

TOP SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

**SPIES IN
IRELAND**

THE LITTLEJOHN MEMORANDUM

**THE MURDER
MACHINE UNMASKED**

THE TRUE STORY OF BRITISH AND IRISH ESPIONAGE SERVICES

ACTIVE IN IRELAND TO - DAY

20p

INTRODUCTION

After many months of research and analysis by the Republican Movement in both Britain and Ireland, Clann na hEireann presents this pamphlet.

As socialists, we have always been aware of the strength of the British Ruling Class, and we have been equally aware of the lengths to which that class will go to maintain its position of control and power. We are now in a position to present detailed evidence as to exactly what that strength is and what those lengths are.

It is our intention to show that the Ruling Class, although outwardly apparent as a small easily identifiable clique of rich, powerful, industrialists embodies, in fact, a well co-ordinated, highly trained, far-reaching military machine whose sole purpose is the preservation of the status quo.

We hope to give our readers some idea of the extent to which the British Secret Service Machine has been operating in Ireland. We intend to show that many of the murders, deaths, "accidents", explosions and "crimes" attributed by the British Press to the I.R.A., the Provos, the U.D.A. or some other people's organisation were, in fact, carried out by agents of the British Government. We will explain why these ac-

tions have been (and are still being) carried out, and will pose the significance of the lesson learned from these to workers in Britain.

Our presentation can roughly be divided into two parts. In the first part we will explain in some detail exactly how the Ruling Class defends its position and who it uses and incorporates. Here we hope to give some idea of exactly how strong, far-reaching and interlinked the Ruling Class agencies really are.

Secondly we will deal with specific events in Ireland. We will, where possible, show how the people involved fit into the structure that we will have outlined. Here we will show the use made by the British Government of spies, criminals and murderers. We will show, to some extent, the collaboration between Heath and Lynch, and later Cosgrave.

We accuse the British Government of crimes against the Irish people. We will expose their murder machine.

Throughout the presentation we will not dwell on points to the extent of "proving" them in the sense that one would prove a mathematical theorem. We will simply present the facts, the evidence and some small degree of analysis. We will allow the reader to make up his own mind.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE MURDER MACHINE

The ramifications of the network of intelligence run by the state have been rapidly expanded during the last few years, and they continue to expand. The aim, in accordance with the Kitson doctrine, is to ensure that the State Intelligence organisations reach as far as possible into the 'everyday lives of the working people.

The three highest levels of intelligence are nominally under the control of the Foreign Secretary, the Home Secretary and the Minister of Defence. The Prime Minister is nominally in overall control, and the co-ordination of the three sections is the

responsibility of the Joint Intelligence Committee (J.I.C.). The J.I.C. is a section of the Foreign and Commonwealth office.

Under the control of the Foreign Secretary is what is commonly known to the public as the "Secret Service". The correct title is the Secret Intelligence Service (S.I.S.), or MI6, or, more recently, DI6. Basically DI6 is responsible for espionage activities overseas. Its agents operate from British Embassies under Foreign Office cover, but also under a variety of other covers - journalists, businessmen, academics, etc.

The head of S.I.S. is Maurice Oldfield, about whom there has been the recent spate of press disclosures. The correct title for his post is "Director-General of Secret Intelligence Services", but the cover title is "Head of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Research Department".

The Intelligence section within the Home Office is the Security Service, commonly known as MI5, but more correctly, DI5. DI5 is responsible for internal security and counter-espionage at home. The correct title for the head of this section is "Director-

General of Security Service". In 1972 *Sir Edward Martin Furnival-Jones* retired from that position, and no doubt his successor will be exposed before long by some bright reporter.

Furnival-Jones, like other heads of DI5 before him, was well protected in official and public announcements. He was merely recorded as being "attached to the Ministry of Defence", despite the fact that his work came directly under the control of the Home Secretary.

The third section of the main Intelligence Network, under the control of the Minister of Defence, is the Defence Intelligence Staff at the Ministry of Defence. The three armed forces departments - Army, Navy and Air Force - are represented, and the section head is called the "Director-General of Intelligence". The present head is Vice-Admiral *Sir Louis Edward Stewart Holland Le Bailly, K.B.E., C.B., O.B.E., (retired)*. Le Bailly's previous position was as Deputy Director-General when, for reasons best known to himself, he was called Vice-Admiral *L.E.S.H. Bailey*. Unlike the heads of DI5 and DI6 where every attempt is made to hide their identity, the Director-General of Intelligence is openly called by this title and is named in Government publications.

Special Branch

There is another organisation which plays an important role in intelligence work in a wider field, and that is Scotland Yard's Special Branch. There is, in fact, a very close relationship between MI5 and Special Branch. To conceal from the public the more objectionable word "espionage", with its direct military implications, arrests are made only through what the public know as the good old British "bobby" - the police. Whenever MI5 (or MI6) wishes to move in and make an arrest, they must do it through the "normal" channels of the police, using the Special Branch section. MI5 and MI6 were created about 1910, but the Special Branch, Scotland Yard, was established in 1886 as a special department of the regular police force which itself was established on an organised basis in 1829. Incidentally, the Special Branch was originally known as the Special Irish Branch, and was established to deal with the activities of the Fenians at that time.

Near St. James' Park, and just off Birdcage Walk, is a road called *Queen Anne's Gate*. The Headquarters of MI6 is at number 21. This comes back to back with *54 Broadway Buildings*, which is part of the same establishment. It is not uncommon for Maurice Oldfield or any of his henchmen to enter one way and exit the other.

Only a few minutes away across Westminster Bridge there is a 20 storey glass and concrete skyscraper at *100 Westminster Bridge Road*. This is called *Century House*. You will not get past the uniformed guards at the two entrances because, here too, the people in-

side are working for MI6. The "Permanent Under-Secretaries" as they are called of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office are housed here. There are a number of other offices in London called *Century House*, these also could be part of the MI6 network.

In *Priors Road, Cheltenham*, is the Government Communications Headquarters, Signals Department. Coded radio messages are sent here from S.I.S. agents throughout the world (including Ireland). The Headquarters also picks up and decodes messages sent by foreign governments to their agents and vice-versa. All this information is passed to Oldfield and his team of Under-Secretaries at Westminster Bridge Road for assessment. Priors Road, despite the innocent "Communications" title, is part of the S.I.S. network. Its Director - as he is called - is *Sir L. J. Hooper*.

The S.I.S. is divided into various sections covering different aspects of intelligence. For instance, Section JX(9) is the "anti-communist" section.

Each section has at its disposal several addresses, each of which is disguised by some innocent official title.

At *Beaulieu*, in the *New Forest*, the S.I.S. has property where it runs a "Security Training Course". There are strong indications that at least part of this training is concerned with the instruction of special "Killer Squads" of the type that have been operating in Ireland and about which more will be said later.

MI5

Passing on to MI5, "Security Service", Lord Denning's official report on the Profumo scandal in 1963 said:

"The Security Service in this country is not established by statute, nor is it recognised by Common Law. Even the Official Secrets Acts do not acknowledge its existence".

The headquarters of MI5 is at a massive but unmarked building called *Leconfield House*, which is a block between *South Audley Street*, and *Chesterfield Gardens, Curzon Street, Mayfair*.

The chief, the personnel and the operating bases of MI5 are probably the most closely guarded secrets of the whole intelligence areas. This is not surprising when one realises against whom the activities of this section are directed. The areas of operation of MI5 - counter espionage and internal security - are becoming increasingly concentrated against the progressive forces who present a threat to the trouble-free continued existence of capitalist society. Behind virtually all moves by the Special Branch against political activists, the earlier activities of MI5 are hidden.

In all the post-war spy cases and political scandals, Profumo/Keeler/Ivanov, Burgess/Maclean/Philby, the Portland and Naval secrets affair, and so on - MI5 was completely involved, often, ironically,

with much embarrassment for the government. Yet at no time was the head of MI5 identified.

M.P.'s were often heard in the House, venting their wrath against an unknown "Director-General of Security Service". Despite the nominal control of MI5 by the Home Office, its virtual autonomy is only half concealed in the directive given to the Director-General in 1952: *"In your appointment as Director-General of the Security Service you will be responsible to the Home Secretary personally. The Security Service is not, however, part of the Home Office. On appropriate occasion you will have right of direct access to the Prime Minister"*. (Our emphasis)

Quite clearly MI5 can do pretty well what it likes under the cloak of virtual autonomy, with no government department taking any direct responsibility for their actions.

Defence Intelligence Staff

The third main section, Defence Intelligence Staff, at the Ministry of Defence, has virtually the whole of the Army, Navy and Airforce at its disposal.

One of the main units is, of course, the Army's Intelligence Corps. It is not generally realised that as a "professional" and independent unit of the army structure the Intelligence Corps only consolidated itself on such a basis in 1958. It was in March of that year that the first regular officers of this unit arrived at their base set up at *Templar Barracks, Ashford, Kent*. It is called *Templar Barracks* after the man who was the inspiration behind the setting up of an independent army intelligence unit - the present Field-Marshal *Sir Gerald W.R. Templar*, a man of much experience in post-war colonial "counter-terrorist" campaigns. He is H.M. Lieutenant of Greater London.

H.M. Lieutenants and Deputy Lieutenants are appointed by reason of their military "contribution" to the country, in every county of Britain. Their purpose is to form what would be areas of their own dictatorial rule in a time of "national emergency", either through war conditions or times of "civil insurrection" - with emphasis on the latter. They would operate from heavily guarded and fortified secret underground bases called Regional Seats of Government (R.S.G.). R.S.G.'s have been built in "strategic" areas all over the country. Due to the secrecy that surrounds them, very few people will have even heard of R.S.G.'s, and they are not, as one might think from just hearing the name, anything to do with local governments or corporations, rather they are "hideaways" that one sees on television films about nuclear warfare.

At the Intelligence Corps H.Q. in Ashford there are various sections, one of which trains men in the sort of barbaric interrogation techniques used by the British Army

in the Six Counties. At Ashford they receive officers from all regiments to train in these techniques and other aspects of "Intelligence" work. Once suitably trained, these men are then returned to their own regiments to pass on their new knowledge to specially selected men. This process means that within every regiment of the British Army there exists a cell of "experts" in the various techniques of Militarism that are politely known as "Intelligence".

The Intelligence Corps also sends out its "specialists" to selected depots of other regiments to "experiment" in special interrogation schemes. For instance, such specialists are in residence at the *Royal Corps of Signals Training Brigade at Catterick Camp* in Yorkshire. Here specially selected men are trained in the methods of interrogation that require electric shock treatment and noise torture. The British Government are not keen to admit to the techniques of interrogation used on internees in Ireland in case public or international opinion becomes tiresome. It is not surprising, therefore, that strange lengths are gone to to keep secret the goings-on at Catterick. Recently the Northern Regional Organiser of *Clann na hEireann* was arrested and held in solitary confinement in *Risley Prison* for having in his possession a sketch map of Catterick Camp. When it became clear that Republican Intelligence had discovered exactly what was going on at Catterick and that *Clann na hEireann* was planning to picket the camp, the prosecution dropped all the charges under the Official Secrets Act and the organiser was released. Quite obviously nothing of importance that could be mentioned in court or seized by the press happens at Catterick, and anyway the British Army does not use such barbarous techniques in Ireland, so why should they wish to train people in their use.

The Paras

No account of the terror machine operated by the army would be complete without a mention of the "Paras". The brutality of the Parachute Regiment is too well known to require further evidence of the training methods and kind of attitude instilled into these professional killers. Indeed, little effort is necessary in getting the "right" kind of attitude from Paras - they are mostly recruited because of their experience in the arts of thuggery, as numerous newspaper reports of their activities both on and off duty testify to. Bloody Sunday in Derry when thirteen innocent civilians were murdered is only one of their recent "battle honours".

The Paras are considered to be one of the crack regiment of the British Army. The man in charge of this band of trained murderers is Colonel Commandant, Lieutenant General *Sir Roland C. Gibbs, K.C.B., C.B.E., L.S.O.* *M.C. Gibbs* is also Colonel of the Royal Greenjackets, yet another so-called crack

regiment. The significance of Gibbs' dual role will not be lost on anyone who realises that the Royal Greenjackets is Kitson's regiment.

Brigadier Frank Kitson - he is still usually referred to as "Brigadier", but has, in fact, been promoted to Major-General - is generally accepted as being the ruling-class spokesman on 'counter-insurgency'. Kitson comes from a long line of counter-insurgency tacticians. His father was Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Karslake Kitson, who was in naval intelligence (incidentally, at the time of the execution of Roger Casement). Kitson was the instigator of the Derry massacre and is now training more British Troops in his techniques in his role as head of the *School of Infantry at Warminster, Wiltshire*.

The Royal Greenjackets is most famous for its use as a regiment of "shock troops". The Royal Greenjackets, together with the Light Infantry Regiment, forms what is known as the Light Division of the army. The Royal Greenjackets, together with the Intelligence Corps and the Paras, who have been mentioned and the Special Air Service Regiment and the Royal Marine Commandos who will be dealt with later, occupy the key roles in the general application of "intelligence" in this field.

The Royal Greenjackets, although not a numerically large regiment, have as their Colonel-in-Chief no less a person than THE QUEEN printed like that on their regimental lists. They also have as their deputy Colonel-in-Chief, complete with titles and adornments, Field Marshall H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Ulster, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., A.D.C.(P) They are the only Infantry Regiment with three Colonels-Commandant who, in addition to Gibbs who has already been mentioned, are General Sir H. John Mogg and General Sir Thomas Pearson. A regiment well and truly smiled upon by the aristocracy and the leading leading military big-wigs.

It may be only a coincidence that General Mogg lives at Watlington; Oxfordshire, only a stone's throw from what is perhaps the most important Regional Seat of Government in Britain at Stokenchurch, and only a short distance from a whole area of Buckinghamshire where numerous "top" people reside. It may also be purely coincidental that General Pearson lives at Ross-on-Wye, near the Special Air Services base at Hereford, and it is probable anyway that his frequent contact with various leading-lights in that regiment is purely social and personal

Special Air Services

The most notorious set of counter-revolutionary thugs is found in the *Special Air Service Regiment (S.A.S.)* of the Army. To belong to this 'elite' it is necessary to be not only a thug, but a king among thugs. For this reason the regiment is made up of selected men from any army unit, and because all army units contain their share of crimi-

nals, perverts and thugs, it is only necessary to prove that the candidate represents the cream of this element.

The main base of the S.A.S. regiment is at *Bradbury Lines Hereford*, the home of "22 S.A.S.". (The prefix 22 has no special significance, nor have the prefix numbers for other S.A.S. units. It does not imply that these are 22 separate units of this highly selective and secretive unit.)

The official headquarters of the S.A.S. is at the *Duke of Yorks Headquarters, Kings Road, Chelsea*. The S.A.S. group H.Q. is the centre block of buildings and its neighbours are the *44 Para Brigade (Territorial Army)*, and the *London Irish Rifles*. This is the home of the unit called "21 S.A.S.". This unit has detachments at *Hitchin, Herts*, and *Portsmouth*.

There is a unit known as "23 S.A.S." Territorial Army, based originally in London, but later moved to Birmingham. There are two sections to this unit, covering North and South Birmingham areas, with further detachments at *Doncaster, Leeds* and *Dundee*.

Another unit is known as 63 (S.A.S.) *Signal Squad (V)*. Its H.Q. is at *Portsmouth*, with detachments at *Southampton* and *Bournemouth*.

To complete the set-up there is what is known as *R. Squadron*. This is a reserve of regulars attached nominally to 22 S.A.S. who can be called up for service with the S.A.S. proper at any time. Presumably *R. Squadron* is a band of criminals, perverts and thugs who were just not quite able to reach the required grade.

The extra special role of the S.A.S. regiment can be judged from the fact that official army publications listing officers do not list S.A.S. officers, (officers in all other regiments are listed). Whether the army has at any time listed all S.A.S. members is not certain, but undoubtedly there was a change of policy towards greater secrecy in 1964 because prior to that year the official published lists at least showed the names of officers attached to the S.A.S. from other regiments. The reader may have his own ideas regarding the significance of 1964, but there can be little doubt that it was connected, apart from any other specific reason at the time, with the general principle of preparing for the increased army role at home under the Kitson Doctrine that was later to be set out in his book '*Low Intensity Operations*'.

The Secret War

The 'unusual' role of the S.A.S. can further be measured by the fact that although the government admits to its existence, it rarely, if ever, admits that it is actually doing anything. For example, in January 1972 two members of the S.A.S. were killed and four were wounded whilst fighting guerrillas in Oman. Before this, the British Government had consistently denied that any units of the British Army were involved in the Middle

ast. Even after this revelation the government sought to keep the facts as quiet as possible. The Sunday Telegraph of 15th April 1973 reported that:

"The three hundred British officers and mercenaries who have been leading Oman Government forces against Marxist guerrillas are to leave the country". It goes on to say that "Heavy British involvement in the fighting has become an embarrassment, encouraging charges of "imperialism" from some Middle Eastern countries," and "The British contingent includes and 100 men of the Special Air Service Regiment."

At the time of the famous Q.E.2 voyage to Israel the Sunday Telegraph reported that a number of "travel agents" had accompanied the ship on its voyage. It said:

"The 'travel agents' included 12 men of the Royal Marine Commandos, armed with 0.38 Browning automatics in underarm holsters and sterling sub-machine carbines, and a number of Special Air Service men".

Despite the claim in the Sunday Telegraph 15th April 1973 that British Army involvement in Oman was to cease, the Daily Telegraph 17th July 1973 said:

"There are about 120 British officers and men on secondment to Oman's armed forces".

Quite clearly the S.A.S. are not expected to act in the traditional role of honourable comic-book soldiers. Theirs is quite clearly a very special role indeed. After learning of their involvement in the Middle East and seeing the role they played on the Q.E.2, one can be forgiven for viewing with considerable doubt the continual claims that the S.A.S. are not being used in Ireland.

The S.A.S. has, of course, been active in the North of Ireland for many years, acting under cover and indulging in kidnapping, torture, murder, robbery, bombing - anything to increase sectarianism and to eliminate the most advanced progressive elements within the society.

Recent evidence shows that S.A.S. activities have not been confined solely to the Six Counties, and it is becoming more and more clear that the British plans for Ireland included the placing of the Twenty-Six Counties under the jurisdiction of the S.A.S.

Four Square Laundry

Incidents such as the Four Square Laundry, Ranger Hammond, Wyman/Littlejohn, and the Dublin car bombs serve to emphasise the points made. (Evidence to substantiate our claims will be given in the second part of this pamphlet.) Indeed an earlier Commander of British forces in the North of Ireland, General Sir Harry Tuzo, K.C.B., had worked with Kitson to organise special under-cover squads, and the first known groups were called M.R.F.'s. There are various opinions as to what M.R.F. exactly stood for (Military or Mobile; Resistance, Reaction Reconnaissance; Force), but there is no doubt as to what was their purpose. When the network was

exposed and some of its Four Square Laundry agents were executed by the Provisionals, the killer-groups were reorganised under the name M.R.G. (here the only change is thought to be that the G stands for group instead of force).

Other special units are set up as and when it is felt that any particular spate of activity involving sectarian murders, etc., can be useful to the British forces and Government. Considering the vast amount of information that is known about the group, and the little or no action that is taken against it, we would suggest that the latest of these groups is the *Ulster Freedom Fighters (U.F.F.)*.

Recently an American journalist has claimed to have secured evidence that the British Government have planned to 'engineer' events to the stage of involving all Ireland in civil war. The Intelligence sections are training a special brigade of killers - modern "Black and Tans" - to enter Ireland secretly and indulge in massive "sectarian" killings of Protestants and Catholics, one section of the people against the other. The men are being trained in all techniques mentioned earlier, at a base in the Beaulieu area of Hampshire.

For people who understand the true nature and role of the army it is not particularly difficult for them to grasp the full extent of the involvement of the S.A.S. in Ireland. Very few people, however, are aware of the role that the S.A.S. are playing at present in this country.

Testing Ground

Undoubtedly, Ireland is being used for a testing-ground for the Kitson theories of counter-insurgency. Kitson himself goes so far as to admit this when he forecasts that the British Army will be used against insurgent workers and subversives in this country. He expects this to happen, he says, by 1980.

One element of the Kitson plan that has already been put into operation is for elite under-cover army units to be established in all the main centres of population in the British Isles, with particular buildings selected in advance to be the headquarters of troop operations in the event of 'civil strife'. It is known that in many cities such groups have already been set up, and it is in these groups that the S.A.S. will be found.

Royal Marines

The other main "shock troop" unit is the *Royal Marine Commandos*, who have their Headquarters at Plymouth. The Commandos' "style of work" and training is somewhat similar to that of the S.A.S.

The 3rd Commando Brigade, as the units are collectively known, consists of "40 Commando" (here again the prefix numbers have no special significance) and "42 Commando", based at Bickleigh Camp, near

Plymouth, "41 Commando", based in Malta, and "45 Commando", based at Arbroath, Scotland.

The various units are specialists in different kinds of warfare. "41 Commando" specialises in amphibious warfare, and "45 Commando" in winter or "arctic" warfare. The S.A.S. have a detachment with "45 Commando" at Arbroath.

Recently a "Commando Logistic Regiment" and "59 Independent Commando Squadron Royal Engineers" have been formed. A special Commando Air Squadron is in the process of being formed.

"40 Commando" have been active in Ireland, earning a particular reputation for being viciously trigger-happy even to the extent of frequently shooting their own men and soldiers of other regiments. The principle seems to be that anyone acting "suspiciously" and not immediately identifiable as a British soldier is fair game for a shot or two. "Unfortunately", on occasions other British soldiers have been just that little bit too unidentifiable and have become "lost in action".

The Intelligence aspects of the army regiments are matched to the best of their ability by the Navy and the Air Force, although there is clearly not quite the same scope for them. Nevertheless, for example, the Navy runs a special "counter-insurgency" training centre at the Portland Naval Base, and both Navy and Air Force have their own intelligence sections.

For anyone who still believes that the Air Force is the place where the government kindly teaches them a trade while allowing them to play football and ski and visit exotic far-off places, a recent R.A.F. recruiting advert said:

"ACTION LEADER, trained to command a parachute force, an anti-aircraft missile crew, or a hand-picked body of fighting men".

Change of Role

It will be remembered that all three arms of the forces are represented on the ~~Effence~~ Intelligence Staff at the Ministry of Defence and the present head happens to be, as we have said earlier, a Vice-Admiral.

The seriousness with which the ruling class takes the threat of internal insurgency can be seen by the lengths to which they go to ensure that the tentacles of their intelligence network reach as far as possible into all aspects of society.

Recently their policy has been to allow their "part-time" soldiers to become as "full-time" as they possibly can. A report in the Sunday Telegraph of 13th July 1973 explains how members of the T.A.V.R. (Territorial Army Volunteers Reserve) will be offered short service commissions in the Regular Army. Reports in various regimental magazines indicate that special weekend schools are being set up at "secret" bases to which the territorials go to learn about

such subjects as crowd control and riot control or interrogation techniques and counter-insurgency theory.

A report in the Sunday Times of 12th July 1973 quotes Lieutenant-Colonel Graeme Gilchrist, Commanding Officer of the "world's oldest fighting regiment" *The Honourable Artillery Company*, as saying that the role of the H.A.C. is to be "dramatically changed" when territorial units become much more closely involved with the regular army, and "I cannot tell you the exact details in case it helps the Russians".

The H.A.C. has always been a very high-class territorial reserve unit. Its members comprise bankers, stockbrokers and various other 'elite elements' and has always been regarded as an "officer producing outfit". We can only assume that the Russians he is talking about are the ones who spend their lives working in the factories and workshops up and down the length of Britain.

The message we have attempted to convey is that the repressive methods being currently employed in Ireland are no spontaneous response to a situation. They are the result of years of experience and planning of the most cunning and vicious ruling class the world has ever known. No methods are too cruel, and such methods are combined with a sophistication of distorted propaganda, concealment of the facts and downright lying.

Capitalist Crisis

The important point for people to grasp is that what is happening "over there" can and will be used in Britain as and when the ruling class feels that their position is sufficiently threatened. A nation that oppresses another cannot itself be free, and British people will only be able to advance to a more progressive form of society when they come to terms with the tactics and methods used by their own ruling class against the victims of their oppression.

The names and organisations which have kept cropping up during our investigation emphasise what has always been basic to the understanding of genuine class-conscious socialists - armed services, police, civil service, law - ~~are run~~ by the ruling class with one eye very firmly fixed on using them to retain their dominant position in society. The crisis of modern capitalism and imperialism has only meant that a good deal more sophistication and co-ordination has been necessary to prepare for the time which Kitson has forecast will arrive in a few years - the time when preventing and suppressing discontent in Britain will be the main task, not only of the police, but also of the armed forces. The "testing ground" of these plans is inevitably Ireland, but the lessons learned there are ready to be applied here in Britain.

Kitson, who is generally known as the ruling class counter-insurgency spokesman, has been dealt with earlier. A closer look at some of the other names who have cropped

up during the course of this analysis proves very interesting.

'Lord Carrington, 6th Baron of Upton, Notts, and Bulcot Lodge, Ireland' - real name Peter Alexander Rupert Carrington, typifies one of the ruling class making sure that the 'defences' of this state are well oiled in all departments. After all, he has a lot to defend. His address is *The Manor House, Bledlow, near Aylesbury, Bucks, and 32a Ovington Square, London, S.W.3*. He owns half of the houses and nearly all the land of the village of Mousloe, Bucks, and he goes shooting at Mousloe once a year. (There has been a recent barrage of complaints from his local villagers about his untidy land around the village). He was chairman of the Country Landowners Association in 1951. Educated at Eton and Sandhurst, he served in the Grenadier Guards from which he has retired with the



Lord Carrington, Defence Minister Geoffrey Johnson Smith

rank of Major. He has been a director of Amalgamated Metal Corporation Limited, Hambros Bank, Barclays Bank, Cadbury Schweppes, Intercontinental Banking Services Limited, and is chairman of the Australia and New Zealand Bank.

Pamela Lady Onslow, we have already mentioned earlier. Her son is the 7th Earl of Onslow, real name Michael William Coplestone Dillon Onslow. The Onslow family seat is at Temple Court, Clandon Park, Guildford, Surrey - which is only a few miles from Kitson's address at Horsley House, Tilford, Farnham, Surrey. The 7th Earl, educated at Eton and Sorbonne - the family have French titles and estates - married the daughter of a U.S. Army Major and Lady Aberconway. He served in the Life Guards from 1956-60, part of the time in the Arabian Peninsula.

Geoffrey Johnson-Smith was educated at Charterhouse and Oxford and is a member of the Travellers Club.

The higher echelons of the armed forces, police, civil service and the law, form a very much more closely inter-related group than most people imagine. It is remarkable how closely they inter-marry. For instance, the daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Tuzo, K.C.B. (he was General Officer Commanding and Director of Operations in Northern Ireland from 1971 to early 1973) married into the Hohler family. Henry Arthur Frederick Hohler, C.M.G. was the son

of a Lieutenant Colonel, and was educated at Eton and Sandhurst (where have we seen before that pattern of "education"?). After serving in the Grenadier Guards, he entered the Diplomatic Service, via the Foreign Office. After positions in Budapest, Berne, Helsinki, Moscow, Rome, Saigon (Ambassador to South Vietnam 1960-63), and Paris, he finished with that typical cover-up rank for Intelligence workers - Assistant "Under-Secretary" at the Foreign Office. By another strange coincidence, his address is *Long Crendon Manor, near Aylesbury, Bucks*. (This whole area alongside the Regional Seat of Government seems to be packed with people engaged in various aspects of State Intelligence workings). Hohler is also a member of the Boodles Club.

Another case is the marriage between the son of General Sir Michael Carver, G.C.B., chief of the General Staff, and the daughter of Brian Stewart, C.M.G. Mr. Stewart is also in the Diplomatic Service, having been in Rangoon, Peking, Shanghai, Manila, Kuala Lumpur, Hanoi and, since 1972, he has been "H.M. Counsellor" in Hong Kong. The title "counsellor" is a well known cover for Intelligence work, as anyone who has read the exposure of the newly appointed Head of MI6, Maurice Oldfield, C.M.G., will realise.

The Hon. Pamela Dillon and her marriage to Lord Onslow is another obvious example and, apart from the "prison visitor" aspect of her work, there have been reports that she is in some way directly connected with the Foreign Office. "My Mother," said the present Earl of Onslow, "has a driving sense of duty. She loves Ireland. She did what she thought was her duty".

The Kitson doctrine is to be applied to further integrate the T.A.V.R. (Territorial Army Volunteer Reserve) with the Regular Army. Officers of the T.A.V.R. are to be offered short service commissions in the Regular Army. They will be in every way the same as regular officers, and will be liable for service world-wide. Support from Industry is expected, and the Daily Telegraph reports that:

"Industry has shown great interest in recruiting young men with Service experience and in some cases have asked the Services to take members of their staff on short service commissions."

Army & Industry

For many years now an arrangement has existed between the armed forces and big industrial concerns, whereby young men are sponsored for a few years to do military training, after which they are guaranteed a good job in the big monopoly concerns. The regular army also continually involves the T.A.V.R. in manoeuvres and runs special 'counter-insurgency' training weekends for them at special camps.

The regimental magazine of the Gloucesters recently reported on such a training session for members of the Wessex T.A.V.R.

THE LITTLE JOHNS

On Friday night, December 1st 1972, Jack Lynch and his Fianna Fail Government were painfully trying to push the Offences Against the State (Amendment) Bill through the Dail. The Bill which was popularly referred to as the I.R.A. Bill, looked to be in serious danger of falling. Lynch was losing the support of the 'Independents', and dissident Fianna Fail deputies were joining with a reluctant opposition to oppose the new anti-peoples laws.

At the same time in another part of the city - near Liberty Hall - two car bombs were being planted. Bombs that were later to explode, killing two Irish workers, and bombs that made the main opposition party Fine Gael abandon its decision to vote against the new laws. Two car bombs had forced the Offences Against the State (Amendment) Act into the statute books.

Some hours before the bombs exploded a Dublin taxi man was asked at a centre-city rank if he would drive a customer to Enniskillen. The taxi-driver said he would, but that it would be expensive. The potential customer said that did not matter, and the taxi left Dublin in the early evening of December 1st.

The drive duly carried his fare to Enniskillen, but when he asked for payment, the passenger pulled a gun, told him he

should not worry about the money and ordered him to return alone to Dublin. The driver, worried about the gun and the threat to him, returned to Dublin.

The incident was reported to the gardai (police), but for months neither the driver nor anyone else heard anything about the passenger who pulled the gun in Enniskillen, or the money owed to the taxi-man. Until the driver spotted his odd customer at Dundalk races on August 15th and grabbed him. The man resisted, and the driver sent a friend for gardai.

When members of the Gardai arrived, the taxi-man's customer was searched. He was found to have on him a British Army identification card showing him to be Major Thompson, a Conservative and a Unionist Party membership card which confirmed his identity, and some other papers. The man was taken to Dundalk Garda station.

At 8 a.m. on August 16th, Major Thompson of the British Army, who had pulled a gun on a Dublin taxi-driver in Enniskillen, was released and allowed to return to the Six Counties.

The inevitable questions surrounding his activities and his release from custody without being charged led us to ask "Was there any connection between Major Thompson's drive from Dublin on December 1st and the



● SACKVILLE PLACE



● LIBERTY HALL

two car bombs that killed two workers in the city that night?"

After the Dublin bombings, Lynch appeared on television to tell the nation of his "shock, grief and horror". He said that all the resources of the state would be used to track down the perpetrators of this terrible outrage. His grief-stricken state did not seem to interfere with his putting the new laws to work when in the next few days sixty-six members of the Republican Movement were arrested and charged under the Act.

Despite Lynch's claims and threats against the bombers, all the evidence indicates that, apart from a short term appearance of intense activity directed at keeping the press quiet, no attempts at all have been made to bring the culprits to justice. Various journalists who began digging for information came up with the facts that the cars used in the bombings had been hired in the Six Counties by a man with an English accent. Journalists who became "too interested" or who appeared to be a little too successful at "police work" found themselves very quickly transferred to different assignments, and in a very short time indeed the files on the Dublin bombings were effectively closed.

Who Gained?

An analysis of the possible groups who could have carried out the Dublin bombings must begin with the question, "Was the planting of the bombs just a coincidence, or was it a calculated political move to steer the anti-I.R.A. laws through the Dail?"

On the Republican side, the Republican Movement, the Provisionals and Saor Eire all have the capacity for this type of action. Had any of these organisations an interest in keeping Lynch in power or in steering through laws directed against themselves? The answer must be no.

Then there are the various Unionist outfits. Certainly these organisations did not hold Lynch in such esteem that they would go to such lengths to save him. It is conceivable, though, that a unionist organisation would bomb Dublin in an attempt to force through anti-I.R.A. laws, but such an action, successful as it was, would have been seen as a great coup for any unionist group, and would undoubtedly have brought forward statements of claim.

British Government

The organisation or group which derived the most benefit from the bombings was the British Government. At the time of the incidents, liberal opinion quickly dismissed the possibility that it could have been agents of the British Government who carried out the action. It was argued at the time that such a situation was inconceivable. The British Government could not possibly have done such a thing, it just is not cricket.

Subsequent events, however, and exposures

in the press of the extent of British involvement in Ireland, can have left very few people in any doubt that the British Government were very capable of such actions.

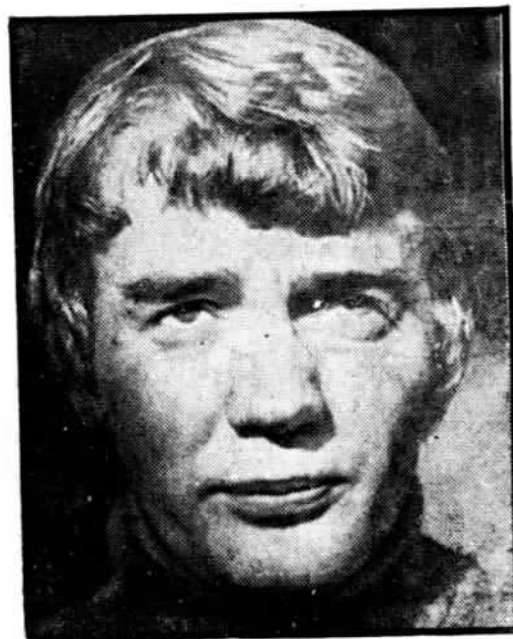
We devote the rest of this section to providing evidence as to the exact nature and extent of British involvement in Ireland. We hope to show how the relationship of collaboration between the British and Irish Governments became strained to the extent that two British agents, Kenneth and Keith Littlejohn are, at the time of writing, awaiting their appeal against prison sentences of 20 and 15 years.

On 3rd August in Dublin, Kenneth Littlejohn aged 32 and his younger brother, Keith aged 27, were sentenced to 20 years and 15 years respectively for their part in the armed robbery of £67,000 from the Grafton Street branch of Allied Irish Banks on 12th October 1972.

The British 'democratic' press and Liberal and Labour M.P.'s suddenly burst out in a frenzy of demands that 'the truth' behind this affair should be made public.

Liberal M.P. John Pardoe said "It is one thing to hire strange characters to do their (the Government) secret service work, but it's quite another for Ministers of the Crown to carry out secret meetings with these people". So we can take it that a Liberal government will differ from the Tories only in the respect that it would 'delegate' to someone not a 'Minister of the Crown' the responsibility for letting loose the 'strange characters'.

In an editorial, the Daily Mail was concerned only with the likelihood that the affair may "make it a political impossibility for Mr. Cosgrave to police the border with his present thoroughness". As the Mail blungly says, "Before sending out agents provocateurs, it is always a good idea to see whom they are most likely to provoke".



Kenneth Littlejohn

Mr. Wilson, who was holidaying in the Scilly Isles at the time, said he would be in touch with Mr. Heath after he (Heath) had "had time to study the facts".

Let's look at the facts.

First, it is now quite clear that the Littlejohn brothers are far from isolated examples of British Intelligence forces, working both in Ireland (North and South) and in Britain itself. Already the direct links between the Littlejohns and the other exposed British agents, *John Wyman* and *Patrick Crinnion*, (who we will deal with later) have been established. When we come back to the Wyman affair, we will show how the Intelligence network relating to Ireland (and in fact all other aspects of Intelligence) involves not only the highest ranks of Government, e.g., Lord Carrington, but also the highest ranks of the Civil Service, mainly the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and of the Armed Forces and Police. Indeed, the links spread out to 'lower' units covering nearly all aspects of society, for example, Territorial Army Units, special "private investigators" (Bateman Investigations), infiltrators into political and social movements (prison welfare visitors) - in fact the Kitson doctrine has already been well and truly established.

Whiz-Kids

Kenneth Littlejohn was a lance-corporal in the Parachute Regiment, but after stealing a cash box was court martialled, sentenced to six months imprisonment and discharged from the army. He was sentenced to 5 years in 1965 for stealing £20,000. The Birmingham Police have wanted to question him in connection with a £38,000 wages snatch from a Smethwick Engineering factory in 1970. (His brother-in-law, Brian Parks, was sentenced to six years for this offence in November 1970, but was released after twelve months). Littlejohn was almost certainly involved in other bank robberies in Ireland. Another of Littlejohn's associates, brother-in-law Barry Steele, also has a criminal record and maintains that the Littlejohns had tried to recruit him for their 'Irish Operations'. Keith Littlejohn was sent to Borstal for robbery in 1967 and was released in 1968.

Late in 1970 or early in 1971, Littlejohn went to Ireland under the assumed name of Austen and opened a small fashion showroom in the village of Farranfore, Co. Kerry, selling women's clothes. He called it 'Whiz-Kids' and specialised in hot-pants.

The clothing business was run in partnership with Robert Stockman who, according to the Irish Times, 'imported clothing from London and sold it around Ireland'. Stockman, it is said, was based in Dublin. But more about the mysterious Stockman later.

As far as can be traced, the clothing business carried on for about a year, and then both Littlejohns - still using the name Austen - turned up in Newry. This was early in 1972.

Exactly when the Littlejohns were first recruited as British agents is difficult to pinpoint. Their activities from the time they arrived in Newry to when they were arrested in October 1972 demonstrate quite clearly that their move to Newry was timed to coincide with an intensification of British activity around the border. The details and reasons for this will be dealt with later. The significance of the period spent in Ireland up to their arrival in Newry will also emerge later.

The bank robbery in Dublin took place on 12th October 1972. A week later, on 19th October, armed Scotland Yard Police, acting on a tip-off and under the guidance of British counter-intelligence, raided a house in Heather Walk, Edgware, London, and arrested the Littlejohns, Christine Littlejohn and 'manufacturers agent' Robert Stockman. (Another report says that Keith Littlejohn was arrested separately in Torquay). The arrests were made at the request of the Free State Government on warrants issued by a Dublin court. Shortly after the arrests the Irish Government applied for the extradition of the Littlejohn brothers and Robert Stockman.

An important period of time is that between the extradition request (presumably about the end of October 1972) and 23rd December 1972 when the Littlejohns first made their statement that they were British Agents. If it had been a straightforward case of bank robbery, why hadn't the extradition to Ireland taken place fairly soon after the Irish Government's request at the end of October? It can be assumed that British Intelligence had been working behind the scenes to prevent extradition. Why, then, the sudden revelation of their spy role by the Littlejohn brothers when they appeared at Bow Street Magistrates Court on December 23rd?

British Agent

The answer to this takes us back to Wyman. John Wyman was arrested at the West County Hotel, Dublin, on December 18th 1972. While in detention he admitted that he was an agent of a British Ministry and that he had made a number of visits to Ireland seeking information about the activities of the I.R.A. and the source of certain arms being imported into Northern Ireland.

Patrick Crinnion was arrested at the Burlington Hotel, Dublin, on December 19th where he had gone to meet Wyman, not knowing that the latter had been arrested. A number of 'top secret' documents were found hidden in Crinnion's car. The contents of these documents has never been disclosed.

Patrick Crinnion was a member of the Garda Síochána (Irish Police Force). His position gave him access to confidential files compiled by the Irish Government on the activities of "subversive" groups. Clearly he had been in the employ of the British Government and had been passing these files to Wyman.



John Wyman

Wyman and Crinnion were originally charged on six counts under the Official Secrets Act. The charges were of a very serious nature and long jail sentences looked certain. At their trial in February, however, it was ruled that the documents in question were so secret that they could not be mentioned in court. Consequently the two were acquitted on the six counts, but were tried and found guilty of lesser charges. They were immediately released and flown to England. They have since "disappeared".

It was quite clear that Wyman was a far more important fish in Britain's Intelligence network than were the Littlejohns. No doubt the Littlejohns either were told or knew instinctively that they were to be sacrificed to save Wyman. Hence their sudden revelation of their spy role on December 23rd.

The complex and interlinked network of the British spy machine makes writing about the recent revelations in Ireland in any sort of sequence almost impossible. In order to enable the reader to grasp the full implications of the Littlejohn affair, we will deal in full now with Wyman and Crinnion, and then return to the Littlejohn trial and the manoeuvrings of the British and Irish Governments.

One important detail in the Wyman/Crinnion affair is the "third man" sought by the Irish police, and who seems to have escaped the net altogether. When Wyman and Crinnion were arrested, the Daily Mail led off its report with the words:

"A Briton, thought to be a key member of a spy ring which plundered Ireland's secret special branch files on the I.R.A. was being hunted in Dublin last night A police spokesman said, "We are still looking for another man. He is not in the force"."

From that day up to the present time the indications are that no official attempts whatsoever have been made to trace or arrest this man.

DESPITE THIS, THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT CAN REVEAL THAT THE THIRD MAN IN THE SPY RING, MENTIONED IN THE DAILY MAIL, IS ANDREW JAMES

JOHNSTONE, A BRITISH DIPLOMAT WHO, AT THE TIME, LIVED AT WELLINGTON ROAD, DUBLIN AND CASTLECOMER, CO. KILKENNY.

A. J. Johnstone who was born on 20th September 1933, joined the Foreign Office in 1956. In 1959 he served with the police in Aden and from 1960 to 1963 he filled the same role in Dubai. He married *Dianne de Silva* in 1963 and became the Second Secretary in Damascus in the same year. Between 1965 and 1967 he was based in Britain, again with the Foreign Office, and in 1967 he became First Secretary in Rawal Pindi. He left that post in 1969 and went to Pnom Penh where he served as First Secretary (Commercial) and Consul until 1971. In June 1971 he became First Secretary of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and he took his world-wide spying and counter-insurgency experience with him to Ireland.

Shortly after his exposure in the September issue of *The United Irishman* he was recalled to Britain because 'he had completed his service in Ireland'.

On his arrest, John Wyman apparently described himself as a "privat investigator" and gave his address as 3 Swan Walk, Chelsea, London. This address is occupied by the *Misses Daphne and Primrose Noweson*, and these good ladies were first reported as saying they 'knew John was an inquiry agent, but knew nothing about his work'. A cousin of the Nowesons said that Mr. Wyman's family are friends of the Noweson family, and that Mr. Wyman had stayed at Swan Walk. Later on, however, the Nowesons said, "We were friendly with his parents ... they are living abroad and we have not seen them for a very long time. We'd no idea what he did for a living".

Who exactly Wyman is, and his family background has still to be determined, but it's obvious that the Nowesons and their address were used only as a false lead. But if, as seems likely, 'John Wyman' is not the correct name of this Intelligence agent, one wonders why the Nowesons are playing any part at all in the cover up. Why can't they reveal the true name of 'Wyman' and his parents?

It is known that he is, in fact, a "career" Intelligence agent, and had previously worked for the British Government in Africa.

Crinnion

Wyman's accomplice, Special Branch Sergeant Patrick Crinnion, handled all files on Republican activities at Police Headquarters in Dublin.

He is married in to the *Lattimore* family of Dublin who are well-known for their pro-British views. Of his three brothers-in-law, who are members of the British Armed Forces, two have served in the Six Counties and one of them has been decorated by the Queen for his actions there.

How Crinnion managed to obtain such a confidential post is not known, but his predecessor in the job, Special Branch man *Vaughan*, died in mysterious circumstances. The exact details surrounding Vaughan's

death are not clear, but a number of reports suggest that he died of some form of poisoning. Shortly after his death an inquiry was established to carry out an autopsy on the body. To date nothing on this question has been done.

Much of the Wyman/Crinnion trial in February 1973 was held in camera, and at the beginning of the case, although Mr. Justice O'Keefe had ruled that everyone except the parties involved should be excluded from the court, a distinguished London solicitor, *Michael Gilbert*, attended. He said he was acting for "private investigators who employed John Wyman", but, in fact, he was acting on behalf of the British Government.

Wyman gave the name of his employers as '*Bateman Investigations*'. The solicitor, *Michael Gilbert*, said they had an address "in Surrey", but in fact they operated from *Long Hanborough, Oxfordshire*. The firm is not a member of the Association of British Investigators, and is not listed in the telephone directory. It is run from the house of *Brian S. Bateman*, a former detective-chief inspector, who retired as head of Oxford C.I.D. in 1965 and then ran a pub for a year or so.

This is a clear example of the Kitson doctrine of 'low intensity operations' already having been set up - through the co-operation of, probably, the Special Branch and MI5 and MI6. In view of the area chosen, it is also likely that Carrington and high ranking members of the Foreign Office and Ministry of Defence were, shall we say, 'not unaware' of its setting up.

After the first statements by the Littlejohns on 23rd December, the British and Irish Governments quickly entered into secret negotiations. The British government, aware that the Wyman affair was hotting up, were anxious to keep the Littlejohn business as quiet as possible. The result was that the full hearing of the extradition application on 11th January 1973 was held in camera because 'certain matters would be referred to which might imperil national security'. The hearing lasted two days, and the Littlejohns were again remanded in custody in Brixton prison.

Extradition

Meanwhile, the British government was trying to get the Free State government to have the Littlejohn affair 'hushed up' either by dropping the extradition charges or by holding the Dublin case in camera. On 22nd January, after another session in secret, the magistrate agreed that the three men wanted by the Free State government, the two Littlejohns and Robert Stockman, should be extradited. The three appealed against this decision, and in March the appeal was heard, once again in secret session, but the appeal failed, and on 19th March the three men were flown to Dublin for trial.

Just before the January 11th extradition session, the lawyer of the three men had

applied for witness summonses to bring five people into court. They were *Lord Carrington* (Defence Secretary), *Geoffrey Johnson Smith* (Under Secretary for Defence), *Pamela Lady Onslow*, and two Ministry of Defence officials whose names were handed to the magistrate. These two officials apparently directed the activities of the Littlejohns. They have still not been identified, except that one called himself 'Mr. Fogg'.

There is a *Mr. C.P. FOGG* on the Procurement Executive of the Ministry of Defence, connected with 'electronics'. If the name Fogg is correct, one can assume that this gentleman would arrange for bugging devices etc., to assist the brothers' spying efforts and make arrangements for communications.

Royal Green Jackets

If Fogg is a pseudonym, then of course we get to a more doubtful level of deduction, but there is a General *Sir H. John Mogg*, Adjutant General, who is Colonel Commandant of the Royal Green Jackets (Kitson's mob) and the Army Air Corps. He was in the Paras and the School of Infantry, Warminster, where troops are trained in Kitson's 'counter-insurgency' tactics, and in November 1973 became Deputy Supreme Allied Commander in Europe. He lives at *The Cottage, Church Close, Watlington, Oxfordshire*. This is a conveniently placed in an important strategic area near the Regional Seat of Government, near *Lord Carrington's* estates at *The Manor House, Bledlow, near Aylesbury, Bucks*, and near enough to be in good contact with '*Bateman Investigations*' of *Long Hanborough, near Oxford*, the cover job of John Wyman.

Between 23rd December and the time when the Littlejohns appeared in Dublin, the British Government were clearly embarrassed. Already the Wyman/Crinnion business was proving somewhat 'delicate' and now enterprising journalists were busily piecing together what they could of the Littlejohns' background.

Basically, the British Press came up with the story that after going to Ireland, Kenneth Littlejohn had 'stumbled' on information about the I.R.A. He then arranged through a friend of his brother, *Pamela Lady Onslow*, to meet *Geoffrey Johnson-Smith*, the Under Secretary for Defence, to tell his story.

Despite their embarrassment, the British Government were pleased with this story - it was meant to look as if patriotic Kenneth Littlejohn has approached the government with information and, after all, what would any security-conscious government with the interests of the nation at heart do but accept it.

Lord Carrington made statements both on television and in the press to the effect that the above story was the truth. There was, however, one glaring point that seemed to contradict this story. This was the point about the Smethwick wage snatch in 1970 for which Littlejohn was wanted for questioning.

(It was shortly after this that Littlejohn first went to Ireland.)

It was suggested to Lord Carrington that at the time, Littlejohn approached Geoffrey Johnson-Smith he was a wanted man. It was also suggested that British Intelligence agencies might have been protecting Littlejohn from the police in exchange for 'services rendered'.

Carrington strenuously denied these charges saying that at no time while Littlejohn was working for him was he a wanted man. A number of points indicate that Carrington was deliberately lying.

Police Message

First, according to the Irish Times, the British police informed the Irish Police of the movement of 'Austen' (Littlejohn) to Ireland. Yet we are expected to believe, on one hand, that the police were unable to trace him, and on the other, according to Carrington, that they did not even want him at all. Well, they most certainly did want him, and to prove it, here is the exact copy of a police message issued on the same day as the Smethwick raid took place:

"EXPRESS MESSAGE"

FROM: C.C. WEST MIDLANDS CONSTABULARY
TO: ALL DISTRICTS

On 28th August, 1970, £38,000 in Bank of England £1 and £5 notes was stolen by an intruder in the offices of Midland Motor Cylinder Co., Ltd., Smethwick, Staffordshire.

An employee of the company is in custody at Smethwick, charged with the offence. None of the money has been recovered.

It is strongly suspected that the below-named person is also responsible for the offence and is wanted for interview.

KENNETH BRIAN LITTLEJOHN, C.R.O.

17645/59, born 19-10-40, 6' 1", deeply suntanned, blue eyes, fair hair, long nose, well-built, mastoid scar behind each ear, smart appearance. Dress not known. May have his hair dyed black or be wearing a dark wig. May use the following aliases: Kenneth Austen, Charles Edgar Duverne.

Information is to hand that LITTLEJOHN will attempt to leave the country during the August Bank Holiday period. He is in possession of the stolen money in a canvas holdall and may travel to the Continent either as a day tripper without a passport or using a recently obtained passport under an assumed name.

It is requested that a check be made of persons answering the above description attempting to leave the country at airports and seaports of embarkation to the Continent.

Officer in Charge: Det. Chief Insp. Snee, Number 4 Regional Crime Squad.

Message received at 23.59 hours 28-8-70"

A West Midlands police officer contradicted Carrington, and his statement which was widely published in the British press said: "We never, at any time, received any instructions from anyone about dropping our en-

quiries".

Quite obviously someone in "authority" was making sure that the police, or at least the C.I.D. did not find Littlejohn and spoil the spying game that MI6 had set up for him.

It was at the Dublin trial of the Littlejohns and Stockman that the story of the brothers' recruitment into the Intelligence network began to see some real light. Which takes us back to the activities of the Littlejohns and Stockman between early 1971 and early 1972, referred to previously.

Although it seems that the 'official' recruitment to Intelligence work was made at the end of 1971, some reports indicate that there had been contact with high government people quite early in 1971. When we consider that recruitment is supposed to have taken place because of Lady Onslow's contacts with Keith Littlejohn, it becomes more likely that in fact intelligence work was being done at some official level by the Littlejohns over several years. Keith Littlejohn is supposed to have 'kept in touch' with Lady Onslow after she had seen him as a 'prison visitor'. But Keith was released as long ago as 1968, so what of Lady Onslow? One press report at the time said that her role in the recruitment had 'never been made clear'. Quite so, but here are some facts about her background which might dispel the illusion that she is just a simple prison visitor.



Lady Onslow

She married the Earl of Onslow, but obtained a divorce as long ago as 1962, so the 'Onslow' connection is a somewhat formal one now.

Before she was married, however, she was the Hon. Pamela Louisa Eleanor Dillon, of Rath House, Termonfeckin, Drogheda, Co. Louth. Her brother, Michael Eric Dillon, is the present Viscount Dillon of Rath House. (He was educated at Eton and Sandhurst, and had an army career from 1931 to 1952, when he 'retired' with the rank of major.)

One can assume that the Hon. Pamela Dillon has close connections with her brother and their Termonfeckin ancestral home. Termon-

feckin is conveniently on the coast, about 25 miles north of Dublin, and it is not impossible to imagine a yacht or motor boat finding secluded harbour there, having come from, just for example, Torquay where the Littlejohns lived.

Even more coincidentally, we know that during their stay in Ireland, the Littlejohns spent some time at *Smugglers Cottage, Clogherhead, Co. Louth*. This also happens to be right on the coast and, amazing chance, only three or four miles from friend Pamela and her brother at Rath House, Termonfeckin.

The role of Robert Stockman has been intentionally played down. To see why this is, and also to see why the breakdown in collaboration between Dublin and Westminster that led to the imprisonment of the two British agents, the Littlejohns, occurred, it is necessary to look at the events which occurred during the period from early 1972 to the arrest of the brothers in October of that year.

When the Labour government first sent the troops into Ireland in 1969 it was widely believed that they would only be there for a couple of years at the most. The idea was that they would quickly sort out the few 'troublemakers' and 'restore the situation'. Things did not quite go according to plan, however, and instead of a few troublemakers the British Army found that they were faced with a well-organised resisting people. Internment was introduced on 9th August 1971 and instead of smashing the resistance to the army, this had the opposite effect and the resistance increased.

Bloody Sunday

By the end of 1971 the British Government had realised that 'conventional' methods were not going to solve their problems in Ireland. What was needed, they thought, was plans and actions along the lines of Kitson's theories. The first example that came to light of the 'new tactics' was on 30th January 1972 when thirteen innocent civilians were murdered in Derry by British Paras. Despite the official whitewash carried out after the event by government spokesman Lord Widgery, all the evidence pointed to the massacre being a clever, well thought out, highly co-ordinated plan that went slightly wrong.

Throughout 1972 other examples of the 'new tactics' were exposed. Perhaps the most famous of these was the Four Square Laundry business in Belfast. Here a British army undercover squad opened a cut-rate laundry service at 249 Antrim Road, Belfast. A van was used to collect and deliver laundry to and from the catholic areas of the city. All clothing was then forensically tested for traces of the owner having handled firearms or explosives. The Provisionals discovered what was happening and attacked the van, killing or wounding its occupants. We have already mentioned the use made

by the British army of their M.R.F.'s and A.R.G.'s earlier in this pamphlet. These units consisted of fifteen men each who toured the working-class areas of the Six Counties in cars in groups of two or four.

For a period, just before the run-up to the Assembly Elections, the so-called 'sectarian' murders in the North were running at the rate of one per day. Most left-wing commentators argued at the time that many of the murders were the work of British Army plain clothed squads, and that their purpose was to set the scene for the all-important elections. Exactly how many of the assassinations were in fact carried out by the British British army or their agents will never be known, but already a couple of the murders have been proved to be the work of the Britons. For example, two soldiers, a Major McGregor and a Corporal Williams, were arrested and accused of murder and attempted murder after gunning down a group of men at a Belfast taxi rank. The two's defence was that they were driving past when one member of the group fired on them and for their own protection they opened up with a Thompson that they just happened to be carrying in the car. The two were subsequently acquitted at their trial, but not before a few very important points had emerged.

The first was that Williams was described as being a member of the M.R.F., an important point when one remembers that the British Army are loath to admit that such units even exist. Another was about the weapon used - a Thompson machine gun. The pair claimed that they had been carrying it for their own protection, but the British Army are not issued with Thompsons. Sterlings perhaps, but never Thompsons. The Thompson is a traditional I.R.A. weapon, and a large number of them are still in the hands of Republican forces. Clearly, then, the M.R.F. personnel are issued with 'special' weapons so that people will mistake them for the I.R.A.

A number of other examples of the British 'undercover' work in the North has leaked into the British press from time to time. For example, there was the mystery surrounding the shooting of so-called double-agent Ranger Louis Hammond, then there was the business about the Glosters and other regiments blackmailing people into giving them information.

All these events took place in the North, however, and while such a list of activities is not particularly palatable to British liberal opinion, it is just about tolerable. After all, 'our' army is at war there, and although these things are not very 'nice', they are alright as long as not too many people get to hear about them.

Similar activities on the other side of the border, however, are not so readily acceptable and must, consequently, be carried out with the utmost secrecy and care. The event which led to the intensification of

British operations in the South and the extension of the 'new tactics' into the 26 Counties took place in July 1972. That was Operation Motorman.

In July 1972 the British Army moved in force into what had previously been areas run and controlled by the I.R.A., and the Provisionals. Motorman meant that a large number of Republicans on active service were forced out of Derry and Belfast and had to move elsewhere. The show of strength by the military also meant that quite a few potential bombing targets were now out of the reach of the Provisionals. Judging by the activities of the Provisionals, it seems that shortly after Motorman they decided to initiate a border campaign. This meant that units could be based in the 26 Counties and could then make 'hit and run' style attacks on targets north of the border.

British Intelligence grasped what was happening and decided that the best way to force the Free State government into effectively policing the border was to carry out actions that would firstly force the Free State onto the offensive against Republicans and secondly inconvenience the I.R.A.

Dublin Car Bombs

At the time of the Wyman arrest and trial, the Daily Mail had no hesitation in boasting about the British Intelligence network in the Republic. They reported:

"The most spectacular successes have been when London first knew of major moves against the I.R.A. in Eire - because they had organised them. For example, I.R.A. bomb-making depots in Eire were blown up when it became clear that the Dublin Special Branch were taking no effective action against terrorists".

Here the Mail must be talking about two fertilizer factories that were blown up in Donegal. These were not, as the Mail describes them, 'bomb-making depots' but were straight-forward, ordinary, commercial, fertilizer producing plants. Their owners, to whom we extend no sympathy, could hardly be held responsible for the fact that their fertilizer, which was openly on sale to anyone who wanted to buy it, had been used to make Provisionals' bombs.

The Dublin car bombings is the most notorious of the British undercover actions carried out in the 26 Counties. Although the exact extent of their involvement in the South will probably never be known, a number of examples of their activities have come to light.

For example, shortly after the 'border campaign' began, bombs exploded at Dundalk, Castlebellingham, Clones and Cootehill. These four towns are all situated in the 26 Counties, within a few miles of the border. The result of the bombings, predictably enough, was to bring Free State soldiers and police from all over Ireland to seal off the border.

As we have said, all these events took

place during the time that the Littlejohns were in the area. It is not possible to connect them directly with the actions mentioned but one direct example of their involvement brings us back to our old friend Robert Stockman.

Official IRA

Shortly after the increased activity around the border areas, a raid was carried out on the Hillgrove hotel in North Monaghan and £13,000 was stolen. The raid was supposed to leave people with the impression that it was the work of the Official I.R.A. who are particularly strong in the area and who often, in fact, used the hotel as a meeting place. Some time after the raid, Robert Stockman was arrested and charged with organising and leading it. He was released on bail and, to date, has made one court appearance in Dublin to answer the charge. On that occasion the prosecution said that they were "not able to proceed with the case as the prosecution witness could not be traced". The prosecution witnesses are three girls who, at the time of the raid, were working in the Hillgrove. Two of them are still working there at the time of writing, and the third is working in Scotland, having left both the address of where she is working and the address of where she is staying with the Irish Police.

Just after the Hillgrove raid, the police raided an Officials' arms dump in Monaghan and arrested eight men. In "retaliation", the brand new bungalow of the sergeant who led the raid was burned to the ground. The I.R.A. has stated clearly that it did not carry out this action.

When Stockman was arrested with the Littlejohns, he was charged with 'harbouring Littlejohn, otherwise Kenneth Austen, knowing him to have carried out the armed robbery'. He was acquitted on this count and then appeared on the Hillgrove charge. That was on May 15th of this year. He was allowed to return to England on £2,000 bail and one might well ask, *where is he now? and when will he face the other charge?*

Stockman, it seems, had been 'Wymaning' for a long time in Ireland, and the Littlejohns have been sacrificed not only for Wyman, but also for Stockman.

As the Littlejohns were being led from court after being sentenced, Kenneth Littlejohn turned to the gallery and shouted, "Thank you, England". He has spent his time in custody making various statements threatening that unless he is released he will "tell all" and "expose the British government". It is precisely because "all" he can tell is not very much that he has been sacrificed to save the big fish like Wyman and Crinnion and Stockman.

He has, however, released one very interesting document which was published in *The Irish People* of August 17th 1973. From this it can be seen that he did most certainly accumulate and pass on some intelligence

regarding the activities and personnel of the I.R.A. Littlejohn has said consistently that his contact in Ireland was the man known as Wyman. He says that he recognised him from photographs in the press, but knew him under another name. The contents of the document suggest that Littlejohn is telling the truth here. He admits to helping to set up a booby-trapped car where three Republicans were blown up. The explosion occurred at Hilltown, near Newry, and Desmond McCarthy was killed and the other two men were injured. It seems quite likely from the document that Littlejohn might also have been instrumental in planning the ambush in Belfast in April 1972 when Joe McCann of the I.R.A. was murdered as he walked unarmed into a British Army trap.

Littlejohn claims in the document that he had been instructed to assassinate both Seamus Costello and Sean Garland of the Republican Movement, and Sean Macstiophan of the Provisionals.

The document, as it stands, certainly contains nothing more than would seriously embarrass the British Government. So whether or not Littlejohn has any more incriminating evidence to release is, at the moment, a matter of pure speculation. Nevertheless, the Littlejohns who, for their own safety, are isolated from all other prisoners in Mountjoy, must surely be wondering what happened that led to their present predicament.

The answer to that brings us to the point we earlier said we would return to, namely why the tradition of collaboration between Dublin and Westminster broke down in the case of the Littlejohns.

Collaboration

At the same time as it boasted about British involvement in the Free State, the Daily Mail said:

"British Secret Service intrigue in Ireland is nothing new. Nor is the co-operation between the special branch services in London, Belfast and Dublin".

As well as this close co-operation in certain areas, the Mail specifies two other forms of British Intelligence in the 26 Counties:

1. *"Special agents unknown to the local police and responsible only to their secret chiefs in London",*
2. *"Another group, without apparent designation, who are answerable only to top-security chiefs at Lisburn army headquarters (British army H.Q. in Northern Ireland), or London".*

It is reasonable to conclude that the co-operation of the British and Free State governments has been increasing all the time, and the Mail hopefully ends its article with the words:

"The full extent of the co-operation between the Secret Services of Eire and Britain may never be revealed".

The Mail is probably right in what it says, but nevertheless, an increasing amount of

evidence is coming to light to show just how deep that co-operation really is.

For example, the September edition of *The United Irishman* reproduces a copy of a directive sent to key gardai throughout the 26 Counties from C.3 headquarters in the Phoenix Park, Dublin. The directive, signed by Chief Superintendent C.P. O'Donovan on behalf of the Deputy Commissioner, was accompanied by a facsimile of the identity card carried by British police and Special Branch.

The directive drew the attention of the gardai to the identity card - each card included a photograph of its holder and the holder's signature. The gardai should first check that the photograph and signature tallied with that of the holder, and once satisfied that the holder was a member of the British security forces, then they should provide him with all the available information about the activities of the I.R.A. "and other subversive groups" in the area.

Helping to track down members of "subversive groups", however, is one thing, but allowing your country to be blown to pieces or your banks robbed empty by the people you are supposed to be helping is quite another.

Once the Littlejohns were sentenced a fairly popular notion was that they had 'overstepped their mark' or turned 'freelance' and were operating for personal gain, and consequently had to be brought to justice. This theory is unlikely for a number of reasons, not least of which is that the British government have no scruple or never did have about who works for them.

Ever since the Dublin bombings, there has been a great deal of pressure on, first, Lynch and, later, Cosgrave, to get to the bottom of them. The higher echelons of the Irish Government would undoubtedly have been aware of the set-up behind the bombs and would consequently have made moves to close the files and keep the matter quiet. Ordinary policemen, however, do not like to have blank pages in their crime book, neither is it very palatable for them to have to declare "unsolved" something that happened on their "patch". Similar pressure would have been brought to bear from the police following the border bombings in Counties Louth and Monaghan.

Journalists, also, have proved troublesome in the government's attempts to close various files. Newspapers, after all, can only speculate, but if their guesswork comes a little too near the truth it means difficult days for the government.

Most likely, the Littlejohn business, coming as it did immediately after the Wyman affair, proved to be the last straw. Whether the arrests were made with the full backing of the Free State government or whether it was solely the work of the police department is not yet known. Whichever it was, though, it has left both governments looking very embarrassed at each other, and two very surprised, disillusioned men in Mountjoy.

17 THE CONCLUSIONS

What we have attempted to convey is that Intelligence work is a natural aspect of the thinking of the ruling-class, and their involvement in it at all levels and in close co-operation with one another, is merely the practical expression of their class solidarity to retain the existing form of capitalist society and their dominant position in it. The aspects of this work are already well refined on the lines of the Kitson doctrine, and the tentacles are being spread deeper into the lives of ordinary people as new 'techniques' are prepared. That some working-class people are used in Intelligence operations - usually the more hazardous operations - is not surprising with the large element of thought control at the disposal of the ruling-class through education, unemployment and job insecurity. But this in no way alters the basic intention and effect of the Kitson doctrine - a preparation for wide-scale mass repression.

The vicious treatment of the people of Northern Ireland by British Troops at the instigation of their officers (and, if one is being honest, without necessarily being encouraged by the many rank and file thugs who inevitably are corrupted into the armed services by our present form of society) must be opposed on a class basis.

The Special Branch tactics used against political groups and parties and trade unionists in Britain will be "refined" with Four Square Laundry techniques imported from Ireland. Such techniques can and will be overcome by the people - as they will be in Ireland - but they will be tried.

It will be remembered that we earlier quoted the Daily Mail acknowledging the operations in Ireland of "a group without apparent designation, who are answerable only to top security chiefs at Army Headquarters". These are the killer squads of the Four Square Laundry and other ventures - the M.R.F., M.R.G., U.F.F. - all organised by military intelligence as execution squads. The S.A.S. Regiment - which also has its T.A.V.R. counterpart - supplies these men who are recruited from other regiments when they have 'proved' their brutality. Many come from the Paras and Royal Marine Commandos - but from other regiments too. It was

almost certainly an S.A.S. squad who carried out the Dublin car bomb explosions last December. It is significant that the Army List, published by H.M.S.O., lists the names and ranks of all officers in all regiments except the S.A.S. regiment. Even in the list of the T.A.V.R. section of the S.A.S. only one person is shown over the rank of Major - just one Lieutenant-Colonel and no higher rank at all. The Colonel Commandant of the S.A.S. Regiment is the *Viscount Head of Throope, P.C., G.C.M.G.* He too followed the privileged pattern of education - Eton and Sandhurst - and married Lady *Brothy Ashley Cooper*, daughter of the 9th Earl of Shaftesbury.

An enthusiastic partner in Intelligence operations in Ireland is the Director-General of Intelligence of the Defence Intelligence Staff at the Ministry of Defence, Air-Marshall Sir Harold J. Maguire K.C.B. He was born in Maynooth, Ireland, and married a girl from Kilkeshen, Co. Clare. His education was at Wesley College, Dublin, and Dublin University.

In apparent contrast to the brutality of the Paras and the S.A.S., the people of Northern Ireland were offered the 'carrot' of peace-loving, sleepy-eyed, The Right Honourable *William Stephen Ian Whitelaw*, "Willie" to those who know him well. He happens to be one of the landowning gentry with his family seat at *Enmin, Penrith, Cumberland*, and a town put-me-up at *113 Roebuck House, Palace Street, London, S.W.1*. No doubt he was forcibly dragged into the Scots Guards, but managed to reach the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. And it must have been very much against his pacifist principles that he had to marry a Colonel's daughter. For recreation he enjoys golf, and shooting. In his favour, he was not educated at Eton and Sandhurst. He went to Winchester and Cambridge. He appears to have a double share of landowning and town house as addresses belonging to him, in addition to those mentioned above, are *Gartshore, Kirkintilloch, near Glasgow*, and *32 Clabon Mews, Cadogan Square, London, S.W.1*. All in all, quite a two-faced character, our Willie. Useful to have around to fool some of the people some of the time.

We have not dealt with the renowned fairness and impartiality of the British State legal system. For instance, *Lord Chief Justice Widgery - Baron Widgery of South Molton*.

It must be heart-breaking for him that virtually all witnesses to the events of Bloody Sunday in Derry saw something completely different from the army witnesses and their Parachute Regiment Office Press spokesman, *Colonel Maurice Tugwell*. But he stuck to his guns and in his *Widgery Report* confirmed the army story. If the army said the I.R.A. fired at them first, then the army must be right and, of course, those killed were I.R.A., because the army said they only fired at armed men and only I.R.A. men are armed, so the dead men were I.R.A. Why so many people cannot see that the *Widgery Report* is correct must be a bitter disappointment to Lord Widgery because he is a judge, and British judges are fair and impartial, so his report must be right. It must be a hard life for a judge when ordinary people are so ignorant that they cannot follow his learned logic.

Apart from that, he knows our armed forces from first hand. He served in the Royal Artillery, reaching the rank Lieutenant Colonel, and was so happy that when he was demobbed he continued in the T.A.V.R., reaching the rank of Brigadier. He married into the *Kermode* family of the Isle of Man which includes an Air Vice-Marshall.

Armed forces, Police, Civil Service, Law - all controlled by the ruling-class and run for their interests against the mass of ordinary people. This is the lesson which has to be learned if the struggle for a united and sovereign Ireland is to succeed. Republican papers are continually pointing out the economic penetration and control of Ireland by big monopoly groups.

The British solution to the Irish problem is a total economic integration between Ireland - North and South - and Britain, and a political structure which would be somewhat similar to a federal government in London and subordinate governments in Belfast and Dublin.

The Fine Gael Government, maintained in power with the support of the Labour Party is prepared to work in close collaboration with the British Imperialist Government in order to achieve this solution. The movement into the E.E.C. was a sign of this collaboration as, also, is the very much increased co-operation between the Free State and British police and armies. Not to mention the increasing friendly contacts between *Gosgrave* and *Heath* personally.

During 1969 and 1970 the Civil Rights struggle had been growing tremendously, with good beginnings to the breakdown of the religious sectarian barriers which divided the working class. In the Free State, too, the civil rights and socialist struggle had been mounting. It was at this point that the *Fianna Fail* party encouraged and aided the diversion of this growing political and social movement by reversion to sectarian divisions through the Provisionals. The political united movement for social and civil rights was replaced by complete sectarian division, with Protestant working class and Catholic working class moving further apart, making the work of British troops easy when operation *Motorman* was launched, and preparing the way for the federal 'solution'.

Having scared the 'moderate' and wavering elements on both the Catholic and Protestant sides away from the contrivance of the fight for civil rights - the position is far worse now in this respect than when the Provisionals started their campaign. The continuation of an arbitrary terror campaign will destroy the possibility of the growth among the Irish and British working class of a movement which could hopefully look forward to an Ireland where the workers would be united in laying the basis for a progressive government.

However bleak the outlook at the present time, the British working class movements must put all their efforts into removing the immediate cancer of violence in Ireland, the existence there of British troops. Withdraw all troops and maximum support for a united Irish working class movement for a progressive society in Ireland.

Read The United Irishman

The United Irishman is the monthly paper of Sinn Fein. A yearly subscription costs £1 from 30 Gardiner Place, Dublin 1, Ireland

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