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## The Spy Scandals

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# American intelligence wakes up to the truth about the Anglo-Soviet connection

by Konstantin George in Wiesbaden

If the British intelligence service were to coin a phrase that would best summarize the past 30-odd years of Anglo-Soviet intelligence coups and policy successes, it would read in the spirit of the famed P. T. Barnum saying: "There's an American sucker born every minute." The year 1982 marked a turning point in this ugly and repetitively boring post-war process of Britons hoodwinking Americans. This year, through a series of Anglo-KGB operations which have been exposed, American intelligence officials are now aware of how they've been played for suckers. All-out intelligence warfare is raging.

The recent exposure and conviction of British citizen Geoffrey Prime as a key Anglo-Soviet intelligence operative, responsible for handing over to the KGB thousands of top-secret documents and codes from the Cheltenham communications center where he worked, marked the point of no return in American tolerance of Anglo-Soviet capers. The exposure, in which certain U.S. intelligence circles played no small part, came after a wave of disgust in those circles at Britain's Malvinas War.

Previous crucial disclosures of Anglo-Soviet operatives from the 1920s "Cambridge Apostles" faggot cult includes the original homosexual defection pair, Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean, who crossed over in 1951, and their equally queer associate Kim Philby, who defected in 1963 to a new nominal career in the KGB, where he remains to this day with the rank of general. Philby was joined a few years later in the Soviet Union by Soviet master spy George Blake, who had been arrested in 1961 as part of a sweep of a major Soviet network in Great Britain, only to "miraculously escape" from a maximum-security British prison, and successfully reach Soviet soil. At the end of the 1970s, the "fourth man" in the Burgess-MacLean-Philby affair was publicly exposed and found to be a key official of the British royal household, Anthony Blunt.

No sooner did the Prime case "close" on Nov. 10 with a 38-year sentence designed to placate the enraged American intelligence community, than a Canadian Professor, John Hambledon, was arrested and charged with having passed documents marked "cosmic" (the highest possible classification) to the KGB during his tenure on the economic staff at

NATO headquarters in Paris from 1956 to 1961. Hambledon, in his testimony, admitted to having been in regular contact with the Soviet KGB and the East German Staatssicherheitsdienst (known colloquially as "Staasi," pronounced Shtazee) since 1947.

The highlight of Hambledon's spy career—as he stunningly revealed during the trial—was his 1975 meeting in Moscow with then KGB chief Yuri Andropov, at a Moscow apartment. Hambledon received eight years in prison. In between the Prime and Hambledon convictions, a co-worker of Prime's at Cheltenham mysteriously "committed suicide."

Yet another Anglo-Soviet caper recently exposed is that massive amounts of super-secret U.S. material flowing through the Reading, Great Britain, Cray-1 computer facility, were tapped into by Soviet agents, accessing it from the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis in Laxenburg, Austria. IIASA was founded in 1972 by Dzhermen Gvishiani of the neo-Malthusian faction of the Soviet leadership, and McGeorge Bundy, former chairman of the NSC under Kennedy-Johnson, with the supervision of the late Lord Mountbatten's science adviser, Lord "Solly" Zuckerman. IIASA was established as the interface between the Club of Rome's Western and Eastern divisions, and the project center for neo-Malthusian "global modelling."

The Prime Affair and its sequels are exemplary of an array of joint Anglo-Soviet operations designed to undermine U.S. power and influence around the globe, including Western Europe. These Anglo-Soviet espionage activities, past and present, have succeeded in conduiting to Moscow every major U.S. military secret—all of which are, unfortunately, shared under the "special relationship" with Great Britain.

### Two case histories: then and now

To be able to slay this Anglo-KGB monster, Americans need a knowledge of history, their own as well as Russia's. Two case histories illustrate the continuity and the conceptual congruity in Anglo-KGB operations and their pre-1917 fore-runners. The two case histories are the London-manipulated Polish uprising of 1861, and the London-KGB joint destabilization of Poland since 1978. It ought to be clear to anyone that the London-KGB Polish operation, though it has not yet

succeeded in destroying Poland and precipitating a blood-bath, has nonetheless, through manipulation of Soviet fears and anxieties concerning regions bordering the Soviet Union, been a key element in the events and processes which led to the election of Yuri Andropov, the KGB head, as general-secretary.

In the 1860s Russia's chauvinistic, Slavophile anti-industrial landed oligarchy used the pretext of the "Polish crisis" to force the first partial shift in the Russian factional situation in their favor, against the general pro-American and pro-industrial policies of Czar Alexander II. Alexander II caved in to the demands of the secret-police faction led by the evil anti-American and pro-British scoundrel Count Dmitri Tolstoy, to not merely put down the Polish insurrection, but to rape Poland through brutal repression and forced Russification. The legacy of the Russification à la Tolstoy enforced on Poland then still haunts us today.

The 20 years from 1861 to 1881 saw all-out factional warfare inside Russia between the pro-American faction and the oligarchic-secret police faction allied with Britain. The secret police deployment against Alexander II included a massive terrorist-smuggling network called the Narodnaya Volya, or Narodniki. This operation assassinated Alexander II in 1881, bringing to power the mystical chauvinists led by Dmitri Tolstoy and the Russian Orthodox leader Pobedonovstsev, Procurator of the Holy Synod. In that same year, exactly 100 years before the attempted assassinations of President Reagan and Pope John Paul II by Anglican-Jesuit-KGB networks, U.S. President James Garfield was also assassinated by a British operative. In 1865, Abraham Lincoln had fallen to the bullets of a British-run assassination plot. One year later, his Civil War ally Alexander II, had narrowly missed assassination, also through a British-linked attempt. These are just a few highlights of the raging U.S.-British intelligence warfare in the 19th century and its extension in the history of Russian factional warfare.

The Narodniki-Tolstoy secret police linked to terrorists of the 1870s became, in exile in Switzerland—then as now a notorious safehouse for such types—the 1880s founders of the Russian Social Democracy—Plekhanov, Axelrod, and Vera Zasulich. This was Wave I of Anglo-Venetian operatives establishing the Social Democracy. Wave II, the faction within the Bolsheviks which Lenin opposed, included Anglo-Venetian operatives grouped around Alexander Helphand "Parvus," L. Trotsky, N. Bukharin, Ryazanov, C. Rakovsky, G. Zinoviev, Kamenev, to name but a few of the wretches involved in the Anglo-Swiss attempted dissolution of Russia through "permanent revolution," an operation which Lenin brilliantly foiled.

A study of Christian Rakovsky's role and career as an Anglo-Venetian operative and his pre-World War I training (along with many other left Bolsheviks including Trotsky, Lunacharsky, and Balabanoff) at the Mazzinist Freemasonic Bologna school, would be of enormous value to Italian magistrates, among others currently investigating the Bulgarian

network connection in weapons and drug smuggling and attempted assassination of the Pope. For Rakovsky was the creator of the Bulgarian Social Democracy, and later, the disproportionately large Bulgarian Communist Party. Under the tutelage of the Rakovsky-Zinoviev-Comintern machine, the Bulgarian CP (note the case history of Georgii Dimitrov) played an exceptionally large role in the Comintern. Andropov and the KGB are the heirs of the Suslov-Kuusinen-Ponomarev Comintern crowd in the Kremlin. In France, for instance, the name of Andropov has long carried the sobriquet "Son of Suslov."

## A grand offensive

The Anglo-KGB plan is to achieve a decisive strategic weakening of the United States, while reinforcing of the Andropov shift in Soviet policy to favor the interests of Soviet oligarchic-minded factions who share the racist and genocidal impulses of London. The last century's U.S.-British warfare reflected in massive and bloody Russian factional struggles is no less the case today. In the past four to five years which marked Andropov's rise to power, hundreds of Soviet officials, party, government, police, and military, have died in air and car crashes, or expired at ridiculously young ages of "sudden" heart attacks and illnesses.

A full-scale Anglo-KGB offensive for 1983 is already underway. A top British source disclosed in December that Kim Philby will soon be publishing Part II of his memoirs, dealing with the late 1950s to the present, "to create mischief and stir confusion" in the West. Western European sources with extensive networks in the East bloc say to expect "a major KGB offensive in the West, an offensive so big as to elicit countermeasures," adding, "the Bulgarians are extremely active in West Germany, especially in the Munich area.

The rash tempo of the Anglo-KGB offensive has been occasioned by the prospects of President Reagan moving to develop a U.S. beam-weapons program. Under the geometry of joint U.S.-Soviet development of beam weapons, the East-West mediating role played by Britain and Israeli intelligence on the basis of their nuclear weapons capabilities, would vanish overnight, and a U.S.-Soviet strategic relationship would exist, unmediated. No one dare underestimate the rage exuding in British intelligence, oligarchic-minded currents, and a large portion of Israeli intelligence at contemplating such a direct threat to their power and influence.

A lot of damage has been done to U.S. interests by the British-KGB apparatus since the Burgess-MacLean defection in 1951, several weeks after Gen. Douglas MacArthur was sacked by British agent-of-influence Averell Harriman, the policy controller of the Truman White House. Nineteen eighty-three could provide the opportunity where the tide, long running in Britain's favor, may be turning to the advantage of America. Now, as in the last century, there will be no problem in distinguishing Russian patriots from chauvinists and Malthusians. The patriots will ally with American patriots.