter-terrorist measures and advised governments on 'security crisis management systems'.

Morrison achieved brief fame when a Lufthansa airliner was hijacked at Mogadishu. As top SAS action man at the time, Morrison stormed the aircraft accompanied by an SAS sergeant and a group of West German GSG9 security men. Morrison used a stun grenade, the first public display of one.

Morrison is still a regular visitor to the joint GSG9-SAS training centre at Wiesbaden, West Germany. It is there that the 50 strong Irish Rangers receive their training.

It was Morrison as sales director of Heckler and Koch who supplied the Rangers with their weapons. (*The Phoenix* 20th January 1984). The Rangers are based at the Curragh, controlled by Col. Vincent Savino, Director Operations Section, from an office at Parkgate, Dublin Army HQ. The Rangers' deployment is a matter for the chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Louis Hogan.

It is more than likely that it was Morrison who supplied the Heckler and Koch MP5K to the Metropolitan Police. As *Handgunner* magazine (No 23 1984) noted: "It is soon apparent that here is an area in which conspiracy theorists could enjoy themselves."

Professor Paul Wilkinson, so-called counter-insurgency and terrorist expert, said in a letter to the *Times* (11th April 1984) that "The MP5 is an extremely accurate anti-terrorist weapon of proved value to the police in many western countries."

True, but they were actually buying the MP5K, of which *Handgunner* noted that it "offers a lot of firepower and not much control."

Colin Greenwood, the editor of *Gun Review* said (*Times* 3rd April 1984) "We are going to have another situation where the Metropolitan Police are more dangerous than the terrorists."

The other partners of Defence and Security International are Security Centres holdings (see *Lobster* 4). Other directors are John Adrian Salman MBA, Tom Forrest, managing director. Sir Hugh Fraser, ex-SAS, who recently died, was an advisor to the company.

SD

Spooks UK

De LAMBRAY

Gay News (29th September 1983) carried a short article on Vikki De Lambray (formerly David Christian Lloyd-Gibbon), famous gay socialite, convicted High Society art thief, and apparent MI5 tempter/temptress. The article notes Lambray's brief sexual relationship, in 1982, with Sir James Dunnett, former Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Defence, and with Captain Anatoli Zotov, former Soviet Naval attache. The affair was probed by MI5 for possible security leaks.

Sir James is interesting in that he was at the Ministry of Defence from the arrival of British troops in Northern Ireland in 1969, until 1974 when he retired. He is alleged to know a great deal about Kincoragate.

Lambray's 900 page autobiography happened to go missing. MI5 was highly pleased - the book named names. (*Guardian* 28th July 1983)

* * *

New Society (31st June 1984) Former MI5 officer Miranda Ingram, who worked with Michael Bettaney, describes working conditions and MI5 philosophy. Boring for her and for us.... *Tatler* (June 1984) Robert Harris reports on the spy recruitment procedures.

There was some talk of prosecutions under the Official Secrets Act for naming MI5 and MI6 premises. They are:

MI5 recruitment (positive vetting) - 140 Gower St., London WC1 and 14-17 Great Marlborough St., London WC1

MI6 recruitment - 3 Carlton Gardens, London SW1

* * *

Head of MI6, Sir Colin Figures, KCMG, went to Cambridge before serving in Germany and Vienna. He lists his hobbies as watching sport, gardening, beachcombing, and is 59 years old...MI5 Director is Sir John Lewis Jones....

Thatcher has a new spy chief at No.10. Air Vice-Marshal Basil Lock is Cabinet Security Adviser - known in Whitehall and Pall Mall clubs by the nickname 'Lock-up' - and will be in charge of security data flowing between the Joint Intelligence HQ at Stormont Castle and reports from MI5's top secret F3 section which is responsible for Irish affairs. (*Sunday World* 27th May 1984)

Number one spook in Northern Ireland is Robert John Andrew (56) who replaced Philip Whitehead, whose connections with intelligence in Ireland go back to the days of Oliver Wright and Howard Smith in the early seventies. Andrew went to Kings College public school, Oxford, and then to the War Office in 1952. After that he was attached to the Foreign Office - i.e. MI6 - and later a posting to Nato in 1971. Then back to the Ministry of Defence before he found himself on the way to Stormont Castle. (*Phoenix* 5th August 1983).....

Arthur Martin, ex MI5, won substantial damages against the *Daily Telegraph* for articles that appeared in 1983 alleging that he might know of a KGB mole (*Guardian* 17th February 1984)

Peter Hennessey (*Times* 30th April 1984) lists the Cabinet Office Intelligence Committees. Besides Margaret they are either chaired by Sir Robert Armstrong or Sir Anthony Duff....

Last year adverts appeared in the Northern Ireland press for 'Security Advisers' for an organisation called 23 Security Company at BFPO Box 800. Just as Box 500 is MI5, Box 600 is MI6, Box 800 relates to Military Intelligence. The 'security company' is 23 Company, Intelligence Corps which is attached to the mysterious British Service Security (BSS) - not British Security Service, which is MI5, as printed in the last issue of *The Lobster*.

Useful Addresses

Communications Technical Support Office, Milton Keynes, Bucks.
(Telex 82196 - Answer back code Tecbuy: ask for Mr P. Mason) - makes MI6

listening devices.

Telecom Research Centre, Special Investigations Division, Martlesham Heath. Head of Special Investigations Division (R12) is Mr E.F. Meads, ex-directory number is Ipswich 643338 - makes MI5 listening devices.

Joint Services Electronics Research Laboratory, Baldock, Herts. - makes listening devices for Defence Intelligence Directorate.

(All addresses courtesy *The Phoenix*, 2nd March 1984)

* * *

Anthony Simkins, retired Deputy Director of MI5, was refused permission to publish an official history of the Security Service during the war years. Veto came from Thatcher. (*Guardian* 8th December 1983). Simkins spent several of his declining years preparing the massive tome drawing on time expired spy documents, backed by his old boss, Sir Howard Smith, Director General of MI5 until 1982.

The veto was a shock since the book was commissioned by the Cabinet Office. It may have had something to do with the fact that Simkins had prepared a second book which dealt with the events of the early seventies and contained snippets about Ireland and the British spy machine. (Simkins was an architect of internment in Ireland in 1971) Simkins has been ordered to take his secrets with him to the grave. (*Phoenix* 30th March 1984).

Thatcher also banned publication of a volume on strategic deception in WW2 by Professor Michael Howard, Regius Professor of History at Oxford University. (*Guardian* 25/11/83). She also attempted to put the block on the final volumes of the study of British Intelligence in WW2 by Professor Harry Hinsley of Cambridge University. Paranoia runs deep.

* * *

"The Defence Intelligence Staff (DIS) is headed by Air Marshall Sir John Aitken, who is responsible for intelligence activities in the six counties. By far the largest single intelligence agency, it is divided into various sections in accordance with its services the most important is Army Intelligence..." ("British Intelligence Activities in Ireland" in *Young Republican*, Winter 1983). This is a useful introduction to the intelligence set up in Northern Ireland, but better are two extensive and detailed articles (*The Eye of Intelligence*, and *Only The Danger Is Real*) in the *Sunday News* (29th May 1983) by Frank Doherty. His information comes from a former intelligence operative in the province..."The centre of the intelligence web is on the first floor of the new building in Thiepval Barracks Lisburn. There, behind an electronically operated steel gate, information flows in to the most comprehensive British intelligence centre outside London"

S D

Golitsyn

One of the recurring sub-themes of the literature on intelligence systems in the West in the past decade has been the status of the claims made by KGB defector Golitsyn. Until recently all the book-reading public knew about Golitsyn was (a) that he has exposed some (relatively minor) Soviet operations; (b) made a series of quite bizarre sounding claims to the effect that the divisions within the Communist bloc were a device to mislead the capitalist states in the West; and (c) that the KGB had achieved high-level penetration of all the West's intelligence services.

Golitsyn's views were apparently accepted by some intelligence officers in the West - notably James Angleton, until 1974 head of CIA's Counter Intelligence division - and mole hunting became the order of the day. In America, for example, this was reflected by Edward Epstein (one of Angleton's most devoted followers) in his book *Legend*; in this country via the likes of MI5 channels like Chapman Pincher, the 'Fourth Man' episode, and the so-called Hollis affair.

Golitsyn now has a book out, *New Lies For Old* (London 1984) written with "the help of Western intelligence officials" (*Sunday Times* 11th March 1984), and actually two ex-members of MI5 and (I believe) two ex-members of CIA Counter Intelligence. One of the MI5 members, Arthur Martin, is part of the Hollis business.

The book itself is appalling, turgid, repetitive, barely documented and, most of all, a lot of bloody nonsense. I can't claim to have read it all (to do that I would need a large bribe), and for any one who wants an accurate sample of it, the extracts published in the *Sunday Times* (11th and 18th March 1984) are entirely representative of the larger work.

Golitsyn offers a gigantic conspiracy theory the like of which is rarely found outside the fantasies of the loony right-wing (or parodies of that, such as Wilson/Shea's spoof *Illuminatus* trilogy). That was written through a series of stupendous giggling fits: Golitsyn means it, or, at any rate, pretends to mean it.

Golitsyn's thesis is simple. The Soviet Union's ruling elite are totally clever, in control, and totally devious. Nothing is what it seems. Anti-party group are really disguised party group. The 'Prague Spring' was organised by the Soviet party: the Sino-Soviet, Yugoslav-Soviet, Albania-Soviet, Rumanian-Soviet splits are all phoneys, part of some long-range disinformation strategy to con the West. And so on. As soon as you get Golitsyn 's drift the book becomes immensely wearisome and predictable. Here's a beautiful example of his 'methodology' (his word), from the *Sunday Times* extract 11th March 1984.

Solidarity, Golitsyn says, "while carefully controlled by the Government, had to appear to have been set up from below. The origins of the Solidarity in the shipyard bearing Lenin's name, the singing of the Internationale, the use of the old slogan 'workers of the world unite' by Solidarity members, are all consistent with concealed Party guidance of the organisation."

This 'technique' is applied to everything. The main reason he appears to give for his disbelief in the reality of the 'Prague Spring' is that Dubcek and co. didn't go far enough in ridding themselves of the old guard. The fact that they left many of them in place isn't indicative of any anxiety to forestall a Soviet invasion, but, for Golitsyn, a

sure sign that the Party, the old guard, are still in control. And so on. The European Communist Parties used to show their loyalty to the Soviet Union by their willingness to accept constantly changing 'lines' issued from the Kremlin. Golitsyn has gone one better: he is following the development of 'lines' that only he can perceive.

The odd thing about all this is that it rarely seems to have dawned on our friends in Counter Intelligence that Golitsyn might have been sent from the Soviet Union precisely to spread these ridiculous fantasies of the omnipotence of the Soviet Union in general, and the KGB in particular, announce the certain existence of KGB 'moles' in all the West's intelligence services, and set everybody off tearing themselves into bits looking for that illusive Soviet 'mole'.

That this has been Golitsyn's main achievement is demonstrable; that it was the intention is unproven.

In a recent essay, *The Shadow of The Mole* (in Harper's (US) October 1983), Ron Rosenbaum presents an elegant version of the thesis of Golitsyn as plant. Or, more accurately, he presents Golitsyn as part of an older, more complex game designed to mess up James Angleton's head. Boiled down, Rosenbaum suggests that way back in the 1950s, Philby was the sharp end of a plan to confirm and exacerbate Angleton's paranoia about the omnipotence of the KGB, a plan whose climax was exposing Angleton's already powerful paranoid tendencies to Golitsyn - who confirmed every one of them, in spades.

(This account does Rosenbaum little justice. His essay is extremely clever and runs through all the possible permutations of the Philby/Angleton relationship: Philby as KGB, pretending to be MI6; Philby as MI6 pretending to be KGB while pretending to be MI6; Angleton as KGB; and so on. The whole 'wilderness of mirrors' is laid out in acute detail.)

What Rosenbaum singularly fails to point out - what almost everyone fails to point out - is that none of this really matters a jot. The intelligence 'game' is just that, a game. If those authors close to the US/UK intelligence services are to be believed, the Angleton/Golitsyn/mole hunt episode has paralysed chunks of British and US intelligence for much of the past 20 years. Yet what has happened? The real world seems to have gone on without them. During this period, say 1960-1975 when (apparently) the West's counter intelligence services were penetrated by the KGB, Western Europe and the US, far from being 'Finlandized' or GDR-ized, far from drifting slowly into the Soviet orbit, saw the beginning of the right-wing moves which now see Thatcher, Kohl and Reagan in power.

To this mere book-reading outsider one of the odder features of the great 'mole hunt' has been the contrast between the wilder stories told by Golitsyn and those of another ex Soviet bloc intelligence defector, Goleniewski.

Golitsyn defects, blows some Soviet operations, tells his new allies that they have been penetrated by the KGB, and then, as the final chapter pulls out some version of his Super-Cunning-USSR number. Most (apparently) don't buy the latter thesis - although Angleton and some others in counter intelligence do. No matter, the rest of his claims are believed and the 'mole hunt' commences.

Goleniewski defects, blows some (perhaps a great many) Soviet operations, tells his

listeners that the KGB has penetrated everything, and then adds (a) that Henry Kissinger is a Soviet agent and (b) he, Goleniewski, is in fact the surviving son of the last Czar of Russia, and that contrary to all reports the Russian Royal family weren't murdered by the Bolsheviks.

This latter claim, dismissed by almost everybody, Angleton in particular, and the CIA in general, consigns Goleniewski to the outer darkness as a probable disinformation agent.

It would be interesting to know why, for on the face of it, of the two competing sets of claims it is Golitsyn's which is the harder to swallow. Goleniewski's claims are not that bizarre in retrospect. Kissinger was just a minor American academic on the fringes of Washington when he was identified as KGB by Goleniewski; and why not a deal between the Czar and the Bolsheviks? The Summers/Mangold book certainly makes a plausible case for it happening. (1)

The threads of this story crop up all over the place, even in staid British party politics, for Jeremy Thorpe and Peter Bessell got involved in the hunt for the Czar (and the presumed Czarist millions.) Mae Brussel, for one, learning of the Thorpe/Bessell/Scott episode, immediately jumped to the conclusion that it had something to do with the Czar thing - a delightful idea for which, alas, there is not a shred of evidence.(2)

'The great mole hunt' makes fascinating reading, but its real significance is not obvious. What is significant is the fact that a number of senior MI5 and CIA men could actually bring themselves to even consider Golitsyn's thesis, telling us that they are (or were - most of them seem to have retired or been retired) a bunch of paranoid fruit-cakes. But then a group which has persuaded itself that the British left is worth surveillance and disruption will believe anything. Meanwhile, somewhere on the outskirts of Moscow, groups of Soviet government officials will be meeting to have a good laugh over Golitsyn's book, demonstrating their dedication to the cause of 'world communism' with conspicuous consumption of Marlboro cigarettes, designer jeans, coke and video tapes of Michael Jackson's *Thriller* - just like their US counterparts.

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1. Anthony Summers and Tom Mangold *The Hunt for The Czar* (London 1976)
2. Some of the ramifications of the Goleniewski case, touching the assassination of JFK, for example, are discussed in Jonathan Marshall's 'Notes on..' Part 2, which will be in *Lobster* 6.

Things Israeli

Extracts from what are claimed to be CIA analyses of Israeli intelligence services found when the US embassy in Iran was taken have been published in *Imam*, October 1983 through to May 1984. 17 pages in all.

To this untrained eye they look genuine; ie dull enough to be genuine. There is nothing that strikes me as startling in them, but, if indeed genuine, they confirm some of the picture of the Israeli services which has appeared in various books.

At one point (March extracts) the report confirms the claims made in Anthony Pearson's *Conspiracy of Silence* (see below) that the Israelis had 'cooked' - ie intercepted, falsified and rebroadcast - communications between Jordan and Egypt during the 1967 war.

Imam appears to be produced free by the Press and Information Department of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 27 Princes Gate, London SE7 1PX. (It is probably worth adding that, as with Soviet bloc embassies, all communications to the Iranian embassy are likely to be intercepted and read by MI5.)

Imam is an obnoxious anti-Semitic rag, on the whole. In the February 1984 issue they even recycle the Protocols of the Elders of Zion, with this amongst their comments:

"The outcome of the Israeli as well as the West's governmental policies, particularly that of the US, judging by the results of their decision-making, prove that the Protocols of the Elders of Zion are being adhered to word by word, by the Jewish influenced Western Governments."

Taking Sides: America's Secret Relations With A Militant Israel 1948-68

Stephen Green, Faber and Faber, London 1984

In which author Green gets access to US archives and pulls out some plums ... In other words an (admittedly) fragmented official view of US-Israeli relations. This is not a subject I know too much about, but a couple of things did strike me.

On Israeli nuclear development:

"Perhaps the most significant development of 1963 for the Israeli nuclear programme, however, occurred on November 22nd ... LBJ was sworn in.." (p165)

"Kennedy was less than whole-heartedly pro-Israeli."

Author Green comments on a Kennedy-Golda Meir exchange that it was "the last time for many, many years in which an American President distinguished for the government of Israel the difference between US and Israeli national interests." (p182)

Thus we can add Israel to the long list of groups which benefited from Kennedy's death. And I am reminded of the fact that Jack Ruby, whose motives for shooting Lee Harvey Oswald have never been made intelligible, was Jewish; and the Israeli state has always been willing to use violence in pursuit of its interests. (Perhaps I should suggest this to Imam?) Now, if someone was to research Ruby's connections to things Jewish in America, rather than to things criminal, who knows what they might find?

There is also a quite detailed account of the Israeli attack on the US intelligence ship *Liberty* during the 6 Day War, but Pearson's *Conspiracy of Silence* (Quartet, London 1978) remains the best account of that episode that I have seen. Green's archive material just confirms that Pearson's account was accurate in the first place.

Conspicuously missing from this book is James Angleton whose Counter Intelligence branch gave Israel nuclear technical assistance in the 1950s.

RR

SAS

Close Quarter Battle (CQB) training is undertaken by an unusual group calling itself the CTT or Combat Training Team. The CTT group has two centres near London where it trains people in the art of silent killing and similar accomplishments. It poses as a commercial organisation, but its two centres at Fort Pilgrim and at Pinewood are both owned by the Property Services Agency, Whitehall's accommodation bureau.

The CTT's valuable services are available only to serving members of Her Majesty's forces, including MI5 and MI6, and to non-national serving soldiers. They have trained Irish, Belgian and other continental 'special forces'.

CTT instructors/talent scouts include Lucien Ott, one of the older hands, a Frenchman who served with the para-commandos at Dien Bien Phu, Bo Munthe, a Swede experienced in many sunny climes, and Jan De Jong. The other instructors are all 'former' British military, almost all from the SAS, although a few are ex Marine Commandos. (*The Phoenix* (Dublin) 30th March 1984)

* * *

The SAS trained 50 Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) men to 'kill on sight'. The squad is known as Echo Four Alpha (or E4A), sometimes working within special support units. Constable John Robinson, acquitted of the murder of Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) member Seamus Grew was a member of an 11-strong special support unit, operating from Police Headquarters in Knock. In fact he was part of a group attached to both the Criminal Division and the Special Branch (or E Division), E4 being that section of the Branch which, as Robinson did, operates in the field. E4 Assault was trained by the permanent Counter Revolutionary Group (CRW) of 22 SAS in Hereford. The six week course uses the 'keeni-meeni' methods learned in Aden. It takes place in the SAS's close quarter battle house or 'killing house', where 'yellow card' restrictions do not apply. (*Sunday News* 8th April 1984)

* * *

Tommy Palmer, who died on the M1 motorway near Lisburn, Northern Ireland in 1983 was named at the time as a corporal in the Royal Engineers. In fact he was a trooper in C Squadron of the SAS. He and an SAS colleague were travelling in a 'Q' car during a mission when it mounted a motorway embankment.

Palmer was given a gallantry award for his part in the Iranian Embassy siege. He gave evidence at the inquest of how he and his commander, Capt. Jeremy Phipps, shot Makki Hanoun Ali after the Iraqi guerilla had surrendered. Palmer (31) spent much of his ten years of SAS service in Northern Ireland. He is the third of the nine-man SAS squad in the siege to die in Ireland. One was killed in Derry by the Provos, another falling victim to a 'remote' radio bomb in South Armagh. The latter was Sgt. Leslie Barker (34). The *Daily Telegraph* (24th November 1981) claimed Barker was in the

Royal Engineers and had died in a parachute accident. (*The Phoenix* 4th March 1983)

* * *

Is there any truth to the claim (in *Black Flag* February 1983) that "we now know that one SAS member died and one was seriously injured. (In the Iranian Embassy siege). The injured man was identified in hospital by the only combatant who survived the assault. The SAS member who died was shot point-blank in the head and the SAS were able to achieve a cover-up about the fatality as the person in question was a foreign mercenary (Polynesian) with no traceable connections."

The man behind the establishment of the counter-terrorist force used in the siege, Major-General Peter De La Billiere (51), recently became Military Commissioner and Commander, British Forces Falklands Islands. He commanded the SAS from 1977 to 1983. (*Times* 9th July 1984)

Only thirty minutes after the shooting at the Libyan Embassy two Close Quarter Battle (CQB) teams were placed on alert at SAS headquarters. One was on standby and the other travelled to RAF Northolt, 12 miles north of London in two unmarked civilian vans. (*Guardian* 28th April 1984) A Brigadier attended the emergency meetings in the Cabinet Office, while another SAS officer in civilian clothes watched the square within the blue screens. The units never moved.

* * *

SAS Sightings Around The World

Anyone see confirmation of SAS in El Salvador, and the Golan Heights during the last Israeli-Arab conflict? Did the SAS reach Grenada? On 21st October 1983 Tom Adams, Prime Minister of Barbados, through Giles Bullard, the British High Commissioner in Bridgetown, specifically requested the dispatch of an SAS team to rescue Sir Paul Scoon, the Governor General of Grenada. A report on BBC television's 'Newsnight', a few days after the invasion, said that the SAS were close by but stood down when the Americans decided to invade.

Interest is roused by a report in *Covert Action* (Winter 1983) that "a Sandhurst graduate, who sources identify as the MI6 officer on the island, claimed to *Newsday* (November 13th 1983) that he watched the shooting of Maurice Bishop through an 80-power telescope, and although he did not see the aftermath, estimated that at least 50 people died."

After Grenada, Sir Phillip Goodhart MP in a letter to the *Times* (November 1983) called for the wider use of the SAS in protecting mini-states.

The SAS and SBS have increased their surveying of possible trouble spots throughout the world, looking at geography, sensitive areas and military installations (*Times* 29th December 1983) Mostly Commonwealth countries, this follows anxiety felt after the coup attempt in the Seychelles. In 1981 the SAS were active in support of the government of Sir Dawda Janara, President of Gambia, after an attempted coup.

Sri Lanka's President, J.R. Jayewardene, hired a group of mercenaries, veterans of the SAS, to set up a paramilitary force to combat the 'Tamil Tigers'. The five former SAS

officers arrived in January from Oman to begin a year's programme training 300 men. The mercenary group has its headquarters in the Channel Islands and also runs operations in London and Oman. (*Sunday Times* 24th June 1984). Mossad, Israeli Intelligence, are also involved setting up an intelligence organisation. This involved David Mantani who set up a 'special interests section' in the American Embassy.

* * *

Possible 'SAS in Vietnam' report from Beirut that Robert Thacker (28) was shot dead leading a squad of Christians in battle. Thacker had served with the Australians in Vietnam and with the SAS in Rhodesia, as well as in Angola. (*Daily Express* 12th August 1976).

* * *

Jeremy G. Barret, Managing Director of Polygraph Security Services (company details in *Lobster* 4), ex-SAS, describes himself as 'a specialist on the subject of executive protection'. (*Guardian* 13th April 1984)

* * *

Extended obituary and article in *The Times* (14th October 1983) for Capt. John Hamilton MC, who died on the Falklands. Educated at the Royal Masonic School (Motto: Hear See and Be Silent), joined the Green Howards. With the SAS he went to Cyprus, South Armagh, Belize and the French Commando school at Trier. Leader of an SAS group which climbed Mount Kenya, all now dead.

Lance Corporal Tony Swierly (27) died in the 14 man SAS attempt on Everest. Joint group leader, Warrant Officer John Stokes broke his neck. Team leader Warrant Officer Michael 'Bronco' Lane and 'Brummy' Stokes climbed the mountain in 1976. Group Medic Dr Richard Villier. (*Times* 9th April 1984)

* * *

SAS honouring its founder Colonel David Stirling by naming its new barracks in Hereford after him. (*Guardian* 30th May 1984). Stirling was involved in the strike-breaking GB 75. He still runs Television International Enterprises which runs a security service for overseas heads of state.

Through the Property Service Agency, SAS trying to extend the 750 acre training area at Abbey Drive, Herefordshire. Commandant of SAS training area Lt. Col Maurice Tudor (*Guardian* 27th June 1984)

SAS and SBS carried out a joint exercise on a tanker without telling the seven man crew. The SAS/SBS showed their true role and acted as terrorists who hijacked the ship and were holding hostages. Kent police had the task of forcing them to surrender over a three day period. The crew were suitably entertained at Chattenden Barracks, near Rochester (*Times* 6th December 1983)

Col. John St. John Grey (49) given the Royal Marines Commando. He spent several years in the SBS in the late 1950s, and regarded as SBS expert. (*Times* 6th December 1983)

SBS have trained UDR patrols in Northern Ireland and England. The UDR took over patrols of the Foyle Estuary, Lough Neagh and Lough Erne from SBS in 1977. Interestingly, the SBS, who were first sent to Northern Ireland in 1969, use the Ingram machine-pistol Mac-11, besides the standard Heckler and Koch MP5. (*Sunday News* 27th May 1984)

Books

Just out, *SBS - The Invisible Raiders*, James D. Ladd (Fontana 1984). This is a straight account of the Special Boat Squadron's history 1940-1983. Obviously better on the war years.

Also due out soon as a Fontana paper-back is Peter Dickens' *Jungle Frontier*, said to be re-edited and better than the hardback.

SD

Clippings Digest to May 31st. 1984

Policing The Miners

Up to May 30th. These are only brief references to the major elements.

- Magistrates setting restrictive bail conditions. *Guardian* 5th April
- Police trying to buy NUM badges *Guardian* 19th May
- Police changing their ID numbers for picket duty *Tribune* 25th May
- Pickets charged with conspiracy for first time. *Guardian* 12th May
- Police threat to arrest people accommodating pickets *Guardian* 19th May
- Phone-tapping in Wales and Yorkshire. *Guardian* 7th April, 4th May
- Miners arrested in pub told to 'leave county'. *Guardian* 30th March
- Registration numbers of cars taken *Guardian* 29th March
- Pickets photographed individually and questioned as to political beliefs. *Observer* 8th April
- Independent observers from Sheffield 'Police Watch', with letters of identification from Chief Constable of South Yorks, stopped and threatened with arrest if they tried to proceed to Nottinghamshire. *Rights* (NCCL) Summer 1984

Discussions of Legal Situation

- *Guardian* 22nd March and 14th May
- *Rights* (NCCL) Summer 1984
- *Policing London* May/June 1984

ACPO

- Profile of ACPO and its role in strike and connection to National Reporting Centre. *Sunday Times* 25th March
- ACPO "wants to import Section 24 of the Northern Ireland Emergency Provisions into mainland UK. This gives police the power to disperse a crowd

- that is, or could be, violent or disorderly." *Sunday Times* 8th May
- Police "discussing a criminal law ban on demonstrations in support of pickets with penalties against participation and tough sanctions against organisers of mass pickets." *Sunday Times* 13th May

Longer Accounts

A State of Siege

Susan Miller, Martin Walker.

Study of the first 6 weeks of the strike. A very good brief summary of events during that period, with lots of interview material from the pickets themselves, plus good background pieces on the ACPO, National Reporting Centre, the legal situation, background to the strike etc. It also carries reprints of some of the more significant news stories of the period. Pity, though, that the authors chose to include a piece from the WRP's *Newsline* on the possible use of soldiers dressed as police, because it includes the following immortal lines of dialogue as father (picket) is said to meet son (soldier dressed as policeman):

Father "Good grief, what are you doing here, son?"

Son: "Well, dad, you know I am in the Army and we have to do what we are told." With all those members in the acting profession, the WRP might have got some better lines done.

£2.50 (including post), *State of Siege* is nicely produced, 66pp A5 format pamphlet, and is available from Paul Holmes, Staffside Office, Basement, Borough Treasurer, Wellington Street, Woolwich, SE18. Make cheques payable to Susan Miller

Police and the Gay Community

- Brief account of 'pretty police' - Notting Hill-based entrapment squad.
- *Observer* 4th March
- Long account of harassment of gay shops, organisations and people. *Guardian* 30th April (letters)
- Gay clubs raided in Soho: "Staff in gay clubs nearby said police has (sic) been making daily raids." *Times* 17th May
- Agent provocateurs operating in 6 police authorities. *Guardian* 19th May (letters)
- Detailed account of police raid on London gay bookshop in *Rights* (NCCL) Summer 1984 (See publications in this issue) And in a leaflet accompanying that issue, which claims that: raid had a code-name; shop was under surveillance for 18 months; mail had been opened. Leaflet from Gay's The Word Campaign, 38 Mount Pleasant, London WC1X 0AP

Association of Chief Police Officers

- With recent public prominence of ACPO, an account of its origins, structure and activities is in Ch.6 of *The Police: Autonomy and Consent*, Michael Brogden (London 1982)

Police In The Classroom

- Survey of 14-16 year-olds in London showed that 52% had been stopped and questioned by police. (In one school 61%) Author comments "this experience had a strong negative influence on the attitudes to the police." Really?
Guardian 16th April

Towards UK death squads?

- London police and British Rail police driving the homeless and drunks out of the centre of London and dumping them in Epping Forest etc. *Guardian* 13th March (letters)
- Miner kidnapped, driven into the countryside, assaulted and dumped by two men, presumed police. *Tribune* 25th May

Surveillance

- Police allowed to film London demo from roof of BBC's Bush House.
Guardian 5th April

Community Policing

- "In order to prevent crime we have to build communities."
Met Commissioner Newman on *Face The Press*, 12th February

Neighbourhood Watch

- Account of background to and formation of Neighbourhood Watch schemes in London in *Working Paper No 1* from Libertarian Research and Education Trust. Pretty good but excruciatingly badly proof-read and/or typed. 50p from LRET, 9 Poland St, London W1.
- Case study of one Neighbourhood Watch scheme in *Policing London* May/June 1984. See 'publications' for details.

Accountability

Enhancing The Role of Police Committees

- D.E.Regan in *Public Administration* Vol. 61 1983
Explains the powers of Police Committees under 1964 Police Act and lists existing powers that could be used to bring the police under greater control.

Political Control or Community Liaison?

- S.P. Savage *Political Quarterly* January 1984
Interesting piece which argues that current demands on the left for greater accountability of police to Police Committees may be less effective (even if implemented) than police/community liaison. Suggests Home Officer Circular 54/82 (post Toxteth) proposals are "potentially more radical and effective than the formal concept of police accountability.. they hold out the possibility of a real extension of accountability that could be more successful in coming to

grips with policing on the ground.'" Should be read alongside:

Community Policing: Towards The Local Police State

- Paul Gordon, *Critical Social Policy* Summer 1984
Excellent summary of the development of so-called 'community policing' from its origins in Juvenile Liaison Bureaux through to Alderson's theorising. Against Savage's optimistic ideas of grass roots control, Gordon notes that with 'community policing', police "have access to areas, communities and information which would otherwise not be available to them. They often control money and the allocation of resources and they inevitably come into close contact with other agencies, statutory and voluntary. This inter-agency relationship is never one of equality, for, as the police themselves emphasise, the police are in a unique position to provide leadership and initiative and generally act as a focal point for joint work. They are therefore in a position to determine priorities, to control the direction of activities and to isolate and marginalise those who disagree or criticise ... At the pivot of such inter-agency work stand the police who can not only direct, but can draw on other agencies for their own ends of social control ... community policing is an attempt at the surveillance and control of communities by the police, an attempt which operates under the guise of the police offering advice and assistance, and which is all the more dangerous because it not only merges with the activities of different agencies of the state, but does so under the control and direction of the police."
- A similar analysis is in Lee Bridges' *Policing the Urban Wasteland* in *Race and Class*, Autumn 1983.

Police and Computers

- Letter from John George, Chair, Merseyside Computer Sub Committee, explaining Merseyside's position re refusal of police computer. *Computing* April 5th 1984
- Detailed account of North Yorks Police use of 'incident logging' computer. Includes this: "In 1982 ... Nottinghamshire was able to establish an on-line link with Yorkshire's system." *Computing* April 5th 1984

Ministry of Defence Police

- Origins, powers, operations - the little that appears to be known. *Rights* (NCCL) Summer 1984

Phone-tapping

- Claim that CND members in vicinity of Greenham had their phones interfered with on night of first Cruise convoy. *Tribune* 30th March (letter)
- Long account of phone-tapping in UK, running through the legal situation re the Malone case and giving examples of unauthorised tapping. *Labour Research* April 1984
- Bristol Labour Party Agent phonetapped by Special Branch. *Tribune* 27th April
- Post Office Engineers Union (POEU) stirrings on phone-tapping snuffed out when British Telecom management 'reminded' them that, as civil servants, their

silence was required under Official Secrets Act. But after privatisation...?
Guardian 19th May

Various allegations of tapping during miner's strike - see miners and police in this issue.

MI5

Two pieces by Duncan Campbell and Steve Connor on MI5's new nationwide 200 terminal computer net. *New Statesman* 2nd March, *New Scientist* 1st March 1984. Pieces are similar but not identical.

- Jurors for Bettaney trial vetted by MI5 *Sunday Times* 4th March

"All post to and from the Eastern Bloc monitored by the UK intelligence services. Incoming mail from the USSR is ... opened, sanitised (?) and the recipient's name and address taken and passed on to MI5". *Computer Talk* 5th March
- Three major pieces on MI5, spoiled somewhat by decision not to name the names it could, in *Guardian* 17/18/19th April. Essential.

Paranoia gripping the 'strong state'

- Changes in Queen's regulations re service personnel and political activities. New rules extend to include participation in 'movements'. *Guardian* 8th March
- CND clearly in mind. Leaked Ministry of Defence document suggests establishing a register of civil servants' political beliefs if they are thought to oppose the government. *Times* 16th May (Isn't that what MI5 does anyway?)

Freedom of Information Campaign

- Leaders of First Division Association (professional body representing higher grade civil servants) endorse the need for some kind of FOI legislation. *Guardian* 2nd May
- Sir Douglas Wass (ex joint Head of Home Civil Service) joins FOI campaign as advisor. *Guardian* 5th March

GCHQ Miscellany

- 'How Cheltenham Entered America's Back Door.'
Steve Connor *New Scientist* 5th April 1984
Potted history of GCHQ and a sketch of some of its functions and bases, plus brief account of Platform, a computer network run by NSA, of which GCHQ is to become a part. Connor suggests this latter event is the main reason behind US pressure for polygraphs and union ban, as being computerised, Platform will be more vulnerable to union action.
- Claim that CIA fear of unions at GCHQ the main reason for union ban. *Mail On Sunday* 8th April

- GCHQ member (one of the union hold-outs) claims polygraph forced on UK government by US pressure. *Guardian* 30th April
- GCHQ newsletter Warning Signal says polygraph introduced after US threat to refuse information sharing. *Observer* 13th May
Account of four mysterious deaths of GCHQ personnel. A rash of 'suicides'.
Sunday Times 15th April

MI6

- P.M. believed to have agreed to legislation that would make naming any member of MI6 a criminal offence. A statute "being drafted in Whitehall" will also make it a criminal offence to allege that any individual is a member of MI6. *Guardian* 12th March

A Stake In The Grass

- Interesting at an anecdotal level, but ultimately not too informative account of the life and (high) times of MI6 agent and dope dealer Howard Marks.
Tatler March 1984
- 'Nigel West' (Rupert Allason) puts his foot in his mouth over Anthony Verrier's 'Through The Looking Glass' (reviewed *Lobster* 3). 'West' lumps it in with Bloch and Fitzgerald's *British Intelligence and Covert Action*: "both books contained the names of active members of the Secret Intelligence Service and caused disquiet on the sixth floor of Century House." (*Times* 19th March)
- West thus demonstrates that he probably didn't read Verrier - which conspicuously doesn't do that, and which was read through by MI6 before publication, as Verrier points out in a letter. *Times* 24th March.

CIA

CIA Admits Spying On British Firms

- *Sunday Times* 29th April
All part of current US attempts to restrict hi-tech exports to the Soviet bloc, which are, despite their ideological top-dressing, merely the CIA doing its traditional thing of working on behalf of US multinationals.
- Paddy Ashdown MP alleges CIA getting their information (re above) from Ministry of Defence. *Guardian* 14th April
- In *Sunday Times* piece (above) link said to be 'US liaison staff at MOD'.

Castro Enteritis

- Mike Osbourne in *Undercurrents* Feb/March 1984
Valuable 3pp summary of US (mainly CIA) attempts to wreck eco-war on Cuba's crops, animals, weather, people.
Undercurrents available from 27 Clerkenwell Close, London EC1R OAT. 65p

plus postage.

CIA Mischief in Hawaii

- Gavin Esler in *The Listener* 15th March
Account of rise and fall of CIA proprietary (front) company involved in Philippines, Japan and Taiwan. There is also a brief account in *International Herald Tribune* 17th April.

The Bulgarian Connection

- Bulgarian state selling arms to South Africa through Kintex, Bulgarian state trading group linked to Bulgarian intelligence. *Observer* 29th April, *Times* 30th April.
- Two women - one the mistress of Bulgarian President's son-in-law - identified as intermediaries in guns deal. One linked to Horst Grillmyer, Viennese gun dealer who was part of the chain of owners of 9mm Browning used by Agca. *Observer* 6th May

Agca and the Shooting of Ipekci

- Some details of trial in Istanbul of 11 people accused of murdering newspaper editor Ipekci. (Agca already sentenced to death in absentia for his part in it). Central figure is mafia leader Ugurlu, with connections to Agca and the Bulgarian state. Article suggests there are two possible reasons for the Ipekci murder: 1) Ipekci was planning to expose some of the mafia's activities; 2) mafia wanted to buy the paper and Ipekci was in the way. (The latter sounds more plausible. Why should this mafia care about newspaper exposure?)

Trial began in April and is expected to last many months. The author has little expectation of clarity in the shooting.

In *Briefing* "Weekly inside perspective on Turkish political, economic and business affairs." Published in Ankara, 26th March

Publications

Peddlers Of Crisis

Jerry W. Sanders (Pluto, London 1983)

With this book research into clandestinism and Cold War revisionism take another big step towards meeting. It is the story of the Committee on the Present Danger, the Cold War think-tank that prepared the way for the election of Reagan and provided the administration with Jeanne Kirkpatrick, William Casey and Eugene Rostow.

Sanders shows how the CPD emerged from a split between what he calls the militarists and the managerialists in the US elite in the late 1970s. During the Carter Administration the managerialists, represented by the Trilateral Commission, advocated Ease/West trade as part of an integrated world economy. However, as

Sanders shows, the enterprise was vulnerable and unstable. It depended on the use of local surrogate forces such as the Shah of Iran to maintain US power in the Third World; and at home, its co-ordinating body, the Trilateral Commission, was resolutely elitist. (Hardly surprising, since to explain and argue for its policies in front of a wider audience would have meant admitting that the history of the Cold War was rather different from what the US public had always been told.)

The crunch came with the fall of the Shah. With its chief local surrogate gone, the Carter Administration launched a rearmament programme (which as Sanders shows was in full swing before the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan), and the new Cold War was on.

Meanwhile the militarist wing of the US establishment had been mobilising. The coalition of hard liners in the intelligence community and the pro-Cold War intellectuals had first come together in 1976 to form the Committee on the Present Danger, and, in particular, to plot the downfall of Paul Warnke, Carter's arms negotiator. Soon the CPD coalition included the New Right, giving the militarists a mass populist basis. The ground was set for the 1980 election in which the Reagan campaign took over the old John Birch Society line and denounced the Trilateral Commission as a pro-Communist conspiracy. The rest is history (and may be the last we'll ever get.)

But there's more to the story Sanders has to tell. He traces names and tactics of the contemporary CPD to an earlier Committee on the Present Danger that was active in the late forties and early fifties. This was a prestige body of establishment intellectuals that helped to sell the Cold War and make its assumptions part of the political orthodoxy in post-war America. (Interestingly enough, the original CPD's main opponents seem to have been the right-wing isolationists.)

The story Sanders has to tell is important, and told with great detail and documentation. The only point I feel is missing is the question of the wider affiliations of the current CPD. That the Trilateral Commission represents the world view of New York bankers is pretty obvious; but although we see the background of the CPD in the intelligence community and the intellectual world it is not clear from this book whether the CPD represents any comparable faction of Big Money.

Roger Sandell

Demonstration Elections: US-staged Elections in the Dominican Republic, Vietnam and El Salvador

Edward S. Herman, Frank Brodhead. South End Press, Boston 1984

There is an enormous amount of information available via the US press and the vast academic industry, much of it antithetical to the plans and myths of American imperialism. Although this doesn't matter much - like most people everywhere, Americans generally take no notice of information about the wider world - it does mean that the tools are available to produce devastating critiques of American society, its politics and foreign policy. *Demonstration Elections* is one such critique.

Briefly, the authors demonstrate that the elections in question were a fraud, rigged to

produce the result desired by the US government, to be fed, via a supine and culpable mass media, back to the American electorate. They show how it was done, by whom; they analyse the role of the mass media and the 'observers' sent to legitimise such 'elections'.

With the present situation in Central America, it is their account of the 1982 election in El Salvador which has the greatest impact and is of the greatest relevance. Although interesting in themselves, the accounts of the earlier 'demonstration elections' in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic are merely a long historical introduction to the El Salvador version.

Little of this will come as a surprise to *Lobster* readers, who must take it for granted that American capital is unlikely to allow a little thing like the concept of democracy to get in the way of its profits. What may be a surprise to those unfamiliar with any of the authors' previous work is the quality of their assault on the received version of this aspect of received reality. The 'Time/Life' world view is not just refuted, it is destroyed, obliterated. It is the technique, the thoroughness of their attack, which is so impressive.

The book includes a glossary of 'Orwellian language' used by US governments, a kind of trailer for a forthcoming book on this subject by Herman, to be titled *Beyond Hypocrisy*. Beyond hypocrisy, beyond cynicism, beyond parody, is where this book locates current (and past) policies of US governments towards its colonial subjects.

Demonstration Elections produced in me the same feeling of numbness that some of Herman's earlier work (with co-author Noam Chomsky), *The Washington Connection and Third World Fascism*, (in the UK published by Spokesman, Nottingham) generates. For what they are doing is minutely documenting the activities of evil men (and with notable exceptions like Ms Kirkpatrick, they are all men). These books have to be read, but reading them is an unpleasant experience. Fascinating, yes, but no fun.

RR

Demonstration Elections is currently available from South End Press, 302 Columbus Avenue, Boston MA 02116 USA. \$8 paper, \$20 hardback. As far as I know there are no plans to publish it in the UK yet.

The Belarus Secret

John Loftus (Penguin, London 1983)

Very impressive slim volume on the recruitment of the fascist members of the Byelorussian community by British and American intelligence shortly after WW2. Contains several lines of inquiry to be pursued, such as:

"I discovered how British POW camps in Italy and Yugoslavia became waystations for Nazi immigration. According to these sources, the real 'Odessa' network was composed of British staffers in MI6" (p164)
Really?!

Loftus also claims that the ABN (Anti-Bolshevik Nations Committee) was financed by British Intelligence, as were other organisations such as the Francis Ckryuna Library

in London, and the Byelorussian Liberation Movement (p165)

On p167 he claims that the architects of Hitler's intelligence efforts against the Soviets passed into British hands, men like Walter Schellenberg, the head of the super-elite SD. The interest here is that in 1946 Anthony Blunt went to Germany on a secret mission on behalf of the British Royal Family, one theory (Chapman Pincher's) being that he was to collect evidence of links between the Duke of Windsor and the Nazis.

In *The Crown and The Swastika* (Robert Hale, London 1983) it is shown that the evidence was probably the papers of Schellenberg and the SD. Did Blunt not only collect the papers but also recruit Schellenberg? Did Blunt carry out other missions for the Royal Family? Circumstantial evidence suggests, for example, that it was Blunt who purchased Stephen Ward's portrait of the Royal Family in 1963.

SD

Perhaps the most interesting of all the current new publications is Stuart Christie's *Stephano Delle Chiaie: Portrait of a Black Terrorist* £4.50 from BCM Refract, London WC1N 3XX. We will be reviewing this at some length in a future Lobster.

British Intelligence and Covert Action by Jonathan Bloch and Patrick Fitzgerald.

Formerly published by Junction Books in London (which went bust recently), is now being published by Brandon, Co. Kerry, Ireland.

Good Times, Bad Times

Harold Evans (London 1983)

Two fragments of some interest in this. On p226:

"In the late 1960s it (ie *The Times*) encouraged Cecil King's lunatic notion of a coup against Harold Wilson's government in favour of a government of business leaders led by Lord Roben."

This seems to be a new addition to the extant information on this 'coup.' (on which see, e.g. *Sunday Times* 29th March 1981 and 5th April 1981)

And on p7, the foreword, Evans tells us that the owner of the *Times*, Roy Thompson,

"had been told by Mormon friends that the *Sunday Times* could have the autobiography of the reclusive millionaire Howard Hughes ... (who) was ready to come out of his years of seclusion and tell his own story. We were in Miami the next day. Hughes' lawyer, Chester Davies, and Mormon aides shuttled between Thompson's room and wherever they were keeping Hughes, whom we were never allowed to see."

This, too, I think is new, and should be of considerable interest to the Hughes buffs in the US, many of whom don't believe that Hughes was still alive at that point (1972). Second guessing the view of such buffs, they would probably retort that (a) Hughes was dead, and his death was being concealed by the 'Mormon Mafia' who had taken control of his empire; (b) that any such biography would be a complete phoney,

assembled by those Mormons; and (c) the fact that it was offered to the *Sunday Times* merely tells us that by 1972 the rumours about the Mormon take-over of Hughes' empire were so strong in the US that no comparable 'serious' US paper would have gone near a Hughes 'biography' at that point.

I find it rather curious that Evans apparently took the episode as seriously as he claims to: these rumours and doubts were even mentioned in the *Sunday Times*' Insight Team's book on the Clifford Irving 'hoax' biography of Hughes.

Other than these two fragments there is little of interest here. The book is chiefly a long, detailed account of how a group of nice middle-of-the-road English gentlemen were run ragged by Murdoch. Evans comes across as extremely naive - or is playing an extremely complex game. He gives no indication of even being aware that Gerald Long, the ex-Reuter's man who was Murdoch's charge-hand at the Times group, had (and probably still has) connections with British intelligence.

Intermittently funny in an unintentional way, *Good Times Bad Times* is a revealing portrait of the intellectual bankruptcy of the liberal end of the British ruling class.

RR

Contact

A.F.N. Clarke (Pan, London 1984)

Direct, earthy account by ex-Parachute Regiment Captain of his experiences in Northern Ireland from June 1971 to August 1978. This may be the first of many personal accounts: it took nearly ten years for the books from Vietnam to start rolling.

Interesting to us because it mentions Robert Nairac, August 1973: "But in the street and Bob is like a foxhound, digging into everything, questioning everything, wanting to cram five months knowledge into one short two hour patrol." (p79)

Everyone knows Nairac was a trained assassin but following the revelations of ex-intelligence operative Captain Holroyd in the *New Statesman* (The Dirty War, 4,11,18 June 1984), a Mark Cunningham, a friend of Nairac's family, tried to whitewash Nairac's name in a letter to the *New Statesman* (26th June).

Cunningham's address was Ampleforth College, York, identified by Stuart Christie as a breeding ground for the SAS officer class. (*The Golden Road to Samarkand*, Anarchist Review No 6, 1982)

At the same time as Holroyd's exposes there was the strange affair of the apparent discovery of Nairac's skeleton, reported by the British media, which paid little attention to the later news that it was in fact identified as Eugene Simmons, thought to have been an IRA informer, who disappeared on New Year's Day 1981. (*Sunday News* 20th May 1984)

SD

The Brotherhood of Eternal Love

Stuart Tendler and David May (Granada, London 1984)

Frank Zappa always said the CIA were behind the psychedelic revolution. Maybe not, but there are some interesting characters and international crooks like Robert Vesco behind the financing of LSD production.

Tendler and May's book is a fairly straightforward account of the early days of the Brotherhood, a period of idealistic adventure, the later involvement of millionaire Billy Hitchcock, and apparent American intelligence asset 'Ronald Stark'. There is also a link to Britain's own 'Operation Julie'.

Interesting as it is, a fuller account will probably appear in *The CIA And The Acid Generation* by Martin and Lee, due out later this year, and which contains much FOI material....

Mentions ... Porton Down experiments on LSD in 1966. I know someone who took part in these as a volunteer whilst in the RAF. The experiments were supervised by American personnel. He was given quite large quantities without being told at the time what it was and still suffers flashbacks ...

The CIA Project Artichoke at Atsugi, Japan, begun in 1952, where Lee Harvey Oswald was stationed (See Did Lee Harvey Oswald Drop Acid? in *Rolling Stone* 13th March 1983)

Howard Marks was arrested after dealing with the remnants of the Brotherhood in California/ Mexico. 'Stark', possibly CIA, was also interested in Marks' 'target', Irishman James McCann.

SD

Books to watch out for

- *Time For Trial*, Rhona Prime (wife of Geoffrey Prime)
- *GCHQ: The Negative Asset*, Jock Kane, (if it manages to get past the Government's injunction. Much of the material in it has already been published in the *New Statesman*.)
- *High Times*, David Leigh (adventures of MI6 dope smuggler Howard Marks).

Just out in paperback

- *God's Banker*, Rupert Cornwell (Counterpoint 1984) updated with an additional chapter.
- *The Puzzle Palace* James Bamford.
Essential material on NSA/GCHQ. Boring though ...
- *The Calvi Affair*, Larry Gurwin (Pan 1984) Slightly updated.

New catalogue now available from *Aries Research*, now called Tom Davis Books, PO

Box 1107, Aptos, California CA95001 1107 USA.

Goodies to look out for:

- *Exile: The Unquiet Oblivion of Richard M. Nixon*, Robert Sam Anson
- *Rogue Agent: The Remarkable Career of Edwin P. Wilson*, James Goulden
- *Secret Agenda: Watergate, Deep Throat and the CIA*, Jim Hougan
- Tom Davis also stocks back issues of Jonathan Marshall's *Parapolitics*.

The best mail order catalogue bar none on areas of interest to Lobsters, and free on request.

Publications

Rights (Journal of the NCCL)

Summer 1984 issue. 45p plus post from NCCL, 27 Tabard St, SE14 4LA

Excellent issue: includes Gay's The Word police raid; NCCL and the NF; strip searches in Armagh; legal analysis of police action against miners; and an interesting piece on the little known Ministry of Defence police.

Covert Action Information Bulletin

No 21 - CIA, The Press and Central America.

Vintage stuff from CAIB. Includes an update on Nicaragua; a long analysis of NYT's handling of El Salvador and Nicaragua by Edward Herman (whose book is reviewed in this issue); and a very acute analysis, Covert Propaganda in Time and Newsweek, by Howard Friel. But perhaps most useful of all is a long piece by CAIB co-founder Louis Woolf on the right-wing organisation, Accuracy in Media (AIM), detailing membership, methods, funding, and some of its murky links to Teamsters, CIA, World Anti-Communist League, Moonies etc.

As far as we are aware CAIB is no longer distributed in this country, and is available only from CAIB PO Box 50272 Washington DC 20004. \$5.50 per copy (which includes air mail post). Not cheap, but CAIB contains material you find nowhere else.

Intelligence - The International Journal of Intelligence.

Produced by L'Association Pour Le Droit a L'Information (ADI), 16 Rue des Ecoles, 75005, Paris, France.

We've seen Nos 1 and 2 so far. No 1 includes How The CIA Overthrew Australia's Government by Dennis Freney, Part 1; clippings from around the world, book reviews etc. No 2 has Freney Part 2; a longish piece on the 'Bulgarian connection'; a reprint of one of the *Guardian* series on MI5; plus parapolitical material from Brazil and Venezuela, clippings etc. It is not unlike *The Lobster* - in intention, anyway, if

somewhat more ambitious in scope.

Intelligence also has a service which sends reprints from around the world, details of which comes with the journal.

Subscription is \$20 per annum. We have no information on cost of single issues. Enquiries to address above.

Policing London

Greater London Council's Police Committee Support Unit

No 12 May/June

Excellent issue. Includes sceptical analysis of 'fall' in Met crime figures; the denial of freedom of movement to the miners; a survey of recent developments in ID cards and machine-readable passports; a case history of a neighbourhood watch scheme; and a profile of the Met Special Branch. Available from GLC Police C'ttee Support Unit (DG3 PCS 3602) County Hall SE1 7PB. £1 per issue

Articles

- *Strike-breaking, Mutiny and Civil Disorder*
Long (12pp) account of the British state's response to varieties of 'civil disorder' from 1918 to current miners' strike. Concludes with an account of the Civil Contingencies Unit and emergency planning network. No author or references.
- *Black Flag Quarterly* No 6 1984.
From Box ABC, 121 Railton Road, London SE 24. 75p plus postage.
- *The Growth of South Africa's Defence Industry and It's Israeli Connection*
Peter L. Bunce
Contents explained by the title.
- *RUSI* June 1984
(Journal of Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies)
- *The High Tech Military and Civilian Alliance*
Adrian Milne
- *The Listener* May 10th
Based on BBC Horizon programme. Sketchy account of Royal Signals and Radar Establishment, and the military's dominance of research in this country.

Miscellany

Information wanted on Peter Dally, Chairman of British Anti-Communist Committee

The Lobster is a journal/newsletter about intelligence, parapolitics, state structures

and so forth. (The scope of our interests should be obvious from this issue.)

We welcome articles, notes, corrections of our errors and areas of ignorance etc

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NB. Please make cheques/postal orders/international money orders payable to Steve Dorril and not to 'The Lobster'.

Robin Ramsay / Steve Dorril

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