

Chapter 1 : A History Of the British Secret Service by Deacon, Richard

A History of the British Secret Service has 18 ratings and 2 reviews: Published January 1st by Academy Chicago Publishers, pages, Hardcover.

Resurrect the defunct unholy Roman empire of the German nation under Prussian hegemony. Restoration of the Papal States. Establish a British Empire state of "Israel" in the Mideast. Since its unification after the Franco-Prussian War of 1871, Germany was the most powerful country in western Europe. It was decided that Germany would be the "muscle" to accomplish their objectives. Adolf and Alois left Vienna for Britain around 1872. With unlimited funding from the Bank of England, Chamberlain was able to totally infiltrate Viennese society and everybody of prominence made his acquaintance. Over the next years he became the leading figure of the society and exercised a strong influence over its program and evolution. Hard at work by that time on two books and numerous essays publicizing Bayreuth, he was in demand as a lecturer and began to try out his ideas on a variety of audiences, journeying, for example, to Graz to address the society dominated by Friedrich von Hausegger and Friedrich Hofmann, two fanatical anti-Semites and nationalists who had completely disrupted the sedate Musikverein fur Steiermark some years before with their political activism. Outside the Wagner clubs he lectured to German audiences at the Deutscher Jugendbund, the student fraternity Germania, and the philosophical faculty of Vienna University. Fifty years later one listener still recalled how this tall, blond man sent "a powerful wave of excitement flooding through the hall" and Chamberlain himself was surprised by his effectiveness as speaker and his ability to master his nervousness. Vienna State Opera House circa 1872. Vienna State Opera House today. The Vienna opera house was the perfect recruiting venue; Adolf and his brother needed very little persuasion to enlist as agents-in-training of the British Empire. Hitler was mesmerized by the tall blond British spy, and he imitated his speaking style to harangue the masses. The 2 Hitler brothers left for Britain around 1872, or earlier. There are no pictures of Hitler during his "missing years" because he was not in Vienna. No pictures of Hitler as a teenager exists until he served as a "courier" during WWI. A youthful Adolf Hitler served as a "courier" during the war. It was very, very unusual for a foreigner to be allowed to serve in that unit. Hitler stayed well away from the trenches as he was assigned to regimental HQ as a dispatch runner or "courier. In 1872, Chamberlain moved to the German village of Bayreuth where the Wagners had a villa named Wahnfried madness and peace. The Wagners had 3 children: Isolde, Eva, and Siegfried. Cosima Wagner circa 1872. At that time Chamberlain had a wife named Anna but he promptly obtained a divorce to marry Eva. Chamberlain was then 53 years old and Eva was Chamberlain and Eva circa 1872. Chamberlain married Eva Wagner 1872 in December. The racist writings of Chamberlain and the "music" of Wagner laid the foundation for the Third Reich. Chamberlain and Eva shortly before his death in 1890. By marrying into the Wagner clan, Chamberlain was able to combine his racist writings with the neo-pagan and Norse mythology of the Wagner operas. It was a potent combination for creating the Third Reich: Chamberlain never lived to see the Third Reich, but his name is forever associated with it. Few "precursors" acknowledged by the Nazis attained an equal status in the annals of the regime. This self-appointed prophet of Germanism became the subject of a vast array of speeches, articles, radio programs and school lessons. Many of his writings were reissued or anthologized, the dates of his birth and death were marked by solemn tributes in the party press, and a steady flow of doctoral dissertations proclaimed his significance for the creation of a new order in Germany. Field, Evangelist of Race. Winifred Williams married Siegfried Wagner in Winifred Williams was probably the youngest spy ever recruited by the British secret service. At age 10, she was adopted by an elderly German couple in Berlin. Winifred Williams was born in Hastings, Sussex, in 1872. Orphaned 2 years later; she was sent to an orphanage, but a distant relative of her mother invited her to Germany for a 6 week vacation. The vacation lasted for 8 years because the elderly couple named Karl and Henriette Klindworth adopted her. In 1872, year-old Winifred was adopted by an elderly German couple. In 1872, Winifred married year-old Siegfried Wagner. It was a marriage of convenience only as Siegfried preferred the company of his male friends. The year-old Siegfried was under pressure from his mother Eva to marry and produce heirs. Siegfried 1872 and Winifred were married in 1872. As a dutiful wife, Winifred soon produced 4 children to continue the

Wagner dynasty: Wolfgang, Verena, Wieland, Friedelind. After the timely death of Siegfried in , Winifred took complete control of the Bayreuth Festival. Winnie and Wolf Winifred first met her fellow agent Adolf in and they immediately fell in love. They both spoke the same language. Financing for the newborn Nazi party came from the Bank of England via Switzerland and the Bayreuth Festival was the conduit for the funds. Here is a quote from a biography of Friedelind Wagner: Hitler became a frequent visitor in our home, so I knew him as only a few people ever knew him, informally, without "stage make-up," as it were. It was this one factor that helped Hitler most in his amazing rise to power. No one of importance took him seriously. The guardians of the Versailles Treaty were as successfully lulled to sleep as were the German people. Nobody bothered to stop him because everyone thought that he would presently vanish from the scene. Wagner, *Heritage of Fire*, xiii. They became lovers immediately. When Hitler became chancellor, he had to live in Berlin, but he visited Winnie at Bayreuth at every opportunity. Winnie and Wolf at the opening of the Bayreuth Festival in Hitler was also very, very close to the 4 Wagner children and he acted as a surrogate father after the timely demise of Siegfried. A marriage to Winnie would have blown his cover as a British agent. Adolf Hitler with Wolfgang Hitler was a surrogate father to the Wagner children. In , Friedelind "escaped" to the U. Adolf Hitler with Verena and Friedelind Wagner. When the most destructive war in the history of the world was over, Winnie was arrested and charged with being an accomplice of Hitler. Winifred Wagner at her de-Nazification trial in The British Secret Service always guarantees their agents a nice retirement, so she survived until A tough old Nazi: Winifred Wagner survived all her other agents. One of the newest weapons that emerged from WWI was the tank and airplane. Group Captain Winterbotham worked closely with Hitler in developing and funding this new form of warfare called blitzkrieg. Group Captain Winterbotham built the Luftwaffe!! Winterbotham supervised every aspect of this new air arm which would later terrorize Europe with the Heinkel and Junker heavy bombers. Cover of the book *The Nazi Connection*. Winterbotham worked closely with fellow spy Adolf Hitler in building the Luftwaffe. They both spoke the same language, and had the same goals: Winterbotham wrote his memoirs in entitled *The Nazi Connection*. Group Captain Winterbotham â€” Winterbotham spelled it all out in his tell all memoirs published in My activities between and were closely connected with the rise of Nazi Germany and the rebirth of her mighty armed forces. Although I may sometimes tell it in a light vein, consistent with the character I assumed for my association with the younger people to match their new-found exuberance, the underlying theme was always in deadly earnest. When the invitation from Rosenberg finally came, I once again discussed the whole matter of this strange adventure with my Chief, who in turn discussed it with Sir Robert Vansittart at the Foreign Office. Both these men throughout the thirties believed in the German menace and permission was therefore granted for me to undertake this somewhat unusual mission. Winterbotham, *The Nazi Connection*, p. General Reichenau seemed absolutely certain that they would be able to pull all this off and he now turned to both De Ropp and myself and said, "You see, the whole war in Russia will be over in the early summer. No doubt it will take a good while to mop up the vast Russian forces which have been split up and surrounded. Reichenau put his fist quietly on the table and with great emphasis said, "There will be no Russian winter, it will be a German winter, all our troops will be comfortably and warmly housed in the great cities and towns of the Communists. The boastful general Reichenau, who predicted a blitzkrieg victory over Russia, died of a "heart attack" in Financing for the buildup of the German armed forces came from the Bank of England, J. Morgan, and the Rockefeller owned Ford Motor Company. Montagu Norman was governor of the Bank of England from to The vast hoard of gold stolen from the Boers of South Africa was used to finance the Second. Even spies have to eat so the private Bank of England is the heart of Gog and Magog. The Bank of England on Threadneedle Street. The Bank of England is a private bank which lends money to the British government at interest.

Chapter 2 : MI5 - Wikipedia

History and development Foundation. The service derived from the Secret Service Bureau, which was founded in The Bureau was a joint initiative of the Admiralty and the War Office to control secret intelligence operations in the UK and overseas, particularly concentrating on the activities of the Imperial German government.

Murder and Mayhem, "SIX: Murder and Mayhem," Michael Smith London: Dialogue, , pp. Building on the ground breaking work of Mildred Gladys Richings in her book, *Espionage*: He recognized that historical coverage of the subject was uneven. Smith begins his story in the early 20th century when books like *The Invasion of* , and *Spies of the Kaiser*, both by journalist William Le Queux, grossly exaggerated the threat of German espionage in Britain. Why was a civilian organization needed? When it came to espionage or any secret intelligence collection, they preferred to decline the honor. The Domestic Branch, initially subordinated to the War Office, and later to the Home Office, eventually became MI5 and was publicly avowed though not publicized. Officially called the SIS, its existence was neither avowed nor officially publicized. More than SIS officers and government officials have published memoirs in which they mentioned their secret service work, but only a few were prosecuted. Others resorted to thinly disguised fiction. The nonfiction accounts are as a rule narrowly focused and not well documented, but they leave no doubt that a secret intelligence service existed. Fiction is at best an imperfect mirror and readers are often left guessing. In *SIX*, Michael Smith takes a broad view, adding new stories, filling in details, using true names and dates, and perhaps most interesting, describing the reactions of government entities to the intelligence they received. Smith addresses several recurrent issues that neither chief resolved completely. Equally serious and frequent was an inadequate budget often, coupled with increased demands for collection. But the majority of the book deals with operations, their management and execution and their failures and successes. The Paul Dukes operation in revolutionary Russia is a good example. Dukes was a concert pianist. In discussing these operations Smith shows that despite a genuine demand for intelligence, turf battles among military and civilian elements commanded at least as much attention as running operations. Several agents and officers addressed in *SIX* have not been previously mentioned or were only briefly acknowledged in earlier intelligence literature. John Leather "cousin to Desmond Morton" a senior SIS officer and later an assistant to Churchill "was arrested, tried, and jailed by the French for espionage. Border control officer Harry Gruner gets less attention but is worth a place in history as the SIS officer who strip-searched Lenin at the Finnish-Russian border "looking for evidence of German support of the Bolsheviks. Gruner was later arrested and sentenced by the Cheka to be shot, a sentence not in fact carried out. Smith recounts operations that would today be called covert action "the SIS role in the murder of the Russian monk, Rasputin, for example. Here too Cumming was involved "for example, in the search for an effective secret writing ink. Cumming generally let the head of station HOS use his initiative without having to check with headquarters first. In the end, Reilly gets much better marks from Smith than from other writers. He was a very, very good "a valuable agent "[a] more serious operator than the impression given by his myth. It was a time of fiscal parsimony, staff reduction, mission review and a struggle to survive. The Admiralty and the War Office both pushed for a single intelligence service. At home Cumming reorganized geographically to fit the peacetime mission. He also continued the centuries-old practice of opening diplomatic mailbags, assigning the task to David Boyle in a new section. He insisted on improved reporting to meet the increasing demands for intelligence on Germany, Russia, and, to a lesser extent, Japan. Smith tells of major successful efforts in collecting on the Soviet germ warfare program and the German-Soviet relationship and in recruiting agents to report on the new Soviet government. The episode did not enhance the reputation of SIS, but the organization persevered. Smith describes several other equally embarrassing incidents, one of which resulted in a major change in the relationship of MI5 and SIS. The Soviets switched to one-time-pads, a major setback for SIS. Finally, an infuriated SIS was forced to give up running agents in Britain to spy on foreign enterprises. The domestic security mission was moved to MI5, where it remains today. These failures had additional consequences. For example, when genuine German war mobilization plans were acquired in by an agent in Berlin, the prime minister suppressed distribution of the

information to avoid aggravating the political situationâ€”appeasement was preferred. Even worse, reports of German submarine and aircraft construction were ignored by the Admiralty and the Royal Air Force because the information contravened existing thinking. The PCO system was expanded and a network of nonofficial cover agents was created to supply intelligence. In the late s, recognizing that war was likely, Sinclair created a an organization charged with planning sabotage operations. But that story is left to be told in the forthcoming Part 2.

Chapter 3 : A History of the British Secret Service - Richard Deacon - Google Books

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Foundation[edit] The service derived from the Secret Service Bureau , which was founded in 1909. The bureau was split into naval and army sections which, over time, specialised in foreign espionage and internal counter-espionage activities, respectively. This specialisation was because the Admiralty wanted to know the maritime strength of the Imperial German Navy. This specialisation was formalised before 1914. During the First World War in 1914, the two sections underwent administrative changes so that the foreign section became the section MI1 c of the Directorate of Military Intelligence. He typically signed correspondence with his initial C in green ink. This usage evolved as a code name , and has been adhered to by all subsequent directors of SIS when signing documents to retain anonymity. Most of its results came from military and commercial intelligence collected through networks in neutral countries, occupied territories, and Russia. In August 1918, Cumming created the new passport control department, providing diplomatic cover for agents abroad. The post of Passport Control Officer provided operatives with diplomatic immunity. The debate over the future structure of British Intelligence continued at length after the end of hostilities but Cumming managed to engineer the return of the Service to Foreign Office control. Around 1920, it began increasingly to be referred to as the Secret Intelligence Service SIS , a title that it has continued to use to the present day and which was enshrined in statute in the Intelligence Services Act 1949. During the Second World War, the name MI6 was used as a flag of convenience, the name by which it is frequently known in popular culture since. Smith-Cumming died suddenly at his home on 14 June 1943, shortly before he was due to retire, and was replaced as C by Admiral Sir Hugh "Quex" Sinclair. Sinclair created the following sections: A central foreign counter-espionage Circulating Section, Section V, to liaise with the Security Service to collate counter-espionage reports from overseas stations. An economic intelligence section, Section VII, to deal with trade, industry and contraband. A clandestine radio communications organisation, Section VIII, to communicate with operatives and agents overseas. Section N to exploit the contents of foreign diplomatic bags Section D to conduct political covert actions and paramilitary operations in time of war. The demonstration represented a vital basis for the later British continuation and effort. The intelligence gleaned from this source, codenamed " Ultra " by the British, was a substantial aid to the Allied war effort. The extensive "double-cross" system run by MI5 to feed misleading intelligence to the Germans. In July 1941, the British and Polish governments jointly produced a two-tome study of bilateral intelligence cooperation in the War, which revealed information that had until then been officially secret. The Report of the Anglo-Polish Historical Committee was written by leading historians and experts who had been granted unprecedented access to British intelligence archives, and concluded that 48 percent of all reports received by British secret services from continental Europe in 1945 had come from Polish sources. Polish-sourced reporting on German secret weapons began in 1941, and Operation Wildhorn enabled a British special operations flight to airlift a V-2 Rocket that had been captured by the Polish resistance. Agents of the German army secret service, the Abwehr , and the counter-espionage section of the Sicherheitsdienst SD , posed as high-ranking officers involved in a plot to depose Hitler. On the night of 8â€”9 November 1941, a meeting took place without police presence. SIS suffered further embarrassment when it turned out that an officer involved in both the Vienna and Berlin tunnel operations had been turned as a Soviet agent during internment by the Chinese during the Korean War. This agent, George Blake , returned from his internment to be treated as something of a hero by his contemporaries in "the office". His security authorisation was restored, and in 1945 he was posted to the Vienna Station where the original Vienna tunnels had been running for years. After compromising these to his Soviet controllers, he was subsequently assigned to the British team involved on Operation Gold , the Berlin tunnel, and which was, consequently, blown from the outset. Blake was identified, arrested, tried for espionage and sent to prison. He escaped and was exfiltrated to the USSR in 1951. In the mids these were consolidated into a new post of Controller, Global and Functional. Although the Act provided procedures for authorisations and warrants, this essentially enshrined mechanisms

that had been in place at least since for authorisations and under the Interception of Communications Act , for warrants. As part of broader defence cut-backs SIS had its resources cut back twenty-five percent across the board and senior management was reduced by forty percent. As a consequence of these cuts, the Requirements division formerly the Circulating Sections of the Arrangement were deprived of any representation on the board of directors. At the same time, the Middle East and Africa controllerates were pared back and amalgamated. The operation was exposed in The Sunday Times in December Ritter says that SIS recruited him in to help with the propaganda effort. In the months after the invasion, they also began gathering political intelligence; predicting what would happen in post-Baathist Iraq. In Spring , the SAS detachment operating in Basra and southern Iraq, known as Operation Hathor, escorted MI6 "case" officers into Basra so they could meet their sources and handlers and MI6 provided information that enabled the detachment to carryout surveillance operations. MI6 were also involved in resolving the Basra prison incident ; the SIS played a central role in the British withdrawal from Basra in The closures have allowed the service to focus its attention on Pakistan and Afghanistan, which are its principal stations. Scarlett was an unusually high-profile appointment to the job, and gave evidence at the Hutton Inquiry. A third individual was branded a British spy in the Balkans and left the office of the High Representative in Bosnia, whilst a further 2 British intelligence officers working in the Zagreb , remained in place despite their cover being blown in the local press. They were riled due to MI6 operating "not so much a spy network as a network of influence within Balkan security services and the media," said the director of the International Crisis Group in Serbia and Bosnia, which caused some of them to be "upset". The two officers one male and one female had their voices disguised for security reasons. The officers compared their real experience with the fictional portrayal of SIS in the James Bond films. The officers described the lifestyle as quite glamorous and very varied, with plenty of overseas travel and adventure, and described their role primarily as intelligence gatherers, developing relationships with potential sources. Despite technical backup, the team landed in Libya without any prior agreement with the rebel leadership, the plan failed as soon as the team landed, the locals became suspicious they were foreign mercenaries or spies and the team was detained by rebel forces and taken to a military base in Benghazi. They were then hauled before a senior rebel leader, the team told them that they were in the country to find out the rebels needs and to offer assistance, but the discovery of British troops on the ground enraged the rebels who were fearful that Gaddafi would use such evidence to destroy the credibility of the NTC. Negotiations between senior rebel leaders and British officials in London finally led to their release and they were allowed to board HMS Cumberland. The speech follows criticism that SIS had been too close to the Libyan regime and was involved in the extraordinary rendition of anti-Gaddafi activists. Mr Hague also defended controversial proposals for secrecy in civil court involving intelligence material. The top-secret mission, dubbed Operation X to disguise its purpose, used modern electronic intelligence ELINT technologies to bug him along with his friends and family. Gaddafi had been hiding out in the desert for a month but the breakthrough came when he made two phone calls, one after the other, to say he was safe. It allowed the joint British and French bugging operation to pinpoint his location. It is not known whether the North Korean man ever agreed to work for MI6.

Chapter 4 : British Secret Service Agent Adolf Hitler!!

*A History of the British Secret Service [The Standard Work - Revised and Completely Up-Dated] [Richard Deacon] on racedaydvl.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Share via Email Mansfield Cumming, far left, pictured in , became the first head of MI6 upon its founding in Getty Images The Battle of Britain had many faces. On an autumn evening in one of our most secret agents was landed on the seafront at Scheveningen in the occupied Netherlands wearing full evening dress and smelling of alcohol, Hennessy XO brandy, to enhance his "party-goer image". Its boffins had developed a rubber suit to keep its man dry. Sadly, this would-be James Bond was captured before his secret war against the Nazis could have much effect. Keith Jeffery narrates this vignette, but hardly with relish. A half-century of spooks is often so untethered from reason, the subject cries out for the novelist as much as the historian, as even some agents admitted. Consider the case of Colonel Dudley Wrangel Clarke, an expert in strategic deception, using a role as a war correspondent for the Times as cover. To extend his efforts, Clarke travelled to Spain where, shortly after arrival, he was arrested by the authorities dressed, "down to a brassiere", as a woman. The story became a temporary media sensation "Times man, dressed as woman, arrested". Astonishingly, on his release, Colonel Clarke insisted that the "incident was completely calculated". An enthralling mixture of scouting for boys, village pantomime and amateur make-believe, the British secret service was launched in response to fiction. Edwardian England, confronted by the threat of a resurgent Germany, was routinely rocked by spy mania. In , responding to bestsellers such as Spies of the Kaiser, prime minister Asquith sanctioned the formation of a secret service bureau. To conduct this secret war, the government appointed a year-old naval man named Mansfield Cumming, the original "C". Cumming himself became a figure of legend when, crashing his car in France, he stoically extricated himself from the wreckage by amputating his foot with a penknife. Somerset Maugham was recruited to infiltrate Bolshevik Russia, ineffectually, and later pioneered the noir spy story in Ashenden. Ian Fleming, who flits through these pages intent on mischief, had such a close relationship with MI6 that many who have penetrated this shadowy world have had a field day looking for prototypes. Professor Jeffery is not of their number. He was commissioned by John Scarlett, a former C, to tell "a complete story" the indefinite article makes that an ambiguous job description , based on the files. He has chosen to emphasise the unglamorous side of espionage, its numbing routine and picayune obsessions. This, it must be conceded, he achieves to perfection. Winston Churchill once wrote that "in the higher ranges of secret service work, the actual facts of many cases were equal to the most fantastic inventions of romance and melodrama", but you will look in vain here for "romance and melodrama". Appropriately, the really "fantastic inventions" are signalled with just a nod and a wink. This was the golden age of SIS. Personnel soared from fewer than to almost 1, But it was also the beginning of the end. Philby, Burgess and Maclean were all in place by , the former an object of admiration respect. The official explanation is that after "the full details of our history are still too sensitive to place in the public domain". The inconvenient truth is that the postwar years were a nadir of competence for MI6, racked with scandal, defection and mistrust. Even this massive volume is strikingly light on scholarly apparatus.

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I also think that some of the other numbers may have been active in intelligence and of the like during the world wars. Conspiracy theorists will have you believe that there is still a clandestine MI7 dealing with matters extraterrestrial. Interestingly, that makes James Bond a member of MI6. Crudely, MI6 are "our" spies while MI5 is there to catch "their" spies. It gets a little more complicated in that MI6 has its own "counter-intelligence" section. The former is responsible to the Home Office and the latter to the Foreign Office. John Burnes, Manchester Lancashire MI5 investigates matters of national security in the UK investigates terrorists, counterinsurgency, etc. NCIS is the National Criminal Intelligence Service, and far from being merely "top ranking police officers dealing with high profile crimes" it busies itself with identifying new criminal trends, acting as a clearing house for information from police forces around the UK, and liaising with Interpol, Europol, and various intelligence service around the world. One of the principal techniques MI9 used was to mail contraband to prisoners hidden in Red Cross care parcels. German money was hidden inside a Monopoly board, and decks of playing cards were sent containing military-grade maps of Germany. As mentioned above, MI-9 was the escape and evasion apparat. Foot has apparently also written a book on that entity. Watson, Amherst, MA U. They kept the same numbers when Military Intelligence was formed. I think that MI7 dealt with censorship. The author says that the whole series has now been replaced anyway. It has nothing whatsoever to do with the US Intelligence services and is simply the "Federal Bureau of Investigation". The FBI is a national and federally empowered police force - to investigate crime. They do NOT collect clandestine intelligence or have anything to do with the military. GCHQ collaborates with all the British intelligence services on a daily basis, both cross-checking information or providing useful intelligence for the MI community. GCHQ regularly recruit analysts, and have large teams who can understand and verify whether information is up to date, or translate documents and coded messages. John, London At which time we the british empire have been called upon to defend itself, its allies and dependancies it became nessacery to form a number of departments and agencies. Over the years these dapartments have served a number of different roles and purposes. It is important to also remember that most of these where small departments and at the end of world war 2 they were mostly all merged into MI5, MI6, GCHQ and other agencies. I am watching a movie call MI Excellent intelligence movie of our brothers over the Atlantic. NCIS is a team of federal law enforcement professionals dedicated to protecting the people, family, and assets of the US Navy and the Marine Corps worldwide. Thanks for the info. Hats off to you. We do not have an agency called the National Criminal Investigative Service, because we have many federal agencies that investigate crimes nationally. Postal Inspectors, and U. Now included in the Department of Homeland Security which was created in are these federal investigative agencies: Immigration and Customs Enforcement , U. Coast Guard, and U. Finally, all federal agencies have Offices of Inspectors General OIG who have special agents with law enforcement responsibility and authority to investigate fraud, waste, and abuse within and against each agency. Law enforcement in the United States is very fragmented. There are many federal law enforcement agencies, each state has various investigative agencies the number depends on the individual states , and of course every town and city has local police agencies. Every county in the U. Even many public school districts now have their own independent police departments and most colleges and universities of any size now have their own police departments. Altogether there are approximately , full-time law enforcement officers in the United States. Price, Arlington, Texas No wonder conspiracy theories etc abound - I simply went to the source www. Security threats to British interests anywhere in the world fall within the scope of our functions as set out in the Security Service Act The FBI is in fact partly an intelgience service. Like our UK Counter Parts they are unsung heroes, who allow us to keep our freedom!! Manaal Basit, Budgam, India dosent matter casue the usa is the best! My Canadian father was in R. Intelligence Services back then,served and married my mother in England in fifties,also served in France in fifties, I was told even though he was Canadian, he also

worked for the British, is it possible that he could have worked for M19 after the War 2, I am trying to validate information I have been learning on him. Some older close associates have mentioned to me M Because of his past with the military, I am trying to connect some dots prior to and around the time of his death, local police kind, and still investigating, but not all are well educated, the Islands were bankrupt and political corruption caused The Queen to provide a temporary Governor till next elections: I also read recently that there is an Interpol office located on the Islands as well. I am no expert in any of these matters.. Advice would be appreciated. Thanking you for your assistance. Mi5 is often referred to as security service or ss. On the other hand Mi6 deals with current affairs overseas and are often referred to as secret intelligence service or sis kind of like the FBI but the sis does not shed names or appearance of their agents. The Agency will do wet jobs - it helped blow up Pan Am - while the SIS does not kill people, and there is a rule to that effect. The NSC is despised by all, as simply being the porthole by which the White House tells the world how it wishes to see things. The US security estate is far bigger than the UK one, but slow, bureaucratic and always fighting the last war but one. However, I do believe that the most important department in British security has been overlooked. Not surprisingly it is only natural that, as all CI5 operations are very secretive and carried out by professionals, they are kept extremely quiet. The numbers following the letters MI referred to room or door number. Wycliffe, Eldoret Kenya MI1: Later merged with other code-breaking agencies and became Government Code and Cypher School now known as Government Communications Headquarters. Press and propaganda transferred to Ministry of Information in May Signals interception and communications security. Escaped British PoW debriefing, escape and evasion also: Liaison with censorship organisations in Ministry of Information, military censorship. Not used except in fiction. Germany and German-occupied territories aerial photography until Spring In the Spring of , aerial photography moved to the Air Ministry and MI15 became air defence intelligence. Scientific Intelligence formed Secretariat for Director of Military Intelligence from April Used only in fiction. M07 become MI7 in after the War. Which is responsible for information and press or propaganda. In short you can be made to believe that MI1-MI14 still exist after the second world war. The word is not "national. MI5 Secret Service is domestic only. Handles British territories with some travel. Most of the foreign embassies in the world have Diplomatic Protection Officers in them. It can be argued because there is not substantial information available to the general public as to what or how each foreign service office or officer are assigned or their duties. Skellen, Herefordshire United Kingdom All I can say is Thank God for the United Kingdom, the english language the principals of law and the rich heritage we have recieved from them. God bless all of our english speaking cousins around the world. MI5 works closely with the Police as well in the UK. Now my next question is What does MI6 do in this peace time activities. I have heard what the CIA is doing? MI6 is very secretive and am pretty sure that their actions are passive rather than active. If there is one, then Sec 20 is the creme de la creme of international law enforcement. It involved sitting in the back of a army waggon listening to Russian morse and transcribing it. He had no Russian language translation skills, that duty belonged to someone else. Not the most glamorous of jobs, but at least it sounded good I believe the UK one is National. I wanted to get a handle on the different intelligence agencies. So can anyone elaborate more on GCHQ? Or what their American equivalent would be if there is one? The letters stood, I think, for Government Communication Headquarters. It probably still deals with codes and cyphers, something like our NSA. Thomas, Stoneham, US [http:](http://)

Chapter 6 : Secret Intelligence Service - Wikipedia

By repute, the British Secret Intelligence Service is the oldest, most experienced, and most secret in the Western world. Today, according to former Chief of Secret Service (CSS), Sir Colin McColl, this not unhelpful "myth of excellence and secrecy" surrounds the Secret Intelligence Service (SIS).

The Deputy DG is responsible for the operational activity of the service, being responsible for four branches; international counter-terrorism, National Security Advice Centre counter proliferation and counter espionage , Irish and domestic counter-terrorism and technical and surveillance operations. The service is directed by the Joint Intelligence Committee [8] for intelligence operational priorities. Operations of the service are required to be proportionate and compliant with British legislation including the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act , the Data Protection Act , and various other items of legislation. Information held by the service is exempt from disclosure under section 23 of the Freedom of Information Act The Bureau was split into naval and army sections which, over time, specialised in foreign target espionage and internal counter-espionage activities respectively. This specialisation was a result of the Admiralty intelligence requirements related to the maritime strength of the Imperial German Navy. This specialisation was formalised prior to and the beginning of World War I , with the two sections undergoing a number of administrative changes and the home section becoming Directorate of Military Intelligence Section 5 MI5 , the name by which it is still known in popular culture. Its role was originally quite restricted; existing purely to ensure national security through counter-espionage. With a small staff and working in conjunction with the Special Branch of the Metropolitan Police , the service was responsible for overall direction and the identification of foreign agents, whilst Special Branch provided the manpower for the investigation of their affairs, arrest and interrogation. On the day after the declaration of World War I, the Home Secretary, Reginald McKenna , announced that "within the last twenty-four hours no fewer than twenty-one spies, or suspected spies, have been arrested in various places all over the country, chiefly in important military or naval centres, some of them long known to the authorities to be spies", [14] a reference to arrests directed by the service. These arrests have provoked recent historical controversy. According to the official history of MI5, the actual number of agents identified was 22 and Kell had started sending out letters to local police forces on 29 July giving them advance warning of arrests to be made as soon as war was declared. Portsmouth Constabulary jumped the gun and arrested one on 3 August, and not all of the 22 were in custody by the time that McKenna made his speech, but the official history regards the incident as a devastating blow to Imperial Germany which deprived them of their entire spy ring, and specifically upset the Kaiser. In his article "Entering the Lists" was published in the journal Intelligence and National Security outlining the products of his research into recently opened files. He later wrote another article, "Re-entering the Lists", which asserted that the list of those arrested published in the official history [17] was concocted from later case histories. It was consistently successful throughout the rest of the s and s in its core counter-espionage role. Throughout World War I, Germany continued trying to infiltrate Britain but MI5 was able to identify most, if not all, of the agents dispatched. MI5 used a method that depended on strict control of entry and exit to the country and, crucially, large-scale inspection of mail. In post-war years, attention turned to attempts by the Soviet Union and the Comintern to surreptitiously support revolutionary activities within Britain. Due to the spy hysteria, MI5 had been formed with far more resources than it actually needed to track down German spies. As is common within governmental bureaucracies, this caused the service to expand its role, to use its spare resources. MI5 acquired many additional responsibilities during the war. Most significantly, its strict counter-espionage role blurred considerably. It became a much more political role, involving the surveillance not merely of foreign agents but also of pacifist and anti-conscription organisations, and of organised labour. This was justified through the common belief that foreign influence was at the root of these organisations. Thus, by the end of the World War I, MI5 was a fully-fledged investigating force although it never had powers of arrest , in addition to being a counter-espionage agency. The expansion of this role continued after a brief post-war power struggle with the head of the Special Branch , Sir Basil Thomson. At the same time, Sir Basil Thomson of Special Branch was appointed Director of Home

Intelligence, in supreme command of all domestic counter-insurgency and counter-intelligence investigations. MI5 therefore undertook no tangible intelligence operations of consequence during the Irish War of Independence. Quickly trained by MI5 veterans at Hounslow Barracks, outside London, these freshly minted M04 x Army case officers were deployed to Dublin beginning in the Spring of 1920. Over time, officers were trained and dispatched to Ireland. Serious cover constraints, coupled with alcohol abuse and social fraternization with local prostitutes would prove to be the downfall of several of these amateur sleuths. Although the shooting of 14 British officers had the desired effect on British morale, in many ways Bloody Sunday was a botched job. Within days, the remaining odd M04 x agents were re-established in secure quarters inside solidly Loyalist hotels in Dublin, from where they continued to pursue Collins and the IRA relentlessly right up until the Truce. He issued a scathing report, accusing Thomson of wasting both money and resources and conducting redundant as well as ineffectual operations. It was, to some extent, a victim of its own success. It was unable to break the ways of thinking it had evolved in the 1910s and 1920s. It continued to think in terms of agents who would attempt to gather information simply through observation or bribery, or to agitate within labour organisations and the armed services, while posing as ordinary citizens. The NKVD, meanwhile, had evolved more sophisticated methods; it began to recruit agents from within the upper classes, most notably from Cambridge University, who were seen as a long-term investment. It was chronically unprepared, both organisationally and in terms of resources, for the outbreak of war, and utterly unequal to the task which it was assigned—the large-scale internment of enemy aliens in an attempt to uncover enemy agents. The operation was poorly handled and contributed to the near-collapse of the agency by 1940. He was replaced initially by the ineffective Brigadier A. Harker, as Acting Director General. With the ending of the Battle of Britain and the abandonment of invasion plans correctly reported by both SIS and the Bletchley Park Ultra project, the spy scare eased, and the internment policy was gradually reversed. This eased pressure on MI5, and allowed it to concentrate on its major wartime success, the so-called "double-cross" system. Several had offered to defect to Britain when captured; before 1940, such requests were invariably turned down. The memo advocated attempting to "turn" captured agents wherever possible, and use them to mislead enemy intelligence agencies. This suggestion was turned into a massive and well-tuned system of deception during the Second World War. Agents who agreed to this were supervised by MI5 in transmitting bogus "intelligence" back to the German secret service, the Abwehr. This necessitated a large-scale organisational effort, since the information had to appear valuable but actually be misleading. A high-level committee, the Wireless Board, was formed to provide this information. The day-to-day operation was delegated to a subcommittee, the Twenty Committee so called because the Roman numerals for twenty, XX, form a double cross. A postwar analysis of German intelligence records found that of the 100 or so agents targeted against Britain during the war, all but one who committed suicide had been successfully identified and caught, with several "turned" to become double agents. The system played a major part in the massive campaign of deception which preceded the D-Day landings, designed to give the Germans a false impression of the location and timings of the landings see Operation Fortitude. Captured enemy agents were taken to Camp 5, Latchmere House, for interrogation. This was commanded by Colonel Robin Stephens. There was a Reserve Camp, Camp R, at Huntercombe which was used mainly for long term detention of prisoners. The service was subsequently placed on a statutory basis in 1946 with the introduction of the Security Service Act. This was the first government acknowledgement of the existence of the service. Whilst little has yet been released regarding the successes of the service there have been a number of intelligence failures which have created embarrassment for both the service and the government. For instance in one of its officers, Michael Bettaney, was caught trying to sell information to the KGB. He was subsequently convicted of espionage. His role was to be available to be consulted by any member or former member of the security and intelligence services who had "anxieties relating to the work of his or her service" [30] that it had not been possible to allay through the ordinary processes of management-staff relations, including proposals for publications. The Trend inquiry of 1951 found the case unproven of that accusation, and that view was later supported by the former KGB officer Oleg Gordievsky. The two most notable of the agents, Martin McGartland and Raymond Gilmour, are presently residing in England using false identities and in 1951 launched test cases against the agency. Both men claimed to

journalist Liam Clarke in the Belfast Telegraph that they were abandoned by MI5 and were "left high and dry despite severe health problems as a result of their work and lavish promises of life-time care from their former Intelligence bosses". Both men suffer from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. In , an Irish government committee inquiry found that there was widespread collusion between British security forces and loyalist terrorists in the s, which resulted in eighteen deaths. Each organisation works in partnership throughout the investigation, but MI5 retain the lead for collecting, assessing and exploiting intelligence. The police take lead responsibility for gathering evidence, obtaining arrests and preventing risks to the public. This was kept secret until announced by the Home Secretary in Mao Foa, the director of Reprieve , said: The public and parliament are still being denied the guidance that says when British spies can commit criminal offences and how far they can go. Authorised criminality is the most intrusive power a state can wield. Theresa May must publish this guidance without delay.

Chapter 7 : A History of the British Secret Service by Richard Deacon

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Chapter 9 : British Secret Service: facts - Telegraph

The Security Service, also known as MI5 (Military Intelligence, Section 5), is the United Kingdom's domestic counter-intelligence and security agency and is part of its intelligence machinery alongside the Secret Intelligence Service (MI6), Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) and Defence Intelligence (DI).