

THE TRUTH BEHIND BRITAIN'S

The key to the Blunt affair

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Contributing Editor

During the fall of 1977, I succeeded in exposing the notorious, supposed British defector, "Kim" Philby as still, in fact, a loyal member of Her Majesty's Secret Intelligence Service. My proof was examined and corroborated by portions of the United States intelligence establishment, and was independently corroborated by French intelligence.

Now, during the most recent period, the British press has been engaged in a circus-like performance, exposing the Queen's art advisor, 72 year-old Anthony Blunt as the supposed "fourth man" in the quartet of Philby, Burgess, Maclean, and Blunt. British official circles emphasize that Blunt's connection to Philby was fully known to SIS and Her Majesty as early as 1964.

The most immediate narrower significance of the press hullabaloo over "The Man In The Queen's Art Collection" is that it becomes the occasion for strong "grey propaganda" hints that the Queen will step down from the throne, presumably in favor of her son, Prince Charles.

All of this business about Blunt has erupted in the aftermath of the assassination of Lord Louis Mountbatten, the Queen's late cousin. This is no coincidence, but some sort of very meaningful connection.

Immediate implications

To discover the immediate practical implications of the Blunt affair, one must take into account two vital facts. First, one must recognize that Philby, et al. are—on condition they are still alive—deep-penetration agents of British SIS within sensitive elements of the Soviet Party's intelligence establishment. Second, one must

place emphasis on the late Lord Mountbatten's denunciation of those "grand strategies" currently being pursued by both the British and U.S. governments.

On the first count, the blowing of Blunt at this time threatens to set off a "great purge" process within the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, like first the 1930's purges and second that in which Allen Dulles acted under British direction, in Eastern Europe during the late 1940s.

The second count is directly connected to the propaganda efforts to secure the Queen's abdication in favor of her son. How things go within the intimacies of the royal household itself, we do not know. We do know, however, that the hints at the Queen's abdication are being played in such a way as to suggest strongly that Royal Navy-connected Prince Charles is favored by those forces the late Lord Mountbatten attacked.

Report of a recent address by Henry Kissinger to a captive, blue ribbon audience in West Germany, underlines the way in which the two matters are connected.

Kissinger argued that Eastern Europe is about to undergo a drawn-out process of internal destabilization, such that by about 1985 the Soviet Union's power would be broken. Kissinger argued that the present, "geopolitical" thrusts on the Soviet periphery—including the Iran crisis and the projected new Peking invasion of Southeast Asia—are merely part of the external pressures complementing the insurrectionary activities being projected within the Soviet bloc.

What Kissinger outlined is a reflection of the same policy for which Kissinger was denounced at the recent, Switzerland conference of the London International Institute for International Affairs (IISS). That denunciation aired through the IISS conduit, was essentially an echo of the argument made somewhat earlier by the murdered Lord Louis Mountbatten.

Despite those warnings conduited through IISS, the policies for which Kissinger was denounced are currently in effect in the British and United States government. These current policies are those adopted at the summer Bilderberg conference in Austria, and adopted earlier at a secret meeting of oil multinationals at the Arden House residence of former Governor Averell Harriman.

In the opinion of Lord Mountbatten and others,

LATEST SPY SCANDAL



what Kissinger and his patrons are proposing is an early thermonuclear war, a war brought on by "strategic miscalculation."

It is by no means coincidental that the Blunt affair should have been played into the international press at the time of Kissinger's and the State Department's joint efforts in setting up the taking of U.S. hostages in Teheran. Let us review, first, the Iran situation, and return to reconsider the two essential points of policy raised by the Blunt affair itself.

'Crisis management' in Iran

General Alexander Haig has most recently lied (once again) in asserting that the dispatch of General Huyser to coordinate aspects of the installation of the Khomeini dictatorship in Iran was done without his, Haig's, authority as NATO commander. No doubt, the orders for General Huyser's deployment were coordinated in the National Security Council precincts; however, Haig was "fully on board" and complicit in that operation.

I was personally in the middle of the situation at the time the Khomeini coup was launched. I contended to Washington and other locations, for a policy of supporting the government of Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhtiar, through full U.S. backing of the efforts led by France's President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. I warned of the inevitable scenarios which would be unleashed by allowing the pro-Khomeini coup to proceed—my warnings have been vindicated to the last detail. My strong advice on this matter was overridden then, as it had been earlier in connection with the Camp David fiasco.

In fighting for a policy of restabilization for Iran (around Bakhtiar) I was up against total commitment to what is called the "Bernard Lewis plan" by the State Department, by the National Security Council, by the command of the U.S. intelligence services, and by Mr. Kissinger and his friends. I was up against decisions made among British Petroleum, Royal Dutch Shell, Mobil, Exxon and others, as argued at the Arden House meeting—where my name came up, not so coincidentally, on the agenda as a problem to be dealt with.

It should also be emphasized that the Bernard Lewis plan was enthusiastically countersigned at the Austria

meeting of the Bilderberg Association this past summer.

To situate Haig in this affair, a few facts are sufficient.

Haig is best known to date as Henry Kissinger's errand-boy from the Watergate affair. It was Kissinger and his side-kick Haig who were directly responsible for creating the "plumbers," and who issued every order relevant to the matters for which the Nixon administration was brought down in the "Watergate" proceedings. This, that unwholesome chameleon, Senator Howard Baker, knows very well—among the other facts he was an accomplice in covering up during his association with Senator Sam "Mother" Ervin and Sam Dash.

The connection between Haig and Kissinger goes much deeper. Fritz Kraemer, recently retired from a long career as top mole within the Pentagon, rightly claimed to have "invented Henry Kissinger." Kraemer's claims are fully supported by the evidence. Kraemer also claims to have "invented" General Alexander Haig. This also is a fact. It was also Kraemer who appointed the Lieutenant-Colonel Haig to Kissinger's staff. The key to the controllers of Kissinger and Haig to this present day is the Kraemer link.

Kraemer, a German oligarchist who immigrated to the United States in 1938, made his Pentagon career under the included patronage of Chicago's General Julius Klein. Under Klein, Kraemer and Helmut Sonnenfeldt were a team in postwar, occupied Germany, which team included Pfc. Henry Kissinger as Kraemer's jeep driver. According to Kraemer, Kissinger exhibited those character deficiencies of feral personal insecurity which prompted Kraemer to begin developing Kissinger as an agent. Later, Kraemer sent Kissinger to Harvard, where Kissinger's training as an agent of the British Secret Intelligence Services was subsidized by Rockefeller funds. Kissinger was developed as a British agent under the orbit of John Wheeler-Bennett, and was assimilated into the Sussex Psychological-Warfare Division of British intelligence during the middle 1950s, after which he was assigned to George Franklin, et al. at the British intelligence conduit known as the New York Council on Foreign Relations (CFR).

Did Kissinger and Haig part ways after completing their "cold coup d'etat" handling of an isolated Richard

M. Nixon? A few additional background facts show who was who in the Iranian business.

At the time of the 1978 interim Democratic Party convention, my associates' undercover investigations into appropriate, Council on Foreign Relations authors uncovered wide agreement on a projected game-plan for the 1980 elections. In brief, Senator Edward Kennedy was to gain the Democratic Party nomination, in order to wreck the Democratic Party for the 1980 election. General Alexander Haig was to secure the Republican nomination, and become the four-paper-clip gadget on a white pony to ride into the White House by way of Chappaquiddick Bridge.

The sponsors of this game were not insensible of obstacles in the pathway of the Republican nomination of Haig. Their plan was to put the United States through a series of "crisis management" confrontations with the Soviet Union, beginning fall 1979, which would produce the kind of mass hysteria under which Haig could be sold as "the thing on a white horse."

One of Haig's earliest sponsors was Scott Thompson of the Fletcher Pratt adjunct of the Boston area's Tufts University. It was Thompson who formally launched Haig's career this past spring at a Boston speaking engagement for Haig—before Haig had completed his NATO tour. Currently, Thompson is cooperating with the same Ray Cline who is shaping George Bush's policies, and Haig has a fallback position as a key figure, under Cline's coordination, on Bush's staff. The center of this operation is Georgetown University's CSIS, the same Georgetown through which Kraemer laundered Haig's rise by the paper-clip route, the same Georgetown to which key British intelligence operative Bernard Lewis has been "seconded" for the purposes of of the present Middle East "Arc of Crisis" operations.

There is no one in the higher circles of the Washington intelligence orbit who is not behind the present mess in Iran, and who has not been behind the Khomeini project from the beginning. The "Arc of Crisis" policy of Zbigniew Brzezinski is nothing but Brzezinski's name for British intelligence's "Bernard Lewis plan." Henry Kissinger is fully in support of the same plan. So is Haig. So is the Vance State Department. I know; "I was there" in the the middle of the fight to prevent this hideous policy from being implemented.

Senator Dole may well recall my representatives' discussions of this matter with him. So should other congressmen with whom the same discussions were held.

Furthermore, on Haig. Unless a change is made, Haig is scheduled to deliver an address at the Wharton School attachment of the University of Pennsylvania during early December. The prepared statement Haig is to deliver is supposed to become Republican Party policy for 1980. That policy to be stated there is fully supportive of the "crisis management" policy subsum-

ing the U.S. government's deep implications in both bringing Khomeini's dictatorship to power and in orchestrating the present hostage situation in Iran.

General Haig is a liar, among his other disqualifications for any rank above Pfc. leader of an area butt detail.

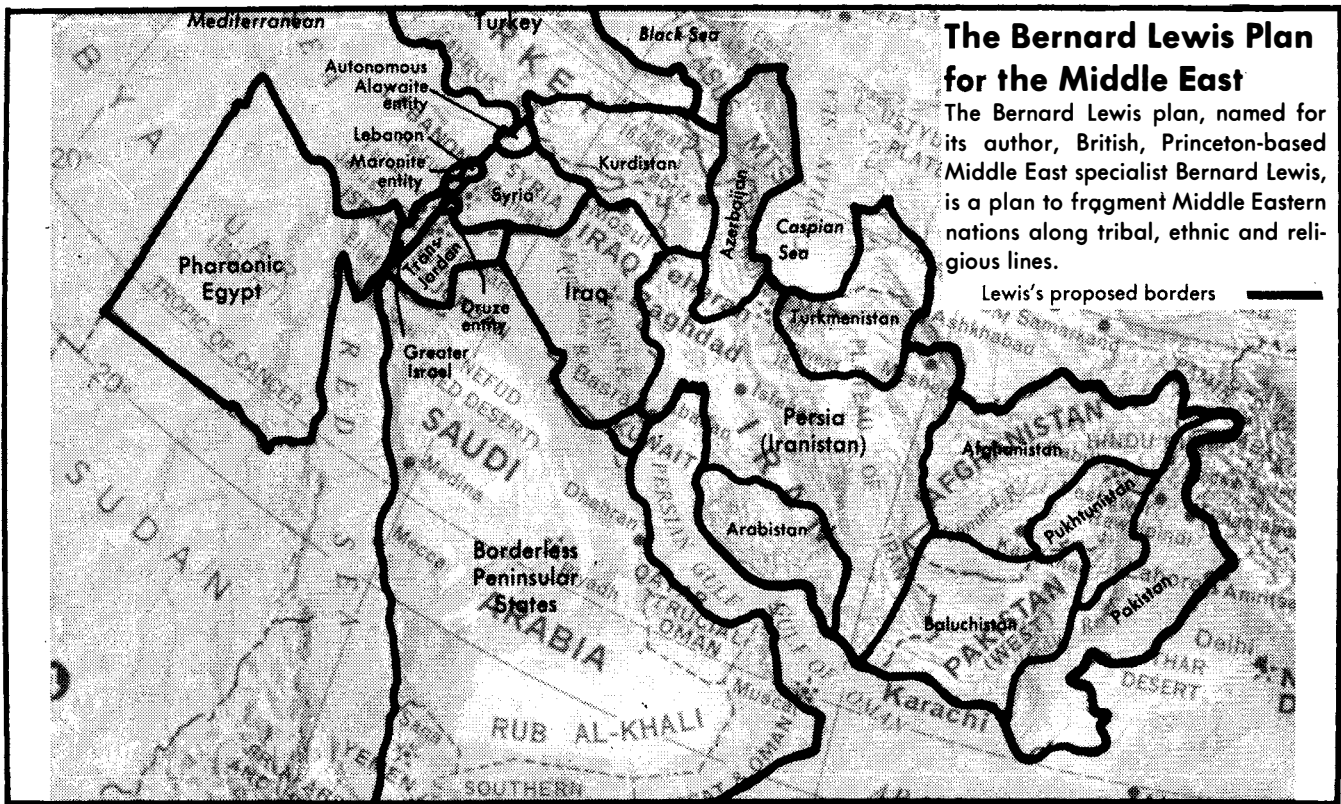
True, former attorney-general Ramsey Clark, wearing a State Department tag, was a key figure in overthrowing the Bakhtiar government in favor of Khomeini. Clark's more recent, published letter to Khomeini's Foreign Minister Yazdi is plain incitement, if not outright instruction to the Iran government to take U.S. hostages. The hostage situation could not have developed if Kissinger, David Rockefeller and others had not lied to the effect that the exiled Shah required medical treatment which could be supplied only in the United States. These facts are now open knowledge in the public press, internationally, as well as in the United States.

Furthermore, the game with "Iranian assets" was an operation already prepared in place weeks prior to the Khomeiniacs' seizure of U.S. hostages. The plan for deploying a special U.S. military task-force into the Gulf was openly presented as U.S. policy before Haig retired from NATO. The effect of the game with "Iranian assets" is what is otherwise known as "decoupling of the U.S. dollar," the long-standing, stated policy of Blumenthal, Miller and Volcker. Everybody—Vance, Warren Christopher, Clark, Kissinger, Rockefeller, and Haig, among others—is up to their eyeballs in rigging the present predicament of 60-odd hostages in the Teheran U.S. embassy.

The objective of this operation is that set forth in the London press, quite shamelessly. The immediate objective is to overthrow the governments of France and West Germany (among others) by turning down the flow of petroleum from the Persian Gulf. The longer-term objective is laid out explicitly in the 1975-1976 papers written for the New York Council on Foreign Relations under the direction of Vance, Brzezinski, Blumenthal and others. The objective is to bring the world economy into a genocidal depression through "controlled disintegration."

The oil hoax

To understand the forces behind Vance, Kissinger, Haig, et al., one must go back to the 1940's opposition to the development of nuclear energy, then led by the late Bernard Baruch. It was clear then, by the simplest standards of physics—energy-density—that the development of nuclear energy must be pushed ahead as the only visible alternative to long-term constrictions on petroleum supplies as acceptable costs. Under the fraudulent pretext of "non-proliferation," and at the direct instigation of the British government, Baruch and the



The Bernard Lewis Plan for the Middle East

The Bernard Lewis plan, named for its author, British, Princeton-based Middle East specialist Bernard Lewis, is a plan to fragment Middle Eastern nations along tribal, ethnic and religious lines.

Lewis's proposed borders

Truman administration attempted to put the lid on nuclear energy development.

Then, as we know, President Eisenhower's Atoms for Peace policy, launched in the context of Soviet development of the H-bomb, broke the bottleneck created by the British-directed forces of Baruch and the Truman administration. Now, as the need for high-energy-density (fusion) methods for reducing marginal raw materials sources cheaply looms for the next century, the Carter administration, aided by well-financed and powerfully backed "antinuclear," pot-puffing rag-tags, has turned off the spigot of fusion research and is acting, with connivance of all my Republican and Democratic opponents for the 1980 election, to destroy even existing levels of nuclear-energy technology.

Who benefits from such a lunatic, antinuclear policy—and how? Who but those misguided petroleum multinationals which control the marketing of the bulk of world-market petroleum supplies?

Who are these multinationals? Foremost are British Petroleum and Royal Dutch Shell, whose marketing operations are nothing but one of the principal assets of City of London finance. Then, we have Atlantic Richfield, in effect a branch of British Petroleum. There are Shell, Texaco, Mobil and Exxon, nominally U.S. multinationals, but chiefly controlled by the Manhattan allies and conduits of City of London finance.

The City of London—in contrast to the bankrupt, decaying hulk of collapsing British industry—has four principal financial means by which it dominates the

world today. The largest source of London's financial power is the international drug traffic, over \$200 billion annually. HongShang, Singapore and British West Indies "Eurodollar" financial entities are the principal extensions of this London power. The next largest source of London's financial power is its hegemony over the principal petroleum multinationals. A third is London's control over a range of other raw materials internationally marketed. Fourth, but not least, is London's control over the International Monetary Fund and World Bank policies. In this constellation, control of the marketing of the key margin of the world's petroleum supplies is the principal economic-warfare weapon at London's disposal. This control of petroleum and control of the IMF and World Bank are items which London would never surrender peacefully, as long as London controls the military and related power of the United States government.

It will be the policy of a LaRouche administration either to break the power of the multinationals, through monetary and treaty arrangements involving direct producer-consumer relations in oil marketing relations among nations, or to let the multinationals live on condition that they behave themselves under the awesome threat of my proposed alternatives.

It is little wonder that British agent-of-influence Bernard Baruch fought so hard to prevent the development of nuclear energy, or that a pot-smoking gaggle of "antinuke freaks" has such powerful backing today.

What most ordinary, sensible people have not man-

aged to get into their heads is the fact that the British, supported by key U.S. multinationals should go along with a project which involves destroying large portions of the very Middle East petroleum fields on which the multinationals' profits are presumably dependent. Yet, the fact is, that top executives of British Petroleum and Royal Dutch Shell participated in a London-based "crisis management" taskforce which is currently engaged in a project whose targets include blowing up large sections of Middle East oil fields.

Their motives cannot be, and are not simple greed as the ordinary citizen thinks of greed as a motive for wickedness. Their stated objective is to eradicate forever both the institution of the sovereign nation-state, and also the industrial-capitalist vector of republican policy. Their objective is to crush the world in a new depression, in order that, in the aftermath of such a depression, their faction might emerge supreme for a long span of world history to come. In the language of the man-in-the-street, they are "feudalist" in outlook. Although they may not generally hope to bring back rule by knights in armor, they have utopian dreams for a world-order as close to feudalism as modern technology permits.

Who are these people?

Recently, at the New York Anglican Cathedral of St. John the Divine, there was held an initiation ceremony for the Knights of Malta. Most of the branches of the knights were represented, with the British branch of

that order playing host. The tape-recording of those proceedings exists. There gathered the figures in their hooded capes and other cultist paraphernalia: a scene out of "The Phantom of the Opera." In the end, all took a solemn oath of fealty to the British monarch.

This was a mixture of both key influentials in United States policymaking and of their intimate admirers. These are all genuine kooks, and General Alexander Haig is a member of this same lunatic cult from the Dark Ages.

This is the circle to which Cyrus Vance, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Ramsey Clark, Henry Kissinger and Alexander Haig belong. They are not sane, and their motives and actions can not be competently judged by imputing to them the simple greed we take for the source of wickedness among otherwise ordinary sane persons.

The problem of the kooks was one of selling the military operations in the Gulf to the American people. A "mini-Pearl Harbor" was needed. An atrocity against U.S. citizens plus a virtual act of war against the United States by some Gulf state was needed to sell the American people on putting U.S. task-forces into virtual occupation of regions of the Middle East. The taking of U.S. hostages in the Teheran embassy solved the Carter administration's problem.

The objective is to clamp a blockade on Gulf petroleum shipments, and to augment this with a bloody destabilization in Saudi Arabia, jeopardizing Saudi as well as Iranian petroleum supplies. This operation would cut off the petroleum supplies of Europe and Japan, bringing the governments of France, Germany and other nations to their knees.

The real-life 'Kim'

Harold Adrian Russell Philby, born in India, was nicknamed "Kim" after the boy in Rudyard Kipling's novel who goes to work for British intelligence to learn the "Great Game" of battling Russia for control of Eurasia. His father knew what he was doing in choosing the name. It was St. John Philby, himself a British agent, who traveled the colonial world—India and the Middle East especially—for the Empire at the turn of the century and afterwards.

With Donald Maclean, Guy Burgess, Anthony Blunt, and Vic-

tor Rothschild, Philby joined the Apostles club at Trinity College, Cambridge, in its 1930's generation.

The cover stories on Philby's career as a Soviet agent date his "recruitment to the communist cause" during his early-1930s stay in Vienna, Austria. In fact, the "communist" circles there were British-run and British in outlook. So, who recruited whom?

After a stint with "right-wing" journalist circles in Spain during the Civil War, Philby gained entrance to British foreign intelligence—MI-6. At various points he ran its Iberian desk, its Soviet desk, and was liaison to the CIA.

His final trip to the Soviet Union in 1963 was preceded by

years of secret "official investigation" and rumors that he was the "third man" who tipped off "Soviet spies" Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean so that they could make it to Russia in 1951. Nevertheless, Philby continued to function for MI-6 in the Middle East throughout this period.

In 1963, he was made a citizen of the Soviet Union and remained an officer of Soviet intelligence, the KGB, after that. In 1978 and 1979, British and French sources—the former supposedly in jest and the latter dead serious—stated that Philby was a "triple" still working for MI-6. Reports from Moscow have several times suggested Philby was "out of town" or not working in the recent period.

Effects on Soviets

The effect of such an operation on the Soviet leadership is, in fact, unpredictable.

The peace forces in Moscow have proceeded from the view that the Paris-Bonn alliance of Giscard and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is the only important obstacle to general war scenarios at this time. As one should have noted during the past week's events, the Schmidt government's capitulation to Washington pressure on NATO "modernization" brought a strong reaction from Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, Gromyko's strongest public outburst since his denunciation of Cyrus Vance in 1977. Although Schmidt violated his own, repeatedly stated policy in this matter, he still has enormous credit in Moscow, as the joint communiqué issued by Gromyko and Foreign Minister Genscher correctly indicates. However, should the Paris-Bonn combination collapse, Moscow would react on the basis of assumption that the worst variants were afoot; Moscow would prepare for possible general war.

Both British and U.S. intelligence are aware of this, but the factions currently in control of policy insist that since general war is "unthinkable," the Soviets will not actually resort to general warfare. The assumption of this faction of Anglo-Americans is that the "Soviets will take it and lump it," limiting their possible military response to regional conflicts.

It is on that point that the murdered Lord Mountbatten stoutly disagreed. Mountbatten warned that such policies would lead to actual thermonuclear war by "strategic miscalculation." We agree.

The complement to the Middle East operation is the projected Peking invasion of Southeast Asia.

According to various authoritative sources, the secret agreements between Peking and the Carter administration grant Peking military prerogatives not only over Taiwan, but also the Philippines, Indonesia, Southeast Asia, Burma, Bangladesh, India and Pakistan. Every crucial-test feature of U.S. policy action since the Hua Kuo Feng presence in Washington corroborates that information received from several sources. Furthermore, this information conforms exactly to our knowledge of the character of the secret agreements camouflaged under the so-called Camp David agreements.

The U.S. is going into Southeast Asia militarily again, this time, presumably, in support of a Peking invasion. The relevant concentration of Peking divisions is already in place, and deep reconnaissance operations into Vietnam territory by Peking have already occurred. This time, however, if Peking forces move into Vietnam, Moscow will act militarily against Peking, using sufficient force to enable a Vietnamese victory. If the U.S. meets what Peking believes are U.S. secret commitments

for such a contingency, thermonuclear World War III is standing right before us at that instant.

It was this Southeast Asia proposition against which Mountbatten warned most explicitly, proposing that the "China option" policy be abandoned, in order to avoid threat of imminent thermonuclear war by "strategic miscalculation."

In addition to Middle East and Southeast Asia "hot spots," there is the African "hot spot" plus the Caribbean "hot spot." These latter two may appear to be of lesser weight at the moment, but the threat of such latter "hot spots" combined with the imminent implications of the first two brings the world close to the brink of actual thermonuclear war right now.

The issue of strategic estimates

The issue, between myself and the late Lord Mountbatten, on the one side, and the dupes of Henry Kissinger on the other, is whether a thermonuclear war is possible. Unfortunately, even many of my present and former friends among U.S. flag and field-grade retired ranks have been duped into swallowing the essential point of the Kissinger "flexible response" doctrine.

The most powerful argument against thermonuclear war is that radioactive isotopes of caesium represent a water-soluble group of compounds which would wipe out all higher forms of animal life on earth even after a 10 percent thermonuclear war. Short of that specific argument, there is the longer-standing, more general argument we have heard since the first offering of the policy of "brinkmanship" back during the 1950s days of John Foster Dulles. The consequences of war, the general argument runs, are so horrifying that no rational power would undertake such warfare.

Wrong. Dead—very dead—wrong. When a powerful nation is directly threatened with the extinction of its political existence, there is no longer any deterrent against its deployment of whatever means are deemed sufficient to win general warfare against its perceived adversary.

To argue to the contrary is the proof of the most elementary professional incompetence in the officer who entertains the contrary view. The whole history of military science proves that we are correct.

The nature of the argument associated with Kissinger is not novel. Kissinger represents nothing but a nuclear rewarming of the old British "cabinet warfare" doctrine which was discredited irreparably by Napoleon's victory over the old Prussian line. It was also freshly repudiated in the Russian defeat of Napoleon, and was proven afresh in the Soviet defeat of the Nazi Blitzkrieg during World War II. The classic study of this is provided by the historian Friedrich Schiller in his account of the Thirty Years War; Schiller's study

was used by the German staff of the Russian Czar in planning the defeat of Napoleon prior to the onset of the War of 1812. The classical expression of the principles involved for modern military science was given by Niccolo Machiavelli. The same principles were proven afresh in the course of the Civil War in the United States, out of which experience emerged the reinvigorated military-science doctrine traceable into such recently contemporary figures as General Douglas MacArthur. Two world wars during this century prove the same principle.

It is not irrelevant that the combined case given by Mountbatten and the recent IISS conference echoed almost in "I.D. format" the argument on this subject I have given several times earlier during recent years. I underline, for reference, the remarks made concerning the examples of two preceding world wars of this century as empirical proof of the principle of "strategic miscalculation" associated with the Kissinger policies.

Twice, during this century, Britain engineered a German drive eastwards in furtherance of the geopolitical strategy set forth by Lord Milner's group and faithfully echoed by Major-General Professor Karl Haushofer. Twice, contrary to foregone calculations, Germany struck westward as well as eastward, with the United States twice saving Britain from the mess London had created.

Referring our attention to the 1975-1976 policy papers drafted for CFR under the direction of Vance, et al., we discover that the Carter administration, and also Kissinger, Haig, et al., are proceeding under the same geopolitical doctrine and motivation as Britain adopted at the beginning of this century: to crush the

"threat" of a "neo-mercantilist" thrust from France, Germany, Japan, et al., by destroying the Russia whose economic-development provided the objective basis for industrial booms in Germany and France. The primary adversary of the United States, according to Vance, et al., is not the Soviet Union, but Gaullist France, Germany and the kind of Japan MacArthur worked to build. The destruction of the Soviet Union, according to Vance, et al., is but the means to accomplishing the permanent defeat of the kind of French, German and Japanese "neo-mercantilist" prosperity typified variously by de Gaulle's "Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals" and the present European Monetary System policies.

Since Central Europe no longer serves as a credible basis for launching such a geopolitical thrust, the Middle East and China have been substituted in the present revival of the old geopolitical policy. The Russian response now will be that deeply embedded and institutionalized in Soviet institutions from the two preceding experiences.

Moles in the Politburo

With that essential background outlined, we can now proceed to bring the Blunt affair itself into focus.

During the Ford administration, when the present drive toward confrontation with the Soviets was being launched, the commonplace argument in support of Kissinger's policies around congressional and intelligence circles was the heavy insistence by key planners of the confrontation that "we" have our "moles" in the Kremlin. It was argued that those influential moles in

About 'Operation Splinter Factor'

The current Operation Splinter Factor has two major historical antecedents. The first was during the 1930s, as part of an international deployment aimed toward a second world war, and consisted of a series of attempted destabilizations within the Soviet Union launched by British intelligence to "soften up" that country for an intended successful Nazi invasion.

That round of Splinter Factor began on Dec. 1, 1934 with the

assassination of Politburo member, Sergei Kirov, and a month later the murder by poisoning of another member of the Politburo, Kuibyshev. These two had been, together with Ordzhonikidze, Stalin's closest leadership collaborators. The four as a group were the core of that current within the Soviet leadership, committed to fostering industrial-technological development through an international policy centered on close relations with France, Germany and the United States. Precise recognition of Great Britain and its oligarchic allies as the enemies of sovereign nation states and progress was the other distinguishing characteristic of this

group of Soviet policymakers.

In Splinter Factor British intelligence deliberately "blew" the cover off of high-level agents in place in key Soviet institutions such as the Party, the Army, industry, intelligence services, etc. Its purpose was to trigger chaotic infighting in an induced climate of paranoia fed by the continuing exposure of high-level agents, and to attempt to politically leverage each nodal point in the process for factional gain by the Bukharin-Trotsky currents in the Soviet Union. The ultimate purpose was a "Jacobinite" coup, toppling Stalin in order to proceed with the "ethnic" dismemberment of the Soviet Union.

the Kremlin would force the Soviet command to capitulate in face of confrontation.

Those moles do exist. Maclean and Philby are the tip of the iceberg. Maclean has headed up the key foreign-intelligence arm of the Soviet Communist Party for about a decade-and-a-half. That entity, called Imemo, is a Soviet equivalent to the London Royal Institute for International Affairs (RIIA), and the Manhattan branch of the RIIA, the New York Council on Foreign Relations. Philby is a more shadowy character, but his pedigree and "triangulation" of Soviet policy patterns shows him key to Soviet bungling in its Middle Eastern policies.

There are two aspects to Philby, Maclean and Burgess to be noted.

First, Maclean and Philby could not have succeeded by themselves. They succeeded because they found a favorable climate within aspects of the Soviet leading circles. That climate may be termed generically "Bukharinite."

Second, the beginning of Maclean's and Philby's history as future Soviet-penetration agents of British SIS begins about 1929-1930. It was at that time, in response to Stalin's dumping of British agent-of-influence Bukharin, that British SIS launched a large-scale, fresh penetration operation against the Soviet leading circles, an operation most visibly centered around J.B.S. Haldane and involving the top command of British intelligence, including the Webbs. Scads of frequently fruity Oxford and Cambridge representatives of the British oligarchical families were assigned to join the Communist Party of Great Britain. They took over that party, and used that as a springboard for extremely

effective penetrations of Soviet leading circles.

This operation directly from Britain itself was complemented by British operations conduited through Germany and through Vienna. Karl Korsch, a subordinate of Bertrand Russell in British intelligence, was most notable in German operations of this sort, together with Eduard Bernstein and Karl Kautsky and the Frankfurt School operation generally. Deweyite Sidney Hook was trained in intelligence in the context of the German flank of this British intelligence operation. The old Parvus network within the Soviet leadership, including the "right opposition" generally, and Riazanov in particular, were significant in that operation. Respecting Nazi operations of the 1930s, including Nazi involvement in the British operation against Marshall Tukachevsky, one should note that Major-General Haushofer was a collaborator of Bertrand Russell in British intelligence's China operations following World War I.

Philby's, Maclean's and Burgess's credentials as British SIS "defectors" were established within the context of this larger operation of the post-Bukharin period and intersected British agents and agents-of-influence set in place in Soviet circles since the heyday of Haldane and Webb.

Philby, for example, was run through a Vienna laundering operation, where he acquired his credentials, as a pro-Soviet agent. Then, Philby was tracked into the right-wing Cliveden Set orbit of Joseph Kennedy and his family, finally wandering, before his "leap," back into his youthful stomping-grounds, the place of his father's work in connection with developing the Muslim Brotherhood networks, the Middle East.

The 1930s Splinter Factor did achieve some successes in the purges that occurred, but in terms of the goal set for operation, it was a failure.

The second Splinter Factor was launched in the late 1940s, again through the deliberate "blowing" of British Intelligence agents in high places. It again triggered a round of purges in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Phase two of this operation occurred around the "succession question" following the death of Josef Stalin.

Operation Splinter Factor from 1953 on was a series of staged political upheavals in Eastern Europe (East Germany in 1953; Hungary

and Poland in 1956) and the creation of international crisis-causing "hot spots" (Berlin, Suez, Lebanon, the U-2 affair). At the same time, British Intelligence tried to leverage the highly fluid post-Stalin Soviet factional situation.

The early 1960s marked the high-water mark of successes by the British oligarchy which succeeded in manipulating N. S. Khrushchev into making a string of cardinal blunders, beginning with his post U-2 tantrum against U.S. President Eisenhower which destroyed prospects for a fruitful and mutually beneficial collaboration between the two superpowers. Then, during 1962 and 1963, he broke the Bonn-

Moscow relationship. Khrushchev's Germany policies played right into the hands of Anglo-American strategic objectives in forcing a rupture in the potential de Gaulle-Adenauer-Soviet combination to pursue a "Grand Design" for peace and development from the Atlantic to the Urals.

Now, with the Blunt affair, the next Splinter Factor operation is well underway. The first strategic goal of the operation will be to leverage the Soviet factional situation so as to undercut the Brezhnev-Schmidt and Brezhnev-Giscard axes that are the key to reversing a global situation poised on the brink of world war.

Referring our attention to the 1930's purges and what has been named "Operation Splinter Factor," the potential for destabilization of the Soviet Union by using the Maclean-Philby options once more is obvious. It coincides exactly with what Kissinger recently emphasized to an audience in West Germany.

The immediate objective for Britain is to destroy the element within the Soviet leadership most closely associated with the promotion of high-technology programs. That would be a short-term benefit for the British, within the context of efforts to ignite chaos and confusion within the Soviet elite generally.

That is the significance of unveiling Blunt's supposed 1964 confession 15 years after the alleged fact.

Blunt himself

Blunt himself fits the profile of Philby and Maclean as SIS "triples" exactly. Blunt's career is publicly traced from the Apostles of Cambridge's Trinity College. This was the track through which Bertrand Russell, the grandson of Lord John Russell, was brought into British Secret Intelligence Service. In fact the position of Apostle is the best-known Cambridge track for promotion into SIS.

Blunt never "betrayed" SIS to the Soviets. He acted for SIS in creating his credibility with the Soviets. In any case, SIS and MI-5 do not put confessed Soviet spies in the royal household. Anyone who seriously views Blunt as having sold out to the Soviets has to be a hare-brained fool.

The whole story about a "Fourth Man" is sheer fiction. There were at least scores involved. Fitzroy Maclean is certainly involved, for one. It is virtually certain that persons associated with CIA and FBI counterintelligence back during the early 1950s must have been both complicit and significantly witting.

How the timing of the assassination of Mountbatten is connected to the unveiling of Blunt is not yet clear to us. Contrary to impressions we have from some well-informed sources, Mountbatten was not unimportant at the time of his murder—some of the most important figures on the British side cultivate an aura of unimportance in their senior years. We know he was of active significance. We also know that unveiling Blunt in the fraudulent way that has been done so far is going to uncork some major strategic development. We also know that this operation intersects the current dominant role of the Anglo-American kook faction, Kissinger's patrons, over the more realistic elements of that same association, the rise of Svengali Joseph Trilby (or, "shrillby") over the more Mountbatten-linked Callaghan.

Final answers on all the dotted "i"'s and crossed "t"'s we can not yet prove. However, it is time to put up the warning flags. Something very, very big and very dangerous is afoot behind the Blunt affair.



How Britain's spy scandals work

by Rachel Douglas,
Desk chief, Soviet Sector

The affair of Anthony Blunt, until recently Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, is an episode in an intelligence game with the Soviet Union that has been under way for six decades. It also has its immediate purposes, as we reported last week, for those inside the British oligarchy: to create leverage for consolidation of control over the monarchy at the expense of the relative "realist" oligarchical faction associated with the late Earl of Mountbatten.

In this report, we turn to the Eastern front of the Blunt affair. The question: How the unmasking of a "Soviet spy" in the inner reaches of Buckingham Palace is a British intervention into the thick of Soviet factional strife. The answer lies in those 60 years the game of geopolitics has been played against the Soviet republic.

The game is older than that, since it is not restricted to the Soviet period in Russia. The British oligarchy's goal to control and dismember both Russia and America matured early in the 18th century, when Russian industrial development under Peter the Great, shaped by continental humanism, and the American revolutionary movement led by Benjamin Franklin emerged at the same time. Ever since, the Russian-American combination has thrust blocks in the way of British strategies for imperial domination and containing and destroying industrial republics. The cases of Russia's crucial military support for Abraham Lincoln during the American Civil War and of the Roosevelt-Stalin alliance that foiled Britain's designs in World War II are sufficient demonstrations.

Since 1917, the British have been trying to recover from the stinging blow of Vladimir Lenin's victory in the Russian revolution. London itself had launched the pre-1917 events, relying on its agents and sympathizers in the Bolshevik Party, like Nikolai Bukharin and Leon Trotsky, to secure control of Russia. Lenin's coup, his cooperation with anti-British capitalist forces in the West, his relentless industrialization programs that Josef Stalin carried through, all upset the British applecart.