

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 assassinations 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

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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.

Two tracks of British operations

British operations vis-à-vis the Soviet Union work in two ways.

First, British intelligence seeks to capture Soviet policy-making positions, or install its agents in places of influence.

Second, through blowing its triple agents as "Soviet double agents"—as with the "atomic spies" after World War II or the aged Anthony Blunt today—London provokes a "Reds under the bed" climate in the West. This, in turn, strengthens the hand of one type of "hardliner" in the U.S.S.R.: the military or party leader who, as a Soviet patriot viewing war hysteria in the West, ceases to see any Western forces worth lining up with to avoid war.

In the late 1940's, such an effort was directed against the Stalin-Roosevelt understandings and the result was the Cold War. Today, with American policy under British control, London has targeted Moscow's peace and trade ties with the continental European leaders, Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany and President Giscard of France, the founders of the European Monetary System.

Both methods have a side effect which constitutes a third, major method of operating against the Soviet Union known as "Splinter Factor." The agent-in-place, if caught, or the triple agent deliberately exposed by Britain is immediately the pivot point of suspicion and recriminations inside the Soviet Union. He sets off the search for guilty parties: Who let this infiltrator in? Who let our agent be caught?

As for Anthony Blunt, publicizing this "Soviet spy" is supposed to aggravate the East-West confrontation atmosphere that already exists thanks to NATO and related U.S. activities both in Europe and along the "arc of crisis" from the Middle East to Indochina. Since Chancellor Schmidt has spoken aloud of Soviet factions undercutting Brezhnev's détente policy, Britain's aim is evidently to fuel those factions with an escalation of "Soviet spy" frenzy in the West. Brezhnev's opponents may then argue that détente is no longer viable.

Blunt was expendable. There is good reason to think that to the extent Blunt was functioning as a "live" part of the Kim Philby operation (a channel into Moscow from the center of the British oligarchy) that channel had recently been shut down from the Soviet side.

The succession

A prime time for implementing all three leveraging operations is the period of uncertainty in Soviet policy known as a succession crisis. Our grid of spy capers shows that British intelligence-orchestrated "defections" in the postwar years came in waves, preceding anti-

pated Soviet power struggles. This is true for the period up to the death of Stalin (1945-53) and for the years of Nikita Khrushchev's wavering power before his demise (1957-64).

British capability to affect the choice of successors to President Leonid Brezhnev and Prime Minister Aleksei Kosygin is less today than it was at either of those two previous periods. Yet, the parading of Anthony Blunt as the "fourth man," timed with renewed reports of Brezhnev's illness, the absence of Kosygin from public view, and rumors that the 26th congress of the Soviet Communist Party will be moved up a year to 1980, is a signal that London will give it a try anyway.

However remote the chances for a bid for power by ousted President Nikolai Podgorny, who combined the domestic economic policies of a "Bukharinite" (decentralizing and downgrading of industry) with an agitational approach to "class struggle" in especially the Third World—the classic profile of a Soviet Anglophile—his reported appearance at a Kremlin reception in November confirms that British networks have been fully activated.

The news from the late-November Central Committee Plenum and Supreme Soviet session on the economy will provide the barometric measurement of how much pressure these British networks are applying on economic policy.

Soviet advocates of Club of Rome doctrines of zero or delimited growth will be heard from, as will the similarly British-nurtured cheerleaders of Western economic collapse. How much their arguments translate into policy, on questions such as what degree of cooperation with the Western economies to count on, will reflect the measure of success of British operations.

The Cold War

If the goal of forcing the Soviets to jettison what remains of Brezhnev's détente policy is achieved, it will be a replay, at higher stakes, of the first successful British strategic operation after World War II, the creation of the Cold War.

Apart from Sir Winston Churchill's well-known agitational speeches, like his proclamation of the "Iron Curtain" in his March 1946 speech in Fulton, Mo., the events which most quickly undermined the wartime Soviet-American alliance were the atomic spy scandals that followed in quick succession from 1945 to 1951. All of them—the Guzenko affair in Canada, the exposure of British-based physicists Nunn May and Klaus Fuchs as "Russian agents," and the flight to Moscow by the British Foreign Office liaison to the U.S. on atomic questions, Donald Maclean—were easily orchestrated by British intelligence from powerful control positions built up during the war.

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Spy scandals: British intervention in Soviet affairs

	British intervention	Event in Soviet Union	Event in E. Europe	Soviet-U.S. Ties
1945	Guzenko Affair (May): Soviet spy ring centered on cipher clerk in Canadian Embassy uncovered.			Yalta Conference (Feb.): Roosevelt-Stalin accords.
1946	Allen Nunn May and Klaus Fuchs exposed: Two physicists, one British, one emigré German, revealed as Russian atomic spies. Fulton Speech by Churchill signals Cold War.			
1947		A. Zhdanov "2 camps" speech marks Soviet locking into Cold War.		
1948	J. Swiatlo defects to Polish intelligence for Splinter Factor.	"Leningrad Affair": cleanup of Zhdanov's followers, after his death, by Bukharinite Malenkov.		
1949			"Splinter Factor": trials of leaders accused as spies.	
1951	Burgess and Maclean to Moscow.			
1952	Anglophile economist E. Varga recants his taboo doctrines and is reinstated in Soviet academic life.	19th Party Congress (Nov.): War among capitalist states predicted by Stalin. Stalin initiatives toward continental Europe.		
1953	"Doctors' Plot" announced in U.S.S.R. (Jan.).	Stalin dies (March).		
1953-55		Succession fight between Malenkov and Khrushchev.		Eisenhower's Atoms for Peace plan. Eisenhower meets Marshall Zhukov at Geneva.
1956		20th Party Congress (Feb.): "Destalinization."	Polish and Hungarian uprisings; Bukharinite Gomulka reinstated in Poland.	Soviet Union and U.S. line up together momentarily during British Suez crisis.
1957	Institute for World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) reestablished; formerly headed by Varga. Bertrand Russell launches "Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament," appeals to Khrushchev for support.	"Anti-Party Group": Khrushchev nearly overthrown; he about-faces on economic policy into Bukharinite stance.		

1959				Khrushchev visits U.S., Eisenhower and De Gaulle plan Paris summit.
1960	U-2 incident.	Khrushchev throws tantrum at Paris summit, jettisoning detente for the moment.		
1961	George Blake tried as Soviet spy in British intelligence, after being "exposed" by Polish intelligence chief Michal Goleniewski. Soviet agent Golitsyn defects in Finland.			
1962	Donald Maclean surfaces at IMEMO as specialist on Britain. Penkovskii affair: Soviet military intelligence colonel arrested as American spy.	Cuba missile crisis opens Khrushchev to attacks on his foreign policy.		
1963	Kim Philby runs to Moscow (Jan.).	Shakeups in Soviet intelligence community over Penkovskii.		
1964		Khrushchev overthrown (Oct.).		
1965-70		Post-Khrushchev power struggle: Brezhnev-Kosygin-Podgornyi "troika" shifts to Brezhnev-Kosygin rule with Brezhnev dominant, as Podgornyi gradually loses power. Brezhnev begins detente moves with France, West Germany.		
1971	Britain expels group of Soviet diplomats as KGB agents.			
1972				Nixon-Brezhnev detente package
1973		Shelest and Voronov, opponents of detente, expelled from Politburo.		
1977		Podgornyi loses remaining post, President, which Brezhnev assumes.		
1979	"Fourth Man," Anthony Blunt, exposed as part of Philby network (Nov.).	Frequent reports of Brezhnev being ill; Kosygin reported ill after absence of one month from public view (Oct.); Podgornyi surfaces as guest at holiday reception (Nov.).		

The Cold War under way, it remained to launch a round of "Splinter Factor" in the Soviet Union, which led to bloody executions of leaders throughout Eastern Europe, and machinations by the thug Lavrentii Beria and Bukharinite G. M. Malenkov to seize the reins of power in the Soviet Union as soon as Stalin died. These included the plan to bring about Stalin's early demise known as the "Doctor's Plot."

1950s round

The outcome of the initial power struggle after Stalin's death did not fulfill British plans. Malenkov was defeated by N.S. Khrushchev, dooming both his "new course" economics of slowing industrial recovery in favor of short-term consumer supplies gains and his military strategy of "Mutually Assured Destruction" which would never have led to Sputnik and the Soviet ICBMs. Backing Khrushchev was a coalition of military men, including General Eisenhower's wartime friend Marshal Zhukov, and high-technology-oriented planners, including the fathers of the Soviet nuclear program. These men were for a strong Soviet Union, but at the same time were the most congenial in their outlook to an American approach to national and world economic development and to concrete cooperation with the United States on the basis of mutual interest.

When Eisenhower proposed to use "atoms for peace" in 1953, the Soviet response was positive, though guarded. By 1955, the machinery was established for Soviet-American centered international cooperation on the peaceful use of nuclear energy. An international conference for that purpose was convened.

British countermoves were swift and effective. Best known are the steps taken by Allen and John Foster Dulles, with help from British subagent Henry Kissinger, to get the Eisenhower administration back on Cold War rails.

Less known are the moves by which the British captured Nikita Khrushchev in a coup that made 1957 to 1964 the most dangerous period the world has lived through until the present period.

At the 20th Party Congress in February 1956, Khrushchev attempted to use his opponents' misdeeds from the Stalin period in order to politically finish them off. Other speakers upped the ante to full-scale "destalinization," and Khrushchev's "secret speech" followed.

The floodgates were open. The far-flung British networks in Eastern Europe, abetted by the Chinese, touched off revolts against Soviet domination in Poland and Hungary. The Bukharinite Gomulka was reinstated in Poland.

Khrushchev turned his back on the alliance that had installed him. He fired Marshal Zhukov from the Cen-

tral Committee. He embarked on a program of chaos for the Soviet economy, dismantling the Machine Tractor Stations that were the mainstay of collectivized agriculture, frequently juggling industry priorities, abolishing the central industry-defined ministries in favor of badly coordinated regional authorities, and eventually splitting the entire Communist Party from the Central Committee on down into one section for agriculture and one for industry.

At the 20th Party Congress, there was one more momentous decision, which escaped unnoticed at the time. That was the decision to upgrade the social sciences and political analysis in the Soviet Union. The Institute of the World Economy and International Relations (Imemo) was formed. Within five years, this think tank would be home for the reactivated British triple agent Donald Maclean, who has been peddling his British analyses of Third World struggle and the improbability of successful Soviet-American entente from his Imemo base ever since. Imemo, in turn, spawned Georgii Arbatov's U.S.A.-Canada Institute in the 1960s.

Not confident in these inside operations alone, the British oligarchy launched an "open diplomacy" offensive led by a member of the Cambridge Apostles group more senior than Maclean, Philby, or Blunt: Bertrand Russell and his Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. Russell, who in the 1940's had called for dropping the A-bomb on Russia, now set himself up as the enemy of militarism and was welcomed by Khrushchev in an enthusiastic letter-writing campaign. The Soviets jumped on Russell's nonproliferation bandwagon, an instrument for stifling industrial development in the Third World.

This British legacy in Soviet thinking, augmented by Philby's defection in 1963 and aggravated by other spy capers that occurred during these dangerous years of the U-2 incident, the Berlin Wall crisis, and the Cuba missile affair, remained a problematic undercurrent even when things settled down under Brezhnev.

True, the highest-ranking Anglophile in the Soviet leadership, Podgorny, was decisively defeated by 1970, and only retained the honorary presidency after that.

True, Soviet officials at many levels know to one degree or another that Philby and Maclean are British to the core and to the end. But Moscow found it useful to keep them on, and as long as such agents-of-influence are present, they both feed on and nourish the strain of "Marxism-Leninism" that—in contrast to real Soviet interests—esteems the disintegration of the capitalist West as a boon for the socialist Soviet Union.

That is why, although the British lion is a scrawny animal, and its agents are mostly known, new "Operation Splinter Factors" can happen again and old agents dug out of the Queen's closet can spark developments in the Kremlin that hasten the outbreak of world war.