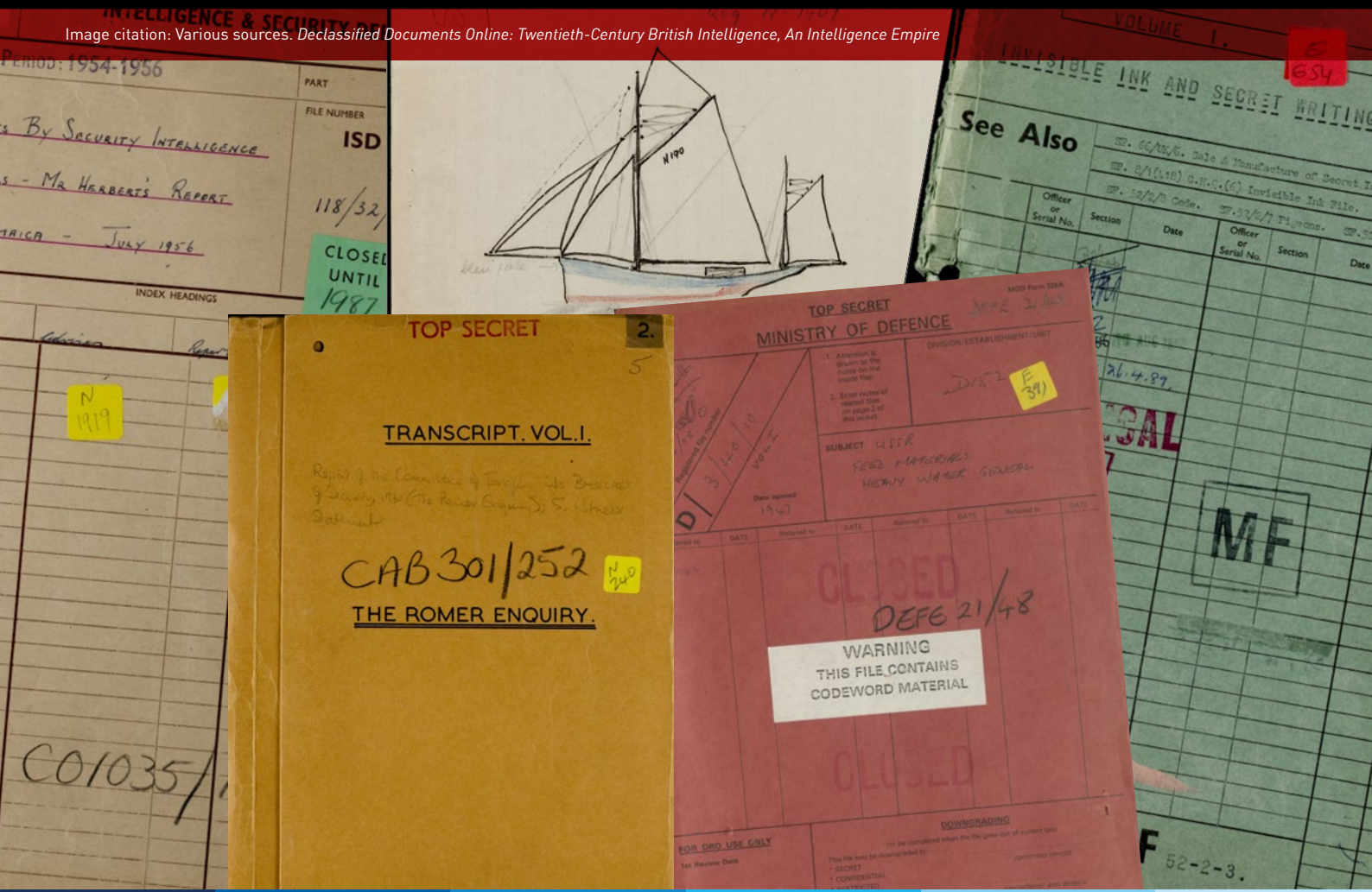


GALE PRIMARY SOURCES

Declassified Documents Online: Twentieth-Century British Intelligence, An Intelligence Empire

Image citation: Various sources. Declassified Documents Online: Twentieth-Century British Intelligence, An Intelligence Empire



AN INTRODUCTION TO THE ARCHIVE

CLEMATIS DELANY
ASSOCIATE ACQUISITIONS EDITOR
GALE INTERNATIONAL

UNCLASSIFIED

CXJ039 21/1637 02103348

FOR CXJ

ROUTINE 211444Z JAN 82

FROM UKRADC
TO MODUK AIR

UNCLASSIFIED
SIC 13F

SUBJECT UFO REPORT

- A. 21 JAN 82 BETWEEN 1230 AND 1300
- B. ONE VULCAN SHAPED OBJECT, SMALLISH, MET
- C. STOOD OUTSIDE HOUSE
- D. FIRST BY NAKED EYE THEN BINOCULARS
- E. OVER BRANT BRUTON NEAR LINCOLN
- F. NOT KNOWN
- G. APPROX 1/2 MILE
- H. HARDLY MOVING, BUT APPEARED TO MOVE SOUTH
- I. DISAPPEARED INTO CLOUD
- J. CLEAR AND SUNNY. CLOUDBASE 3 OCTAS AT 2500
- K. NOT KNOWN
- L. RAF WADDINGTON
- M. Section 40
- N. MEALS ON WHEELS OPERATOR, HER SON REPORT

PAGE 2 RBDYI 106 UNCLAS
6 TH DEC 81
O. NONE
P. 211345Z JAN 82
BT

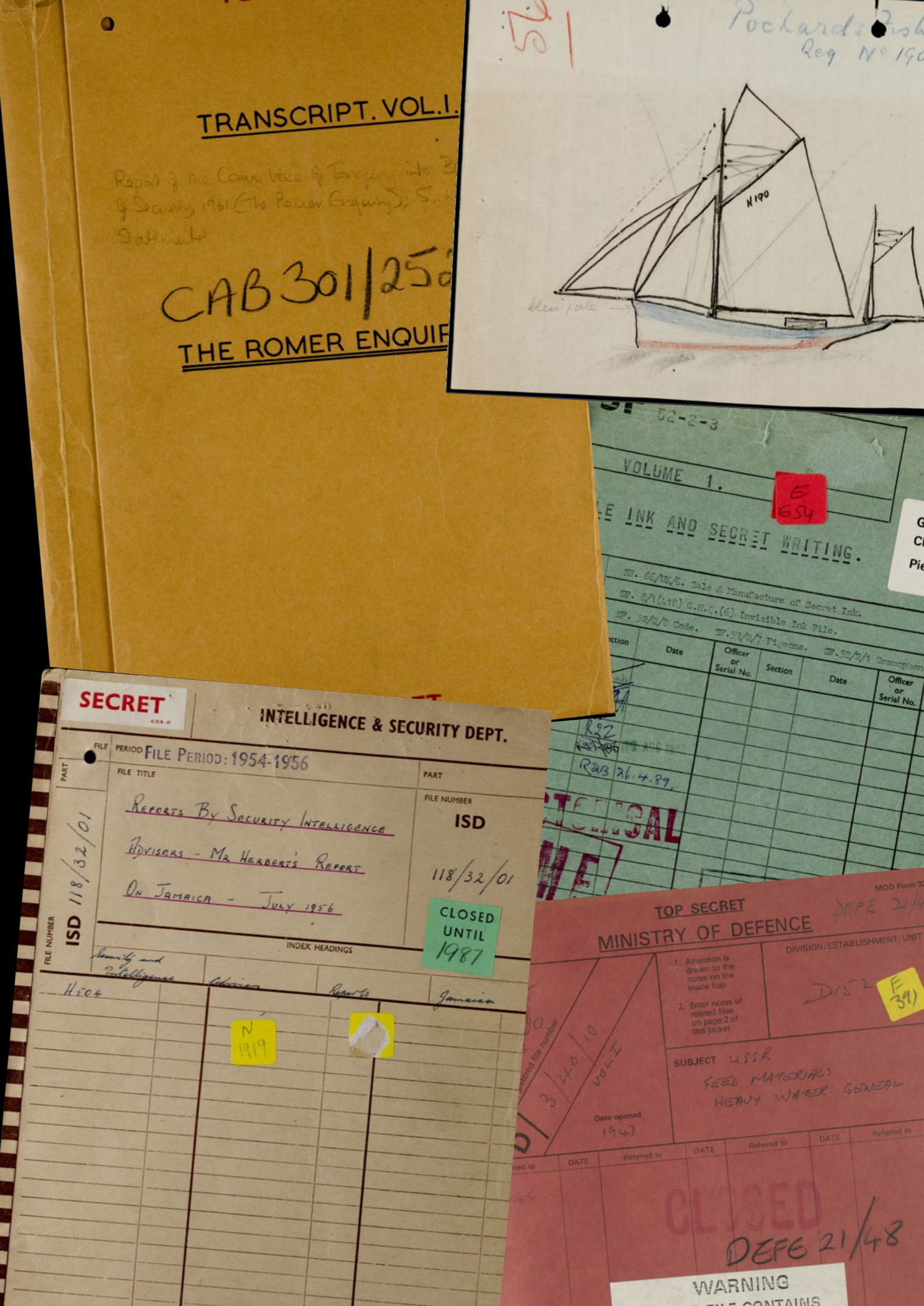
DISTRIBUTION 13F

F CXJ 1 DSC(AFDD) ACTION (CXJ) 1

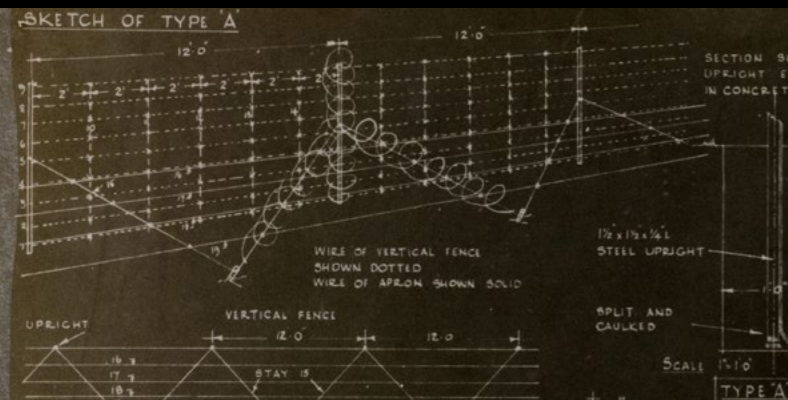
"Britain began the twentieth century with an enormous Empire. From the islands of the Caribbean to the sub-continent of India, British government and influence reached across the world.

The British intelligence network that developed in this context included several permanent security services, the inter-agency Joint Intelligence Committee, and intelligence and security branches of many departments. In this collection, papers of five of these departments have been brought together to allow researchers access to the inner workings of an intelligence empire. Scholars have access to a wide and varied field of human, signals, technical and scientific intelligence selected for their geographical breadth and direct relevance to the collection and analysis of intelligence.

With many files recently declassified, this uniquely candid and detailed material allows unparalleled insight into the diplomacy, politics, warfare and conflict of the twentieth century. From personal files on African independence leaders to details of the French Resistance, these papers bring reports, analysis, personal and private correspondence, transcripts, telegrams, debates and decisions to a digital platform for exploration, teaching and research on a century of change."

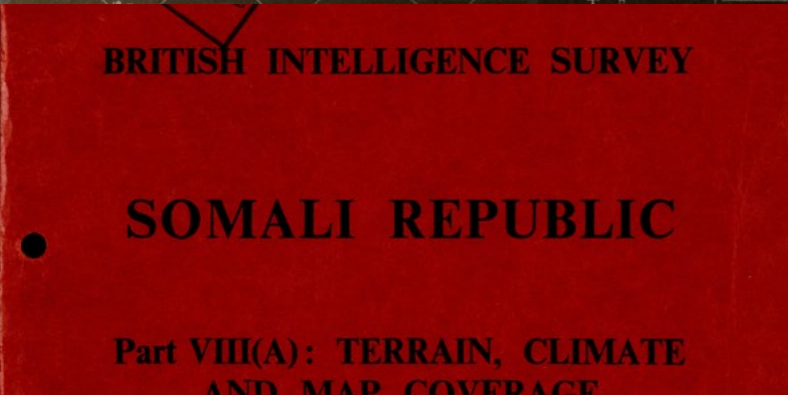


THE COLLECTIONS



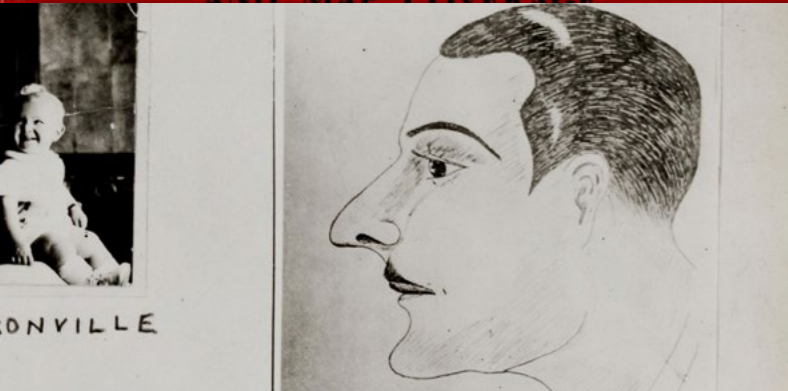
THE SECURITY SERVICE (MI5): KV 2, KV 3 & KV

Personal, Subject and Policy files dating from 1905-1978. The selected subseries of KV 2 holds personal files on subjects of Secret Service enquiries, whilst KV 3 contains subject files on espionage activities of groups or other intelligence organisations, including the only subject files known to have survived from the First World War period. KV 4 holds section histories and policy files.



THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE: COMMUNICATIONS AND INTELLIGENCE RECORDS: DEFE 21, DEFE 26, DEFE 28, DEFE 31, DEFE 41, DEFE 44, DEFE 60, DEFE 62, DEFE 63 & DEFE 64

These series include registered files, reports and memoranda of the Directorate of Scientific Intelligence, the Defence Intelligence Staff and the Defence Signals Staff focused on the technical and scientific interests of the British government from the Second World War to the decades of the Cold War and the Atomic Age. With files dating from 1912-2002, these series bring the coverage up to the end of the twentieth century, and include defence records on the Falklands, the Middle East, UFO incidents and details of Soviet weapon systems.



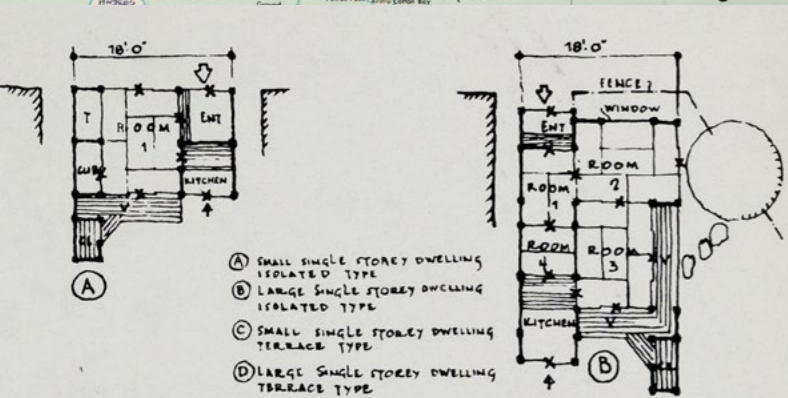
THE SPECIAL OPERATIONS EXECUTIVE: HS 7 & HS 8

These are records of the Ministry of Economic Warfare and the Special Operations Executive (SOE), which functioned during WWII to promote sabotage and subversion, and assist resistance groups in enemy occupied territory, famously directed by Winston Churchill to 'set Europe ablaze!'. Records date from 1935-1988 and include histories & war diaries in HS 7, and headquarters records in HS 8.



THE COLONIAL OFFICE: INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY DEPARTMENTS: REGISTERED FILES (ISD SERIES): CO 1035

This series contains registered files of the Colonial Office relating to the security of British colonies, and intelligence on colonial matters and decolonisation, including reports by Security Intelligence Advisors throughout the British Empire. Running from 1954-1966, these files represent a vital piece of the intelligence picture of the global Cold War and decolonisation at the end of Empire.



THE CABINET OFFICE: CAB 56, CAB 121, CAB 176 & CAB 301

The material in these series dates from 1936-1974 and shows how intelligence matters were considered, analysed, and processed through the Cabinet Office. Records from the Joint Intelligence Committee appear alongside Policy and Strategy files from the Special Secret Information Centre, and selected intelligence material from the Cabinet Secretary's Miscellaneous Papers held in CAB 301.

SECRET AGENTS

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n bombers and sorties from Cambridgeshire airfields, apparatus fitted to night fighters, effect of the numerous delays he was eventually parachuted on the and again contacted the police. After detailed O he was again transferred to B.1.A. e into the picture with one agent, Kurt BRODERSEN, rwegians, travelled via France and the Peninsula. mitted to a mission for the purpose of reporting S/W to two cover-addresses. An interesting feature further instructions would be sent to him in code through ransmissions from Oslo. en, Francis ~~was~~ ABEN and Erhardus VAN DER MOOLEN, the of the m.s. "Excelsior", plying between Holland and uary. ABEN had been a member of the Dutch N.S.B. l had worked for the S.D. since 1942 penetrating the isation in Sweden and betraying patriots to the Germans. minor agent, whom ABEN had recruited. f spies of French and Belgian nationality via the Peninsula ases one agent being included in escape parties of three

e of these who as far as is known got through and actually Pierre NEUKERMANS, a Belgian Air Force Officer who arrived s at large until February 1944. He was executed on 23rd his case is a good example of the difficulty of detecting he guise of refugees, and illustrates the various factors inal detection, it is given in some detail.

NEUKERMANS told a circumstantial story of his escape in ther men, SEVENANS and LOUANT, from Belgium via Spain and arty had been helped in their escape by a man called Louis, ified at the time with Louis DEERAY, known to us as a passeur NEUKERMANS gave information about aerodromes and defence um. He made a good impression on the Security Control and was transferred to the L.R.C. where the interrogator

Hermann Goertz – German Secret Agent

Hermann Görtz (1890-1947) was a German spy operating in England and Ireland before and during the Second World War. 'Sabre-scarred and thick-set' he was arrested at Harwich in 1935 and convicted of espionage for gathering information about the RAF airbase at Manston, Kent. Held in Maidstone Prison, he was eventually deported back to Germany in 1939, where he was employed by the Abwehr. In 1940, he was parachuted into Ireland in order to make contact with the IRA and enlist their aid in the event of a German invasion. Goertz was discovered and arrested in November 1941, and spent the rest of the war interned, being released and allowed to remain in Ireland at the end of it. He was however re-arrested in 1947 and issued with a deportation order. He committed suicide by poisoning and was buried in Dublin.

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careful watch was kept. He did not arrive in fact until December 16th. a first step was to contact the police and ask for an interview with the elligence authorities. He was brought to Camp O20 immediately. He 28 years of age and after a long record of crime in this country had ped to Jersey in 1939, where he was shortly afterwards

Eddie 'Zig-Zag' Chapman

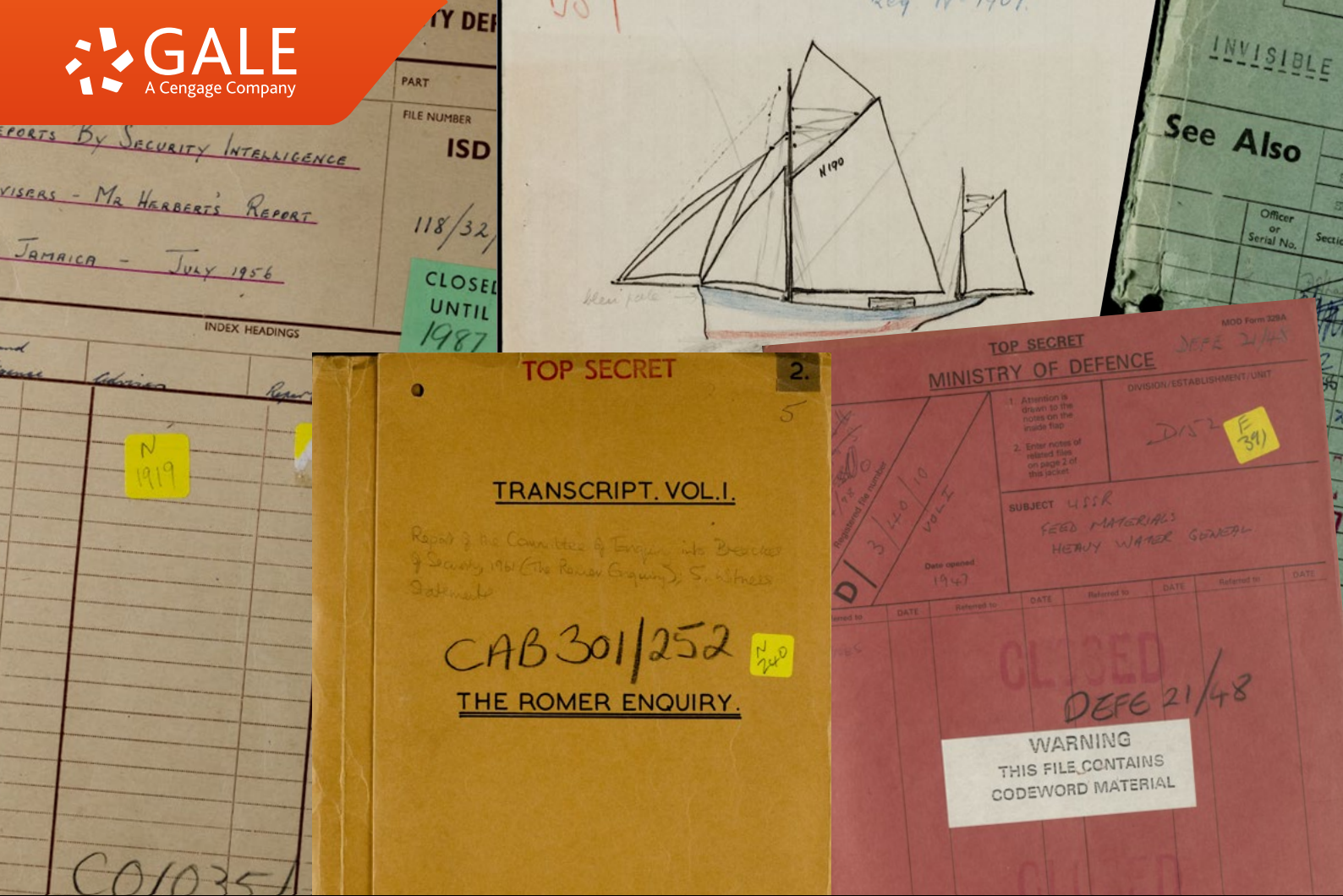
One of the most infamous British double agents, Eddie Chapman was a professional criminal in the years leading up to WWII, he was arrested after burgling a nightclub in Jersey and was still in prison when the Germans invaded the Channel Islands in 1941. Recruited by the Germans as a spy he trained for a year in German-occupied France and Berlin, parachuted into England, and rather than disappear into the criminal underworld promptly handed himself over to the police and MI5. Interrogated in Camp O20 by Lt Col Robin "Tin Eye" Stephens – he was accepted as a 'model secret agent' and became Agent ZigZag, working with MI5 and faking sabotage to make it appear to the Germans that he had worked on his principle mission to blow up De Havilland factory – using 'an elaborate system of camouflage'. The Germans awarded him the Iron Cross for this act, and Chapman remains the only British citizen to be awarded this German honour. This report contains details of Chapman 'whose case is sufficiently interesting to warrant a somewhat full account in this brief summary'

- 1) Macintyre, Ben. "The spy who offered to blow up Hitler on a suicide mission." Times, 9 Jan. 2007
- 2) "Mrs. Christine Granville." Daily Mirror, 12 Sept. 1952

Christine Granville

Christine Granville, a Polish countess born Krystyna Skarbek, was Britain's first female special agent and one of its most prominent. She enlisted an Olympic skier to escort her across the slopes into Nazi-occupied Poland to deliver British propaganda and frequently used her wits to escape capture, once biting her own tongue to fake tuberculosis. Also known as Pauline Armand, Christine was the partner of Andrzej Kowerski, also known as Andrew Kennedy. Having lost part of a leg, he became the first disabled man to complete SOE's parachute training.





The study of Intelligence and security casts light on international relations and politics, on social conditions and personal experiences in a time of conflict and shifting global alliances, on the running and dismantling of Empire and on the secret operations and planning of global conflicts. The politics of today are a direct result of the events of the twentieth century, and the depth and breadth of information gathered by British intelligence agencies revealed in this product, from British communists, to African independence leaders and German Abwehr agents, allows scholars to follow the decisions and events that formed the world we live in.