



# DeepBlackLies

Bringing in-depth reporting of crime and corruption in high places

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## GROUP 13

By David Guyatt

It is the number that carries the most occult significance. Throughout Europe it has historically been regarded as an ill omen. In Norse mythology, the number 13 often signifies death. Today, in the United Kingdom, there exists a paramilitary unit called Group 13. The sole purpose of this ultra secretive unit is deniable assassination and it operates in the world of shadows. So little is known about them, that it is exceptionally hard to document its activities with any certainty.

One individual - a former civilian undercover agent for the security services, recounted his story of a encounter with Group 13. Gary Murray, author of "Enemies of the State" had decided to research Group 13 to write a book on them. He soon changed his mind. One day during his research phase he was forcibly dragged in to the back of a Transit van and had a gun stuck to his head. A voice told him it would be unwise to continue his project. Sensibly, he decided to abandon the project and instead write a book on an altogether different subject.

Group 13 is generally believed to have evolved from former SAS soldiers and Security and Intelligence operatives who were once active in Northern Ireland during the mid to late nineteen seventies when a Labour Government was still in power. Fred Holroyd, a Captain in British Army Intelligence, served in Northern Ireland during this period. Holroyd was tasked with developing informers and other human intelligence sources connected to the IRA. It was inherently dangerous work, made a lot worse by a viscous turf battle between MI5 and MI6 for control of the Northern Ireland "patch."

Matters grew increasingly nasty as "assets" for each of the two contending groups were tossed to the wolves. Holroyd, when interviewed, outlined some details of this dirty war, recalled incidents where bombs were placed by one of these factions and then roundly blamed on the IRA. Holroyd's story and later disgraceful treatment at the hands of the British Army are recounted in his book "*War without Dishonour.*" Holroyd's account sheds light on the so called "Shoot to Kill" policy in Northern Ireland that resulted in the dysfunctional investigation of former senior police officer, John Stalker. This investigation ultimately resulted in the gripping feature film: Hidden Agenda.

The Special Air Service was formed during WW11 by David Stirling with the

intention to operate behind enemy lines and to perform acts of sabotage and assassination. By 1969, the SAS had been sent to Northern Ireland to perform covert operations against the IRA - which included assassination. To cover their deployment to this politically sensitive area they chose the guise of "training teams." A succession of cover names was used over the next few years; these included the Military Reconnaissance Force (MRF), the 14<sup>th</sup> Intelligence unit, and the Four Field Survey Troop, Royal Engineers. Fred Holroyd states that the latter was very definitely a SAS undercover unit stationed at the Royal Engineers base at Castledillon, Armagh.

1974 was a critical year in British politics. It saw the election victory of the Labour Party in February and was soon followed by rumours of an impending coup d'état. Right wing groups operating in the shadows of power began to form themselves. These groups saw Premier Harold Wilson and certain members of his Cabinet, as no holds barred communists taking orders from Moscow. The idea that Wilson was a communist mole is, even by today's paranoid delusions, a farcical belief. At that time, however, planning for a right wing coup was seen by these extremists as the only alternative to keeping Britain from the wily grasp of Moscow. One of these groups was named GB75, and was organised by David Sterling, founder of the SAS. Significantly, GB75 and the other groups had close contacts to the British security and intelligence community, from which they probably received some form of unofficial succour.

Founded in 1970 was another mysterious group which called itself Resistance and Psychological Operations Committee (RPOC). RPOC was established in line with the Reserve Forces Association and was said to be a reflection of the Special Operations Executive (SOE) - a WW11 dirty tricks operation. According to one former member, RPOC had a clandestine section which formed an underground resistance movement in the event Russia invaded the United Kingdom. With a nod and a wink of the Conservative government of the day, it forged close links to the British security and intelligence apparatus, and "...formed close links with the SAS...own secret intelligence network."

Little is known of the SAS's secret intelligence network, apart from one enlightening publication. Ranulf Fiennes, the Arctic trekker was a one time member of the SAS. In his book, *The Feather Men*, he reveals the existence of an unofficial group of former SAS officers and soldiers who, amongst other activities, are tasked with protecting members of the SAS who's lives are under threat as a result of their activities. According to his book, Fiennes learned a contract had been put out on him, only after this SAS secretive group had more or less mopped up a freelance assassination team sent to kill Fiennes. In this case, "mopping up" meant killing members of the assassination team. Fiennes further alleged that this group had been founded by David Sterling.

It is not possible to say with any certainty that this group - or elements within it - evolved to become Group 13. However, the associations are clearly similar. Both are highly unofficial but desirable to certain factions within government. Both are said to be responsible for political assassinations both in Northern Ireland and elsewhere. Both appear to lean towards right wing agenda's.

Perhaps the best known incident that involved the SAS in a “wet operation” was the assassination of an IRA unit in Gibraltar in 198... which subsequently led to the explosive TV documentary *Death on the Rock*. The controversy surrounding this event raged for years, with the Sunday Times *Insight Team* leading the attack on the credibility of eye-witnesses who claimed the three members of the IRA unit were gunned down in cold blood. Placed in context against the numerous SAS assassinations which took place in Ireland during this same period, it is hard to lend much credence to the official story of cock-up.

Of some interest is the statement of former CIA operative and former member of an American based, international assassination team, Gene “Chip” Tatum. The team, Tatum says, is called *Pegasus* and operates around the world. Targets are normally influential politicians and financiers. Over a period of several months, Tatum has revealed a number of the operations he claims he was involved in, as well as revealing names of those at senior level he alleges are behind Pegasus activities. In recent correspondence, he alleges that the British end of Pegasus was operated during the mid-eighties by a high ranking British government official.

Another operation that carries SAS hallmarks was the murder of WPC Yvonne Fletcher outside the Libyan Peoples Bureau in London in 1984. This killing caused immense public outrage and quickly led to the ousting of the Libyan diplomatic Corp. In a courageous piece of television, Channel Four broadcast a *Dispatches* programme in 1996 that suggested WPC Fletcher was murdered by elements inside British and American intelligence. Amongst other startling facts, the programme makers stated that the shot that killed the police officer may have been a “terminal velocity” round. This technique both reduces the sound of the gunshot as a result of its sub-sonic speed, and creates the impression that the shot was fired from considerable distance. It is a known technique of SAS snipers.

There may also be other connections between Group Thirteen and the United States intelligence community. J. Orlin Grabbe, an American Professor who runs his own financial advisory service, has in recent years earned a reputation within internet “conspiracy” circles as being well informed about a number of illegal intelligence operations. One of these focus on the alleged assassination of Vincent Foster, a close associate and legal adviser to President Clinton.

Grabbe, a former professor at Wharton Business School, in one of his internet posts alluded to the existence of a highly secret US assassination team that operates out of the National Security Agency (NSA). The unit, Grabbe claims, is called “I-3.” In a recent communication he added that the information on this unit was provided by a “former CIA agent with the CIA’s highest security clearance.” It may just be a coincidence that this NSA unit shares a common name with “Group 13” and just happens to also be in the same line of business. However, in the closed world of the intelligence community such “coincidences” should be viewed carefully.

Despite the stiff secrecy and widespread smoke and mirrors that surround the activities of Group 13, some significant additional information came to light following the Scott Enquiry into the arms to Iraq affair. Gerald James, the former Chairman of

Astra Holdings Plc - a leading British munitions manufacturer - has written of his knowledge surrounding group 13 in his explosive book *In the Public Interest*, which blows the lid on British government involvement in arming Iraq's Saddam Hussein.

During a lengthy interview, James outlined how he had been ousted from the Board of Astra. He believes his removal was orchestrated by non-executive director Stephan Kock, a self acknowledged former Security and Intelligence officer in the employ of Midland Bank Plc. James, thereafter, undertook to learn more about the mysterious Kock. In written evidence presented to the House of Commons Trade and Industry Committee looking into exports to Iraq, on 5 February 1992, James stated that he was told, in an unguarded moment, that Kock was "... a former head of 'Group 13.' This curious organisation is apparently a hit or contract squad for the Foreign Office and Security Services." James adds "The Foreign Office is said to draw Group 13 operatives from the SAS as well as from private security firms," and that "It's duties involve 'service to the nation.'" James also makes clear that Kock had exceptional high level contacts inside the intelligence community, and that boasted of his ready access to the highest levels of the British government, including 10 Downing Street.

The Foreign Office reference, clearly indicates an MI6 connection. Known also as the Secret Intelligence Service - a name well known by lovers of Bond movies - MI6 activities come under the control of the Foreign Office. Perhaps the now infamous "007" License to Kill pedigree has moved from those fictional men in black bow ties and Tuxedo's, to those all too secretive men in camouflage smocks and shoulder patches inscribed "Death from Above."

### History of British Assassination

State sanctioned murder is as old as the hills. British exposure to many assassination techniques would have been gained during the Crusade's, when British Knights came into contact with Middle Eastern religious sects specialising in these techniques. The word Assassin derives from the Arabic "hassas" meaning "hashhish eater" signifying those who were sent to murder Christian leaders were under the influence of the drug Hashhish. Other contacts would have come from Britain's prolonged rule over India. An Indian religious sect known as "thugees" specialised in strangulation, and gave rise to the still common term "thug." Still other associations arose during British contacts with killer sects during the Chinese "Boxer Rebellion."

### Number 13 - unlucky for some

Intelligence insiders allege that Russia, during the height of the cold war, operated its own assassination squad under cover of the KGB's "Department 13." This has led some observers to muse that British and US adoption of number "13" for "Wet Operations" may be an insider's joke. Those assassinated might fail to see the humour. One such individual, Dr. Gerald Bull - designer of the ill-fated Supergun - was shot from behind, outside his apartment in Brussels, in early 1990. Rumoured to be an Israeli hit, sources close to Israeli's "Mossad" deny this. A few months before his assassination, Bull, writing to a colleague, stated he was "advised in a letter of an imminent accident." Bull identified the threat as having come from Foreign Office -

who responded by saying the “action was by ‘a few irresponsible juniors.’”

**ENDS**

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PoTus-202-R.W. Reagan's Secret Agent - and - WAUKESHA County Sheriff WANTA

PART 1 of 2

No. 02- 1544

IN THE  
Supreme Court of the United States

AMBASSADOR LEO WANTA, SOMALIA AMBASSADOR TO  
CANADA AND SWITZERLAND, ddp#-04362 & 12535,  
aka LEE E. WANTA, aka LEO E. WANTA,

*Petitioner,*

v.

SECRETARY RICHARD G. CHANDLER, WISCONSIN  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE; et al.,

*Respondents.*

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE  
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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# The Death Of Vincent Foster

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## The Gun Color Swindle by the FBI

### The ABC TV Photograph.

The following photograph was leaked by the White House to the Reuter's News Agency, from which it made its way to the ABC Television network where it was aired on Friday, March 11, 1994.



[Click for full size picture.](#)

## The Gun Color. Proof of deliberate FBI deception.

Of particular note in the above photo is the color of the gun itself. It's **dark metal**, a fact confirmed by the official record of the first Senate investigation, which discovered that the gun was assembled from parts of two different Colt revolvers. There were 2 different serial numbers stamped on the pieces/parts indicating that originally serial #356555 was purchased on 09-14-13 at the Seattle Hardware Co., Seattle, WA., and serial #355055 was purchased on 12-29-13 at Gus Hasich Co., Indianapolis, IN.

### the FBI's FD-302a of the Lisa Foster Interview

The following four scans are taken from the FBI's FD-302a, the official record of the FBI interview with **Lisa Foster** following the discovery of her husband's body in Fort Marcy Park.

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Report of the  
Independent Counsel  
In Re  
Vincent W. Foster, Jr.

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*Washington, D.C.  
June 30, 1994*

Robert B. Fiske, Jr.  
Independent Counsel

Roderick C. Lankler  
Deputy Independent Counsel

Mark J. Stein  
Carl J. Stich, Jr.  
Associate Independent Counsel

*ent. 2*  
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## 1. The Gun

The Park Police submitted the gun found in Foster's hand to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms "ATF" for testing. ATF identified the gun as a .38 caliber Colt revolver. The gun contained two different serial numbers, indicating that it was assembled with parts from two different guns. The only available records indicate that guns bearing those serial numbers were purchased in 1911.

When shown the gun, Foster's sister, Sharon Bowman, identified it as appearing very similar to the one their father had kept on his bedside table, specifically recalling the pattern on the grip. When her father fell ill with cancer in 1991, Bowman moved this gun and others in her father's collection into a closet within her father's house. In 1991, shortly after her father's death, Bowman showed Foster where she had put the guns and Foster removed them from the house.

Lisa Foster stated that the gun looked similar to one that she had seen in their home in Arkansas and that she had brought to Washington. Foster had packed a trunk prior to going to Washington but did not take the trunk with him. When Lisa Foster "repacked" the trunk for her own move to Washington in June, she saw the gun and brought it with the rest of her belongings.\* Lisa Foster felt uncomfortable having a gun in their house, and twice asked Foster to remove it. On the night of Foster's death, she found a gun.

\* Foster's children did not recognize the gun as one they had seen in their home.

44.3

different in appearance from the gun that she had brought with her from Little Rock, in the closet of her house in Washington. She did not recall seeing any ammunition in their house in Washington. In recent weeks, she found some ammunition at her home in Arkansas, but none of it was .38 caliber.

## J. The Park Police Investigation

### 1. Investigative Jurisdiction

Because Foster's death occurred in a National Park, the Park Police, as part of the Department of the Interior, had jurisdiction to conduct the investigation. Park Police Chief Robert E. Langston stated that the Park Police have historically had primary investigative jurisdiction for crimes or possible crimes committed within federal parks.

The FBI would have had primary investigative jurisdiction if the circumstances fell within the Presidential and Presidential Staff Assassination statute, Title 18, United States Code, Section 1751. That statute makes it a federal crime to, among other things, kill the President, Vice-President, or a specified number of persons appointed by the President or Vice-President. The statute further provides that violations shall be investigated by the FBI.\* Based on a preliminary inquiry by the FBI which failed

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\* 18 U.S.C. Section 1751 covers "any person appointed under section 105(a)(2)(A) of title 5 employed in the Executive Office of the President. . . . Title 5, United States Code, Section 105(a)(2)(A) provides that the President may appoint twenty-five employees at a specified rate of pay. Because the preliminary investigation by the FBI provided no indication of criminal activity, the FBI did not determine whether Foster was covered by this statute."

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FD-302a (Rev. 10-16-95)

**CONFIDENTIAL**

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Continuation of FD-302 of ELIZABETH BRADEN FOSTER On 5/9/94 Page 14

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At this point in the interview, LISA FOSTER was asked to examine a pair of eyeglasses which had been found in Fort Marry Park on July 20, 1993. LISA FOSTER held the glasses, examined them, and then stated that the eyeglasses appeared to be those of her husband. LISA FOSTER noted that the tips of the stems of the eyeglasses had bite marks on them, which was an observation consistent with one of her husband's habits. FOSTER had frequently chewed on the tips of his eyeglasses as a nervous habit.

LISA FOSTER then examined a revolver which had been brought to the interview by the interviewing agents. FOSTER examined the revolver, which had also been found at Fort Marry Park on July 20, 1993, and stated that she believed it may be a gun which she formerly saw in her residence in Little Rock, Arkansas.

LISA FOSTER then examined a photocopy of a handwritten note which has previously been identified as having been written by her late husband. LISA FOSTER believes that the original note was written on or about July 11, 1993. LISA FOSTER is not entirely certain of this date and believes that the note was written sometime during the period between July 4 and July 20, 1993. She believes that the note was written by FOSTER in their Washington residence on a day when there were a number of young people in her house. Her son was working as a Senate aide and there were a number of other aides visiting him on that day. LISA FOSTER invited FOSTER to go with her to the store, but he declined to accompany her. FOSTER was upstairs in bed, alternately trying to sleep and work. LISA FOSTER suggested to FOSTER that he write down everything that "they" did wrong. She suggested to FOSTER that he go on the offensive and not continue to take responsibility for every mistake which was made in the White House. FOSTER agreed with LISA FOSTER's suggestion, and he sat up in bed and appeared energized. FOSTER told LISA FOSTER that he had not resigned (FO) and he said that he had already written his opening argument in his defense. LISA FOSTER believed that the torn note which was found was actually FOSTER's opening argument in the event he had to testify before Congress.

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FD-302 (Rev. 11-27-83)

**CONFIDENTIAL**

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Continuation of FD-302 of ELIZABETH BRADEN FOSTER, On 5/9/94, Page 15

Although LISA FOSTER did not view or read the note on the day that FOSTER appeared to be energized by her remarks, she is confident that the comments written in the note were written on that same day. LISA FOSTER knows that FOSTER was upset about the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) being called in regarding the Travel Office matter, but she does not believe that FOSTER believed that the FBI had lied. People know that representatives of the media were getting deals through the White House Travel Office. LISA FOSTER is aware that people knew of these deals, but she herself knew nothing about FOSTER's remarks in the note pertaining to the Republicans or the usher's office. LISA FOSTER believes that FOSTER was concerned about excessive costs being incurred by the usher's office, but FOSTER never discussed these matters with her.

On Tuesday night, July 11, 1993, FOSTER spoke with LISA FOSTER about resigning. LISA FOSTER encouraged him to stay in his position in the White House Counsel's office. She advised him that Congress would take a recess in August 1993. LISA FOSTER then suggested to FOSTER that he should stay in his current post until Christmas of 1993. LISA FOSTER understood clearly that FOSTER was speaking about the Travel Office when he was speaking of his depression and his concerns.

LISA FOSTER is aware of the whereabouts of some ammunition which was kept at the FOSTER residence in Little Rock prior to her husband's death. She recalls finding a number of shotgun shells in the top drawer of her dresser. She also recalls that there were a number of shotgun shells kept in a closet. In searching her house, LISA FOSTER found a number of 20 gauge and 12 gauge shotgun shells, some 22 caliber ammunition, and possibly some small handgun ammunition. LISA FOSTER does not recall seeing any such ammunition at her house in Washington, D.C.

LISA FOSTER believes that she may have seen the handgun which she examined previously during the interview at her residence in Washington. LISA FOSTER recalls that as she was packing her belongings in Little Rock in preparation for coming to Washington, D.C., she found a handgun inside a travel trunk which had been packed by FOSTER prior to his departure for Washington. Specifically, as LISA FOSTER was packing in Little Rock, she came across a silver-colored gun, which she then packed in with her other property. When LISA FOSTER unpacked the gun in

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FD-302 (Rev. 11-27-83)

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Continuation of FD-302 of ELIZABETH BRADEN FOSTER on 5/9/74 Page 16

Washington. FOSTER saw the gun and commented on it. LISA FOSTER had not had a prior conversation with FOSTER about bringing a gun to Washington, D.C., but she argued with FOSTER when the gun was unpacked. LISA FOSTER told FOSTER that she did not want any guns in her home in Washington.

LISA FOSTER is not aware of any photographs which may be kept in Arkansas which would depict the guns owned by FOSTER's late father. She is only aware of snapshots of family members going hunting.

LISA FOSTER is not aware of any records from the elder MR. FOSTER's estate which might describe the firearms he had owned. She is aware of a handwritten note from the elder MR. FOSTER regarding the disposition of his property after he passed away. According to this note, all of the elder MR. FOSTER's guns were left to FOSTER and a diamond was left to LISA FOSTER. After the funeral for FOSTER's father, FOSTER went down to his father's house and retrieved the guns. LISA FOSTER believes that there were approximately three to five handguns included in the guns retrieved by her husband. She believes that her husband obtained all of the guns which were left by FOSTER's father.

LISA FOSTER does not know where her husband kept the guns left to him by his father while the FOSTERS were still living in Little Rock.

LISA FOSTER believes that the shotguns from the estate of the elder MR. FOSTER are currently in the possession of her brother-in-law, who is the husband of her sister, SHARON BOWMAN. FOSTER's sister has one handgun. LISA FOSTER believes that BERYL ANTHONY has one of the handguns from the estate here in Washington, D.C., but she has not asked ANTHONY that specific question.

*BRADEN in Memphis*

FOSTER himself did not like guns. FOSTER's father had given guns to LISA FOSTER's mom, which displeased LISA FOSTER. LISA FOSTER also knows that FOSTER kept a gun in a closet in their home in Washington, D.C. LISA FOSTER was aware of the location of one gun inside her residence in Washington and she found that gun still in its usual location on the night of July 26, 1974. The gun which she found on that date was not the silver gun which she had earlier found in the trunk in Little Rock. FOSTER believes that the gun found at Fort Meade Park

20, 1974  
LISA FOSTER  
FBI

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FD-302 (Rev. 11-15-83)

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Continuation of FD-302 of ELIZABETH BRADEN FOSTER On 5/9/94 Page 17

may be the silver gun which she brought up with her other belongings when she permanently moved to Washington. LISA FOSTER does not know with certainty, but she suspects that there were some bullets at the house in Washington, D.C.

Sometime within the last two weeks prior to July 26, 1994, LISA FOSTER told FOSTER to remove the guns from their house in Washington. FOSTER told LISA FOSTER not to remark about the guns in front of the boys. LISA FOSTER believes that she may have told her husband twice during that time to remove the guns, but she never checked to see if the guns had actually been removed.

LISA FOSTER assumes that ammunition was given to her husband in conjunction with his receipt of the guns from his father's gun collection, but she does not know for certain. She never knew FOSTER to buy any ammunition except for shotgun shells when he went hunting.

To the best of LISA FOSTER's knowledge, FOSTER never carried a handgun in his automobile. She never knew FOSTER to carry a gun with him to work. FOSTER parked his automobile in slot 16 on Executive Boulevard West whenever he was at the White House. LISA FOSTER knows that the trunks of vehicles are checked when the vehicles are driven onto the White House grounds. When not in use, the Honda was typically parked on the street adjacent to the FOSTER residence while the FOSTER family's Lexus was parked in a space behind their house.

LISA FOSTER believes that the guns which were brought by her family from Little Rock to Washington were transported on the moving van with their other belongings.

LISA FOSTER does not know where her husband might have obtained the two loose bullets which were discovered in the handgun found at Fort Marcy Park.

LISA FOSTER is not aware of any background information regarding her husband's possession of guns which could assist in tracing the gun found in his hand at Fort Marcy Park. SHARON BOWMAN told LISA FOSTER that FOSTER's father kept a gun by his bed while he was still living, and LISA FOSTER believes that that gun may be the same revolver she was shown by the interviewing agent.

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when she perm

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