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## The Trust & the Monarchy—Part I

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# Of Felix Dzerzhinskii, Armand Hammer, and the Red Prince

by Scott Thompson

In his roman à clef, *Saving the Queen*, former CIA official William F. Buckley weaves a tale about Soviet espionage involving a member of the British Royal Family, who dies violently when his treason is discovered by a CIA agent. Some believe that the germ of truth in Buckley's novel is that Lord Louis Mountbatten, the mentor of both Queen Elizabeth's husband, Prince Philip, and of her heir, Prince Charles, had intimate ties with a Soviet espionage network in the West, that was based upon the same methods employed by the founder of the Cheka, Felix Dzerzhinskii, in creating his infamous Trust. Evidence shows that Soviet penetration of the British Royal Family is so great that, should Parliament choose to force Queen Elizabeth's abdication in the current "Palacegate" scandal, then, as in Watergate, her heir, Prince Charles—together with the House of Windsor—must be removed as well.

The more profound basis upon which Parliament may so act is Queen Elizabeth's abridgement of the 1701 Act of Settlement through her appointee Archbishop Runcie's eradication of the *Filioque* from the doctrine of the Anglican Communion, to facilitate an "ecumenical dialogue" with the Russian Orthodox Church. The *Filioque* is the doctrine that the Holy Spirit proceeds from Christ as well as from God the Father—thereby giving each individual man access to the divine reason of the Holy Spirit. But the most obscene expression of this Soviet connection is Prince Charles' intimate relationship with Soviet-fixer Armand Hammer. According to public accounts, it was Lord Louis Mountbatten who introduced Prince Charles to Armand Hammer, shortly before the Lord's death in 1979.

Since then, their ties have grown to the extent that *The Sunday Times Magazine* recently commented: ". . . At the last count, he [Hammer] had given some \$14,000,000 to charities which Prince Charles holds dear and had become a close personal friend of Britain's future king. Hammer feels that Prince Charles is a man of exceptional qualities who will take a vital role in the world to come. Prince Charles seems to have adopted Hammer as one of his favorite old men, especially since the death of his uncle, Lord Mountbatten."

Underneath the cover story of the British Royal Family's gratitude to Hammer for his key role in developing North Sea Oil and such pet charity projects as Lord Mountbatten's United World College (of which Prince Charles is today president),

the evidence of Armand Hammer's travels would suggest that he may have been used as an intermediary between the Royal Family and a succession of Soviet leaders—beginning with Leonid Brezhnev's reported 1979 attempt to use Hammer to swing the U.S. presidential election against Reagan.

Had Sir Winston Churchill (whom Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has chosen as her model) lived to see this relationship between Prince Charles and Hammer, there is no reason to believe that he would not have bodily thrown Hammer out of the Palace.

### A trusted friend: Dzerzhinskii

Armand Hammer was the son of the Odessa-born Dr. Julius Hammer, a co-founder of the Communist Party U.S.A. While his father served time in Sing Sing for performing an illegal abortion, the record shows Armand maintained close ties with one Ludwig Martens, a New York-based collaborator of Leon Trotsky. On Jan. 2, 1919, Foreign Minister Georgii Chicherin wrote a letter stating that Martens "is appointed the representative of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs in the United States."

Martens was no stranger to England, where he had been sent in 1906 as a Bolshevik organizer. On the night of Dec. 16, 1910, the young Winston Churchill, then Home Secretary, personally led an anti-Bolshevik raid. It was met with a fusillade of bullets in which three policemen were killed and two severely wounded. Investigation by Scotland Yard showed the likely ringleader of this Bolshevik burglary ring to be Ludwig Martens (a.k.a. "Peter the Painter.")

When Armand Hammer left for Bolshevik Russia on a self-described "mission of mercy" in December 1921, his files in the U.S. National Archives state that he "was carrying messages from Ludwig Martens, to his colleagues in Russia." Hammer's front for this trip, the Allied Drug and Chemical Company, had on its board Abraham A. Heller, "a notorious Bolshevik," "the Commercial Agent of the Soviet Government of Russia, working in close collaboration with Ludwig Martens." Winston Churchill had also investigated this same Heller as a suspected agent of American Comintern leader Boris Reinstein. As a result, Scotland Yard concluded that Armand Hammer's trip to Russia might be more than mere medical relief work.

With letters of introduction from Martens and with Com-

rade Reinstein's blessings, Hammer met with Vladimir Lenin, who encouraged him to take the first concession in Russia. Upon concluding the deal, Lenin issued a letter, printed in the *New York Times* of June 14, 1922, in which the Bolshevik leader is quoted as saying to Hammer: "You have my best wishes for the success of your first concession, as it is one of the utmost importance for the future trade relations between our republic and the United States." Hammer himself stated that Lenin appointed Felix Dzerzhinskii, then head of both the Cheka (secret police) and Supreme Economic Council, to eliminate "red tape" for the Hammer concession—including the liquidation of any opponents of his role in Lenin's New Economic Policy (NEP).

Under James Angleton, members of the CIA's counterintelligence staff later painstakingly reviewed the NEP period, to discover the roots of Soviet intelligence penetration of the West. Dzerzhinskii's major role in support of the NEP was carried out by the Cheka, which launched major supporting disinformation projects—the most notorious of which was the Trust. One feature of the Trust was to disinform Western intelligence services and financial interests that, through support of the Bolsheviks under the NEP, the seeds would be sown for the Bolshevik regime to wither away. Dzerzhinskii's Trust agents caused the mysterious death of a man whom Winston Churchill greatly admired, Boris Savinkov, the former head of the Socialist Revolutionaries' Combat Group, who became a British secret-service asset after Kerenskii's overthrow.

Lenin's appointment of Hammer to undertake the first concession seemed to make him the Judas goat, who led certain capitalists (whom Lenin otherwise referred to as "useful idiots" or "deaf-mute blindmen") to "sell the rope" by which capitalists in general would be hung. By Hammer's own admission, his Allied American Corporation (Alamerico), was highly successful, recruiting more than 50 leading Western concerns to support the floundering Bolshevik economy. Among those names associated with Alamerico in U.S. Archives documents are Mortimer Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb, whose father Jacob had, with Max Warburg, helped finance the return of the Alexander Helphand ("Parvus") protégé, Leon Trotsky, to co-lead the Bolshevik Revolution. The Schiffs also arranged the parole of Julius Hammer from jail to join his son in Moscow.

Another name associated with the Hammers' business activities was fellow concessionaire Averell Harriman (to whom President John F. Kennedy gave the same nickname as the GRU, namely "the crocodile") In its "Project Dinosaur," the CIA counterintelligence staff determined that Harriman had been recruited by Soviet intelligence during the NEP period. Perhaps Averell Harriman's greatest early service to the Bolshevik regime was to break the State Department ban upon loans to Russia, but, as with Hammer, even greater deeds would follow.

In 1932, the State Department exchanged a series of documents on Hammer with British authorities, which in-

cluded Memorandum No. 1378, dated April 11 and coded "secret," which states: "With reference to previous correspondence regarding Julius Hammer and Messrs Armand Hammer and Company, the authorities have received a report from the Baltic that Armand Julievich HAMMER and Victor Julievich HAMMER . . . both continue to carry out secret missions for the Soviet Government and travel between the United States and Europe for that purpose. It is further stated that they are frequently accompanied by a woman, Olga VADINA [a.k.a. Baroness Olga von Root, whom Armand Hammer married], said to be an OGPU agent, and who was allowed to leave Russia for the purpose of helping them." While these documents were being written, Armand Hammer was busy converting his Russian holdings into art treasures, many looted from the Romanoff family.

This is the nub of the immediate, personal objection which some British Royals are said to have about Prince Charles' close ties with Armand Hammer today. Hammer had not only worked with Felix Dzerzhinskii, the enforcer of the "Red Terror" whose forces butchered Prince Charles' great-great-uncle, Czar Nicholas, together with members of his family at Ekaterinburg. But, Hammer had further enriched himself by accepting some of the Czar's looted treasures in order to transfer his wealth to the United States.

Through his mother (née Princess Victoria of Hess, a granddaughter of Queen Victoria), Lord Mountbatten was related to Czar Nicholas. Even the official biography of Lord Mountbatten by Philip Ziegler acknowledges that his mother "was a radical in her ideas" (others say she was strongly influenced by Karl Marx). A further examination of Lord Mountbatten's life would show that he sought to preserve oligarchic rule in the West through appeasement of Moscow.

Exemplary is the role of Lord Mountbatten's former science adviser in the British Special Operations Executive, Cambridge Communist J. D. Bernal, as a co-founder with Lord Bertrand Russell of the Pugwash Conference in 1957-58. Nikita Khrushchov used Pugwash as a high-level "back-channel" to the Anglo-American elite, while Soviet defector Anatolii Golitsyn documents that its creation occurred at the same time as a sweeping reorganization of Soviet intelligence to return to "Trust"-type deception and disinformation operations. Through Pugwash, Lord Russell, an adviser to the Cambridge Apostles from which Sir Anthony Blunt recruited Donald Maclean et al. to the KGB, proposed a condominium deal, which would divide Russell's "one-world empire" into an Eastern division ruled by Moscow and a Western division ruled by the Anglo-American elite.

Lord Mountbatten was himself a patron of the Pugwash group's Scandinavian affiliate, created in 1966, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). In his last major speech on May 11, 1979, to accept an award from SIPRI, Lord Mountbatten made a plea for appeasement of the Soviet Union through "disarmament and arms control." A few weeks later, Mountbatten died aboard his boat, an apparent victim of the Irish Republican Army.