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## Book Review

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# New attempt to cover up the English side of the Bolsheviks' 'Trust'

by Allen Douglas and Scott Thompson

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### **Reilly: The First Man**

by Robin Bruce Lockhart

Penguin Books, New York, 1987

176 pp., \$3.95 paperbound

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Robin Bruce Lockhart, who catapulted British Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) agent Sidney Reilly into popular fame and televised glory as *Reilly: Ace of Spies* (the title of Lockhart's 1967 book), has just demolished that myth. In his latest work, we learn that this supposedly daring, resourceful leader of anti-Bolshevik forces in the 1920s not only worked for Soviet spy agencies, but from 1925 into the 1940s, personally set the stage for all the later infamous Soviet spies inside British SIS: Guy Burgess, Donald Maclean, Kim Philby, Anthony Blunt, et al.

These characters were gradually exposed, from Burgess and Maclean's 1951 flight to Moscow up until most recent years, as the "Third Man," "Fifth Man," and so forth, of the Soviet network in SIS; Lockhart now proclaims, that the great Reilly started the mess. He announces in his preface, that "new evidence that I have unearthed has forced me to reconsider the whole question," of just whom Reilly was really working for.

But Lockhart's revelations are a cover-up, of the sort known in the trade as "damage control."

*Reilly: The First Man* appears at a time of intense warfare within British (and American) intelligence, when some of the highest-level figures in British intelligence have been charged as Soviet agents—a process closely related to debates, in Britain and elsewhere, on how to deal with the Soviet regime today. Certain British and American intelligence specialists, after reexamining the Sidney Reilly story, have concluded what U.S. Consul General DeWitt C. Poole and American Secret Service chief, Xenophon Dimitrievich Kalamatiano, charged in 1918: that Reilly was working for the Bolsheviks all along, i.e., that he was not just "turned"

after his disappearance into the U.S.S.R. in 1925.

For Lockhart, the son of one of Reilly's closest collaborators, to lift the veil from the 1918-25 period, would mean to really expose Reilly, as a central figure in British and U.S. intelligence, banking, and industrial circles, who helped sponsor the Russian Revolution of 1917 in the first place! In the 1920s they continued that under the auspices of the organization known as the Trust, and many of their political (and biological, where sexual proclivities permitted) heirs prolong their assistance to Soviet world domination.

### **Lockhart's new material**

In 1925, according to the previous myth, Sidney Reilly was lured into a trap, conceived by Soviet Russia's first intelligence chief, Feliks Dzerzhinsky. He went back to Russia ostensibly to assess the strength of an alleged powerful internal opposition group, with which SIS worked: the Monarchist Organization of Central Russia, known under its cover name in that hey-day of the New Economic Policy, as the Trust. Caught, the story goes, the master spy was liquidated.

For decades afterward, rumors circulated about Reilly's fate. He might have survived, it was said. Some in MI-5 (British counterespionage) strongly suspected, that he had gone over to the Soviets. But nothing definite surfaced in public, before the present book.

Now, Robin Lockhart reports that Sidney Reilly's two closest associates in SIS circles, Capt. George Hill and Robert Bruce Lockhart (father of the author), both had proof, which they apparently kept from the relevant authorities, that Reilly not only survived, but went on to work for the OGPU, the Soviet intelligence organization. Maura Benckendorff, who had been Lockhart, Sr.'s mistress in 1918, wrote to him in a 1932 letter, that she had met Reilly in Russia. And George Hill, posted as British SIS liaison to the NKVD (successor of the OGPU) in Moscow during World War II, ran into his former agent Sergei Nekrasov, now an NKVD officer, who told him that Reilly was alive, working for the NKVD.

This 1940s assignment for Hill was remarkable: Together

with Reilly and Lockhart, Sr., Hill had been a chief organizer of the "Lockhart Plot" in 1918 to overthrow the Bolsheviks! "To the astonishment of everyone, including Hill himself," Robin Lockhart reports, "from the short list of names put forward by the British, the NKVD expressed a firm preference for Hill as chief of the SOE mission."

As for Lockhart, Sr., he became deputy director of the Foreign Office and director of the Political Warfare Executive during World War II. All the while, Lockhart did not drop his old ties to Russia, in particular his friendship with Maura Benckendorff. She had gone on to become the mistress of Bolshevik culture leader Maxim Gorky, and then of pro-Soviet writer H.G. Wells. Although based in Britain from 1927 until shortly before her death in 1974, Benckendorff traveled freely in and out of Russia. "Through Wells and my father, Maura met most of the people who 'mattered' and as a result was able to maintain her finger on the pulse of the political and diplomatic worlds." This was not out of idle curiosity: "She was, perhaps, the Soviet Union's most effective agent-of-influence ever to appear on London's political and intellectual stage."

### The truth about the 'Lockhart Plot'

Lockhart now admits, nay, even emphasizes, that Reilly worked for the OGPU, an idea he "vehemently pooh-poohed," when MI-5 presented it to him in 1967. Why does Lockhart now, just as vehemently, deny that Reilly worked for the Bolsheviks back in 1918?

In the hot, humid Moscow summer of 1918, Reilly and his closest SIS associates, Robert Bruce Lockhart and Capt. George Hill, mounted a plot to overthrow the Bolshevik government. As World War I raged on the Western front, the Eastern front was silent—by the March 1918 German-Soviet Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, Russia had left the war. The "Lockhart Plot," allegedly, would overthrow the Bolsheviks, and bring Russia back into the war.

The Bolshevik leadership was badly split over Brest-Litovsk. The "holy war" faction, led by Dzerzhinsky and soon-to-be Red Army Commander Leon Trotsky, argued for war against Germany at all costs. Lenin, fearing a continued war would end the Revolution, threatened to quit the party, unless the separate peace were signed.

Lockhart had received instructions from London, to "exploit the differences" between Lenin and the "holy warriors." Hill described his work and the Lockhart plot's setting, in his *Go Spy the Land*: ". . . I was instructed to keep in touch with them [the Bolsheviks], bearing in mind that they might come in on the Allied side. I therefore took an early opportunity of calling on Mr. Trotsky at the War Office. Trotsky knew all about the work I had been doing and received me well. . . .

"After our first talk he appointed me 'inspector of aviation' and I was given extensive powers in that department. . . . I was to give Trotsky advice on the formation of a new air force. Two or three times a week I would spend

half an hour with him. . . .

"I helped the Bolshevik Military Headquarters to organize an intelligence section. . . . Secondly, I organized a Bolshevik counterespionage section to spy on the German secret service and missions in Petrograd and Moscow. . . .

"Savinkov's organization [the Socialist Revolutionary terrorists] at the time of which I am writing had its own secret service. . . . I was constantly in touch with this section. . . .

"I was seeing Reilly daily, and he kept me informed of what he was doing and of his plans for a coup d'état against the Bolsheviks. . . . I was kept informed of all this . . . if anything happened to Reilly it would be possible for me to carry on the work. . . . Reilly had no difficulty in traveling between Moscow and Petrograd, as he had obtained a position with the Cheka and had a Cheka pass."

Thus, Reilly, allegedly plotting to overthrow the Bolsheviks, received a top job in the Bolshevik intelligence service, the Cheka, while his co-conspirator, Hill, organized what would become the counterintelligence branch of the Cheka, the KRO, and Red Army Intelligence, the GRU! The KRO, less than three years later, would create the infamous Trust! Lockhart, meanwhile, poured millions of rubles into the plot.

The plot began in July with the assassination of the German ambassador, Count Mirbach. This hit was a signal for an uprising, led by Boris Savinkov, the British-funded Socialist Revolutionary, with whom Hill was "constantly in touch." It was also meant to provoke a German declaration of war. Mirbach's assassin, Cheka officer Yakov Blyumkin, not only headed the counterespionage unit founded by Hill, but was living next door to Lockhart in Hill and Lockhart's hotel! Savinkov's forces rose, Hill's friend Jakob Peters ran the Cheka investigation. Peters, who spent the previous decade in England, and whose wife and child still lived there, found "no evidence of foreign involvement."

Reilly and company went ahead with the next phase—to seize the Bolshevik leaders at an executive meeting, and install a new government. The Petrograd Cheka head, Moisei Uritsky, had told the British that they were under his particular surveillance. On Aug. 30, at 11:30 a.m., a Socialist Revolutionary assassinated Uritsky, and less than 12 hours later, another S-R, Dora Kaplan, shot Lenin as he came out of a meeting. Kaplan's gun had been provided by Savinkov (Savinkov, *Memoirs of a Terrorist*); Reilly, in the following days, hid in the flat of Vera Petrovna, a close associate of Kaplan.

When the smoke cleared, the Bolsheviks, far from being overthrown, were in fact vastly strengthened, especially Trotsky and Dzerzhinsky. On Sept. 2, as Lenin lay in critical condition, Trotsky was named chairman of the newly created Revolutionary War Council, while Dzerzhinsky's Cheka gained vast new powers with the declaration of the Red Terror in response to the attacks on Uritsky and Lenin. The internal opposition, both monarchist and leftist, which had posed a

substantial threat to the shaky Bolshevik regime, was smashed.

While the dread Cheka could not manage to find Hill and Reilly, who were meeting daily in a public restaurant to plan their “escape,” they did manage to find and crush the American intelligence network led by Xenophon Kalamatiano, who was sentenced to death.

The failure of the “Lockhart Plot” was ascribed by Reilly and co. to a French communist journalist who infiltrated their group, and gave the plot away. In his *Secret Agent*, Lockhart noted the upshot: “I found that Poole, the American Consul General, took a more serious view of the conspiracy. He was inclined to regard Reilly as an agent provocateur, who had staged this plot for the benefit of the Bolsheviks . . . I laughed at Poole’s fears. . . . Ridiculous as this story was, I found nevertheless that through Poole it had gained some credence in England. When later I reached London, I had to go to bail with the Foreign Office for Reilly’s bona fides. I did so without the slightest hesitation.”

In 1922, V.S. Kiakovsky, head of the Anglo-Saxon desk of the KRO, the Cheka counterintelligence unit established by Hill, traveled to the Baltic states. Claiming to speak for an underground group inside Russia, he met British SIS personnel in the Baltic states to coordinate joint work. Virtually to a man, the chief personnel of this new opposition group—the Trust—were those with whom Reilly, Lockhart, and Hill had worked in the summer of 1918.

### **Sodomy and one-worldism**

Why would a broad faction in British SIS work, then and now, on behalf of Soviet interests? How about the bankers and industrialists who supported the Bolshevik Revolution, Reilly’s friends at his offices at 120 Broadway in New York City, in the early 1920s? Were they all double agents, or secret converts to communism?

What these Western Trust partners share with the Soviets is a passionate hatred for the most basic values of Western Judeo-Christian civilization. Two, most characteristic, forms of this hatred recur repeatedly in the Western half of the Trust: homosexuality as a cult—what the Cambridge Apostles called “the Higher Sodomy,” and the fanatical commitment, by Western oligarchs and their servants, to rid the world of republics, to establish a one-world order.

In a footnote, Robin Lockhart releases a crucial new fact in the Reilly case: The James Bond prototype, the great lover Sidney Reilly, was a bisexual. Reilly set up, from the homosexual cult at Trinity College, Cambridge known as “The Apostles,” the spy nest which produced Anthony Blunt, Maclean, Burgess, and many others. The Apostles argued that “since women were mentally and physically inferior to men, homosexual love was of a higher order.” According to Lockhart, Reilly’s case officer on this gang of homosexual Soviet agents, “the Homintern,” was one Semyon Nikolayevich Rostovsky, better known in intelligence circles as Ernst Henry. (Henry, still active, in 1986 authored a vicious attack on

*EIR*’s founder, Lyndon LaRouche, in Moscow’s weekly *New Times*.)

The second “red dye” of British intelligence is the one-worldist fanaticism of many of its chief personnel. The first British SIS chief, Mansfield Cumming, who deployed Hill and Reilly, was such a one-worldist. He was a close supporter of Kurt Hahn, the founder of the Gordonstoun School, associated with Lord Mountbatten, and of the United World Colleges—founded to educate a one-worldist elite—which Mountbatten also championed, and which are funded by Soviet agent Armand Hammer.

The following expresses Reilly’s own outlook, in a letter he wrote to Robert Bruce Lockhart before his 1925 return to Russia, on the subject of “Bolshevism”:

“I believe that . . . it is bound by a process of evolution to conquer the world, as Christianity and the ideas of the French Revolution have done before it . . . and that nothing—least of all violent reactionary forces—can stem its ever-rising tide . . . the much decried and so little understood ‘Soviets’ which are the outward expression of Bolshevism as applied to practical government, are the nearest approach I know of, to a real democracy based upon true social justice and that they may be destined to lead the world to the highest ideal of statesmanship—Internationalism.”

From Capt. George Hill, in his 1936 *Dreaded Hour*, speaking of the League of Nations: “In 1928 the League, in its machinery and functions, was as imperfect as the first aeroplane in comparison with the modern airliner. . . . But its fundamental idea of substituting for a system of armed nationalism a system of disarmed internationalism, and the renunciation of war by means of pooled security, will live. . . . In time some such League will have sufficient strength and power to impartially police the world; and it will be accorded the same respect and authority that the police force of England enjoys today.”

From Arnold Toynbee, chief theoretician for the Round Tables’ Royal Institute for International Affairs from the 1920s into the 1960s, in his 1971 “dialogue” with Kei Wakazumi of Kyoto Sangyo University:

“If I am right in forecasting that a world dictatorship is likely to be the way in which we shall avoid liquidating ourselves in an atomic war, and if I live to see this development, I should on the whole be optimistic, because I should not expect the dictatorship to be permanent. . . . It is most unlikely, I fear, that it will be established by the will, or even with the acquiescence, of the majority of mankind. It seems to me likely to be imposed on the majority by a ruthless, efficient, and fanatical minority, inspired by some ideology or religion. I guess that mankind will acquiesce in a harsh Leninian kind of dictatorship as a lesser evil than self-extermination or than a continuing anarchy which could end only in self-extermination. If the reluctant majority does accept this dictatorship on this ground, I think they will be making the right choice.”