

GIZLI SERVİSLER (INGİLTERE)

ORIO/v 292

UNDER THE WATCHFUL EYE OF SECRET POLICEThe Underside of British DemocracyA.Maslennikov, Pravda's staff correspondent

The spy-hunting psychosis, thickly larded with militarist hysteria, that is being artificially whipped up in Britain today is not a chance phenomenon, of course. It is part and parcel of the onslaught now launched by the Tory government on the democratic rights and freedoms of the British working people and the Tories' attempts to undermine and discredit the positions of the progressive organisations and movements gaining strength on the British Isles. This is forcefully confirmed by recent publications, which cite numerous facts testifying to the growth of anti-democratic tendencies in the activities of the British state machinery and to the increasing role and activity of the country's police and secret services.

Official British propaganda claims that the main and only task of the British secret services is to protect the rights, freedoms and very existence of the law-abiding citizens of the country from subversive elements, which are operating both on their own initiative and at the bidding of some foreign forces. In real fact, however, the armed forces, police and secret services put in jeopardy by their activities the self-same freedoms which they are presumably supposed to protect. This is the main idea of the preface to the newly-published book State and Security by the notable Labour politician Anthony Benn.

To make his point, Benn cites numerous facts which show that members of progressive political parties, trade unions and other mass organisations and even ordinary people criticizing the way things are in the country are under the watchful eye of secret services, which resort to all sorts of ploys to compromise them.

One of the more common methods used by the secret service to harass organisations that are not to the liking of the ruling classes is surveillance.

The British secret services, Benn believes, go out of their way to oppose representatives of various socialist movements, while trying hard to cover up for those who advocate the preservation of the status quo.

The secret services suspect even the members of the Labour Party which was in power in Great Britain for many years.



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The security services, Benn writes, view activists of the Labour movement, especially those of them who are for active socialist policy, as a threat to the security of the state. Though the content of the very idea of the "threat to the security" has never been discussed at a political level, the secret services include in it the activities of all political and public forces which stand for changing the social system existing in the country.

Guided by this approach, Benn goes on to say, the British guards of order make especially great efforts to organize the shadowing of trade unionists. Telephone talks of the working-class activists are always bugged, especially during acute labour conflicts. All their contacts within and beyond the country are thoroughly examined by the police and counter-intelligence service.

Analyzing the causes of the hostile attitude of the security services and of the state machinery to representatives of the working-class movement and of the socialist movement as a whole, Benn draws the conclusion that this hostility is largely explained by the class origin of those who form the top echelons of Britain's bureaucratic elite. Being irreconcilably hostile to the working class, this elite shows even greater suspicion of other peoples, especially the peoples of the socialist countries. Sometimes one contact with the embassy of a socialist state is enough to call the loyalty of a British citizen in question and to destroy his career as an executive or as a researcher, Benn writes. With the existing methods of shadowing being constantly improved, virtually each citizen of Britain who happened to criticize his government or its allies must know that everything, from his political views to personal secrets, is known about him.

The observations and conclusions made by A. Benn are confirmed with numerous other facts, quoted in the British press.

Britain is not the same as Chile, to be sure. The centuries of the experience of bourgeois parliamentary democracy imparts specific colouring and a sort of outward decency, so highly valued in the country, to all political and social processes here. Commenting on the recently-unclassified 30-year-old archives, the British bourgeois papers notably write with open pride that, compared with the US, where as many as 24,500 people were fired from their public offices during the McCarthyist "witch-hunting", in Britain, which was also swept over with a wave of anti-communism in those years, only 50 social servants lost their jobs, while another 88 were transferred to other, non-secret establishments. Outward decency keeps being observed these days as well.



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Under the operating regulations, an officer suspected of having contacts with the Communist Party or a militant trade union won't be thrown out into the street, but will be rather forced to resign or switch to another, less responsible job. No one here will be said in his face that he is a "subversive element" and, therefore, a **second-rate** citizen. This would be too outrageous. However, the increasingly more obvious restrictions of democratic rights, practiced by the present regime, and the onslaught on the positions of the trade unions and other democratic organizations do not get any more humane in their final results despite the observance of outward decency.

London, January.

(Pravda, January 30. Abridged.)

TÜRKİYE SOSYAL TARİH ARAŞTIRMALARI  
TÜSTAV



Bundan bir yıl kadar önce ABD Gizli Servisi CIA,propaganda aygıtları için hazırladığı bir raporda,SSCB'nin ekonomik bir yıkıma doğru gittiğini,petrol üretiminin gerilemekte olduğunu ve bu nedenle Sovyetler Birliğinin Yakın-Doğu'nun petrol yataklarına"el atmaya"yöneleceğini belirtiyordu.Ve ABD'nin bunu"önlemek"için bu bölgeye"Çevik kuvvetler"ini yerleştirmesi gereği,bu ana gerekçeyle dayandırılmaya devam ediyor.

Bu ve benzeri raporlar Reagan yönetiminin propagandası için,kamuyu yanıltmak,saldırı planlarını gizlemek üzere hazırlanıyor,tüm emperyalist,burjuva yığinsal iletişim araçlarıncaya yayılıyor.Ama bu propagandanın yalan makinesi CIA,iç kullanım için de raporlar hazırlıyor.Bunlar kamuoyundan gizli tutuluyor.

Ne ki,Federal Alman"Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung" gazetesi,10 Ocak 1983 sayısında,bunlardan birini açığa vurdu."İç kullanıma özeldir"damgalı bu raporu,CIA'nin"Sovyetler Birliği uzmanı"Henry Rowen hazırlamış.Rowen şöyle diyor:"...Aslında biz,Sovyetlerin ekonomik yıkımını,~~çok~~ gayrisafi milli hasılasında ani ve sürekli <sup>(bir)</sup> getilemeyi,uzak bir olasılık olarak bile görmüyoruz..."Gazete bu raporla ilgili yazısında şöyle diyor:"...Rowen'e göre Sovyetler Birliği,GSMH bakımından belki de dünyanın en çok kendine yeterli endüstri devletidir.~~ti~~ Bu devlet çok büyük sayıda iyi eğitilmiş işgücüne,son derece büyük yeraltı zenginliklerine,bu arada petrol ve doğal gaz kaynaklarına,ender rastlanan minerallere ve asil madenlere sahip,yüksek düzeyde endüstrileşmiş bir devlettir..."H.Rowen,Reagen'in yaptırım politikasının iflâsını da şöyle dile getiriyor:"...Sovyet ekonomisinin dışalım yapmadan da güçlü durumunu koruyabilme yeteneği,endüstri devletlerinin çoğundakinden,belki de tümünden <sup>(kinden)</sup> daha büyüktür..."

CIA'nin iç kullanım raporundaki gerçekçi değerlendirmeler,şu soruları dayatıyor:~~Kaldırı~~SSCB güçlü ve istikrarlı bir ekonomik



güç olduğuna göre, niçin bu ülkeyle karşılıklı yarara dayalı ticarete gidilmiyor, barış içinde yan yana yaşama ilkeleri temelinde iyi kolşuluk ilişkileri geliştirilmiyor, her iki tarafın eşit güvenliğine yönelik silahsızlanma görüşmelerine yanaşılmıyor? Oysa bunların yapılması/ yalnız daha şimdiden Reagan'ın silahlanma politikasından büyük zarar gören milyonlarca Amerikan vatandaşının değil, tüm halkların yararına olacaktır!

TÜRKİYE SOSYAL TARİH ARAŞTIRMA VAKFI  
TÜSTAV



A FREE HAND FOR SUBVERTERS

Natalia Larionova

A bill on allocations for intelligence in 1986 has been endorsed in Washington. It goes without saying that most of the items of the new act have been made strictly secret. The Congressional Quarterly says, however, that at least 10,000 million dollars has been appropriated for the activities of all espionage agencies (there are several of them) for fiscal 1986. As far as the Central Intelligence Agency itself is concerned, close to 2,000 million dollars has been allocated for it.

It is symptomatic that the allocation of such vast sums has coincided with the intensification of subversive and other activities by the transatlantic "knights of the cloak and dagger. Still fresh in people's memory is the scandal caused by the exposure of the CIA's plans for overthrowing the lawful government of Libya and assassinating its leaders... The contras, with whose aid the US is trying to overthrow the Sandinist government, have become more active. Once numbering some 500-600 men, their hordes have increased to 15,000-18,000. It is known that they are fully financed, trained and led by the CIA. In 1985 alone, a sum of 250 million dollars was allocated for the Afghan bandits based in Pakistan. The anti-government forces in Angola, Kampuchea and other countries are not ignored, either.

According to the New York Times, during Reagan's Presidency, the number of secret operations by the CIA abroad has increased at least five times over. The staff of the CIA itself has doubled in the last five years...

The reported new allocations for the US secret agencies, whose activities are aimed at destabilising the situation in

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the world, at engineering acts of subversion, provocations and sabotage, cannot but attract the attention of broad sections of the peace-loving public, in the first place, in those countries against which the criminal activities of the US secret services are directed. The steps looking like encouragement of the "knights of the cloak and dagger" and giving them a freer hand are patently at variance with the hopes and aspirations of the peoples expecting now, after the Geneva summit meeting, a responsible attitude of political leaders to their actions and decisions...

(Pravda, January 7. Abridged.)

TÜRKİYE SOSYAL TARİH ARAŞTIRMA VAKFI  
TÜSTAV



THE OPERATION MOSES INVESTIGATED

The trial of those involved in the covert and forced airlift to Israel of Falashas of Ethiopian nationality goes on in Khartoum, Neznamov writes in the newspaper Izvestia.

In the dock are those who are customarily called small fry. The true masterminds of this criminal action are the Central Intelligence Agency and former members of the staff of the US Embassy in Sudan. They are not present in the courtroom. Former President of Sudan Gaafar Nimeri, who received four million dollars from the CIA for this "operation", and O. Tayib, Former Vice-President of Sudan, whose share was two million dollars are not present in the court room, either. The CIA spent a total of 300 million dollars on the operation Moses.

It turned out at the trial that O. Tayib was the Ex-President's right hand and four of his henchmen from the security service organized, under the guidance of the US Embassy in Khartoum, the operation Moses.

Their principal objective was to denigrate the national and social policy of Socialist Ethiopia and its efforts to save the drought-afflicted population.

It was exactly O. Tayib who travelled to Washington where he was instructed personally by CIA chief William Casey, said Colonel Musa Ismail, a witness. There, in Washington, they discussed all details of the operation at the US Airforce headquarters. The operation was conducted, in part, under the guidance of a US Colonel who maintained permanent contact with Langley. The airlift of Falashas was carried out by Hercules C-130 US Airforce planes.

The trial in Khartoum outgrew into the condemnation of the US policy of institutionalized terrorism. The facts, which were made public during the hearings, exposed not only the actions of the CIA but also its henchmen with diplomatic passports. They directly charge Washington which sanctioned this open and high-handed interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign state.

(Izvestia, November 19. Summary.)



Tuesday, February 18, 1986

VORIO-860218-514

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DIRECTIVE No 12333

A. Medvedenko

(About a Document Signed by the US President)

No person employed by the government of the United States or acting on its behalf should engage in killings or assassinations or strike a deal with anybody with a view to committing a homicide...

It is difficult and even incredible to presume that the aforesaid provision forms part of Directive No 12333 just signed by Reagan himself. And still such a directive does exist, and the signature of the White House boss is under it. It arouses particular interest because it is fresh evidence of the hypocrisy of the Washington Administration whose words stand in stark contrast to its deeds.

It is symptomatic that Directive No 12333 was signed in December 1981, i.e., at a time when the USA, in compliance with the personal directions of the White House chief, was already waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua. It involved not an individual employed by the US government but the bandit formations that comprised over 14,000 "contras".

It is well known to the whole world what these "saviors" are engaged in. From the rostrum of the UN General Assembly President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua cited horrible data which speak volumes: from 1981 to 1985, the bandits killed, wounded or kidnapped about 20,000 Nicaraguans, among them 3,500 minors, in Nicaragua whose population is approximately 3 millions. As many as 7,500 children became orphans. The bandits drove 250,000 people from their native parts and destroyed about 400 schools and more than 40 hospitals.

Such is the result of the five years of the activities of the "contras" who are fully maintained by the United States and have been trained by the CIA and armed by the Pentagon.

(Sovetskaya Rossia, February 18. Abridged.)



INDICTMENT BROUGHT IN AGAINST US SPY

V. Krotov

On September 7, an investigator of the USSR State Security Committee (KGB) together with a military prosecutor officially brought in an indictment against Nicholas Daniloff, a US citizen who was detained on August 30, this year, when performing a secret espionage action, charging him with committing a crime under Article 65 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

The indictment states that sufficient evidence has been obtained in connection with the case of Nicholas Daniloff, born in 1934, correspondent of the United States News and World Report in Moscow, giving ground to maintain that he, being connected with US secret services, on their assignment and using the status of foreign correspondent in the Soviet Union, engaged in espionage, gathering secret data in various ways for using them to the detriment of the national interests of the Soviet Union.

Upon familiarising himself with the indictment, Nicholas Daniloff reluctantly put his signature, and his capacity changed: from a suspect he turned into the accused.

The day of August 30 turned out to be hectic for Nicholas Daniloff. He had a lot to do before his forthcoming departure from Moscow at the end of the period of his work in the USSR. But nothing was so urgent as to compare with the upcoming important meeting which he was waiting for so impatiently. The day before an old acquaintance of his had telephoned Daniloff:

"I am Frunze. Let's meet at the usual place at eleven o'clock. Agreed?"



"Of course. How could there be any question about it?" The journalist from the United States News and World Report hurried to assure his secret caller.

At exactly eleven o'clock Nicholas Danilooff was standing at the entrance to the metro station Leninsky Prospekt. After waiting for a couple of minutes, he started walking to and fro nervously, scrutinising the faces of passers-by. In his hands he was holding a crumpled plastic bag with a faded picture on it.

"Ah, here you are, Misha," Danilooff exclaimed. A young man whom the US journalist was so impatiently waiting for came up to him.

"Have you brought it?" asked Danilooff in a snappy manner.

"Of course, just as I promised."

"Let's go then."

The two men turned to a side alley of the public garden, heading for the Moskva River embankment. They passed the railings of the Central Park and went under the arches of the iron bridge of the Ring Railroad, where as if by the irony of fate US secret service agent Martha Peterson had been caught at one time with a selection of deadly poisons for agents, and stopped by a luxuriant willow shrub which hid them with its copious greenery. What happened next? This is what Nicholas Danilooff related himself:

"I handed over several books to Misha and he gave me a black package with which I was arrested. In the investigator's office I saw that, besides newspaper clippings, the package contained photographs, diagrams, and maps showing the location of military facilities, and also contained some data of military nature. That was an unexpected and unpleasant revelation to me."

Was it so "unexpected", Mr. Danilooff?

The name of Nicholas Danilooff has long been known among



members of the foreign journalists' corps accredited in Moscow. In 1961-1964 he was listed as a correspondent of the US news agency UPI. Later on he disappeared for a long time. Then he reappeared in the USSR, but before the departure he "changed his journalistic profession," so to say. At the mention of Danilooff's name many of his colleagues in Moscow frowned in displeasure, saying: ah, that one? And quite often they made it clear that they had nothing in common with him. There was a certain logic in that. The US journalist's "source," Misha, who was arrested together with Danilooff, relates:

"I got acquainted with Nicholas Danilooff in March 1982 in the city of Frunze where he came to stay for several days. In the hall of Ala-Too restaurant, a puny man of average height wearing massive horn-rimmed glasses came up to me and introduced himself as an American correspondent. He said he was visiting the area for the first time and would like it very much to get acquainted with the life of my republic. Time flew by quickly as we talked. We parted in a friendly way, agreeing to meet the next day. I promised to show my new acquaintance around the city."

"'Try not to bring KGB people with you,' said Danilooff either jokingly or seriously. I promised that.

"My contacts with Danilooff continued and I became increasingly convinced that the journalist from the United States News and World Report was not the person he was professing to be.

"'Try to get a description of restricted-access enterprises of the city of Frunze';

"'Get photographs of military equipment being used in Afghanistan';

"'Give the home addresses and indicate the places of work of the demobilised soldiers who fought in Afghanistan';



"'Obtain data on the location and strength of military units which are being prepared for dispatch to Afghanistan'...

"I was gathering the impression that Danilooff was interested in nothing but restricted information. Upon getting such information, he every time extolled the Western way of life and denigrated everything Soviet."

Then followed the last meeting of the 'friends' near the willow shrub on the bank of the Moskva River. We quote the record of the body search of Danilooff. The record reads: "When the black package was opened, it contained the following:

"1. Part of the geographical map of the territory of Afghanistan with handwritten notations in the form of conventional signs showing the location of military units of the Soviet Army (under the grading 'classified')

"2. A hand-drawn diagram of part of terrain designating the location of military equipment (under the grading 'classified' )

"3. Twenty-six black-and-white photographs showing specimens of military equipment, soldiers and officers of the Soviet Army."

What did the journalist of the United States News and World Report need those data for? Did his employer -- the owner of the journal, with whom Danilooff met when already in the investigation department of the KGB -- ask him for that?

The testimony by Mikhail and the materials in the black package of 'journalist' Danilooff are far from being the only evidence which the investigation has. A number of witnesses were questioned in connection with this case. They convincingly testified to other facts of Danilooff's espionage activities. It may seem paradoxical but it was precisely the US secret service that invigorated the confidence of the competent bodies that in the person of Nicholas Danilooff Soviet



1914 in Estliye kela kumultu.

John H. Kenney

33 yasında - Cıng Vietnamda kulu 12 bitalıyır

Senen M. Maride (43 yasında)

Kanıq, Melani (Melan) ve Senepe'de  
yuelitide cıngırır.



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people have a man closely connected with US secret services. Are proofs needed? Here is one of them: a letter which CIA officer Paul Stombaugh, expelled from the USSR, personally handed over to a Soviet citizen named Roman.

"Dear and respected friend," the document reads. "We would like to assure you that the letter delivered by you to the journalist on January 24 got to the designated address. We highly appreciate your work..."

It is to be added that Nicholas Danilooff was precisely the journalist who delivered the above-mentioned letter to the secret service.

Then everything developed like in an ordinary detective story: secret dead drops, marks, and communications sessions...

Are more proofs needed? They exist...

(Izvestia, September 8. In full.)



VORIO-850517-506

SENATE HEARINGS

Washington, April 16 (TASS). The bomb explosion in Beirut last March, in which the CIA was directly involved and which killed 80 and wounded 200 civilians, is one of the numerous gangster acts organised by Washington in line with its policy of state-sponsored terrorism.

The joint hearings by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, which ended yesterday, showed that the Reagan administration had created a ramified network to plan, co-ordinate and carry out punitive measures against the states, national liberation movements and political and public leaders which Washington keeps in its bad books. Speaking at the hearings, US Under-Secretary of Defence Fred Ikle said that the Pentagon was carrying out an extensive programme which included not only the gathering and analysis of intelligence information about other countries but also the training of assault units to carry out various actions on the territory of foreign countries. "Mobile training units" are sent to train the personnel of American military bases abroad in anti-terrorist warfare. There is a working group on terrorism operating inside the Pentagon.

Found guilty of being directly involved in the heinous crime against Lebanese civilians, the United States is reportedly preparing new gangster actions. The CBS television company has reported that Washington is mounting a clamorous campaign about "possible terrorist actions against Americans abroad." According to the CBS report, "security" precautions have been demonstratively taken in the US embassies in Beirut and other capitals meanwhile, the report went on, the aircraft-carrier Nimitz is on its way to the Lebanese coast.

(Pravda, May 17. In full.)



VORI19-850516-505

TERRORISM IN ACTION

Andrei Stepanov

As reported by The Washington Post, at the end of last year President Reagan approved a special secret operation by the CIA. The plan provided for the establishment of several task units "for delivering strikes at terrorists" which is the official euphemism in Washington for fighters against imperialist oppression. What's more, these strikes were supposed to have a "preventive" character.

In March this year one of such units consisting of CIA agents carried out the first operation of this kind by setting off a powerful bomb in one of the Beirut suburbs near the headquarters of the Shiite Moslems' leader. More than 80 people were killed and 200 wounded.

Today, when the criminal act by Washington terrorists has become public knowledge the Administration has started trying to exonerate itself. Several papers have printed White House-inspired reports claiming that the blast had not been officially approved and that the operation had been ordered to stop. The clumsy attempts by the US authorities to exculpate themselves have convinced no one, however. Under the pressure of incriminating evidence a special Senate committee for intelligence has started an inquiry into CIA operations in general and into the Beirut explosion in particular.

In any case, the explosion in Lebanon has once again stripped the veils of demagogy off the policy of Washington which uses the pretext of the "struggle against international terrorism" to clamp down on the national liberation movements and to dictate its ways to sovereign states through armed blackmail. So seen against this background, the statements by high-ranking



American officials about the need of such operations for "defending US national security" sound as the limit of cynicism. These ploys can only be meant for simpletons since they are clearly designed to divert public attention from the US policy of state-backed terrorism.

There can be no justification for the actions by the US administration which has set out to replace law, morality and legality in the international arena with the stake on power and with the claim to all-permissiveness and arbitrariness.

(Pravda, May 16. In full.)

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VOR115-850516-513

CIA: ANOTHER CRIME

Moscow, May 15. (TASS). TASS news analyst Viktor Ponomaryov writes:

US secret services have staged another provocation against a Soviet citizen in a third country. Using narcotic and psychotropic drugs, they kidnapped Vladimir Ivanov of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade. He was abducted from the Holiday Inn Hotel in Manila, the Philippines, where he had arrived for commercial talks

On January 20 an American who said his name was Richard rang him up about midnight and asked permission to immediately deliver an urgent letter from Mike Rosenberg, Vice President of the Fibro Solomon Minerals. As it turned out later, the letter was forged.

Giving as an excuse the lateness of the hour, Ivanov suggested postponing the meeting but the stranger insisted on it, saying that the next morning he was to fly to the United States. Upon delivering the envelope to Ivanov, Richard asked for a soft drink and with the host's consent began to mix cocktails while Ivanov was reading the letter. Ivanov came to three days later at a US military base near Munich (FRG) to where the US secret service brought him without the Philippine authorities' knowledge.

Neither a West German visa nor a stamp certifying his entry into that country were found in Ivanov's passport later. In his coat, there were only Lufthansa courtesy gifts. All that suggests the idea that West German secret services and the air company were drawn into the CIA's clandestine operation.



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In West Germany, despite Ivanov's hunger strike and categorical demands for an immediate meeting with a Soviet representative, CIA officers forcibly kept him behind bars for 18 days, resorting to refined psychotropic methods and to threats of violence. Crude attempts were made to incline him to betray his motherland, to recruit him, and to tempt him with a high salary, to guarantee the aid of the "Tolstoy Fund" to him and then with employment in one of the CIA-controlled firms. The IBM was mentioned to him. Ivanov was to organize deliveries which would do the maximum economic damage to the USSR.

High-ranking CIA officers, accompanied by "physicians"--a psychiatrist and a therapist--with immigration papers prepared in advance, flew to the military base in West Germany from the USA to help the recruiters. The CIA's vile provocation ended in utter failure this time as well. Forcible detention of Ivanov at the US military base became known to the Soviet authorities. The CIA had to hand him over to Soviet representatives in West Berlin. Ivanov returned to the USSR.

The story became known to this writer when a meeting of the experts of the 35 countries which had participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe began in Ottawa to discuss matters concerning human rights and basic freedoms in their states.

According to Associated Press, Michael Armacost, US Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs, said that Washington expected that other states would act in good faith to meet their international commitments.

In the light of the disgusting attempt by the official agency of the USA upon the life and dignity of Soviet citizen Ivanov, the pretentious speech by the representative of the US Department of State cannot be regarded otherwise than an unseemly attempt at posing as an international prosecutor and at rehabilitating the CIA's new crimes against the rights and freedoms of citizens.

(TASS, May 15. In full.)

THE END