

TREASON AT WESTMINSTER

Text of a Memorandum submitted in October 1978 to the Royal Commission on Criminal procedure by Dr. Kitty Little entitled:

**"Infiltration of the Government by
Members of Subversive or Criminal
Organizations for the Purpose of
Furthering the Interests of those
Organizations."**


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"A nation can survive its fools and even the ambitious, but it cannot survive treason from within. An enemy at the gates is less formidable, for he is known and he carries his banner openly. But the traitor moves among those within the gates freely, his sly whispers rustling through all the alleys, heard in the very halls of government itself.

For the traitor is no traitor, speaks in the accents familiar to his victims. He wears their faces and their garments, and he appeals to the baseness that lies deep in the heart of all men.

He rots the soul of a nation, he works secretly and unknown in the night to undermine the pillars of a city. He infects the body politic so that it can no longer resist. A murderer is less to be feared."

CICERO

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INFILTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT BY MEMBERS OF SUBVERSIVE OR CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF FURTHERING THE INTERESTS OF THOSE ORGANIZATIONS

I wish to draw attention to the problem of the infiltration of Parliament and the Government by members of subversive or criminal organizations for the purpose of furthering the interests of those organizations, and the difficulties placed in the way of investigation or prosecution when the individuals concerned indulge in criminal activities. Subversion, working against the best interests of the country, is not in itself criminal, but it frequently involves acts of treason, sedition, etc., that are offences under the Treason, Official Secrets, and other Acts.

Shortly before his death Sir Theobald Matthew gave as his considered opinion that when members of the Government used their official position, acting in an official capacity, to further the interests of the organizations to which they belong, to perform actions that would be criminal if they were acting in a private capacity, then those actions are criminal. I assume that this is still the legal position.

The problems to which I will refer apply equally to membership of ordinary criminal organizations, but in this memorandum I will confine my observations to those subversive activities that would appear to involve offences under the relevant Acts.

A. INTRODUCTORY

I first became aware of some of the problems that could be posed by the infiltration of members of subversive organizations into Parliament when I attended a meeting of one such organization in University College, Oxford, in October 1940. For convenience I will call it the Soviet subversive organization, although the leader of its political section, who spoke at that meeting, explained that it had not been given a name, and was not to be given a name, because without a name it would be more difficult to prove that it was a definite organization. He also said that members had been

instructed to leave the Communist Party, or refrain from joining it, partly because their activities could then be blamed on the Communist Party, while they would be able to show that they themselves were not Communists.

(Note: this idea has since been extended, and the KGB has functioned almost as a publicity organization, to claim and accept responsibility for the USSR acquiring information forbidden under the Official Secrets Act, and responsibility for a variety of other events that come under the heading of unlawful. In parallel with this a number of self-appointed anti-subversive groups have been set up whose primary objective would seem to be to blame the KGB for almost anything and everything).

Despite this superficial vagueness we were given a precise account of the structure of the subversive organization. It was in three main sections, the political, economic and biological, together with a smokescreen of fringe left-wing organizations, of which the Communist Party was at that time the most prominent, that was to help conceal the existence of the three inner groups. The membership and structure of these three inner groups was definite, with the head of the biological section the overall head of the organization.

We were also given a detailed account of the intentions and ultimate objectives of the political section. The majority of members were to infiltrate the Labour Party, while a smaller number were to infiltrate the Conservative and other Parties. The Civil Service was also to be infiltrated. Infiltration was to be at and from the top, so that the speaker had no doubts that when the time was ripe he himself would become Prime Minister. He even went so far as to say that when conversion to an absolute dictatorship was completed at the end of the 1970s, he had been promised that he would be our first Soviet dictator. If Labour had not a sufficient majority at the time of the last election that it was intended should take place to retain effective control of the Government, then members of his organization - the Labour Party - were to join with the members who had infiltrated the Conservative Party to form a "National" Government. Any effective opposition would thus be destroyed.

He stated that in his opinion the British people would naturally oppose any form of extremism, and so the members of his section were being instructed to pose as "moderates", whether in the Labour or Conservative Parties. This would also make it easier for them to join together as the "National" Government. People with extreme left-wing views would also be encouraged to join the Labour Party, so that normal Conservatives who opposed the concepts of loss of personal freedom, national identity, and submission to a Soviet dictator, could later be equated with them as "extremists", and be described as "fascists" or whatever the equivalent current term then would be.

(Note: it is probable that some of those infiltrators who have in the last 20 years reached the top of the Labour and Conservative Parties had formal training in the art of concealing their true opinions. Fuchs has described his

formal instruction in what he called "controlled schizophrenia", and even boasted that when drunk he could retain his assumed character with the political opinions of those with whom he worked. Similarly another member of the organization, Philby,⁽¹⁾ wrote "I will conclude by mentioning a factor which has unnecessarily puzzled some Western commentators on my case. That was the liberal smokescreen behind which I concealed my real opinions. One writer who knew me in Beirut has stated that the liberal opinions I expressed in the Middle East were "certainly" my true ones. Another comment from a personal friend was that I could not have maintained such a consistently liberal-intellectual framework unless I had really believed in it. Both remarks are very flattering. The first duty of an underground worker is to perfect not only his cover story but also his cover personality").

Having dealt with their organization and intentions the speaker went on to describe the detailed objectives of members of his political section. As well as giving the necessary assistance, by means of introducing legislation or otherwise, to the plans of the economic and biological sections of the subversive organization, one of their primary objectives was so to alter the laws and institutions of the country as to build the framework of an absolute dictatorship. The members of his group who infiltrated the Conservative Party, along with members of the economic section, were to be primarily responsible for the economic smokescreen, now known as the EEC, that was to conceal the final stages of the transition to the Soviet dictatorship.

Among the other details he specified were the neutralization of Britain and India; the elimination of our defences; the handing over of strategic bases to the Soviets, in particular Aden, Malta and Gibraltar; the destruction of Rhodesia and the subjection of South Africa; the abolition of the House of Lords; the destruction of all things traditional. The reorganization of the army to eliminate existing regiments in order to do away with the traditional pride in their history was one of the suggestions he made. But even at that stage, in October 1940, he said that the top priority, the single most important thing they had to do, was to ensure the total destruction and elimination of Rhodesia.

At that time, in wartime Britain, such scheming and objectives might have seemed to be the temporary enthusiasms of a group of the type that in the 1919 White Paper on Russia were described as the "fanatical young of both sexes", and that as they matured they would grow out of those ideas. But their plans have been carried out in such detail that they can no longer be validly considered to be any temporary enthusiasm or aberration. And with hindsight we may recall that it was those "fanatical young" in Russia who, along with foreigners and foreign agents and bribed bureaucrats, formed the 5% of the population that supported the Bolsheviks and enabled them to retain their stranglehold on that country. In 1941 I had the opportunity of going through all the papers of the Nazi group in Oxford, and the contrast with the activities of the Soviet group was striking. The activities of the

(1) "My Silent War".

Nazi group showed a minimal political content, and it could best be described as a glorified keep-fit organization.

Given that they are agents of an alien-inspired organization, aiming to bring Britain under Soviet control as a satellite dictatorship, it would seem that many of the actions of those who have infiltrated into successive Governments are not only subversive, but also offences under the Treason and other Acts, and therefore criminal. Here I shall confine my comments to some examples of direct aid to the Soviet military machine, with its objective of subjecting Britain and other nations to Soviet rule and domination.

B. AID BY MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO SOVIET PLANS AND CAMPAIGNS THAT HAVE AS ONE OF THEIR OBJECTIVES THE TAKEOVER OF BRITAIN AS A SOVIET SATELLITE

The Soviet plans are for world domination, but although they are making provision for open warfare on a limited scale, their primary intention is to reach their objectives by the use of cold war techniques and fifth column activity. This means that there is no question of a formal declaration of war, and also that some of the weapons they intend to use to destroy their potential victims are not those usually associated in the public mind with warfare.

If another World War is to be avoided, one obvious requirement was for the Soviets themselves to have well supplied and well armed military forces, and for their potential victims to have no available armed forces and no industrial reserves for the manufacture of military hardware. Their agents in Britain would therefore have the task of:

1. Providing adequate technology and industry for Soviet military requirements.
2. Running down Britain's armed forces, and either handing over or destroying aeroplanes, ships etc.
3. Running down and destroying Britain's strategic industries.

For world-wide control there was also the need to break up the Old Commonwealth, gain control of the seas, and acquire naval and military bases around the world. Here again their agents in Britain were entrusted with:

- 4 The breakup of the Old Commonwealth.
5. The handing over of the control of the seas, including ships and shipping, together with naval and military bases, and sites for future bases.

The successful achievement of these objectives was considered by the Soviets to be adequate for the prevention of total war, but local wars were still necessary. To ensure winning these one method has been:

6. Command and control of forces ostensibly opposing them.

This has been done by the Soviets being given effective command of United Nations forces, that are sent to any area of the world where the

Soviets require military assistance. Such a bluff would not have been possible without the active connivance of senior Ministers in Britain and the United States.

In the last few years the Soviets have not only gained effective control over the foreign policy of the USA, partly by way of the SALT Agreements, but also

7. Control over British foreign policy.

Soviet plans also include provision for retaining control over their world-wide series of dictatorships once they have been established. Probably the most important of the measures they have initiated is

8. Control of the world's supplies of essential minerals and fuel.

Among the most important sources of several of these minerals is Southern Africa, and the source of the highest grade chromium and a number of other minerals is Rhodesia. This is a major component of their requirement for

9. The destruction of Rhodesia and the elimination of its population.

Once Rhodesia is destroyed the way is open for the final takeover of the major Western nations as post-industrial Soviet satellites, and without the raw materials for rebuilding their major industries. For this final takeover agents in the British Government have been entrusted with

10. The recruiting, organizing and arming of a militant fifth column.

As a cover for carrying out these Soviet requirements, their agents have used a variety of psychological warfare tactics, providing facile explanations based on false premises for some of their actions, concealing relevant information from Parliament and the public, and in some instances propagating direct lies. (Recently, for example, over the Rhodesian situation, the editor of a national newspaper wrote to a correspondent explaining that he did not say their statements were wrong, since they agreed with information from his reporters in Rhodesia, but he printed the offending article because he had been asked to do so by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office - those statements were what the Foreign Secretary's policy was based on. He concluded by saying that although he had printed those statements it did not mean that he thought they were true). The use of such tactics must presuppose a knowledge of guilt.

The plans have been in existence for several decades, so that direct help in an integrated manner towards carrying out the plans of the Soviets, with the defeat of Britain and her absorption into the Soviet empire as a satellite dictatorship as one of the objectives, must be an offence under the Treason Acts. In some instances the assistance given to the Soviet cause involves offences under other Acts, including the 1969 Genocide Act, by members of the Government.

The type of activity under the headings given may be considered in a little more detail.

1. The provision of technology and industry for Soviet military requirements:

This is something that covers a far wider range of materials and products than just guns and weapons. The necessary power supplies, all forms of transport, machine tools, electrical equipment and a host of other items are just as important.

The first of the post-war Agreements was the 1947 Trade and Finance Agreement (Cmnd 7439, 1948),⁽²⁾ under which a railway system and power stations, together with the equipment required for their operation, were exchanged for a certain amount of grain. The Agreement contained the phrase "such further goods as may be agreed". Those further goods included Rolls-Royce Derwent and Nene engines, copies of which were used in the Chinese air force planes in the attack on Korea a few years later. The inclusion of such open-ended phrases has been a constant feature of British Agreements with the Soviet Union ever since.

The main series of Agreements commenced in 1959. Between then and 1968 surreptitious help was given to the Soviet military and industrial build-up under cover of these Agreements. From 1968 this assistance became blatant, while from May 1974 onwards the forms of the Agreements are consistent with Britain being treated as already a Soviet satellite state. Both the Agreements of 6th May 1974 (Cmnd 5659, 1974) and of 17th February 1975 (Cmnd 5924, 1975) specify 1984 as the end of the current phase of activity.

From the Soviet point of view the Agreement on Co-operation in the Fields of Applied Science and Technology, signed by Fred Mulley and Anthony Wedgwood Benn on 19th January 1968 (Cmnd 3710, 1968) was crucial. All the statements in it are open-ended and far reaching. It has paved the way for the transfer of virtually the whole of Britain's science and technology to the Soviet Union - including previously classified information.

Together with the Long Term Trade Agreement (Cmnd 4132, 1969) it provided for industrial development to go into Soviet strategic industries instead of into British strategic industries. The scrambling of our major industries with those of the Soviet Union and other Soviet states, and the take-over of British companies by multinational corporations co-operating with the Soviets was encouraged. British companies and industries have been nationalized where the subsequent change of management assisted greater Soviet involvement.

In the Agreement signed by Peter Shore and Goronwy Roberts on 6th May 1974 (Cmnd 5659, 1974), as well as the usual open-ended commitments, Britain was tied down to a list of projects that specifically included the setting up of industrial complexes and the modernization of existing industrial enterprises in the USSR. The Soviet Union does not pay for the greater part of this help, although the excuse given to the public is that it is a part of Britain's export drive.

In the 1974 Agreement, under the heading of "research, development and joint activities" there is a long list of items that as well as computers, machine tools, electric power, oil, coal, and mining industries, containerization, long term transport problems, chemical and petrochemical industry, etc., etc., includes copying machines. This particular item is of interest. Machines have now been developed that allow photocopies of documents to be transmitted by telephone, and the gift of the knowhow to build and use these machines was followed by the inauguration of direct dialing to Moscow. A relevant fact is that Government Departments, together with other Government - or Union sponsored - organizations now demand a great deal of technical information that is in no way required for them to perform their official functions efficiently - even lists of all files held in Government Research Establishments are demanded by Whitehall.

Several other factors have been introduced that assist in the mechanics of the process of transferring information. Thus, the powers of the Security Services, particularly where senior officials are concerned, have been limited so that, for example, they cannot prevent Ministers from "declassifying" anything they wish; the Employment Protection Act protects suspects working in classified areas from being easily dismissed or transferred to harmless jobs; the Health and Safety at Work Act can be used as an excuse for outside Union officials to demand classified information; Soviet inspectors have been allowed to go to all factories from which goods are sent to Soviet countries; and so on.

The United States faces similar problems. Transfer of goods and information has been carried on since the last war, and the situation deteriorated drastically after the commencement of the SALT talks, that cover a good deal more than discussion about strategic arms limitation.

The next Agreements, signed by Harold Wilson on the 17th February 1975, on the occasion of a visit by himself and James Callaghan to Moscow, went a great deal further, and when fully implemented will make Britain entirely dependent on the Soviets in the fields of trade and industry.

There has also been very considerable assistance from Britain for the Soviet biological warfare effort. Under Agreements in the early 1960s (Cmnd 1375, 1961; 2059, 1963, etc.,) Soviet scientists were given the techniques for mutating viruses, bacteria and other organisms. They have since been given live samples of different strains of foot and mouth disease and a wide range of other agricultural diseases and pests (Cmnd 2648, 1965; 6044, 1974). The 1975 Agreement (Cmnd 5924, 1975) also agreed on collaboration on problems associated with influenza and other communicable diseases. (Under the provisions of the Science and Technology Act of 1965 the DHSS were enabled to institute research programmes at Porton). Under an environmental Agreement (Cmnd 5778, 1974) signed by Anthony Crosland and David Ennals, the British Government has also undertaken to let them have full details of Britain's water supplies and consult with them over any changes that are made. It is since that

Agreement was signed that a Minister for Water was appointed and control of the country's water supplies brought under central control. Already the number of diseases with the characteristics of laboratory - induced infections is multiplying.

2. The elimination of Britain's defences:

The elimination of Britain's defences has involved a great deal more than just running down the three services, though that has been taking place at an accelerating pace during the last 20 years.

Agents in the Government have taken steps to ensure that a rapid build-up of military hardware, such as took place in the early war years, will not be possible. As the services have contracted, ships, aeroplanes and other equipment have been disposed of. Sometimes this has been by means of physical destruction, as in the case of the TSR2, when not only the aeroplanes, but also the jigs and tools used in their manufacture were destroyed. Sometimes aircraft and other equipment have been sold abroad, under circumstances where they might in due course be used by Britain's enemies. To replace them a necessary component in the production of the high grade metals required is chromium, for which Rhodesia was the main supplier of high purity ore, and Southern Africa the only known supplier of this good quality ore, although the Soviet Union has supplies of lower grade chrome ores. By no means the least of the reasons for the Rhodesian sanctions was to deprive Britain of this essential mineral.

Britain's industrial capacity is also in the process of being run down. This affects the defence position directly, in that in an emergency she will not have the capacity to manufacture ships, aeroplanes and military hardware. It also affects it indirectly, in that in the past Britain has relied on her strategic industries to provide the earnings to keep her economy viable. But while her industrial capacity is being reduced at an accelerated rate, the national debt is being increased by huge loans. This extra money is being used to pay inflated wages not only to workers in productive employment, but also to those in unproductive dead-end jobs in the Civil Service and elsewhere, and to pay for unnecessary projects that are not in themselves in the national interest. A considerable proportion of the extra loans is also being passed on to countries that have come into the Soviet sphere of influence and are buying weapons and other equipment to use on behalf of the Soviet military effort. All this means that although Britain is paying for weapons and military hardware to be used against her or her interests, using borrowed money for which she takes the responsibility for interest and repayment, because of her debts she will not herself be in a position to buy such equipment for her own defence against Soviet aggression.

The EEC is being used as a cover for further increasing the technical difficulties of rearmament. Industries are being scrambled within the EEC, with components for each item being manufactured in several different

countries, so that in the event of even one country capitulating the whole industry would be put out of action. The EEC Commission is arranging that the greater part of its major industrial sites shall be in France - a country that is not in NATO but has close military ties with the USSR.

In addition to defence personnel and equipment there is also the question of morale. By 1940 the head of the biology section of the subversive organization was laying stress on their need to destroy all things traditional, and as suggested by the head of the political section, steps have been taken to ensure that the majority of the regiments with a tradition of loyal service to the Crown no longer exist. The term Admiralty has also been abandoned. More recently the pay of the services has been kept far lower than that of people working in equivalent civilian jobs.

Dr. David Owen is now taking the final steps in the process of progressive humiliation. He has committed British troops to fight under a Soviet commander-in-chief, with an Indian directly over them (in the Indian Army the commanders were traditionally British officers), against loyal members of the Old Commonwealth who fought alongside British forces to defend Britain in the last two wars, in order to destroy Britain's last chance of remaining a free and independent country, and to assist in the crime of genocide. It would seem that in view of the effects of his intended campaign, members of the British armed forces who assist him, from field marshal to private, will themselves be committing offences under the Treason Acts.

3. The elimination of British industry:

The Agreement signed by Harold Wilson on 17th February 1975 included several pages listing goods that by 1984 Britain will be committed to buying from the USSR instead of selling on the world market - goods that Britain would normally rely on to manufacture and export to keep her economy viable. The list included:

- power-generating equipment including complete equipment of steam electric stations and hydroelectric power stations;

- electric equipment including electric motors, electric welding and gas welding equipment;

- mining, crushing and grinding and dressing equipment;

- oil drilling equipment;

- material handling and road building equipment;

- laser equipment;

- metallurgical equipment;

- metal working equipment;

- printing industry equipment;

- food industry equipment;

- pump and compressor equipment;

- communication equipment;

- certain electronic components;

ships and marine equipment including hydrofoil ships;
tanks (reservoirs) for oil and oil products;
aircraft and helicopters;
tractors and agricultural equipment;
trucks and cars;
metallurgical industry products;
enrichment of uranium in the Soviet Union from the raw material of British customers;
chemical goods;
window glass;
canned fish;
carpets;
consumer durables (photographic cameras, movie cameras, watches, clocks, tape recorders, musical instruments, refrigerators, and others);
miscellaneous goods.

As the relevant Soviet industries reach the necessary output, their British counterparts are run down and eliminated, the process being scheduled for completion by 1984. The methods by which entire industries are being eliminated are complex, with the various strands in the process carefully co-ordinated. The strike organization, for example, is given precise dates for each strike for which excuses have to be found or created 18 months or more ahead of time. Such precise co-ordination of apparently independent actions could not possibly have happened by chance.

The best known strand is trade union activity, and for many years trade unionists have been given immunity from a number of laws. But before the takeover of union leadership was completed, nearly all strikes were planned by an organization the most senior of whose members were not trade unionists, and who were presumably acting illegally. Many strikes are still planned by that organization and are later made "official" by the unions. Legislation has been introduced with the specific purpose of increasing the power of union leaders, so that they could blackmail both ordinary union members and also management. One such law has been that enforcing the closed shop. Another has assisted pickets and picketing by outside organizations. Another has legalized strikes in hospital and other essential services. And so on. One can observe that only certain industries have been dealt with by strike action. For other industries, such as the electrical industry, different methods have been employed.

Another strand has been complex and excessive taxation. This has served a number of purposes. It has reduced profits and so made necessary capital investment more difficult. It has contributed to the tendency to appoint people with financial rather than technical knowledge to senior decision-making positions, and this in turn has contributed to a tendency to look to short-term profitability, with the partial or complete elimination of

high quality products together with the fundamental research that should lead to future developments.

Taxation difficulties have encouraged take-overs and mergers, that almost invariably lead to a reduction in the variety and quality of goods produced. This in turn has encouraged the takeover of firms by multinational corporations, while some British firms have been encouraged to open factories overseas. This latter removes work and technology from Britain, and is only profitable in the limited financial sense. In the case of the takeover of British factories by foreign firms, they are often converted to components factories unable to manufacture completed products - and ready to be closed down if union activity alienates the management. On the propaganda front, a concentration on the financial aspects has helped disguise the real decrease in technical capability.

Similar to mergers and takeovers in its effects has been nationalization, either complete or partial. Here it may be noted that the industries directly involved with commitments entered into in Agreements with the Soviet states have been the primary targets for nationalization.

Union action combined with excessive taxation and inefficient management alone have driven some factories out of existence, but another very effective cold war weapon has been the prices and incomes policies of recent years. These have provided the excuse for Union and Government co-operation that has had the effect of rendering major industries insolvent, so that money taken by the Government as tax can then be loaned back to the Companies by the Government to enable them to carry on. As the time approaches for the different industries to be closed down in accord with the Agreements with the USSR, these loans can be withdrawn.

The type of tactics that are being used to cripple and destroy British industry are the cold war equivalent of bombing raids.

4. The destruction of the Old Commonwealth:

Orders were given by Soviet leaders that the power and influence - and the example of co-operation between free nations - of the Old Commonwealth were to be destroyed.

Various steps were taken to weaken Commonwealth links, including a massive propaganda drive against certain Commonwealth countries - those richest in essential minerals - by the media and the press, while psychological warfare experts have rewritten much of the Commonwealth history to mislead young people. To create the illusion that the Commonwealth still exists as a force in world affairs, small countries and territories have been "liberated", most to be immediately handed over to Marxist dictators supported by the Kremlin.

In 1959 Harold Macmillan visited Russia, a visit that saw the beginning of the series of Agreements that were to transfer Britain's science and

technology to the Soviets. The following year he embarked on his "wind of change" tour of Africa. The Central African Federation, expecting soon to be granted Dominion status, was broken up, and in one fragmented country after another the elected leaders of the African people were replaced by men apparently arbitrarily chosen, but who were prepared to function as Marxist dictators.

With hindsight we can see that the most important development was the takeover of mines and companies handling essential minerals, with which the Old Commonwealth is richly endowed, and the buying up of vast tracks of land by representatives of companies and international corporations co-operating with the Soviets.

The final stage in the destruction of the Commonwealth was initiated by Edward Heath who at the 1971 Commonwealth Conference took the lead in throwing out the Balfour formula which defined the theoretical basis for the Commonwealth Association at the Imperial Conference of 1926. This concept of mutual co-operation was replaced by that of mutual hate:

"Each of us will vigorously combat this evil within our own nation. No country will afford to regimes which practice racial discrimination assistance which, in its own judgement, directly contributes to the pursuit and consolidation of this evil policy".

Following this Britain in 1973 terminated the Trade Agreements with Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, Pakistan and South Africa (Cmd 5404, 1973).

The "evil" referred to by Heath has come to mean "racist", and now in 1978 practicing anti-racists, from the Foreign Secretary to the anti-racist knife and boot gangs, are making it abundantly clear that even when black and white are on excellent terms with one another both are to be described as "racist" if they are not also pro-Marxist. It also involves denial of the genetic fact that racial characteristics additional to the external appearances that cannot be disguised, are different, and the latest Race Relations Act would seem to go as far as to make writing or speaking the truth about such matters an offence.

5. Control of the seas, with the acquisition of naval and military bases around the world:

As Britain's experience in two world wars has shown, she is dependent on imports of food and other supplies. This means that to withstand an attack she needs control of the sea routes by which those supplies are brought. Equally, to achieve world domination, the Soviets need to control those routes.

Experience has also shown that to survive a major war or a blockade Britain needs an adequate supply of ships and shipping, efficient ship-building facilities, efficient agriculture and adequate fish stocks in local

waters. Each of these has directly or indirectly been the subject of Agreements with the Soviets that work to Britain's disadvantage.

Requirements for control of the seas and of the world's major trade routes are:

- (a) Control of the Panama Canal, Central America and West Indies.
- (b) Control of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies.
- (c) A naval base in Chile.
- (d) A base in the central Pacific.
- (e) Control of Indochina and Malaysia, and a base in Singapore.
- (f) Neutralization of India and bases in the Indian Ocean.
- (g) Bases in Mozambique and Angola.
- (h) Control of the Cape Route.
- (i) Control of the Suez Canal, Mediterranean and Red Seas.

Although the danger to Britain must have been obvious to them, successive British Governments have contributed to each of these Soviet objectives - and again the only rational explanation is that members of the political section of the subversive organization had reached a position from which they could control Britain's policies.

(a) Key members of the British Commonwealth were situated in the Caribbean area, with British Guiana on the Central American mainland. These have all been given "independence", or in effect abandoned by Britain, with worsening economies rendering them liable to left wing domination. With left wing governments established, their economies and power have been bolstered by favourable trade conditions and aid from the EEC, as a result of an Agreement in February 1975.

(b) Although the Falkland Islands remain nominally independent, their communications, whether by sea or air, are wholly in the hands of the Argentine Government (Cmnds 5000, 1972; 5203, 1973), while the supply and marketing of all petrol and petroleum based products in the Islands has also been handed over to the Argentine (Cmnd 5916, 1975).

(c) The handover of a naval base to the Soviets had been planned to be by way of the establishment of a Marxist dictatorship in Chile. When this was overthrown and replaced by a Government loyal to Chile, the British Government took part in the harassment and rent-a-crowd activities directed against the anti-Marxist Chilean Government.

The people of Chile are mostly white, while the population of Peru is mostly Indian, so that if there was a war between the two, left to themselves Chile would be expected to win with ease. But to control Chile and the Pacific seaboard the Soviets are establishing a military base in Southern Peru. Already substantial numbers of tanks, aircraft etc., have been sent to that country from the USSR. The British Government has contributed loans and equipment, with such projects as road-building (Cmnd 5963, 1975), port development (Cmnd 5896, 1975), bridging equipment (Cmnd 3805, 1968), and international radio links (Cmnd 6574, 1977), specified.

(d) British territories throughout the Pacific, whether they want it or not, are

being declared independent. This would appear to mean that Britain is no longer under an obligation to come to their aid when required. The EEC link, similar to that with the former British territories in the Caribbean, and with African countries south of the Sahara that have come under Marxist control, has been extended to Western Samoa, Fiji and Tonga.

(e) As a part of what might be termed the "little Europe" policy, all bases East of Suez have been abandoned. No provision was made to prevent intact bases being taken over by Soviet forces whenever it suited their convenience.

In the attack on Vietnam the South Vietnamese case was taken up by the United Nations. With effective command of the UN forces being in the hands of a Russian, it was inevitable that the South Vietnamese would be defeated. (Note: long term Soviet plans call for the elimination of Christianity, and it is worth noting that all Catholics in Vietnam are looked on as enemies to be liquidated). Cambodia is also in a strategic position and has been taken over by Marxist forces. In the February 1975 Agreement with the USSR (Cmnd 5924, 1975), Britain welcomed the changes in process of taking place in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, and undertook not to interfere.

(f) The plans to neutralise India, that were mentioned in 1940 by the leader of the political section of the subversive organization, were put into operation very soon after the war. The country was split into two states, India and Pakistan, and the British administration and army withdrawn. In their entire history the peoples of the Indian continent have never functioned as a coherent nation, so that unaided they would pose no threat to the Soviet forces or to Soviet naval operations in the Indian Ocean. It was only during the period of British rule, with British engineering and planning, that India was a force to be reckoned with. The British withdrawal from India has therefore isolated Afghanistan and Iran, and left them vulnerable to attack and takeover by the USSR, preparatory to the takeover of the entire Middle East.⁽³⁾

Again there has been more than just the withdrawal from intact bases. As the Soviets have taken them over, loans and gifts from Britain have helped pay for this. The attitude of the British Government towards Mauritius and the Seychelles would seem to have had no other rational basis.

(g) After subversion in Portugal and in the Portuguese army caused that country to desert Mozambique and Angola, they were promptly taken over by pro-Soviet forces. In the case of Angola this was by way of a Cuban invasion. In May 1975 James Callaghan arranged for the Cubans to be given technical assistance (Cmnd 6327, 1975), that just happened to be what they required to assist in that project and the consolidation of their gains in Southern Africa, together with massive loans. Even before the invasion was completed Britain had recognized their puppet Government. Since then the Marxist rulers in Mozambique have also received massive loans and gifts from Britain, that would mostly seem to

have gone into paying for weapons etc., from the Soviets, leaving the ordinary people of the country poor, without adequate food supplies, and with thousands of farmers and others in concentration camps.

(h) Of all the sea routes, the one that is absolutely essential for Britain, if she is to continue to have an adequate supply of food, fuel and industrial raw materials, is the Cape route, and this again was recognized by the head of the subversive group in 1940.

And so since 1945 the policy of the British Government has been to seek or manufacture excuses to quarrel with South Africa, to initiate and support a number of rent-a-crowd propaganda campaigns against South Africa, to withdraw all British naval vessels and bases from the South Atlantic, to force South Africa out of the Commonwealth, and to give all possible financial aid and other assistance to those Soviet sympathisers on the African continent seeking to destroy the white population and take the countries of Southern Africa over as Soviet dictatorships.

(i) The Middle East problems are complex - and have been deliberately made so, the objective being to pave the way for a complete Soviet takeover of that area without a major war. In Oxford in 1940 and 1941 members of the subversive organization met regularly, ostensibly as a study group of the Oxford University Labour Club, to discuss the manner in which that objective could best be attained. Soon after the war the first open move was made when Britain pulled out of Abadan. The plans involved a step-by-step abandonment by Britain of strategic bases around the area. The neutralization of India was mentioned by the leader of the political group of the subversive organization in 1940, and also the handover of the bases Aden, Malta and Gibraltar. Britain has abandoned the two former bases, and Aden is now a major Soviet base. Despite artificially contrived quarrels with Spain, Gibraltar has not yet been abandoned.

Exceedingly clumsy handling of the Suez crisis in 1955 resulted in the closing of the Suez canal, which provided one of the excuses for the subsequent apparent lack of interest in events in that area. When the Soviets wanted the canal opened again so that they could use it, it was cleared for them by the British navy.

Except for Rhodesia, South Africa and South West Africa, all the countries south of the Sahara have now come into the Soviet sphere of influence and most are outright Marxist dictatorships. This state of affairs has primarily been brought about by the abandonment of responsibility by Britain for those countries that are or were formerly in the Commonwealth, with their handover to individuals likely to assist the Soviet cause. The pro-Soviet policies in Africa have been maintained, and weapons bought from the Soviets for the maintenance of their policies, by massive loans and gifts from Britain, and also from the EEC, in the form of Overseas Aid. At one stage the Select Committee on Overseas Aid suggested that the cost of assistance given for purely political purposes should not be included in the cost of

official development aid, but this was repudiated by the Government on the grounds that it was not practical (Cmnd 4687, 1971). With this help, direct and indirect, behind them the Soviets have had no difficulty in establishing a military presence in the Horn of Africa, and constructing bases covering the Red Sea.

Cyprus occupies a key position in the Eastern Mediterranean and on the Southern flank of NATO. But in 1966 the British Government had the forces stationed there redefined as being a part of a UN peace-keeping force (Cmnd 3017, 1966). It is technically responsible to the Secretary-General of the UN, but in reality control is in the hands of a Soviet official. In the 1975 Agreement with the USSR (Cmnd 5924, 1975) the Government specifically reaffirmed that Cyprus would remain in the hands of the UN.

There are other senses in which the Government has handed over control of the seas to the Soviets. One of the most far-reaching of the Agreements with the USSR was that signed by Goronwy Roberts in April 1968, but not published until the changes it initiated were well on the way to completion (Cmnd 5008, 1972). Included among the effects of its provisions has been the handing over of ships and shipping lines to the Soviets, so that Britain's merchant fleet has rapidly contracted. The number of Soviet vessels using British ports, and carrying British goods and passengers has correspondingly increased, and at the same time checks by port health authorities have almost been abandoned. Also, ships of the Soviet merchant fleet in British ports can carry out espionage activities unmolested, and land, contact or take off agents.

Such a decrease in Britain's shipping, along with the run-down of the navy, has meant fewer orders for the shipyards. These have already been nationalized as a preliminary to closing them down (Cmnd 5924, 1975 undertakes that after 1984 we will purchase any ships and hovercraft required, from the USSR, these purchases being their "payment" for the knowhow we have given them). Apparently to facilitate the final stages of the transfer of technical knowhow to the Soviets, James Callaghan's 1977 Agreement with Poland (Cmnd 5874, 1976) as well as clauses dealing with raw materials and energy, and the provision of long term credit, also made provision for an undertaking that Britain would build and subsidise ships for Poland.

A primary objective of blockades of the type that the Government is assisting in organizing by the measures that have been summarised in this section, is to starve the country into surrender and submission. Other Government actions are helping to reinforce these measures. The Soviet Agreements, for example, until recently allowed Soviet trawlers virtually unlimited access to British waters. Apart from the opportunity provided for spying activities, these trawlers, together with certain EEC fishing vessels, would seem to be systematically emptying British waters of fish that would have been invaluable in an emergency. The threat to British agriculture has already been mentioned. Further problems and hazards to food supplies,

together with artificially increased costs, have been provided by the policies and decisions of the EEC Commissioners (which are not subject to any effective control by either national or EEC Parliaments).

But, as shipping has been reduced, more and more of the goods required by Britain are brought by road, through Soviet-held territories and EEC countries. These roads could be blocked or vehicles held up at any time. Road transport is one of the areas where in practice the EEC and Eastern European states are increasingly functioning as a single unit. It has been agreed that major traffic arteries should be constructed (Cmnd 6993, 1977) to take the increased traffic that is envisaged after the world's major sea routes are closed. The two main roads to Britain are scheduled to come from Leningrad (to Hull and Manchester) and Moscow (to London and South Wales). A total dependence on road transport means also a total dependence on adequate supplies of oil.

6. Command of forces ostensibly opposing the Soviets:

After the war the British Government hastened to join the United Nations, and undertook to adhere to its policies. The United Nations was presented to the people, through propaganda and public relations channels, as an organization set up to ensure world peace and co-operation. The likelihood of this being a correct view, when the two men primarily responsible for the provisions of the UN charter were a Soviet Minister and an American subsequently convicted of being a Soviet agent, does not seem to have been seriously considered by successive British Governments.

In "In the cause of Peace" Trygve Lie (former Secretary-General of the UN) stated that the office of Under-Secretary of the Political and Security Council is always to be occupied by a Russian. This is the top military position in the UN, and since its formation the UN has either provoked or acted as the aggressor in a number of wars, the apparent motive in each case being to obtain control of vital mineral deposits or of strategically important bases desired by the USSR. One of the biggest was the Vietnam War, in which all military orders by US generals had to be submitted and approved by their Soviet superior before they could be carried out. No change of plans or new plans were permitted by those in a position to observe the local situation without his approval. That was why the US always held back when the Communists needed to regroup, bring up reserves or wait for further supplies, and so on. The IRA have had similar help from the British Government.

For a British Minister to order British troops to serve as a part of a UN force is thus to order them to serve under a leader committed to a course of action that is against British interests.

7. Soviet control of British foreign policy:

From the fore-going evidence the inevitable conclusion is that from 1945 onwards the foreign policy of Britain has been almost entirely in the control of individuals seeking to assist Soviet plans for the imposition of Marxist dictatorial regimes over this and other countries.

At first this control was covert, but as Soviet plans are nearing fruition it has become overt, and was formally acknowledged in the February 1975 Agreement (Cmnd 5924, 1975). In that Agreement, on behalf of the Government, the Prime Minister emphasised their "determination to ensure that favourable changes in the international situation become irreversible and that detente is extended to all areas of the world". In the context detente means Sovietization. In the Agreement, provision was also made for regular consultation on matters of Foreign Policy between the two Governments (British and Soviet) so that their policies might be in accord. This was confirmed by David Owen during his visit to Moscow in November 1977, when he said that "Britain's interests are exactly the same as the Soviet Union's" over Southern African affairs. And so we find the British Foreign Minister meeting his Soviet opposite number or Soviet representatives before every major policy change, such as that seeking to commit British troops to fight against Rhodesia.

8. Control of the world's supplies of essential minerals and fuels:

It is often forgotten that Capital and Labour are not opposed to one another, but are the two sides of the same coin, the two together being opposed to free enterprise, and other manifestations of personal and national freedom.

It is often forgotten that the Soviets are not nationalistic Russians seeking a Russian domination over the world. The Soviet or Communist ideology was born in Western Europe, the first major meeting on the Labour side being the 1864 conference of the International Working Men's Association in London. It aimed at introducing Marxism to working men, and the early history and ostensible objectives of Communism are well known. But there was a corresponding meeting of the capitalist side in Paris in 1865, at which the concepts of the United Nations and EEC (though not yet given those names) were discussed.

The Soviet takeover of Russia as their military base did not take place until October 1917, and from the White Paper of April 1919 we learn that the Russian Revolution was financed by Western banks and that Lenin was the only Russian on the Central Committee.

In section 3 it was mentioned that some industries have been nationalized preparatory to being handed over to the Soviets, while others have been the subject of mergers and takeovers, and that there has been extensive

scrambling of industries between the USSR and the rest of the world. In all this there has been the closest possible collaboration between the Soviets and the controllers of the major companies, but control of the essential minerals and fuel supplies has remained in the hands of the group who financed the 1917 revolution, with the companies they control also controlling the major mining and processing concerns in the USSR as well as elsewhere in the world. Despite, or possibly because of, the fact that control remains in the hands of that group, Soviet forces and Soviet subversive agents in other countries have assisted in the process of seizing control of essential minerals. The rich mineral-bearing regions of Southern Africa have throughout been a major objective.

Fuel is also important, for without fuel there can be neither industry nor transport. Agents have for all practical purposes gained control of Britain's coal supplies, through militant union action, and successive Governments have assisted in the process. Oil supplies are dependent, among other things, upon sea transport, which is at best uncertain. This leaves nuclear energy as the only major reliable source of energy if Britain is to remain an industrial nation. On the assumption that if Soviet plans succeed Britain will become a post-industrial society (and a witness at the Windscale Enquiry said that if that came off their plans were to reduce the population of the country to a third of its present level) alternative energy sources such as wind, wave, tide and solar, are being developed, but should industry revert to its normal levels they could only provide about 5 to 15% of the requirements.

It has been established that coal and oil together could provide sufficient fuel for about 150 to 200 years, although there are purposes such as aircraft fuel, lubricating oils, use as a source of raw chemicals, use in an emergency, for which they would be required indefinitely, so that to use them up as fuel would be to cause shortages for the purposes for which they are irreplaceable later. If uranium is used only in thermal reactors, which have an efficiency of only 1 to 2%, and with perhaps 95% or more of the potential fuel lost as waste, it has been estimated that there are sufficient uranium reserves for about 100 years. But if reprocessing and fast reactors are used, for which the efficiency is already about 50% and could easily rise to over 90%, there are sufficient fuel reserves for several thousand years. So that any country or group of individuals that could obtain a monopoly would have immense political power.

Loopholes in the EEC constitution are such that the Commissioners' Directives and Decisions have made it law that for nuclear energy the anti-monopoly Article 85 of the Treaty of Rome should be by-passed, while they have already made provision for forbidding national Governments to put up the cash for new plant after 1980; for the people who do put up the cash to have ownership and control; and there is also a draft Decision that may already have been issued, ruling that for the necessary investment "possible

participation by a non-Community country, an international organization, or national of a non-Community country" will be approved. This could put a monopoly ownership and control outside the control of Parliament, national or EEC.

Quite clearly things could be made very difficult for Britain if decisions to build the reprocessing plant and fast reactor are put off till 1980. Yet one administrative obstacle after another has been produced, and after Mr. Justice Parker recommended after the Windscale Enquiry that work on the reprocessing plant should start immediately, Mr. Peter Shore rejected his report and substituted a putting-on-time device. At his Press Conference he said that for the fast reactor also he was determined to make the proceedings as protracted as possible. If he is successful the effect could be the same as a totally successful blockade in an open war.

9. The destruction of Rhodesia:

In 1940 the leader of the political section of the subversive organization said that the destruction of Rhodesia was the single most important objective of his section, and there would seem to be no other explanation for the actions of successive British Governments since then.

Richard Crossman recorded in his Diaries that Wilson ordered psychological warfare tactics to be used to help gain support for his actions: thus people have been led to believe that it is a colony, but Rhodesia has never been a colony, and since 1923 has been entirely self-governing.

In 1961, at Macmillan's instigation, it was decided to draft a new Constitution, and on 13th June 1961 two British White Papers (Cmd 1399, and 1400) were published giving the agreed terms of the new Constitution. These were approved by the House of Commons on 21st July the same year. The new Constitution was accepted by a referendum of the Rhodesian electorate, following the Indaba of Chiefs.

But in November 1961, when the Bill was introduced into the House of Commons, the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations announced that Britain had unilaterally added "a few minor points not mentioned in the White Papers". These "minor" points included a section providing that "full power and authority is hereby reserved to Her Majesty by Order in Council to amend, add to, or revoke the provisions of Sections 1, 2, 3, 6, 29, 32, 42 and this section".

It is because the Rhodesians have not recognized this totally dishonest and dishonourable confidence trick as valid that Rhodesia has been deemed to be "in a state of rebellion against the Crown". In fact, in making that recommendation it would seem that the Ministers were recommending that the Queen should break her Coronation Oath.

Similarly, UDI is commonly thought to be illegal, but Richard Crossman's account shows that it is not illegal, but that the reason for the intense psychological warfare activity, directed against the British people, was to

create the illusion that it is. Subsequent attacks on Rhodesia have displayed the same mentality. Sanctions have probably harmed Britain more than Rhodesia, because she has been deprived of their chrome and other minerals, while other countries less entangled with the Soviets have shown a more realistic attitude.

Extreme pressure was put on Rhodesia to accept the Kissinger-Callaghan "initiative". The Rhodesians have complied in meticulous detail with all the provisions that Kissinger dictated, culminating with the formation of the Transitional Government. Callaghan and Owen, together with Kissinger's successor, Jimmy Carter, have kept none of their promises. Instead Britain is providing immense financial assistance for the Soviet controlled Communist Terrorists (out of borrowed money), and David Owen is now attempting to get the British army, under a Soviet Commander-in-Chief and Cuban Field Commanders to join in that attack on Rhodesia.

The UN plans for Rhodesia include the forcible removal of children between the ages of 8 and 16 from their families and their country, in order to send them to foreign Marxist countries for Marxist anti-Christian indoctrination. If the Rhodesians are defeated those planning the invasion have announced that they will kill a large proportion of the population - hence, presumably, the choice of the name Zimbabwe, meaning "empty ruins" that has been chosen for the new name of the country. When the massacre is completed the intention seems to be to hand the minerals and mines over to associated companies of the group planning the world monopoly of essential minerals. (Note: Under revised plans of July 1978, the USSR is to buy minerals and mineral rights from Nkomo for cash, while the Cubans will have full military and police control of the country).

10. The recruiting, organizing and arming of a militant fifth column.

In the 1919 White Paper on Russia evidence was given that the Bolsheviks were originally kept in power by only 5% of the population of the country: foreigners, bureaucrats who were given cushy jobs or who liked power for its own sake, and the fanatical young of both sexes. In Britain, since the war, steps have been taken that ensure, among other things, that the proportion of those three groups in the population has been considerably increased.

Immigration policies have brought into Britain large numbers of members of alien races. The majority of these have been bribed to come, with the welfare state as bait. The country has been told direct lies about these people. They have been said to be Commonwealth citizens with a right of entry. A very large proportion are from a foreign country that is outside the Commonwealth, while the Ugandan and other African Asians did not have the right to settle permanently and the right to citizenship as was

claimed. Once all these aliens, without any legal right to come, have entered Britain they have been given favoured treatment at the expense of genuine British citizens. This was in accord with certain UN and UNESCO Conventions directed towards interbreeding and the establishment of a uniform population throughout the world. There is a similar Convention seeking uniformity of education of the type of education - or indoctrination - to which the Rhodesian children, who have been kidnapped, are being subjected. The British people have not been told that the Marxist philosophy that dominates the UN and UNESCO is behind the Government's racial and educational policies.

As the changes in the structure of Government have been introduced that are intended to build and complete the framework of a dictatorship, the number of civil servants has vastly increased, and so have their powers over ordinary citizens as they administer an increasing number of petty rules and regulations.

Together with coloured immigrants with no tradition of loyalty to the country, the man-power of the militant fifth column is provided by the "fanatical young". The majority of the present generation have been subjected to Marxist indoctrination at school, exposure to pop and rock music, often to drugs, and have found indiscipline encouraged on all sides. The age of criminal responsibility has been raised to 14, oral contraceptives with their mental side effects are being given to adolescents since the Safety of Drugs Committee was warned of the danger, and the age of adult responsibility lowered to 18. Industrial policies have produced an army of unemployed, who are weekly confronted with Socialist Worker, Militant Socialist and other propaganda as they go to the employment exchanges. Those who wish, receive instruction in street fighting.

There is a whole network of protest and rent-a-crowd groups linked with the extreme left-wing elements, who are seeking to bring in as supporters the gullible of the middle classes. Trotsky and One World groups are seeking to stir up local grievances and animosity. The main militant groups were organized in cells but are now organized on a regional basis, with imported terrorists to urge acts of violence.

Militants in the trade unions are also involved in the network, with liaison officers from the Socialist Environment and Resources Association (which also has about 25 M.P. members, one at least being a senior Cabinet Minister), who suggest where demonstrations, strikes etc., should take place, how to make the most effective use of the Employment Protection Act, Health and Safety at work Act, and so on.

An Agreement with the German Democratic Republic of 1974 (Cmnd 6568, 1976) and subsequent agreements with other Soviet states provide for container transport from Eastern Europe to enter the country unexamined, while almost insurmountable difficulties have been placed in the way of customs or police examining those vehicles or their loads.

C. THE INVESTIGATION OF AND PROSECUTION FOR TREASON AND OTHER MAJOR CRIMINAL OFFENCES

The question should be asked - how has it come about that Soviet agents in the British Government have been able to use their position increasingly and blatantly to aid and support Soviet plans that include the defeat of Britain and her take-over as a Soviet satellite dictatorship?

In 1946 the then Labour Government was responsible for a variety of procedural changes that made investigation more difficult, and it also revised the Treason Acts, so that now there is a time limit, and prosecutions may only be started within 3 years of the date the offence is committed. Since then various other changes have been introduced that make investigations and prosecution still more difficult. In particular Harold Wilson introduced further changes in 1966, not long after Sir Theobald Matthew had said he was considering the possibility of prosecuting a Minister, which made it very difficult for anyone to investigate in detail the activities of M.P.s or members of the House of Lords. (As Chapman Pincher has written "elevation to the peerage provides a Soviet agent of sympathy with considerable protection").

When the problem that has to be faced is infiltration of subversive agents into the top of the Government it has become abundantly clear that a number of changes will have to be made if the harm done to the country is to be stopped, and they are to become subject to the law.

1. In the first place the conditions for investigation and prosecution should be revised and simplified, with the special exemptions from investigation for members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords removed, so that the primary objective for those concerned becomes investigation and, if justified, prosecution, instead of investigators having to pick their way through a technical procedural obstacle course, of which the 3 year limit is just one example.

2. There is also a need to remove the various mechanisms, ranging from Home Office instructions to the fiat of the Attorney-General, whereby criminals in high places can pull strings to prevent investigation of their activities and/or prosecution. If justice is to be seen to be done, then the suspect should not have the power to order investigations into his activities to cease.

3. The most frequent excuse to justify a failure to investigate and/or prosecute is that it would cause a scandal. When the choice is between a scandal and the total destruction of the country, with the imposition of an alien dictatorship, as it is at present, the scandal is by far the lesser of the two evils. Future scandals of this type could be avoided if there was adequate positive vetting of all potential Ministers before they take office, and of all Members of Parliament on defence or other sensitive committees. Ideally, all Parliamentary candidates should be positively vetted as are members of the armed forces and others entrusted with the safety of the country.

Many of us have long had serious misgivings about the conduct of political affairs in Britain but we felt impotent in the absence of any hard evidence of deliberate acts of sabotage in Westminster.

The revelations contained in this booklet - shocking though they are - come as something of a relief, not only because they explain and vindicate our apprehension, but also because the proof of who and what is undermining and destroying our nation gives all of us the chance to challenge the traitors and rid ourselves of them while there is still time. No one who reads this can now say "I did not know".

The following suggestions are offered to all concerned readers for immediate action:

- 1) Help to make these facts known. Talk to your friends and acquaintances.
- 2) Write to your MP and ask him/her to request appropriate Ministers to produce factual data on the points they consider to be most important.
- 3) Write to Mrs. Thatcher and request that she and the Conservative Party should repudiate actions described in this booklet (whether or not by previous Conservatives), which are against the interests of this country and of Christian civilisation.
- 4) Copies of any follow-up reaction would be greatly appreciated by Inter-City Research Centre, 100 Philbeach Gardens, London, S.W.5., publishers of this MEMORANDUM.

