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# LOBSTER

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# Rothschild, the right, the far-right and the Fifth Man

## Morris Riley and Stephen Dorril

We understand that Lord Rothschild was badly shaken last year by the many innuendoes linking him to the Cambridge spy ring of the 1930s. A typical example was Anthony Glee's book on 'British intelligence and Communist Subversion':

"Rothschild (was) remarkably intimate with people subsequently proven to be secret Communists, and Blunt was a major Communist mole". (1)

In a gesture of loyalty, one of his old 'pupils', Robin Butler, now the Cabinet Secretary, organised a reunion dinner of the 1970s Think Tank in December 1986 in order to cheer up the ageing eminence grise. Not long afterwards Rothschild sent his extraordinary letter to *The Daily Telegraph*:

"Since at least 1980 up to the present time there have been innuendoes in the press to the effect that I am 'the Fifth Man', in other words a Soviet agent. The Director-General of MI5 should state publicly that he has unequivocal, repeat, unequivocal, evidence, that I am not, and never have been a Soviet agent."(2)

It was a bizarre letter if only for the fact that it is impossible to prove such a negative. The Prime Minister's reply offered no such proof:

"I am advised that we have no evidence that he was ever a Soviet agent."

This bland statement made no mention of the 'unequivocal evidence' Rothschild had demanded, and only served to make the episode even more mysterious. Chapman Pincher, acting as the unofficial spokesman for Rothschild, wrote, "The Prime Minister's statement on Friday will not fully satisfy him." (3)

In his book *Molehunt* Nigel West deals with the accusations against Rothschild, though much was apparently cut by the libel lawyers. Without mentioning Rothschild's references to the innuendoes starting in 1980, West writes:

"Yet strangely, it was later to be claimed by Pincher that 'people were suggesting that Rothschild himself had been a spy'. He also reported (Peter) Wright as stating that 'articles had been appearing in the British media suggesting that Rothschild had been a Soviet agent himself'. In fact no such articles ever appeared..."(4)

In fact there were veiled references. A jokey piece in the 'Londoner's Diary' in *The Evening Standard* following the exposure of Anthony Blunt said that "Rothschild himself is known among the cognoscenti as the First Man." (5). Auberon Waugh in the *Spectator* (14 June 1980) had written a half-serious article titled 'Lord Rothschild is Innocent'. Revealing the links between Blunt, Burgess and Rothschild, Waugh added, with tongue in cheek:

"Any suggestion which might be implied that Lord Rothschild could even have been under suspicion by MI5 as a Soviet agent or witting concealer of Soviet agents is so preposterous as to belong to the world of pulp fiction. Quite apart from anything else, Mr Heath would scarcely have been able to appoint him to a position in the Cabinet Office where he had instant access to any government information he required ... Rothschild would have been subject to a very thorough security vetting."

Nine years before this Waugh had written in his column in *Private Eye*:

"Rothschild's detractors have an even less plausible rumour, which I happen to know to be completely without a shred of truth; the wankers (they say) not being elected politicians must be subjected to the process known as positive vetting by the Security Services. This has revealed not only that Rothschild was once a member of the Communist Party .... Rothschild's failure to achieve top security clearance means that his blessed Wank Tank cannot be given any documents of a sensitive or highly classified nature." (6)

It was these Waugh articles that, according to his friend Chapman Pincher, left Rothschild 'deeply perturbed'. (7) One indication of this is a passage in Pincher's book on the Spycatcher Affair:

"He (Rothschild) underwent positive vetting for the post, which would give him access to many secrets, with no difficulties whatsoever. MI5's own list of his contributions to the security of the nation was considered to be a sufficient guarantee of his loyalty in itself. " (8)

As we showed in *Lobster* 15, Waugh was the mouthpiece for some highly sensitive 'gossip' or intelligence smears. Other writers were much more circumspect, watchful of the libel laws. Following the Prime Minister's statement, the whispers might have ceased had Rothschild himself unwittingly - and so far unnoticed by the media - not re-opened the whole question of his relationship to the Cambridge Comintern in March 1987. In the *Daily Express* Lord Rothschild refuted the suggestion that he and Kim Philby had been friends, stating that "he had met Philby once only". (9). Really? It would appear that somebody had been lying for a number of years.

In his book on Philby, *The Third Man*, E. H. Cookridge wrote:

"During his first two years at Trinity, Kim Philby had remained inconspicuous. To his natural shyness he added a self-imposed restraint, a strange secretiveness, which he preserved even with the few close friends he had made. Amongst them were.. Victor Rothschild, afterwards the third baron, a brilliant biochemist, who became a daring Intelligence officer during the war." (10)

One of the main sources for Cookridge's book was a close friend of Rothschild and fellow MI5 officer, Guy Liddell. Ironically, he, like Rothschild, was also to be marked down as a Soviet agent.(11)

Cookridge adds:

"His (Rothschild's) war work brought him in contact with Kim Philby who was in charge of the Iberian section of SIS at the time when Lord Rothschild was concerned with the detection of ship sabotage occurring at Gibraltar .... Lord Rothschild .... remained for several months in Gibraltar ... Kim Philby paid several visits to the Rock at that time." (12)

Anthony Boyle, in his *The Climate of Treason*, notes another encounter between Rothschild and Philby:

"It was in Paris during the bleak winter of 1944-45, when Philby was busily forming his new Soviet counter-espionage section, that Muggeridge met him again... Two small incidents imprinted themselves indelibly on Muggeridge's mind. Each concerned Philby. The first was a heated discussion at table about the rights and wrongs of withholding important Bletchley intercepts from the Soviet Union. It was Victor Rothschild who raised the matter, startling Muggeridge by his vehemence in criticising this standard practice..The debate waxed hotter, and, for once, Philby joined in....." (13)

And finally, Philby himself, during the series of interviews he did with Philip Knightley for the *Sunday Times* recalled meeting Rothschild after the war:

"In 1946 he (Rothschild) told me that he had decided to keep copies of the MI5 card indexes of some people he thought might be security risks ... Then Rothschild said to me; 'And how long have you been a member of the party, Kim?'. And I said, 'Me, Victor?' And Rothschild said, 'Just a little joke. I try it on everyone.' (14)

The evidence suggests that Rothschild knew and met with Philby - before, during and after the war. It may be that Philby was lying, the mischievous spy leaving one last bomb in Rothschild's path. But Philby did explode the potential threat by claiming that there was no Comintern cell at Cambridge - and, consequently, no 'Fifth Man'. Instead, he replaced it with a 'First Man', Professor Maurice Dobbs, the original talent spotter. Dobbs seems a fairly logical choice and fits in with the evidence Philby has already provided. (15) However, there is one important dissenter from the idea of Dobbs as the 'First Man', namely Michael Straight, the man who had blown Blunt. Following the *Sunday Times* interviews with Philby, Straight told the *Sunday Express*, "Philby is using the name of a dead man to cover up for someone else." (16)

Who?

In his fiction book on Philby *The Other Side of Silence*, spy-writer Ted Allbeury calls him 'Milord'.

" 'And who recruited him for the Soviets?'

'I'm sure he was looked over by 'Milord'. And I'm sure that it was 'Milord' who had already spotted Burgess and Maclean. At that stage I should think that Burgess was the man who mattered. I'd say too that Philby got his Soviet funds through Burgess.'

'What was 'Milord' doing at the time?'

'Teaching science at Cambridge. The details will be on your files.' "(17)

In the mythology of the far-right the 'First Man', the 'original source of evil - the original seducer', is Lord Victor Rothschild. And the evidence is contained in 'an ultra-secret British government file'. Kenneth de Courcy, a man who pops up constantly in anti-communist politics of the last 50 years, believes 'Milord' to have been Rothschild. Recently he wrote:

"It is said that Lord Rothschild is much upset by so much gossip about his youthful friendships with the Cambridge Apostles several of whom turned out to be Russian spies. Doubtless it is most unfortunate." (18)

In his *Special Office Brief* of November 1985:

"The Western governments all know who he is and what he has done. None has dared to name him still less to remove him. In fact, is it possible to prosecute a man who has never taken a single document from the files of any department and who has never written one single illegal word?" (19)

Regular readers of *Lobster* will be aware of de Courcy's background, but briefly: before the war de Courcy had been active in appeasement circles through his Imperial Policy Group which was close to Chamberlain and the head of MI6, Sir Stewart Menzies. A prominent anti-communist, de Courcy and the IPG had been active supporters of encouraging war against the Bolsheviks - a policy which inevitably had its enemies. De Courcy again:

"During the war Rothschild was an important official in the Security Service. In position he was ardent in pursuit of all those he suspected of being in favour of allowing Germany and Russia to destroy each other with the Atlantic Powers watching from the threshold ready to pounce when both became exhausted by mutual slaughter.

After June 1941 Rothschild exercised all his considerable influence to cause the Atlantic Powers to support Russia and at the time of Yalta and subsequently was an ardent supporter of Russia's story." (20)

De Courcy had personal dealings with Rothschild, if only indirectly. The story is that Rothschild approached Churchill in 1942 and advised the Prime Minister that the Soviets felt that de Courcy should be locked up under Section 18b. Moscow asserted that de Courcy's influence, which extended to the former King, the Duke of Windsor, who was a secret member of the Imperial Policy Group, was postponing the opening of a Second Front. Although this may appear a ridiculous notion to those who only see de Courcy as an eccentric, it is true that Stalin did view de Courcy and his activities seriously.

In his wartime diaries for February 1943, Hugh Dalton, on a trip to Moscow, recalled that:

"Stalin... referred to the publications of de Courcy ... he was told by Clark Kerr that they were of no importance whatever, he (Stalin) did not believe us....'Which of your Departments', he asked, 'is encouraging

them?' " (21)

Later a booklet was released by the Soviets called 'Russia's Enemies in Britain'. It devoted 39 of its 70 pages to an attack on de Courcy.

Rothschild, so the story goes, was ordered to see Churchill and pressed him - three times - to have de Courcy detained. Churchill refused. A far-right news-sheet, *On Target* run by Don Martin, which has been running an anti-Rothschild campaign, last year quoted a *Sunday Times* article of 22 June 1947 which noted that

Rothschild "was active in carrying out the Government's internment policy". (22). From then on, de Courcy believes, Rothschild was out to get him.

The first inkling of this was in September 1951. One of de Courcy's publications had published some smear material about Hugh Dalton, curiously enough, who had been a Labour Cabinet minister and who had been linked to the scandal surrounding the Lynsky Tribunal. At the same time there was another smear campaign against John Strachey, the Minister of War. (These campaigns bear remarkable similarities to the later plots against Ministers in the Wilson governments.) According to de Courcy, on 14th September 1951, two MI5 officers under the orders of Roger Hollis were sent to Paris to interview French officials looking for dirt to discredit the Paris branch of de Courcy's *Intelligence Digest*. This, so de Courcy says, had been undertaken with the blessing of the Labour Party and Strachey. (23)

The significance of this only became apparent to de Courcy some twelve years later.

In 1951 Rothschild was a member of the Labour Party, contributed funds to *Tribune*, and was a close friend of Leslie and Beattie Plummer, both of whom were prominent Labour left-wingers and later victims of the anti-Wilson/anti-Labour campaigns. Rothschild was also close to Strachey (a former communist theoretician), and had been a scientific adviser to Strachey's infamous Groundnuts scheme, a financial disaster used by the Conservative Party and its allies in the press to discredit both Strachey and the Labour Party.

In 1963 de Courcy was found guilty of fraud and imprisoned - an episode which he believes was a set-up designed to snare him. This complicated case still trundles along; in 1968 de Courcy was awarded costs of £6,000 and all claims against him were 'released and extinguished'. At the centre of the conspiracy, de Courcy claims, was a circle of former intelligence officers, friends of Rothschild and Philby. In September 1963 de Courcy wrote a remarkable series of letters. (24)

"I am, alas correct in my fears. An entire network of Russian agents has (illegible) since the thirties. Rothschild played a major role in recruiting them in the belief that Russia was necessary to defeat Nazi Germany - or rather it was his belated excuse because Hitler had not risen to power when Rothschild started. I suppose he would argue he saw it coming. His puppets were Burgess and co .....

My prime concern is its (the cases) connection with the pro-Russian group of which I have knowledge and of which Lord Vansittart so clearly and strongly warned me ....

Why won't the security outfit investigate Vansittart's documents on Soviet spies.. the answer is that Roger Hollis is himself a Soviet agent. And Roger Hollis is backed by the powerful Victor Rothschild who recruited the whole outfit."

Some fifteen years before Chapman Pincher told the world about Hollis, de Courcy was expressing fears that he was the 'Fifth Man' and that Rothschild was the first. (With Rothschild born in 1910, de Courcy's belief that he had begun recruiting this network of Soviet agents before Hitler's rise to power, means that, according to de Courcy, Rothschild was doing this just out of his teens!) Muggeridge's reference to Rothschild and Philby advocating handing over Ultra material direct to the Russians and the fact that the Soviet defector Anatoly Golitsyn had named Rothschild and his wife Tessa as war-time spies must have been music to de Courcy's ear. (25)

This far-right smear against Rothschild is as legitimate - i.e. is no less ill-founded - than the Pincher/Wright theory about Hollis with which it is now intimately intertwined. It should be noted, as was pointed out in *Lobster* 15, that Rothschild has taken considerable trouble to air the Hollis theory. De Courcy too has noticed Rothschild's "sponsoring of Peter Wright's disclosures to Mr Harry Chapman Pincher."

The far-right has another theory to use against Rothschild. It also has some interesting, though false, evidence to back it up. This revolves around 'evidence' provided by Dr. Kitty Little, a well-known figure on the extreme right, anti-communist, pro-South Africa fringe. Little has recently alleged (26) that in 1941 an MI5 officer, Brian Grimston, read the security file on Klaus Fuchs and concluded that under no circumstances should Fuchs - who had been invited to work on the making of the atomic bomb - be allowed access to secret information. The file, she alleges, was intercepted by Rothschild who altered the recommendation and gave Fuchs security clearance. She further alleges:

"Early in the war Wing Commander Arnold, then head of a section in MI5, had reason to think that Rothschild was not to be trusted. He took steps to have the most sensitive material kept from him, but found Rothschild's backers too powerful to do more than that. Later when Sir Roger Hollis was Director-General, he asked Wing Commander Arnold for a detailed report of events from that era." (27)

To protect himself, Little alleges, Rothschild (with Philby!) launched the anti-Hollis smears.

Although this clearly belongs to the area of myth there are enough elements of truth in it to make it interesting. Besides which, Little has been peddling this tale for many years, and certainly before any of the serious books on Fuchs and the Atom Spies in which it finds echoes. (28)

Norman Moss's book on Fuchs, *The Man Who Stole The Atom Bomb*, sets the scene:

"The Ministry (of Aircraft Production) asked MI5, the domestic counter-intelligence service, whether anything untoward was known about Fuchs. MI5 had two items about him in their files. One was the 1934 report from the German consul in Bristol that he was a Communist, but this was a tainted source. The other was more recent: a report from an informant in



the German refugee community saying that he was known to be a Communist. This was not without significance. At this time the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact was in operation and the British Communist Party, following the Soviet line, argued for peace with Germany." (29)

Like Margaret Gowing in her official history of Britain and atomic energy, Moss absolves MI5 (and, in particular Roger Hollis, the man mainly responsible for dealing with the Fuchs file) of any blame for clearing Fuchs. They suggest instead that the Ministry overlooked the file because Fuchs' scientific knowledge was so badly needed on the bomb project.

This view is not shared by the other recent book on Fuchs by Professor Robert Williams, which comes close to suggesting that the failure to uncover Fuchs was deliberate and points the finger at Hollis. (30) This is the position taken by Chapman Pincher, who points out that it was Hollis who again reviewed Fuchs' file before he was cleared to work at Harwell, the new atomic energy station, (31) an institution with which Rothschild did have some involvement in this period.

The security officer at Harwell responsible to MI5 was Wing Commander Arnold and Little claims to have spoken to him many times over a period of years before he died in 1981. She claims to have had another MI5 source, presumably Grimston, though she has not confirmed this and we have been unable to find any reference to an MI5 officer named as such. Curiously, Professor Williams also claims to have had talks with an MI5 officer with knowledge of this area called John Saxon. 'Saxon' appears to be something of a mystery. Questions have been asked in the House of Commons about this alleged intelligence officer though nothing has yet been revealed. (32)

What this tale reveals is that the Fuchs file is at the centre of a debate between two wings of the right: one thinks Rothschild was the villain of the piece, the other points the finger at Hollis. It also shows that there is more to be revealed about Rothschild and that the untangling of the Hollis smear entails the decoding of much of the post-war history of Britain's right-wing. And the place to begin that task is the MI5/Wilson plots.

## Notes

1. Anthony Glees *The Secrets of the Service* (Jonathan Cape, London, 1987) p 413

The 'Cambridge Comintern' industry just keeps rolling on. Expected this year are books by David Leitch on Burgess, John Costello on Blunt, Robert Cecil (ex FO adviser to MI6) on Maclean, an autobiography from Jack Hewitt (Burgess's lover), and two more books on Philby, one of them from the Soviet Union. There is also a completed biography of Rothschild which names him as the Fifth Man which will not be published until his death.

The media seem to have failed to notice that a new candidate for the title of Fifth Man has recently entered the arena in the pages of the biography of Sir Stewart Menzies, *The Secret Servant*, Anthony Cave Brown (Michael Joseph, London 1988). There are some intriguing references to MI6 officer David Footman who was a leading authority on the Soviets within MI6. The hints are coming from former Deputy Chief of MI6, Sir Jack Easton, and are of interest

because we understand that the American edition of the book contains more interviews with Easton which have been removed from the British edition:

- p190 "...there could have been leakage, for at that time Footman was involved with Guy Burgess, the homosexual Apostle...";
- 2. p198 "...Footman recruited Burgess, seconded by Guy Liddell, to join MI6";
- 3. p474, on communists in Broadway (MI6 HQ) "...One of these (Col. Valentine) Vivian felt, was almost certainly David Footman....'C' never said why he suspected Footman, but he did tell a colleague later that he felt Footman was suppressing intelligence that, if circulated, would be against the Soviet interest";
- 4. Finally, p693, "Beyond the belief that 'Elli' (named by Gouzenko) was in another service, Easton explained, was 'C's conviction that if 'Elli' was in Broadway, then he would prove to be the head of the political section, David John Footman."
- 5. *Daily Telegraph* 4 December 1986. What this 'unequivocal evidence' is remains unknown. Some have suggested that it was; (1) the information Rothschild gave to MI5 on the Cambridge scientist Alister Watson in the early fifties; (2) the information Flora Solomon had on Kim Philby. We find it hard to believe that this would be sufficient to convince sceptical counter-intelligence officers.

The timing of this information could be seen as being too convenient. Even de Courcy spotted this: "The essential point being canvassed is that it appears that Lord Rothschild's exposure of Philby could have occurred *after* the British Government discovered the truth about Philby by other means, in which case more questions about Lord Rothschild arise." (*Special Office Brief* 11 December 1986)

Even though Philby admitted in his *Sunday Times* interviews (20 March 1988) that it was "Flora Solomon's statement to Victor Rothschild that finally pointed the finger" at him, it is not very convincing. The authorities had plenty of evidence by that time (August 1962), which, it is true, could not be produced in a court of law. But then neither could Solomon's as she made it clear she was frightened of KGB retaliation.

There is a further problem with Solomon's tale - or, perhaps, with Peter Wright's telling of it. Wright records her talking to Arthur Martin during her MI5 debriefing.

" 'I will never give public evidence,' she said in her grating voice. 'There is too much risk. You see what has happened to Tomas since I spoke to Victor', she said, referring to the fact that one of Philby's friends, Tomas Harris, the art dealer, had recently died in a mysterious car accident in Spain." (*Spycatcher* p173).

The problem with this account is the timing. Harris died in January 1964 when Philby was already in Moscow and safe from prosecution. There were other mysterious deaths in this period, including one which has previously gone unnoticed. On 26 July 1963 *The Times* reported in a small column that three weeks previously - ie one week after the government admitted the defection of

Philby - a Malcolm Dunbar had walked into the sea at Milford-on-Sea and committed suicide. What this report did not reveal was that Dunbar, son of Sir Loraine Dunbar, was a leading Communist, had been at Trinity College, Cambridge, and had been an Apostle. In 1956 he went to work for Labour Research, a CPGB front. A heavy drinker and a homosexual, he was a target for Special Branch in the fifties and, according to friends, was depressed at the time of his death.

There were rumours of friendship with Philby and, more bizarrely, of gun-running. A colleague at Labour Research told us "At the time we did wonder if he really did walk into the sea. He was a marvellous person." By coincidence - or not - a close friend of Dunbar was the painter Hal Woolf (who did know Harris) who himself died in very mysterious circumstances on 23 November 1962 (On which see *Private Eye* 9 August 1963). The case became a cause celebre and remains unsolved. Interest was heightened because Woolf had connections to the Profumo Affair and because his wife had been a friend of Guy Burgess.

6. *Daily Express* 7 December 1986

7. *Molehunt: the full story of the Soviet spy in MI5*, Nigel West (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1987) p 85.

Through his solicitors Rothschild did issue a writ against West but later withdrew it deciding "since the whole book is based on conjecture, there is nothing to warrant the issue of a writ". (*Observer* 22 March 1987). Very generous, but Lord Rothschild does like to avoid the publicity a court case would no doubt bring. West's own books on MI5 are noticeably thin on references to the noble Lord. The *Sunday Times* (4 October 1981) noted of his first book on MI5: "In the original manuscript he (West) revealed that it was Lord Rothschild who recruited Anthony Blunt into MI5. However, I understand that he deleted the information after friends of Lord R pointed out that it would embarrass him."

In their book *Conspiracy of Silence* (Grafton, London 1986) on Blunt, Penrose and Freeman merely state (p236) "Anthony Blunt was called for an interview with MI5 in August 1940, after appealing to a friend in MI5 who provided him with an excellent reference. Blunt admitted privately after his exposure in 1979 that he was embarrassed at having abused a friendship in this way...."

In his November 1979 interview at *The Times* Blunt "had agreed that the 'old boy' who recruited him to MI5 would have been aware of his Marxist convictions." (Boyle, *Climate of Treason*, p196). Pincher's account (*Too Secret Too Long*, p166) records "The man who was instrumental in getting Blunt in was a wealthy art dealer and artist called Tomas Harris .... Harris was fully aware of Blunt's Marxist views and support for the Soviet Union". Was Harris an 'old boy'? Curiously, this knowledge which one assumes would be fairly widely known and hardly secret is, in Pincher's account, based on 'Confidential Information'. Who? Wright or Rothschild?

8. *Evening Standard* 2 November 1979

9. *Private Eye* 16 July 1971

10. *A Web of Deception*, Chapman Pincher (Sidgwick and Jackson, London 1987)  
p9

11. p144 *ibid.*

12. *Daily Express* 3 March 1987

13. *The Third Man*, E.H. Cookridge (Arthur Barker, London 1968) pp12/13

14. The strongest attacks on Liddell have come from Goronwy Rees and David Mure. "Burgess' main source must have been Guy Liddell with whom he and Anthony Blunt remained, of course, on very close terms. I was strongly convinced, though I had no direct proof, that Liddell was another of Burgess' predatory conquests." (*Observer* 20 January 1980).

Mure, a former intelligence officer working on deception in the Middle East during the war, claimed he had "come across a chain of circumstances which, in my opinion, made it certain that Liddell was a Russian agent." (*Times* 31 December 1979). Rothschild wrote in his book *Random Variables* (p204) that Liddell was "a brilliant, sensitive and delightful man whose image, I am sorry to say, has become somewhat tarnished with no justification, by what are nowadays called investigative reporters." Rothschild had been stung by the accusations.

Mure was an odd character and there may have been more to him than merely a 'legendary' memory. Researchers in anti-fascist circles believe his carpet-laying business may have been a front. He apparently employed a number of British Movement skinheads in his firm and he had some important contacts in embassies and the like. His book *The Last Temptation* (Buchan and Enright - Chairman Robert Rhodes James MP), a roman-a-clef about the Burgess galere, contains some fascinating (though heavily disguised) information. Not only does Liddell get named as a possible Fifth Man, Mure also suggests that a former MI6 station chief, Charles Dundas, known as 'Fergie', was intimately involved with Burgess. An interested reader of the Mure books has been Kitty Little. (Letter June 1988)

15. Cookridge *op.cit.* p114/5

16. Boyle *op.cit.* pp279/80

17. *Sunday Times* 3 April 1988

There were quite a few people keeping lists of Communist suspects. One was George Orwell. "A notebook of 1949 lists 86 names of Communists or Communist sympathisers in columns under 'Names', 'Jobs' and 'Remarks'....Many of the entries were plausible as possible underground or front members, but a few seemed far-fetched and unlikely, listed simply for 'Communist-like' opinions." (*George Orwell: A Life* Bernard Crick, Penguin, Harmondsworth, 1982, p 637/8). Another was Phillip Williams, best known as the biographer of Hugh Gaitskell. "(He) kept a record of a number of people

whom he believed had been secret Communists since their days at Oxford. (He) noted wryly that certain individuals, many of whom went on to occupy important positions in the Civil Service and in academic life, nevertheless made no attempt to use their positions of influence seriously to undermine parliamentary liberal democracy." Glees op cit p 297

Knightley made himself a small fortune from the Philby articles but earned no academic kudos. As Allen Douglas noted (*Kim Philby: the Spy Saga Rolls On* in *EIR (Executive Intelligence Review)* 13 May 1988) Knightley dismisses his own arguments for Philby's escape from Beirut as he had previously outlined in *The Philby Conspiracy*. Similarly, in his last book he dismissed the Sean Bourke version of George Blake's escape from prison, pointing the finger at the KGB, only weeks before the former members of the Committee of 100 were exposed in the press for their role in the escape. And then he fell flat on his face during the London Weekend TV 'trial' of Hollis, reciting false information fed to him by former heads of the intelligence services. The *Sunday Times* articles will reappear in a new Knightley book.

LaRouche's *EIR* (see Journals section in this issue) has been running quite a lot on Rothschild recently, all part of a view of the British Establishment in league with the Bolsheviks and Communist imperialism. The articles are interesting because the obvious hard research produces such meagre results.

18. See chapter 3 in Boyle op cit.

Another possible recruiter at Cambridge was the Soviet scientist Peter Kapitza. In *Spycatcher* Wright reveals (p259) "For years it was rumoured inside MI5 that Kapitza had talent-spotted potential recruits inside the Cavendish (laboratory at Cambridge)." In November 1986, in Australia, Peter Wright made an 'in camera' statement about Kapitza which 'puzzled' Rothschild (Pincher, *Web of Deception*, p149). Special Branch officers then "questioned him (Rothschild) about Peter Kapitza." We understand that MI5 were worried about this because Wright had made no mention in his files of Rothschild and Kapitza.

19. *Daily Telegraph* 3 April 1988

20. *The Other Side of Silence*, Ted Allbeury, (Granada London 1982) p85.  
Allbeury was in intelligence during the war and shortly afterwards but there is no evidence that he would have had access to information of this sort.

21. *Special Office Brief* 22 October 1987

22. *Special Office Brief* 14 November 1985

23. as 18.

24. *The Second World War Diaries of Hugh Dalton 1940-45*, edited Ben Pimlott (Jonathan Cape, London 1984) p551

25. Letter from de Courcy 31 May 1988: "I am aware that Lord Rothschild was an officer in and associated with MI5 during the war and I know from the Equerry

of the former Queen of Holland what Churchill said to her when having luncheon about 10 days after I had been for luncheon with her - at which the Equerry was present (Tomassen)."

*On Target* 3 January and 17 January 1987. This particular issues notes that G.K. Chesterton's 1972 book, *The New Unhappy Lords*, which has had a considerable influence in far-right and anti-Semitic circles, mentions that Burgess and Rothschild had shared a flat together. This is an early example of the attempt to link Rothschild to the Cambridge Comintern.

26. Letter, de Courcy to Strachey, 29 September 1951.

27. Letters, 28, 30 and one undated, September 1963

28. *Spycatcher* p317

29. *On Target* Vol. 19, January 1988

30. Letter, Little to Rt. Hon. Bernard Weatherill, Speaker of the House of Commons, 1 May 1987. Little was a member of the short-lived National Security Policy Committee of the Monday Club which met in the early 1980s. Chair was Commander Anthony Courtney. Despite its grand title, it seems to have done very little.

31. Certainly since 1978 when she had a pamphlet, *Treason at Westminster*, published by the noted anti-Semite, Lady Birdwood. This pamphlet also contained Little's theories about Harold Wilson which are even more fascinating - and more misplaced - than the Rothschild version. It has been reported that the publishers of this pamphlet, *Intercity Research*, was a joint effort of Lady Birdwood and Ross McWhirter. Lady Birdwood denies McWhirter's involvement. McWhirter was a member of the League of Empire Loyalists, Common Cause and, we believe, Mosley's *Union Movement*. During research into the Profumo Affair we came across references to McWhirter's apparent security links.

32. *Klaus Fuchs: the Man Who Stole the Atom Bomb*, Norman Moss (Grafton, London, 1987) p31.

33. *Klaus Fuchs, Atom Spy* Robert Chadwell Williams (Harvard University Press, Cambridge Massachusetts and London, 1987)

34. *Their Trade is Treachery*, Chapman Pincher (New English Library, London 1982) p57

35. Telephone interview with confidential source, March 1988

# Letter from Fred Holroyd to *The Guardian*

**This is the text of a letter *The Guardian* declined to print**

It was sent from Fred Holroyd on May 13th 1987

Dear sir,

It comes as no surprise that Mrs Thatcher over reacted to the media attempting to discover the real facts of the Gibraltar shootings. Her attitude is vulnerable to close scrutiny, especially in the two areas of SAS operational deployment and the ethics of soldiering.

Recently Mr Ken Livingstone MP asked the Prime Minister details of a unit of Royal Engineers which operated in Northern Ireland in the 1970s in the Armagh area. The written reply which Mr Livingstone received was, I believe, a deliberate attempt to deceive the House of Commons.

Mr Roger Freeman replied that a unit, designated 4 Field Survey Troop, Royal Engineers, was formed in early 1973 and disbanded in late 1975. He claimed that the detailed records of this troop were destroyed when they were no longer required. He claimed that he was therefore unable to describe the function of this unit. As a former officer of the Special Military Unit (Northern Ireland), who regularly tasked 4 Field Survey Troop, may I enlighten him.

4 Field Survey Troop, Royal Engineers does not appear on the official list of Sapper units in Ulster for the three years mentioned. This is not surprising as the title was the first layer of cover which hid the fact that it was an SAS Troop. Its two Officers Commanding in my time were both infantry officers currently serving in 22 SAS Regiment, the second of these was Captain Julian (Tony) Ball, KOSB. His 2i/c was Captain Robert Nairac. The CSM, NCO's and operational members were either former, serving or recently trained SAS personnel. As it was co-located at Castledillon with an Engineer regiment, a second layer of cover was provided to satisfy soldiers of this regiment. They were told that the unit was a Northern Ireland Training and Tactics Team (NITATT). These Sapper neighbours were not taken in. The compound housing 4 Field Survey Troop was guarded by Ministry of Defence Police, which any ordinary soldier, used to routine guard duties, knows is highly unusual.

The unit possessed civilian 'Q' cars fitted with sophisticated communications linked to an operations room in one of the wooden barrack blocks in the compound. The personnel were issued with non-standard weapons as well as Army issue ones. American MAC11 silenced sub-machine guns, Remington folding-butt lightweight pump-action shotguns, Sterling Mk 5 silenced machine guns were all borrowed by me from this unit for my own operations. More ominously, in a cupboard in their armoury could be found a tray of 9mm Browning pistol barrels, extractors and firing pins which had been "cast" (Boarded as unsuitable for use because of wear and tear, and therefore destroyed by the Army.) I leave it for the public to decide why undercover soldiers should need these "unattributable" parts.

The personnel of the unit always dressed in civilian clothes and were encouraged to wear their hair long and wear indigenous clothing. For a period of some months I

worked closely with some officers of this unit on escort and surveillance tasks, but in 1974, when I became aware that it was involved in criminal acts and was being tasked through their HQ 3 Infantry Brigade Staff Captain (Special Duties), I cut off all formal links with them. I made the appropriate complaints which were ignored. From then on I monitored their activities from a distance.

Your readers will recall that this was at a time that many individuals and organisations were claiming that both Catholic and Protestant civilians were being murdered and the Government was claiming that no SAS were in the Province. SAS by any other name?

Your readers may also be aware that Mrs Thatcher and her Ministers have repeatedly stated that my allegations and those of my colleague, Colin Wallace, have been thoroughly investigated and no evidence has been found to substantiate them - how very odd. Very recently Mr Tom King was forced to admit in the House of Commons that no individual or body had ever visited Colin to ascertain what exactly his allegations were. In my own case, how very odd that no-one in authority will explain why it was agreed at a secret meeting in Whitehall, chaired by Mr Tony Stephens, that Colin and I were telling the truth, and that contingency plans were made to prevent our allegations being made public. At that meeting, the MI5 legal officer, Mr Bernard 'X' Shelton, was advised to approach the Chief Constable of Royal Ulster Constabulary in order to stop the current investigations into my allegations. Your readers can judge whether or not he found a favourable response when I tell them that a few weeks later Mr Hermon informed the Director of Public Prosecutions in Ulster that his officers had been unable to find any evidence to substantiate my claims - this whilst my witnesses were writing to me to complain that no-one had been to see them, or, in one case, from a witness who had been seen, but who complained that the RUC refused to ask him the relevant questions.

Mrs Thatcher appears to view the SAS in the manner of a Caesar viewing his Praetorian Guard, her own private army, with a Prime Loyalty to her, not the Country. It is reported that she directly controls them and their deployment. As an old soldier I watched Mr Ian Smith doing the same in Rhodesia with the Selous Scouts. Before that conflict was over they were blowing up the main Salisbury churches and attributing it to the ZANLA/ZIPRA anti-Christ. Do we have to wait until Westminster Abbey goes up in a puff of smoke before someone in authority addresses our evidence?

Major F.J. Holroyd (retired)

## **Postscript**

As this issue of *Lobster* was being prepared we heard from Fred Holroyd that he had received two warnings from within the British state/military that plans were afoot to fit him up (again). If something like that happens.....



# Philby naming names



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
Seattle, Washington  
April 25, 1972

Re: Harold Adrian Russell Philby, Also Known As "Kim" Philby

The Wednesday, October 13, 1971, edition of "Kodumaa," Number 41, (677), contained on page 3 an interview with KIM PHILBY.

"Kodumaa" (Homeland) is published in Estonian by the Soviet Committee for Cultural Relations With Compatriots Abroad. "Kodumaa" is published in Tallinn, Estonia.

The Soviet Committee For Cultural Relations With Compatriots Abroad is a Soviet propaganda organization founded in East Berlin, Germany, in 1955; and since that time has been edited by various Soviet officials. The Committee publishes a magazine entitled "Homeland" and a newspaper entitled "Voice of the Homeland" in Russian, Latvian, Estonian, Ukrainian, Georgian and other related languages. Such publications, which are mailed to numerous persons having a family origin in countries now under Soviet domination, attempt...

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

This translation of that article was made by the FBI. The double translation, from Philby's English into Estonian (or Russian), then back into English again may explain the curiously stilted quality of this and the occasional grammatical error.



*Kim Philby*

*Question* We know that you are one of the greatest specialists concerning matters connected with British espionage and undermining activities and so-called psychological warfare. What can you tell our readers concerning the anti-Soviet campaign in England?

*Kim Philby* In the 1940s I had the opportunity to become well acquainted with the most protected and, therefore, the most dangerous operations of the BIS. (British Intelligence Service). I have to say that the mania to fabricate libellous statements against the Soviet Union is nothing new in leading circles of the British Government. Such propaganda campaigns always serve to hide current political purposes. So, at this particular time, the anti-Soviet provocations by the ruling Conservative powers, and especially the false mass of accusations concerning Soviet officials residing in London, as well as the choice of time to expand this propaganda, exposes the pre-planned characteristics of this campaign.

These steps have been planned for the purpose of sabotaging the process of a loosening of tension in Europe. It was not by chance that an open dissatisfaction, I would even say fear, appears in the foremost circles among English leaders. This found corresponding echoes in British publications concerning the foreign political activities of the Soviet Union which are, in reality, aimed at healing the breaches in international relations.

Fearing political isolation, the Conservative government would like to expand their

anti-Soviet propaganda and espionage campaign into other European countries. A direct invitation to that is being issued by BIS agents through publications and by the radio corporation BBC.

My attention in this case was caught by an article published in the London newspaper *Financial Times* where on one hand conclusions are drawn concerning the activities of the English conservatives, but on the other hand some of their political aims are exposed. May I quote an excerpt from this article: "England's action may undermine the prospects of a European Security Conference and may deter talks concerning balanced armament limitations." Could that be the basis of long-range plans of English-American leaders concerning the NATO aggressive bloc?

*Question* We ask that you present some facts about the BIS's undermining activities during the past few years and if possible, evaluate them.

*K.P.* In my opinion, the BIS can be considered the basic force behind this psychological warfare. It is well known the British Conservative leader Winston Churchill announced his views concerning the cold war in a speech given in Fulton, Missouri, in 1946, but the British SIS did not end its subversive activities with the Soviet Union even during the war with Hitler's Germany. After the destruction of Fascist Germany Great Britain's espionage was aimed at undermining the Socialist states.



At the end of the 1940s and in the beginning of the 1950s, England Powers-to-Be established special departments to plan and co-ordinate this activity. So, in 1953 an addition was made to the British Minister's cabinet - The Committee to Fight Against Communism. This committee included the higher echelons of the united staff leaders of the Intelligence Service, Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The first Director of this committee was the notorious *Glaswin Jabb* (sic - Gladwin Jebb) whose name was also adopted for the committee. 'Jabbs Committee' was later replaced by the Psychological Warfare Consultations Committee, or the Dodds-Parker Committee, which was given the name of one of my long time acquaintances from the Spanish Civil War.

These organisations carried on their psychological operations against any peace movements, even though on the Government level. They planned Intelligence Service operations against progressive organizations in England, as well as against democratic and other organizations in England and other countries. Special hatred was generated to damage and prevent the unity of friendly Socialist states.

I know that the BIS did much to prevent the preparation and completion of the Austrian Governmental Agreement. But at that time this was one of the basic problems

standing in the way of reducing tensions in Europe. When, after the visit of the Austrian Delegation to Moscow, led by the then Austrian Chancellor Julius Raabe, the prerequisites for the Governmental Agreement were made public, BIS did everything possible to discredit Raabe.

During the 1950s the BIS created a very secret department which was named Special Political Actions (SPA). The range of problems presented to the SPA was very broad. I'd like to give an excerpt from an Intelligence Service Directive. It concerns Higher Directive Number C(I02)56. In this the contents of the actions pertaining to foreign policies were explained as follows: "...political undertakings are not an especially successful combination of words because it is very difficult to find a proper name for these many faceted and broad tasks .... In order to determine the nature of these kind of activities such as the organization of overthrow of Government, organization of clandestine radio stations, sabotage and espionage activities, publication of newspapers and magazines, the leading of or causing of failure of international conferences election influence and many others..."

*Question* Could you, in connection with these documents, give some concrete facts concerning the activities of the BIS?"

*K.P.* In my opinion, the most disquieting fact, as far as the world and the British commonwealth are concerned, is that the BIS has penetrated the means of English mass news media on a wide scale. Unimpeachable documents concerning the alliance of British Intelligence and the BBC indicate that the respectable BBC is capable at any time of broadcasting the basest disinformation prepared by the Propaganda Section of the SPA. The SPA Propaganda Section maintains constant touch with the BBC concerning any materials prepared by the Special Operations and Materials Service which have any propaganda value at all and which the leaders of the BIS deem necessary to turn over to the BBC for broadcasting purposes. This is how the tasks of this section are explained in one of the documents concerned.

Paid British Agents work in scores with editorial staffs of provincial and London newspapers. These papers include such widely known publications as the *Daily Telegraph*, *The Sunday Times*, *Daily Mirror*, *Financial Times*, *The Observer*, and many others.

Scores of names of Agents whom the BIS has co-opted from among journalists and writers are mentioned only in connection with journalism. On each of them the Intelligence Service maintains a file which lists their 'debits and credits', their faults and human weaknesses, as well as recommendations when and in what capacity they can be used. It is exactly this category of young journalists, ready to go into action at the demand of the BIS, who now fan the campaign of the cold war started by the Conservative government. I am quite certain that in the final analysis the activities of the British Conservatives and of the Intelligence Services do much harm for the young people.

I would like to mention that in parallel with the SPA, the leaders of BIS also use terror, diversion and sabotage in 'psychological warfare'.

This question was of special concern to BIS in the 1950s and 1960s and is still one of their activities today.

Directive number N/99639 of BIS demanded the establishment of a net of Agents among their residents in Europe. These groups, whose purpose was to have been conspiracy only, were prepared for carrying out activities of sabotage, diversion and terror in cases of 'special circumstance' all in case of worsening relations in those states.

Among others, this directive was sent to BIS residents in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, West Germany, Finland, France, Netherlands, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Greece and Switzerland. Characteristically, this directive includes a special notice which authorized its distribution to the Allied Intelligence Services of Great Britain, including the United States CIA.

*Question* Could you tell us some of the BIS actions aimed at the Soviet Union?

*K.P.* I could illustrate your question in conjunction with the tourist problem. In conjunction with the massive tourist movement into the Soviet Union, the Chief of BIS signed a Special Directive in the 1960s authorizing the use of tourists to collect espionage information and to activate political and ideological diversions against the Soviet Union. The Directive emphasised collecting information concerning installations closed to diplomatic circles, especially in the forbidden areas of the Baltic State, Western Ukraine, and in the Urals. BIS was especially interested in the Siberian cities close to Siberian railway systems and in the connecting railroad stations of the northern district, Leningrad and Odessa. The operation to use tourists was coded under the name 'Polygon'. The most valued espionage activities were incorporated into the tasks of the tourists. Very special attention was paid by the BIS to the handling of Soviet citizens with whom the tourists could develop good relations.

A special Directive concerning these objectives was sent to many English residents in various countries where the Soviet Intourist representatives then became the objects of SIS activities.

*Question* It is known that several circles in England are very concerned about the 'New Eastern Politics' of West Germany. Any comments on this? What part do BIS Special Services play in connection with this?

*K.P.* During the post war period England had a fairly good agency in the Bonn government. Not only did BIS agents provide information to London concerning the Gehlen Espionage (BND), West German Foreign Ministry and other Departments of State, it also influenced some of the Bonn leading representatives among the Christian Democrats to a certain extent. The victory of the Social Democratic Regime curtailed these operations. One can see that the BIS still maintains connections with ultra-right elements of the Christian Democratic leaders and carry out secret operations to weaken the position of the current government and to compromise some of its leaders.

The work of the BIS is aimed in the direction of depicting policies of Willy Brandt in the eyes of the Western States, especially the United States, England and France, as pro-Soviet Union, which is supposed to be against the best interests of the Western Nations and of the German people. Therefore, it is in no way remarkable to find a parallel between the memoirs of the former West German BND chief Gehlen and the current actions of the English Intelligence Service and government. I recall now that my good friend *Peter Lunn*, English espionage resident in Beirut from 1962-68, told a whole row of English espionage operators and Agents and contacts in BND and other

of West Germany's State Departments. Lunn, who rose to a leading position in the BIS in the fifties, worked as a BIS resident in Bonn during the years of 1957-61. Lunn told me that the anti-Brandt material published in West German magazines during the fifties and sixties was inspired by BIS.

*Question* We know that you worked for some time in the Near East, including Lebanon. We would like to hear about the British espionage undermining activities in that area, which through the fault of the imperialistic states has become a cause of tension during a number of years.

*K.P.* Yes, I did work for quite a while in the Near East states. Even now I am interested in this area. The British Espionage and Intelligence Center located in Beirut is active practically against all Arabian states. After *Peter Lunn*, the leader of English espionage there was *Womertly* (sic), and currently it is *Derbyshire* who works in the disguise of a secretary in the British Embassy. In the Embassy and in other English representative organizations the following have worked as Agents:

*McKnot* (sic), *Roderick Clube* (He was recently expelled from Baghdad because of espionage activities), *Randel* (sic), *Clifford*, *Vitol* (sic), *Howard*, *Newman*, *Temple*, *Rowly* (sic), *Noel-Clark* (sic), *Steel* (sic), *Chalmers* and others.

Presently such BIS representatives as *Witbread* (sic), *Golty* (sic), *Speadding* (sic) are working there; people who hidden themselves behind various diplomatic positions. Lebanon's British Embassy's First Secretaries *Sindal* (sic) and *Joy* are also currently active on behalf of the British espionage system.

Reliable sources report that it was in Beirut that the SPA service group for the BIS was organized, that is the service who deals with falsifications and provocations and if necessary with terror .....

Beginning in 1959 BIS in Lebanon organized, through its Agents, several armed groups for acts of terror against unwanted activists in Lebanon. BIS established direct contact with the ultra rightest party leaders and in the early sixties prepared the overthrow of the lawful government of Lebanon and helped strengthen the military dictatorship.

Scores of names of Lebanon's citizens whom the BIS has engaged in espionage activities speak of the widespread activities of the English espionage system in Lebanon.....The British espionage system is also carrying out undermining activities in other Arabian states. Special activities by the Great Britain espionage system are present in Amman where the BIS resident is British First Secretary *Spierce* (sic), and in Aden where the BIS resident is the British Embassy First Secretary *Brekhony* (sic) who exchanged the known English spy *K. Harden*.

*Question* Could you say a few words concerning the so-called psychological operations of BIS in the Near East?

*K.P.* Such operations have poisoned the atmosphere of the Near East for decades and are organized by the BIS in practically all states. For example, the BIS residents prepared and distributed two anti-government brochures in Iraq in 1966. The BIS residency in Baghdad received much help from the BIS in Beirut where the skilled master of such operations, Peter Lunn, with the help of BIS agent D.Kujamdzan, gave

the final touch to the brochures and printed them on Arabian presses, procured through third parties, in the BIS headquarters.

BIS also used one of its other agents, formerly Iraq's oil chief Abdulla Ismal, for undermining activities. Presently, BIS is activating a whole series of undermining activities in Egypt and Syria.

Using its position in Syrian emigration circles and the closeness of the former Syrian politician Salehh Dzeddi, the BIS has during recent months alone published over fifteen "Al-Samar". The editorial staff of all of these contains BIS paid Agents who are in the English espionage Near East 'psychological warfare' operations.

Finally I would like to add that the main purpose of this work in this area, headed by the BIS, is the organization and carrying through of psychological operations under the banner of anti-Sovietism. As far as the British espionage activities as a whole are concerned, I would like to emphasize that in many states the major part of an embassy personnel consists of special service workers. In some states, the British delegates are professional employees of the BIS.

And one more peculiar remark. In my youth and during my later years, I invariably saw the inner pretence and cleverness of the British Conservatives who in their blind rage against the Soviet Union, are not for the first time, working against the best interests of the English people. That is why I am now in Moscow.

## **Brief Biographies of those Named in the Above**

### **Stephen Dorril**

#### **See also:**

- Part 1: Forty Years of Legal Thuggery (Lobster 9)
- Part 2: British Spooks "Who's Who" (Lobster 10)
- Intelligence Personnel Named in 'Inside Intelligence' (Lobster 15)
- First supplement to *A Who's Who of the British Secret State* (Lobster 19)
- Spooks (Lobster 22)

*GOULTY*, Alan Fletcher

Born 2/7/47

1968 3rd Sec. F.C.O.

1969 MECAS

1971 3rd, later 2nd Sec. Beirut

1972 Khartoum

1975 2nd, later 1st Secretary  
F.C.O.

1977 on loan to Cabinet Office

1981 1st. Sec. Washington

*HOWARD*, George Sigmund Alexander

Born 2/1/11

London University

1940 H.M. forces

1946 F.O.

1953 British Middle East Office  
 1955 2nd Sec. Beirut  
 1956 1st Sec. Amman  
 1957 Political Adviser to the Air Officer Commanding, Aden  
 1959 F.O.  
 1960 Seconded to the CRO for service in office of UK representative in  
 Cyprus  
 1964 Berne  
 1968- 1st Sec. F.C.O.  
*JOY, Peter*  
 Born 16/1/26  
 New College Oxford  
 Travellers  
 OBE 1969  
 1944-47 RAF  
 1952 F.O.  
 1959 1st Sec. Ankara  
 1962 1st Sec. (Info) New Delhi  
 1965 F.O.  
 1968 1st Sec. (Info) Beirut  
 1973 F.C.O.  
 1975-77 Assistant IRD  
 1979 Counsellor Kuala Lumpur  
 1980 Counsellor FCO (involved in Bitov  
 episode)  
*LUNN, Peter Northcote*  
 Born 15/11/14  
 OBE 1951 CMG 1957  
 1940 Royal Artillery  
 1947 F.O.  
 1948 2nd Sec. Vienna (Operation Silver)  
 1950 2nd Sec. Berne  
 1954 Chief of Station, West Berlin (Operation  
 Gold)  
 1956 F.O.  
 1957 1st Sec. Bonn  
 1962 1st. Sec. Beirut - Chief of Station  
 1968 1st Sec. F.C.O.  
 1972 Retired (wrote official - secret - history of  
 MI6)  
*MCNAUGHT, Eustace Arthur*  
 Born 18/2/22  
 1942-47 H.M. forces  
 1948 Control Commission,  
 Germany  
 1953 F.O.  
 1956 2nd Sec. Tripoli  
 1959 F.O.  
 1962 1st. Sec. Beirut  
 1967 F.O.  
 1968 Baghdad  
 1970 1st Sec. F.C.O.



*NEWMAN*, Prudence Anne

Born 27/3/33

1952 F.O. grade 5

1956 Vienna

1959 Panama

1961 F.O.

1964 1st Sec. Algiers

1965 Diplomatic Service  
Administration

1967 2nd Sec. and Vice-consul Beirut

1969 Resigned

*NOEL-CLARKE*, Michael Richard

Fulke

Born 28/2/40

1964 F.O.

1965 3rd, later 2nd Sec. Paris

1967 F.O.

1968 Beirut

1970 2nd Sec. Tehran

1974 F.C.O.

1977 Cairo

1981 1st Sec. F.C.O.

*RANDALL*, Martin Francis

Sebastian

Born 26/9/25

Magdalen College, Oxford

1939-45 H.M. forces

1952 F.O.

1954 3rd Sec. Beirut

1956 Mexico City

1958 F.O.

1959 Vice-consul Dusseldorf

1961 F.O.

1964 1st Sec. Baghdad

1967 Amman

1969-78 1st Sec. F.C.O.

*ROWLEY*, Frederick Alan

Born 27/7/22

MC (1945) OBE (1959) CMG (1978)

1939 H.M. forces

1948 F.O.

1949 Vice-consul Addis Ababa

1950 F.O.

1953 2nd Sec. Rangoon

1955 Office of the Commissioner General - Singapore

1957 F.O.

1958 JSSC course

1960 Seconded to Australian Dept. of Defence - Melbourne

1963 F.O.

1965 'Resigned' for unknown project

1967 'Rejoined' Counsellor (Foreign Affairs) Kuala Lumpur

1971 F.C.O.  
1972 Under Sec. F.C.O. - seconded to N. Ireland Office. Director and Co-ordinator of Intelligence N.I.  
1973 Counsellor F.C.O. - Divisional Head, MI6  
1976 Deputy Chief MI6  
1979 Retired  
*SINDALL*, Adrian John  
Born 1937  
1956 F.O. Grade 5  
1958 MECAS  
1960 Baghdad  
1962 Rabat  
1965 2nd Sec.F.O.  
1968 1st Sec. F.C.O.  
1970 Beirut  
1972 1st Sec. and Head of Chancery, Lima  
1976 F.C.O.  
1979 Counsellor Amman  
1982 Head of South American Dept.,  
F.C.O.  
*SPEARES*, John Alan  
Born 11/7/19  
OBE (1971)  
1952 F.O.  
1956 1st Sec.,  
Baghdad  
1958 Ankara  
1962 F.O.  
1966 Khartoum  
1969 1st Sec. Amman  
*SPEDDING*, David  
Rowland  
Born 7/3/43  
OBE (1980) CVO (1984)  
1967 3rd Sec. F.O.  
1968 MECAS  
1969 2nd Sec. Beirut  
1970 2nd Sec. Beirut  
1972 2nd Sec. Santiago  
1974 1st Sec. F.C.O.  
1978 Abu Dhabi  
1981 F.C.O.  
1983 Counsellor, Amman  
*STEELE*, Frank Fenwick  
Born 11/2/23  
Emmanuel College, Cambridge  
OBE (1969)  
1943-47 H.M. forces  
1951 Vice-consul Basra  
1953 Middle East office, Cairo; 3rd Sec. Tripoli  
1956 F.O.  
1958 2nd Sec. Beirut

1961 1st Sec. F.O.  
1965 Amman  
1968 Nairobi  
1971 Deputy to Howard Smith, Northern  
Ireland.  
1973 Counsellor, F.C.O.  
1975 Retired  
Adviser to Kleinwort Benson

*TEMPLE*, Reginald Robert

Born 12/2/22

Peterhouse College, Cambridge

1940-46 H.M.Forces  
1947 Stockbroking  
1951 F.O.  
1952 Office of Commissioner General for S.E. Asia, Singapore  
1956 F.O.  
1958 2nd. Sec. Beirut  
1962 F.O.  
1964 1st Sec. Algiers  
1966 F.C.O.  
1967 1st Sec. Paris  
1969 1st Sec., later counsellor, F.C.O.  
1979 retired  
(Head of Oman Research Department - MI6 Middle East  
Office)

*WHITEBREAD*, David

Harry

Born 18/4/38

MBE (1977)

1962-63 Kuwait  
1964-67 Baghdad  
1968-69 F.O.  
1970 Beirut  
1976 F.C.O.  
1980 2nd Sec. Jedda  
1983 F.C.O.

*WHITTAL*, Michael Charlton

Born 9/1/26

Trinity College, Cambridge

OBE (1963) CMG (1980)

1948 RAF  
1949 F.O.  
Salonika  
1952 British Middle East  
Office  
1953 Vice-consul Basra  
1955 F.O.  
1956 2nd Sec. Beirut  
1958 F.O.  
1959 1st Sec. Amman  
1963 F.O.  
1973 counsellor F.C.O.

1985 Retired  
WOMERSLEY, Dennis Keith  
Born 21/3/20  
Caius College, Cambridge  
1940 H.M. forces  
1946 F.O.  
3rd, later 2nd Sec. Damascus  
1948 F.O.  
1952 Control Commission,  
Germany  
1955 Vienna  
1957 Hong Kong  
1960 F.O.  
1962 1st Sec. Baghdad  
1963 F.O.  
1966 Aden  
1967 Beirut  
1969 F.C.O.  
1971 Counsellor Bonn  
1974 Counsellor F.C.O.  
1977 Retired

*BREHONY* is in *Lobster 9*; *CHALMERS, CLIFFORD, CLUBE, DARBYSHIRE* are in *Lobster 10*.

## Wallace Clippings planted on Chapman Pincher

Just for the historical record, these rather faded cuttings from the *Daily Express* are just two of the stories that Wallace planted on *Chapman Pincher* while working in Information Policy.

### **By Chapman Pincher the man who gives you tomorrow's news -today**

THE SECURITY forces in Northern Ireland are facing a serious threat from American ex-Vietnam soldiers being recruited to fight with the I.R.A. as paid gunmen and saboteurs.

Until now the few Americans involved have served mainly as instructors and they have tended to remain in Eire. But British Intelligence now has wind of a big recruiting campaign in the U.S. backed by pro-I.R.A. organisations in New York.

There is no shortage of ex-Vietnam veterans - many of them Catholics of Irish origin - prepared to hire out their services. And the U.S. organisations are prepared to pay for them, as they are already paying for some arms shipments to the I.R.A.

### **Cash lure**

The Intelligence authorities are perturbed because professionals with experience of street fighting and demolition could give a new dimension to the I.R.A.'s effectiveness.

The move to employ them actively as gunmen seems to be linked with a drive by pro-Irish muggers in New York to steal the passports of British visitors. The route to Ulster is likely to be via Eire using an American passport - but a British passport could be useful in the event of being picked up as a suspect across the border.

Many Vietnam veterans who have left the U.S. Army are finding it difficult to find jobs in which they can settle down. The prospect of big pay as mercenaries in Ulster appeals to them.

I understand the U.S. State Department is aware of the situation, though loath to admit it. But there is nothing it can do to stop a discharged serviceman from visiting Eire.

## **From the *Daily Express***

**Chapman Pincher**

### **The Column of Disclosure**

Documents in my possession show the I.R.A. is now rivalling Russia's K.G.B. in ingenuity when it comes to disseminating false information to discredit the Army.

They confirm that Special Branch and the other anti-terrorist services have little hope of combating the I.R.A. without resorting to "dirty tricks" such as exploiting double agents.

The papers, which purport to be part of a long internal I.R.A. memorandum, disclose a most dastardly plot by the British.

They warn that large quantities of "doctored" ammunition are being manufactured at Royal Ordnance Factories to be funnelled by devious routes to the I.R.A.

The ammunition contains such an excessive charge of propellant - even, perhaps, with a dash of explosive - that when it is fired it will blow up the gun and injure or even kill the gunman.

### **Examine**

Explosives experts who helped to compile the memo report, according to their "contact" - presumably a spy in the Government service - hundreds of these doctored rounds are already on their way to Northern Ireland.

They warn I.R.A. commanders to examine all rounds carefully and even to weigh them before issuing them to gunmen.

"We also think that if the British are going to these lengths with cartridges they are probably playing the same games with detonators, fuses, grenades, mines and mortar bombs", the memo states. A mortar bomb could easily be doctored to blow up the crew as soon as it is fired.

To increase the hideousness of the plot, the document warns the perfidious British are not only doctoring British ammunition but Russian, Czech and American cartridges which also reach the I.R.A.

My inquiries have established this memo is a fake - false information being pushed around in the hope of showing that the British will stoop to any devilry.

It is even designed to give the I.R.A. leadership an excuse to blame Britain when one of its own weapons accidentally blows up and kills the user.

I imagine that the professional fakers at the Disinformation Centre in Moscow are quite envious - that is unless they had a hand in it.

## **The British Right**

# **Robin Ramsay**

## **The Economic League**

*Labour Research* (April 1988) have produced a written version of the essential content of the two *World in Action* programmes on it, with current personnel and the names of some 350 British companies which have funded the EL since 1972. In line with the thesis suggested by White in his essay (see *The Tory Right Between the Wars in Lobster 15*) the vast majority of those companies are from the domestic manufacturing sector of the British economy.

The report (*The Observer* 27 March 1988) that the leader of the electricians' union, Eric Hammond, had been the guest speaker at an Economic League lunch, should come as little surprise. The anti-socialist elements in the British labour movement - i.e. the majority of it - have never regarded groups like the Economic League and Common Cause as anything but allies, albeit allies they chose not to be seen with in public. Hammond surely isn't the only British union leader to have a decent lunch with the League. He just got found out.

*Black Flag* (BM Hurricane, London WC1N 3XX) ran some material on the Economic League in their issue of 21 March 1988. Though inferior to the *Labour Research* version, it contained this material on contributions made by *British United Industrialists*, the laundry for money from British capital to the British right. It is reproduced here. Does anybody know what 'Progress Trust' and 'Drummonds Bank - Free Enterprise' refer to? This, as far as we know, is the first time anyone has found out what BUI spend their money on.

## **BUI 1987 CONTRIBUTIONS LIST**

- Aims of Industry - £15,000.
- Coalition for Peace through Security - £7,000.
- Conservative Board of Finance (Scotland) - £18,900.
- Drummonds Bank - Free Enterprise - £230,000.
- Economic League - £18,000.
- Progress Trust - £7,500.
- Scottish Conservative & Unionist Central Office - £3,300.
- Lothian Conservative Association Rates Campaign - £500.
- Trustees of the Tory Reform Group - £2,000.
- Truemid - £6,000.
- Young Enterprise - £10,000.

- **TOTAL £318,400.**

*Labour Research* (October 1987) produced a very useful pull together of the basic information on some of the groups clustered around the right-wing of the Tory Party. Some are the old favourites - Aims, Adam Smith, IEA etc - but some are the more recent and obscure of them, including: Centre for Research into Communist Economics, Policy Search, the Ross McWhirter Foundation and the Research Foundation for the Study of Terrorism. (Illustrated is its notepaper listing - thanks to Phil Edwards for this).

## **The Research Foundation for the Study of Terrorism**

### TRUSTEES

- Professor Paul Wilkinson MA (Chairman);  
*Professor of International Relations, University of Aberdeen*
- Michael Ivens CBE
- Norris McWhirter CBE
- John Newton Scott OBE TD

### COUNCIL

- The Duke of Valderano (Chairman);  
*Lecturer and former instructor in anti-terrorism*
- Colin Beer;  
*Former Chief Superintendent of Police.*
- Don Emilio Beladiez, Marques de la Conquista Real;  
*Ambassador of Spain*
- Lt General Jose de Bettencourt Rodrigues;  
*Former Minister for the Army, former Commander in Chief Portuguese Forces in Africa. Grand Cross of Military Merit Of Portugal.*
- Sir John Biggs-Davison MP
- Sir Ian Easton KCB DSC;  
*Former Commandant of The Royal College for Defence Studies*
- Nicholas Elliot CBE;  
*Formerly Foreign Office - expert on Middle East*
- Pierre Emmanuelli;  
*Secrétaire Generale, Monde et Enterprise (France).*
- Ian Greig;  
*Former Senior Executive, Institute for the Study of Conflict.*
- Anthony Harrigan;  
*President, United States Business and Industrial Council, President, USIC Educational Foundation.*
- Sir Arthur Hockaday KCB CMG;  
*Former Assistant Secretary General (Planning & Policy) NATO  
Former Permanent Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Defence.*
- Commander William Hucklesby QPM FRGS;  
*Former Head of Anti-Terrorist Squad.*
- Dr Ortwin Lowack (West Germany)
- The Count of Nuvolara;  
*Professor at the University of Milan.*
- Monsignore Giorgio Orioli, Viscount of Oriola;

*Chorepiscopus of Antioch of the Syrians and Procurator at the Holy See.*

- Ronald Payne;  
*Writer on Terrorism*
- Norman Reddaway CBE:  
*Former Assistant Under Secretary of State, FCO and Ambassador to Poland.*
- Sir Julian Ridsdale CBE MP
- Dr Edward Rozek PhD MA;  
*Professor of Politics and Comparative Ideologies, University of Colorado at Boulder, USA.*
- Dr Alan Sabrosky PhD MA
- The Duke of St Albans OBE  
*Former Colonel in Intelligence*
- T F Utley CBE
- Dr M H Waring PhD MA (Brazil)

## **Norris McWhirter**

Now in charge of the resources generated by Guinness Book of Records, McWhirter has been instrumental in the creation of three of the groups on the British right - the Freedom Association, the Ross McWhirter Foundation and the Research Centre for the Study of Terrorism.

In the *Sunday Telegraph* (13 December 1987) McWhirter quoted 'evidence' from the German-based International Society for Human Rights to show that government forces in Mozambique and Zimbabwe have "carried through a programme of murder, torture and other atrocities." Groups like ISHR exist to provide evidence ('evidence') that the independent black African states are as bad, if not worse, than South Africa; that the Soviet bloc countries violate human rights at least as badly as the death-squad states of the American empire.

These are the standard lines, the *raison d'etre* of three of the recent British right-wing groups - International Freedom Foundation (UK), the Committee for a Free Nicaragua (UK), both discussed below, and the Institute for the Study of Terrorism - imitating their counterparts in the United States. All three are preoccupied with obscuring the uses of state terror by US-backed regimes, especially in Central and South America, and/or convincing the world that even if the horror stories about death squads are true - which they dispute - exactly the same thing is going on in the non-US-dominated parts of the world. (And at least those death squads are on our, 'the West's' side, for Christ's sake.)

Though they talk a lot about 'terrorism', they don't use the word in the way we do. For them 'terrorism' is the activities of all anti-imperialist movements in the Third World. Israel, with its unwanted Palestinian population, is an enthusiastic supporter of this line and had a major hand in launching it via the 1984 Jonathan Institute conference. (See the book review, *Lobster* 13 p 20). The Israeli state's interest lies in getting this new definition of 'terrorism' into common currency so they can assign the PLO to it, thus justifying their continuing repression.)

## **Jilian Becker/Institute for the Study of Terrorism**

The most explicit recent British exposition of this position is in an essay by Jilian Becker, Director of the Institute for the Study of Terrorism, in *The Salisbury Review*



(December 1987), 'Graveyard Mozambique'. For while Ms. Becker can appear to be reasonable, verging on the anodyne (as in her piece for the now defunct *London Daily News*, June 26 1987), in the columns of the right-wing *Salisbury Review*, what I take to be her true colours are on display. And very unpleasant they are, too.

She tells us, inter alia;

- that the MNR (RENAMO) in Mozambique "looked to Rhodesia for help", ignoring the fact that we know, from the recent autobiography of the former head of Rhodesian Intelligence, that RENAMO was a creation of theirs and was handed over "lock stock and barrel" to South African Intelligence when the white Rhodesian state finally fell. (See Ken Flowers, *Serving Secretly*, London 1987, chapter 10);
- that RENAMO is "not as disciplined as its counterpart in Angola", when almost every not violently right-wing source is agreed that RENAMO is nothing more or less than an army of black gangsters raping and pillaging on a scale rarely seen since The 100 Years War;
- that RENAMO have "the willing support of villagers", when most other sources are agreed that they are a source of universal terror.

She tries to convince the reader that the parcel bombs which killed FRELIMO founder Mondlane and ANC member Ruth First were probably the work of their own people; she describes the ANC's Joe Slovo as a "KGB Colonel"; and gives a long account of the deterioration of the Mozambique economy without mentioning that RENAMO, with overt support from South Africa and covert support from the US, have spent the last decade trying to wreck it.

Almost none of this is sourced, and on the two occasions she quotes a source she offers us those famously objective people at The Heritage Foundation and the Moon-owned *Washington Times*.

Her essay on Mozambique, as well as part of the on-going attempts on the right to legitimise RENAMO, is also the springboard for a sustained attack on the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office. She offers the now familiar hard-right American position: all the armies currently being run by the CIA/BOSS/the Israeli state - all the 'contras' - are "genuine national liberation movements which are already pro-Western" and should, therefore, be supported. It's the dream of 'roll-back' in the Third World. The British state and to a lesser extent the Reagan Administration - certainly the State Department - are wilfully backing the wrong horses.

But there is slightly more to it than this, for Becker is creeping up on a position not so very dissimilar to the kinds of conspiracy theories popular during 'roll-back's' hey-day, in the early 1950s:

"Let us, for the sake of argument accept the explanations for our giving aid to Mozambique. Perhaps the Foreign Office really does know that by these means Mozambique will be won for the West. But is that truly the aim in mind? If we stand back and look at southern Africa as a whole, and we consider British policy in the wider region, doubt rushes in."

She then lists Mozambique, Angola (where the British government recognises the MPLA, not UNITA), Namibia (where the British government backs "the Marxists,

Soviet-aided terrorist organisation SWAPO"), Zimbabwe (Britain supports Mugabe), South Africa (where "Britain has shown a friendly and encouraging face to the ANC - the only terrorist organisation in the world which is actually controlled by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and supplied by the Russians with arms free of charge"!)

This line is familiar, of course. It's exactly the line adopted in the post WW2 attack on the US State Department - "there are 243 card-carrying Communists ... " etc. Only the names of the countries have changed. Ms. Becker could be writing for the China Lobby.

One amusing game to play is trying to imagine what would happen if the British government did, in fact, switch sides and support UNITA, RENAMO and the rest. Who would we have on our side among the great community of nations? Israel, Taiwan, South Africa, South Korea (if the Americans let them) and some of the choicer death-squad states of the Americas. In short, the pariah states. Ms. Becker seems oblivious to the basic facts of life, such as Britain's membership of NATO and the EEC.

The real irony is that this is all being done too late. The Republicans are going to lose the American presidential election. George Bush is slowly drowning under the mountain of coke some of his flunkys were running to raise funds for the Contras in the new privatised American imperialism. With Dukakis - from Kennedy family territory - the next President (unless something spectacular is staged, say an assassination that could be dumped on the left), much of the US state support for this know-nothing revival on the right will vanish. And the yahoos will look back on the Reagan years and ask themselves what they really did get out of it in foreign policy. The invasion of Grenada?

To be fair to Ms. Becker, she is probably recounting this nauseating rubbish under instruction from whoever is running the Institute for the Study of Terrorism. The presence of Lord Chalfont, allegedly "the CIA's man in the House of Lords" as the nominal head of IST is suggestive. However, without having a shred of evidence to support this view, I suspect we will eventually discover that IST is a front for the Israeli state, or a joint South African/Israeli operation. For if we assume that she can't possibly believe this nonsense, it is Israel and South Africa which have the biggest and most immediate interest in the conception of 'terrorism' at the heart of all this.

### **International Freedom Foundation (UK) - IFF(UK)**

### **Committee for A Free Nicaragua (UK) - CFN(UK)**

These are two recent additions to the long list of right-wing groups which have circled their wagons round the Thatcher administration in support of the greater lunacies of the American right.

CFN(UK) is screened from view by PO box number, no phone, and no personnel listed in its literature. It was apparently conceived in December 1985 at a two-day pro-Contra conference in London. Speakers included the ubiquitous Alfred Sherman (then still with the Centre for Policy Studies), Brian Crozier, and a trio of Americans - Charles Lichenstein, Robert Dornan and Lynn Bouchey. (*Searchlight* January 1986)

The conference was organised by 'radical right' Young Conservative, Marc Gordon, after an idea from the (soon to be) founder of CFN(UK), David Hoiles. Another 'radical right' Young Tory, Hoiles made a highly publicised visit to Central America in 1985 where he went 'on patrol' with the 'freedom fighters', was photographed holding an MI6 rifle and so forth.

Hoiles is fronting the UK end of an American operation. The original idea of CFN came from one Charles Moser of the Free Congress and Education Foundation. In 1982 Moser set up committees in America for Nicaragua, Kampuchea, El Salvador along the lines of the extant Committee for a Free Afghanistan. The original CFN had four members, two of them with connections to the Unification Church (the Moonies): Dan Fefferman of the Freedom Leadership Foundation, a Moonie Front; and Reed Irvine of Accuracy in Media (AIM), a right-wing pressure group which harasses the American media if it strays from a hard-right line. Irvine writes for the Moonie paper, the *Washington Times*, and shares an office with Dan Holgriew, former editor of the Moonie magazine, *The Rising Sun*. (This paragraph based on *Covert Action Information Bulletin*, numbers 21 and 22, 1984)

Funding for CFN(UK) has not been made public. At the time of the initial conference there was the usual guff about 'British businessmen who wish to remain anonymous', but the clue may lie in the presence on the platform at the launch gig of Brian Crozier. For it was revealed (*New Statesman* 29th May 1987) that Crozier was running the International Freedom Fund Establishment, apparently a funnel for Heritage Foundation money (or somebody else's money laundered through Heritage) - at least \$140, 000 so far. Those with longish memories will recognise this as a re-run of Crozier's failed late 1970s attempt to do the same thing, the Freedom Blue Cross venture which went belly-up after one gig. Crozier, of course, isn't prepared to tell us on whom he is spending this money, but CFN(UK) looks a good contender. And if he isn't fronting the money it is hard to see why the old bugger was asked onto the platform.

The three Americans present at the CFN(UK) launch are rather interesting. Lynn Bouchey is a prominent member of the Council on Inter-American Affairs, one of the hard-right pressure groups campaigning for the Contras. Bouchey is another one who has had dealings with the Moonies, organising and chairing a number of conferences of the Moonie front CAUSA. (*Covert Action Information Bulletin* No 22)

Charles Lichenstein, a former minor US diplomat at the United Nations, I have only seen mentioned as a speaker at conferences organised by another Moonie front, the International Security Council. At one of them, in Copenhagen, he was joined by Alfred Sherman and the former Tory MP, Patrick Wall. (*Washington Times* 21 Jan. 1986)

The third American at the CFN(UK) gig was Congressman Charles Dornan. Dornan is one of the original four-man Advisory Board for the *International Freedom Review*, the pseudo-academic foreign policy journal recently begun (first issue August 1987) by the second of the recent American arrivals in London, the *International Freedom Foundation* (IFF). The aforementioned Charles Lichenstein is the Chairman of the IFF journal's Advisory Board.

(I'm not really equipped to do the kind of detailed biographical research I need on the new American right, and more information on any of these people would be

welcome.)

*IFF(UK)* is being fronted by Marc Gordon, the former 'radical right' Young Conservative who organised the launch gig for *CFN(UK)* mentioned above. Like Hoiles, Gordon has been on a jaunt to Central America (*News on Sunday* 19 May 1987). Unlike *CFN(UK)*, *IFF(UK)* does have an address and a phone.

*IFF*'s main American branch is headed by one Jack Abramoff, former Chair of the College Republican National Committee (which sounds not unlike Britain's Conservative Students which spawned Hoiles and Young.) I first noticed Abramoff in heavy-weight far-right American circles as one of the committee organising the first Larry McDonald Memorial Dinner. (*Conservative Digest* February 1985). McDonald, a Bircher, was killed when KAL 007 was shot down. Predictably, some of the US far-right think it was shot down to kill McDonald. He thus became a 'martyr'. It's an ill wind ....

McDonald was the founder of Western Goals, and that organisation overlaps with *IFF*. Western Goals Board Member, Congressman Philip Crane, is also one of the original four members of the Advisory Board of *IFF*'s journal. (The latest issue of that journal shows that Senator Jesse Helms has been added to its Advisory Board. This helps locate the *IFF*, for Helms is a flat-out 'know nothing' racist. See the rather cautious but nonetheless revealing biography of Helms, *Hard Right* by Ernest B. Furgurson, Norton, London and New York, 1986)

Western Goals also set up a UK branch a couple of years ago, though little has been heard of them since. Like *IFF(UK)* and *CFN(UK)*, Western Goals (UK) used former 'radical right' Young Conservatives, including A.V.R. Smith, Paul Masson and Stuart Northolt. Last reference I saw to Masson, he had been put on the UK governing body (sic) of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN).

*IFF(UK)* and *CFN(UK)* advertise each other's publications in their mail-outs. One of the handful of books they are pushing is *Combat On Communist Territory* edited by Charles Moser, £5.95 from *IFF(UK)* 10 Storey's Gate, London SW1P 3AY). Moser, it turns out, is Chairman of the Department of Slavic Languages at George Washington University in Washington. Alas, like so many academics on the right, Moser turns his brain off when he moves from his academic speciality to politics, and this is one of the worst - and most dishonest - books it has ever been my misfortune to attempt to read.

It contains essays on wars (not 'combat') in Lithuania and the Ukraine at the end of WW2, and Nicaragua, Mozambique, Angola, Afghanistan and Cambodia today; an hilarious account of the invasion of Grenada and a trio of odds and ends, including Moser's 'Towards a theory of anti-Communist insurgency'.

As research, these essays are about as reliable as Stalinist history. They are all loaded in the same way. The account of the war in the Ukraine forbears to mention the widespread collaboration between the Ukrainian nationalists and the Nazis; Nicaragua - no mention of the CIA; Angola - no mention of the CIA; Mozambique - no RENAMO atrocities, nothing on its origins in Rhodesian Intelligence; and so on.

The only value this volume has is as a demonstration of how the right produces propaganda, and who it uses as sources. In the essay on the Ukraine, for example, all the key sources are from one journal, the emigre-controlled *Ukrainian Quarterly*

(including one extraordinary-sounding essay apparently recounting how the Ukrainian Jews fought with the Nationalists against the Soviet Union.) The essays on Africa are almost entirely sourced back to South African publications - including government publications - though the Institute for the Study of Conflict's Peter Janke and David Rees are also there.

As you progress through this collection they get funny, in a grim sort of way. Al Santoli subtitles his essay on Cambodia, 'freedom's front-line in Southeast Asia', a rhetoric I thought had been killed off by the war in Vietnam. But the real killer is the account of the invasion of Grenada. This includes one of the great unintentionally funny passages:

"The Seals also reported they were taking AK-47 fire from an old fortress next to Fort Frederick which was flying the revolutionary banner: a red ball on a white field nearly identical to the Japanese flag (sic) .... An A-7 Corsair from the USS Independence roared in to dive-bomb the old fort, silencing its guns. It was later learned that the installation was actually Grenada's mental hospital (sic). Inmates told reporters that PRA soldiers had removed their flag from Fort Frederick and hoisted at the mental asylum, in addition to giving the deranged inmates AK-47's and instructing them to fire at US aircraft (sic) ". (p163)

One of the few virtues of the recent James Adams book, *Secret Armies* (London 1987) is a thoroughly patronising account of this invasion. His version of the death of the mental patients (p243) reads:

"An air strike was called in on Fort Frederick later that morning which missed and levelled the island's mental hospital three thousand yards away.."

Adams, incidentally, appears to be a conduit for Ministry of Defence disinformation. For example, in May last year he smeared Wallace and Holroyd in the *Los Angeles Times*, and more recently joined in the *Sunday Times*' attempt to exculpate the SAS from their assassinations in Gibraltar. (On this latter story see *Private Eye* 27 May 1988) And *Secret Armies* contains one or two 'lines' that are familiar to anyone who has read Wallace's material: e.g. the story that the KGB was going to/actually did - which isn't clear - dump radioactive waste around nuclear submarine bases in Scotland and cause a nuclear scare.

Charles Moser, in his attempt to cobble together the nonsense in his book into a 'theory', says that the invasion of Grenada is included

"to emphasise the fact that even a well-established communist regime can be cleanly (sic) overthrown with the application of sufficient force."

Rollback lives!

Garbage like that in the Moser book is the standard fare of the IFF'S *Freedom Bulletin*. These gems are in No 2:

"Although he has been out of office for seven years, President Jimmy Carter continues to have an impact on the political situation in Central

America. By packing the State Department with people committed to his policy of *socialism for Third World countries*.. (emphasis added) Jose Napoleon Duarte, an avowed socialist..... the State Department and the CIA immediately launched a smear campaign against (Roberto) d'Aubuisson featuring unsubstantiated links to "right-wing death squads"."

And so on - breath-taking stuff, all of it. "There are 243 card-carrying members of the Communist Party in ....."

But does any of this matter in this country? It is certainly hard to imagine the Foreign Office taking a couple of careerist twerps like Noile and Gordon seriously. However, similar dismissive things were said (by people like me) about the Freedom Association when it first appeared. In the end, you can never be sure. In the case of these American right-wing groups, their most significant feature is the links between the staff of their parent bodies and the Moonies. No organisation with the Moonies' money can safely be ignored.

## WACL

Dotted around the world are people like me reading *Asian Outlook*, the magazine of the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League (APACL), looking for clues to developments in WACL - and wondering if it means anything.

Owen Wilkes, author/producer of the excellent *Wellington Pacific Report* is doing - and wondering - the same thing. He's just been through every issue of *Asian Outlook* since 1970 in search of New Zealand participants in APACL/WACL events. A long list is included in WPR No 11 (Box 9314 Wellington, New Zealand). But having assembled his list Wilkes concludes "the identified NZ WACL members in general do not seem to have much discernible influence in New Zealand".

That is a conclusion equally true of the known UK supporters of WACL/APACL. I mention this here as the preamble to the news (sic) that the current British affiliate, the British Anti-Communist Council (BACC) has recently changed its name to the British Freedom Council. (A change, I presume, done to bring it into line with the American Freedom Council, European Freedom Council and so on.)

BFC's leader, Peter Dally, is a regular contributor to the pages of *Asian Outlook*, but what do he and BFC amount to in Britain? As far as I can tell the British WACL affiliates over the years have acted solely as a respectable front for a raggedy collection of Eastern European emigre groups dumped in Britain after WW2 when their usefulness as possible anti-Soviet guerilla/intelligence agents had expired - a classic example of what Peter Dale Scott in the US has described as the 'disposal problem' such groups present to their sponsors.

Groups like ABN, authentic exiles from the Soviet Union's empire, may have had their political value to the Tory Party with anti-communism as one of its central planks. But beyond representing a specific interest group in a handful of parliamentary constituencies they really don't count in British politics; are, in effect, little more than trophies of fantasies of 'roll-back' which were sustained by the cold warriors of the American and British intelligence services. (on which see the interesting piece by Ed Harriman on the SIS-sponsored raids into the Baltic states after WW2 in *New*

*Statesman* 13 May 1988)

## **The Conintern**

Barely noticed at the time, the 1983 formation of the *International Democratic Union* (IDU) deserves our attention. IDU was a combination of the European Democrat Union (EDU) and the Pacific Democrat Union (PDU). EDU was formed in 1978 and PDU in 1982. (On IDU formation see *Times* 17,20,25 June 1983)

Little has been published on EDU in the British media. It appears to be an elaboration of the German Christian Social Union of Franz Joseph Strauss, and Strauss' presence suggests that we may just be seeing the realisation of the kind of European-wide collaboration which people like Crozier hoped would emerge from contacts he (and ISC) had established with the European right via The Pinay Circle. (on which see *Lobster* 11). The parapolitical overlay is suggested by the involvement of Richard Allen in the IDU. (*Financial Times* 25 July 1985). Allen is a spook.

The PDU, funded by the USIS via the so-called 'Project Democracy' (on which see *National Reporter* Summer 1986) has been funding the right in New Zealand and Fiji. (*Wellington Confidential* June 1987). Operating in Fiji is the Hans Seidel Foundation,

"the foreign arm of Franz Joseph Strauss' Christian Social Union. The HSF functions as a West German version of the National Endowment for Democracy/Pacific Democrat Union, works closely with the Heritage Foundation, and in Fiji has been involved in aid projects, TV programming and assistance to the Alliance Party. HSF is regarded with considerable suspicion in Fiji. It is credited with spending millions of dollars on a Fijian grassroots cultural revival which has been a thin cover for the Tankei movement." (*US Involvement in the Fiji coup d'etat* in *Lobster* 14)

IDU is producing a magazine, *Democracy International* (Suite 48, Westminster Palace Garden, London SW1P 1RR). The pilot issue appeared a few months ago and contained the usual nonsense about the US promoting 'freedom and democracy' in Central America and so on. It is being edited by Scott Hamilton, a former Conservative Central Office worker.

IDU has a more recent rival international organisation, the *Committee for a Community of Democracies* (CCD), which has a British section run by Peace Through NATO person, Ken Aldred. CCD'S bumpf is vague in the extreme and the organisation appears to have done little beyond hold an inaugural conference (funded by the National Endowment for Democracy).

With so little information available, interpretation is almost absurd. But my guess would be that both IDU and CCD represent different ideological strata in the international right. With the World Anti-Communist League at the neo-fascist end, IDU appears to represent the semi-respectable hard-right and CCD the more centrist right. (This latter point is suggested by the involvement in Britain in CCD of centrists like Aldred, Francis Pym and Lord Lever.)

CCD(UK) Oldebourne House, 46-47 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1JB

# Israel's Edwin Wilson

## David Teacher

The 14th May 1988 issue of *Middle East International* carries an interesting article on the rise (but not yet fall) of a former high-ranking MOSSAD officer who, like Edwin Wilson, has turned his previous clandestine experience into profit through shady arms dealing.

*Mike Harari*, leader of MOSSAD's Munich revenge hit-squad exposed in 1973 after the Lillehammer bungle, resurfaced in Panama in the late 1970s as security advisor to General Noriega's predecessor, General Torrijos. After Noriega came to power, Harari quickly assumed a position of great influence, training Noriega's bodyguard and advising on all aspects of interrogation and security techniques.

In appreciation of his services, General Noriega decorated him and appointed him Panama's honorary consul in Israel in early 1987. So influential is Harari that Eduardo Herrera, Panama's recently dismissed ambassador in Israel, blames him for his dismissal and cashiering from the Panamanian military in April.

Harari used his position to become kingpin in Israeli trade with Panama - trade not only in commercial goods but also in US intelligence intercepted in Panama. Allegations have also been made that US high technology found its way to Israel through Harari's network.

Harari's main contact in the US is a figure often mentioned in the Contra investigations, former CIA agent Felix Rodriguez, who ran the secret Contra resupply effort from Ilopango airbase in El Salvador. Rodriguez's close colleague on the Contra operation, the CIA's Donald Gregg, was the Reagan administration's prime channel to Israel on matters regarding the Contras.

Former Noriega aide, Jose Blandon, testifying to Senator John Kerry's subcommittee on Narcotics, Terrorism and International Operations, has alleged that Harari and his network ran a two-way trade system: arms from Poland and Czechoslovakia into Panama for the Contras, and, on the return trip, narcotics from Colombia via Panama to the US.

In the article 'The Israeli Connection', Jane Hunter also chronicles the links between General Noriega and Israel - a little-known aspect of the Noriega/Contra story.

*Middle East International*, 21 Collingham Road, London SW5 ONU - £1.50 per issue.

On MOSSAD's 1973 assassination operations see *The Hit Team*, David Tinnin (Futura, London 1977) and *Vengeance*, George Jonas (Collins, London 1984). The Jonas book, however, should be read with caution. There are still unresolved questions about the veracity of sections of it.



# Friends of the British Secret State

## Robin Ramsay

### William Massie

With Chapman Pincher retired from the Express group of newspapers, somebody had to take up his position as the spooks' number one outlet. That person appears to be one William Massie. His name has appeared on some interesting material recently: viz:

1. 14th February 1988, front page story in the *Sunday Express* based on leak from MI5 - complete with surveillance photograph - on alleged contact between the then Labour MP John Diamond and two Yugoslav women. The article contained the women's passport numbers and the flights they came into Vienna on. The point of this was obscure initially: why would MI5 be shadowing a solid right-wing Labour MP like Diamond, a major supporter of Gaitskell? A week later it became clear. This story was merely a warm-up for a second Massie/MI5 special -
2. 22nd February 1988, *Daily Express*, "Labour leader Neil Kinnock is to be offered an MI5 briefing on KGB attempts to infiltrate the Labour Party.... Such a meeting would be on 'Privy Council terms' " - i.e. Kinnock would be unable to discuss its contents with anyone not also a member of the Privy Council. This is one of the classic Whitehall traps. The first Massie piece was supposed to be read as "So serious are the KGB, they even go after solid right-wingers like John Diamond ".
3. May 1st 1988, *Sunday Express* another Massie re-write of a spook briefing which began, "The terrorist who hi-jacked a 24,000 ton passenger ship is to plan and command a massive revenge attack by the PLO on Israel and her allies."
4. May 8th 1988, *Sunday Express*, Massie tells us that "Mrs Thatcher has given the security services two months to crack down on IRA killer squads on the Continent ... Mrs Thatcher, through her Security Coordinator, Sir Colin Figures, has issued unprecedented instructions to MI5 and MI6 in the hunt for the killers."

The same day Massie produced a piece about a "millionaire businessman said to be a KGB spymaster (who) is to be questioned about a plot to smuggle arms to the IRA. According to MI6, KGB agents posing as staff of the Soviet state airline Aeroflot have brought weapons and electronic equipment into Shannon airport."

No theme like an old theme, despite the fact that, as far as I can remember, not one Soviet employee has ever been busted for involvement with the IRA. On close examination Massie's story dribbled away into nothing. All he actually had was "Israeli intelligence *believes* Shabtal Kalmanovitch *may* know how the network in organised and financed."

### Gerard Kemp

Another old spook outlet, *Gerard Kemp*, is still putting his name to British state press releases. It was Kemp who was given access to the tape recordings of Terry Waite

apparently speaking derogatively of the Archbishop of Canterbury, part of the government's campaign against the Archbishop. (*Sunday Express* 24th April 1988). And it was Kemp who was among the first to spread the Ulster Citizens' Army smear against Wallace. (See *Lobster* 14).

Reproduced here is one of Kemp's from *Sunday Express* 15th May 1988 - a gem even by the standards of Northern Ireland. Wallace in his heyday would have been proud of this one.

*Sunday Express* 15th May 1988

### **Ten-year olds mount IRA hoax bomb campaign**

by GERARD KEMP

THE IRA is using children, some as young as ten years old, to make hoax bombs in Ulster.

The new tactic is costing the Army hours of soldiers' time as every suspected bomb has to be checked out. It often means sending in two armour-plated vehicles, carrying up to ten men.

The children often make replicas of one of the IRA's latest weapons, the Droge Bomb. The device resembles the German Army's "stick bomb" and has a parachute attached.

The idea is to float it down from a height on to passing vehicles or patrols.

"The youngsters get empty tins, pack them with stones, add a metal rod and then paint the whole thing black," said an Army source.

### **Maurice Tugwell**

Thanks to CASIS (see journals section) we now have some information on events in Canada. One or two interesting developments there:

One is the presence of *Maurice Tugwell*. Tugwell now heads his own organisation, the McKenzie Institute for the Study of Terrorism, Revolution and Propaganda. This arrived in 1986 "to provide Canadians with a source of information" on psychological warfare. (Something the Canadians clearly need.....) The 'Institute' publishes papers, holds conferences and so forth. (Psy ops lightly disguised as anti psy ops) The piece describing this 'Institute', from the context written by Tugwell himself, says at one point:

"Militant religion, ideology and frustrated nationalism have latched-on to the new warfare which flourishes wherever it is accepted that ends justify means."

Don't you just love that conversion of 'ideology' into a free-standing noun? And this from a man with a PhD!

The biographical sketch of Tugwell in this puff notes that "In Northern Ireland in the early 1970s he was responsible for countering the propaganda of violent groups." This, rather neatly, conveys a vague sense of it without doing the unthinkable, actually acknowledging that he was the CO of Information Policy, the British Army's deniable (and subsequently denied) psy ops unit in Northern Ireland, colleague and friend of Colin Wallace. (Perhaps 'friend' is too strong in view of the fact that Tugwell is one of the many former 'friends' who have not come forward to support Wallace.)

The CASIS piece notes that the McKenzie Institute "does not accept funds from any government or government agency". If they've learned anything from the days of ISC/Forum World Features, they've learned to launder their money better.

## **Centre for Conflict Studies**

Prior to setting up this 'institute', Tugwell was head of the Centre for Conflict Studies at the University of New Brunswick. This sounds like, and probably is, an off-shoot of the Institute for the Study of Conflict.

The current head of CCS is David Charters, about whom I know very little. However, I do remember an hilarious piece he wrote, "Intelligence and Psychological Warfare Operations in Northern Ireland" for the RUSI journal (September 1977) while he, like Tugwell, was doing his PhD at King's College, London. Charter's article, despite having Tugwell on tap, as it were, described the 1971 creation of an 'information policy cell' - a 'PR think tank' - in Northern Ireland. According to Charters, this 'think tank' 'studied trends in reporting and tried to keep one step ahead in the propaganda war'.

Which is not the truth, which is yet another cover story for Inf Pol, but which does at least acknowledge that something called 'information policy' did exist in Northern Ireland. As far as I am aware this is the last semi-official reference to the unit.

## **Paul Wilkinson**

The Centre for Conflict Studies produces a journal, *Conflict Quarterly*. Its editorial advisory board includes Tugwell and Professor Paul Wilkinson the 'terrorism expert' from Aberdeen University. And Wilkinson is rather more than the bland rent-a-quote on terrorism he appears.

In 1987 I was briefly employed by Channel 4 News to help research the Wilson-MI5-Wallace story. Like all the other people working on that story we quickly discovered that there was only one person willing to talk on the record - Colin Wallace. In the end, to their credit, Channel 4 News produced the only TV material on Wallace and his story; indeed, produced the only TV material in this country on the entire Wilson-MI5 plots story to date.

We also discovered that there was a sustained attempt by the British state to discredit Wallace, a campaign of whispers and rumours which reached its climax with the full-page attack on Wallace and Holroyd in *The Independent*. However, while we were researching Wallace, disinformation was run into the Channel 4 News office by

- Andy Tyrie of the UDA
- Wallace's former colleague at Inf Pol, Gordon Shepperd

- and Paul Wilkinson.

In July 1987 Wilkinson, in his capacity as a consultant to ITN (of which Channel 4 is a part), sent a copy of an anonymous letter about Wallace. The text of this is reproduced below. In his covering letter with this Wilkinson said, inter alia:

the "interesting" letter came from "one of our researchers on the Colin Wallace affair" ..... (it) "certainly raises major question marks about the extent to which one can rely on his version of events in Northern Ireland and elsewhere.... "I have also spoken to the leading journalist mentioned in the letter .. (who) confirmed the main thrust of the letter's interpretation of events."

I discuss this "research" below. I should say that I made a bootleg copy of these letters without the knowledge of the Channel 4 journalist I was working for. I was specifically asked not to publish or mention this Wilkinson event and am only now doing so because Wilkinson declined to reply to a letter of mine some months ago in which I pointed out the errors in his "research" and asked him for comments, and then sent the same piece of "research" to the *Sunday Times* (who, like Channel 4 News, ignored it).

The numbers in the text refer to my comments after the text.

13th July 1987

Dear Professor Wilkinson,

You have probably been watching the unfolding revelations of Mr Colin Wallace (ex MI5) concerning the late Airey Neave and Peter Wright's allegations. To say the least I am surprised that anyone could give Colin Wallace house room.

If you are better briefed on this matter than I am, may I apologise for wasting your time. However, you may recall that on one of our first meetings I told you the story of the Ulster Citizens' Army. Colin Wallace (in 1973) was posing as a journalist (while also an officer in the UDR and working for MI5 and the Army Information Department) and was engaged in some maverick (and I stress maverick and not 'deniable') operations.(1)

Wallace was having an affair with a Mrs Horne (2) and was also trying to discredit the UDA. Wallace produced posters and sent anonymous press statements to various journalists about the Ulster Citizens' Army. The statements were along the lines that socialist and class-conscious elements in the UDA and UVF had formed a new left-wing group to protest at gangsters having taken over the other two groups.

Wallace phoned up the UDA (3) and said that he had met the head of the Ulster Citizens Army, a Mr Horne of such and such address, could they confirm that this was the head of the Ulster Citizens Army?

Considering that the Ulster Citizens Army press statements threatened to kill the UDA leadership along with various capitalists and businessmen, this was tantamount to setting up Mr Horne for killing. So Mrs Horne would have been missing a husband.

The UDA leaders and a journalist, David McKittrick (of the *Irish Times*) managed to pin Wallace down and followed him to Magheralane Barracks Lisburn.

McKittrick met Wallace and put it to him that he was the Ulster Citizens Army and was trying to set up Mr Horne.(4) Wallace was then pulled out of Northern Ireland. (5) Wallace was then jailed for killing the husband of an "Its a Knockout" hostess in England after having an affair with her. (6)

Concerning Wallace's links with Airey Neave rather than a fantasy about destabilising the Wilson government, it is more likely that Wallace was trying to ingratiate himself with Neave in order to get to Neave's friend Lt.Col. Brush the head of Down Orange Welfare.

Neave had much better contacts on Communist infiltration in Northern Ireland than Colin Wallace such as his links, that went back to his post-war work, with the security services.

Are the British (mainland) press not aware of Wallace's past in Northern Ireland? Are they not aware that he was trying to recruit informers left right and centre in Northern Ireland and that the man had James Bond fantasies. He had done skydiving (7) and fancied himself as a womaniser and superspy.

You can check this information on Wallace from the UDA leaders such as Tyrie (8), McMichael (9) or Duddy or from David McKittrick. If you feel this information would be of any use to a reliable journalist to expose that charlatan please feel free to use it. Traitors do not deserve to get away with this kind of behaviour never mind to defame the reputation of a real hero like Airey Neave.

I hope this note is of some use.

## Comments

I am not going to rebut the Ron Horn smear again. It was dealt with in issue 14.

1. Interesting that the author writes of "one of our first meetings"; and interesting that someone who writes by hand, on lined paper, and appears to have a fairly shaky grasp of punctuation, should emphasise the distinction between 'maverick' and 'deniable' operations. Also, Wallace wasn't working for MI5 in 1973 but for MI6.
2. Wallace wasn't having an affair with Mrs Horn (not Horne, either). Of all the versions of the story (see *Lobster* 14) only one added this final embellishment.
3. This is not in the first versions of this story. In those the caller was Keith Hamilton. This particular version was offered to Channel 4 News by the UDA leader, Andy Tyrie.
4. If this happened - and Wallace denies it - McKittrick has never reported the event, not even in his smear in *The Independent*.
5. Not true. The UCA events happened in 1973: Wallace didn't leave Northern Ireland until early 1975.
6. 'Then jailed' - this was 8 years later! She was not a 'hostess' but Wallace's assistant at Arun District Council.
7. Interesting that the author acknowledges 'skydiving'. In *The Independent* smear

John Ware tried to discredit this.

8. See note 3
9. McMichael, now dead, was flown to England to tell the Ron Horn saga to Merlyn Rees, former Labour Northern Ireland Secretary.

All in all, this is a very strange piece of work. Bits of it, for example the sentence "If you are better briefed on this than I am, may I apologise for wasting your time", especially the use of "briefed", and the use of "deniable" suggest that the author is both educated and familiar with the language of military/intelligence operations. But other bits of it are in, or are meant to be in, a kind of semi-literate style: for example, the sentence "Wallace phoned up the UDA .... Ulster Citizens Army". The author who misses out the "and" which should have appeared in that sentence after "address" also uses "tantamount", "ingratiates" and "charlatan". Then, in the last paragraph reverts to the semi-literate again, using "to defame" instead of the correct, "defaming".

In short, this is a not very clever piece of disinformation, coming either from someone in the British state or - my guess - from high up in the UDA. (The reference to Col. Brush certainly suggests a fairly intimate knowledge of Northern Ireland.)

That Paul Wilkinson thought that junk like this would influence the research at Channel 4 News or the *Sunday Times* says a great deal about his perceptions of journalism! What Wilkinson was up to, and what he really is, I leave to your imagination.

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**While *Lobster* was being printed the correspondence reproduced below arrived.  
Please note:**

- (a) Wilkinson denies sending the disinformation to the *Sunday Times*.
- (b) Wilkinson has omitted the fact that he had sent the disinformation letter to Channel 4 News and that he sent a covering letter with it - in effect doing what he denies, endorsing it. (See letter, C)
- (c) Wilkinson's statement that the content of the disinformation letter is false must leave David McKittrick (and *The Independent*) in something of a bind.
- (d) Wilkinson's account of the origins of this disinformation here differs from that in the covering letter he sent to Channel 4 News. In that he wrote that it came from "one of our researchers on the Colin Wallace affair."

Whatever the truth actually is, Mr Wilkinson isn't telling it.

Robin Ramsay, June 21 1988

A

Carronbank Cameron Street Stonehaven
--

9 June 1988

Mr. Colin Wallace  
14 Dalloway Road  
Arundel  
West Sussex BN18 9HW

Dear Mr. Wallace,

I understand from the University that you have lodged a complaint concerning a letter which made certain allegations concerning your activities in Northern Ireland some years ago. In July 1987 I received a letter from a part-time Northern Ireland researcher making certain claims at variance with other reports that had been contained in the press earlier in the year. The letter referred to a member of the Northern Ireland Press Corps. I at no time endorsed the claims and allegations made in the letter. However, I sought to query the validity of the contents of the information on this matter. It is a copy of this correspondence which has somehow inadvertently, or by other means, come into the hands of a Sunday newspaper.

I should like to make it clear that I was acting wholly in my private capacity as one who has researched on terrorism and security matters concerning Northern Ireland over many years. There was no intention to publish or publicise the letter in the public press. I am happy to say that I am unaware of any instance where the letter has been reproduced by the media.

However, I willingly convey my full apologies for any discomfort or embarrassment that may have been caused to you as a result of this correspondence.

I enclose a copy of a letter of complete retraction sent to all the media organisations as I understand this is your wish.

Yours sincerely,

Paul Wilkinson  
Professor of International Relations

**B**

Carronbank  
Cameron Street  
Stonehaven

9 June 1988

Dear Editor,

MR COLIN WALLACE

In July 1987 I received a letter from a part-time Northern Ireland academic researcher making certain claims about the activities of Mr. Wallace in the early 1970s which were at variance with the account previously given in the media. The letter named a Northern Ireland journalist as a source who could verify some of the contents of the

letter. He wrote to me in my capacity as a researcher on terrorism and security matters in Northern Ireland over many years. In my private capacity, therefore, I sent a copy of the letter with a covering note to the journalist concerned.

Inadvertently, or by some other means, a copy of this correspondence has been obtained by a Sunday newspaper.

To my knowledge no newspaper has published the letter that was sent to me. However, I wish to make it perfectly clear that, to the best of my knowledge, the claims made in the letter regarding Mr. Wallace are totally untrue. I therefore offer Mr. Wallace a full apology for any discomfort or embarrassment which my correspondence may have caused and I would be glad if you would give the widest possible circulation to this complete retraction.

Yours sincerely,

Paul Wilkinson  
Professor of International Relations

C

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN

Professor PAUL WILKINSON. M.A.  
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS  
EDWARD WRIGHT BUILDING  
OLD ABERDEEN  
AB9 2UB

Tel. No. 40241 Ext 5205  
S.T.D. Code 0224

21 July 1987

[Name deleted]

ITN

ITN House

48 Wells Street

London W1P 4DE

Dear [Name deleted]

Herewith the interesting letter I received from one of our researchers on the Colin Wallace Affair. I think you and members of your team will find this of interest. It certainly raises major question marks about the extent to which one can rely on his version of events in Northern Ireland and elsewhere.

I have had a word with [Name deleted] who rang me after I spoke to you and I know he would be keen to see a copy.

I have also spoken to the leading journalist mentioned in the letter and although he is not willing to talk about it or write about it publicly at present, he confirmed the main



thrust of the letter's interpretation of events.

As promised, I am having a word with the researcher who wrote the letter and will try to persuade him to talk with you and your colleagues on a confidential basis. I cannot promise anything because his home is in Belfast and he is naturally rather reticent and nervous of possible repercussions. However, I will do my best.

With best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Paul Wilkinson  
Professor of International Relations

## **Hilda Murrell: a death in the private sector**

This is the first anonymous article we have ever printed. However, we know the identity of the author and have absolute confidence in the person who provided us with the document. In places we have removed small sections, indicated by the use of brackets (-----), which provided personal details which would have made identifying the author easier than it already is.

During (-----) I was accepted as a member of the Institute of Professional Investigators. My experiences between (-----) until the present time are all relevant to the (Hilda) Murrell murder in that it can be plainly seen there is a very close link between the IPI and government agencies who were responsible for monitoring the activities of nuclear protesters.

During my (-----) year of membership in the IPI I came into contact with various officials, serving members of the Security Service. I was surprised to learn that the IPI *was not* a private members Institute but also included officials from all branches of the Armed Forces, Intelligence, Foreign Office, as well as Special Branch and Police, Customs etc.. These official individuals openly fraternised with Private Investigators and Security Consultants who, in some cases, were employing convicted criminals.

During the latter part of (-----) I was contacted by an official of the Ministry of Defence. We met at a government address in Whitehall where I was introduced to officers from MI5. After a number of meetings and discussions, I agreed to act as a freelance operative, which I did until (-----).

During this period I found my various Operational Controllers most unprofessional. I was asked to provide bugging equipment and, at one stage, it was suggested that I take a "target" for a ride in my private aeroplane and drop him out over the North Sea. There was no doubt in my mind that this was a request to act as an assassin. Had I agreed to perform any of the many illegal acts requested I would have found myself in the clutches of the Security Services for the rest of my life.

At the time of my resignation there was an attempt to blackmail/force me to continue

but as soon as I revealed that I had maintained copy reports and tape recordings of most of my dealings with the various Operational Controllers, I was allowed to go my own way.

During my duties with MI5 I also maintained a very close personal and professional relationship with an officer from the Secret Intelligence Service (MI6). Whilst a serving SIS officer (he) joined a private detective agency with which I was associated, and carried out private investigations of a covert nature. He also arranged for a number of very sensitive assignments to be passed to me through an internationally known security company based in London.

As a result of my relationship with MI5 and the SIS officer mentioned, the general knowledge I accumulated regarding the various methods of operation adopted by the Security Services and SIS became overwhelming. Certain information, I now realise, could be very relevant to the case of Hilda Murrell, which was that all security and intelligence arms of H.M. Government utilise private investigators or security companies for various types of covert operations, including surveillance, collecting specific information, and monitoring the activities of individuals and groups in the UK and abroad.

During my membership with the IPI I also had contact with numerous private investigators who also acted for the government, carrying out surveillance, investigations etc. for official spy masters. At one stage I was a Director sitting on the board of governors, dealing with the day to day affairs at the Institute. During this period I had access to very sensitive data on serving intelligence officers and am now able to identify senior high ranking officials who had been members of, or associated with, the IPI. On three occasions private investigators of the IPI actually attended training sessions with the Army and Air Force Special Investigation and Counter Intelligence branches.

(-----) having by now become very friendly with Barrie Peachman, the President of IPI, I became aware that he was engaged in a very sensitive surveillance of anti-nuclear protesters at Sizewell. He indicated that it was a secret government operation passed to him by fellow member of the IPI, ex-Army Intelligence Major, Peter Hamilton, of Zeus Security. Peachman expressed his concern at the possibility that this operation might become known to the media.

The late Mr Peachman sounded very uneasy about this surveillance operation and seemed out of his depth. My opinion on this point is that although a successful businessman, Peachman was not a formally trained investigator and always subcontracted complicated assignments to a Vic Norris, alias Adrian Hampson, a convicted felon with a criminal record for various sex and violence offences. Despite his background, Norris had a natural flair for covert operations and was to eventually inform me during a taped interview that he was working for the Home Office carrying out 'dirty tricks' with which they do not wish to be associated.

On April 17th 1984 Barrie Peachman shot himself. A note was left on his desk stating 'Shirley refused to help me', Shirley being a Shirley Ann Smith, a Director of Sapphire Investigations, not just an administrative director, but a woman who assisted in the Sizewell surveillance. She received and dispatched information to and from Zeus Security and generally assisted in the operational running of this and other sensitive assignments for the company.

Shortly after Peachman's death I had access to his files and was able to eventually obtain a copy of the Sizewell investigation reports. Included in these documents are letters from Norris referring to:

1. "Can put a stop on CND if required, will send further report."
2. "spectacular news I mentioned briefly on the telephone, this could really be big money so it will be interesting to see how your Principals react."

Also listed in the file is exactly how the surveillance was activated and what Zeus Security specifically required. There are also numerous names of groups, individuals etc., who were targeted for investigation. Hilda Murrell's name is not displayed on these lists but there are a number of names of people who were in contact with her. This is very important, as will be discussed later in this report.

Some time between the date Miss Murrell was murdered and the date Peachman shot himself, I received a very distraught telephone call during which Peachman informed me that he was "In terrible trouble". He also stated that he could not go on and intended to kill himself. At this time I assumed Peachman's state of mind was caused as a result of an investigation carried out into the affairs of IPI. Breaches of security and the misappropriation of the Institute's money by fellow officers of the Board had been discovered. At that time I was totally unaware that an anti-nuclear protester associated with the Sizewell protesters had been murdered in Shropshire. Peachman eventually shot himself on April 17th 1984 outside the home of Shirley Ann Smith, his mistress and fellow Sapphire Investigations director.

### **Shirley Ann Smith**

This lady enjoyed an open common-law relationship with Peachman and was in fact the mother of a 9 year old son fathered by him. Their 15 year old relationship was no secret to Mrs Peachman and the family, who were also fellow directors of Sapphire Investigations and responsible for day-to-day activities on most investigatory operations. Miss Smith had been accepted into the business as a director and mistress and played an integral part in the operational side of general activities. She was also a member of the IPI, as were Mrs Jean Peachman, wife, and Mark Peachman, son. This general information is vital to anyone hoping to present an accurate picture of the Sapphire/Sizewell/IPI set-up. Miss Smith mysteriously left the company a few months before Miss Murrell's murder. To this date no-one has managed to achieve an in-depth interview with this woman, who refuses to discuss the operational aspect of her relationship with the Sapphire Investigation company.

(-----) I gradually pieced together the picture of the Sizewell surveillance, along with the involvement of Victor Norris and Peter Hamilton of Zeus Security. Eventually the Sizewell story broke. A report was submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions, but to date no charges have been laid and no action taken in respect of the allegations re Miss Murrell.

### **Peter Hamilton (Zeus Security)**

He is a former member of Army Intelligence where he held the rank of Major. Documents and tapes in my possession link this man to the highest echelons of British intelligence. He is a long-standing member of IPI and, as with all private practitioners in the Institute, would use the nation-wide network of IPI agents scattered over the

UK. Details of these individuals are available in the published IPI Register available only to members. Up until 1984 the IPI would actually publish a list of their private practitioners along with their official serving members. However since certain adverse publicity in 1984/5, they have ceased this practice and now only publish a list of private practitioners.

Zeus Security, operated by Hamilton, when formed and registered with Companies House, was constructed in such a way that it could legally operate electronic bugging equipment on behalf of government departments. A careful examination of the Zeus company file shows that, according to the Articles of Association, the company was virtually a private secret service with full electronic back-up.

During my investigation I successfully recorded conversations with Hamilton admitting his services were being utilised by the *Economic League*. Evidence also exists to show that the Central Electricity Generating Board subscribed to the Economic League in return for their special services.

## **The Economic League**

Much can be written about this organisation. Suffice to say that it is an established MI5 formed and supported organisation who for years have successfully provided a very secret service to industry. They admit having access to official data that can only be obtained from Special Branch or MI5 data banks. I have collected evidence from numerous sources to confirm these allegations.

During the last (-----) years I have spoken with dozens of operational Special Branch and Security Service operatives and have satisfied myself that the practice of using private companies for covert government operations is still taking place. I have tape-recorded conversations with other detectives who openly admit to have these contacts, and in some cases these detectives have named their official contacts in Scotland Yard.

During 1986/7 there was an investigation into members of the IPI suspected of breaches of the Official Secrets Act. The result of this enquiry was that certain individuals have been sentenced to trial at the Old Bailey on OSA charges. Colleagues of the defendants were discovered as having been involved in a political tapping operation in London which resulted in the assassination of an overseas diplomat. The individuals were sentenced to terms of imprisonment during February 1987. One particular defendant, a bugging expert, admitted to working for Zeus Security and in particular Peter Hamilton. This individual also admitted to carrying out electronic surveillance of the Sizewell protesters. He was recruited and handled by another private investigator who was an established member of IPI. Hamilton has refused to elaborate on his relationship with these people and I am attempting to make an approach to the bugging expert who appears to have gone underground since his release from prison.

## **Hilda Murrell (deceased)**

Much has been written by journalists who have attempted to present their own picture of what occurred the week she was murdered. The obvious facts to someone with experience of covert intelligence operations are as follows:

Utter chaos! This is the only way to describe the events of

Wednesday/Thursday/Friday of the week in 1984. The methods of operation of official intelligence operatives are standard in planned operations. It is vital to appreciate the following.

If a decision is taken at a high level to abduct and kill an intelligence target by the use of *official operatives*, it has to be confirmed first of all that such a course of action is really necessary. If such an operation is decided, carefully laid plans are prepared and would include:

1. A surveillance to confirm the target's daily movements and personal life style etc.
2. The address would be checked for access and the best time and location for the abduction would be decided.
3. The destination of the victim and method of disposal would have to be decided, i.e. an accident, death by natural causes, etc.

These are but a few of the considerations in a planned operation. In any event, the perpetrators would take every precaution to ensure that they did not attract attention to the operation. Unbelievable technical facilities would be available as a back-up and in the case of Hilda Murrell, she would simply have vanished in the dead of night or, alternatively, "died under natural circumstances", or in a carefully prepared "accident".

If a decision had been made to simply break and enter the home of Miss Murrell for the purposes of a "search", quite frankly official operatives *would not* have been caught. A number of agents would have been used after a long pre-entry reconnaissance. Miss Murrell would have been followed whilst the search was taking place and the "burglars" warned of her return, giving them time to withdraw.

The events surrounding the death of Miss Murrell were not the events of a carefully conceived intelligence operation.

## **Alternatives**

My investigation finally led me to a former Captain in Military Intelligence. I have checked his credentials and am satisfied as to his authenticity. He has agreed to make an on-the-record statement but I have agreed to withhold his identity from any organisation/individual who cannot guarantee an accurate presentation of what he has to say. I also consider it vital to his personal safety to carefully control the use of his identity and details of his statement. On (----) I tape-recorded an interview with my informant. The object of this interview was to confirm the methods of operation utilised by the Security Service, discuss basic training given to agents and, in particular, to identify further organisations used as a cover for 'dirty tricks' operations. My informant revealed the following:

1. He informed me that he qualified as a Military Intelligence Officer (MIO) while serving in the regular Army he held the rank of Captain.
2. His MIO training took place at a secret location outside London. He identified this location and the nature of his training. His training included lock picking, breaking and entering, surveillance, making explosives, and generally most areas of covert operations.
3. After training he was secretly recruited by MI6 but also worked with and under

- the direction of MI5, also Special Branch and the SAS.
4. He described in detail unlawful killings carried out on the instructions of MI5. In some cases killings were carried out by renegade SAS 'types', "for kicks".
  5. He discussed methods of operation and, in particular, described how a Security Service covert break-in or assassination would be carried out.
  6. Much to my surprise, he informed me that the Special Air Service are no longer just a Military Unit, but are now being used as a political arm of the government in domestic assignments.
  7. He named people who have been associated with unlawful killings and who are now in private companies in London.
  8. He described the practice of how the Security Service utilised the services of private companies for 'dirty tricks' operations. He also named these companies and Zeus Securities is one of them. Chubb Security is also named, along with numerous other organisations, as well as a famous International Charity. He is adamant that the organisations named are all utilised by the Security Service as a cover for their intelligence operations. He also confirms that the Security Service not only uses existing private companies but also go to the extent of forming their own companies for a similar purpose.
  9. Journalists are also named as being MI5/ MI6 informants. He has in fact provided me with a comprehensive list of such individuals who are currently employed in TV and other areas of the media.

From my own knowledge and experience, also conversations with this informant, I now have a clear picture of what can only be described as a labyrinth of secret agents and informants scattered throughout the world. The general opinion one forms is that most people involved in secret operations for HMG are capable of very serious criminal acts, especially murder.

## **Hilda Murrell**

I have described the events surrounding the death of Hilda Murrell to my informant and he has given his expert opinion as to what he believes would have occurred.

He is positive that Miss Murrell was the victim of a *private operation*, with minimal back-up facilities. He is adamant that official operatives would not have created the events that occurred in Shrewsbury. He suggests, however, the someone in official circles could have indirectly suggested "would someone not rid me of this woman."

Having examined the use of private investigators and knowing the standard method of operation in such cases, the following sequence of events would have occurred:

Once Hamilton/Zeus Security had obtained the initial reports from Peachman, it would have been standard operating procedure (SOP) to investigate the protesters named, via the UK network of IPI agents. It would have been just a matter of time before certain protesters would have been linked to Miss Murrell. From that moment she would have been monitored by the Security Service, Special Branch, Nuclear Special Branch, also Zeus Security. In addition to the above situation, it is vital for you to appreciate the Belgrano angle and Lt. Commander Rob Green, the nephew of the late Hilda Murrell.

I have been able to confirm that Rob Green was positively vetted by Navy Security throughout his intelligence career. As a former Vetting Investigator, I am familiar with the system and am able to report that had Rob Green not declared his Aunt's anti-

nuclear views on his initial vetting application, she would have been discovered very quickly by Navy Vetting officers. As it happens, Commander Green revealed frankly his aunt's views throughout his service and he made no attempt to deceive his superiors.

This means that Miss Murrell would have been monitored long before she embarked on her anti-Sizewell campaign. She would have been the subject of an investigation with the following departments:

- (a) Navy Security Vetting
- (b) MI5 whose registry would have been checked by the Navy Vetting Officers
- (c) local Special Branch, liaising with the Navy.

### **Again, this would have been SOP**

Long before her anti-nuclear campaign started Miss Murrell would have been a target of the Security Service - not with any degree of intensity, but just a casual monitoring of her activities to ensure that she would not have compromised her nephew, Rob Green. It is public knowledge that, prior to her anti-nuclear campaign, Miss Murrell was in the habit of writing her opinion to various national newspapers. Again, this would have been brought to the notice of Special Branch and the monitoring of this lady would have increased somewhat because of her link to Rob Green.

Finally, because of her anti-nuclear views, she would have been monitored by MI5/British Atomic Energy Constabulary, liaising with MI5 via their Special Research Department. The degree of intensity applied to the monitoring of Miss Murrell must have been quite severe before the final introduction of the Belgrano angle. At the end of the day Miss Murrell must have been the target of nearly every covert agency in the country, including:

1. Special Branch
2. British Atomic Energy Constabulary
3. Navy Security
4. MI5
5. Zeus Security Services Ltd.

If any of the official agencies had conceived the abduction and assassination plan as suggested by Don Arnott, the job would have been a swift, clean, professional operation, not the panic-stricken shambles it was.

I am not suggesting for one moment that officials in government service did not suggest a certain course of action. On the contrary, I am confident that officials of the Security Service at a very high level suggested/condoned the break-in and immediately after Miss Murrell's death, inhibited the police investigation so that progress was impossible.

From my investigation to date, I am confident beyond any reasonable shadow of doubt that the death of Miss Murrell was caused by private investigators or security consultants acting on behalf of a government department. I do not believe that their brief was to abduct and kill Miss Murrell, but to break and enter her premises for the

purposes of searching for sensitive information. Her unexpected return home resulted in utter panic amongst the culprits and the eventual death of Miss Murrell.

## Overthrowing Whitlam

### Robin Ramsay

The recent celebrations of the Europeans' discovery of Australia gave John Pilger the excuse to put out his version of the overthrowing of the Gough Whitlam government. The most interesting point he made was that the UK intelligence services were involved with the CIA. Extraordinary though this now seems, this had never struck me. The links between the US, UK, New Zealand and Australian intelligence services are detailed in the highly recommended *Ties That Bind* by Jeffrey Richelson and Desmond Ball (Allen and Unwin 1985). On page 154 the authors present this table. It seems unlikely that the extraordinary increase between 1974 and 1975 in reports received by ASIS from SIS is unconnected with the demise of the Whitlam government.

**Table 7.1 Reports produced by ASIS, and received by ASIS from the SIS and CIA, 1974-75**

	1974	1975
ASIS	507	516
SIS	697	1211
CIA	588	794

## French vendetta: from Rainbow Warrior to the Iranian hostages deal

### David Teacher

For some time, the world's secret services have been making use of loose structures parallel to the official clandestine hierarchies for their more controversial activities. Fred Holroyd's revelations have shown how the British state employed Loyalist paramilitaries for kidnap and assassination operations in Eire, whilst the Irangate hearings have exposed what is, so far, the classic example of a parallel secret service, in which the 'invisible government' makes use of politically reliable personnel reporting direct to the top for operations which cannot be entrusted to the official agency for reasons of confidentiality, deniability or political accountability.

The essential features of such parallel services - clear even before Colonel Oliver North agreed to tell all - can be noted in recent developments in the French intelligence community, fractured by rivalry, innumerable leaks and spectacular failures. It was perhaps to avoid this minefield that Chirac's Interior Minister, Charles Pasqua, former founder of the Gaullist parallel police of the 1960s, the *Service d'Action Civique*, set up a hermetic cell to negotiate the release of French hostages in



the Lebanon.

The hostages cell was led by former intelligence officer Jean-Charles Marchiani, a long-time confidant of right-wing Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. Marchiani, who used the alias of Alexander Stephani whilst negotiating in Beirut, reported directly to Pasqua - thus short-circuiting the Foreign Ministry, the Defence Ministry and President Mitterand. The only other member of the hostages structure was Michael Roussin, also a former intelligence officer, who had risen to become Chirac's chef de cabinet.

The political accountability of the cell was underlined when Marchiani - personally responsible for the liberation of hostages, according to former hostage Roger Auquq - phoned Paris in December 1987 to announce his success in obtaining the release of two hostages. Having asked for Pasqua, he was connected with the Foreign Ministry, upon which he refused to divulge any information except to Pasqua in person. (*Time* 14 December 1987)

Reports by the Beirut magazine *ash-Shira's* (which first broke the US arms-for-hostages story) that a Franco-Iranian hostages deal was imminent seemed to be confirmed by the release in March 1988 of terrorist suspect Mohamed Mouhajer, arrested in connection with the bloody spate of attacks in France following the imprisonment of Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, leader of the *Fraction Armee Revolutionnaire Libanaise* (FARL), in 1984. Mouhajer's release was ordered by Judge Gilles Boulouque, the judge who broke the Franco-Iranian diplomatic deadlock of 1987 by permitting the Iranian Embassy official (and probable SAVAMA officer) Vahid Gordji to emerge from his Embassy refuge and leave France in November. (*Guardian* 26 March 1988) Within a month Marchiani reported success from Beirut.

These moves by the Pasqua cell and Chirac's 'Colonel North' have frozen out the official clandestine agency, the *Direction Generale de la Securite Exterieur* (DGSE), still in upheaval after the exposure of the 'Operation Satanic' sabotage of the Greenpeace ship *Rainbow Warrior* in July 1985. The blowing of the Greenpeace operation resulted in the dismissal of DGSE head Admiral Pierre Lacoste and the resignation of Charles Hernu, the Defence Minister and responsible for DGSE. Socialist Prime Minister Laurent Fabius and new Defence Minister Paul Quiles gave former Chief of Army Staff General Rene Imbot the task of setting the DGSE house in order.

The problems facing Imbot were far more than just healing the scars of international exposure: the service had still not recovered from the shake-up carried out in 1981 by the Socialists' first nominee to head the DGSE, Pierre Marion. Marion has had little experience in the intelligence field, but was a close friend of Charles Hernu - and like Hernu, a Mason. (Thus Hernu succeeded in keeping the DGSE under his Defence Ministry.) Marion symbolically removed the 'Counter-espionage' from the service's title (up til 1982, SDECE: *Service de Documentation Exterieur et de Contre-Espionnage*), reining in a counter-espionage division that had clashed frequently in the past with the French internal security agencies, and redefining the renamed service's role as an exclusively overseas one. (But see below re Mazurier...) Marion also centralised the DGSE around his General Directorate and dismissed or demoted some 100 of its estimated 2,000 personnel. Marion made himself still more unpopular by closing down the rich exchange between the DGSE and the South African Bureau of State Research (BOSS).

In an internal campaign of resistance to the then new Socialist administration, leaks to the press (almost a DGSE tradition) multiplied, particularly from a right-wing faction within the Action Service, the DGSE dirty tricks pool drawn from serving forces officers. Led by Action Service head, Colonel Georges Grillot, the dissidents began the destruction of compromising Action Service records when the Socialist victory was announced. The rebellion centred around the Action Service's combat diving school in Aspretto, Corsica, whose Commander was Lt.-Colonel Louis-Pierre Dillais. Dillais purged one third of the NCOs said to hold left-wing sympathies, and ordered a policy of non-cooperation with the DGSE's new political masters. The presidential portrait in the officers' mess remained that of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Later theories that the Rainbow Warrior operation was deliberately blown (by leaving French Navy equipment at the scene of the crime) in order to 'fix' Hernu and the Socialist government drew substance from the fact that most of the active service personnel for the New Zealand operation were recruited from the Corsican base and had been involved in the revolt. Dillais himself commanded the Greenpeace operation from the Hyatt Hotel in Auckland. Major Alan Mafart, the leader of the captured 'Satanic' surveillance team, was Dillais' former deputy commander at the diving school and one of the ringleaders of the 1981 rebellion. As a result of the Greenpeace operation Dillais was dismissed and Mafart forced to accept a routine post two years later. (*Guardian* 16 and 29 August 1985)

Resentment at the Mitterrand/Hernu/Marion team persisted even after Marion's replacement by Admiral Lacoste. One of Quiles and Imbot's first post-Greenpeace steps was to shake up the Action Service. They closed the Aspretto base, ended recruitment from two parachute regiments and resurrected the DGSE (then SDECE's) old strong-arm branch, the 11th Shock Regiment, disbanded by De Gaulle in 1962 for its close sympathies with the OAS who had attempted to kill De Gaulle on numerous occasions. (*Guardian* 3 and 7 October 1985. In reality, of course, the school later reopened, its 60 saboteurs absorbed into the 11th Shock under its new commander, Col. Jean-Claude Lesquer - the Action Service chief who had organised the Rainbow Warrior sabotage.)

Apart from the right-wing revolt from within the service, the DGSE had also come in for criticism for low productivity in intelligence-gathering. Its information on the Soviet Union or China is scanty and basic in comparison with CIA or MI6 material, and a report indicating a Libyan withdrawal from Chad in 1984 proved embarrassing when it became apparent the following year that the Libyans had actually been reinforcing their presence in the country. (*Guardian* 16 August 1985) The service blamed the situation on the failure of government to give it adequate resources or areas of responsibility, an isolation which continued after the election victory of Chirac's RPR. The new right-wing administration preferred not to trust the ailing intelligence agency with sensitive operations, giving the cherry in the secret service piece - the Iranian negotiations - to the autonomous Pasqua cell, thus circumventing the DGSE/Defence Ministry hierarchy and avoiding the DGSE's leaks and faction fighting.

The DGSE, it is true, has not had a lot of success in keeping its activities secret. In March 1987 lawyer Jean-Paul Mazurier, who represented 'public enemy No 1', Georges Abdallah, and who served as a communications channel between the imprisoned FARL leader and his lieutenants, revealed that he had been a salaried DGSE agent since 1984 and had been regularly informing the DGSE of FARL's

exchanges. As if this were not all, Mazurier revealed that in the secret service war between the DGSE and the internal security agency, *Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire* (DST), the DGSE was systematically depriving the DST of information gained (on home ground) from its sources within FARL. (In British terms this would be as if MI6 had recruited Nesar Hindawi's lawyer without informing MI5 or Special Branch.)

While the DST was seeking the bombers who had killed 13 and wounded 250 in attacks designed to pressure the French government into permitting Abdallah's early release, the rivalry between the two agencies was such that the DGSE, not wanting to burn its Lebanese contacts to the Interior Ministry's DST, kept silent about Mazurier's role and about their direct contacts with Abdallah lieutenant Jacqueline Esber. (Esber is suspected of the murder of Yacov Basimantov, 2nd Secretary for political affairs at the Israeli Embassy in Paris, in April 1982).

The DGSE also withheld information confirming Abdallah's key role in international terrorism, leading the DST to describe him as 'small fry' in evidence at his trial. (*The Black Agent*, Laurent Gally, Andre Deutsch, London 1988; *Guardian* 7 March 1987)

The DST did not have to wait long to get their revenge. The following month they broke the story that a cipher clerk in the French diplomatic service, Maurice Abrivard, had been a KGB spy for ten years up to his death in 1984, delivering diplomatic codes and important secrets about the installation of US Pershing missiles in Europe to the Soviet intelligence agency. It is the DGSE which is responsible for vetting embassy staff abroad. (*Observer* 12 April 1987)

After humiliation at the hands of the DST, the DGSE had to cope with a revival of the Greenpeace affair from within the Action Service. No doubt to draw attention to the two captured agents detained on the French island base of Hao, one of the two divers who had actually placed the limpet mines on the Rainbow Warrior published a detailed account of the operation in June 1987. The book, *Mission Oxygene*, by 'Patrick de Morne-Verte', notably praises Major Mafart as the "sacrificed praetorian" and "a brilliant officer". (*Sunday Telegraph* 28 June 1987). The author is from the diving school and was involved in the revolt.

Apart from domestic rivalry and internal politics, the DGSE has also had some hard blows abroad where it is responsible for the safety of French officials. Losses have been particularly high in Beirut, scene of the hostages negotiations. Beirut has always been a dangerous place for French officials: In 1981 a DGSE cipher clerk and his wife was assassinated; and in September 1986, the French Military Attache, Colonel Christian Gouttiere, was shot on the steps of the embassy in an attack thought to have been carried out by the pro-Iranian Hezbollah party. There was a spate of attacks in late 1987, killing two French gendarmes in the Christian suburb of Dora on the 29th October, later claimed by the previously unknown 'Tannios Chahine Armed Unit'. (*Suddeutsche Zeitung* 2 November 1987) The next victim was engineer Richard Gimpel, wounded in another attack in the same area on the 11th November. The Brussels paper *Le Soir* reported rumours that if Gimpel (who died of his wounds 13 days later) was not actually one of the DGSE Beirut station, he may well have been one of its "honourable correspondents" - a civilian who regularly volunteered information to the DGSE. (*Le Soir* 4 February 1988). If this is so, the damage to DGSE morale will be all the greater.

Then, in November 1987, Vahid Gordji - the Iranian Embassy official - was allowed to leave France and the decisive turn in the French vendetta came in December. From Beirut, Marchiani phoned Pasqua to announce the release of the first hostages. From the Pacific Major Mafart returned, repatriated "for medical reasons" much to the annoyance of the New Zealand Premier David Lange (*Independent* 17 February 1988) In Paris General Rene Imbot was informed that he had a month to clear his desk and hand over direction of the DGSE to General Francois Mermet, former director of the French nuclear testing group *Centres d'Experimentation Nucleaires* (CEN), which had co-ordinated the anti-Greenpeace operations. A Socialist appointee, Imbot had never got on well with the Chirac administration and, acting on his (and the DGSE's) frustration at being frozen out of the hostages negotiations, had made several trips to Damascus and other Middle East capitals, visiting DGSE stations and local contacts without having obtained prior government approval. (*Liberation* 3 December 1987) Such muscling in on the action could not be tolerated - hence the appointment of General Mermet, who had many close friends among Chirac's top military and political advisers. He would ensure that the DGSE knew its place.

On 2nd February 1988 another French citizen was killed in Beirut. He was Jacques Meurant, a travelling rep in tobacco or electronics, according to different sources. Despite Defence Ministry silence, other "official sources in Paris" were quick to confirm that the dead man was, in fact, Captain Jacques Merrin, DGSE deputy station chief in Beirut, responsible for liaison with the Lebanese security police. Returning from a meeting with head of Lebanese internal security, Jamil Nehme, three gunmen closed in on him and, in an unusual display of professionalism, shot him twice in the head with silenced pistols, killing him instantly, before making good their escape with a file he had been carrying. (*Guardian* 3 February 1988)

The story comes to a close in the final week before the decisive round of the French Presidential elections on May 8th. On May 4th Chirac declared to tumultuous applause from an election rally audience that the three remaining French hostages had been released to "Mr Stephani" in Beirut. On May 5th two members of the Action Service's 11th Shock were killed during Operation Victor, a combined police/DGSE operation to liberate the 23 hostages (including the head of GIGN, the anti-terrorist police squad) held by Kanak FLNKS militants on the New Caledonian island of Cuvea. On May 6th the Defence Ministry announced the repatriation of Captain Dominique Prieur, the second DGSE agent confined to Hao atoll, and now conveniently pregnant. Although her baby is not due until the New Year, any pretext would do to allow for her return to France like her CO Major Mafart, now star pupil at the Ecole de Guerre.... (*Le Monde* 7 May 1988)

### **Postscript**

Despite these last minute boosts to his campaign, Chirac suffered a decisive defeat in the election of May 8th. After Mitterand's victory with 54% of the vote, the period of 'co-habitation' between Socialist President and Republican Prime Minister is over: Chirac resigned within a few days. The French vendetta starts a new stage back under a Socialist administration.

The new Socialist government will not have an easy time of things: all France clamours to know what price was paid for the release of the last three hostages. The DGSE is embroiled in another scandal like the SAS in Gibraltar. It seems that several of the FLNKS militants killed during Operation Victor were unarmed and had been

shot down in cold blood. As in 1981, the DGSE may not be so obedient a servant for the Socialist government. After all, it is Chirac's man, General Mermet, who has just taken over .....

### **Further Reading**

*La Piscine* (1944-84), Roger Faligot and Pascal Krop, Seuil 1985 - the only in-depth work drawn from accounts of SDECE/DGSE staff.

*Affaires d'etat 1981-1987*, Henry Allainmat/Gilbert Lecavelier, Albin Michel, 1987 - two journalists sharpen their anti-Socialist axe in a useful if slanted resume of the scandals of the Mitterand period.

## **Ken Livingstone's questions**

Ken Livingstone MP, has been putting dozens and dozens of questions to our state about the cases and allegations of Fred Holroyd and Colin Wallace, those bits of the secret state you are allowed to ask questions about, Northern Ireland, psy ops and so on.

Putting down such questions is a fairly dispiriting business. Some of them 'the table' in House of Commons won't accept; some don't get answered; and such answers as are given are governed by the central rule of our political system - tell the elected representatives as little as possible. Yet some of Ken's questions have been answered; and, even more remarkably, some of the answers have been revealing. Ken is demonstrating that the near universal belief in this country that almost nothing can be found out is not really true. We don't have room to cover all of his questions, but here are some of the more generally interesting.

- On February 29th 1988 he asked "What has been the total number of police officers and civilians serving in, or responsible to, the special branches of English police forces in each year from 1969 to the latest available date" - and the same question for Scotland.

The answer, for the Metropolitan Police only, was:

1968 - 410  
1987 - 567

But in Scotland, with information only from 1978 to 87, and for officers only, not civilians and officers, the figures were:

1978 -72  
1987 -164

This doubling over the period of the Thatcher years is very interesting. For while the South and Midlands has voted Tory, Scotland has been moving leftwards throughout the Thatcher period - the Tories now have only slightly more than 10% of the Parliamentary seats in Scotland. And - surprise, surprise - as Scotland has moved against the Tory government, the secret state in Scotland has doubled in size. That such a relationship should exist is obvious

enough, but now it has been illustrated.

- On March 7th Livingstone asked the Foreign Office "How many civil servants were engaged in the Information Research Department in each year since 1971."

And got an answer. IRD is the one bit of the secret state, not officially a part of MI6, which the state can't refuse to answer questions on. The figures are:

1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
117	99	91	91	88	85	85

(NB This is the 'staff establishment' which, I think, is Civil Service-speak for officers and does not include routine clerical personnel.)

IRD is an important part of our post-war history and it says something about our society (and about our politicians) that no-one before 1988 appears to have ever thought it worth asking such a question.

The received wisdom on IRD is that it was chopped down, in stages, throughout the 1970s. David Owen MP, who was the Minister at the Foreign Office when IRD was supposedly closed in 1977, said:

"It was closed down very gently over a period. It was in my time that the name was changed and certain sections were kept, but this was part of a fairly continuous change that had been going on from 1970 as far as I can remember." (quoted in *Covert British Propaganda: the Information Research Department 1947-77*, Lyn Smith, in *Millennium*, Journal of International Studies Vol 9 No 1)

But Owen may be telling us more than he realises. 'The name was changed..certain sections were kept' - so, not disbanded as most reports insist; and a fall in personnel of only 14% in the last 5 years is closing it down very 'gently' indeed.

- On March 7 Livingstone also asked "How many members of the armed forces and civil servants were engaged in the Information Research Department in Northern Ireland in each year since 1971. "

This a more pointed question, relating to Colin Wallace's claim that an IRD officer was sent to Northern Ireland to help set up the psy ops unit, Information Policy. And indeed, the answer from the FCO did confirm

"One IRD officer served in Northern Ireland on secondment from November 1972 to December 1973"

This was Hugh Mooney. But this answer suggests that somewhere there is a committee reviewing these answers in light of what *they* expect *Livingstone* to expect. For that answer was false: there were two IRD people in Northern Ireland, not one. But as Wallace had only ever publicly talked of one, one was the answer we got. (One of Wallace's former colleagues in Information Policy

told me last year that he had seen Hugh Mooney on BBC's *Question Time* in the audience asking an obviously 'planted' question, doing a bit of 'fine tuning' just before the election .)

- On March 7 Livingstone also asked "in what capacity Mr Colin Wallace served in the Ulster Defence Regiment whilst a Senior Information Officer in Northern Ireland?"

Roger Freeman, junior MOD Minister replied:

"Mr Wallace served as a Part Time 2nd Lieutenant in 1(Co. Antrim) UDR."

Which was the wrong answer. An error? An attempt to disinform? Livingstone wrote and corrected the error which Freeman had to acknowledge, that Wallace "was granted the acting rank of captain with effect from 18th January 1972. His resignation of this commission took place from 14th November 1975. "

- The Privy Council is what? None of the basic textbooks on the mythical (unwritten (sic)) 'British constitution' actually have anything to say about this. But it has a bureaucracy which does something. We know this because that bureaucracy buys newspapers and magazines. A question on 8th Feb. "to list all the periodicals subscribed to by the Privy Council since 1970" produced half an answer. Since 1980, Livingstone was told, the list has included *Campaign, Economist, Farmers Weekly, Financial Weekly, Listener, New Scientist, New Society, New Statesman, Now, Private Eye, Spectator, Times Literary Supplement, Tribune* and the *UK Press Gazette*.

It is a pity that no information was available on the early 1970s subscription list because Geoffrey Stewart-Smith told me once that the Privy Council was subscribing to his publications then. And rumour, repeated rumour has it that the Palace was involved in some of the 'What is to be done about a British crisis - a coup?' discussions which were taking place then.

- On February 25th Ken asked the Prime Minister "if she will make a statement on the present definition of national security adopted by her Majesty's Government."

The reply was really rather odd:

"This term is generally understood to refer to the safeguarding of the state and the community against threats to their survival and well-being. I am not aware that any previous Administration has thought it appropriate to adopt a specific definition of the term."

What, no definition of something as central to her conception of the universe? And how about that notion of 'well being'.....Something, I know not what, is going on here.

- Finally, on 28th March Ken asked the junior MOD minister, Roger Freeman, "If he will provide details of the use of forged CIA documents by the armed forces in Northern Ireland from 1971 to the present date."

Consider the alternatives facing the civil servant who answered this. If the answer is 'No', it sounds like a confirmation that such documents were used. If the answer is "It is not policy to comment on operational matters" - a comment/get-out used - this, too, sounds like confirmation. The only possible answer was the one given:

"I am unaware of any evidence that such documents have been used at any time by the Armed Forces in Northern Ireland."

Here is such evidence. From the Wallace Collection, an nth generation photocopy of a 1972 fake CIA card issued to Army personnel in Northern Ireland, for purposes unknown.

### **Further Answers to questions from Ken Livingstone MP**

As this issue was being prepared we received the then latest batch of answers to questions Ken Livingstone MP had put down in the House of Commons. One concerned Zeus Security.

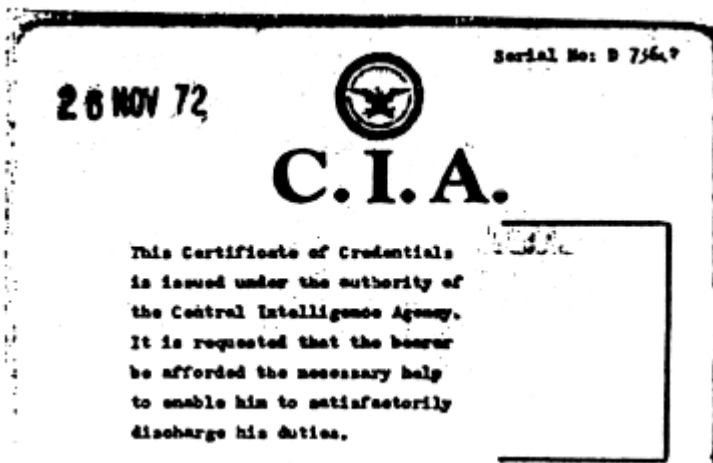
#### **Written Answers 23 MAY 1988**

##### **Private Security Companies**

**Mr. Livingstone:** To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs what payments have been made by his Department in each year from 1980 to date to Zeus and Lynx private security companies; and what was the nature of the work undertaken by these companies.

**Mr. Mellor:** The Foreign and Commonwealth Office has employed Zeus but not the Lynx security company. Detailed information on this subject is not kept in a centralised form and can only be researched at disproportionate cost. Available records show that Zeus Security Guards Ltd. were employed on access control duties in Whitehall six years ago and on two further occasions in 1983.

C. I. A.



This Certificate of Credentials is issued under the authority of the Central Intelligence Agency. It is requested that the bearer be afforded the necessary help to enable him to satisfactorily discharge his duties.





**15 November 1971: Harold Wilson visits Northern Ireland. Briefing officer J. C. Wallace listens with interest.**

## **KAL 007 and Overhead Surveillance**

**P. N. Rogers**

There has been much discussion about whether KAL 007 was an overhead intelligence platform or not. This article does not attempt to directly answer this question. Instead it reviews the reasons why the US should attempt technical intelligence gathering around September 1983 - when KAL 007 was downed - and the means available to do it.

### **Motives for overhead intelligence gathering over Kamchatka**

Since the late 1950s the US has been monitoring the Soviet launch site in Krasnoyarsk in order to determine Soviet nuclear capabilities (Klass, P *Secret Sentinels in Space*, Random House, US, 1971, p30). Initially this was solely to evaluate appropriate military responses but with the signing of the 1972 SALT 1 treaty it was also a measure for stabilising the growth of nuclear stockpiles and relations between the superpowers ('Verification of the Salt 2 treaty' in 1980 *SIPRI Yearbook* pp285-313). SALT 1 forbade the creation of more than one new generation of nuclear weapons and the encryption of data that could conceal such developments ('Verification of the Salt 2 treaty' in 1980 *SIPRI Yearbook* pp286-303). In order to maximise the size and lethality of this new generation of weapons and conceal its development, both superpowers opted for MIRVing, concealing multiple warheads inside their missiles (Prins, G. *Defended to Death*, Penguin, Harmondsworth, 1983, p158). In order to monitor nuclear capabilities, US attention had to be transferred from watching Krasnoyarsk alone to full-scale monitoring of flight tests of missiles between the launch site to the impact site in Kamchatka. As will be explained below, technical

means existed to evaluate the capabilities of missiles in flight, if not simply sitting on the launch pad.

In September 1983 the Soviets flight tested their anti-ballistic missiles and the ability of their ABM radars to monitor missiles in flight (Johnson, R. *Shootdown*, Unwin, London 1986, p76). Such tests would have been of considerable interest to the US because (a) their own missiles would have to circumvent such defences to be strategically relevant, (b) because it gave them an opportunity to assess their own ABM programme against the Soviets', and (c) because it might provide an opportunity to allege Soviet violations of the 1972 ABM treaty. (At this time the US was trying to create public anxiety about Soviet ABM capabilities and compliance - or non-compliance - with a wide range of international arms control agreements, in the hope of being able to abrogate treaty obligations and massively expand arms procurement, particularly in the ABM field. ( Johnson, R. *Shootdown*, Unwin, London 1986, chapter 3)

### **Technical means available to the US**

Old generation satellites such as KH-11 and KH-12 are adequate for monitoring what the Soviets want to be seen, but it is acknowledged that the Soviets have developed counter-measures to these cumbersome and slow-orbiting reconnaissance platforms to conceal that which they do not (Bamford, J. *The Puzzle Palace*, Sidgwick and Jackson, London 1982, p202). When the SALT 1 treaty was signed, the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) launched a new generation of much more sophisticated satellites to monitor Soviet flight testing - Rhyolite (Bamford, J. *The Puzzle Palace*, Sidgwick and Jackson, London 1982, p198).

When missiles are launched telemetric information is transmitted dictating their flight plans and disclosing their 'throw weight' - and hence the number of warheads they are designed to carry (Bamford, J. *The Puzzle Palace*, Sidgwick and Jackson, London 1982, p198). In the early 1970s the Soviets erroneously believed that the microwave transmission of such data could not be intercepted. But this was exactly what the Rhyolite series were doing (Richelson, J. and Ball, D. *The Ties That Bind*, Allen and Unwin, London 1985, p178).

Even sophisticated overhead intelligence platforms like Rhyolite have their limitations, principally those of payload. The NSA were also monitoring the TELINT associated with missile launches from Krasnoyarsk from their station in northern Iran, only a couple of hundred miles away (Bamford p198). This proved so effective that when the NRO pushed for ARGOS (Advanced Rhyolite), US Secretary of Defence Schlesinger turned down the funding in 1976 (Bamford p200). NRO had to content themselves with another Rhyolite launch - this time over Kamchatka - in May 1977. (Bamford p198)

That year the credibility of the Rhyolite programme was seriously undermined. Through Christopher Boyce at TRW and Geoffrey Prime at GCHQ, the Soviets learned the technical capabilities of the satellites (Bamford, Preface) and, six months later, began the encryption of flight test TELINT (Richelson and Ball, p178). As the US still had its Iranian station, such compromise proved acceptable. However this too was swept away in the Iranian revolution a couple of years later, effectively leaving the US blind (Bamford, p200). Additionally, the Soviets took the extra precaution of introducing 'buckets' (capsules stored on the missile recording TELINT, and ejected

prior to impact) for encrypted transmissions during flight, making them impossible to intercept (Richelson and Ball, p178). Such procedures are strictly contrary to the dictates of SALT 1.

As neither ground stations nor satellites were of use in monitoring the 1983 ABM flight tests, it is quite possible that the United States Intelligence Community had to resort to airborne platforms. Advocates of the 'massacre 007' school are quite right to argue that such an airborne platform need not have been KAL 007, but frequently miss an important secondary point and exhibit considerable ignorance of overhead intelligence history (Rohmer, R. *Massacre 007*, Coronet, London, 1984, p206).

Before the launch of America's first reconnaissance satellite, Samos, in 1961 (Klass p108), the US were almost entirely reliant on airborne intelligence gathering techniques. As such expeditions emphasised and enhanced Soviet vulnerability to nuclear attack, they protested bitterly and repeatedly against US violation of their airspace and over 100 US intelligence staff were killed as a result of shoot-downs in this period (Campbell, Duncan *The Unsinkable Aircraft Carrier*, Michael Joseph, London, 1984, p131).

The most famous of these, of course, was the Gary Powers U-2 on May 1st 1960 and Khrushchev was quick to exploit the 'spy' Powers, forcing Eisenhower to forswear further aerial reconnaissance over the Soviet Union at the Paris summit that year (Klass p50). The use of satellites was only tolerated because the Soviets could deploy their own over the United States (Klass chapter 13).

However, the Eisenhower ban on overflights is still technically in force and - with the possible and currently unproven exception of SR-71 overflights (Richelson and Ball p233) - no US intelligence-gathering aircraft has violated Soviet airspace since then until September 1st 1983. On that date both the US and the USSR acknowledge that an EC-135 *did* overfly Kamchatka: whether or not KAL 007 was on a reconnaissance mission, it certainly was (Rohmer p206). We can therefore perhaps understand Andropov's denouncing of the violation of Soviet territorial integrity during the public exchanges after KAL 007's shootdown (Johnson, chapter 7).

## **Conclusions**

There are two conclusions that arise from a review of KAL 007 in an overhead intelligence context:

1. The Soviet attempt to conceal telemetric data during their ABM flight tests was contrary to SALT 1.
2. The US were forced to use an EC-135 because they had no other effective method of overhead intelligence available to monitor these tests; and this was contrary to the agreement of 1960.

# Publications

## **DEEP BLACK: the secrets of space espionage**

**William E. Burrows, Bantam Press, 1988**

**P. N. Rogers**

The National Reconnaissance Office is the only 'black' US intelligence agency remaining. Formed in 1960, the US only conceded officially that they had reconnaissance satellites twelve years later, and to this day maintain that these are the responsibility of the USAF and the CIA.

In 1971 the publication of Klass' *Secret Sentries in Space* definitively exposed the US 'black' space programme. Burrows' book not only picks up where Klass left off but also goes much further, exploring the involvement of the NRO and acknowledging that he has had direct contact with 'insiders'. Unlike Klass, Burrows is uninhibited about discussing the negative aspects of satellite systems - their role in the US war-fighting infrastructure; their use in distorting defence estimates; the abuse of their data by the Reagan administration hawks to justify Cold War expenditure and rhetoric to the American public; and the severe difficulties the programme has run into after the detonation of Challenger and unmanned launch platforms in 1984.

Although Deep Black is a bold and comprehensive expose, Burrows' background and reliance on non-attributable intelligence sources does compromise this work enough to mean that it is not definitive. Burrows is prepared to take the DIA's *Soviet Military Power* at face value - something no liberal defence analyst is prepared to do - and also regards the process of actual analysis of overhead intelligence as a purely objective process, which the experience of the 'missile gap' in the late 1950s contradicts.

These objections made, if you can afford £14.95, the book is worth getting as it contains information available nowhere else and satisfactorily demonstrates that when the CIA gets on with its real job - the evaluation of strategic intelligence for national intelligence estimates - it does it with considerably less bias and more professionalism than the majority of other United States Intelligence Community members.

## **Journals**

### ***Counterpoint***

A long intricate trail from the CIA leads to the village of Ickham, near Canterbury, from whence issues a magazine called *Counterpoint*, devoted to the exposure and analysis of Soviet disinformation.

The trail began with the defection of Stanislas Levchenko, a Major in the KGB. He went over to the Americans in 1979, spent a year working with the *Readers' Digest's* John Barron, during which he briefed Barron for his *KGB: The Hidden Hand Today*. (*International Herald Tribune* 8 June 1983).

Levchenko told tales of Soviet disinformation and so-called 'active measures'. His

revelations lead to a briefing document in July 1981 on 'Soviet Active Measures', a sanitised version of which was widely distributed to the media and various authors close to the Agency. Since then we have had the Schutz/Godson *Dezinformatsia: Active Measures in Soviet Strategy* (1984), Chapman Pincher's *The Secret Offensive* (1985 - Pincher's old cuttings file spiced up with the CIA briefing) and Richard Deacon's *The Truth Twisters* (1986).

*Counterpoint* was begun in 1985 and Levchenko is stated as one of its 'editors'. (The other is a KGB defector from the 1950s, Peter Deriabin, who helped produce the CIA's *The Penkovsky Papers*) *Counterpoint*'s publisher, Walter Spiegel, claims to have 1200 subscribers paying £25/\$35 (US) for the magazine, and denies being subsidised by, or working for any intelligence agency.

*Counterpoint* is nicely produced, and rather good - or would be if you are interested in Soviet disinformation chiefly within the Third World. (And its got to be a spook operation.)

Available from Ickham Publications Ltd., Westonhanger, Ickham, Canterbury CT3 1QN.

### ***Executive Intelligence Review***

We recently received a copy of *EIR*, the main journal of the LaRouche empire in the US. This is the first Rouchie material I have seen for some years. I still don't understand most of what they're talking about, it's still crazy but a little less crazy (or better concealed craziness) than it used to be.

How to describe the content of *EIR*? One example: the first essay, on the US economy, debt, and the Presidential campaign, proceeds apparently reasonably for about 150 words then this appears:

"word has gone out that in fact some agreement has been cooked up between the electoral campaign authorities at the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve who presently control US monetary and financial policy, and the Japanese."

Then, 20 lines later, the doubts (not to say sheer incomprehension) produced by the sentence above are confirmed by the last section of this sentence:

"Such an approach, it is thought, would secondly increase the financial pressures now being exerted on the European Monetary System's deutschmark-pegged cross rate system, to the effect of blowing that system apart on behalf of [and here it comes] *standing US commitments to increase the influence of the Soviet Union with the European economies.*"

Elsewhere there are calls for a US colony on Mars by 2027 (Isaac Asimov meets Keynes); LaRouche, referred to as 'Presidential candidate and physical economist' (what, a flesh-presser?) wants a return to the Gold standard; and Jesse Jackson's 'Rainbow Coalition' is described as a

"motley assortment of gays, lesbians, nuclear freezeniks, Qaddafi and

Hitler admirers, ecology freaks, prototerrorists and other perverts .... a mass movement, modelled on the SA, the left wing of the Nazi movement, and their modern-day heirs, the Soviet controlled Greens of West Germany"

I could go on but mocking this delusional system of belief is too easy to be much fun. The LaRouche nonsense is only interesting to those who collect conspiracy theories. Since the John Birch Society's reworking of Nesta Webster, there have been very few authentically modern conspiracy theories. LaRouche has produced one. Is it more or less rational to believe that the real controller of the universe is the British Royal Family than, say, the KGB?

EIR is wonderful stuff in the same way that the Illuminatus Trilogy was. Only *EIR* appear to mean it. The other explanation, that the whole thing is a gigantic psy op for someone, always comes a cropper when you ask, 'For whom?'

EIR: \$10.00 per issue from PO Box 17390, Washington DC 20041-0390.

### ***Survival in the 20th Century***

I mentioned this in *Lobster* 15, a strange Japanese (or apparently Japanese) right-wing conspiracy theory journal. Its drift is becoming clearer as more issues appear. It has begun running some of the lines currently emanating from the Japanese militaristic right-wing, basically that, like the Nazis, the Japanese have been much misunderstood, their war-time behaviour grossly exaggerated by ... whoever. The March (1988) issue, for example, includes this on the origins of the war in the pacific:

"The historical fact is, however, that it was the Communists who originated the plan (ie the Greater East-Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, name of the pre-war Japanese empire) to draw the US and Japan into war by dragging Japan into the Southeast Asian scene and causing a conflict of interest between Japan and the US."

If this is nonsense, it is potentially dangerous nonsense, as are the attempts to revise the history of Japan's atrocities in the 1930s and 1940s.

Perhaps of more interest to UK readers is the inclusion of material from two of this country's right-wing newsletters, Kenneth de Courcy's *Special Office Brief* (in April's issue), and the one he used to produce, *Intelligence Digest* (in March's). De Courcy really deserves a biography before he dies. He's been an interesting figure on the British right since the 1930s, churning out his newsletters for 50 years. (Neither newsletter lives up to its advance billing and are definitely not worth getting, being largely a way of milking Americans of their surplus dollars.)

De Courcy is mentioned a couple of times in the recent *King of Fools* by John Parker (Futura paperback, London 1988), the first attempt at a revisionist account of the life and political activities of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor before and after the war. De Courcy was a confidant of theirs. Parker's book is not very good - no documentation - but it is a useful sketch, an outline of what a decent version of the subject would be. And it is, as they say, 'a rattling good read' through all the scandals and intrigue the Windsors were involved in.

The book seems to have attracted zero public attention in either the hard or soft cover versions. This is partly explained, no doubt, by the book's lack of documentation, but also, I suspect, because this country's editors don't really want to deal with a version of the Windsors which includes them dickering with British and German fascists, involved with Meyer Lansky in Bermuda. Parker paints a picture of the British royal family tinged with homosexuality, drug addiction and general decadence, and attributes to a hitherto secret MI6 report, allegations that the Duchess had been an enthusiastic participant in threesomes in some high class brothels in China.

Another version of this territory is said to be on the way from Charles Higham. His *Trading With The Enemy* (London 1983), curiously not listed as among Parker's sources, covers some of the territory of *King of Fools*, notably the attempts to organise a peace in 1939/40.

Parker makes it clear, without actually saying so, that Lord Mountbatten was bisexual. This is a recurring theme in the underground history of the British royal family and is often assumed to be nothing more than a smear generated by Mountbatten's enemies within the British ruling class. *Private Eye* readers may have noticed the lead story in issue 681 (January 22 1988) about Anthony Blunt, Kincora and a ramified homosexual network among the Anglo-Irish upper class. A part of the intricate allegations of which the Eye piece was just a printable part, is precisely that Mountbatten was a homosexual and involved on the fringes of this network.

### ***Behind The Wire***

This is a new magazine about ... how to put this accurately?..Northern Irish politics and the British state from a Republican perspective? In other words, not too dissimilar to, say, *Labour and Ireland* but with a much greater emphasis on news.

It appears 6 times a year and though the subscription is given as f30 (French francs?) it might be sensible to write and ask for sub. rates if living outside the EEC countries. Editor/producer is Michael Quilligan, Ierland Informatie Centrum, Commelinstraat, 22/sous, 1093 TS, Amsterdam, Holland.

Issue No 1 (March 1988) included some information on the new head of MI5, Peter Walker, which I don't think has appeared elsewhere in the British media:

"(he) served in Ireland in the early '80s as second-in-command to Britain's spy chief, David Ramsen. He posed as a 'political officer' and was a frequent visitor to Dublin, where he became a familiar face at the Horseshoe Bar, in the Shelbourne Hotel, on Stephen's Green."

Issue 2 (May 1988), 24 A4 pages, covers the Ken Livingstone maiden speech (reprinted in *Lobster* 14), the Gibraltar, Andersonstown and Milltown cemetery incidents, the Birmingham 6 and so on.

Quilligan was one of the people linked to the Provos in the FCO 'Background Briefing' issued to the media. (See *Guardian* 11 May 1988). This 'Background Briefing' differs not a jot from the kinds of 'briefings' put out by IRD in the 1970s and is proof that while IRD may have officially closed, its *functions* continue in other guises.

## ***Canadian Association For Security And Intelligence Studies Newsletter***

Issue 10 arrived, chock full of news and details of books recent and forthcoming in the intelligence field. It includes a couple of very sharp book reviews from James Rusbridger who, from his base in Cornwall, is developing a nice line in myth-puncturing comment on the intelligence field.

CASIS is by far the best source of information on books/journals in this field I am aware of and is highly recommended.

Subs \$10: contact Stuart Farson, Room 8001, Centre of Criminology, University of Toronto, 130 St. George St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5S 1A1

### ***Covert Action Information Bulletin No.29***

(\$7, including airmail from PO Box 50272, Washington D.C. 20004) is largely devoted to recent events in the Pacific, the coup in Fiji being the chief focus. However, the single most interesting piece is an essay by Fred Landis showing the links between the CIA and the *Readers' Digest*. Landis deals exclusively with the American end of this but the thought occurs that the British edition has presumably been used to run specifically British disinformation over the years. Somebody reading this has access to old copies. A quick look through the issues between 1971 and 1976 would surely be of interest. Will someone do this and let us know the results?

CAIB's coverage of the Fiji events includes a number of barely documented suggestions that there were US troops involved in it - Marines behind the ski masks, that sort of thing. Owen Wilkes, publisher of the excellent *Wellington Pacific Review*, is also included in this issue of CAIB, but in WPR No 9, he lets rip at CAIB for running this now discredited allegation. Of course, CAIB would like to discover that US troops were involved, and it is hard to assess material from another part of the world. Even so.... CAIB is generally excellent, if a bit mean-spirited. In all the years of our existence they've never mentioned us.

*Robin Ramsay*

### ***Geheim - secrets and more secrets***

Since the first issue, which set Bonn muttering about introducing a Reagan-style law restricting intelligence publication, *Geheim* has followed the best traditions of investigative journalism, and issue 3/1987 brings us some real gems. Besides continuing the invaluable listing of American intelligence bases in West Germany (part 3 of the list raises the total named to 250), this issue names 30 CIA agents stationed in Zimbabwe, Zambia, Syria and Cuba, investigates the history of German involvement in Afghanistan and BND strategy for the area, and reports on the surveillance of the Berlin Alternative List.

Two articles reprinted from *CAIB* and *National Reporter* cover the CIA and heroin and American war plans for Europe, while in the first parts of two longer articles, Rolf Gossner analyses the disappearing distinction between police and Verfassungsschutz (Germany's MI5), and Michael Opperskalski traces the background to Irangate. He shows America's failure to spot the storm to the subsequent reinforcement of the CIA contingent following a twin-track policy of supporting anti-Khomeini exile groups



outside Iran while building up agent networks within the first post-revolutionary government of Medhi Basargan. They succeeded in winning over Bani Sadr (President of Iran), Amir Entesam (Deputy Prime Minister) and Admiral Ahmad Madani (Defence Minister), with the aim - among others - of saving the CIA listening posts on the Soviet/Iranian border at Capkan and Behshahr.

The capture of the American Embassy in November 1979 wrecked these plans however, and it was only after a year that the CIA managed to re-establish contacts with an old friend, former SAVAK official Major General Fardust, still following his old vocation, but now in Khomeini's SAVAMA. The CIA curried favour with Fardust by providing information to SAVAMA on left-wing opposition in Iran, chiefly on the Fedayin and the Tudeh Party.

It was from this cooperation that the triangle between the CIA, MOSSAD and Speaker Rafsanjani developed: the arms deals began and Irangate came into its own. Opperskalski's article goes into depth, naming names on all sides, promising much for his forthcoming book on the subject with Kunhanandan Nair, *CIA: Murder Club*.

But the real gem in this issue of *Geheim* is the publication of lengthy extracts from two internal Verfassungsschutz (MI5) documents, detailing which categories of people are to be put on file, and how those files are structured - the 'crown jewels' indeed.

*Geheim* Lutticherstr 14, 5000 Koln 1, West Germany.

## *Celsius*

*Celsius* is a new arrival on the state research scene, a French-language magazine published 11 times a year and compiled by both French and Belgian journalists, unlike its predecessor *Article 31* which was mainly French with a Belgian insert.

*Celsius* is not a state research/parapolitics publication as such, aiming rather to cover right-wing extremism, but the contents of No 4 (January 1988) show several subjects of potential interest to *Lobster* readers. Besides articles on the recent congress of the Italian fascist party, MSI, attacks on Third World groups, American media coverage of Nicaragua, and the German 'Colonia Dignidad' in Chile, *Celsius 4* devotes space to Accuracy in Media, the American model for Julian Lewis' *Media Monitoring Unit*, to the IGFM, the German-based right-wing "human rights group" set up to counter Amnesty's impartial approach, and to political surveillance in Belgium, a subject scarcely documented before.

The five-page article on this surveillance, translated from the Dutch language paper *Halt* and extended by *Celsius*, shows that even the Flemish Oxfam shops group was put under surveillance, having been labelled as Marxist, pacifist and extreme left-wing!

Although *Celsius* can sometimes raise more questions than it answers (e.g. two more recent cases of political surveillance are mentioned only in passing when it would have taken little space or time to lift details of these from newspapers and include them), it is a welcome arrival in Belgium where the parapolitical intrigues have no rivals for their complexity and where the extreme right-wing cannot comfortably be forgotten .....

*Celsius* BP 210, Brussels 5, Belgium. Subscriptions are 1300 FB for 11 issues.

*David Teacher*

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## **Subscriptions**

Lobster has appeared in a variety of shapes and sizes and appears as often as we can get it together. Thus we base subscriptions around 4 issues of the size of nos. 9, 10, 13: bigger issues, such as 11, 12, 14, are counted as doubles and deducted from subscriptions accordingly.

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