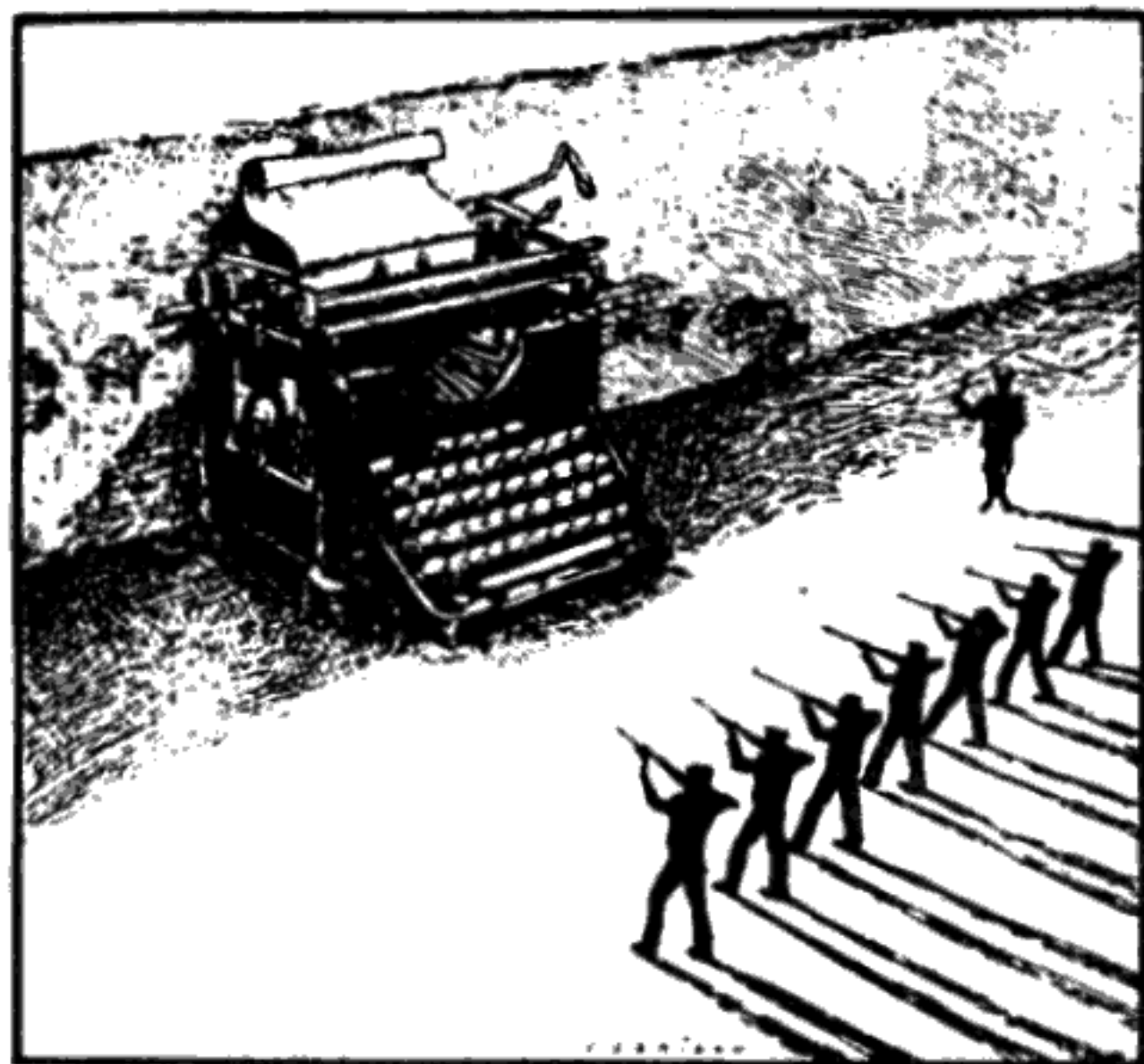


No 7



75p

LOBSTER



*conversation with Peter Dale Scott
Gregory Korkala's address book
Kennedy assassination miscellany
parapolitical bits and pieces
clippings digest August-November*

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Editorially

The Price Rise

No mystery about this: we're not making enough money and hope that our readers will not be put off. (The original Lobster was 16 pages and cost 50p. 75p for 32 pages still seems reasonable value).

As the list of shops on the rear cover shows our distribution is slowly expanding - due entirely to the work of Lobster readers. To them, our thanks. The Lobster is a curious sort of project and couldn't survive without more than usual interest from some of its readers. We are now printing 500 of each issue and selling about 400 (although no-one has counted.)

There must be lots of people out there who could write for The Lobster. Do! One of the main reasons we started this was because the existing journals/mags wouldn't print the kind of stuff we were interested in. We do want book reviews, notices, little bits and pieces - anything. At worst your piece will be rejected with an explanation why.

This issue, as usual, is out a bit later than intended. This is simply the result of pressure of other commitments. From now on no more promises/self-imposed schedules. We'll get it out as fast as we can and if this strays from the bi-monthly idea, too bad.

A final note on the meeting of Lobster readers/writers. 10 of us gathered, talked our heads off and went home again. Everyone seems to have enjoyed the experience and we will repeat it in the spring or early summer.

Robin Ramsay/Steve Dorril

A conversation with Peter Dale Scott

This conversation with Peter Dale Scott was recorded in London at the end of August 1984. For the most part it is verbatim Scott: my contributions have been tidied up a good deal. As anyone who has met me knows, I am not as concise and articulate as the 'RR' presented here.

This text is about 60% or so of the entire transcript. Some bits were left out because Scott wanted them removed, some because we digressed away from whatever the main point was at the time, and some because it was just too long and something had to go.

Faced with the idea of interviewing someone like Scott I chose not to attempt a detailed poke through the man's writing. That would have been fun for me, interesting for a couple of dozen JFK buffs, but probably unintelligible to most people. Inevitably we got onto the JFK assassination, but not, I hope, before some other, equally interesting, material.

Peter Dale Scott has a number of 'hats'. He is Professor of English at the University of California, a literary critic, a poet, a translator of poetry. He is also a scholar of the post-war history of US involvement in S.E. Asia. (See, for example, his wonderful book *The War Conspiracy* (US 1972) and his essay in Volume 5 of the Gavel Edition of *The Pentagon Papers*) But he is probably best known for his writing on the Kennedy assassination. The 1978 Penguin book, *The Assassinations* contains two of his essays on that subject, and they are, in my opinion, the best writing on the assassination *that has been published*. I have to put it that way because Scott's 'magnum opus' on the assassination, *The Dallas Conspiracy*, has never found a publisher. (And, I should add, it is a measure of the extent to which I am not a serious student of the assassination that I do not have one of the photocopies of that work that are in existence, nor have I read it.)

I expected meeting Scott to be either a disappointment or an ordeal. It was neither. He is - and there is no way round this cliché - a really nice guy, unpretentious, and amazingly unaffected by the neglect his work has suffered at the hands of the timid intellectual establishment on both sides of the Atlantic.

RR: It says in the front of *The Assassinations* (1) that you were a diplomat.

PDS: Yes, well, if I hadn't been a diplomat I wouldn't have had the courage to say anything about Vietnam, which I did, near the beginning.(2) What I said at first wasn't terribly radical, just trying to get the facts straight and so on. As I did the research I was being educated - not just in terms of what I learned about Vietnam - but perhaps, even more significantly, about the failure of the American system to respond to the developments the way I had naively expected they would.

RR: You don't agree with the recent Gelb thesis that 'the system worked'.

PDS: In a way I suppose I came out thinking 'Yes, the system did work; that the whole thing was to consolidate American capitalist power, and that even in defeat that's what happened.' America is much better ensconced now in the rest of South East Asia than it was at the beginning of the war. But I wouldn't have believed that at

the beginning.

RR: That's interesting because I remember all the various versions of what the war was really about - oil in the South China Sea, or heroin. Your version is that it was just American capitalism.

PDS: My version, in everything I wrote - certainly in *The War Conspiracy* (3) - was that American finance wanted to have a shield for investment in South East Asia comparable to the shield which the NATO alliance had given them for investment in post-war Europe. And that was something explicitly said by American banking interests, which I quoted. One of the positions you didn't mention there, usually given by the establishment, is that they were thinking about global security and so on. Of course there is an element of that, but I think they had a really specific interest, not in Vietnam as a country, but in South East Asia as a region, very much in Japan. There was a feeling that Japan could only be viable if they somehow recreated the co-prosperity sphere which World War 2 was, in a sense, fought to destroy. I think that that kind of regional thinking had elements in it both of the global and, of course, the thinking that we (i.e. the U.S.) had lost one country - Laos - and we couldn't lose another - Vietnam. That was a factor, too, but I think that the regional thinking was central.

RR: And spokesmen for American capital actually said it as explicitly as that at the time?

PDS: What suited my purposes was a representative of the Chase Manhattan Bank.

RR: Well, that's fairly representative. This brings up the role of the 'national security' intellectuals who don't talk like that.

PDS: And who don't hear you if you talk like that. Well, I think they are sincere in what they are doing. This is a very big issue.

RR: What I was thinking was if you read *Foreign Affairs*, say, or the newer one, the slightly hipper one, *Foreign Policy*, people in there never talk directly about American interests.

PDS: It's always considered vulgar to make 'interest' into something concrete. There's a sort of sociology of language here. People are well-trained as to what they can and cannot talk about.

RR: Presumably they stick to certain vocabularies not because they're told to in any real sense, they just learn them, acquire them, because they, in turn, are taught by people at university who have inherited the same thing. So this goes back a long way - you have an institutional memory.

PDS: It doesn't go back all that long, because if you go back to the 1950s people did talk quite nakedly about it. That was the decade in which there was a great scare about finite raw materials in the world. Nelson Rockefeller played a big role in this. He had an article in *Foreign Affairs* about how ultimately nations would be as powerful as the percentage of world raw materials they could lay their hands on. When people talked about South East Asia in those days they talked about tin, oil, and rubber.

RR: You can get the quotations in the 1950s?

PDS: And the interesting thing is you look for those quotations in the sixties and you won't find them. There's been a kind of cleansing, partly I think because in the sixties people knew they were much closer to going into the areas than they were before and were therefore more conscious of how this kind of language could be used against them by the inhabitants of the region. I mean, you don't want to talk

about how you're doing this to make America strong: it's just not going to go over very well with the Indonesians and the Philipinos.

RR: You're describing a degree of acquired sophistication.

PDS: Yes, but I don't want to suggest that the intellectuals are somehow hypocrites. You set up little sub-sets of intellectual discourse and people become prominent by succeeding in those subsets. They learn both what they can and cannot talk about, and do not look critically at themselves while they're doing it. That's really why I left the Canadian Foreign Service. Some people learn to close their minds to certain issues.

RR: When did you leave?

PDS: I went in in '57 and came out in '61.

RR: So you came out when Kennedy was in? How did Kennedy strike the Foreign Service?

PDS: Well, I was in Poland when Kennedy was elected - I resigned from Poland - but I saw enough of the correspondence to say that people had been very frustrated with Eisenhower, and Kennedy, that promise of dynamism..

RR: They believed that sort of stuff?

PDS: Yes, they were anxious for it.

RR: I have great difficulty with the Kennedy thing, deciding whether he meant anything or not; whether he was just a rich son of a gangster, a slightly deviant elite-manager; or whether, as you have suggested, that there was a radical change coming, as in the withdrawal from Vietnam he seemed to be proposing.

PDS: There's a case for both sides but I will only respect those assessments of Kennedy which make a distinction between the man who was elected to office - and I have few good things to say about him; he was a regular Cold Warrior who came in with a 'missile gap' threat, who was going to do a lot of the things Reagan has done - and the Kennedy who had been to the brink in the Cuban Missile Crisis and had had to think about what it really meant to use nuclear weapons as a threat against a nuclear power. The only Kennedy I find interesting - indeed, this is true of both the brothers - is that year, after the Missile Crisis, when they had (a) backed down and (b)

RR: You see it as backing down?

PDS: Well, from an American point of view.. all the way through, that he didn't follow up on the Bay of Pigs - he took two years of shit from Congress, from the press, from everybody. Then in the Missile Crisis the idea was, originally, I think, that they would blockade Cuba to the point where the Cuban Government fell. In the end it was the Republicans who said 'Hey, there's been some kind of deal here, that the Russians will take out the missiles and the Americans will not overthrow Castro.'

What happened in '63 was mostly symbolic: the Test Ban Treaty - which probably did more harm than good in the development of the arms race but which was very important symbolically, the first treaty that had been signed in 8 years between the Americans and the Russians. The American University speech was rhetoric, but a very different kind of rhetoric from what he's been elected on. I think that some leftists underestimate the importance of symbolism in actually affecting historical directions.

Most U.S. presidents have not had to go through the re-thinking of the nuclear threat that Kennedy really did. I think it had brought him to the point of meaningful accommodations with the Soviet Union; and, of course, as you've already mentioned, I believe that Vietnam was an area where he was not just contemplating that but had actually taken the first steps in terms of the symbolic withdrawal of troops.

RR: Why do you think that fact, which has been quite widely documented

PDS: NSAM 273 has been declassified and it says what I said it did.
(4)

RR: Why hasn't this been taken on board by the conventional historians of the period?

PDS: Or the left-wing people like David Horowitz, who are not interested at all. They build up a portrait of the Cold Warrior from the first two years and they don't want to complicate the picture.

RR: That's interesting, the word 'complicate', because if work like yours does anything, what it does is complicate everything..

PDS: I think if I were cleverer I would come up with some simplification underneath it all - and I would still like to do that - but no, I'm only clever enough to see the complexity.

RR: There are lots of obvious connections between the kind of work you've done and what are called diplomatic historians. The diplomatic history of the Cold War is now getting so minutely organised that they'll soon be documenting peoples' behaviour and statements day by day in certain crucial periods. And in a sense that's what people like you have been trying to do for the sixties, to produce that kind of density for key periods. Your work is closer in intent and assumptions to diplomatic history than it is to any marxist or neo-marxist history. And I would regard your work as infinitely more radical than the marxist version precisely because theirs lack the attention to detail and doesn't try to explain what's going on in terms of the behaviour and thinking of real people.

PDS: Well, it's hard for me to see where I am because unlike many people in America I accept the economic interpretation of American imperialism. But it's true that whereas I can be very educated by marxist writing when if they're talking about debt structures and things like that they do tend to be not very helpful sometimes in foreign policy. Some people just don't get into fine tuning at all, and others, who do, are usually trying to test some theoretical model rather than just get to what the facts are. On the other hand I don't want to group myself with the diplomatic historians because they tend to leave an awful lot out. What I like to see is an awareness of economic activity that is not confined to abstractions but is actually looking at particular players, particular corporations in the Far East, particular banks in the Far East, how they link to government planning. You know that I write about the Council on Foreign Relations, and I've talked about the role of policy integrators there, where people come from the banks, the various agencies of government and so on, with their priorities and try to work out, informally at first, and then formally, the policies that will maximise the interests.

RR: You think it's that explicit? I'm sure they would deny this.

PDS: I don't think they would accept the language I use but I think it would turn out we're talking about the same thing. I think, for example, in late 1970 when people

had become concerned about the high profile of the CIA and its lack of adaptation to current needs, the idea that you would sack a large number of ageing officers and have a smaller Washington headquarters working with a larger number of agents through third nations - use the intelligence forces of other countries rather than the CIA - which was implemented by Nixon in '72 or so. But the whole idea, which involved the material interests of the people I've talked about, bankers and so on, was floated, tried out in the CFR before it was turned into an executive order by Nixon. The important thing is that it was all being discussed on the private level - whatever you call the CFR level; maybe it's wrong to call it private - at that level before the instruments of government were promulgated to implement it. And this is a little picture of what used to happen. I'm not sure that Reagan has that kind of relationship with the CFR. Certainly Carter did. It seemed at first that Reagan represented the western interests.

RR: The 'Cowboys'.

PDS: The old 'Cowboys'. Even then I think that 'Cowboys' - when push comes to shove - they're disguised 'Yankees', people like Cap Weinburger and Schultz from Bechtel. Bechtel is a San Francisco-based corporation, a privately held multi-national, but a multi-national like the others. It is not like Murchison and H.L. Hunt.

Let me say a word about Yankee/Cowboy. I always tried to argue with Oglesby (5) that it was really vulgarising an important argument to make it so geographical, that what was important here was global capitalism, multinational capitalism, versus national capital.

RR: Rather than where the base office was.

PDS: Right

RR: One of the great difficulties for me is working out the shift from economic interest to political activity. When I first began reading this material I just ignored it, assumed it was there - the way some lefties do - some invisible transmission system. When, in fact, it is extremely complicated and sophisticated and difficult to pin down.

PDS: The process is much more sophisticated than the individuals. Instead of looking for variations in foreign policy in the temperament of a Haig, predictable behaviour is generated out of bureaucratic organisations; and nobody has to be given specific semaphore signals about what economic interests are. Each bureaucracy has its own language of ideals which it is working for, but there are overall governing forces to make sure they don't get out of hand. The system is able to bring a maverick agency (like the FBI under Hoover) back into line. The classic example of this is the Presidency, Nixon and Watergate. Here is an interesting case where a President was perceived by other elements in the system as amassing more than his share of the power and he had to be brought to heel. He was totally humiliated by a group of institutions - like the Washington Post, the big TV networks - all of whom thought they were fighting for their lives. They didn't see themselves as the ruling class applying a little pressure to bring some little upstart to heel. The Washington Post thought it would lose its TV licences, which was big business for them. In other words, the system has a logic to it which no particular individual is in a position to command. Left-wing people have been trained to think in terms of capitalism, but I'm moving in a slightly Schumpeterian direction because I think that more and more we will see in the Soviet Union similar instances of the system exercising itself against this or that interest.

RR: But then the bureaucracies remain and the political appointments at their head change and, in this country at least, political scientists would say that this means that the bureaucracies will have their own policies which the politicians attempt to move. Given this, one way of looking at some of your work is to say that you seem to suggest that Kennedy was a threat because he seemed to be going against the established policies of a great many people or groups. When you ask the 'cui bono?' question after Kennedy's death the list is extraordinarily long.

PDS: So long as to make it perfectly safe to be on the list.

RR: So, if Kennedy was bucking these policies, these bureaucracies, these groups - which ones?

PDS: Well, I've just had to make certain decisions for myself. I've estimated that, by and large, Johnson's claim to represent continuity with Kennedy policies was largely true in the purely domestic area. It's when you get to the area of foreign policy that you see not only significant shifts - and, in some cases, real discontinuities - but even a conspiratorial approach to this. That is to say, discontinuities which were disguised from the American people. There were some people who had just always been against Kennedy. There was the whole story of the war against organised crime and how that could have kicked back. And I don't want to say that I don't think those things aren't relevant, but I think that if we're getting down to a real sort of shift that (a) allowed a crime like this to happen and (b) much more importantly, allowed it not to be pursued as an ordinary crime would be, I think there was a need for shifts at the foreign policy level which Kennedy wasn't going to give. The word 'threat' is a bit simple. I think there were just people who wanted certain things very badly and Kennedy - alright - threatened not to meet those needs, or even, as in the case of Vietnam, threatened to go in the opposite direction. I think it was felt very much that you needed to escalate the US presence in South East Asia, and there was a real threat - I think the word is legitimate here - that Kennedy would turn round and scale back instead of up the US presence. That was important. I think there was a need for a crisis decision on Indonesia, whether to go on supporting Sukarno or start shifting all the aid into support of the Indonesian Army. There was a shift there. In Latin America there was the question of whether the Alliance for Progress was supposed to move Latin America in the direction of more civilian governments and more civilian participation, or whether it was to tolerate, as traditionally America had, military overthrows. This was a question which had been accentuated by a military overthrow in the Dominican Republic in October '63 which Kennedy refused to recognise. There was a significant shift there.

RR: Given the role of Johnson as the incoming President, I was wondering what you thought of the recent news of Billy Sol Estes' remarks that LBJ ordered the murder of Henry Marshall.⁽⁶⁾ This, added to the picture painted in Robert Caro's recent biography of Johnson's early years, suggests that LBJ was certainly capable of Kennedy's murder. And the 'cui bono?' list has LBJ at the top, with a great many domestic scandals brewing in late '63 - TFX, Estes, Baker - all of which disappeared when Johnson became President. ⁽⁷⁾

PDS: He was in great trouble, and every time he was in trouble it was never something personal, always the whole power nexus he represented. TFX, Baker, these were scandals about the administration of power and the exercise of power and that involved hundreds of people, not just Johnson personally.

RR: The whole system.

PDS: Yes, and the two scandals were coming to involve each other. And it's so interesting to note that the General Counsel for Henry Crown, who was the major stockholder in General Dynamics that had got the TFX contract, was named to the Warren Commission essentially as the person whose job it was to find out if there had been a conspiracy.

RR: One of the striking things about David Lifton's book (8) was his account of the way the whole Warren Commission investigation was the work of lawyers, and his account of the way lawyers think. That was perhaps the biggest single insight of the entire book for me.

PDS: I must say I've run across it too. You think something until there's a legal reason to think differently. It has nothing to do with ordinary common sense.

RR: Lifton's central thesis is that the corpse was altered, and he seems to end up saying that the assassination conspiracy must have included altering the corpse in its plan, which to me is an absurdity.

PDS: It's hard to know what are necessary parts of his theory and what are just flourishes. And I'm not sure he's entirely clear. I think it's possible to accept a good deal of his book on the assumption that it was a rushed corrective, that things hadn't gone quite right, for which they had some rough preliminary arrangement.

RR: 'They' being who?

PDS: Well, the Canadian who directed the CBC film I was in, he did another film on Lifton and said, for Canadian television, what few people have dared to say even among the assassination buff community, that it had to be the military who planned this; that it was done at such a high level - the use of military facilities - that we are talking about a plot inside the US military. And the only difficulty I have with this is: what do you do with all the Secret Service who are involved? What do you do with the CIA people who contributed so much to the Oswald legend? If Lifton is right - or half right - it brings the conspiracy back home to the highest levels of the US security bureaucracy.

RR: That brings us to the question of whether we are dealing with a great big high-level conspiracy, or a small-time Texas bush-wacking conspiracy; whether it's Johnson cronies hiring a couple of Texas gun-men to try and solve Johnson's political problems.

PDS: Well I think it's certainly more than some kind of Texas bush-league conspiracy. The real answer to that is the cover-up. The people pushing hard on the cover-up from the very beginning are Kennedy people, people Kennedy appointed. The Deputy Attorney General, Katzenbach, who rushes in the next day, who says we need a commission to establish that Oswald was the lone assassin, is a Kennedy appointee. So I think more than personal politics were involved.

RR: Don't you think that those people would have responded like this whether they knew who had done it, no matter who had done it? To bury a conspiracy per se because that's not acceptable?

PDS: Not, I think, with the efficiency that they did. To have moved so ruthlessly and at such legal risk - this meant, for example, upstaging the State of Texas which wanted to have its own enquiry. This suggests, of course, that if it really were the Johnson people, why not let the State of Texas do the enquiry and let them take the heat? I think it is really possible that one reason the Warren Commission came out with the hypothesis that Oswald acted alone was to deal with the rather carefully planted evidence - which was false - that Oswald was acting on behalf of Castro or Khrushchev or both of them. Johnson had a lot of power in

Washington, particularly in Congress. We mustn't minimise that. He had very powerful financial connections to the Rockefellers, people in Wall Street, Ed Weizel, who was a partner in Lehman Brothers and so on. He was very well connected but I don't think that as an individual and as Vice President he had enough clout to close the circle and come out with as unified a rebuttal to a conspiracy explanation as the system, in fact, produced. I think that the people who were threatened by all this had to be more than just Johnson because up to that time Congress was proceeding to investigate the Johnson related scandals, particularly the TFX. It is very dramatic to read the session of the TFX enquiry that closed on November 20th. The Chairman, McClelland, was saying that we will meet at the same time next week. You know when it next met? 1969, six years later. It came to a dead stop, and the Baker investigation too. What's true in all this - and I've been saying this now since 1970, and no-one listens - is that the key people who were getting named in the Baker investigation are the people who are in charge of Marina Oswald and getting her to change her testimony - particularly a man named Bedford Wynne, who just disappeared. You couldn't see him for 15 years, and now he's back. If you keep doing your parapolitical investigations into the banking scandals, he's back in the picture. So I don't want to exclude the hypothesis of Johnson's vulnerability and it's being taken care of by giving him the Presidency, but I don't think that's enough of an explanation - just as organised crime alone is not enough of an explanation. They did have a motive, and they were involved, but they could never pull this crime off by themselves.

RR: One question I can never resolve for myself from reading is whether I should take the Kennedy's 'war' on organised crime seriously. Was it a 'war' against organised crime or against certain sections of it who were contributing money to the Kennedy's' political opponents?

PDS: Well, I think you should take it seriously, but it was more like the second than the first. Obviously it was a 'war' against certain sections of organised crime: that's the only kind of 'war' you're ever going to get. But it's a little bit over-simplified to say they were giving money to the Kennedy's' opponents, because a lot of the people they were going after were giving money to the Democrats which meant that some of them had given money to the Kennedy campaign. Some of them genuinely felt that they had been double-crossed by the Kennedys. They thought they had got a deal with the old man and thought the old man could call the shots for the sons, and that didn't work out in the case of Bobby.

RR: It was something I read - was it in Nevasky's book about the Kennedys? (9) - he quotes somebody who was a spectator in the Kennedy 'war' and he described how the Kennedy people would come into town - a gang of attorneys would appear - go round, make a few enquiries, and magically all the local Democrats would switch to the Kennedys.

PDS: Well, you certainly can't exclude that. I think I said myself that we can see the Kennedy 'war' as an attempt by them to gain total control over their own party. Just as you can see Nixon's moves after Watergate as an attempt to get total control over his. On the other hand I don't think we should vulgarise their motives too much. The Kennedy version of that 'war' was: we are in an impossible position if we are going to make war on organised crime and all the Federal judges in the State of Michigan are pro-Hoffa because they were put there by the Democratic National Committee member for Michigan who happens to be Hoffa's personal attorney. That's their excuse for having brought a rather cheap case against Hoffa way down in Tennessee. It was a kind of dirty war on

both sides, but from their point of view it was either a dirty war or no war. You couldn't separate the war on Hoffa from a war to change the political influence in the Democratic Party that affected the appointment of Federal judges.

RR: Some people, notably I suppose, Jack Newfield (10), have presented a version of Bobby Kennedy as seriously radicalised in '67/'68. Was that true?

PDS I've heard it from other people whom I respect - Frank Mankiewicz and Daniel : Ellsberg. They feel that Bobby's politics had changed. Remember he switched on the Vietnam War. In the '68 campaign the McCarthy people were furious with Kennedy for getting in the campaign. But the Kennedy people were furious with McCarthy for getting in because Bobby had made his break with the Vietnam War before McCarthy, back in '67.

RR: That's not in most of the books. The version you usually get is Bobby saw a political advantage to be gained after McCarthy broke the ground for him, and made a classic cynical Kennedy move.

PDS: I felt that myself in '68. But since then, when I realised how many CIA people were in the McCarthy campaign - without derogating from McCarthy's personal sincerity - I always wondered if it wasn't the other way round, that the McCarthy campaign was pushed on him in order to steal Bobby's thunder.

RR: I've never seen anything on McCarthy and the CIA.

PDS: Top level people like Tom McCoy, one of the CIA's top operatives in Laos. He believed the war in Vietnam was a bad thing because it stopped the CIA from doing the right sort of thing in Laos. And he was one of the top people in the McCarthy campaign. Let's put it this way: it would be wrong to think that all the cynical politics were in the Kennedy camp and the McCarthy campaign was nothing but pure unadulterated idealism. The Kennedys did bear a big responsibility for the Vietnam War, but having seen it go so sour, Bobby coming out against it - you talk about threats: that was probably more threatening in '67/'68 than anything the Kennedys had already done, except maybe in the last days of '63.

RR: Bobby was an election winner.

PDS: Put it this way: Johnson was an election loser. And the way the American system works they don't mind if somebody's going to lose because they usually control the other guy too. But the Kennedys were never exactly controllable because they had so much money of their own. And Bobby was really going off the scale when he opposed the war.

RR: Another good reason for having them killed: their financial independence made them a loose cannon rattling around.

PDS: And I think Nixon became threatening when he tried, through CREEP, to give himself the same kind of financial independence.

RR: If 'X' wanted to control John Kennedy, why not just blackmail him? Why actually shoot him? Why not poison him? Why so public? Why so vulgar?

PDS: Yes, particularly if you're saying it was a high-level operation. Why not just give him something which made him have a heart attack? That's a very good question. I've thought about this before and I used to talk about a two or three-tiered conspiracy in which what might happen would be A learns that B is going to kill the President; and whereas A normally might be able to stop it, A's culpability is allowing B to go ahead and do it. That's why I don't totally rule out the organised crime thing at all. I just simply said from the very beginning that the cover-up

proves that it was sanctioned at a level higher than organised crime. No way that Blakey can explain the cover-up. He has to pretend that a cover-up didn't occur. And this is particularly sensitive for him because Blakey himself was in the Justice Department close to the area that was the responsibility of Howard Willens. And Howard Willens was seconded to the Warren Commission to become a kind of key man, assigning A to do this and B to do that and nobody at all to find out who killed the President.

RR: Steve Dorril was interested in your views on the American Security Council in all this.

PDS: In the book that didn't get published I said a lot about them. There's like a two-party system in the American power structure and I think the ASC are the opposition to the CFR. The CFR, ultimately has an interest in peace which the ASC don't have. When I said there was a lot of screaming and hollering going on in '62/'63 about Kennedy policies, probably the most vigorous spokesmen were from the ASC. And who are the ASC? It's people like General Dynamics who were being threatened by those Congressional investigations at the end of '63. The ASC overlaps with some other committees - the Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba, for example. And when you start looking at the details of the anti-Castro Cuban politics of that period then this group, Claire Booth Luce and so on

RR: The old China Lobby hands.

PDS: Very heavy over-lap - I won't say interlock because it's an earlier period - with the China Lobby of the 1950s. My analysis of that period is to say that Kennedy had a Cuban lobby problem in the same way that Eisenhower had a China Lobby problem.

RR: A personal question: how did you feel when NSAM 273 was published and it confirmed your analysis of it?

PDS: I guess I felt relieved first of all that I hadn't made a mistake. There has been a lot of debate in America as to whether Kennedy had changed on Vietnam and nobody seems to bother to look at the documents. I find that very frustrating.

RR: Has anybody in your part of the world dug up the FBI documents on their Cointelpro operations against the Fair Play For Cuba Committee which were going on in '62/'63?

PDS: We've tried to. They release what they want to. In our library we have all the Cointelpro documents on microfilm. So many of them are really interesting, but when you get to the FPCC they are really penurious, there's nothing there. I think substantial numbers of them are being withheld - for the obvious reasons. Incidentally, thinking of this and Oswald's role, I have come across another Marine who served in the Far East, came back to America, proclaimed himself to be a left-winger, and started not only reading but actually selling the Daily Worker. He was not working for the FBI but for one of those private industrial security firms, which the defence industries are required by law to have. This Marine was parading himself up and down as a reader of the Daily Worker - exactly what Oswald was doing - and this man's reports went back to his employer and they, in turn, sent them all on to the FBI. The FBI liked this man's work so much that eventually they recruited him. As soon as he got membership in the CPUSA he became an official informant in the FBI. So I think it is very logical to see Oswald's behaviour as being like this other Marine.

RR: What about the persistent little rumours that Ruby was a homosexual?

PDS: Both Ruby and Oswald. That was part of the initial conspiracy, one of the

conspiracy angles. And that's where I disagree with so many about the David Ferrie material, even though the House Committee took it seriously. I suspect all that Ferrie thing because the point of it was to show (a) that Ferrie had a homosexual connection to the members of his little troop (11), and (b) that he had chased down to Texas, had gone to the same city that Ruby had gone to from Dallas. I think that was all planted at the time, a sleeper story that was eventually served on the world by Jim Garrison. The number of people in Dallas who were coming forward to the police saying that Oswald was staying at the YMCA - which he had been - which was frequented by homosexuals, including Jack Ruby.

RR: I wanted to ask you about the Operation Mongoose episode. On the one hand the right-wing are accusing the Kennedys of doing a deal with Castro, while at the same time the Kennedys set Mongoose going underneath everything. It looks like a contradiction. Is it?

PDS: This is particularly complicated because the Church Committee chronology suggests that there were new operations authorised against Castro in June '63, which, of course, seems to work against my thesis that they were learning to live with Castro. Let me say a broad and a more subtle thing about that. The broad thing is that the Kennedys usually did things in pairs - the carrot and the stick - and pressure on Castro to remind him of where his interests were, that is possible. But in a more narrow way I suspect I know what those June '63 initiatives were. I think that the Kennedys really had started a new type of Cuban exile movement against Castro, the chief element of which was that there would be money to go anywhere else they liked, in the Caribbean, to find their bases. They would get money for training and they would get a green light, but it meant the Cubans got out of the US. Because this was becoming very embarrassing: remember Alpha 66 attacking the Soviets ships and so on, from the US. So the Kennedy strategy was to authorise a new type of organisation, under new leadership which would get them all out of the US. And I think this operation was penetrated from the very beginning. This may be the key to the assassination, in fact.

RR: Penetrated by whom?

PDS: First of all by the CIA because they wanted to know what was going on, for a minimum. But this was another slap at them: the Kennedys doing what they were supposed to do. And they, that is the CIA, were being accused by Bobby Kennedy of having dealt with organised crime people. And I think the first thing the CIA did was to get Cubans into the operation who quickly turned round and started dealing with organised crime figures. This was the so-called Junta. I think in its inspiration it was really - I don't want to say legitimate - but its motives were mostly to get the Cubans away from the US. And they got involved with Frank Sturgis, Gerry Hemming, Loran Hall - all of the weird names who turn up in the Kennedy assassination literature, many of them because they were spreading false stories about Oswald immediately after the assassination. The CIA files on this operation, the Junta, make it look more and more like an organised crime operation from beginning to end. The House Committee, rather foolishly, without interviewing anybody, put the contents of this file into Vol 10 of its report as if it were all fact. Now, what a perfectly invulnerable vantage point to have shot Kennedy from, if you used the assets of that operation to kill him. That would explain Bobby's sense of paralysis, because it was his operation.

RR: Who was running this Junta? Which bureaucracy was handling the money?

PDS: It was a Cuban lawyer in Chicago. Initially in '62 Bobby Kennedy had worried

about all the Cuban professionals who were washing dishes and stuff like that. Via the White House, Bobby got the Cuban lawyers of America organised into a Cuban Lawyers Association. It was a Cuban attorney who did this. I've talked to this man - at great length - and he says his employer called him into his office (the vice president of the corporation confirms this) and someone promised him a lot of money if he could organise under the following terms: unify the Cubans and get them out of America. Then he went down to Miami and tried to organise them all into a Junta. It may very well be that what really silenced the Kennedys was that the murder was committed through this, their own creation, for which there was very little authority, even less than the CIA had. The Junta material is what I was going to put in my book that didn't get published.

Vol. 10 of the House Committee report, based entirely on CIA files, gives this totally distorted picture of what was going on. And it is interesting that the CIA files were getting full of material about the organised crime activities of this Junta just before the assassination. I think there is even a wrap-up report that's dated November 21. The Junta itself was wound up and all of its arms were given to Alpha 66, which was the biggest group in it, a few days before the assassination.

Apropos of Oswald being a penetration agent and an informant, there was this odd Sheriff who made a report that he obviously wasn't meant to that Oswald had been hanging around this 3128 Harlendale address in Dallas. Well that (3126 Hollandale) was the Dallas address of Alpha 66. In other words Oswald was penetrating the groups that were engaged in activities for the Junta. I can't tell you whether he was doing it for the CIA, who hated the Junta, or, alternatively, for the less militant in the government who favoured the idea of the Junta but didn't like the fact that they were breaking the ground rules. Because one of the chief ground rules was no military operations based in the US, and in the previous 3 or 4 months that's almost exclusively what the Junta group were doing, groups like Alpha 66 and the 30th November, who were totally unsympathetic to the Kennedy idea of putting an arms length between the US and anti-Cuban activity.

RR: Thinking of the term para-politics which is used to describe the kind of work you are doing, and which The Lobster is interested in, is it possible that the term is becoming redundant as the whole political world is slowly revealed as para-political?

PDS: No. I don't think so, because it is a method of analysis. There is room for all kinds of other political analyses - the Marxist, whatever - which are looking at more public and broadly-based movements. But the phenomenon of the covert manipulation, of the covert involvement, that is a legitimate specialisation. It isn't the whole truth, just part of the truth, but a part which hasn't been looked at very much. What I regard as the best of the assassination research community is not going to limit itself to, understands that you can't just be interested in, the Kennedy assassination in isolation. You will never understand it that way. So it becomes a commitment to move into research of these recurring phenomena.

RR: When people say 'Why take an interest in the Kennedy assassination?', I say it is the door-way into everything else: you go in there and work backwards and forwards.

PDS: Particularly because by a weird political fluke it produced a flood of documentation. If a sociologist wanted to see how the FBI investigated a case, the best one to look at is the Kennedy assassination. There is no other case which begins to have that kind of documentation.

RR: Do you actually expect there will be a solution to the case?

PDS: You shouldn't expect to find who was the gunman on the Grassy Knoll. But on the other hand that would be such a trivial piece of information, not what we really want to know at this stage. The things we do want to know are larger questions, and I think that someday they may be discovered. The small, immediate, Dealey Plaza questions may never be answered, but may also cease to interest the real student of the Kennedy assassination.

RR: Who, one would hope, eventually become coterminous with a student of American politics. You can't understand contemporary American political history without studying the assassination. And the academic text-books which attempt to do so are just an absurdity.

PDS: Or the left-wing model which has no room for these kind of anomalies.

Notes

1. *The Assassinations*, edited by Scott, Hoch and Stetler (Penguin London 1978)
2. See, for example, *The Politics of Escalation in Vietnam*, F. Schurmann, P.D.Scott and R. Zelnik (US 1966)
3. *The War Conspiracy*, (US 1972)
4. Scott's construction from published bits and pieces of NSAM 273 is in *The Assassinations*. The full declassified text is included in *Vietnam: Definitive Documentation of Human Decisions* Vol 2 edited by Gareth Porter (US 1981)
5. Refers to Carl Oglesby, ex SDS who moved towards a conspiratorial viewpoint. See his *The Yankee Cowboy War* (US 1976).
6. This broke in the States in early 1984. To date there has been no elaboration of the initial press reports.
7. The best contemporary account of this I know of is Joachim Joesten's *The Dark Side of LBJ* (London 1968 or 1969)
8. *Best Evidence* (UK 1982)
9. *Kennedy Justice* by Victor Nevasky (US)
10. *Robert Kennedy* (New York 1969)
11. Oswald was briefly in a unit of the Civil Air Patrol which was commanded by Ferrie.

Kennedy assassination miscellany

The Shadow Warriors

Bradley F. Smith (Andre Deutsch, London 1983)

The network of close personal connections established in O.S.S. (the fore-runner of the CIA)

"helped bridge some of the widest gaps in American society and could be called upon in cases of need long after the war ended. For example, when in 1964 former British intelligence man Hugh Trevor Roper had the temerity to attack the Warren Commission report in the *Sunday Times*, commission member Allen Dulles turned for advice on what to do to former CIA and OSS man Frank Wisner. Wisner in turn contacted ex-OSS man and former Kennedy adviser Arthur Schlesinger, who

recommended that since Bernard Levin had just published a piece attacking Trevor Roper, it would therefore not be necessary for Schlesinger himself to produce a rebuttal. But it is difficult to imagine that any other American WW2 agency created a system of intimate contact between people as diverse as Schlesinger, Wisner and Dulles that was capable of such rapid and smooth communication twenty years after the end of the war." (p414)

No comment is necessary, is it?

Flashbacks

Timothy Leary (Heinemann, London 1983)

Most people are not going to regard Leary as a reliable source, but the titbits in this book about his friend Mary Meyer Pinchot are fascinating.

As noted in *Lobster 2*, p16, Pinchot had an affair with John Kennedy. Following her mysterious death James Angleton (then head of CIA counter intelligence) took responsibility for her diaries. Leary claims that he didn't know at the time that the person she was referring to in their conversations was Kennedy, nor that her husband had been Cord Meyer, an old enemy of Leary from their student days.

In 1947 Meyer had been President of the United World Federalists, a cold war organisation with internationalist links and right-wing financing. (It contained a lot of Rhodes Scholars.) While in the American Veterans Committee Meyer had spearheaded an anti-red faction which had gained control. In 1951 Meyer joined the CIA, in 1954 becoming head of one of the major operating divisions of the Department of Plans - a cover for covert operations - part of that being the secret funding of liberal foundations and student organisations. When these activities were revealed (via Ramparts magazine) in the 1960s, Meyer was kicked upstairs to become head of the CIA London station.

In the spring of 1962 Mary Pinchot introduced herself to Leary:

"I have this friend who's a very important man. He's impressed by what I've told him about my own LSD experiences and what other people have told him. He wants to try it himself. So I'm here to learn how to do it. I mean, I don't want to goof up or something." (p129)

And then, later:

"It's time you learned more. The guys who run things - I mean the guys who really run things in Washington - are very interested in psychology, and drugs in particular. These people play hardball, Timothy. They want to use drugs for warfare, for espionage, for brainwashing, for control." (p155)

In May 1963 Pinchot told Leary that her love affair was over. It had been revealed at a party to a room full of reporters but the whole thing was covered over. She was now beginning to worry:

"If you stir up too many waves they'll shut you down... or worse." (p163)

Pinchot called Leary on December 1 1963, a few days after the assassination:

"They couldn't control him any more. He was changing too fast ... they've covered everything up. I gotta come to see you. I'm afraid. Be careful."
" (p194)

She died on October 13, 1964, shot once in the chest and twice in the left temple as she walked along the Ohio canal towpath near her home in Georgetown. It was 12.45 in the afternoon. A friend of Leary's was told by a police intelligence officer that a lot of people believed it was an assassination and not a robbery or assault as the police had originally claimed. (p228)

Leary tried to start an investigation but no-one was interested. A criminal lawyer told him:

"That acid must have rotted my brain or else I would understand that nobody wanted this incident investigated." (p230)

The book *Katherine The Great* by Deborah Davis (Harcourt Brace Jovanich, 1979), which has its own fascinating publishing history, apparently contains material on Pinchot. I haven't got a copy and would appreciate a copy of the relevant pages if any one out there has a copy at hand.

The Dismissal

The recent series on ITV Channel 4, *The Dismissal*, was excellent for its reconstruction of the events leading to the downfall of Gough Whitlam's Australian Government. It didn't tell the whole story; absent were the intrigues of the CIA which played some part in 'the loans affair'; and there was no mention of the Pine Gap project at Alice Springs, the public disclosure of which so infuriated Ted Shackley, the CIA's East Asian chief, that he set in motion a virtual coup d'etat.

Relevant to the Kennedy assassination is the fact that the prime contractor for the Pine Gap base in 1966 was Collins Radio, of Dallas, Texas. At the time Collins described itself as "devoted solely to the design, manufacture, installation and support of electronic equipment."

Although the Pine Gap project had been set up by the Pentagon's Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA), from the beginning Pine Gap was a CIA operation using the Department of Defence as a cover. Its top personnel were senior CIA officials. (see *A Suitable Piece of Real Estate: American Installations in Australia*, by Desmond Ball (Hale and Ironmonger, Sydney 1981)

Throughout the summer of 1962 George de Morenschildt, who was Lee Harvey Oswald's intelligence 'babysitter', visited the home of Admiral Henry C. Bruton. The story was that De M. went there to use the swimming pool, but Bruton's background is too interesting for that explanation.

Bruton had been a lawyer in Virginia before becoming a submarine commander. Eventually he rose to be Director of Naval Communications. In that capacity he had

undertaken to reorganise the global system which the US Navy uses to communicate with and control movements of its submarines, surface ships, airplanes and missiles. (The system is also used to pinpoint the location of enemy vessels.) Bruton had supervised this top secret project until 1960 when he retired from the Navy and joined Collins Radio as Vice-president, where he continued to work on modernising and refining the Navy's communication system. (see *Legend*, Edward Jay Epstein, London 1978)

It seems that De Morenschildt tried to get Oswald a job with Bruton. (*Legend* p183) "(he) claimed to vividly recall once bringing Oswald over to meet Admiral Bruton, and Bruton saying something to the effect of 'Get this man away from me.'" (*Legend* p337) Now why should he say that? Oswald, of course, was an ex-marine who had extensive experience of radar, particularly at Atsugi in Japan where he monitored U-2 flights. Maybe he had heard of Oswald's defection to the USSR, or maybe there's more to it. Collins Radio had many interesting projects...

In April 1963 it was announced that Collins Radio would construct a modern radio communications system linking Laos, Thailand and South Vietnam. It was to be paid for by 'US grants and loans (including a \$3 million dollar military assistance grant) to Thailand'. (*Wall Street Journal* 29 April 1963). It had additional important contracts for building high-powered listening posts with intercepts capability in Taiwan. This took place even though Laos was neutral at the time, and the 1962 Geneva Agreement forbade the introduction of war material and technicians into Laos. 'Yet the US military, using personnel from Collins Radio as a civilian cover, proceeded to build the communications infrastructure for a generalised Indochina war.' (*The Dallas Conspiracy* by Peter Dale Scott, unpublished manuscript, Ch 11, p3)

In late August 1963 Collins won an important sub contract from General Dynamics to install high-fidelity radio equipment (at \$100,000 per plane) in the extremely controversial TFX fighter. Some of the people involved in this project come into Oswald's orbit.

On November 1 1963, *The New York Times*, investigating charges by Fidel Castro, printed a picture of a 174 vessel, The Rex. The NYT learned that the ship had been bought by J.A. Belcher of the Belcher Oil Co. in Miami from a Nicaraguan company, Paragon, owned by the family of the then Nicaraguan dictator, Luis Samoza. In turn Belcher had leased the boat for 'electronic and oceanographic research to the international division of the Collins Radio company of Dallas'. (*NYT* 1 November 1963)

This description of elint or electronic intelligence activities (familiar to all who have read about the Pueblo incident off North Korea) suggests that one intelligence activity, elint, - provocative but undoubtedly authorised - had been used as a front for another (gun-running from the US) which had been recently prohibited by the State Department.. the next day, in Havana, a captured exile confessed that he had landed with a boatload of arms in Cuba from a motor launch of the *Rex*, and that "the CIA organised all arms shipments." (*NYT* 3 November 1963 (Peter Dale Scott, *Dallas Conspiracy* ch 8 p17)

And in one of those coincidences which mark the Kennedy assassination, it seems an employee of Collins Radio, who had a security clearance, was parked in the car park where Oswald allegedly dropped a jacket shortly after the murder of Officer Tippit.

(This is in a volume of the House Select Committee on Assassinations but I don't have the reference at hand. If someone can supply it I would be grateful).

Inside BOSS, South Africa's Secret Police

Gordon Winter (Penguin, London 1981)

"BOSS assigned me to monitor the activities of Richard Gibson (exposed in 1969 as a CIA agent), who was a talented journalist then representing Negro Press International and 'Tuesday' magazine. I discovered that Mr Gibson, born in California in 1931, was an amazing character. He had been involved in anti-Cuba activities in Miami yet had been a member of the '*Fair Play for Cuba Committee*' (emphasis added) he had been a founding editor of 'Revolution Africaine' in 1962, yet was later exposed by its editor-in-chief, Mr Jacques Verges, as 'agent provocateur'. Mr Gibson then married a white woman in London, had broadcast on the African Service of the BBC, had worked for CBS news in New York and Agence France Presse in Paris as a specialist in African affairs." (pp431-2)

There were stories, disinformation, linking Oswald to the Miami area and to its Fair Play for Cuba Committee. They came mainly from the Frank Sturgis crowd, so it would be extremely interesting to talk to Mr Gibson. According to Winter he lives in Brussels, Belgium, where he is said to be dying of cancer. (I have been unable to trace him).

In a letter (13 December 1983) Winter wrote:

'A general (named Walters I seem to remember) masterminded the JFK killing according to BOSS files. It was done to get rid of JFK and bring long-time CIA man Lyndon Johnson to power. (Johnson being named as a top CIA man in Julius Mader's *Who's Who In The CIA*, published by Mader at 69 Mauerstrasse, East Berlin, in about 1968/9).'

He can only be referring to Vernon Walters.

SD

JFK and Patricia Johnson McMillan

For Kennedy assassination buffs Svetlana Alliluyeva's remarks in the *Guardian* (17 November 1984) on her reception in the West on defecting are of interest. She says the book she wrote on her arrival was 'a collective creative production', the result of her signing a contract with 'a powerful American law firm with close links to the State Department.'

The point is that the book appeared with Patricia McMillan (nee Johnson) named as 'translator'. It was MacMillan who met Lee Harvey Oswald in Moscow while ostensibly working there as a journalist. But one unpublished Warren Commission document listed MacMillan as an employee of the State Department at the time, something MacMillan always denied. (See *Assassinations* London 1978 p262). Svetlana appears to be confirming (albeit indirectly) MacMillan's role with the State Department.

All of which, in turn, tends to confirm the suspicions that assassination buffs have always had about MacMillan's relationship with Marina Oswald which resulted in the dreadful and misinforming *Marina and Lee* (London 1978). Another wrinkle in this is the fact that in the 1950s MacMillan was on the then Senator John Kennedy's staff as an 'expert' on the Soviet Union.

MacMillan's husband, George MacMillan, is supposed to have spent the last decade writing a book about James Earl Ray, the alleged assassin of Martin Luther King. Someone I know who knew both MacMillans in the States says that MacMillan was obsessed with the idea of the 'lone assassin', and that the MacMillans' 'marriage' looked suspiciously like one of convenience, as neither party had anything in common with the other.

RR

George Korkala's address book

George Gregory Korkala was the 'soldier' in the activities of 'lieutenant' Frank Terpil and 'leader' Edwin Wilson. Wilson and Terpil are both ex-CIA, though when their relationships with the 'company' ended is not known.

Korkala was arrested in February 1982 at a trade fair on security devices in Madrid. Spanish police carried out the arrest at the request of the US government. Korkala fought extradition but was flown to the US on 11th March 1982. He now faces charges in connection with the sale of 10,000 machine guns, part of an international gun-running organisation.

What follows is the contents of the address book Korkala sent to Marie McCarthy (friend of his and Terpil in Beirut) from his cell before FBI agents spirited him back to New York. She says the book contains the names of top CIA and other intelligence officers in the Middle East and Europe.

Obviously most of those named lead completely legitimate lives and were involved with Korkala in apparently legal business deals with his company Amstech. These would include Commander Frank Eagan of the Irish Army Ordnance and Peter Gurney of Scotland Yard, a bomb disposal expert. But others are more interesting, like Jock Wilson of Scotland Yard, who has a long career in Special Branch and is said to be a link to MI5/MI6.

We apologise for any mistakes: the original was none too clear. If you recognise any of the names please contact us. Thanks to SC for the address book.

SD

NAMES/ADDRESSES

Astro Physics
Arwood

Arlington Lord (H) Joe

TELEPHONE

213 534 4370

John Wodicka 445 9421

Roger Pouliot 603 286 4301

Jack Kolso 769 0600

998 1515

481 0302 (H)

Autorg	Yuti Chapursky 682 7404
Mickali Vizecka	
Nick Abaid	632 5613 623 3749
Ard	Riccardo Bruggen 308278
Tlx - 17268 Aro-Ar	
Aerotec	Edwardo Darbehay 674812
Dick Ashcart	408 737 0270
Aim Point USA	217 547 ????
Aerospace Co	202 4888 6092
Avimo Ltd	Don Ella 387 7224
	Tlx 265403
Frederico Ablan	755 2064 752 6564 (H)
Bob Ammerman (H)	719 554 1454
	x615
ASPE	Jim Aldo 617 868 1600
Alarmas de Mexico	905 5330140
Nils Olryo	905 520 9966
AID	Henry Lovern 305 776 5000
Amlung, Cliff	667 2504
Alpha Testing	Bob Vanello 944 3201
Amal Middle East CE	603 6291
ASPE Tlx 921458	Amseinger
Air India Beirut	238461
Amy Djenandji	
Air France	Joe Kelly 6327211
Hotel Athenee Paris	3598523
Shaik Abdul Aziz Ben Jassim Al Thani	
PO Box 291 (160-016)	22545
Doha	26550 Office
Qatar	21061 Home
Don Airey	235 7175 (242)
Dr Waneed Al-Araby	703 5281006
Al's Deli - Oceanside	714 722 2023 (H)
Mickey Finn - Quai A Tora	433 5926/757 3003
Col Tim Sinely	714 725 3719
AM General	Bill Munz 313 493 3895
Advanced Environmental	339 7111
Bu of Prisons	Dick Finger 724 3232
Peter Barotz	914 632 5552
	235 4706
Geo. Bell	716 791 4924
Bell Aero	297 1000
Bibliothique	212 661 5757
John Bahema	805 492 3067
Board of EA	471 1434 861 3500
Rosa Barros	
Brian Bird	0728 723791
	Tlx 987536
British Airways	x7411 759 3131 7413
Andre Poncheron Pinner	429 0695
Chet Dowdy (NY)	212 995 2157
Don Bellog	759 0486

Bu Zad Health	3011 443 3403
Bendix	Ben Maddalena 313 665 7766 x257
Barclays (NY)	212 421 1400
Billy Monk Moss	697 2470
Dr Morat Bayrak	
Istanbul - 282716	223393
	Tlx 72334 Tr Lala Office
	22436 Tr Koko Home
Private - 738548	Mustafa
British Airways	212 983 6074
JF Wheeler (Security)	
Neil Batelli	942 1807 242 9457
Jim Bawman	622 5613
Brown-Boveri	01 828 9422
F Dowding - Glen House, Stag Place	
Habib Brimo	115952 (O)
PO Box 62	336531 (H)
Tlx 11236 Sy Harman	
Barclays Bank	493 5651
50031224 CK	
91046918 Dep A.I.L.	
Bonaventure Intl	4397100
Adrian Head	Tlx 23238
Malcolm Smith	
Jermyn St	
Beirut Airport Security	
Capt Hettoum	
Major Dave Baaket	
Aradlow	
Clancy	667 5790
Bob Citrino	235 1414 751 6255
Cathy Pacific	212 514 9750
Geo Fehling	
Dr Joel Cherashore	667 0465
Chylina Bob Lyiang	212 533 2233
Geoff Church	0942 712 934
Helen Garison	01 305 900 (H)
	74800
Chromerlloy	914354 4700
Frank Cocchiola	667 0420 667 8344
Em Caanyi	0203 301245
Castle Hotel	(45) 51011
Chinese Govt	202 462 4841
Chinese Bank	Joe Mar 943 2046
	771 5203 Daughter 771 6082 Home
Joe Cooper	312 771 4212 Shop
Peter Chang	212 227 1682
Gil Cortland	714 529 8854
Crate Pat Willman	812 854 1478
Steve Calonge	504 822 8011

CB?I	302 328 1371
Custom Machine	J Maza 216 341 3984
Cadintec	M Patel 391 3930
David Charpentier	203 346 6811
Lou Cacace	516 334 3000
212 355 5000	201 527 4000
Canon	516 488 6700
Bob Citrino	667 5790
Capitol Oil	(Frank) 779 0849
Cross-Point Latch	273 1090
Ken Wood	782 7916
Contraves	412 782 7700
Milt Erickson	(Jolly) 516 921 3513
Dave Clayton	0923 42637
Calumet Loach	312 928 2212
Don Curtis	Pres
John Cohill	
CKTA	E Orange 673 4588
Frank Cocchola	961 7672 239 3366
Capitol Htl Ldn	589 5191
Joseph Creidi Beirut	261 1178
22760 Tlx (H) 950702	263592
Champlan Security	314 582 4821
And? Herrault	-
J Demerjan	661 3257
J Decoton	239 0891
J Dunn	235 1776
Dupont	473 4004
Detek	301 449 7300
Norman Duncan	0727 51430 (H)
Tlx	65051
Vic Delugia	213 397 9479 (H)
Mike Donne	412 828 5176
Luke Derosa	3985108
Tom Dibirei (H)	447 6079
Datagraphics	714 291 4860
Geo. Himel - Jim Blanchard -	
Dona Mercedes	672 8344
Dorset Inn	802 867 5500
Decas F Commune	379 7950
Ralph Di Libre	667 2736
Dupont Mail Room	
Paul Counsellor	302 774 4108
Dave Dennis	203 775 1626 - 3466
Dulles Police	Mary Caston 202 471 1841
Davis - Taylor	6670491
Dick	838 6417
Wayne Danials 'Mac'	404 688 8045
Hovig Demerjian	341985
	306839 (H)

Dutch (Lex)	703 525 8710
Karen Delex	203 483 6334
Lex Thomas	703 931 2715
Dod Ireland	
Anthony Foley	0001 771881 x210
Comm Egan - Mckee Ber.	774301
Col McDivit -x96 Dir of Ordnance	
Domino Avionics	8834015 3879720
	Tlx 269426 Domino
Datotek Tlx 730558	??? 2331030
Tom Peddicord	UK Tlx 8811504
Sands - Ken waugh	7348916
Doug	852 7508
Del Norte	202 659 8800
Durhone	
Emery Air	961 3551
Exton	Russ Gilbert 974 3303
	Tony Miraval - Warren Metzner
Erda Emergency	301 973 5555
Eclipse	227 1111
EMI	312 564 20000
ERDA	
Excelsior Hotel Rome	6- 4708
Ebasco Linde	39 344 8400
Everslet	
Edwards Tape Recorder	516 759 1226
? O'Hagan	
Dealer - RBS Intl	212 475 6970
Fernand E Coffey	338384
Argentina - Telesenal CA	
Caracas - Venezuela	(Frank)
EOD Indian Hd, Ike Purser	301 743 6411
Elycee Htl	01 402 7633
	Jim Gibson
FAA - Walt Kooragarrd	202 426 8490
Dulles Police	202 471 1841
FBI Fred Smith	301 324 2696 77
Lab. Stu Case	
Jim Bowman	(023 6011
Pete Ferriold (O)	203 934 5211
(H)	488 6905
D Frunteri	07109 61 759 2606
Ken Farmer	(95) 67076
Clayton Freeberg	203 366 5876
Tom Ford	677 2630
Geo. Frazer	919 852 1800
H Lee Travel	(Dale) (Gail) 947 8884
Bill Ferdinandsen	212 687 3883
First National State	565 5831
Frank De Paolo	

Bruno Mancusa	565 3287
Dominick Policano Intl	565 3542
Di Tavio Franco Pemex	3988497
Fargo Intl	800 638 2765
	301 433 8900
Phil Fennerty	7535 68038
Bader Fares	(Damis) 115774
Tlx 11381 Faz	
Fabrica Militar de Braco	
Prata	
Lisbon	Tlx 12514
	Tlx 237195
LLB (H)	212 986 1367
John Gaff	011 44 025672 3234
Lee Gilmore	303 687 9882
Globe Mercedes	227 3600
Geo. Inn	0867 32404
Arnold Goldgerger	516487 1119
GSA Jim Webster	202472 1958
John Gianaris	284 0117
John Goodrich	215 346 8890
Brad Gantner	305 626 3780
Gros Hse Tlx 24871	499 6363
John Golden	313 761 1435
Dottie Greengrove	275 1549
Guest Quarters Wash.	785 2000 PA
Jack Gamble	
Old Bailey	
Arnold Green	617 653 5950
GSA - Quaton Lawson	203 566 1063
Govt of IR	7512 5600
GSA Ron Timma	
Gem Carpet	661 0156
Karen - Paul Gregory	205 822 8654
Gaylord Rest 58th	7591710
GE Ultima NSW (02) 3123711	
David East - Paul Hanford	
Giantond - Men??? Cindy	667 8676
GE	
WR Grace Art	764 6239
Peter Gurney	Ox 037684 3262
Cedar House, Fernhill, Surrey	
Grandview - Henry	914 358 6886
Donnelly	
Glouster Hotel	373 6080
GE Mobile Radio	804 528 7472
GE Testerman	Tlx 829356
Grametly ED5	212 477 0300
Heff	717 645 7939
???? Hanratty	212 733 0944
Geo Haggard	697 4424 697 7320 (H)

Jamie Hu	235 0150
Henry Hope	215 657 550
(H) 659 1994	659 2232
Austin Hyde	212 875 2818
Norm Holdings	09367 60447
Chuck Hellier (H)	203 464 2282
Ben Hoitsma	274 8786
Hitchiner	203 765 2331
Joe Hanmer	313 581 1665
Otto Hoeller	203 324 6118
Cybil Gernintov	233 3836
Ralph Hanson	SAS 612 647 0500
Howmet Bill Ganci	361 0300
Howmedica	935 2100
Jim Hamill	202 332 2827
Hoffman La Roche	235 4248
Geo Hadad	
Universal Bank 21798	
Hitchiner MH	603 673 1100
Ed Holland	212 758 8515
Herman Ludwig Rosa	212 466 0160
Jim Hincken	215 398 7698
Eddie Ho Kowloon	3-372373 (H) 3-8297503 (O)
Hunters lodge	270 583440
Norm Holdings	0270 74336
Hainam Said	114349
Gen Ali Dusa	
Maj Ahmed Aboud	Syria
Islamic Defence League	235 9832
Col Mukarram Ali (H)	7899482
ITT Bob Hawks	212 752 600
Mail Room	7925 Simons x7981
Intex Atherton	0642 781193
Ind Boiler	912 226 7210
Intl Test	5894772
Intex Wash	301 6544550
IRS Wash	202 9644131
ICC	202 343 2118
Gloria Starr Kins	
'The New Horizon'	6281743
Ion Track	617 272 7233
Mike Ingham	
IRS McRory	2789500 x8353
ICS JL Ray	
Al Leberman	212 632 0200
Intercon (Paris)	260 3780
IAL - ????? Kemp	5742411
Matt Heaton	Tlx 24114
Intel - Joe Dougherty	4985040
Loun Isa (Diamonds)	212 391 2419

IAL	8901455
Iraq - Baghdad	Lenzar
Talal Suliman	96719
PO Box 14050	Tlx 2674 Iceirix
Bill Johnson	334 9222
Jay Ko (H)	716 385 3894
(O)	716 442 8610
Moms -	
Colonial Park	Box 238
Doylestown PA 18501	
Boris Kostrin	326422 (O)
Belgrad	698439 (H)
Keystone ????? Kim	25 567587 2581
Knowles - Dave Zabel	312 455 3600
Dereck Kemp	0734 732429
Ibrahaim Kanuni	3704044
1 Harrington Gdns	45 (Abdul)
Ezzidine	
Gassan Al Kawas	212 424 1534 (H)
Marty Kaiser	301 252 8810
Charlie Kurtz	212 840 1526
Harold Kastner	
Gen Mohammed Khqwly	
160+961+373362	Direct -
La Terrazza	734 2504
Solly Larado	9323 45371
Lenzar - Brad -	305 844 0263
Lucia Printing - Bob	777 8372
John Kay Lommerin	607 656 9636
Pat Lines	347 6830
L'Hotel Paris	3252722
Leon - Ralph	758 9150
Bea Lebowitz	777 3790
Lascari Sal - Angi	778 8000
A Lorna	992 6614
John Leureth	667 6138
Fred Lilly	893 2790\9220
Lase Aim - Scott Lote	
Tom Scott - Tlx (H)	408 243 8888
Phil	408 438 2898
Tom Smith	408 438 1693
Jet Snapes	767 0628
Dave Jenner	0270 77350 (H)
Tom Jones	717 949 2302
Dave J????? Ltd	0270 581281
Tlx 36111	
JAI	0734 475936
MIA Harbord	Tlx 848406
Dave Johnson	919 425 9871
Ernest Koonol Tilly	4382 8282

Gary Kellner - Werner	215 348 5793
Michelle - Pam	235 9253
Dick Kinney (H)	203 481 3923
Peter Kuatz	768 3376
KYG	264 9678
Kama Purch. Co...	593 2600
Said Khashabi (Tehran)	837644
Judge Irwin Kimmelman	325 2700
Ron Wiss	
Kastners Hamdid	667 1384
Kensington Hilton	603 3355
Hans Kunz	
28 Chaban 13?7H Geneva	
Lea - Carl Lande	751 0001
Lybia Embassy	589 5235
Locks - Tom King	203 446 8902
Lenzar	- Jim Davis
London Rest	
Topo Gigio - Piccadilly	
Carlos Place Fulham Road	
Maeco	703 524 4551
Gatley	'Galt' 451 2455
Jim Megis	Paris (H)
Tlx 613747 Sotep	(O) 7764421
Carl Mione Atty	212 875 5537
Merril - Lynch	766 0054
Howard Wilson	766 3095
Luther Mocne	212 425 1550
John Mills	203 888 3334
Maria Malazuk	484 2241
Bill Mangino	203 528 6358
Metals Test Dave	203 288 8225
Minxray In ?????	312 869 4321
Bob Marcazo	385 7685
Mercer City Jail	609 392 2744
M Muir	203 874 1422
Mayfair Lon Tlx 262526	6297777
MG O'Malley TWA	2832231
Mercedes (????)	337 7320 661-2233
Andy McGill	0 608 737325
Charlie Mojsouski	(Tlx) 11390 Yu Jubnem
S Rajh Jughemia	11867
Alexander	371 2399
Momtaz Ali	303 390-0693 212 371 1152
Carry Majgurski	212 988 5550
Michael W Yarbrough	MGT Group Inc 505-268 4100
MOD Roger Dach Maj	2184164
Larry Majewski	9885550
Murbe Abdul	305 723 2311
Murbe's mother	(Marjon):
Kenya - 23436	

Geo Carsten (MOD)	632 6444
Peter Ford - Sip -	
Fred Miller	703-8205552 (O) 8922211
Tlx 901102	Clifford Flittee
MacMillan Oil Co	212- 867-0250
John Shaheen - Pres	689-8330
Craig Matthews - Tele -	7480976
	Tlx - 8951917
Capt R Malouf - Dir of Intelligence	
MOD - Yarze - Lebanon	
Tlx - 20901	Tel 420450
F G Mason Ken Johnson	203 255-3461
Microlab\Fxr	
Andrew Daino	992-7700
Syrian MOD	
Col Nazih Zrar - Intelligence	
Tlx - 11902 Nafd Sy	
Mandel-Wagreich	212 867-9844
Monowave Transmitters	239-8858
Geo White	
7278575 Tennis	
Murbe NY No	212 260 2880
NJB Geo Menzl	881-5744
Intl	881-5303
Nutley Police	667-3300
Nutley Savings -	J Kelley 661-3200
Nutley Town Hall	667-2800
NW Air Frt	961-4690
Nutley Sun	667-2100
- Richard Newing	9410221
Nutley Equip J Dunn	429-8879
Nutley Trael	(Cathy) 235-1234
Nortec Jim Simpson	509 375-9141
NYC Dept Corrections	374.4444
NYPD Bomb Squad	477.9793
Lt Helbock	
Nutley Key Glass	667-5405
Nassau City KOD	516 535 4321
New Security Concepts	203 929.5367
Theodore Nicoladu	6513982
NYPD - Teddy Barabush	4779700
Nutley Camora 'Bill'	667-4166
NAGRA	840
Pres of Mexico	905 522 3551
Leopoldo Falcon	522 3512
Dick Peugeot	404 939-6130
Pan Am Ldn	Dave Shanks 7592595 x500
Phillip Morris - Jack Conroy	212-679-1800
Lee Phillips (Police)	202 783-1411
Paper Tiger	5843737
Exhibition Rd	

Proparms Ltd	514 658-5207
Lesley Rust	
PRB (Arms) - M3 -	7710040
Pierre Kanou	Tlx 25411 Defrou B
Picker Canada	
PLO 103 Park NYC -	6863530
Quantex -	408 733-6730
Joe Clifford	
Paul Meangers	
Quality Mag	Frank Taylor 486-9300
Yuri Radziewsky	212 490-1382
Rigaku, USA	617 7772446
Dave Hempstead	
Radioinspecciones	Werner 82170
Voggenauer	
Norm Ross	391-9350
Alan Renanon Ldn	2422320
Diane & Jayson Ross	235.0749
Iver J Rawlinson	233 3847
Tlx 263563	233 3000
Southern European Dept	
Harold Robbins	748-2600
Laurel Ripley	203 672-6375
Route 46 Elect	236-8555
Ridge Inst	697-2323
????? Rowe	(H) 713-464-5792
	Rene Home 5457909
Pemex (Bazan)	405 5316273
Col Hector ??????	Security Hd 6602
Oceanic Intl	202 387-6600
	212 697-2126
Jack O' Connor	212 661-3960
	516 668-9135
Olyma's Camera	516 364-5000
Dr Jan Rostorowski	752-3077
Charlie Kurtz	840-1520
Frank Orrcchio	667-0077
	305 527-0056
Pentagon Sgt Bozman	
Dave Pheatt	609 662-1483
Matt Polita	667-4331 (H) 667-8964
Pantak	07535 55611
Polaron	800 225-1618
Phillips	914 664-4500
Joe Polina (H)	335-9305
PDM Ray Brinzer	301 789-8000
peerless F?? Ron Fabry	366 4761
PWA HTU	203 565-4321
	Middletown 347-4401
	565-
DOD Tousignant	??? 7799

Ed Comerson	5366-2602
Leo McDermott	6832
Frank Vickey	2602
Tony Longo	7799
Tom Mazza	
Tom Burns	6613
Pye Dynamics	0823 28566
Pearls	212 586-1060
Prince De Gaulles	(33) 7275511
	Tlx 280627
Precise Optics	516 ??? 6600
Bob - Len Corso	
Princeton Elect Al Freeland	287-4448
Len Phillips	Slough (75) 43528
Polina (Harry)	525-0696
Joe	335-9305
RCA	914 916-4700
Bob W?????? - Sherwood -	
Dennis Hensley -	800 4265966
Racon - Sam Stone	208- 2327531
Roger Smith Htl	47th Lex 755-1400
Royal Gardens -	9378000
Kensington High St	
Hassan Raaad	800800
Tlx 20944 Beirut	20944
Jan Rostorowski	535-2409
Harry Rastatter	408- 287 3946
Tlx 352085	
RCC System	
Secode	214 742-7231
Ron Townsend	
Jerry Sloan	664-6708 779-0059
Scotland Yard	4346011
Roy Halfpenny	Jeremy Taylor
Peter Gurney	
Jerry Sperouta	751-8946 (H) 759-7866
Lennie Salerno	667-6497
Syrian Air Ldn	498-4700 4932851
Frank(?) Zohay	8974273 (H)
Maurin Jamal	7490025(H) 8974284
Park - Mr Decomayng	8971273
Tasbal - Zeid	073315
Alan Sakawa	235-0333
Ken Sutpaen	661-2532
Gordon Simpson (Ldn)	640-1221
Sheppard-Sheppard	667-0713
Tony San Giacommo	667-4949
State Dept	202 632-0914
Macmusser	Rudy Jackson x 0548
???????t Skeie	213 960-4135

Sveca	323906 335590
Boccicini	Tlx 23856 Orsa
	Tlx 323906 Caracas
Siegert Dieter	215 265-0744
Paul Stulcop	516 757-0928
Bill Smith	667-1636
Sveca-Salectric	212 832 1120
C Coniaria Lopez	
Secret Service	202 566-6940
Gary Huska-?????	634-5819
Lou Mainville	395-6093-94
Doc Carver	634-5894
Sunair - Sue Steadman	305-5251505
Sheraton Damas	Tlx 11378 224200
S&D Security	8283661 /2
Greg Sullivan	797-0824
Scanray -	788000
S????? - Joyce Sugield	312.726.7243 x 233
Sikorsky	203 378-6361
Bill Sims	446-7420
John Salem	313 961-1967
London-Tlx-25172	2796 499
David Short	4982796
Garry Spencer	313 232-5186
Snoot Fox	499????
????????-Shaw BAA	759313??
Solco (H) 883-3056	213 882-2755
Searle Ins 'Bill'	667????????
Sun Intl	Dave Dunn 215 -687.9550
x 228	
Stephen Sacks	212 986.2434
516-668-9243	(H) 212 924.2382
Sirhan Oatiar Ldn	723 3997
J Walter Thompson	925. 531 3400 x146
Lia Rossini Mahobubian - (Tett)	
Tiberica	6293561
Frank and Marylin Terpil	703 821.8558
TFI 934-5211	800 243-1412
Tlx 963457 N Haven	
Tower Hotel	4812575
Theatrevision PJ	575-6611
TRW Nick Passarell	216 868-6441
Tec Cast	935-3885
Torr X-Ray	213 534-4320
Ed. Val Tavinier	652-2940
Tradyne	529-1800
V Liberators - Ray Leavesley	
Mike Tessi	661.4873
Terraquip 134467	201 344.8786
(Missee Componants)	
Uganda House	9490110
Morbe	07042 949 0093

Ambassador Osmans Hse	744-3159
US Customs	202 5665325-26
Doug Smith ??-6214	
Art Hook - Bob Coony	
Uresbo Inc	213 773-3828 860-3318
UK Tech Rsch	
Joanne Miller	5688528
Bob. Eilene "	2740961
Ian Janes	6249124
Richard Unwin	4930101\2
21\22 Grosk St	Tlx - 24427
Pat Lovegrove	0734- 760551
US State	202 224-23??
Sgt at Arms - Ron Martinson - Dirkson Bldg	
	Tax No 222-137-844\000 Int 222-096-658\000 Dom
US Supreme Court 202-252-3000	
Universal Bank	
Geo Hadad	315691 Tlx 21798 LE
Vierhlieg	667-2441
Vincent's	473-9711
VHI Ted Sandin	391-7383
Gideon Vaisman - Lois	224-5861
VMI Gene Harmer	666 3950
Vendome Hotel	447883
Sleiman Nasser.Eldoin	119226
X-Ray Solutions	356-1234
Walt Williams	463 8492
World Bank	202 676-1444
Bill Johnson	
Frank Ross	
Dan Wein Tech Writer	215 462-1141
Charlie Wallach	301 585.8881
Terry Wade	513 374-2211 x52828
Joe Webb	301 879-8908
Dr Whitfield (Ears)	342-3433
Leo West	202 737-8087.90
Wasa Nat Airport	
WA Halligan	
Western Union Repair	487-2070
Mike De????	825-5610
Fred Wells	301 381-3469 (H) 202 331-8668
Tom Watts	667-1950
Mitch Wadell	
Rossel Winn Tlx 8443 Cork Irl	
* Wilson Elect	
* Joe Barnhill	717 569-7111

* Mike Walsh	Egypt 608-221-4801
Andy Woods	Home 011 353-1 895083
Ron Wiss	Home 763 2219
YS ?????? Garter	(95) 63426
Xantican Liquors	6671612
Fouad Zayat	
Beirut - Tle - 160 + 961 385523	
Home - 97134	314484 *
AFAV - 351496	303784
	Tlx 21658 LE Fazint
Amin Hadad	
Damascas Tele	555349
Hassam -	555359
Gi	447126 (H)
AFAV - 351496	
Tlx 11381	
Rome Tlx 63113	
Athens Tele	
Tlx 218301	Faz Gr
	* Office - 720863
	(30)
01 30-1-	* 747026

Parapolitical bits and pieces

Ex-British intelligence officer Richard Winch said KGB defectors regularly named 7 'MPs, trade union leaders and 1 former Conservative Cabinet Minister' as KGB agents. (*Daily Telegraph* 24 and 27 September 1984)

What, only 7? According to Frederick Forsyth's 'sources' in the British labour movement there are 20. (See *Times* 31 August 1984). And doesn't Chapman Pincher talk of 60 plus in his various books?

Confirmation - if any were still needed - of the grotesque time-wasting that goes on under the name of 'counter intelligence' given in story of self-confessed 'anarchist', Peter Edge, and his dealings with British and East German intelligence. (*Observer* 7 October 1984). Edge apparently came forward with his story because he felt he was in danger (of being bored to death?).

For those interested in the continuing saga of the ramifications of the Golitsyn story (see *Lobster* 5 review) the *Times*' Peter Hennessy, a sort of apprentice Pincher, produced a resume of the story so far (*Times* 8 August 1984) In this Hennessy, brave fellow that he is, attempts to convince his readers that these intelligence 'wars' really do matter:

"...if the KGB has the benefit of agents in the West capable of massaging the assessment of the intelligence product, it can influence decision-takers in high places upon whose performance the successful management (sic) of the cold war depends. The consequences of failure

in this area are stark."

Oh yeah? What are they? What people like Hennessy always forget is that it is the state of the economy - and domestic political considerations - which determine expenditure on weapons etc, and not the intelligence assessments produced by the bright little paranoids in the intelligence services. The present Conservative government is about to start cutting expenditure on the armed forces, not because the assessment of the Soviet 'threat' has changed, or because the KGB has got agents who are 'massaging' those assessments but because the Ministry of Defence (sic), like other government departments is having its budget trimmed by the Treasury. On the logic of the 'mole' hunters, the place to look most closely for KGB agents would be the Treasury, where the important decisions are taken, and not in the intelligence services whose chief (intelligence) function is to provide rationalisations for decisions taken elsewhere.

It is never possible with old spooks like Julian Amery to know if they are pulling our legs or giving out serious information. But, with that reservation, there is a curious final sentence to an Amery letter to the *Times* (23 November 1984) on the Falklands and the question of Sovereignty:

"Should we not approach a defeated and bankrupt Argentina.. and lead her into a *South Atlantic community* (emphasis added) in which we would continue to play our full part as one of its sovereign components."

Is this an Amery kite being flown, or someone else's?

Cyprus

One of the problems facing any future Labour/socialist government in this country will be what to do about our spooks? A sort of answer is being given in Greece where the (nominally) socialist administration is sacking large numbers of its security personnel. (*Daily Telegraph* 8 October 1984).

With this and Papandreou continuing to make anti-Nato noises, somewhere in the Pentagon the Greek-coup computer model will be getting a spin. A flare-up in Cyprus might be the first stage. (On Cyprus, Christopher Hitchens' *Cyprus* (1984) is of interest, especially to those who are interested in the veracity of Kissinger's memoirs. Hitchens does a fine hatchet job on the sections which refer to Cyprus.)

Seychelles

Two reports (*Guardian* 6 October and *Times* 15 October 1984) on events in the Seychelles which suggest that the US is trying to destabilise the government of President Rene. *The Guardian* report (from Reuters) quotes Rene as denying allegations that he had received \$5 million worth of fuel that could be used by the Soviet navy. *The Times* has him denying allegations that he is creating close links with the USSR and has agreed to provide the Soviet navy with facilities. The *Times* report mentions leaflets circulating in the island and a denial from the US ambassador that the US has been supporting opposition groups.

This has that familiar destabilising ring to it. And is no surprise. In *Lobster* 3 we reported a piece in the *Times* (7 July 1983) by the well-known CIA flak Brian Crozier,

describing the Seychelles as one of 4 countries which 'stand out as qualifying for low risk or no risk intervention: Angola, Seychelles, Grenada and Surinam."

We have been warned.

The 'Bulgarian Connection' is still rumbling along. Tana De Zuleuta reported in the *Sunday Times* (4 November 1984) that the French counter-intelligence chief had received advance warning of an attempt on the Pope's life by East European agents and had sent two 'senior officers' to the Vatican to carry the message. The head of French CI at the time is quoted as saying that the warning wasn't taken seriously.

None of this is made more credible by the role in it of the American journalist and frontman for right-wing elements in US intelligence, Arnaud de Borchegrave, co-author (with Robert Moss) of the excruciatingly badly written and misinforming 'novel' *The Spike*. De Borchegrave, it appears, is the source of the early-warning story. But who would believe anything he says after *The Spike*?

On things Italian ... an interesting piece in *Sunday Times* (9 September 1984) claiming that Licio Gelli escaped from Switzerland using papers forged for him in Argentina.

One other aspect of the confusing jigsaw surrounding the Pope shooting is the claim by the US Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) that KINTEX, the Bulgarian state trading agency and alleged cover for Bulgarian intelligence, has been in the drugs/guns business for at least 14 years. DEA claims that at least 10% of the heroin coming into the US comes via Bulgaria. (*Guardian* 26 July 1984). All of which may well be true, but its credibility isn't helped by the DEA also accusing the Nicaraguan government of involvement in the cocaine trade. The accusation is based on 'evidence' said to have been collected during continuing US interest in Robert Vesco, who DEA is apparently saying, helped finance the Sandinista revolution. (Ho ho) (*Sunday Times* 12 August 1984)

There was a flurry of press interest in late September/early October 1984 as Lord Chalfont and ex Tory Minister, Sir Peter Blaker charged that the 'Generals for Peace' organisation were a 'danger to Western security'. (Original press report *Daily Telegraph* 25th September 1984; reply by Michael Harbottle, *Telegraph* 5th October 1984; Chalfont/Blaker reply *Telegraph* 9 October 1984).

Assumptions that this was just a routine piece of scare-mongering by Chalfont/Blaker, who are inclined to see the hands of the USSR pretty well everywhere on the left and in the 'peace' movement might be tempered by the review of the 'Generals for Peace' book, *The Arms Race to Armageddon* published in the *New Statesman* (26 October 1984) by Martin Ryle.

Ryle (now dead) and one of the British 'peace' movement's bigger names, writes:

"The authors not only endorse Soviet negotiating positions.. they endorse the official Warsaw Pact line almost in its entirety ... (they) present recent Soviet missile deployments in Poland, Czechoslovakia and the GDR as legitimately defensive " etc.

A large (two page) piece on the murder of Hilda Murrell (the anti-nuclear campaigner) in *New Statesman* (9 November 1984), laying out all the oddities in the case.

Tam Dalyell's repeated claims that this was a British intelligence operation that went wrong are obviously of interest, but I have the suspicion that someone has fed him something to make him sound ridiculous on this particular case in the hope of then discrediting his other sources.

Without knowing what his information is, a priori the problem with his story is that it hinges upon extraordinary incompetence by said British intelligence. Any reader of spy fiction would have been able to create a more plausible scene for the police to find than that left by 'British intelligence'.

Rather more plausible would be that some private security firm was employed to do the break-in to find out what Ms Murrell had on the nuclear industry and they, without the experience, then panicked and bungled. That makes a degree of sense. There have been other mysterious burglaries of anti-nuclear campaigners (one is referred to in the *New Statesman* piece) It just is difficult to believe that British intelligence would be that sloppy in something as important as this.

A sudden rash of suicides (or: 'suicides') using the old car exhaust fumes trick. Two partners in an engineering firm facing criminal charges as part of an international black market in stolen British naval parts. (*Observer* 28 October 1984), and an army major in MOD intelligence (plus his wife and 2 kids).(*Sunday Telegraph* 2 September 1984)

The newsagency, Reuters, is so widely assumed to be a routine cover for British intelligence agents, that when one of Reuters' people in the Lebanon, a Jonathan Wright, went missing (*Times* 5 September 1984), Reuters' managing director felt obliged to issue a statement declaring that Reuters "had no association with any government and did not represent the interest of any one country." (*Guardian* 11 September 1984)

Wright, 'aged 30 from Oxford, with fluent Arabic' was due to become Reuters' bureau chief in Oman

When Wright was finally released after 23 days he flew back to London saying he could not identify his captors. (*Daily Telegraph* 23 September 1984)

US State Department official Jeffrey Davidov claims UK intelligence bugged Joshua Nkomo's delegation during the Lancaster House negotiations on Rhodesia/Zimbabwe. (*Observer* 2 September 1984). This information appeared somewhere else. Does anyone remember where?

And in the same part of the world in a piece in the *Daily Telegraph* (5 October 1984) there is reference to 'Renamo' an 'anti-communist resistance force' operating in Mozambique, 'a movement organised by the old Rhodesian Central Intelligence Organisation in 1977... believed to have more than 10,000 men under arms and operating in most of Mozambique's 10 provinces.'

10,000! A Kitson-esque pseudo-gang writ very large indeed! Curious, isn't it, that no-one in this country has examined all the left-wing/Trotskyist/Marxist-Leninist groups operating in this country in the light of our knowledge of the pseudo-gang techniques developed by the British state in Kenya, Malaya and Northern Ireland. What about Militant for example?

Two Irish stories worth recycling. One is the information (new?) that at the time of the Birmingham pub bombings in 1974 - attributed, wrongly in my opinion, to the Provos - emergency legislation which became the Prevention of Terrorism Act six days after the bombings, was 'already in draft form'. (*Guardian* 21 November 1984)

If one assumes - as most people who bother to check the bombing story do - that the Provos didn't do it, this new bit of information makes it rather more likely that the bombings were the work of the British state, jogging the arm of the legislature. A similar move had been made when the Irish Republic was considering legislation against the IRA. An hour or so before the crucial vote in the Irish parliament a couple of car-bombs went off in Dublin. Although the evidence is nothing like conclusive, it seems probable that the bombs were the work of the British intelligence/ military. (See *The Kitson Experiment* by Roger Faligot, London 1983, p101/2).

The news of the prepared anti-IRA legislation is all the more striking in the light of Kenneth Littlejohn's recent remarks that he was doing bank jobs and planning assassinations for the British intelligence services with the intention of forcing "emergency legislation against the IRA." (Quotation remarks in the original story in the *Guardian* 26 June 1984)

The second Irish piece is Enoch Powell's return to the Mountbatten assassination. In a speech quoted in the *Guardian* (24 November 1984) he spoke of a 'plot' to reunify Ireland, 'a plot woven before 1979, and dyed with the blood of Mountbatten and the soldiers who perished at Warrenpoint'

This, surely the most staggering charge by a senior British politician since the war, will, of course, receive no further attention in the British mass media.

In an interesting review article on Chapman Pincher's latest magnum opus in the *Times Literary Supplement* (14 December 1984) Nigel Clive points out the ambiguous nature of Pincher's relationship with the wilder aspects of Golitsyn's story. For where Pincher is happy to use some of G's revelations - and the information supplied by some of G's intelligence supporters, like Peter Wright - he has, to date, neither accepted nor rejected G's claims of the SinoSoviet split et al being disinformation exercises.

In that review Clive reports Pincher as claiming that the famous Anglo-American tunnel dug under Berlin which allowed Nato intelligence to tap into Soviet communications was a source of nothing but misinformation. (I should say I haven't yet read Pincher's book.) This claim about the tunnel is also made by the US writer of spook fiction, Charles McCarry, in his 1984 *The Last Supper*. That book is virtually a thinly disguised history of the CIA - or, at any rate, bits of it. McCarry is the best of the spook fiction writers. His previous books - *The Secret Lovers*, *Tears of Autumn*, and *The Merniek Dossier*, all feature a CIA agent named Paul Christopher (as does *The Last Supper*.) Christopher is a 'singleton', an agent who works on his own. (This, incidentally, is the role that McCarry had while he was in the CIA.) McCarry presents a fairly positive picture of CIA people and activities (he was obviously on the liberal wing of the agency) and to judge by the acknowledgement by Alexander Haig to McCarry in the front of Haig's memoir *Caveat* (1983) for assistance with its preparation, McCarry has clearly not blotted his copybook with the agency.

This suggests that 'revelations' like the tunnel-as-source-of-Soviet-misinformation are

CIA-approved. It is in this light, then, that we might also regard McCarry's 'solution' to the assassination of Kennedy - the subject matter of *Tears of Autumn* - namely, that Kennedy was killed by members of Diem's family in revenge for his (Diem's) own assassination in Vietnam. This latter thesis, incidentally, was described by that other well known ex CIA man Miles Copeland, as being the one 'solution' the CIA was most loathe to have considered, itself a sure sign that the opposite was true!

A very striking piece in the *Observer* (11 November 1984) on the Migs-in-Nicaragua nonsense, describing how the 'crisis' was created by a group of ideological hardliners known inside the administration as the 'Cabal'. The *Observer* names as 'Cabal' members NSC adviser MacFarlane, NSC member Menger, and messers Ikle, Sanchez, Reich and General Paul Gorman, all second-level members of the military/intelligence establishment. (The 'Cabal' is, of course, strikingly similar to L. Fletcher Prouty's 'secret team'.)

The most interesting point in the *Observer* piece is the claim that the crisis was being stage-managed primarily to screw-up the approaching arms/disarmaments talks with the USSR. Although I know nothing of Reich and Sanchez, Ikle, Fred Ikle, was one of those strategic 'theorists' who spent the seventies warning of the arrival of Soviet nuclear superiority (Minuteman vulnerability, the window of opportunity etc).

Still unresolved, to my knowledge, is the question of whether the reports of large-scale military deployments inside the US during the crisis were real or mere factoids. This is more than an academic question, for if the movements of men and equipment were real, the 'Cabal' have more power than the ability to manipulate the world's press (no big trick), and the 'crisis' may have been rather more serious than it is now presented as.

The following assertions - without evidence to support them - were made by someone called John Judge in Penn Jones' *The Continuing Enquiry* (June 1984).

World Vision, a world-wide anti-communist missionary operation based in California, with links to CIA, DIA and USAID - refugee work includes management of the camps at Sabra and Shatilla, and along Honduran/Nicaraguan border - manages Cuban refugee camps in the US and has links to Cuban terror groups Alpha 66 and Omega 7 - employed Mark Chapman, assassin of John Lennon - on World Vision's board is John Hinkley Snr, father of attempted assassin of Reagan, John Hinkley Jnr.

Judge suggests that World Vision is 'an elaborate cover for the recruitment, training and placement of assassins world-wide.'

Well, maybe. Other explanations are available. But information on sources on World Vision would be most welcome.

Tucked away in the middle of a piece on freemasonry in the law (*Observer* 9 September 1984) is the information that William Whitelaw is a mason.

All this current interest in the masonic sub-structure of our society is really rather amusing. Five years ago - maybe even less - anyone who suggested in public that the police, Home Office, judiciary and uncle Tom Cobley and all were riddled with masons, all scratching each others backs and covering up their messes, would have been dismissed as a hopeless crank, not least by all those journalists and editors who

are now busy churning out the mason stories.

The sudden change in view is entirely down to Stephen Knight's book *The Brotherhood*. So who says books don't change things?

This arrived, as it is, anonymous, from someone in Amsterdam. We hope he or she will consider writing more for us. Material like this we can take a lot of.

Amsterdam: 14/12/84

For Irish readers whose curiosity may have been aroused by Jonathan Marshall's article, (*Lobster 5 & 6*), the following is the Sovereign Military Order of Malta 'first XII' in Ireland in 1981:

President & Senior Executive:	Noel L. Peart, GCM, KSG
Vice President & Chancellor:	Dr. Patrick C.D. MacClancy MB, FRCSI
Treasurer:	John Desmond Moran
Hospitalier:	Michael J. Egan, LLB
Councillors:	Malachy Powell, MD Carroll Moran Dr. Thomas Joseph Healy, MB, BCH, BAO Dr. Robert Finbarr O'Donoghue, FRGOC Joseph C. McGough, BL Kenneth Paul O'Reilly Hyland Dr. Thomas Joseph Campbell Thomas Mary Augustine Dunphy, MRIAI

These members of the 'most exclusive club on earth' met regularly at 32 Clyde Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4, Ireland.

source; ANNUAIRE 1981 (SMOM Internal publication / French edition)

Attention should also be paid to an article which appeared in the July 1981 issue of ROUND TABLE - The Commonwealth Journal of International Affairs.

The article dealt with British (and Western) security in the event of a political and military withdrawal from Ireland and pointed out that the possibility of a united Ireland joining NATO was the option most frequently discussed at the meeting between Haughey & Thatcher, in December 1980.

The author of the article was Kenneth Whitaker, former governor of the Central Bank of Ireland, and Secretary of the Irish Department of Finance. Whitaker was regarded as a powerful figure in the Irish bourgeoisie establishment, and has been widely accredited as the architect of Irish economic policy from the mid-1950s to the late 1960s.

The result of Whitaker's influence is a present-day economy with 65% to 75% of the investment capital controlled by foreign interests; almost complete destruction of the

indigenous agricultural and marine industry; and an unemployment figure of 25% and rising...fast.

The 'attractions' offered (including interest-free loans, tax-free profits etc.), to British, North American, and Japanese industrialists to 'set-up shop' in Ireland, by successive Dublin governments in the 1950s and 1960s, literally amount to one of the greatest economic rip-offs in Europe since WW 2, in financial as well as human terms.

Clippings Digest: August - November 1984

Policing

(a) and the miners

- 3 page overview in *Labour Research* (September)
- Officers being sent straight from training school (*Guardian* 20 November)
- Police installing alarms in homes of (some) working miners. (*Guardian* 27 November)
- Police officers being charged a 'fee' of a bottle of whisky to get on lucrative picket duty. (*Daily Telegraph* 25 October)
- Detection rates falling because of picket deployment (*Times* 7 September), but reported crime apparently not rising. (*Guardian* 3 September)
- Police wrecking miners' cars. (*Guardian* 15 August)
- Police using council flats as observation posts without permission. (*Daily Telegraph* September 12)
- Soldiers on picket duty? Paddy Ashdown thinks so (*Guardian* 12 September)
- Police roadblocks given limited approval (*Times* 23 November). During first 27 weeks of strike police stopped 164,000 pickets entering Notts. (*Guardian* 10 October)
- McClachlan, Notts. Chief Constable says use of roadblocks as a tactic emerged 'when several of us went to the Home Office weeks before the strike began' (*Sunday Times* November 25)
- Met. police on picket duty used Tory Party clubs as temporary police stations. (letter in *Leveller* Supplement No 2, December 1984)

(b) and public order

- Met. Police 'exceeded their powers' in arresting people outside South African embassy. (*Times* August 2)
- Met. Commissioner Newman said 'prevention of public disorder was at the top of their list of priorities', and 500 men in Police Support Units were available at 15 minutes notice. (*Guardian* 17 October)
- Moves afoot to change laws on public demonstrations. 'Consultations' taking place following 1983 Law Commission recommendations of new offences of riot, violent disorder, affray and conduct intended or likely to cause fear of violence or provoke violence. Police Federation wants new Riot Act. (*Guardian* 13 November)
- Peace protesters arrested outside army base in Hampshire held under armed guard in a pit. (*Guardian* 19 November)

- After arrest at Faslane base women held for 30 hours, 4 to a cell, continuous lighting, no bedding. (*Guardian* 1 September - letter)
- Peace protesters charged with conspiracy - first such charge for 20 years. (*Times* 1 September)

(c) and computers

- Home Office doubts about value of computers. There is no evidence that they reduce crime or save manpower. (*Guardian* 21 November)
- Association of Chief Police Officers request to store 'special register of criminal incidents in mining areas' on Police National Computer. This, if it happens, will be a major change in the kind of data officially stored on the PNC.
- NCCL asks for withdrawal of the request. (*Times* 26 October)
- Another step towards national police computer network in introduction of Home Office (large) Major Enquiry System (aka Holmes). It is expected all forces will have it from next year. Although being introduced in the wake of 'Ripper' case for use in large-scale enquiries, the system will store 'any form of information whether opinion or not (emphasis added), that is received from any source'.
- It will also have a 'free text retrieval' capacity - ie the ability to produce all data including any designated word or words.
- The data should only be released to people 'legitimately concerned' with the main enquiry, 'or to officers who have good reason to believe that information relevant to another enquiry is held by the system' - a licence to go fishing. (*Guardian* 10 October)
- This, when installed will be a national intelligence-gathering computer system, and, like other police systems, will be exempt from the Data Protection Bill.
- Home Office to control the purchase and use of police computers more closely, expand PNC, and encourage police forces to buy only mini and micro computers. (*Computing* 29 November).

(c) and 'community' policing

- Greater Manchester Police Authority call for end of police involvement in youth work (*Times Educational Supplement* 14 October) Report claims police involvement in youth work may lead to 'a dangerous extension of police functions'. (This, it should be said, has already happened all over the country as any quick perusal of the annual reports of the country's Chief Constables makes obvious.)
- Account of Neighbourhood Watch schemes in *New Statesman* 21 September. See also letter in 12 October. (Met. now has 806 such schemes in operation)

(d) and accountability

- Anderton, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, asks for a 'clear definition' of the powers and responsibilities of the CC from the Home Office following GM Police C'ttee decision to disband police band. (*Daily Telegraph* 11 October)
- This is just one of a series of challenges to Chief Constable authority mounted by Police Authorities since the miners' strike began. (Survey of them in *Observer* 14 October).

- Police Federation Chief Curtis said 'the excuse is financial but the motive is political'. (*Daily Telegraph* 19 September).
- CC McClachlan of Notts. (and new head of Association of Chief Police Officers) expressed fear that "there is going to be a very strong attempt to bring the police under more political control." (*Daily Telegraph* 11 October)
- West Yorks County Council setting up working party to investigate Police Authority/Chief Constable/ Home Office relationship. (*Guardian* 31 October)
- Manchester City Council setting up a unit to monitor Greater Manchester Police. (*Daily Telegraph* 20 October)
- General discussion of the fuzzy nature of the 1964 Police Act as it bears on Chief Constable/Police Authority relationship. (*Guardian* 11 October)
- Anderton of Manchester and Ian Oliver of Central Scotland call for an 'apolitical police committee'. (Anderton in *Times* 16 October). Oliver suggests Northern Ireland system should be copied: Secretary of State for Northern Ireland appoints members of police authority and they have to sign Official Secrets Act, and they meet in secret. (*Guardian* 9 November)

(e) and National Reporting Centre

- CC Knight of West Midlands admits NRC is ordering local police forces to send police to pits. (*Guardian* 20 August - letters)
- ex-CC Alderson says NRC has this power under 1964 Act. (this isn't strictly true), and argues for a genuine national force to deal with riots. (*Guardian* 17 October)

(f) and Association of Chief Police Officers

- An example of ACPO policy forming. Report in *Sunday Telegraph* (25 November) on police response to Animal Liberation Front says the 'crime committee' of ACPO meeting to 'discuss what to do about ALF.'

(g) and CS Gas

- South Yorks Police now has stocks of CS gas (*Daily Telegraph* 23 October)

(h) and plastic bullets

- Conflicting evidence on number of British forces with plastic bullets: Home Office says 15 (*Guardian* 30 October): Police Federation says 13 (*Guardian* 24 October)

(i) miscellaneous

- After TV prog. showing two Met. detectives setting-up an armed robbery, TV company's switchboard 'flooded with calls alleging similar set-ups' (*Guardian* 21 November)
- More indications of a national police force being organised piece-meal. *Labour Research* (October) notes that in 1983 report of Chief Inspector of Constabulary there is reference to establishment of Regional Criminal Intelligence officers in the police regions of England and Wales; and in April (1984) they all went 'live' on the Police National Computer.

Phone-tapping

- In a piece on the aftermath of European Court of Human Rights decision on phone-tapping, the author states 'British Telecom follows the established Post Office procedure of handing meter records on request.' (*Guardian* 4 August). Did we know this?
- Greater Manchester Police tapping their own calls via computerised switchboard. (*Observer* 28 October)
- S.W. CND telephone network (telephone tree) disrupted: dozens of people found phones dead on same evening. Joan Ruddock and Bruce Kent also believe their phones tapped. (*Tribune* 3 August)

Mail opening

- Letter from miner to NGA official opened and two paragraphs cut out of letter, then resealed and sent on. (*The Miner* 2 November) Is this the first such recorded incident?
- Lawyers working for Clive Ponting have their mail opened. (*Guardian* 5 September)

GCHQ

- De-unionisation of GCHQ apparently resisted by Sir Douglas Wass (at the Treasury) and Sir Frank Cooper (at MOD) when it was first suggested in late 1982. (*Times* 28 August)
- GCHQ staff being asked to allow security staff to see their medical records. (*Daily Telegraph* 1 November)

Censorship/Secrecy/F.O.I.

- Detailed account of Swedish FOI legislation in action (*Guardian* 19 September)
- Lord Croham (Sir Douglas Allen) one of the group of ex-mandarins taken on board by FOI Campaign (see *Lobster* 6) condemns Sarah Tisdall (*Times* 23 November)
- In an earlier piece (*Guardian* 13 September) statement from Croham in 1977 giving warning to Ministers that unless they agreed to a voluntary code ensuring more openness they would face strong pressure for wider freedom of information legislation. So now we understand these mandarins' interest in the FOI campaign.
- Government about to change positive vetting rules to include membership of pressure groups, notably CND. (*Guardian* 22/10)
- Chairman of Granada TV, Sir Dennis Forman, on threats to independence of broadcasting:
- 'the protection of government information has become indiscriminating and obsessional with the resulting suspicion that frequently the motive is not so much to protect the security of the state as the political comfort of ministers.' (*Times* 27 August)
- Story, already printed, due for *Times* (of 23 August) claiming Mrs Thatcher present at Naval HQ when Belgrano was sunk, was withdrawn at last minute by editor, apparently after conversation with Rupert Murdoch. (*Guardian* 4 October)

- Book about Falklands war by head of MOD's naval history department refused publication by junior defence minister John Stanley (*Observer* 30 September)

Special Branch

- SB attending Friends of the Earth and NCCL meetings in Manchester. (*Guardian* 29 November)

MI6

- Interesting piece on Tony Jones, London solicitor accused of being MI6/MI5 informant, including the information that Michael Bettaney was the source of the information, in *Black Flag* 27 November.
- Political intelligence service of Hamburg police prepare weekly report on political activity which is sent to, among others, MI6. (*Parapolitics* (Paris) September 1984)

Articles

- Extensive excerpts from the CIA's manual *Psychological Operations and Guerilla War* published in *Tribune* November 16 1984
- Bizarre white-washing piece on the Israeli attack on the USS Liberty during the 1967 war published by *Atlantic* (September 1984) The authors are two senior Israeli journalists and the piece entirely fails to counter the other versions of the incident, e.g. Anthony Pearson's *Conspiracy of Silence* (London 1978) God knows why *Atlantic* published it. Has the Israeli lobby got to them, too?
- If anyone has the patience to wade ankle-deep through the half-truths, Paul Johnson is at it again in *Encounter* (November 1984), this time, inter alia, blaming the *New York Times* for Nixon's 'plumbers unit': 'Nixonian plumbing was a defensive response to aggression'. Ignorance masquerading as sophistication.
- Interesting piece about *Soldier of Fortune* magazine, the World Anti Communist League and General John K. Singlaub in *New Statesman* 2 November 1984. (The War Against 'Communism') The author is Chris Horrie who is, if memory serves me, also editor of CND's magazine *Sanity*. It should be said that one's inclination to believe Horrie isn't assisted by his statement that William Colby is the Director of the CIA. Was, Mr Horrie, was.

Anyone interested in *Soldier of Fortune* should read the far bigger and better piece in *Covert Action Information Bulletin* No 22. CAIB is available through Housman's in London.

- A reasonable (ie reasonable for a British journal) piece on Reagan's backer and friend Paul Laxalt (Senator for Nevada and Chair of the Republican National Committee) and his links with organised crime (Nevada contains Las Vegas) in *Tribune* August 31 1984
- A much longer and better account of the Laxalt/organised crime link (and, who knows? maybe the source of the British piece) is in *Counterspy* (July-August 1984). *Counterspy* is broadening its focus these days. It is available from Housman's bookshop. Piece on Laxalt and his links to the Hughes organisation in *Playboy* October.

Peter Dally

In *Lobster 5* we asked for information on Peter Dally, Chairman of the British Anti-Communist Council.

The British Anti-Communist Council (BACC) is based at 31 Seneca Way, Cheltenham, GL50 4SF, and is the British affiliate of the World Anti-Communist League. The Tory MP Sir Patrick Wall is the BACC Hon. President.

BACC joined the WACL in 1983.

Dally is ex-RAF, and was an agent for the Conservative Party for 11 years. He worked for something called Intelligence International Ltd. from 1969 to 1984. BACC recently published a book by Dally, *The Hong Kong Time Bomb*.

Subscriptions

Subs are for 6 issues. UK/Ireland subs - £3.50; US - \$12. Subs from other countries by negotiation. Subs from institutions double stated rates.

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Robin Ramsay / Steve Dorril

The Lobster is published and printed by Voice, Unit 51, 260 Wincolmlee, Hull, North Humberside, to whom as usual, many thanks.