



OUR AMERICAN COUSINS

Repression, furtiveness, and grotesque hidden crime in
the American espionage community of the 1970s



OUR AMERICAN COUSINS

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Published by Cubicle 7 Entertainment Ltd

Suite D3 Unit 4 Gemini House, Hargreaves Road, Groundwell Industrial Estate, Swindon, SN25 5AZ, UK. Reg. no 6036414

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No offence to anyone living or dead or to the inhabitants of any of these places is intended. Just as these stories have formed the basis for local folklore, so they are being used here as the basis around which to spin tales about the ancient horrors from the imagination of H. P. Lovecraft and those who have expanded upon his visions.



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• INTRODUCTION •



While the *World War Cthulhu: Cold War* core book provides information about the intelligence agencies of the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, its focus is largely on British intelligence. Of course, the Cold War and the events of the 1970s were overwhelmingly shaped by the actions of the USA and the Soviet Union, so the United States deserve some special attention.

Our American Cousins provides background about the various intelligence services of the United States and their actions both at home and abroad. While the 1970s were the decade of détente and nuclear arms limitation treaties, they were also a tumultuous time, filled with proxy wars, revolutions and terrorism.

The last days of the Vietnam War, the rise in domestic extremism, covert operations in trouble spots around the globe and increased scrutiny from Congress made this a tense and dangerous time for the American intelligence community.

Of course, for Section 46 and its agents, there was another front to this already labyrinthine war. To help with making campaigns more US-focused, *Our American Cousins* also provides information about Mythos threats within the borders of the USA and in areas of strategic interest to the American government.

SECTION 46 AND THE AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

Like the Special Operations Executive (SOE) and its eldritch twin, Network N, Section 46 has its roots in British intelligence, but it also has an international reach. When first proposed, its official purpose was as a liaison desk between SIS and the rest of the Five Eyes alliance. Even in its more limited capacity, Section 46 still allows N and his colleagues access to the intelligence services of Australia, New Zealand, Canada and, most vitally, the United States of America. The connection with America is the deepest of all of these.

In December of 1941, the British and Canadian governments jointly opened Camp X, a training facility located on the shores of Lake Ontario in Canada. The purpose of the camp was to train Canadian, British and, most importantly, American personnel in the techniques of sabotage, subversion and guerrilla warfare developed by SOE.

When the US was still restricted by the Neutrality Act, preventing their armed services from joining World War II, Camp X was seen as an important part of ensuring their spies were ready for action should the situation change. This change happened almost immediately, when the Japanese military bombed Pearl Harbor the day after Camp X opened, bringing the US into the war.





The American agents trained at Camp X were largely drawn from the FBI and the office of the Coordinator of Information, the organisation that eventually became the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) in 1942. In its activities and remit, the OSS was the American equivalent of Britain's SOE, conducting and fostering resistance activities behind enemy lines. In its infancy, it relied heavily on training, resources and intelligence from SIS and SOE. It was only natural that N would seek to coopt it.

Many of the trainers at Camp X were drawn from SOE, so naturally a handful were also members of Network N. These trainers would casually mention their own encounters with strange entities to recruits, usually in a jokey manner, and carefully watch to see who responded with interest or discomfort. In time, Network N had almost as wide a reach in the OSS as it had in SOE, although on a far less official footing. The trainers also managed to recruit a small number of FBI agents and officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

After the war, the OSS was disbanded. Many of its agents were employed by the Central Intelligence Group, which was founded in 1946 and became the basis for the Central Intelligence Agency in 1947. Some of those recruited by Network N stayed within the agency. A small number of FBI agents also kept their relationship with N active. Although Section 46 failed to provide the official means to coordinate their efforts, it offered enough basic infrastructure to keep the network alive.

In the intervening decades, a number of these CIA officers and FBI agents rose through the ranks of their agencies.

Some found their way into other organisations, such as the Defense Intelligence Agency or National Security Agency. These agents keep their association with Section 46 secret; clandestine association with British intelligence is all the more dangerous in the US following the damage done to the Special Relationship by Kim Philby. Despite this, they continue to risk their careers, their liberty and often their lives. The fight against the Other Enemy is as dangerous a conflict as the Cold War itself, and Section 46's American agents use their positions to assign resources to N's special missions, gather intelligence and carry out any other vital tasks that N passes their way.

US GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE MYTHOS

Even in the 1970s, there is no coordinated US government investigation into the Mythos as a whole. Historically, there have been some efforts in specific areas, most notably the 1928 raid by the federal government on the coastal Massachusetts town of Innsmouth and the subsequent internment of its surviving residents in concentration camps. On the whole, however, the government's approach has been too fragmented to understand that such incidents are part of a larger, more horrifying picture.

Since the World War II, part of the reason for this fragmented approach has been interference by Section 46. While N is happy to expand his network across the world, drawing in new agents and consultants whenever they prove valuable, he guards his secrets jealously. Depending on the role N plays in your campaign, this may be because he sees knowledge of the Mythos as too dangerous to fall



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into the wrong hands, or perhaps he simply wants to keep the power he has harvested to himself. Either way, he takes a dim view of the wrong sort of government involvement in eldritch matters.

There are a number of US government programmes that N keeps a special eye on, should they drift into dangerous areas. Some of these are detailed further in the *Domestic Operations* chapter, but the following notes describe N's views and interests.

Project Blue Book, the United States Air Force's investigation into the UFO phenomenon, shut down in 1969. A few members of N's larger network monitored the project for its duration, diverting attention away from any reports that may implicate entities such as the mi-go. More importantly, they worked to ensure that the focus of the project was on debunking rather than open-minded investigation. Despite this success, N is still concerned about any official interest in UFOs and extraterrestrials and uses his agents to cover up incidents and subvert official investigations as they arise.

Until its closure in 1973, N's biggest concern is Project MKUltra, the CIA's programme of experiments into mind control. N is not worried about whether or not the CIA will succeed in their attempts, only that there may be unintended consequences. Playing with the chemistry of the human brain risks opening up new doors of perception, possibly even re-creating the effects of the ill-fated Tillinghast resonator. At the very least, the changes in personality of some of the subjects have led a handful

to develop extremist political and religious beliefs. N has asked his agents in the CIA to keep tabs on such people, as he believes they are especially vulnerable to being recruited by Mythos cults. The most damaged amongst them may even develop their own insights into the Mythos, becoming sorcerers or founding their own cults.

Most of those identified as especially dangerous by N have already had fatal accidents, but there is always the risk that some have fallen through the net. N's agents will be expected to monitor experimental subjects long after the programme is shut down.

Later in the decade, N has similar concerns about the Stargate Project, the Defense Intelligence Agency's remote viewing programme, which is founded in 1978. The US government funds other such efforts throughout the decade, out of concerns that the Soviets have their own successful remote viewing programmes, but the Stargate Project is a move to a larger, in-house programme.

Like most people in the intelligence community, N does not believe there is any validity to remote viewing. He finds the notion that normal human beings can be trained to see events at distance using the power of their minds to be ludicrous. Even more absurd is the hope that some of these viewers may develop powers of precognition.

N's concern lies in the kinds of people or entities who may be attracted by such a programme. While he knows of none for sure, N suspects that some creatures or sorcerers may be able to perform similar feats through inhuman





means, and that the Stargate Project could give them a foothold in the military or intelligence community. Worse, he fears that experiments in precognition may attract the attention of the Great Race of Yith, leading to infiltration or confrontation. As a result, he uses his contacts to attempt to discredit and defund the programme whenever the opportunity presents itself, as well as relying on agents within the DIA to monitor results for any improbable successes.

In general, N wants to ensure that as few people as possible take seriously phenomena such as cryptids, UFOs, psychic powers and the occult. While he knows that most reports of these phenomena are hysterical nonsense, his concern is that when investigations into them are carried out by competent personnel, they may uncover other secrets best left alone. Unfortunately for him, interest in psychic phenomena, astrology and the occult are on the rise through the decade. Discouraging the FBI, especially, from investigating tantalising details when dealing with cults and other extremists is almost impossible.

Agents of Section 46 are generally encouraged to tamper with official reports, destroy evidence and make sure that any suspicious books or artefacts find their way to N instead of their agencies. The last thing N wants is for one of the world's dominant superpowers to gain real insight into the Mythos for fear that some may see it as a new weapon to be used in the Cold War.

CREATING AMERICAN INVESTIGATORS

Mechanically, there is no difference between creating investigators who are officers of the CIA and those who work for SIS. The steps in the *Officers, Agents and Other Spies* chapter of the *World War Cthulhu: Cold War* core book are designed to be generic. The Keeper may choose to change some of the colour of the recruitment stage to reflect the investigator being tapped for Section 46 at Langley or Quantico, for example, but the rest of the process remains the same.

PLAYING MEMBERS OF OTHER INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES

The default assumption is that American investigators will be CIA officers. Because of its roots in the OSS, the Company has a stronger connection to Section 46 than any other US agency. Other agencies are covered in this book, however, and there is no reason why they should be off-limits. Section 46 has agents throughout the Western intelligence community.

If, for example, you decide to run an entirely domestic campaign, it would make more sense to have a group of investigators who work for the FBI. The CIA is limited in its domestic operations, and FBI agents would have more legitimate options available to them when operating within US borders, including law enforcement powers. J Edgar Hoover's notorious paranoia has made it difficult for Section 46 to operate in the FBI, and they are not as well-represented as they are in the CIA; this has just made these agents all the more cautious and subtle.

It may also be possible for a team of investigators to shift between foreign and domestic scenarios. The investigators could be seconded to another agency, probably through surreptitious string-pulling by other members of Section 46. Depending on the degree of verisimilitude you and your players are aiming for, it may be difficult to explain parties of investigators from disparate agencies.

ADAPTING OTHER WORLD WAR CTHULHU: COLD WAR SCENARIOS FOR AMERICAN INVESTIGATORS

Most published *World War Cthulhu: Cold War* scenarios are written with British investigators in mind, but the Special Relationship and the often shared strategic goals of the United Kingdom and United States make it relatively easy to adapt them for American agents. A number of the scenarios provide specific notes for using CIA officers.

Many changes will be superficial. The CIA has stations in embassies and consulates across the world, and can be found wherever there is a British presence. Most nations that have cordial relationships with the UK are at least nominally allied with those of the USA.

The Keeper may occasionally need to fine tune details where Britain's colonial history or current American foreign policy have coloured their relationships with certain countries and groups, but this rarely makes a scenario impossible to adapt.

Depending on the degree of realism you require, you may also choose to put together teams of intelligence officers from multiple international agencies. There are certainly occasions when officers from SIS and the CIA, for example, work together. Outright secondment between the agencies of different countries may be more unusual, although if you and your players are happy to accept the reality of the situation, there is no reason not to use it as a plot device.



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Of course, there may be occasions when a team of officers from multiple agencies may be working at cross-purposes, either accidentally or deliberately. British and American global interests are not always perfectly aligned. There may be rivalries between agencies over the acquisition or control of intelligence, or even due to personality clashes between senior officers. Different members of an international team may receive different objectives in their briefings, or be told to withhold certain key pieces of information from their counterparts.

In rare cases, a mission organised by one agency may even be constructed with a false objective to allow them access to the intelligence or assets of their supposed allies or to turn the attention of the other agency away from a valuable or embarrassing secret.

TONE AND CONTENT

As with the core *World War Cthulhu: Cold War* setting, *Our American Cousins* presents a period of history filled with

moral ambiguities and shades of grey. We have attempted to represent American foreign policy and actions of the period in as even-handed a manner as possible. It is very much not our intention to take an anti-American stance.

At the same time, there are a number of American interventions of the period that do not paint US foreign policy in the best light. To keep this as balanced as possible, we have used American writers for the majority of the content, especially when discussing contentious issues, and asked them to be historically accurate and even-handed.

Also, continuing the policy of the rest of the *World War Cthulhu* line, we avoid offering Mythos explanations for human atrocities. Explaining the Indonesian invasion of East Timor, for example, as part of Nyarlathotep's plan for humanity makes light of real-world tragedies. Such events may provide opportunities for ancient evils to awake and ascend, but such entities are never responsible for the horrors we inflict on each other.





• THE US INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY IN THE 1970S

FAMILY JEWELS

On December 22, 1974, the *New York Times* published a front-page story by investigative journalist Seymour Hersh that blew the lid off of decades of CIA misdeeds. Hersh publicised the existence of the so-called 'Family Jewels', an internal CIA report that catalogued the agency's illegal domestic operations, clandestine experimentation, and assassination attempts against foreign leaders. Director of Central Intelligence William Colby hurriedly briefed President

Gerald Ford about the damaging leak, and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was apoplectic about the story.

In the aftermath of the Watergate scandal and President Richard Nixon's August 1974, the American public was hungry for stories about conspiracy, malfeasance, and mischief. The 'Family Jewels' heightened the sense that there were unseen machinations within government and the intelligence community, machinations directed against

PROBLEMS: PRESIDENT RICHARD M. NIXON

Once described as the "most peculiar and haunted" of American presidents, Richard Nixon cast a long shadow across 1970s America. From modest beginnings in California, he attended law school, had a World War 2 naval career that was mostly distinguished by his card-sharpening exploits, and was elected to Congress in 1946. Always one with a talent for self-promotion, he tapped into the emerging currents of anti-communism, making a name for himself as a relentless 'Red baiter'.

In 1950, he ran for the Senate, fighting a particularly underhand campaign against his Democratic Party opponent, Helen Gahagan Douglas. Picked by Dwight D. Eisenhower as his vice-presidential running-mate in the 1952 election, he then spent the next eight years travelling the world, speaking out against communism, and promoting American interests. But thereafter, it looked like his political career was over. Losing narrowly to John F. Kennedy in the 1960 presidential election, he later lost the race for the governorship of California in 1962. After that defeat, he snarled to reporters "You won't have Nixon to kick around any more". This was not strictly true.

In a startling comeback, he won the 1968 presidential election on a platform of law and order, and ending the Vietnam War. In the latter case, he massively escalated the war, expanded the conflict to Cambodia and Laos, and either directly or indirectly caused death and misery for millions. Yet, he had some notable successes. He enhanced détente with the USSR and extended a hand of friendship to communist China. Beneath everything, though, lurked Nixon's paranoia and desire for revenge. His belief in the use of dirty tricks against his opponents, his maintenance of an 'enemies list' of those he believed had wronged him, and his belief that the presidency was above the law led to his ultimate downfall. While he rode out the Watergate Scandal for a couple of years, the eventual threat of congressional impeachment was too much, and in August 1974, he resigned, a defiant, paranoid, vicious figure to the very last.





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American citizens, as well as enemies abroad. The revelations led directly to intensive official investigations, the spilling of more secrets, and a vast increase in the belief that the 'truth' was indeed out there.

MALaise: THE UNITED STATES IN THE 1970s

As the 1970s progressed, Americans from all walks of life began to believe that theirs was a nation in decline. From being the industrial and economic powerhouse of the world in the aftermath of World War 2, the USA was being challenged by rising powers such as West Germany and Japan.

The United States was also subject to the whims and dictates of the oil producing nations of the Middle East and South America. The 'oil shocks' of 1973-74 and 1979 demonstrated that the American dependence on foreign oil was perhaps its greatest weakness.



PROBLEMS: WATERGATE

So famous that it has become an ironclad rule that every political scandal must have the suffix '-gate' attached to it, Watergate was the affair that brought down the 'Imperial Presidency' of Richard Nixon and exposed a cancer at the heart of the executive. Nixon was a president who desired only two things: power and revenge. Famous for his 'enemies list' that kept track of those who he believed had wronged him, Watergate emerged from Nixon's paranoia and belief that the presidency was above the law.

Enraged at the leaking of the so-called 'Pentagon Papers' by former defence analyst Dr Daniel Ellsberg, the president determined to plug all future leaks. Thus was born the 'Plumbers Unit', a cadre of men made up of anti-Castro expatriate Cubans, former CIA officers, and disaffected conservatives. In concert with the Committee to Re-elect the President (CREEP), the Plumbers waged a campaign of dirty tricks against Nixon's political opponents and perceived enemies. During the 1972 presidential election campaign, the Plumbers broke into the Democratic National Convention HQ at the Watergate Hotel in Washington.

The break-in was bungled and the burglars arrested. Through the diligent work of journalists such as Carl Woodward and Bob Bernstein of the Washington Post, leaking by highly placed officials (such as the legendary 'Deep Throat'), the public were gradually made aware that their president was a man with few scruples and little concern for the spirit or the letter of the law. As more stories emerged about the Plumbers, the sabotage of George McGovern's 1972 presidential campaign, and the rivers of dirty money going into the Nixon White House, the president's position became untenable. Faced with impeachment, trial, and potential jail, Nixon became - in August 1974 - the only president to resign from office. To the end, he insisted he was "not a crook".



The Vietnam War remained a bitterly divisive issue at home, and a symbol of American weakness abroad, weakness made all the more apparent when the USA's South Vietnamese ally fell to communist forces in 1975. The government was wracked by scandals that went to the very top of the political system. The resignation of Vice President Spiro Agnew in 1973 (as a result of corruption allegations) and the departure of President Richard Nixon from office in 1974 (as a result of the vast Watergate Affair) were only two of the most prominent examples.

Urban America also found itself in the throes of crisis. Nowhere illustrated this better than New York. As the 1970s progressed, the 'Big Apple' was mired in debt and dissolution. The city ran out of money, public servants were disillusioned and disaffected, crime skyrocketed, and the streets were strewn with trash. In late October 1975, President Gerald Ford declined to give New York federal assistance. Shortly thereafter the New York *Daily News* had as its headline 'FORD TO CITY: DROP DEAD'. Ford never uttered those words, but they came back to haunt

him in the election of 1976 (which he lost to Jimmy Carter). And ironically, at the end of 1975, Ford did give significant assistance to the struggling city.

In foreign affairs, it looked as if the Soviet Union was on the march. The policy of détente – increased cooperation and improved relations between the USA and USSR and the USA and the People's Republic of China (PRC) – eased Cold War tensions and saw genuine progress towards nuclear arms control. Yet despite détente, the Soviets were making major advances. The arms control deals had ensured strategic parity for Moscow as the Kremlin rolled out new weapons, such as the feared SS-20 missile.

In Africa, more nations were turning to the Soviet economic and political model. This was, however, a mirage. At the moment when the USSR was making its greatest inroads into the developing world, its hidebound, inflexible economy was collapsing, the new allies in Africa proving to be only a drain on a creaking system. The march of computer technology and globalization in the 1970s left the

THE DCI: RICHARD 'DICK' HELMS (1966-73)

Dick Helms was a CIA man through and through. Having served with the Office of Strategic Services in World War 2, he joined the new Central Intelligence Agency upon its formation in 1947. Privy to some of the agency's darkest secrets, Helms was responsible for many of the plans to assassinate Cuban revolutionary leader Fidel Castro. He was also tasked with managing the CIA's response to the Warren Commission investigation into the Kennedy assassination.

In light of what would come out in the 1970s, it was Helms who held ultimate responsibility for the agency's CHAOS programme to subvert anti-Vietnam War protest. After Richard Nixon ascended to the presidency in 1969, the CIA was faced with a Chief Executive who had little time them and who wished to consolidate power in the National Security Council.

As the tumult of Watergate increased and Nixon sought to exercise control over every aspect of government, Helms was dismissed in February 1973. He became the US Ambassador to Iran, but as suspicion of the CIA ramped up in the mid-1970s, he was frequently recalled to Washington to be quizzed by senators and congressmen. Helms died in 2002, a complex figure from a critical era in American intelligence.





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THE DCI: JAMES R. SCHLESINGER (1973)

A public servant of wide experience, Schlesinger's tenure as DCI lasted a mere five months before he was appointed as Secretary of Defense. In those five months, however, he caused uproar within the agency and requested the creation of what would be come to known as the 'Family Jewels'.

An economist by training, during the 1960s Schlesinger worked at RAND Corporation, America's Cold War fighting think tank before being appointed Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission in 1971. Taking up the post of DCI in February 1973, the new Director was tough, forthright, an embarked on a series of wholesale organisational changes within the agency that alienated many of the old hands.

Perturbed by some of the operations he became privy to and wanting to be prepared for unexpected revelations, Schlesinger demanded that the CIA pull together a file on domestic activities, foreign assassination attempts, and other dubious activities. Although he would be long gone by the time these misdeeds became public, Schlesinger was the man who set in motion Seymour Hersh's devastating revelations of late 1975.



Soviet Union behind. Despite all of the domestic problems it faced, the United States was streets ahead in the hi-tech race. By the end of the 1970s, the seeds of Soviet collapse and American resurgence were beginning to sprout. As the decrepit leadership of the USSR sought to reassure a disaffected populace and disillusioned allies, the United States rebounded on the back of a technology boom and dynamic new political leadership from an unlikely source: former B-movie actor, corporate huckster, and Governor of California Ronald Reagan.

THE AGENCIES

THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Established in 1947 as a result of President Harry Truman's reorganisation of the US national security apparatus, the CIA evolved into a global agency surrounded by layers of myth, legend, suspicion, and glamour. The agency grew from the need to have a dedicated foreign intelligence and covert operations service at a time when the Cold War was emerging and the Soviet Union seemed to pose an existential threat to the 'American way of life'.





From the outset, covert operations were a key weapon in the CIA's clandestine arsenal. Early portents did not augur well. The 1949-53 BGIEND operation (jointly run with Britain's SIS) to infiltrate anti-communist agents into Albania was a miserable failure because of lax security, lack of imagination, an astute Albanian counter-intelligence service, and Kim Philby's betrayal of the operation to the Soviets.

Intelligence gathering and counter-intelligence were two key parts of the agency's role. Unable to successfully infiltrate agents into the Soviet Union, the CIA of the 1960s and 70s became more technocratic and technology focussed. U-2, A-12 OXCART, and SR-71 Blackbird aircraft flew high over the USSR and China, photographing military bases, rocket test sites, and nuclear facilities.

Despite this early setback, things began to look up in 1953 with the successful Operation AJAX that removed the leftist-nationalist Iranian Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadegh from power and installed Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi, who would be America's 'man in Iran' until 1979. Faith in the efficacy of covert operations and regime change persisted through the 1950s and 60s, regardless of failures on the ground like the support of Indonesian rebels or the disastrous Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba.

This intelligence fed into assessments of Soviet military strength and potential actions, helping to shape American strategy for fighting the Cold War. And until his ouster in the mid-1970s, CIA counter intelligence was overseen by the legendary James Jesus Angleton. Angleton was deeply paranoid, having seen the betrayal carried out by Philby and his fellow Cambridge Spies, he was convinced that his agency was riddled with moles.

The CIA was not, however, all about clandestine armies, assassinations, and ill-conceived assassination attempts.

However, into the 1970s the main danger to the CIA came not from KGB plants or GRU honey traps, but from journalists, members of Congress, and disaffected former

THE DCI: WILLIAM COLBY (1973-76)

Like his predecessor but one Richard Helms, Bill Colby was a career CIA man who had served with the OSS during World War 2. Rising through the agency's ranks during the Cold War, he became head of the CIA's Saigon station from 1959 to 1962 and was later involved in the Phoenix Program that killed, captured, and interrogated North Vietnamese agents working in South Vietnam. After being appointed DCI upon James Schlesinger's departure for the Department of Defense (DoD), it was Colby's bad luck to be the man in charge when 1975's major investigations kicked off.



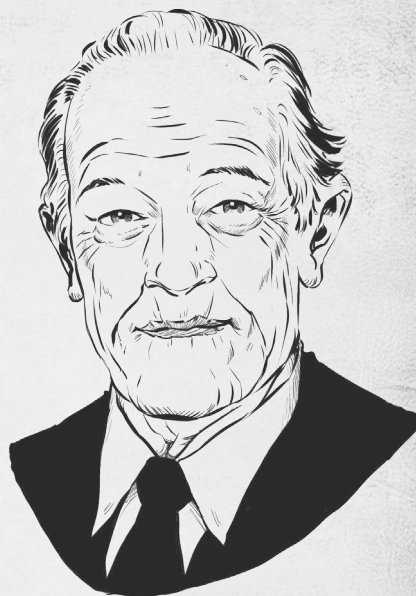
The DCI instituted a policy of relative openness with the various investigating bodies. This caused him to come into conflict with more hard-line CIA and former CIA elements such as Dick Helms, who believe that the agency should have offered much stronger resistance to congressional intrusion into its affairs. Colby's openness proved to be his undoing, when President Ford sacked him during the so-called 'Halloween Massacre' that also saw Schlesinger remove from the DoD. Colby declined further government employment and set up his own law firm. In an intriguing post-script, his 1996 death from a stroke or heart attack while canoeing on his own led to unproven, accusations of foul-play. It seemed that the clandestine world of conspiracy and covert action would follow an ex-DCI to their grave.

PROBLEMS: E. HOWARD HUNT

CIA operative, writer of B-grade spy fiction, and dirty tricks man for the Nixon administration. Few could argue that Everette Howard Hunt Jr. didn't have a colourful career. After joining the CIA in 1949, he helped to orchestrate the successful overthrow of Guatemalan leader Jacobo Arbenz in 1953-54, but became disillusioned in the early 1960s over what he saw as JFK's lack of commitment to overthrowing Fidel Castro.

By this point the agency was concerned about its public image. In particular, Ian Fleming's James Bond books and films were making the British secret services look like the kind of glamorous, dashing outfit that the CIA wished to be seen as. Hence, they commissioned Hunt (using the pseudonym of David St John) to write a series of novels about go-getting CIA agent Peter Ward. They conspicuously failed to catch the public imagination in the same way as Bond.

But, it was a result of Watergate that Hunt became a public figure. One of the key figures in Nixon's shadowy 'Plumbers Unit', he organised that bugging of the Democratic National Convention HQ in Washington that led to the disastrous follow-up break-in that kick started the entire affair. In a development that led to enduring bitterness, Hunt spent 33 months in jail for his part in Watergate, while Nixon was eventually pardoned by his successor Gerald Ford. Emerging a bitter man, Hunt spent most of the rest of his life in Florida, nursing his grievances until he died in 2007.



agents. Although not involved in the Watergate affair, the agency was caught up in the maelstrom, as it transpired several of the Watergate burglars were former CIA men. It was a desire to avoid embarrassing revelations about agency activities as Watergate rumbled on that provoked James Schlesinger to have the 'Family Jewels' report produced.

Public suspicion about the CIA was only increased by startling, tell-all (or at least, nearly tell all) exposes written by disillusioned former officers like Philip Agee and Victor Marchetti. Both Agee and Marchetti were influenced by the counter-cultural currents of the late 1960s and early 1970s, concerned about United States actions in the developing world, deeply troubled by the brutality of the Vietnam War, and determined to have their say. Agee's *Inside the Company: CIA Diary* and Marchetti's *The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence* were vigorously disputed by the agency,

deemed to be placing key operations and serving officers in great danger.

But it was the fallout from Watergate and Seymour Hersh's explosive 'Family Jewels' expose that brought out the agency's most vociferous and potentially dangerous critics. In 1975, President Ford charged Vice-president Nelson Rockefeller with setting up a commission to investigate the CIA.

The United States President's Commission on CIA Activities Within the United States – known as the Rockefeller Commission for short – was an expensive farce that achieved little of any real significance, bar further publicizing CIA activities like the MKULTRA 'mind control' programme. At the same time, however, a far more serious investigation was getting underway.



The United States Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities was a heavyweight investigation with full congressional powers that investigated not just the CIA, but the NSA and FBI as well.

Headed by the combative, ambitious Idaho Senator Frank Church, the 'Church Committee' summoned senior Nixon and Ford administration figures, provoked the release of previously classified documents, and laid bare programmes like Operation Mongoose, CHAOS, and COINTELPRO. At the same time, the House of Representatives was getting in on the act via the Pike Committee that covered similar ground to its Senatorial counterpart. As a result of all these investigations and revelation, 1975 became known thereafter as the 'Year of Intelligence'.

The bad press surrounding the various investigations, revelations, and exposes did nothing for the CIA's image, either at home or abroad. The agency became even more

of a lightning rod for anti-American anger, seen as the very epitome of all that was wrong with the US approach to the world. When Jimmy Carter became president in 1977, he took the unprecedented step of firing the then DCI George H.W.

Bush and installing Admiral Stansfield Turner with a brief to change the CIA's image and approach. While Turner took steps to making the agency more approachable and accountable, his tenure was plagued by disasters. None was more damaging than the CIA's 1978-79 failure to predict the Iranian Revolution that ousted the Shah and brought a new form of modern political Islam to global attention.

Even though the CIA had put the Shah into power back in 1953, they took their eye off the ball when the time came for his autarchic, spendthrift reign to come to an end.

The 1970s were a troubling decade for the US intelligence community, and in particular the CIA. They became

THE DCI: GEORGE H. W. BUSH (1976-77)

Installed after the summary dismissal of Bill Colby, future president George Herbert Walker Bush served just less than a year as DCI before himself being dismissed when Jimmy Carter entered the White House. After the tumult of 1975, Colby's unpopular programme of openness, and the 'Halloween Massacre', the outsider Bush (he had never been associated with the CIA until his appointment) restored a sense of normality to the agency and boosted morale with his steady, solid manner and unfussy approach to the job.

Regardless of the mood within the agency, Bush clashed frequently with the powerful Secretary of State Kissinger, particularly over the CIA's estimations of Soviet strength. The clashes became particularly acute during the 'Team B' exercise, when a cabal of hawkish outside experts were brought into to provide a point of comparison for Soviet estimates.

Although Team B's assessment of Soviet strength later turned out to be wide of mark, its findings - rather than those of the CIA - would work their way into the policies that were eventually adopted by Ronald Reagan's administration in the 1980s. Well-liked within the CIA, Bush would be forced out after 357 days in the job, the victim of partisan politics rather than through any fault of his own.





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THE DCI: STANSFIELD TURNER (1977-81)

The last DCI of the 1970s, Admiral Stansfield Turner - like George Bush before - was an outsider, a career navy man brought into shake the agency up. Despite his willingness to deal with Congress and his openness with the media, Turner was angered by the increasing tendency of former CIA agents to write and publish memoirs of their service. Of particular irritation to him was Frank Snepp, a former officer who accused the intelligence services of incompetence during the evacuation of Saigon in 1975 in his book *Decent Interval*. Turner ensured that Snepp was sued for breach of contract (in that he had broken his non-disclosure agreement with his former employers). The CIA won, and Snepp was left with vast courts costs to cover.



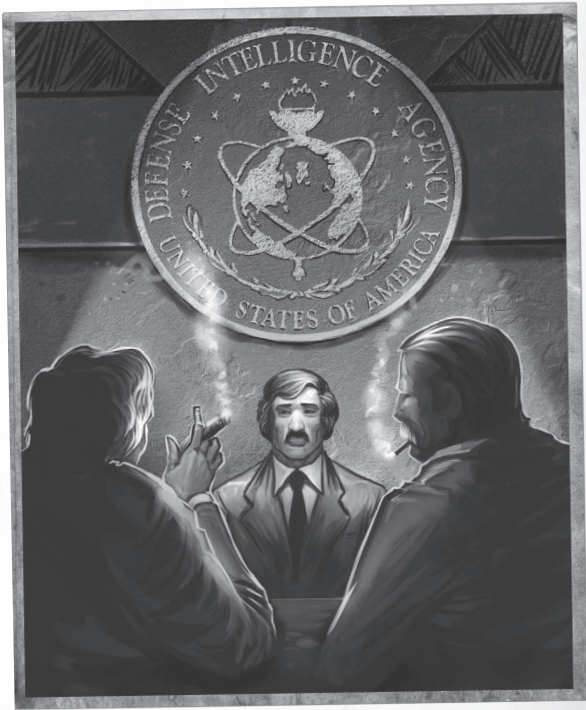
Turner also clashed with his subordinates over reductions in personnel, changes to operational management, and other matters critical to the day to day running of a major intelligence agency. He never developed the same warm relationship with officers that Bush had enjoyed. When Carter left the presidency after a single term, Turner departed Langley, glad to be away from a job which was a trial, rather than the culmination of decades of service to his country.

embroiled in political scandals, had their dirty laundry aired in public, made numerous high-profile errors, and labored under constantly changing top-level leadership. Central Intelligence came perilously close to being disbanded forever, but were saved not by their own efforts but by the death of détente and the renewed Cold War that emerged as the decade drew to a close.

THE DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Established by Defense Secretary Robert McNamara in 1961 in an effort to restrain the duplication of effort and constant turf-wars between the military intelligence services of the United States armed forces, the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) was intended to coordinate military intelligence by the difference armed services. Such a move was resisted by the various services, but as the 1960s wore on, they were gradually brought under the DIA's expansive wing.

The DIA serves as a clearing house for military intelligence product, aggregating the outputs of Air Force, Army, Coast Guard, Marine, and Navy intelligence components.





PROBLEMS: FRANK CHURCH

Seymour Hersh's revelations about the 'Family Jewels' provoked a flurry of administration and Congressional investigation. Pre-eminent amongst them in terms of its rigour and depth was the Senatorial committee headed by Idaho's favourite son, Senator Frank Church. Officially the United States Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities, the investigation was more popularly known as the Church Committee after its crusading chairman.



An early congressional opponent of the Vietnam War in the 1960s, Church was outspoken on what he perceived as government abuses of power and had personal experience of intelligence work, having served as a US Army intelligence officer during World War 2. The investigations carried out by and on behalf of the Church Committee exposed to the public further shocking revelations about the American intelligence community: NSA wiretapping, political assassinations, relations with organised crime interests, and much more. Church's political career did not last beyond the end of the 1970s. Narrowly defeated in a 1980 election, he abandoned politics and in 1984 died of cancer, aged only 59.

The agency reports to the Secretary of Defense, rather than into the military command structure, ensuring civilian oversight of its operations.

During the Cold War, the primary function of the DIA was to collate and assess information about the military capabilities of enemies (primarily the USSR), allies, and non-aligned states. While it may not have the fame of the CIA or FBI, the agency has impressive reach and wide-ranging capabilities.

After the tense period of consolidation in the 1960s, the 1970s were a decade of capability enhancement and problems. Although a minor player in the 1975 Crisis of Intelligence, the agency was still drawn into the furore surrounding investigations such as the Church Committee.

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

On May 2, 1972, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was rocked by an event that saw a pillar of Cold War American life removed. J. Edgar Hoover died of a heart attack at his Washington home.





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For nearly 50 years, Hoover had been Director of the FBI and its predecessor, the Bureau of Investigation. He cast a shadow across the Roaring Twenties, the Great Depression, the Second Red Scare, the Civil Rights era, and the Counter Culture. More than any other individual, he typified the domestic Cold War with his staunch anti-communism and unabashed Americanism. Only 17 months into a confusing new decade that saw the bureau attacked for its cavalier approach to legality, the FBI – and America – lost a symbol of certainty in a changing world.

The FBI is America's federal law enforcement agency, tasked to deal with matters of domestic intelligence gathering, internal security, and the investigation of federal crimes. Into the 1970s, it occupied different positions depending on

who you speak to. For some, the Special Agents of the FBI are defenders of the Republic and loyal servants of the state. For others, they are dangerous renegades undertaking illegal actions against their fellow citizens. The truth – as always – in somewhere between the two.

Hoover's death was not the first major shock to hit the bureau in the 1970s. In 1971 the FBI had its reputation irretrievably tarnished when a group calling itself the Citizens' Commission to Investigate the FBI stole details of the massive COINTELPRO project. Short for Counter-intelligence Program, COINTELPRO was a wide-ranging scheme to surveil, discredit, and disrupt domestic political organisations that the bureau deemed to be 'subversive'. The organisations included elements of the African-American

THE DIRECTOR: J. EDGAR HOOVER

Surrounded by myth and legend, John Edgar Hoover was born in 1895 into the political and financial tumult of late 'Gilded Age' America. A lawyer by training, he progressed rapidly through the Department of Justice to be appointed head of the Bureau of Investigation (BI) in 1924. He had made his name during the 1919-20 'Red Scare', rooting out socialists and communists under the orders of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer.

The BI became the FBI in 1935, Hoover having waged a high-profile war against gangsterism in the United States. He transformed the bureau into a modern, scientific crime fighting agency, but never let anyone – the public, politicians, his subordinates – forget that he was in absolute charge. Hoover's visceral hatred of communism and whatever he defined as 'un-American' drove the bureau through the Cold War.

He secretly provided information to the loud-mouthed, brash Senator Joseph McCarthy, tried to persuade Martin Luther King Jr to commit suicide, and withheld critical information from a succession of presidents. A bachelor who lived with his mother, Hoover's life was dogged by persistent allegations of homosexuality and transvestitism, his vicious anti-gay campaign being cited as cover for this. However, despite detailed historical investigations, no evidence has ever emerged to support these allegations, other than third hand hearsay and rumour.

It is almost entirely likely that Hoover was exactly what he appeared to be: a lonely, dedicated, hard-working individual who – in the pursuit of what might once have been laudable goals – crossed the line into criminality and needless persecution.





THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR: W. MARK FELT

In 2005, 31 years after Richard Nixon's resignation, an enduring mystery from the Watergate Affair was finally solved. Former deputy director of the FBI Mark Felt finally admitted that, yes, he had been 'Deep Throat', the insider who had fed critical information to the investigative reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein.



As Watergate was unfolding, Felt had been privy to all the bureau information collected as part of their investigation into the affair. Disturbed by the abuse of executive power, he began leaking information to the journalists.

Suspected by the Nixon White House, Felt was passed over for the Directorship and retired from the Bureau in June 1973. But things were not over for Felt. Having had responsibility for COINTELPRO, he was charged in 1978 with ordering break-ins against the domestic radical group the Weather Underground, who had undertaken a bombing campaign against government targets in the early 1970s. Felt was found guilty, but was pardoned by then President Ronald Reagan in 1981.

Civil Rights movement, anti-Vietnam War protest groups, feminist organisations, and gay rights groups. Indeed, the latter had been the subject of a campaign of persecution by the bureau – under the direct control of Hoover – since the 1930s. Revelations about the legal, quasi-legal, and illegal activities undertaken as part of COINTELPRO led to shock and outrage, and the eventual investigation of the programme by the Church Committee.

Through the 1970s, the FBI still carries its mandate as the nation's premier law enforcement agency. But it is an organisation that has become tarnished by past activities. The very watchmen set to guard the Republic against its enemies became themselves enemies of their fellow citizens.

THE NATIONAL RECONNAISSANCE OFFICE

Little known compared to the CIA, FBI, or even the NSA, the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) controls America's vast web of spy satellites orbiting far above the earth. Established in 1961 as part of the Department of Defense, the NRO took responsibility for the multi-billion

dollar 'Corona' satellite programme that permitted US intelligence analysts to obtain high-resolution images of practically anywhere on the planet.

By 1972, the 'Corona' programme had come to the end of its useful life, with the much more powerful and advanced later-model 'Keyhole' satellites taking over. The huge KH-8 'Gambit-3', KH-9 'Hexagon', and KH-11 'Kennan' carried immensely powerful cameras that – in some variants – could identify objects as small as 5cm across from 250 kilometres up in orbit. The wide eyes of the 'Keyholes' peer into the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, Cuba, Angola, and anywhere else that US officials feel they need a snapshot of.

All is not – however – sweetness, light, and anonymity for this high-tech spy outfit. The ultra-secretive NRO's existence was revealed not by a disaffected former officer, whistleblower, or spy, but by the United States Senate. In 1973, a Senate report accidentally made the existence of the agency public, although there was little information made available about its exact workings and nature. How embarrassing.



PROBLEMS: THE VELA INCIDENT

On September 22, 1979, an ageing US 'Vela' satellite saw something strange happening in the far reaches of the South Atlantic. The Vela's had been put into orbit to monitor nuclear testing, sniffing out breaches of various arms control agreements. But now Vela Hotel 6911 picked up the distinctive 'double flash' of a nuclear explosion way out in the ocean where there was no conceivable reason for a nuclear explosion taking place.

In the aftermath, intelligence analysts attempted to work out what had happened. Was it a fault with the elderly satellite's sensors? Was it unusual reflections from high altitude clouds? Or was it an actual nuclear test carried out on a barge far from land by Israel, Pakistan, or South Africa? With little in the way of conclusive information, the Vela Incident remained a mystery.

THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

Established in 1952, the National Security Agency (NSA) is the United States' premier signals intelligence (SIGINT) organisation, listening in on allies and enemies around the world. At the end of World War 2, the United States lacked a centralised civilian SIGINT capability.

Through the UK-USA agreement, Washington was able to tap into Britain's extensive network of listening stations around the globe. But as decolonisation gathered pace and the British empire crumbled, it quickly became apparent that the United States needed a well-funded, well-resourced operation of its own.

The NSA operates a global network of listening facilities that monitor communications traffic. As SIGINT became more technologically demanding, the NSA launched sophisticated intelligence gathering satellites and invested heavily in the most advanced supercomputers to smash encryption. These resources were not simply directed outwards. In the 1960s, the agency regularly listened in on members of Congress, Civil Rights leaders, and suspected 'subversives'.

PROBLEMS: ECHELON

At the end of World War 2, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States co-signed the UKUSA security and intelligence agreement, sometimes known as 'Five Eyes'. This enshrined the sharing of SIGINT information between the allies.

One of the most expansive outcomes of UKUSA was the global ECHELON listening network. Through a chain of stations scattered around the globe - from Menwith Hill in Yorkshire, England to Pine Gap, Australia, from Misawa, Japan to Waihopai in New Zealand, ECHELON monitored global communications. Phone lines, satellites, radio transmissions, microwaves, all of these were tapped and the information fed into the NSA supercomputers at Fort Meade, Maryland.

The system was only fully established in the early 1970s and remained a closely guarded secret until the late 1980s and early 1990s inquisitive investigative journalists such as Britain's Duncan Campbell and New Zealand's Nicky Hager blew the lid off of the super-secret listening network.

Along with the CIA and FBI, the NSA was caught up in the mid-1970's 'Crisis of Intelligence'. The Church Committee exposed the agency's domestic listening programmes, an exposure which led directly to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978. The law laid down strict guidelines about when it was or was not permissible to monitor the communications of American citizens. However, definitions and boundaries were frequently stretched or even broken in the years and decades that followed.

THE OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

The oldest member of the United States' intelligence community, the Office of Naval Intelligence was created in 1882 in order to support the expansion and modernisation of the United States Navy. Still going strong in the 1970s, ONI monitors the activities and movements of foreign



navies, maintains strings of sonar sensors tethered to ocean floors, provides SIGINT capability for the Navy, and acts as a military counter-intelligence force.

PROBLEMS: PROJECT AZORIAN

How you lift a sunken Soviet submarine from the floor of the Pacific Ocean without anyone - particularly the Soviets - finding out? By having the CIA enlist oil magnate Howard Hughes to build a giant floating crane disguised as an oil exploration vessel and painstakingly lifting the submarine into the ship over a period of eight days. This was Project Azorian.

In mid-March, 1968, the Soviet Golf-II class submarine K-129 sank with all hands, 1560 miles northwest of Hawaii. The Navy and ONI suggested investigation by submersible, but the CIA and the Nixon White House had bigger plans. They wanted to an entire submarine to examine, nuclear missiles and all. Thus Azorian was born, a madcap scheme to raise a destroyed vessel from thousands of metres down. And the remarkable thing was, it was at least partially successful.

Vague details came to light in 1975 when the journalists Jack Anderson and Seymour Hersh both reported on what seemed like a truly outlandish adventure. Azorian was truly one of the most outrageous intelligence gathering missions of the entire Cold war. Millions of dollars, thousands upon thousands of man-hours, and extreme secrecy just to have the chance to inspect a ruined Soviet sub. But what if it was never to do with a sub? What if the entire, preposterous story was just a cover? What else was down there?

One of the proudest achievements of ONI is the Sound Surveillance System (SOSUS). These chains of underwater detectors monitor key submarine transit points, listening for the movements of Soviet underwater vessels. Successfully tested in the early 1960s, by the 1970s SOSUS is a crucial part

of the the United States' naval defences. Strung across vital chokepoints like the Greenland-Iceland-United Kingdom Gap, the SOSUS lines listen out of enemy submarines. And anything else that happens to be moving in the deeps.

THE SECRET SERVICE

Not strictly an intelligence service, but included here for the sake of completeness, the United States Secret Service (never acronymised as the SS for obvious historical reasons) was born in 1865, tasked with taking down counterfeiters and smugglers. It was only after the assassination of President William McKinley in 1901 that the agency took on their most recognised role, that of personal protection of the president of the United States.

The wave of assassinations that washed over America in the 1960s - John F. Kennedy, Robert F. Kennedy, and Martin Luther King Jnr, - forced a change in the remit of the Secret Service. Their purview was expanded to cover presidential and vice-presidential candidates, who seemed to be at risk in the febrile, divisive atmosphere of the late 1960s. Yet despite the prominent role of the black suited, Ray-Ban wearing presidential guards, the service remains focused on its originally mission to track down and arrest counterfeiters and other fraudsters.

In the 1970s, the Secret Service with its limited intelligence remit remains rather aloof from the chaos that engulfs the CIA and FBI during Watergate and the subsequent media and Congressional investigations. They are most notable in public for their stern demeanour, identical clothing, and steadfast protection of the president and other senior political figures. Even after Richard Nixon resigned in disgrace, he was still watched over by the Secret Service until his dying day.

OTHER AGENCIES

Obviously, there are numerous smaller US intelligence agencies that haven't been covered here because of the limitations of space or the slightly lesser applicability of their activities to interesting gaming! Organisations such as the CIA, FBI, and NSA are the largest, most glamorous, and frequently conduct the most interesting operations. That's not to say that groups like the Twenty-Fifth Air Force, the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research, or the Department of Energy's Office of Intelligence and Counter-intelligence aren't worthy of study or incorporation into your games (and for the record, the Department of Energy is a lot more exciting than it sounds. It's responsible for nuclear weapons and nuclear power in the United States).



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SECTION 46 AND THE AMERICAN CONNECTION

Section 46 has for many years cultivated various contacts within the US intelligence community, both official and off the books. N has access to much of the normal intelligence available to anyone of his seniority in British Intelligence but has augmented this by forging some of his own, closer links.

His contacts within the CIA date back from his days working alongside the OSS in the Second World War and he provides them with excellent information. He has been especially efficient in tracking down communist moles within French political and intelligence circles, with the number of contacts he made in the successful SOE operations in France he has a great knowledge of many of the communist sympathisers dating back to the Nazi occupation. When it suits him he will reveal yet another mole in a position of power within France and let the Americans know.

This serves a double function, it allows him to ask for favours back from the Americans and it also helps to discredit the rival French agencies, in an effort to keep the British as the prime American allies in western Europe.

N has also been willing to help track American criminals and enemy agents the various American agencies are interested in throughout Europe. The greatest assistance he has been able to provide is through contacts in Italy which has enabled him to pass on information on the mafia and other Italian criminal organisations.

The information passed on to the FBI has been of considerable help in their investigations and allows N to occasionally ask for favours in return, many of N's contacts in Italy are former communist opponents to the Mussolini regime but this does not alter the quality of the information they provide. As a result the FBI will look favourably to any requests for information N makes of them, and may even help Section 46 agents working within the US in some circumstances.

Besides these close ties with the CIA and FBI, N enjoys a degree of cooperation and shared intelligence with the other US agencies as well. His unofficial links to the US groups are via several sources.

PERSONAL FAVOURS

During the last war, and the stand-off with the Soviets, N's SOE agents came to the rescue of more than a few US agents, normally after the nature of the unhuman enemies of mankind had revealed themselves to the Americans. After extraction these Americans were debriefed and a number of them recruited into N's network as agents; some of these then rose to senior positions in political, military or intelligence circles. These contacts are rarely used but if a clear threat exists and N believes one of them may be of assistance he will not hesitate to call upon them, even at the risk of the assets becoming revealed to the US authorities.

Others among this group did not rise so high in the ranks but have remained useful assets for N to investigate any suspicious activity that may involve unnatural threats. These are some of N's most reliable helpers on American soil and have recruited others



in their agencies to the cause without revealing where they ultimately get their orders from. Most of N's active US agents who investigate potential Mythos problems are those recruited by N's old allies and remain unaware of his existence.

BRAIN DRAIN PATRIOTS

After the war many British citizens chose to leave their country, which suffered from a prolonged malaise. Academics and scientists left in large numbers to find work in the US as well as Commonwealth countries. This emigration was known as the Brain Drain. Among those leaving for America a fair few were UK agents, and a number of these were N's people. Now, many years later, many of these individuals have become US citizens and have risen to prominence in their fields. These sleeper agents can be called upon at any time when necessary in order to strike at N's targets.

Again N can called upon these ex-pats to carry out missions within the US, however they are unlikely called upon by N to carry out field work in the US unless he has no other options.

COMPROMISED AGENTS

N has a number of US sources that he has caught in a compromising situation and has blackmailed them to work for him. None of these are aware their controllers work for the British, in most cases they think they are being blackmailed by the Russians. These are the least reliable of N's sources and he has sacrificed a couple in order to gain the good graces of whatever intelligence service these people work for. In a couple of cases N has managed to turn a Russian intelligence officer who runs US moles and then controls the KGB man and the Americans, with the latter being unaware of the true source of the instructions they get.

While these individuals have varying degrees of usefulness they are the most expendable of N's US assets. However the lack of reliability makes them the most disposable, so if N wants someone to check out something strange that may be happening and does not have a trusted agent he can send then he may send one of these assets instead. If they happen to get killed it is not a great loss, and this may well indicate to N that he will need to send in more competent agents to investigate, warning them of the danger.

A NOTE ON GENDER

As you have been reading through this chapter, you've doubtless noticed that no women are mentioned. Until recent times, the intelligence community – like many other parts of society – was utterly male dominated. Even up to the present day, there has yet to be a female director of the CIA. The presentation of a solely male cast of characters represents the times as they were. As the text you have just read concentrates mainly on very senior figures, women were notable by their absence from this upper echelon of the intelligence services. It is one of the ironies of the 1970s,

when civil rights movements such as second wave feminism and gay rights were really hitting their stride, that attitudes within the CIA, NSA, and other organisations remained so resolutely in the past.

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very nature of intelligence work lends itself to conspiracy theory and sensationalism (not that intelligence agencies haven't engaged in conspiracies or sensational activities!) When reading about intelligence, it's always best to have a critical eye and be wary of some of the more outlandish claims. Did you know, for example, that conspiracy theories about the CIA being involved in the assassination of John F. Kennedy emerged at least in part from Soviet KGB 'black propaganda' efforts?

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• DOMESTIC BRIEFINGS •

ORGANISED CRIME

Organised crime has always been part of American life. The federal government has tried many times to eliminate it, in the end failing to do more than cut one head off while three more crop up elsewhere. Traditionally, criminal organisations in the United States, at least those with regional or national reach, were initially organised along ethnic lines. These tended to form in major urban areas and focus on one immigrant group; as time passed, these traditional organisations branched out, though the core leadership still tended to maintain strong ethnic and familial ties.

In the 1970s, the main focus was on Italian organised crime syndicates, but there was a growth in the power and reach of Japanese and Chinese syndicates as well. One of the driving forces behind the government's interest in these was a general perception—largely inspired by journalists, movies, television and literature—of a growth in crime during the decade. Crime rates actually remained fairly static overall, with only a slight increase toward the end of the decade. However, some crime rates rose significantly due to increased targeting of drug use, sale and smuggling.

TRADITIONAL ORGANISED CRIME

For the most part, the traditional organised crime syndicates continued on as they had in the past, only adding drug related crimes to their portfolio as such business became

more profitable. The Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, passed in 1970, gave the federal government more tools to combat organised crime, and their first targets were Italian-American syndicates. The RICO proved very effective, especially the assets seizure and forfeiture aspects, and led to a lessening of power by traditional organised crime syndicates by the end of the decade. However, new groups arose to take their place, and these proved to be even more violent, and a lot less discerning in their violence, than those that came before them.

DRUG TRAFFICKING

While prohibitions against various narcotics, hallucinogens and other substances had been in place for decades, it was President Nixon who declared drug abuse the number one public enemy of the United States, thus beginning the War on Drugs. Congress and state legislature soon joined in, tightening existing drug laws, increasing funding to anti-drug law enforcement programmes, and establishing mandatory minimum sentences for drug traffickers and dealers.

In 1973, a new federal agency, the Drug Enforcement Agency, was created to deal with the growing power and reach of the illegal drug situation. The War on Drugs would go on to greatly influence foreign policy as well as lead to millions of domestic arrests, incarcerations and deaths.





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The only thing this government effort accomplished was a growth of illegal drug smuggling, manufacturing, distribution and use. Amazingly, it seemed that propaganda campaigns, harsh and sometimes draconian law enforcement and billions of dollars only increased the problem. It was as if the American people wanted to get high and would stop at nothing to do so, a situation with several historical antecedents.

During much of the seventies, the most popular drugs, and the ones that the government sought the hardest to suppress, were marijuana and heroin. While marijuana could and was grown domestically, a large amount was smuggled from Mexico and other parts of Latin America. Heroin, almost always an import, came from the Far East, often through Europe and Turkey. While violent at times, the criminal organisations that dealt in this trade were saints compared to what came next.

In the late 1970s, a new drug entered the market in a big way. Cocaine became the drug of choice for the elite, the upwardly mobile and the party set, and was desired in ever-greater quantities. The DEA and other government agencies took note and tried to crack down on cocaine smuggling, but failed in the face of clever and violently brutal criminal cartels. These cartels were based out of Columbia and a few other Latin American countries, and grew in the next decade to be major power brokers both at home and abroad.

STREET GANGS

While there have long been street gangs in cities in the United States, the late seventies saw a growth in their power, reach and geographic spread. Most notably, two African-American gangs from Los Angeles, the Bloods and the Crips, began their ascent from localised minor groups to regional, and then national, organised crime syndicates. By the mid-seventies both gangs had founded several smaller chapters across the country and began to engage in interstate drug smuggling, racketeering, extortion and prostitution. Nearly from their origins in the late sixties, the Bloods and Crips were at war with each other, often committing violent acts against their rivals.

DOMESTIC TERRORISTS AND DISSIDENTS

The 1970s saw several domestic terrorist organisations become active or grow in prominence in the United States. Most espoused radical political ideologies, and all

committed violent crimes in the name of their cause. The organisations ran the gamut of the political spectrum, but by and large it was the leftist organisations that attracted the most attention and committed the most spectacular crimes.

THE PEOPLE'S TEMPLE OF THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Founded in 1955 by Reverend Jim Jones, the People's Temple was at first a religious organisation that blended Christianity and socialism, but it evolved over time into a messianic apocalyptic cult with strong communist political leanings. The story of the People's Temple ended in 1978 with the Jonestown Massacre that saw over nine hundred people slain, a third of them children. Our story begins in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Jim Jones had a dream of infiltrating the church to spread his view of communism. Towards this end he founded the People's Temple with a blend of socialist and Christian messages, a dedication to racial integration and a deep involvement in social work. His church ran a successful soup kitchen, a canned goods pantry, rent assistance programmes and job placement services, as well as distributing clothing and heating coal and operating an office that handled insurance claims and other legal business for members. At first his church was praised for its work, and Jones was asked to join the Indianapolis Human Rights Commission.

The People's Temple also organised large religious conventions alongside other fringe Christian groups. It was at these that Jones revealed his "power" of healing and clairvoyance, though it should be noted that the clairvoyance demonstrations ran along the same lines as common fake psychic schemes (i.e., cold reading and knowledge of addresses, telephone numbers and social security numbers that could easily be found out by an accomplice). Jones also claimed visions of the future, especially that of the world being destroyed in nuclear fire. In the early sixties, the focus of the Temple began to shift. Members were encouraged to cut ties with relatives and friends not in the church, as well as to donate all of their material possessions to the Temple in exchange for the church seeing to their needs. Jones began to be viewed as a Christ-like figure, a new messiah that would save the temple and spread its teachings.

In 1962 the Temple moved to California and established a new headquarters in Redwood Valley. The reasoning was that their message was not being well received in



the Midwest and that the Temple needed a safe place to grow and prepare. By 1971 the Temple had relocated to San Francisco and grown to over three thousand members. During this time, Jones established several political connections, mostly through the publicity generated by the Temple's social and humanitarian work. The message of the Temple, at least as broadcast to trusted followers, veered away from Christianity per se and into a bizarre mixture of apocalyptic, messianic and communist ideology. Jones referred to the Bible as a "black book of oppression" and the Christian god as "buzzard god". Also during this time the Temple established its own security force, the "Red Brigade," and began staging fake suicide rituals.

The political power of the Temple began to wane after investigative reporters and defectors exposed many of the inner workings of the Temple. The response was, unsurprisingly, to protest the journalists as well as threaten the journalists and defectors. Allegations of corruption, atheism, homosexuality and abuse surfaced and greatly tarnished the Temple's image. The People's Temple Agricultural Project was founded in Guyana in 1974 as a base from which the Temple could ride out a nuclear war. This South American base rapidly gained the nickname of Jonestown, and the Temple leadership and nearly a thousand members moved there in 1977 following the release of new damaging exposés.

REVEREND JIM JONES

Born in 1931, Jones grew up in rural Indiana in a working class environment. He was often considered a loner and outsider by his peers, and had to contend with a racist and alcoholic father. He attended Indiana University and later earned a degree in Secondary Education from Butler University in Indianapolis. During his college years, he became active in the US Communist Party. Angered by the way the government harassed communists in the fifties, he hit upon the idea of infiltrating the church to spread his version of Marxism. At first he was a Methodist minister, but as that sect did not want to integrate its churches, he broke away and formed the People's Temple, eventually allying it with the Disciples of Christ sect.

One of his major concerns was racial integration and civil rights. He and his wife adopted several children of mixed or non-Caucasian heritage, forming what he called his "Rainbow Family." In addition to these adopted children and ones he had with his wife, Jones also fathered at least one illegitimate child with a Temple member, and possibly more. It was this scandal, as well as sexual activity with other Temple members, both male and female and not always with consent, that led to the loss of political influence of the People's Temple and their move to Jonestown.

Several of his children survived the massacre. A few were not present in Guyana at the time, notably a daughter who had left the Temple and was a lead witness to Jones's record of abuse. Three of his sons were away from Jonestown at a basketball game and refused to return when so ordered by Jones. These three boys helped identify the bodies littering the compound.





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In November of 1978, Congressman Leo Ryan as well as three journalists came to Guyana to investigate allegations of abuse at Jonestown. While at the compound, several Temple members approached the congressman and requested help in escaping. Ryan drove these defectors to the airport, but they were intercepted by Temple security who opened fire on the small convoy. Ryan, three journalists, and one defector were killed, and the rest taken back to Jonestown. There, the Temple members, including Jones and his wife, committed mass suicide by drinking grape Flavor Aid laced with cyanide.

COINTELLPRO

A portmanteau of Counter-Intelligence Program, COINTELLPRO was a covert and often illegal programme conducted by the FBI in order to expose, misdirect, discredit, disrupt and neutralise subversive or dissident factions within the US citizenry. It began in 1957, targeted against American communist political parties, but rapidly grew to include civil rights groups, the anti-war movement, minorities, women's rights groups, the American Indian Movement, the KKK, Black Power movements and anti-colonial movements, as well as celebrities. A special target for COINTELLPRO was the civil rights movement, and a sub operation COINTELLPRO-BLACK HATE was formed for this purpose. Martin Luther King Jr. was given priority and targeted with the usual set of dirty tricks.

The programme used a variety of tactics, most of them highly illegal. Electronic surveillance and wiretaps were frequently used; for example, both the home and office of Martin Luther King Jr. were bugged. Groups were infiltrated by FBI agents and informers, and these infiltrators did more than just gather intelligence. Infiltrators were ordered to disrupt their targets through a variety of psychological operations, such as fomenting dissent within the group, encouraging radical and illegal activities and undermining those in leadership positions. Further black ops included issuing false media reports, distributing forged documents and publications in the names of target groups, sending anonymous and threatening letters either to targets or in the names of targets, bed-jacketing (slandering target members by "leaking" that they were secretly informers working for the Bureau) and conspicuous surveillance meant to intimidate targets.

Above these illegal and controversial acts, the FBI also engaged in more overt crimes. The illegal use of force was common, and target groups suffered assaults, vandalism and burglaries. Parents of targets, landlords, employers and school officials were forced or coerced into acting

against targets. False testimony from witnesses and law enforcement agents was also deployed against targets, as well as fabricated evidence. Some groups were encouraged or manipulated into committing crimes, often violent, against rival groups.

The programme was exposed in 1971 after activists broke into the FBI field office in Media, Pennsylvania and stole documents detailing some of COINTELLPRO's activities. A following series of lawsuits and congressional investigations uncovered many of the actions of the FBI during this programme, and the programme was supposedly shut down. However, the resource dedicated to the programme did not become redirected until 1976, and it is likely COINTELLPRO continued for some years, and might still continue, under new names. At the very least, the dirty tricks and illegal tactics used during the programme were likely carried on by the same agents.

OPERATION MHCHAOS

Formed by President Johnson and later expanded by Nixon, Operation MHCHAOS was the CIA's quasi-legal domestic intelligence operation, targeting political dissidents in and outside the United States. The original goal was to investigate the anti-war movement to determine if it was being used by the Soviets, either as a direct action or through manipulation of the movement's members. The operation intercepted mail, placed bugs and other surveillance devices (without warrants), infiltrated several organisations and encouraged citizens to report on one another. The operation accumulated files on 7200 US citizens, built a database of over 300,000 people and investigated over a thousand organisations. In the end it found nothing.

What Operation MHCAHOS did do was create a large scandal for the CIA. The original target of the anti-war movement was expanded under Nixon to include civil rights groups, women's rights groups and Jewish groups. The operation was closed in 1973 as the Watergate scandal grew to take down the president. A series of congressional investigations revealed the operation, forcing the CIA to admit that they may have stretched the bounds of the law and their permit.

WEATHER UNDERGROUND

The Weather Underground Organization, or WUO, was a militant radical left-wing group founded in 1968 at the Ann Arbor campus of the University of Michigan. It started as a secret cell within the leadership of the Students for a



Democratic Society, a left-wing union of students across the country. The purpose of the WUO, also known as the Weathermen, was to form an underground organisation to overthrow the United States government.

From its formation and throughout the first half of the 1970s, the WUO carried out a series of crimes, mostly bombings of public buildings. The group had close ties with several Black Power organisations and, at least at first, operated alongside them. They conducted dozens of bombings, including banks, government offices (even the Pentagon), public parks and monuments, corporate headquarters, police stations, police cars and the private homes of officials they opposed. The purpose of the bombings was protest through property damage, and letters providing warnings and the purpose of the bombings ensured that people were not hurt. However, three members of the WUO were killed in 1970 when the nail bomb they were constructing went off.



In addition to the bombing campaign, the WUO pursued a variety of interests. They robbed banks to finance their own projects as well as those of the Black Panthers. To aid their allies in the Black Power movement, the WUO robbed a National Guard Armoury, using some of weapons and ammunition to rob more banks and conduct a sniper attack against a police station in Cambridge,

Massachusetts. During this time, several members rotated between the United States and Cuba, where they claimed to be harvesting sugar cane. The WUO also published a series of manifestos and sent letters to authorities claiming responsibility for bombings.

By the early 70s, the WUO was starting to try to become a legitimate political movement and renounce violence. However, attacks continued, some claimed by the organisation, others merely attributed to them, for some time.

The WUO began disbanding in 1976 as many of its leaders took flight to escape authorities. A COINTELLPRO operation infiltrated the organisation and by the end of the decade many of the WUO leadership were in jail, dead or in hiding. Some of the leadership claimed that they were not a violent or terrorist organisation in that they did not target innocent civilians and their attacks were against property, not people, although several people did die in the various bank robberies and shootings.

THE SYMBIONESE LIBERATION ARMY

Formed in 1973 as the vanguard army for an anticipated leftist revolution, the Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA) only managed to commit several robberies, rapes, a few murders, and to kidnap heiress Patty Hearst. Their symbol was a seven-headed cobra, each head representing one of the seven principles of the Kawanza.



Their name came from the word "symbiosis" and they called for a peaceful and loving community of symbiotic organisms living in close harmony for the benefit of the whole. They planned to achieve this through violence. How much their beliefs were formed by hard-left political ideology and how much that was an excuse for their excesses and violence is unknown. It should be noted that heavy drug use was key part of the SLA's activities.



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The SLA began when Donald DeFreeze escaped from prison and fled to the San Francisco Bay area to hide with a group of leftist radicals he had met while they were trying to organise a prison political movement. The group saw the US prison system as concentration camps intended to collect and punish African-Americans. DeFreeze became one of the leading members of the group, and its only African-American member.



Their first operation was to assassinate the superintendent of the Oakland Unified School District, Marcus Foster, because they felt he was not far enough to the left, despite the fact that Foster had resisted several school board attempts to impose harsh restrictions on students. After the death of Foster, two SLA members were arrested, and the group planned to get them out of jail by taking a hostage.

Their target was heiress Patty Hearts who was attending Berkley University in San Francisco. She was kidnapped, bound, confined in a small closet, beaten and repeatedly raped. Negotiations for her release fell apart when it became obvious that authorities would not hand over the imprisoned SLA members, and the group settled for a multi-million dollar food distribution programme, which resulted in a riot. Hearst was not released, but instead became an active member of the group while suffering from Stockholm Syndrome.

The SLA then robbed the Hibernia Bank before fleeing to LA. There, they botched a shoplifting that led to a

shootout with police at the group's new LA headquarters. Several members were killed, including DeFreeze and other leaders. The remainder fled back to the Bay Area. There they robbed the Crocker National Bank before splitting up to avoid capture. Most of the SLA was captured shortly after the robbery, including Patty Hearst, who was convicted, but President Jimmy Carter commuted her sentence to time served. By the end of the decade, several SLA members were still at large.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS

The following missions take place somewhere in United States territory. Keepers designing their own scenarios should keep two things in mind: the size and the diversity of the United States. Even in the rather densely settled states east of the Mississippi River, one can drive hours to reach the next state, and it takes days to travel by car from the East Coast to the centre of the Midwest. There are a lot of areas far off the beaten path, many small semi-isolated communities and a great deal of sparsely or uninhabited terrain.

West of the Big Muddy, as the Mississippi has been called, the distance become even greater, the isolation even more intense and the wilderness transforms from an intrusion or pocket to broad swaths that cover hundreds of kilometres. All this does not take into account the states of Hawaii and Alaska, both separated from the rest of the country, or the many territories such as Puerto Rico, Guam and the Virgin Islands.

The geographical diversity of the United States is difficult to appreciate. Taking just one state as an example, in Nevada one can find savannah, glaciers, alpine tundra, ergs, salt flats, rock deserts, grasslands and swamps. There is no single state, even tiny Delaware and Rhode Island, that does not present a mixture of environments, both natural and man made, to set your scenarios in.

This does not even begin to touch on the great diversity of humanity, for nearly every language, every cultural group and every political or religious ideology is represented somewhere in the United States. Language, for example, can be problematic for those travelling around the nation, for although English is the dominant tongue, there are parts of the country, large parts even, where Spanish or French are the most commonly spoken languages, and hundreds of ethnic enclaves in both urban and rural settings where English is uncommon or even unwelcome. There are over 138 different languages spoken in homes in the New York City borough of Queens.



OPERATION SLIDER

Date: 1971

Location: Chesapeake Beach, Maryland

Chesapeake Beach, Maryland, is home to the Naval Research Laboratory's Chesapeake Bay Detachment. This sprawling one hundred and thirty-nine acre site studies radar, electronic warfare, communications, and fire research. It employs a mixture of both military and civilian personnel, and is one of the leading Naval research and Development sites on the East Coast.

Official Mission

For the past fifteen years Harold Herse, né Leonid Ukhov, has been a Soviet sleeper agent in Chesapeake Beach. His mission if activated was to sabotage the research centre, link up with other sleeper agents, and form a roving band to cause as much damage to the civilian and military shipping on the Chesapeake Bay as possible. Having recently been sent the recall order from Moscow, Herse has decided to defect instead.

The investigators are to make contact with Herse, interview him, and ascertain the validity of his story. As always with walk-ins, Herse is not to be trusted and it is assumed that either the information he possesses is false or his defection is a trap of some kind. There is no doubt that there are other Soviet agents in the area, and care should be taken to ensure that Herse's defection, true or not, is not jeopardised.

N's Mission

Near Chesapeake Beach is St. John's College; founded in 1784, it is one of the United State's oldest colleges. It is a private liberal arts college most well known for its annual reading list of classic literature and other works. This year, a new title has been added to the list, a previously unknown Elizabethan play of anonymous authorship titled *The Tragedy of Camilla and Cassilda, or The Yellow King of Carcosa*. The name suggests that it is an early version of *The King in Yellow*, pre-dating any known version of the play, but N has been unable to find any concrete information about its history. How the faculty member, Dr. Melissa Davis, managed to acquire a copy of the play is unknown.

So far no one has checked the play out of the library. The investigators are to secure the original quarto for study and destroy all copies of the play. Additionally, they must uncover the source of the play, determine whether any damage has been done and, if necessary, interrogate and secure Dr. Davis.

OPERATION CLUSTER

Date: 1971

Location: California Channel Islands off Los Angeles

San Miguel Island is one of several large uninhabited islands off the west coast of California. In the 1920s the island was used by smugglers as a rendezvous point and for drops, and has seen intermittent use by fishermen throughout the ages. Today the island is being considered by the National Park Service for inclusion in a planned Channel Islands National Wildlife Sanctuary.

Official Mission

The National Park Service is not the only federal agency that wants to acquire and make use of San Miguel. Nearby San Clemente Island is a US Navy base used as a ship-to-shore firing range, for rocket testing and SEAL training, and as an airfield. News of the possibility of San Miguel being turned over to the Navy has incensed environmentalists in the region. A small group has occupied the island and is refusing to leave until all of the Channel Islands are demilitarised and protected. Forcefully removing the protesters would be a major embarrassment, and thus the investigators are being sent in to infiltrate the protest and quietly dismantle it from the inside. They are to sow discord amongst the protesters, damage their morale, and even go so far as to sabotage supplies. Anything short of violence can be used, and psy ops are highly recommended.

N's Mission

One of the protesters is there for a secret reason as well. Catherine Chambers is a known follower of Nyarlathotep in the form of the Black Man, and leader of a small coven of like-minded individuals in San Francisco. She and her cult have come to join in the protest for reasons unknown, although N fears that the island may be the site of an ancient sacrificial site. The presence of a long-watched subject that N has not been able to get to is lure enough, but some chatter hints that Chambers is planning some large ritual, possibly involving the death of the protesters. The investigators are to eliminate Chambers without drawing attention to themselves or disrupting the official mission.

OPERATION RESONANCE

Date: 1973

Location: Nevada Test Site in Nye County, Nevada and Las Vegas, Nevada

In a few weeks an underground nuclear weapon test is planned for the Nevada Test Site as part of Operation Arbor. These tests have become routine, as have the KGB



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observers in Las Vegas. Both sides know the score and although security at the test sites are as tight as ever, there is usually only the barest of attempts to uncover or hamper the Soviet observers.

Official Mission

For reasons unexpressed to the investigators, perhaps as part of some form of counter-intelligence operation or just because someone high up has decided to, this time the Soviet agents are to be identified, harassed and impeded in any way. The investigators are to remain within the bounds of decent behaviour, which means no violence, but if they can manage to get the agents arrested by local police, all the better.

N's Mission

The KGB agents are not the only ones interested in the nuclear test. Nathaniel Huntsman, an eccentric industrialist, is in Las Vegas as well. Huntsman has been purchasing mouldering tomes and odd artefacts for some time, and his collection of Mythos-related paraphernalia is likely to be vast.

N believes that Huntsman is insane and has been preparing for a major ritual, probably to use the energy released in the nuclear testing to summon an avatar of Azathoth. The investigators are to prevent this, but should also keep in mind that Huntsman is a wealthy, powerful, and well-known figure.

OPERATION CURTAINS

Dates: 1973

Location: St. Louis, Missouri and Cahokia, Illinois

St. Louis sits on the banks of the Mississippi River and has long served as the jumping-off point for all locales west. Famed for its recently completed Arch, St. Louis is a largely blue-collar town of heavy industry, with a transportation hub and stockyards. It sits near the centre of the country and is divided by the Mississippi River into two halves, each in different states and under different governments.

Official Mission

Cahokia was once the greatest city in the Midwest, and possibly the largest in North America outside of the Valley of Mexico. This wondrous city died in the 15th Century, fading away and leaving its once expansive trade and political network to crumble. Today, there is nothing left but a series of great earthen mounds standing like artificial hills along the far edge of the Mississippi floodplain. Although already designated as a state park, there have

been movements to turn it into a federally protected historic site.

A team from the National Park Service was onsite to perform preliminary investigations into adopting the site into the federal system. Working late one night, the trio never returned to their hotel in St. Louis. The next morning two were found slain, their bodies slashed in a violent and ritualistic manner. The third, one Raymond Husk, is missing. Local law enforcement is not up to the task, and the Park Service does not trust the capabilities of the Illinois State Police, and thus federal law enforcement has been called in.

N's Mission

There is a chance of exposure of the entire network. If a person were to piece together certain service records dating back to before the Second World War, they might be able to find correlations between the activities of certain current and former members of the network, events that occurred during the war and actions taken that are best left ignored. These records are being stored in the National Personnel Records Centre in St. Louis. Destroy these records and, to cover up the nature of the crime, destroy nearby records as well.

To get the investigators assigned to the Cahokia Slayings case, N has pulled a lot of strings and had documents forged to implicate whatever or whoever needs to be implicated to get the investigator's agencies to become involved in what is essentially an FBI case.

OPERATION SALUKI

Date: 1974

Location: Cairo, Illinois

Little Egypt is the region of southern Illinois between the Mississippi, Ohio, Wabash and Missouri Rivers, sometimes expanded to include St. Louis, Missouri to the north and Memphis, Tennessee to the south. The name comes from the supposed similarity between these four fertile river valleys and that of the Nile in Egypt, as well as the large numbers of south eastern European immigrants who settled there. Today it is a quiet part of the country with deep cultural roots and a mixed European and African-American population.

Official Mission

The Union of African Resistance Fronts is a catchall organisation that is trying to coordinate the activities of such groups as the Black Panthers, Nation of Islam, and other



black power movements. The goal of the UARF is to unite these groups, support each other's efforts, and provide an alternative to the more powerful mainstream Civil Rights organisations such as the NAACP. Naturally, the FBI and others are interested in this development and are sending the investigators to watch over the first National Congress of the UARF in Cairo, Illinois. They are to gather intelligence on who attends, their intentions, and with whom they meet.

N's Mission

The gathering of Black Power groups has attracted the attention of White Supremacist groups, and Cairo is poised for an explosive few weeks. Also planning to show is a cult worshipping Nyarlathotep in the guise of the White Gloved Man. Their goal is to sow hatred and disorder to instigate a riot the likes of which have never been seen. How they plan to do this and who they are is unknown—the investigators must pick the cultists out of the crowd.

OPERATION SAXOPHONE

Date: 1978

Location: Miami, Florida

The growing influx of cocaine is becoming a national issue, and the cartels are shipping most of their product through Miami. Local law enforcement is overwhelmed, even when it has not been bought off. The drug is readily available, and the Colombian cartels are not hesitant to continue their violent feuds in the streets of an American city.

Official Mission

A new cartel appears to be entering the scene, and their product is not pure cocaine, but cocaine cut with a blend

of designer drugs. Users experience the rush and feeling of power that comes from cocaine, but also vivid and sometimes violent hallucinations. Even more troubling, the new cartel, known as Las Vidas Amarillos, has been linked to over a dozen violent murders in the past year alone. Nothing is known about this cartel, not even their country of origin, and the investigators are to gather whatever intelligence they can.

N's Mission

Las Vidas Amarillos is Spanish for the Yellow Lives, and this, combined with the cartel's symbol of a stylised yellow triangle, hints at a sect of the Brotherhood of the Yellow Sign. Samples of their product reveal it to cause strange hallucinations, often of far off worlds and a looming threat often described as a yellow or orange god-king.

Such a blatant act by one of our longest foes must be met with full force. The investigators are to shut this cartel down before it can inflict any more damage.

OPERATION PIVOT

Date: 1979

Location: South Eastern Indiana

Located in south eastern Indiana, the compound of the Family Love Cooperative looks like just another commune left over from the counterculture movement. Perched on a bluff along the Ohio River, the compound lies between Louisville, Kentucky and Cincinnati, Ohio. It is only accessible by a single-track dirt road that winds its way through the hills and trees form a connection with County Road 1. There is no signage and no fencing, and only the





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locals know where the compound is (though it is registered in the county and state land offices).

The members of the commune rarely, if ever, venture into town. The locals seem to like that, for the followers of Reverend John Hoyle are an odd bunch.

Official Mission

While the local authorities view the Family Love Cooperative as just a bunch of harmless kooks, federal authorities have a different view. The DEA has long had an eye on the commune as a possible source of LSD and marijuana in Cincinnati, and from there throughout the Ohio Valley. Following the Jonestown Massacre, the FBI has become interested in preventing another such apocalyptic cult from forming.

The Family Love Cooperative seems to fit the bill, having a charismatic and religiously heterodox leader, a group of fanatically loyal followers and a truly terrifying message of coming catastrophe.

The mission is twofold: infiltrate the commune to determine the extent of its drug operations, and gain any intelligence concerning its status as a "doomsday cult." Operatives are to go in unarmed, but will be under close

surveillance from an adjacent farm. They are to take no action unless they or an innocent is being threatened; instead the mission is to gather as much information as possible. After the operatives are debriefed a decision will be made, and if necessary, the cooperative will be raided.

N's Mission

According to a 17th Century French fur-trapper's journal, the area that the Family Love Cooperative sits on contains a ruined building of possibly pre-human construction. There are no other references to this building in the historical record, and N has long assumed it was the ravings of a semi-literate frontiersman. However, the preachings of Reverend Hoyle have caused N to change his mind. According to Hoyle, he interprets the prophecies of Benjamin Olmstead, the commune's "conduit to the gods."

These prophecies speak of the rising of Atlantis, the ascent of man from the sea and descent back to its glorious heritage, and the coming of a time of flood and fire that will set all things right again. A connection with Deep Ones in the Midwest is certainly troublesome, but the idea that those piscine monstrosities might be moving from the oceans and up freshwater rivers is truly terrifying. The Ohio River is a major tributary of the Mississippi, and thus connects to the sea.





• FOREIGN • INTELLIGENCE THEATRES

AFRICA

ANGOLA

The Estado Nova regime in Portugal fought long and hard to hold onto the various Portuguese colonies in Africa and Asia, with one of the most bitter struggles occurring in Angola. Here three separate factions, largely split on tribal lines, fought bitterly to gain independence from Lisbon before the 1974 Carnation Revolution in Portugal overthrew the government, resulting in a reversal of Portuguese policies towards its colonies and granting independence as soon as possible.

Angola then spiralled into civil war among the three rival forces. The Marxist-Leninist People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), reluctantly backed by the Soviet Union, took control of the capital in Luanda and squared off against two anti-communist factions.

Still reeling from defeat in Vietnam, the White House eyed Angola as a new proxy conflict to push back against Soviet influence and restore bruised pride. Two months after the fall of Saigon, President Gerald Ford approved a massive covert operation called Operation IA Feature. The move was made against recommendations from the State Department, Congress and even the CIA.

Millions of dollars in cash and weapons were funnelled to guerrillas in the north via the America's friend in Zaire, President Mobutu Sese Seko. The group, Holden Roberto's National Liberation Front of Angola (FNLA), proved to be brutal and unruly. In the south, with support from South Africa, the US backed charismatic leader Jonas Savimbi and his (originally) Maoist National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

Collaboration with South Africa was politically sensitive because the US was officially against the country's policy of Apartheid. FNLA was less than thrilled to learn that the US was also funding UNITA.

Without waiting for approval from Moscow, Cuba entered the fight with massive military support and hundreds of advisors to train the MPLA army. Leftist forces repelled initial offensives from FNLA and UNITA, drawing the

Soviets into the fray. All involved factions were accused of committing atrocities—the FNLA hired psychopathic European mercenaries, UNITA burned or buried prisoners alive, and in 1977 the MPLA, with help from the Cubans, massacred tens of thousands of people during a "purge" in Luanda. Millions of landmines were planted in civilian areas during the war, leaving an ongoing legacy of casualties and disability. The FNLA was decisively defeated in the Battle of Quifangondo towards the end of 1975; afterwards it became little more than a nuisance to the MPLA government.

MISSIONS IN ANGOLA

Operation Lovebird

Date: After 1976

Location: Luanda

Official Mission

A rift seems to be forming within the MPLA in Luanda. Sources in the capital say some commanders are unhappy about support from Cuba and growing Soviet influence. The investigators should exploit this opening by planting rumours about Moscow's ambitions in Africa, writing fake newspaper articles and passing disinformation through sources in the capital. The city has also been suffering severe food shortages. If the investigators could plant evidence implicating MPLA leaders for causing the shortfall intentionally, this could fuel public outrage and empower the anti-Soviet faction.

N's Mission

The food crisis has forced people living in Luanda to resort to alternative sustenance like tree leaves, worms, insects and rats. But there are rumours that scavengers have discovered a new food source—a strange mollusc that can be collected off of old ships floating in Luanda's grubby port.

N has seen a human terrain briefing mentioning claims that mermaids help in the collection of this food. Scavengers talk about blessings from Kianda, a mythical mermaid and aquatic goddess in Angolan lore. N is concerned that Deep Ones may be making contact with desperate residents in

HARMFUL INFLUENCES

Where is she?
What does she really want now?



MISSIONS IN FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE THEATRES



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ПНАЛКО
РЕСТ

A wedding with the sea. Magic and witchcraft. Modern believers
Charms and amulets. Worshipping the sun. The origins of Sunday
Day. History of the swastika. Stone Age temples and how they
hip and the dance. Unlucky numbers. Superstitions and their origins.

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OUR AMERICAN COUSINS

Luanda—a potential recipe for disaster. The investigators must look into this new food source and cut off any trade with Deep Ones if discovered.



ASIA AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan was a major point of conflict with the British Empire and Russia in the 19th century. In the 20th it became a flashpoint once again, between the USA and USSR.

In 1973 a bloodless coup saw King Mohammed Zahir Shah removed from the throne while on holiday. His cousin and prime minister, Mohammed Daoud Khan, became President (in addition to keeping the prime minister role). Within a few short years, the country became embroiled in chaos, leading to a Soviet invasion in December, 1979.

In 1978, Daoud and his family were murdered by the Marxist PDPA (People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan), who seized power. A civil war followed, with Islamic tribal fighters—the Hezb-e Islami mujahideen—conducting guerilla operations in the eastern provinces. In the last few months of 1979, two PDPA leaders were assassinated,

leading to direct Soviet military intervention and the installation of a puppet regime in Kabul.

The US supported the mujahideen through Pakistan's secret service, the ISI, with CIA training camps and a generous supply of weapons via a global gunrunning pipeline. The Saudis, Chinese, Egyptians and British also contributed financial backing. Often, before the weapons could reach mujahideen bases in Peshawar, Pakistan and international mercenary rebel groups would siphon off supplies for resale or to keep for their own cache of armaments.

MISSIONS IN AFGHANISTAN

Operation Thoroughbred

Date: 1978 onward

Location: Peshawar, Pakistan

Official Mission

A bizarre logistics problem has stalled arms and supplies for the mujahideen at the border in Pakistan. Terrain in the Khyber Pass has proved too rugged for motor traffic, so equipment must be delivered using traditional means—by pack animal. KGB sabotage operatives from the "Zenith" unit have exploited this weakness, quickly buying up local supplies of mules, camels and donkeys through communist Afghan contacts and slaughtering the animals by the thousands.

A large shipment of mules from Egypt is now en route aboard a gutted Pakistani Boeing 707. But there are other pressing concerns. Arms have flooded to the area from many corners of the globe, and the bottleneck has created a growing stockpile. Supervision of this cache has been shoddy. Langley suspects that tons of weapons have gone missing from Peshawar, before and after delivery to the Afghan resistance fighters.

Posing as State Department logistics supervisors, the investigators must oversee the delivery of mules from Egypt and organise caravans to the Afghan front, while probing into the ring of theft and resale of arms. This is an information gathering mission. Trying to stop the outflow of weapons could offend allies in Pakistan or the Afghan fighters.

N's Mission

N suspects that a cell of the Black Brotherhood cult in Egypt has infiltrated the black market arms train to Afghanistan. If these weapons are ending up in the hands of the Brotherhood, the supply chain must be dried up



at all costs. Cultist infiltrators must be handled without threatening covert operations against the Soviets. The Black Brotherhood would love nothing more than to escalate the proxy war in Afghanistan and push the two superpowers to the brink of nuclear holocaust.

Operation Overland

Date: Any year before 1978

Location: Kabul

Official Mission

Giuseppe Vittorio, *Nobile dei Visconti di Genoa*, the son of an Italian diplomat from an aristocratic family, has dropped out of his university studies and gone missing. He reportedly embarked on a bus journey from Turkey eastward across the "Hippie Trail." His father and police have gathered information from embassy sources across Central Asia. He was last spotted in Kabul in a Bohemian part of town known as the District of Green Doors.

As a favour to the closely allied Christian Democrats, Langley has assigned the investigators to find this counterculture playboy and bring him back to Italy. Unknown to his father, Giuseppe is under suspicion of stealing documents from his office in Rome. He is carrying a list of prominent Italian communist party members marked for assassination. He could be shopping for KGB buyers in Kabul.

Giuseppe's lover, Flora di Siervo, is on the list. She secretly works for the communists as a secretary at the office of the National Police and has been passing sensitive information to the Soviets for years. It is suspected that Giuseppe is hoping to make arrangements for the two of them to defect and move to Moscow.

The investigators must track down Giuseppe, find out what he's doing and try to bring him home without escalating the situation. Failing that, he must be taken by force and flown back to Rome.

N's Mission

N has learned that a small group of serpent people have set up shop in the District of Green Doors, operating the "Little Boy and Fat Man Cafe," one of the many small hostels where guests can openly use drugs and mingle with like-minded youth. Serpent people use the hostel to infiltrate and encourage anti-nuclear activism against the existential threat of nuclear annihilation.

The hostel also features a growing library of occult and new age books left behind by travellers, and some of its visitors

have obtained copies of a ring-bound mimeographed manuscript of something claiming to be a copy of a magical text known as the *Book of Thoth*.

This self-published manuscript does not contain any actual writings from the Stygian sorcerer Thoth-Ammon. It espouses an ideological mixture of activism, psychedelic mind expansion and social freedom, and also contains "purification" rituals and a spell for communicating with animals. So many supposed Egyptian texts are titled *Book of Thoth* that there is little concern this could be an original work by Thoth-Ammon, but N is deeply concerned that the text contains references to Yig, Shub-Niggurath and Tsathoggua.

The investigators must track down the source of these manuscripts, obtain a copy for N's study and destroy any other copies they find.

CAMBODIA

By the middle of the 1970s, the story of Cambodia culminated in one of the century's most devastating tragedies.

The stage was set two decades earlier when the country's sovereign, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, adopted a neutral policy toward the war in neighbouring Vietnam. He allowed the Vietnamese to pass through Cambodia's section of the Ho Chi Minh Trail to supply the South Vietnamese.

In 1970, the CIA reported—erroneously—that a Vietcong command centre was established in Cambodia. President Richard Nixon ordered a secret bombing campaign. The US dropped more than 100,000 tons of bombs from B52s on six suspected communist camps. On the same day the bombing began, the country's right-wing prime minister, Lon Nol, seized power. The coup caught the CIA off guard. Lon Nol ordered Vietnamese communists to leave the country. Sihanouk joined the communist rebels, known as the Khmer Rouge.

Nixon was furious at the intelligence failure, but ordered weapons, propaganda leaflets and \$10 million in aid immediately shipped to Lon Nol to help purge communists. The CIA provided Cambodian secret police with blacklists of Vietnamese marked for execution. US bombing continued, but failed to contain the North Vietnamese.

After several years of brutal civil war and infighting between factions in Phnom Penh, communist forces led by former Buddhist monk Pol Pot overran the capital on

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New Year's Day 1975 and seized control of the country, renaming it Democratic Kampuchea.

What followed was one of the worst genocides in world history. Pol Pot's regime harboured a utopian vision of an agrarian society free from Western influence. He emptied the cities and destroyed temples, hospitals, libraries and universities. Modern trappings like electrical wires were ripped out.

Up to three million people were systematically killed in an orgy of blood and torture over the next four years in so-called "killing fields" where executions were often carried out with hand tools to conserve ammunition. Infants and children were bashed against trees. Many victims were forced to dig their own graves.

In 1978, Vietnamese troops with pro-Soviet Khmer Rouge exiles invaded and occupied Democratic Kampuchea.

MISSIONS IN CAMBODIA

Operation Thornbush

Date: 1976-1979

Location: Phnom Penh

Official Mission

A small group of Western journalists, including three Americans, have been taken on a tightly controlled tour of Phnom Penh under Pol Pot's protection. But CIA assets in Vietnam have relayed that the group is in grave danger of attack by Vietnamese agents in the capital who wish to embarrass the regime before a possible invasion. The investigators will have cover as camera support crew and editors joining the group of journalists. They must make contact with the group, warn them and make a hasty exit without raising suspicion from the Khmer Rouge or Vietnamese assassins. Pol Pot will not appreciate the interruption. Some of the journalists have been charmed by the leader's vision of a peaceful agrarian society and may be reluctant to accept warnings.

N's Mission

Blood has soaked the earth and awakened the senses of hungry Southeast Asian ghouls. Mass graves and killing fields are too much of a temptation for our subterranean neighbours to resist. N has read a report from debriefed Cambodian refugees in Thailand indicating that some starving Khmer Rouge officers have resorted to cannibalism. Though this is disturbing enough, some reports claim that those who feast on corpses are turning into cats.

The investigators must find out all they can about the network of ghouls. Perhaps a trip to the S-21 prison in Phnom Penh, a former high school converted into a killing factory, could yield useful information. Whatever happens there, the investigators will likely find that the human crimes they witness at the site are far more disturbing than anything connected to Our Other Enemy.

INDONESIA

The US started to insinuate itself into Indonesian affairs in the mid-1950s when the country's founding president, Sukarno, began to follow left wing policies with a cordial relationship with the powerful communist movement within Indonesia. Against the advice of US diplomats, the CIA began to provide clandestine support for right-wing rebels on the islands of Sumatra and Sulawesi in 1958.

President Dwight Eisenhower authorised construction of propaganda radio stations, arms shipments and a small air force of B-26 bombers. The conflict became politically complicated when American pilot Allen Pope was shot down over Ambon and captured. He was sentenced to death, but released after four years in an Indonesian prison.

The CIA had hoped to help oil-rich Sumatra secede and shake a long and resented history of rule from the main island of Java, but the first attempt to overthrow Sukarno ultimately failed. CIA agents and American military advisors retreated into the jungle as the campaign backfired, fuelling the rise of one of the world's largest communist parties.

Sukarno, in an attempt to help secure his personal power and to add to Indonesian territory, began an insurgency against Malaysia, most notably on the island of Borneo, targetting both Brunei and the Malaysian provinces found there. A fierce small war followed, with Malay, British and Commonwealth troops inflicting heavy losses on the Indonesians. The failure of the war led to a weakening of the positions of Sukarno and those most closely associated with the war, bringing turmoil to Indonesia.

On October 1, 1965, six Indonesian Army generals were assassinated and unceremoniously dumped in a mass grave known as Crocodile Hole. An army group calling itself the 30 September Movement took responsibility, broadcasting on national radio victory against perpetrators of a coup. The details of these events were unclear, with conflicting explanations about whether it was simply an internal army purge or a bold move by the communist party.



A new pro-Western leader, Suharto, seized power. A brutal anti-communist purge ensued, leaving up to a million people dead. The list of targeted groups included civil rights activists, labour organisers, teachers and ethnic Chinese. The CIA and US embassy supported the genocide with communications equipment and lists of thousands of suspected leftists.

The CIA found a loyal agent in Adam Malik, an ex-Marxist who was Sukarno's ambassador in Moscow. He served as Suharto's foreign affairs minister and in 1978 became vice president while remaining on the CIA payroll. Suharto stayed in power for the rest of the Cold War.

During the 1970s, Indonesia fended off separatist movements on several fronts.

In 1976, militants in Aceh—an enclave of conservative Islam at the northern tip of Sumatra—began waging a guerilla war against the central government. With help from US advisors, Suharto put the movement down (temporarily) by 1979.

In the remote Indonesian territory of Papua, populated by tribal Melanesian people, Western companies began mining for copper in 1973 in the Grasberg Mine, which eventually became the largest gold mine and third-largest source of copper in the world. A rebel group of indigenous people known as the Free Papua Movement (OPM), armed mainly with bows and arrows, attacked the facility. The Indonesian Army (TNI) crushed the attack and killed at least 800 people, marking the start of repressive military rule.

In 1975, after East Timor declared independence from colonisers in Portugal, the TNI, with tacit approval from Australia and the US, invaded and imposed brutal authoritarian rule. A low-level guerrilla movement fought the occupation. More than 100,000 East Timorese died from starvation, disease and violence during Indonesia's rule.

MISSIONS IN INDONESIA

Operation Checkup

Date: 1977 or after
Location: Dili

Official Mission

A small crew of American journalists has disappeared while investigating Indonesian abuses in East Timor. The

group was last seen departing from Dili, reportedly to visit a hospital in the country's rugged interior. The government, usually willing to share what it knows with American intelligence, has been suspiciously silent about the case.

If the Indonesian military has killed the American journalists, it will likely spark a diplomatic crisis between the two countries and threaten important intelligence ties. The investigators must find out what happened to the group and help to obfuscate any evidence of foul play.

N's Mission

The Indonesian government has been forcibly sterilising women in East Timor through experimental implants and injections to reduce population growth. Now sources in Dili report that parts of the country are seeing a rash of children with birth defects. TNI doctors have been administering "vitamins" that are in reality thalidomide—a prenatal drug now banned in most countries because it is known to cause aborted pregnancies, infant death and severe birth defects. N has learned that the military medical team has ties to a Nyogtha cult of Javanese wizards known as "dukun", who are raising an army of undead infants using ancient necromantic spells. Once enchanted, the infant corpses, known as "jenglot", can be used to gather information and terrorise the population like familiars of Western witchcraft lore. The investigators must find a way to stop this practice and somehow neutralise the cult.

IRAN

Iran remained a close ally of the US during most of the Cold War. CIA influence in the Persian kingdom began in 1953, when the agency joined forces with SIS to orchestrate a plot to overthrow the country's democratic government and install a pro-US autocrat and monarch, the Shah of Iran.

Nationalist Prime Minister Mohammad Mosaddegh wanted to strike a better deal with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, but the company refused. Mosaddegh responded by declaring Britain an enemy and expelling the country's diplomats. The British government asked the US to help depose the leader, but President Harry S Truman rejected the idea and supported Iran's independence. When Dwight D Eisenhower took office in 1953, he embraced plans for a coup and authorised US covert aid.

US and British agents planned the coup, faking documents that linked Mosaddegh and his party, the National Front, with the Tudeh, an Iranian communist party. On the American side, the effort was dubbed Operation Ajax. The



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CIA's regional chief at the time, Kermit Roosevelt, served as its mastermind. The CIA hired Iran's most notorious mobsters and street thugs to raise a pro-Shah mob and take over the streets of Tehran. Mosaddegh was arrested on charges of treason and collaborating with communists. After three years in prison he remained under house arrest until his death in 1967.

The Shah (Mohammad-Reza Shah Pahlavi), ruled the country as an autocrat for the next quarter of a century with robust support from Britain and the US to keep him in power. He used a CIA-trained secret police force known as SAVAK to terrorise the population, massacre protestors and wage a campaign of torture. Additionally, he spent vast sums on American arms at the expense of domestic needs. The Shah saw modernisation on the Western model as the path that would lead Iran into the twentieth century, a secular approach that made him increasingly unpopular with the country's powerful religious elite and millions of ordinary Iranians. From exile, charismatic cleric Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini encouraged dissent with sermons on cassette tapes smuggled into Iran.

In the early 1970s, an Iranian exile organisation in Paris known as the People's Mujahedin of Iran (MEK) began to fight the Shah's government. MEK raided police stations, kidnapped officials, and bombed royal family members and US targets inside Iran.

The CIA used Iran's air force for reconnaissance missions into neighbouring Soviet territory. With aerial photography and a network of listening stations along the border, the US searched for holes in Russia's radar defences to seek the most effective missile trajectories for nuclear attacks. The airborne reconnaissance missions were called Project Dark Gene, part of the broader Project Ibis covering border surveillance.

The golden age of Iran-US relations ended abruptly with the 1979 Revolution. Unrest that began in 1959 with demonstrations against the Shah, intensified and culminated in the 1970s with martial law, violent clashes with police and mass strikes that crippled the country's economy. The leader of the revolution, Grand Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, returned from exile. The Shah fled to Egypt, Morocco, the Bahamas and Mexico before his health declined. President Jimmy Carter allowed him to enter the US for treatment, a move that angered the revolutionary movement in Iran.

Soon after, militants stormed the US Embassy in Tehran and took 66 Americans hostage, touching off a diplomatic

crisis during their 444-day incarceration. The following year, Iraq invaded Iran and a brutal war broke out, with the US supplying arms, military and intelligence support for both sides over much of the next decade.

MISSIONS IN IRAN

Operation Babel

Date: 1972 onward

Location: Alborz Mountains

Official Mission

Iran has shared surprisingly rich reports on an array of Soviet human intelligence arenas. The work can be traced to a particular unit of SAVAK officers at the newly built Evin Prison at the foot of the Alborz Mountains who are said to have developed a highly effective regimen of torture techniques.

Though none of their targets survive the process, the extracted information checks out with uncanny accuracy when verified by other sources.

The SAVAK unit has piqued Langley's interest. Other secret police and intelligence groups, including SIS, Mossad and Argentina's SERC, have also taken notice.





The investigators must escort a captured Cuban double agent who infiltrated the State Department to find out exactly what state secrets he might have passed to Havana. Investigators must hand the prisoner over to the SAVAK unit for processing, but perhaps more importantly they are to find out more about the techniques the unit is using. Perhaps they've discovered a truth serum that actually works? Are they experimenting with LSD?

The group will have cover as members of a diplomatic police security mission to help train corrections officers.

N's Mission

N has learned that the SAVAK unit has enlisted help from a tribe of ghouls indigenous to the Alborz Mountains. The group uses unremarkable but deadly torture techniques, mostly for show. The victims' bodies are fed to the ghouls, who ingest the victims' brains to extract memories and knowledge that not even the best-known torture techniques could extract.

The investigators must learn all they can about the SAVAK unit and its relationship to the ghouls, and sever the arrangement if possible.

LAOS

From its birth as an independent nation in 1953, Laos remained little more than a disjointed collection of ethnic groups with minimal cohesive national identity. The French drew the country's borders around two rival kingdoms in the aftermath of World War II to consolidate colonial authority. This set the stage for a prolonged civil war and proxy conflict between the US-backed Royal Lao Army and the communist Pathet Lao.

The US leveraged economic aid to install a right-wing dictator, General Phoumi Nosavan, who surrounded himself with US military advisors and CIA agents.

By the 1970s, the CIA was deeply entrenched in a massive secret war against the Pathet Lao backed by the North Vietnamese. This mission became the largest secret paramilitary operation in the agency's history. The CIA organised an army of mountain-dwelling Hmong fighters—an estimated force of 30,000—to harass North Vietnamese travelling along the Ho Chi Minh Trail, a key supply line running down the eastern border to insurgents in South Vietnam. A US bombing campaign dropped 2 million tons of bombs on enemy targets in Laos—more ordinance than was dropped in all of World War II. Entire towns and villages were run by the CIA.

The agency also ran a front airline company, Air America, to transport food, supplies and troops—among other items—to support the war. The Hmong grew opium as a cash crop for centuries. With hundreds of newly built airstrips across the country, this commodity now had a direct path to other countries, including Vietnam, and the agency had a profitable new spigot for untraceable black money.

The US pulled out of Laos in 1973 and anti-communist forces fell apart, ceding the country to the authoritarian rule of the Pathet Lao by 1975. In 1977 the communists declared that the Hmong would be "exterminated," and an estimated 100,000 Hmong were killed in the aftermath.

MISSIONS IN LAOS

Operation Bottle Opener

Date: 1975 or after

Location: Plain of Jars

Official Mission

The end of the war sparks a massive migration of Hmong refugees overland to camps in Thailand. Many isolated groups do not escape. The former chief of station in Laos, Jerry Daniels, has recruited special operations groups to help evacuate Hmong before they are hunted down by the new regime.

A group of a dozen Hmong militia has fled to an area known as the Plain of Jars, one of the most heavily bombed locations of the whole war. Unexploded cluster bombs pepper the landscape, making it one of the last places the Pathet Lao would choose to hunt down Hmong. The investigators have been hired to carry out this extremely dangerous extraction mission.

The Hmong group has also made a bold claim. For years, the CIA has been searching for evidence that the Soviets supplied chemical weapons used on anti-communist forces. Many rumours surfaced during the war saying unmarked aircraft had dropped "yellow rain" on civilians, causing mass fatalities and nerve damage. The group in the Plain of Jars claims they have hard evidence of chemical weapons use—samples and empty canisters labelled in Cyrillic.

N's Mission

The Plain of Jars features hundreds of giant stone containers that date back to the Bronze Age. These mysterious artefacts are thought to be burial containers or possibly cisterns for storing monsoon rains along an ancient nomadic route.



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N has learned from the CIA station in Udorn, Thailand that some refugees have been pawning strange greenish-gold trinkets looted from those ancient containers while taking cover in the Plain of Jars. Any original valuables would have been taken from the site millennia ago, so these artefacts must have appeared recently. N suspects the trinkets are Deep One artefacts. The investigators must look for more evidence of Deep One activity in the area.

The jars, though probably made by humans, were once used as wet hatcheries for Deep Ones travelling along an ancient migratory route from the Mekong Delta to the Three Rivers region of modern Yunan province in China. It is a sacred site to Deep Ones and their offspring. Following the end of the war, a few hybrid families from the Delta have made a pilgrimage to the area and left tributes behind.

NORTH KOREA AND SOUTH KOREA

When Soviet troops tried to push the Japanese out of the northern Korean peninsula in 1945, the region had already been under Japanese rule for decades. The US government, fearing the Soviet tide would overcome the entire Korean peninsula, drew a line of latitude across the country that became known as the 38th Parallel and formed one of the hottest fronts in the Cold War.

With support from Moscow and China, Kim Il-sung took charge of the Communist Party in North Korea. By 1950, the North was sending troops over the border in a campaign to "reunify" under the communist banner. Communist forces surprised and overwhelmed the South, blackening the eye of unprepared American intelligence. US and United Nations forces pushed back, and the two sides squared off in a bloody three-year conflict with a death toll around 1.2 million. The conflict ended with ceasefire, but there was no official end to the war.

Along with US forces and military advisors, the CIA maintained a strong presence in South Korea, helped create the country's intelligence services in 1961, and continued clandestine operations inside North Korea. In the North, Kim Il-sung sided with China when Moscow denounced Stalin, dividing the communist world.

Clashes between North and South erupted again from 1966 to 1969 across the demilitarised zone between the two states, with the North kidnapping fishermen and making scores of unsuccessful attempts to assassinate South Korean leader Park Chung-hee. South Korea responded with raids, sabotage and intelligence missions in the North. By 1970, Moscow and Beijing began to repair their strained

relations. The fall of Saigon to the North Vietnamese in 1975 boosted Kim's hopes for a possible takeover of the peninsula. The oil crisis and a faltering economy spurred military development, mining and steel production, which hampered chances for a high-tech research boom as seen in the South. North Korea defaulted on massive loans and was unable to pay for basic social services. The country began a spiral into poverty and isolation. Meanwhile, South Korea invested in research and began its ascent as a world leader in technology industries.

Tensions flared frequently along the Demilitarised Zone. In 1976, North Korean soldiers captured and hacked to death two American soldiers who were cutting down a poplar tree to clear observation sight lines.

In response, US and South Korean forces launched Operation Paul Bunyan, in which dozens of armed soldiers wielding chainsaws returned with helicopter support to remove the tree. Over the years, several "invasion" tunnels wide enough to accommodate troops and light artillery were discovered coming from North Korea along the DMZ.

MISSIONS ON THE KOREAN PENINSULA

Operation Catbird

Date: Any year after 1976

Location: Chongjin

Official Mission

One of North Korea's foreign intelligence agencies, the 225th Bureau, has started an abduction programme to capture people overseas and use them to train spies. The programme is focused mainly on Japanese and South Korean abductees, but has expanded to include several Western foreigners. Several have been taken to Camp 27 in a remote valley in the northern tip of the territory.

Operatives from the Korean Central Intelligence Agency infiltrated the camp by getting themselves abducted at sea in patrolled waters. After two weeks, each turned up again in Seoul in a despondent state, describing their escapes in sketchy terms and claiming amnesia. Some speak dreamily of a utopian kingdom free from war. Without exception, all have attempted to cross back over the border to North Korea.

The investigators are assigned to find out what happened to these operatives and what would compel them to return to their captors. Infiltration is a possible but extremely risky option. The KCIA suspects use of psychoactive drugs



or lobotomies. Langley is very interested in how the Hermit Kingdom is able to turn the officers so efficiently.

N's Mission

N is concerned the North Koreans could be using Black Lotus plants as a way to keep prisoners subdued and pliable. The country has been expanding cultivation and trade of drugs to buy weapons and get around international sanctions. But it could be disastrous if Pyongyang learns the true potential of Black Lotus and its derivatives.

In fact, Camp 27 is an experimental Black Lotus plantation, and many of the workers are Tcho-Tcho who have infiltrated the operation. The authorities view them with suspicion, but the Tcho-Tcho are tolerated because of the improvement in brainwashing techniques since their involvement. The camp itself has no walls. Prisoners are imbued with an unshakable sense of duty and obedience.

Pyongyang has only recently caught on to the camp's utility for re-education. Efforts to create obedient spies and double agents have so far have failed to bear fruit because the affected prisoners always make their way back to the camp.

The investigators must investigate the camp, destroy the Black Lotus crop, and if possible implicate the Tcho-Tcho to sow distrust and turn the North Korean authorities against them.

VIETNAM

The US plunged into its discordant relationship with Vietnam after World War II when it provided support for France's fight to re-establish and maintain colonial control in the region. In a rigged election in 1955, the US installed anti-communist leader Ngô Đình Diệm, an outspoken Catholic in a majority Buddhist country. Military advisors helped Diệm fight communist revolutionary leader Hồ Chí Minh. Diệm violently oppressed Buddhist demonstrations.

In protest, Thích Quảng Đức, a Buddhist monk, set himself on fire in front of TV cameras, creating images that shocked the Western world. Diệm's wife dismissed the protest, saying the monk was drunk at the time, calling the incident a "barbecue show" and criticising him for using imported fuel. Diệm was assassinated in 1963, with tacit permission from the CIA, amid flagging support from the US.

The war escalated the next year following the Gulf of Tonkin incident. On August 2, 1964, the *USS Maddox*, a destroyer, encountered three Vietnamese torpedo boats.

After the American ship fired some warning shots, a skirmish occurred and the Vietnamese craft suffered a number of casualties before withdrawing; the *Maddox* suffered minimal damage in return. A second incident on August 4—where the US ended up firing a lot of munitions into an empty area of sea—was almost certainly no more than the American forces engaging false radar images. In both cases the US insisted their forces had been fired upon first (although they neglected to mention the warning shots fired on August 2). The twin "engagements" led to US air attacks on Vietnamese torpedo boat facilities and an escalation in the US efforts in the war. The US bombing campaign intensified and troop deployment ramped up, with 500,000 soldiers in the country by 1968.

In January that year, the Vietcong and North Vietnamese launched a massive campaign of surprise attacks known as the Tet Offensive, which was rebuffed at a heavy cost for the South Vietnamese, Americans and their allies. Military signal intelligence predicted the attacks, but their reports were ignored. American popular support for the war began to turn. In 1969, the US imposed a mandatory draft lottery for military service. Due to a system of university and medical deferments, drafted soldiers were disproportionately low-income and came from minority backgrounds.

In 1965, the CIA, South Vietnamese and Australian special forces launched the Phoenix Program, a campaign to root out Vietcong loyalists in South Vietnam. The programme involved regional torture centres and "black teams" to hunt down people suspected of aiding the North Vietnamese. Activities included sabotage, infiltration, abduction, torture and assassination. By the end of the programme in 1972, up to 40,000 people were killed and tens of thousands more tortured.

In a plan to end the war, President Richard Nixon increased bombing and secret operations in Cambodia and Laos to stop the flow of supplies along the Hồ Chí Minh Trail. In 1971, documents known as the Pentagon Papers appeared in the press, showing that the US government had been misleading Americans about the war for many years. With the unpopularity of the war growing, US troops began to leave the country.

Direct US involvement in the fighting ended in August 1973. The war ended in 1975 when the North conquered the South and unified the country under communist rule.

Overall, about 58,000 American soldiers and up to 4 million Vietnamese people were killed in the war.

MISSIONS IN VIETNAM

Operation Auger

Date: Before 1972

Location: Quảng Tri

Official Mission

A complex of tunnels on the North Vietnamese side of the demilitarised zone in Quảng Tri has sheltered a small community since the mid-60s. Waves of increasingly powerful bombing campaigns drove the people of Vinh Mốc to dig deeper and deeper into the soft limestone.

After years of subterranean living, the community of about 60 families has expanded their domain to include extensive living quarters, communal kitchens, wells, school rooms and a small hospital with a maternity ward. The residents supply food and ammunition for a garrison of North Vietnamese soldiers on nearby Con Co Island, which had been used as an anti-aircraft station against bombing raids headed for Hanoi in the north.

Signal intelligence has reported that communication from Vinh Mốc has abruptly stopped. The investigators must go on an amphibious reconnaissance mission to confirm whether the supply line to Con Co has dried up. If so, bombers could be sent to attack targets that have been difficult to reach. Such a mission is extremely dangerous as radio silence could merely be a trap to draw special operations into an ambush.

N's Mission

N believes the people of Vinh Mốc have burrowed deep enough to make contact with ghouls or warrens leading to the underworld of the Dreamlands. If the tunnels are empty, the investigators must find out how deep the complex goes and look for any signs of contact with Our Other Enemy. This operation could arouse the interest of H.

AUSTRALIA

As a staunch regional ally of both the United States and United Kingdom, Australia played a key role in the Asia-Pacific Cold War. The 1951 Australia-New Zealand-United States (ANZUS) treaty bound Australia, its neighbour across the Tasman Strait and the USA together in a collective security agreement.

Australia's intelligence agencies—led by the Australian Secret Intelligence Service (ASIS) and the Defence Signals Division (DSD)—engaged in close cooperation with their American and British counterparts. Indeed, Australia

played a critical role as a signals intelligence (SIGINT) gathering location, a result of being party to the "Five Eyes" agreement that bound together US, UK, Australian, Canadian and New Zealand listening and monitoring services.

Through the 1950s and 1960s, the United States established a series of listening stations in the vastness of the Australian outback. Most notable of these was Pine Gap in the Northern Territory, a vital link in the global signals intelligence chain and jointly operated by the CIA, NSA and NRO.

Australia also proved its loyalty to the United States by deploying troops to Vietnam. Unlike Britain—where successive governments (particularly the 1964-1970 administration of Harold Wilson) refused to contribute forces to the fight in South East Asia—Canberra sent men to fight in a show of anti-communist solidarity. But with the war proving increasingly unpopular, Australia's link with the United States, its foreign wars and its intelligence agencies, soon became mired in scandal.

In 1972, the Australian Labour Party under Edward Gough Whitlam swept into power for the first time in over two decades. Opposed to the war in Vietnam, Whitlam withdrew Australian forces from the fighting. Moreover, he and his government became concerned that the SIGINT stations at Pine Gap and elsewhere had been used to support illegal activities in Vietnam.

When the Governor General Sir John Kerr (the Queen's representative in Australia) dismissed Whitlam in 1975, rumours and accusations flew that he had been influenced by the CIA. It was true that Kerr had been involved with the CIA-backed Congress for Cultural Freedom (an organisation exposed by the 1967 Ramparts affair), but the truth was slightly more prosaic.

Mired in domestic arguments, plagued by scandal, wrong-footed by political opponents and having a tiny majority in government, the Whitlam government's downfall was the result of a complex interplay of issues.

However, the rumours about CIA involvement in the Prime Minister's dismissal refused to die down. For many in Australian politics and everyday life, the CIA and Pine Gap became watchwords for dirty tricks and interference in the affairs of friendly governments.



MISSIONS IN AUSTRALIA

Operation Gladhand

Date: Early 1970s

Location: Pine Gap

Official Mission

There is a leak at the Signals Analysis Section of the CIA listening station at Pine Gap. The facility, near the town of Alice Springs in the Northern Territory, intercepts critical telemetry information for Soviet ballistic missiles, defensive radar and satellite communications as part of the ECHELON network.

Highly classified cryptographic information from the site has found its way into the hands of signal intelligence double agents in the Czech embassy in Canberra.



Investigators must ferret out the source of the leak and determine if a mole is acting alone or in collusion with a network. The investigators are given cover as technicians from Lockheed Martin assigned to calibrate equipment and software at the station. This allows them access to many areas of the site that would otherwise be off limits, but lingering around administrative offices risks raising suspicion.

N's Mission

N has discovered that the Pine Gap station has received sporadic signals from outside the human sphere. Microwave transmissions are coming in from the outer solar system, most likely from Yuggoth. Even more troubling is that signals have been sent in the other direction. Investigators should find out who is responsible and get them removed from the facility.

The mi-go are using human agents at the facility to experiment with transmitting microwave communication from spy satellites directly into a person's brain. Human scientists call the phenomenon "voice to skull" communication, or the microwave auditory effect, first researched at US military hospitals in the early 1960s.

Access to the Pine Gap station also gives the Fungi a hub for watching and manipulating geopolitics. This powerful resource could be a big advantage in their guerilla war against the influence of Hastur and the Brothers of the Yellow Sign. Despite the risk of drawing mi-go attention, N believes it is better to staunch the flow of information than to let it continue.

EUROPE GREECE

As with other countries in Europe, Greece became a battleground in the fight against communism immediately following the end of World War II. The US supplied Greek right-wing factions with arms, soldiers and aid for transport to crush communist rebels during the country's three-year civil war from 1946 to 1949. After the neo-fascists won the war, the CIA trained and supplied the Greek secret police, or KYP.

During the next decades, financial aid was used as carrot and stick to keep the Greek government firmly in pocket. The CIA maintained electronic surveillance of high-level government meetings through the KYP. Relations with the US started deteriorating in 1964 when the newly elected prime minister, George Papandreu, stridently refused President Lyndon Johnson's wishes for a compromise with Turkey over disputed territory in Cyprus. Papandreu made overtures to Moscow, further souring relations.

In 1967, two days before democratic elections, a CIA-backed military junta led by former Nazi collaborator and long-time friend of the agency, Georgios Papadopoulos, staged a coup. A brutal 5-year campaign of martial law, oppression, torture and murder known as the "Regime



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of Colonels" was marked by frequent bombings and assassination attempts.

In 1971, Greek-American Vice President Spiro Agnew visited the country, publicly cementing US approval for the regime. Two years later, Agnew resigned amid charges of extortion, tax evasion and bribery. In 1973, Papadopoulos was forced out and replaced by another CIA-trained leader, Dimitrios Ioannidis. President Richard Nixon's election campaign donated a handsome sum to the Greek Junta, but Secretary of State Henry Kissinger quashed an investigation into those funds.

Workers held crippling strikes and students staged increasingly violent protests as unemployment spiraled and inflation peaked at 30 percent under the authoritarian regime. The Junta imposed a mandatory military draft of "subversive" youths, which sparked an uprising at Athens Polytechnic in 1973; more than 20 civilians were shot and killed, and the police drove a tank through the university gates. The incident discredited the military and paved the way for reform.

Junta members including Papadopoulos and Ioannidis were arrested and convicted of treason in 1975. During the same year, CIA station chief Richard Welch was killed by Marxist revolutionaries. The Greek government concentrated on democratic reform for the rest of the decade.

MISSIONS IN GREECE

Operation Pygmalion

Date: After July 1974

Location: Larnaca & Varosha, Cyprus

Official Mission

The coastal city of Varosha in Turkish-occupied Cyprus was once a thriving tourist resort and playground for Hollywood movie stars and jet-setters. When Turkey invaded Cyprus in July 1974, residents fled and left behind a ghost town of high-rise hotels and opulently furnished penthouses. Turkish troops have occupied the site ever since. The abandoned district includes two miles of beach now under Turkish military control. Contacts in the US Defense Intelligence Agency have revealed that Turkish commanders can be paid off to allow the beach to be used as a dead drop for drugs, arms and other contraband.

But now a shipment of arms from an Israeli boat has gone missing. The boat is still moored off the beach, but the cargo of 160mm calibre LAR rocket ammunition is gone.

The investigators must track down the missing weapons. Turkish command will be tight lipped about any under-the-table arrangements, but terrified that the secret could cause a scandal or exacerbate the stand-off with Greece.

N's Mission

In its heyday, Varosha was host to some of the most decadent parties for high-powered social circles. In one notorious penthouse apartment, a Cypriot and self-styled guru from California who called himself Father Yeb threw wild orgiastic parties fuelled with limitless "Champagne-quality" narcotics.

Through black market occult booksellers in Athens, Father Yeb obtained part of a handwritten journal that included transcribed pages of the *Revelations of Glaaki* that allowed him to become possessed by Y'glonac.

When Turkish forces overran Varosha, Father Yeb was in a drug-induced fugue and left the manuscript behind in a hotel safe. He and his followers have made several unsuccessful attempts to break through to retrieve them. The investigators are to approach Father Yeb under cover as ex-military specialists offering to retrieve his missing items. They must find and destroy the manuscript.

Operation Iced Tea

Date: Any time before July 1974

Location: Makronisos

Official Mission

Makronisos is a small islet off the coast of Attica, used by the Greek Junta as a prison camp for communists and other political prisoners. The Junta calls it an "island of moral and spiritual rehabilitation". The prisoners call it the "island of death".

The islet is approximately 8 miles long and about half a mile wide. The stretch between Sounio and Makronisos is called Cavo D' Oro and is renowned for its strong northern winds and currents. Although Makronisos is only 7 miles away from the shores of Attiki, the currents mean that nobody has managed to successfully escape by swimming to shore. Supplies and travellers arrive by regular small fishing boats between Lavrio and Makronisos.

The Junta has arrested a man named Panos Morakis for anarcho-communist activities and he has been exiled in Makronisos. In fact, Morakis is an SIS agent, deployed in Greece to infiltrate the members of the illegal communist party and report on Soviet activity. SIS believes that the Greek military police have not managed to break his



cover...yet. As the relationship between the CIA and the Junta is strong, SIS have asked their American Cousins to find a way to get Makronisos out of custody and, ideally, help him re-infiltrate the communist party. If the investigators are lucky, Makronisos's imprisonment may actually help with his credibility.

The investigators are to extract agent Morakis before he reveals his connection to SIS. This may involve infiltrating the camp, finding ways to manipulate staff members or even some form of political manipulation. It is essential that the Greek Junta does not suspect SIS involvement in the operation. If the agent cannot be extracted without raising suspicions, he is to be silenced.

N's Mission

In the straits between Makronisos and Kea, in about 400 feet of water, lies the wreck of *HMHS Britannic*, the sister vessel of the *Titanic*. The vessel was serving as a hospital ship in 1916 when it was sunk by a German torpedo. N has uncovered information that a passenger on the *Britannic* was carrying a stolen ancient artefact, reportedly the broken piece of Sybil's golden branch which led Aeneas on his night journey into the underworld.

The agents are to search the vessel and recover the artefact. N suspects that the branch actually allows dreamers to project their waking minds into the Dreamlands, although the myths linking the branch to Hades has led to concerns that the wielder's mind may end up somewhere altogether less pleasant.

ITALY

Immediately after World War II, upheaval in Italy became a crucible for the CIA's first covert operations. Corruption, instability and the largest communist party outside of the Soviet Union made the country an ideal laboratory for dark operations and political manipulation.

In 1948, the Partito Comunista Italiano (PCI) squared off against the Democrazia Cristiana (DC) in an election that would define the country's direction for the next half century. US President Harry Truman assigned the OSS to create the Special Procedures Group, under top spy hunter James Jesus Angleton, to manipulate the election with a sweeping and expensive secret propaganda campaign. The group infiltrated the Italian Secret Service so deeply it essentially ran the agency. The plot worked. The DC won and formed a government that excluded the communists. Their victory cemented ties between the CIA and DC for many decades to come.

The CIA set up Italy's secret armed forces intelligence unit, SIFAR, and used many of Mussolini's top intelligence spooks. Nazi collaborator Licio Gelli, who escaped execution by joining forces with the CIA, became head of a shadowy right-wing organisation known as the Propaganda Due Masonic Lodge (P2), which used bribery, kidnapping and murder to achieve its goals. Gelli was also close with General Alexander Haig, who served first as top US security advisor, then Chief of Staff under two presidents, and then top NATO commander from 1974 to 1979.

After the war, a web of paramilitary "stay behind" NATO forces assembled to defend against potential communist invasion. This secret network, known as Operation Gladio, operated with scant oversight from member states and remained deeply underground through the 1970s. The group had ties with foreign intelligence services across the allied world, including the CIA.

President Richard Nixon expanded US covert influence in Italy starting in 1970. Before his presidency collapsed in 1974, the CIA ran advanced political projects, groomed its own candidates, funded election campaigns and created political parties to counter communist opponents. The agency also funded groups to keep the Italian population running to the right for safety.

A profusion of left-wing terrorist groups cropped up in the 70s, including the Brigade Rosse (Red Brigades) and Prima Linea (Front Line), Potere Operaio (Workers' Power) and Lotta Continua (Continuous Struggle). The organisations were implicated in an array of crimes including police executions, bombings, bank robberies and kidnapping politicians and industrialists, all acts that the CIA may have secretly supported to sow suspicion of the left.

MISSIONS IN ITALY

Operation Burning Gown

Date: After 1974

Location: Rome

Official Mission

A subgroup of the Red Brigades is planning to attack four magistrates who sentenced prominent members of the organisation to prison. This faction has been on the CIA payroll since its founding, used as a tool to push the left in a more violent direction. Unfortunately, one of the four magistrates is also a CIA asset, a corrupt and loyal judge needed for fixing verdicts and other shady work inside the judiciary. The investigators must infiltrate the cell



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and plan a botched assassination attempt that results in the magistrate's kidnapping so that the investigators can negotiate a plausible trade, get the magistrate to safety and debrief him.

N's Mission

Fascists from Naples with ties to an ancient cult of Artemis have infiltrated the Red Brigades. The group, which has ties to the Camorra syndicate, calls themselves the Parthenope after an ancient Greek settlement that predates Naples. But N has learned that the cult in fact worships the many-breasted Ephesian Artemis, an avatar of Shub-Niggurath. Followers focus on the ancient god's fertility benefits, and its symbols feature a syncretic mix of Catholic and ancient Greek iconography.

The Parthenope are politically ambitious and its members seek power and status within the Christian Democrat party. They want to win favour by taking part in shadowy operations.

In many ways, the cult's ambitions line up well with the CIA's goals of radicalising the left, but members' lust for power and devotion to Shub-Niggurath spark grave concerns for N. The investigators must find out more about the cult, make a list of possible members and expose them as infiltrators to the Red Brigades.

Investigators are likely to discover that the Parthenope are grooming one of their own members, an accomplished conservative criminal trial lawyer from Naples, to replace one of the executed judges.

RUSSIAN SOVIET FEDERATIVE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Despite a softening of authoritarian rule under General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, recruiting assets in the Soviet Union remained a formidable challenge in the 1970s. Average Soviet citizens were wary of any foreigners, and spies risked execution or life in a labour camp. Those who did share information were usually volunteers with a particular grudge against the Kremlin. The US operated a small, windowless, boxcar-sized station in the basement of the US Embassy in Moscow, where case officers ran deep cover assets from a distance, using dead drops, signals and ciphers to minimise contact.

Though the station was bleak and lacked the intrigue of Italy or action of Southeast Asia, a stint at the Moscow station was a career-making prize for ambitious operatives. The US favoured soft influence in this thorny theatre, and

ran an aggressive propaganda war to encourage dissidents and win over disaffected Soviet citizens. To show off the power of freedom and creative might in the democratic-capitalist world, the CIA funded jazz band tours and, through secret patronage, bolstered weird emerging artists like abstract expressionist painters Jackson Pollock and Mark Rothko—though their work was largely dismissed by the American public.

When President Richard Nixon took office in 1969, he shook up intelligence agencies. He continued the work of his predecessor on Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) with Brezhnev to de-escalate the threat of nuclear war. But he also blasted the CIA for underestimating Soviet firepower in the 1960s and rejected reports that the USSR lacked the ability to make a knockout nuclear first strike. He ramped up funding for black operations and political manipulation, and eventually was forced to resign after discovery of the worst abuses of power the office had ever known.

President Gerald Ford took the helm following Nixon's resignation in 1973, and continued the next round of SALT negotiations with Brezhnev. Ford was seasoned in the use of intelligence, having received regular CIA briefings during his tenure in Congress. He tried to restore the CIA's public image following the Senatorial Church Committee and other investigations, and the release of the embarrassing "family jewels" documents in 1974 and 1975 (see page 9).

Operations in Soviet Union during this time focused on Soviet nuclear capabilities and counter-espionage. Russia, meanwhile, launched an aggressive infiltration programme in US and European laboratories, factories and government agencies. The CIA responded by planting faulty equipment in Russian hands.

MISSIONS IN RUSSIA

Operation Glow Worm

Date: 1972-1979

Location: Ozyorsk

Official Mission

Ozyorsk, a city in the Ural Mountains 1,000 miles east of Moscow, is bedroom to one of the biggest nuclear facilities in the Soviet Union. The Mayak nuclear plant houses reactors for plutonium production. It has also been the site of several nuclear accidents, including one of the world's worst radioactive waste spills.



The site is under close surveillance from spy satellites and high-altitude photography. When SALT II disarmament talks began, the CIA station in Moscow developed a few assets on the ground. One agent who works in the plant says that his superior, another employee with access to the reactors, tried to recruit him for a sabotage mission. The saboteur says he has other collaborators.

There is not even a winked suggestion from the Moscow CIA station to allow or participate in an act of sabotage against a nuclear facility. However, deeds with this level of gravity are not always spoken aloud.

The investigators are assigned to make contact with the saboteur, neutralise his network and ensure the plan is thwarted. The operation is extremely sticky, since the existing CIA network in Ozyorsk must remain intact, and hasty action could cause other saboteurs to panic or drive them to ground.



N's Mission

N thinks this case has all the trappings of a connection to Azathoth. He possesses no special information about the case, but wants operatives familiar with Our Other Enemy to assess any additional risks and prevent the spread of any cult activity.

Indeed, the saboteurs are from the Musalimov family, a prominent name in the community whose members worship the nuclear idiot god. Cosmic forces stirred in the region after the Kyshtym disaster in 1957 unleashed a 300-square mile radioactive cloud. Many heard the call of the Daemon Sultan. Most of the chosen were sacrificed to his glory in a symphony of excruciating death, but a few survivors lingered to continue carrying out his works.

**RADIO FREE
EUROPE/RADIO LIBERTY**

In the 1950s in West Germany, the US began broadcasting news and commentary into the Eastern Bloc over short-wave radio. The programmes, known as Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, were peppered with pro-Western messages, but because media inside the bloc was heavily censored and doctored, the RFE/RL broadcasts became known as reliable sources of news for many inside the Soviet bubble.

The broadcasts continued through the 1970s. Romanian president Nicolae Ceauşescu took particular exception to the project, and under a programme named "Ether" his administration carried out deadly attacks on journalists and bombed the RFE/RL headquarters in Munich.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Throughout Central and South America, the US was involved in supporting strongman dictatorships, coups and assassinations in an attempt to ensure friendly, anti-communist governments that would keep out any Soviet influence. The policy left vicious dictatorships thriving in the region, with corruption and death squads blighting the lives of the people living there.

BOLIVIA

With the Amazon jungle to the east and the great wall of the Andes rising in the west, landlocked Bolivia has proved difficult to conquer and harder to hold. The Incas invaded this cluster of disparate cultures in the 15th century, only



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to be taken over a century later by silver-hungry Spaniards, who then fought off a series of rebellions until the country's independence in 1825.

Bolivia's economy remained in perpetual crisis throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, punctuated with coups and territorial wars against neighbouring Chile, Peru, Brazil and Paraguay.

Modern reforms took root in the early 1950s under a coalition of fascist-leaning parties known as MNR. The parties nationalised the country's lucrative tin companies and brought modest economic success until crushing inflation took hold. The US, through USAID, granted massive bailout loans to restore stability and forge a dependent relationship.

In 1964, the army staged a coup. A military dictatorship under René Barrientos ruled for nearly two decades, with enthusiastic backing from the US. The CIA played a critical role in suppressing leftist uprisings through the 1960s. In 1967 Bolivia was the backdrop of one of the agency's most brag-worthy victories, the capture and assassination of guerrilla leader Ernesto "Che" Guevara, a Cuban revolutionary and one of the CIA's top targets.

Barrientos died in a helicopter crash in April 1969, thrusting the country into political chaos. Leftist army officer Juan José Torres came to power in 1970, and President Richard Nixon immediately called for his ousting. In 1971, Hugo Banzer Suárez became president, setting in motion a powerful economic machine and one of the world's most repressive regimes.

Thousands of political opponents were arrested without trial, and hundreds were tortured, raped and executed in the basement of the Ministry of the Interior, a place that earned the moniker "the horror chambers".

Production of petrol, natural gas, tin and cotton increased dramatically in the first half of the decade. The government crushed leftist movements, closed universities and abolished labour unions. Strikes ended in wholesale military massacres. The Banzer regime repelled two attempted coups.

Falling oil prices later in the decade crippled the country. The US pushed for elections, which were held in 1979 but declared invalid due to fraud. The last two years of the decade were tumultuous, and in 1980 General Luis García Meza carried out a brutal military coup, financed by cocaine traffickers and backed by Lyon's former Gestapo

chief, Klaus Barbie, and his merry band of racist European mercenaries.

MISSIONS IN BOLIVIA

Operation Silverbell

Date: Between 1975 and 1979

Location: Chapare region

Official Mission

Coca leaves have been grown and used as traditional medicine for centuries in Bolivia, but coca cultivation is quickly expanding and industrialising to meet demand in the US and Europe. By the early 1970s, 90 percent of the world's cocaine supply comes from the Andes.

Though the jungle region of Chapare was never a traditional coca growing area, fields once used for growing oranges and corn are now being converted into coca plantations and new land cleared to grow the lucrative crop. This phenomenon has piqued the interest of South American guerilla groups, who see opportunities to raise cash for weapons and operations.

The CIA station in La Paz has caught wind that a small host of Colombians have been poking around Chapare. Langley suspects they could be connected to the leftist M-19 movement from Columbia, an ally of the burgeoning FARC militia with ties to Che Guevara's now-defunct Ñancahuazú Guerrilla.

The investigators will be given cover as interested investors and airline operators looking to get a taste of this lucrative business. They are to make contact with the Colombians, find out what they are up to and sort out any possible group affiliations. The Colombians will be cagey to say the least, so it might be best to develop and gather information from local assets. The new industry is leading to increased tension and jealousy between tribal groups that could be exploited.

The Colombians are armed and move swiftly against any suspicious targets. They plan to set up long-term operations here and are likely to make a public example of informants. Terror is the group's preferred way to keep involvement in the shadows.

N's Mission

N has learned that a small, isolated Tsathoggua cult has been active in the area for generations. Worshipers visit cairns along an ancient trail that leads from the Amazon



basin into the Andes plateau. A fertile oxbow along the Chapare river has been burned for new coca cultivation, exposing one of these cairns and enraging followers. Investigators will soon discover cocaleros have started to disappear, their bodies turning up strangely dismembered with their organs extracted and sorted tidily into anatomical categories.

The Tsothoggua worshippers have managed to summon a formless spawn to take revenge on the recently arrived coca farmers. The creature is conditioned to kill and prepare sacrifices according to the cult's ancient traditions, which include canopic mummification.

The investigators must make sure that the conflict does not escalate beyond the area. The creature could be called off if the cultists are pacified. The agents must also ensure that no alliance is made between the cultists and members of the M-19 movement.

THE CARIBBEAN

CUBA

With little more than 100 miles of ocean between the US and Cuba, the island nation became one of the most active intelligence theatres of the Cold War.

When Fidel Castro took power at the end of the Cuban Revolution in 1959, he asked for US aid to help rebuild the war-torn country. Washington refused amid growing evidence of Castro's leftist leanings. Without US support, Castro turned to the Soviet Union, galvanising Cuba's position as a top threat and adversary.

In the last year of his second term, President Dwight D Eisenhower poured \$13 million into an operation to recruit and train a paramilitary force of Cuban exiles in Miami. Soon after his inauguration in 1961, President John F Kennedy ordered "Brigade 2506" to invade Cuba's Bay of Pigs.

More than 1,400 soldiers embarked from Guatemala on a mission to overthrow Castro, with support from CIA-funded B-26 bombers attacking Cuban airfields. The Cuban Army handily defeated the US-backed operation within three days. Most of the invaders ended up in Cuban prisons.

The administration, chastened by this defeat, launched an aggressive long-term covert operations programme against Cuban communists known as Operation Mongoose. The

sweeping project employed elements of several government agencies to undermine Castro's government, disrupt the country's economy, sabotage its infrastructure, plot assassination attempts (estimates are in the hundreds) and wage a campaign of terrorism against civilians. The inter-agency group was known as the Special Group-Augmented, or SG-A.

In October 1962, escalating tension between the US and the Soviet Union nearly drew the world into a nuclear war over Soviet missile deployment in Cuba. American U2 spy planes discovered construction sites for missile bases on the island; in response a blockade was put in place to prevent the Soviet ships with the weaponry from reaching Cuba.

The crisis deepened when Castro—believing a US invasion was imminent—fervently pushed Nikita Khrushchev for a pre-emptive strike against the US, frightening the Soviet leader.

Over the next few days, as the ships carrying the missiles came closer to Cuba, incidents increased, with one US spy plane shot down and a Soviet submarine being forced to the surface by the use of depth charges (although these were practice charges—not powerful enough to seriously damage the vessel).

The submarine was a nuclear armed vessel and there was an argument onboard as to whether a torpedo with a nuclear warhead should be fired at the American ships in response to the depth charges. Fortunately one of the three officers who had to agree to its launch declined to do so.

The Cuban Missile Crisis ended with a withdrawal of Soviet nuclear weapons from Cuba as well as US nukes from Turkey and Italy, and the US declaring it would not invade Cuba.

This agreement made covert operations in Cuba even more sensitive and secretive, prompting the CIA to work through intermediaries, including US Mafia figures who once ran lucrative casinos in the 1940s and 50s under ousted Cuban President Fulgencio Batista.

Castro kept direct oversight on all intelligence operations to limits leaks and engender loyalty among his agents. Often unpaid and motivated by ideology, Castro's spies carried out some of the most advanced infiltration operations of all time. Using Cuban agents posing as "dangles", he baited the CIA into recruiting dozens of operatives who worked as double agents for Havana.



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Cuban exiles led bold operations against Havana outside direct authority from the CIA. Missions included sabotage of power plants, oil refineries, railroads, sugar cane fields and sugar mills. The agency was also implicated in plots to use aerial cloud-seeding technology to cause green rain that would destroy the sugar crop, to cause deadly epidemics against pigs and turkeys, and to expose Castro to LSD during a national TV broadcast to make him appear unfit for leadership.

Until 1968, CIA operations against Cuba were run out of a massive office with hundreds of agents on the University of Miami campus known as JMWAVE, using a front company called Zenith Technical Enterprises, Inc. It was the largest CIA office outside of Langley. But by the 1970s, the Cuba intelligence nerve centre was moved to a US Coast Guard station in a hard-scrabble section of Miami Beach, and staff reduced to about 50 operatives.

US policy against Cuba shifted from covert action to commercial and economic programmes. The CIA attacked ships bound for Cuba in violation of the blockade from other countries, including the UK. The CIA also maintained an indirect role in supporting violent Cuban exile groups. In one infamous example in 1976, a former terrorist CIA operative was implicated in the bombing of a Cuban civilian airliner en route from Barbados to Jamaica, in which 73 people were killed.

MISSIONS IN CUBA

Operation Blackstrap

Date: Any year

Location: Abraham Lincoln, Artemisa

Official Mission

Ernesto de Ulloa, an agent working for the Cuban agriculture department, is supplying blueprints and tactical information for a sabotage operation to cripple a sugar refinery near Havana. A Canadian rum company has for the first time purchased a big shipment of molasses from the island nation.

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau has been all too friendly with Cuba, and the mission has been timed to scuttle the rum deal and send a message to Canada for breaking the US embargo.

The investigators have been called in, however, to look into suspicions that de Ulloa, a walk-in recruit from the US embassy in Brussels, might be a double agent. While

he has been supplying useful economic information, his handler in Miami is concerned about the circumstances of his recruitment. The investigators should proceed with caution and plan the sabotage operation in ways that might test his loyalty.

The team will be given cover as a delegation from the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation.

N's Mission

N is certain that the Black Brotherhood has taken a keen interest in affairs between Cuba and the US, with ambitions to raise the temperature of the Cold War. De Ulloa is half Turkish, speaks the language and has travelled there several times as a stopover before or after Soviet agriculture summits in Moscow. There are several possibilities: that he is merely visiting family, that he is involved in drug trafficking for the Cubans or that he is involved in something much more sinister.

The investigators must set up surveillance on de Ulloa to track his networks in Cuba and determine whether he is in contact with the Black Brotherhood. It might be better to carry out the sugar mill sabotage operation and allow it to fail than to expose de Ulloa at this juncture.

HAITI

Relations between the US and Haiti were fraught with contention, going back to the former French colony's revolution in 1791. Americans first provided aid to sugar plantation owners to put down slave revolts, but then later backed black Haitians to combat French influence in the Caribbean. Such contradictions continued through much of the 19th and 20th centuries.

In 1914, US troops stepped in to suppress rebels attacking from the countryside, and the American military occupied Haiti for the next two decades. In 1934 elites in the capital ultimately rejected American rule and forced troops out. The withdrawal prompted Dominican leader Rafael Trujillo to attack Haitians living near the border of the bisected island.

Up to 20,000 people were killed in the Parsley Massacre, which set off tensions between the two countries that lasted for decades.

After years of political chaos, François "Papa Doc" Duvalier was elected president in 1957. The CIA helped train a paramilitary machete-wielding force known as Tontons Macoutes, which kept Duvalier in power by terrorising the



population in a campaign of rape and macabre killings. Executions, including public stoning and burning people alive, were broadcast on live radio. US support continued amid fears that another Caribbean island could fall to communism. With resounding silence from Washington, tens of thousands of Haitians were killed during the Duvalier regime. The country's citizens suffered crushing poverty under the dictator's rule. Official military aid was suspended in 1963 after Papa Doc expelled US Marines from the country following an assassination attempt. The country's citizens suffer crushing poverty under the dictator's rule.

Papa Doc's paranoia grew. He revived Haitian Vodou traditions and claimed to be a priest, styling his own image as a supernatural tyrant. He modeled himself after a Vodou spirit known as Baron Samedi, affecting a nasal voice and wearing sunglasses to match the legend. In 1963 he commanded his militia to kill all black dogs in Port au Prince due to fears that his political enemies might be able to shape-shift.

Papa Doc died in 1971, leaving his 19-year-old son, "Baby Doc" Duvalier, as dictator for life. Baby Doc continued brutal authoritarian rule, but repaired relations with the US. With CIA training, Baby Doc created his own tactical counterinsurgency Leopard Corps to balance power against possible coups from the Haitian Army and his father's Tontons Macoutes.

The US restored aid and investment, and became Haiti's largest international donor starting in 1973. In the late 1970s, Haiti became a major pass through for cocaine from South America at the same time that it began to receive US police training and aid to combat drug trafficking.

MISSIONS IN HAITI

Operation Citadel

Date: Between 1971 and 1974

Location: St. Germain Mountains

Official Mission

The years immediately following Papa Doc's death are politically uncertain. A cadre of political opponents begins testing the waters for possible regime change. From the US perspective, any form of stable government in the Caribbean is better than an unknown one.

A growing opposition movement calling themselves the Black Kamoquin is agitating for regime change from a base

in the St. Germain Mountains near the port of Cap-Haitien. Sources on the ground report that it could be remnants of the Unified Party of Haitian Communists (PUCH), which was all but obliterated in a brutal crackdown in 1969. Cuban operatives inside the country secretly support the group. The investigators must gather information about the group, find out if they have any communist leanings, and if so create a list of its members to give to the Baby Doc regime. This collaboration will help cement trust between the young leader and assuage growing fears that the US might turn on its long-time ally.

N's Mission

There are also rumours that this group is claiming fealty to a vengeful Vodou spirit, or Loa, in the dark "Petro" tradition of black magic. Revolutionary movements going back to early slave revolts in Haiti have claimed help from "Petro" Loa who side with slave revolts and take revenge on their masters.

The group has made contact with an avatar of Nyarlathotep known as Celui qui Flotte (The Floating One), and seek to summon him through the body of a dead human host. In this form, he appears as a blue-tinted jellyfish lined with red veins.

The investigators must help put down the movement, using Tonton Macoutes or the Leopard Corps as proxies if needed. However, investigators should know that open combat will risk implicating the US in Haitian affairs during a sensitive transition.

Operation Bloodlust

Date: Any year after 1971

Location: Port-au-Prince

Official Mission

One of Papa Doc's former Tonton Macoutes commanders, Astrel Kebereau, has made a fortune selling cadavers and blood to universities and medical schools in developed nations around the world. Much of his merchandise comes from political opponents or critics who "disappear" without a trace.

This shady economy is centralised at one of the oldest hospitals in the capital, L'Hôpital St. François, where bodies are prepared for shipment according to the needs of clients. Kebereau has grown increasingly greedy and indiscrete about the trade, however, and risks exposing the operation and embarrassing American institutions. He has already caught the attention of two well-meaning American military journalists working for the Stars and Stripes news service.



OUR AMERICAN COUSINS

Though distasteful to the American intelligence community, this trade provides a useful pass-through for aid funding from universities and medical establishments. The investigators must pose as a medical research team, gather information about the operation, quash the Stars and Stripes story and try to make its operations more secure.

N's Mission

N is concerned about a particular client in Chile who is buying up suspiciously large quantities of cadavers from Kebereau. Growing demand is keeping Kebereau and the Tontons Macoutes working long hours in the impoverished Port-au-Prince slum of Cité Soleil, where a fearful and powerless population is likely to keep quiet. But rumours about abductions are spreading, and the community is starting to organise its own security patrols. Tensions could boil over and threaten stability.

Using undercover access to the hospital, the investigators must find out as much as possible about Kebereau's biggest client through paper trails and human intelligence.

N suspects these bodies are being used in necromancy experiments, and the sheer volume of corpses is involved is cause for alarm if this turns out to be the case.



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KEEPER DOSSIERS

The following dossiers are presented to inspire and inform the Keeper with further ideas for scenarios involving American Investigators, along with expert recommendations for additional research.

Each dossier is a two page spread, featuring a core story or topic, and a series of ancillary facts, characters, locations and topics, along with some targeted guidance for further reading.

The events and characters discussed can provide a backdrop for investigations, additional side plots, add historical detail to Keeper-created scenarios, or inspire the core of a scenario taken directly from the dossier.

The dossiers fall into 3 broad, geographic categories:

Those based in the United Kingdom

Due to the close relationship between the US and UK, and the UK base of Section 46, three of the nine dossiers are set in the UK. The core World War Cthulhu setting being UK-based means these dossiers can help bridge the gap for groups of mixed US/UK agents.

Murders at an NSA base in the UK; investigative journalists probing US commercial interests in Scotland; and the 1979 gravediggers strike all provide fertile soil for dark seeds.

Those based in the United States

Topics based on home soil for domestic campaigns. The US itself is not short of dramatic events in the 1970s. Three topics emblematic of the age are investigated here.

Campus political activism and the splits in American society; early warning stations and satellites; and domestic racist terrorism of the KKK all feature as sources for possible exploration and intrigue.

Those based in other parts of the world

The 1970s see the US caught up in a wide variety of foreign theatres, and here are detailed just three places of interest to Keepers.

The tumultuous and complex proxy war in Angola; the United States' perilous alliances with authoritarian regimes in South America; and the very real horrors of Democratic Kampuchea provide a backdrop for international operations.





CHAPMAN PINCHER: Possibly the most prominent investigative journalist in Britain, Chapman Pincher's career spanned the Cold War. At times the bane of official secrecy, at other times "a urinal into which officials queued up to leak", Pincher's talent was to cultivate sources through fine dining, weekends at country estates, and Highland grouse shoots. A deeply conservative man, he believed wholeheartedly in 'moles' at the apex of the British intelligence services, falling in with disaffected Security Service personnel with axes to grind.



TROUBLE AT 'HILL

May, 1975: High on the North York Moors sits a global intelligence gathering hub. With its giant white 'golf ball' radomes visible for miles around, RAF Menwith Hill is the subject of considerable local, national, and international speculation. The 'RAF' moniker is merely courtesy. The base is entirely operated by the NSA and - unless the Soviets have anything bigger - is the biggest and most sophisticated communications monitoring facility in the world.

Now Menwith Hill has a threefold problem. Firstly two personnel from the base - one USAF officer and one NSA cryptologist - were found dead two nights ago. The main problem is that their bodies were discovered just outside the perimeter fence, making it a matter for the local constabulary rather than base security. Moreover, the corpses were partially burned, with the remaining skin displaying deep, deliberate scarring.

HAROLD WILSON: A staunch Yorkshireman of working class origins, Wilson nonetheless became a celebrate Oxford don thanks to his vast intellect and penetrating critical thinking. His premiership from 1964 to 1970 was dominated by his refusal to let Britain be drawn into the Vietnam War and Charles De Gaulle's repeated rejection of Britain's applications to join the European Economic Community (EEC). After his shock 1974 defeat of his erstwhile vanquisher from the 1970 election, the Conservative Edward 'Ted' Heath, Wilson returned to power. But, he was a

diminished figure. Unknown to even his closest confidantes, he was succumbing to the earliest stages of Alzheimer's disease, reducing his once all encompassing intellect. He became convinced that his own security services - particularly MIS - were plotting to bring down his government in order to usher the Conservative Party back into power. At the same time, creeping innuendoes suggested that Wilson himself was a KGB mole. On April 5, 1976, he suddenly resigned, and his right hand man - Foreign Secretary Jim Callaghan - moved into Number 10.



THE NORTH YORK MOORS: A wild, forbidding, beautiful place, the North York Moors are one of Britain's greatest landscapes. As well as abundant natural beauty, the moors have also been the site of industry since Roman times. The entire area is riddled with mines, pits, the remains of kilns, and tumbledown buildings. These add not only to the bleakness, but to the danger. Every year animals and wayward walkers are lost to the deep holes that seemingly appear out of nowhere.

FURTHER READING AND VIEWING: For a good overview of surveillance in America and Britain, *We Know All About You* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2017) by Rhodri Jeffreys-Jones is an excellent place to start. The 1970s were a particularly good time for the cinema of paranoia, with films such as *The Conversation* (1974), *The Parallax View* (1974), and *Three Days of the Condor* being particularly good examples.

Secondly, and perhaps most troublingly, word of this has reached Prime Minister Harold Wilson. In sad decline after his dazzling peak in the 1960s, Wilson is slowly succumbing to paranoia, believing himself to be the victim of plots by his own intelligence services. The murders at Menwith Hill have triggered a flurry of memos from 10 Downing Street, memos that see conspiracy round every corner. Maybe in this case, the ailing PM is onto something...

Finally, investigative journalists like the notorious Chapman Pincher have been sniffing around Yorkshire, sensing a big story about to break. There are few things more likely to annoy the NSA and GCHQ than a combination of murders, prime ministerial paranoia, and front page headlines relating to their most important European facility. So, there it is. Just the small matter of solving two mysterious murders, pacifying a paranoid prime minister, and heading off the fourth estate's tenacious representatives. Easy.



THE WILSON PLOTS: Even during his time in office, Wilson was dogged by rumour and innuendo. The so-called 'Wilson Plots' have featured in the British conspiratorial landscape ever since. One strand suggests that Britain's security services were conspiring to remove the PM from power, fearful of Labour's socialist policies. Rumours swirled around about potential coups and Army takeovers. There was some truth to this. Wealthy members of the hard-right and conservative ex-military officers did form a series of associations with the intention of

'taking action should the Labour government go too far'. The McWhirter Brothers' (founders of the Guinness Book of Records) National Association For Freedom (NAFF) and SAS founder David Stirling's GB '75 were just two examples.

The other strand surrounding Wilson was that he was himself a high level KGB mole, a traitor to the UK. Most of these accusations came from disaffected former intelligence officers and from journalists such as Chapman Pincher.



OUR AMERICAN COUSINS

DUNCAN CAMPBELL: In the 1970s, Duncan Campbell took over Chapman Pincher's mantle as the premier domestic opponent of official secrecy. He was the first journalist to publicise the existence and location of GCHQ, Britain's top secret signals intelligence agency. In 1977 he was arrested after interviewing (with his colleague Crispin Aubrey) a former Army SIGINT operator named John Berry. This resulted in the so-called 'ABC trial' which lasted from September to November 1978, and ended in ignominious defeat for the Callaghan government, when Campbell proved that all his reporting was based on publically available sources. Into the 1980s he remained dedicated to exposing the clandestine goings of on British and American intelligence agencies, plans for nuclear war, and corruption at all levels of society.

EDGE OF DARKNESS: If you want inspiration for this particular situation, then there's no better fictional source than the classic 1985 BBC drama *Edge of Darkness*. Although set in the 1980s, it captures perfectly the paranoia and suspicion that pervades the 1970s. Even more than that, a core plot line involves a British policeman working in concert with a cowboy-like CIA agent, bitter trades unionists, environmental campaigners, and mysterious British government operatives. *Edge of Darkness* is a must watch.

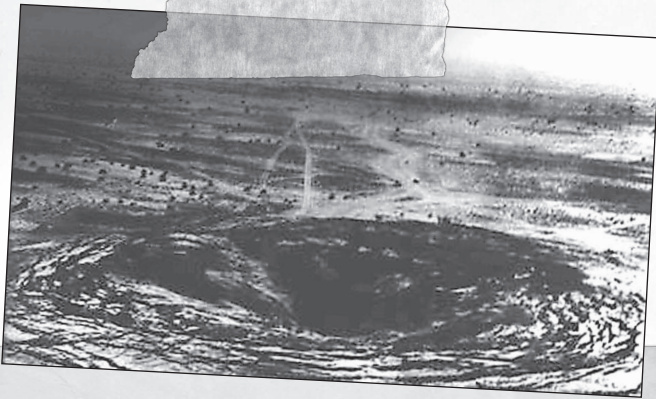
THE SECRET STATE

July, 1978: The young Scottish investigative journalist Duncan Campbell has few - if any - friends in government. He has even less after his latest story resulted in the resignation of Junior Minister in the Department of Trade Gordon Erskine. Campbell revealed that Erskine had been taking bribes from the blandly named US company Allied Intercontinental. For their investment, AI had Erskine put official pressure on local planning officials in Inverness in the Highlands of Scotland. But for what?

AI had purchased an abandoned, never completed hydroelectric facility near Drumnadrochit on the banks of Loch Ness. AI's work to expand the tunnels and caverns has been a boon to the local economy, creating jobs and bringing in well-paid, free-spending construction workers. However, nobody is sure what AI are actually intending to do with the vast network of underground galleries.

BUNKERS: Bunkers and other underground spaces are some of the Cold War's defining images. While not investing in bunkers to protect the population, from the 1950s onwards successive British governments invested in various command posts and 'Regional Seats of Government' to ensure that in the event of nuclear war, there would be 'continuity of government' (a broad euphemism for what would essentially be fascistic martial law). There are many online resources where you can find out more about Britain's underground Cold War architecture. Your first stop should be *Subterranea Britannica*, a treasure trove of images, plans, and descriptions.





Now the DIA are interested. It seems that they are just as much in the dark as their counterparts across the Pond. Rumours are swirling round Washington and London that the mysterious corporation is up to something very big and possibly illegal. Gossip suggests they are attempting to build a private nuclear weapon, other suggest that they're up to the opposite and are building a last resort for the ultra-rich to ride out a global war.

And now Erskine has gone missing. Last seen heading north on the M6 motorway, his Ford Granada was found abandoned in a layby near Gretna, just north of Scotland's border. His wife and their eight year old daughter have also gone missing from their home in Reading, north of London. And in the last 24 hours, someone has tried to shoot Duncan Campbell in broad daylight on a London street.

THE NUCLEAR COMPLEX: The 1970s oil crisis (resulting from the 1973 Yom Kippur War and the 1979 Iranian Revolution) provoked politicians, scientists, and academics to declare that nuclear power was the way forward. But the proliferation of civilian nuclear technology went hand in hand with the threat of nuclear weapons proliferation. The Indian atomic test of May 1974 finally killed the remarkably durable belief that there was a hard line between civil and military nuclear technology. Suddenly, it seemed that any nation with a nuclear reactor could potentially produce a bomb. Allied to the rise to prominence of modern terrorism, there came the fear that even non-state actors might well try to develop the ultimate weapon...

FURTHER READING AND VIEWING:

Duncan Campbell's own website (<http://www.duncancampbell.org>) offers an excellent archive of his writing for periodicals like Time Out and The New Statesman, many of which focus on issues of surveillance, secrecy, and nuclear war. The most accessible history of Britain's Cold War 'secret state' is the appropriately named *The Secret State: Preparing for the Worst, 1945-2010* (London: Penguin, 2010) by Peter Hennessy.



OUR AMERICAN COUSINS

LIVERPOOL: One of Britain's great port cities, by the 1970s Liverpool was shadow of its former self. Eighteenth, nineteenth, and earlier twentieth century glories had long passed, and the city was known for unemployment, unrest, and urban decay. Liverpool's history was not all glorious either. A centre of the slave trade, its wealth, power and influence had been founded in human misery. The rise of containerisation in the 1960s reduced the employment opportunities at the massive docks, while the halcyon days of the Beatles being the biggest band in the world were long gone. True recovery from economic and social decline would not truly begin until the 1990s.



WINTER OF DISCONTENT

January, 1979: The winter of 1978-79 was one of the grimmest in British memory. The weather, which was bad enough, was not the sole cause. The realities of an economy in turmoil, a government at its wits end, and seemingly endless industrial action added to the misery. 'Brown outs', three day weeks, and rubbish piling up on the streets were only the most obvious outcomes of situation that many believed was taking Britain into a state of crisis.

Across the Atlantic, there was concern in Jimmy Carter's administration. The USA was also perceived as being a tottering giant, wrapped up in consumerism, but unwilling to listen to its president's cries for moderation. The intelligence agencies, facing a Cold War that was once more hotting up, were concerned about Britain's vulnerability to Soviet infiltration and subversion. This led to the trades unions being infiltrated themselves by British AND American agents.

A small but dark dispute was the January 1979 Liverpool and Manchester gravediggers strike. As

TRADES UNION INFILTRATION: As the Cold War ebbed and flowed, so did British anti-communism. While never as public as the McCarthyite outbursts and Hooverite persecutions in the United States, communists, suspected communists, and alleged Soviet sympathisers were regularly weeded out of jobs in institutions such as the BBC. Seeing a threat to the fabric of the British state and potential

national security crisis, the security services also sent undercover agents into the trades unions. Their jobs were many and varied, from quietly gathering intelligence to openly encouraging (and sometimes committing) acts of violence and criminality. In the 1970s, informers and infiltrators were rife within the unions, making for an atmosphere of suspicion, paranoia, and distrust.



CRISIS, WHAT CRISIS?: It was the populist tabloid The Sun that provided the Winter of Discontent's defining newspaper headline. Returning from an international summit in Guadeloupe on January 10, 1979, Prime Minister Jim Callaghan attempted to appear confident and in control when quizzed about the domestic situation by reporters at Heathrow Airport. Appearing healthy and jocular after his visit to the Caribbean, Callaghan suggested that when viewed from outside, perhaps the situation did not seem quite as bad as it appeared on the streets of London, Birmingham, or Glasgow. The next day, a front page image of a tanned, smiling Callaghan was framed with the damning headline: 'Crisis? What Crisis?' It was an image that would haunt Callaghan's government in their final, demoralising five months in office.

the gravediggers downed tools, Liverpool City Council had to resort to piling corpses up in heat-sealed bags in rented warehouses. Even in London, the government grew worried, considering issuing instructions that families should be allowed to dig graves for their relatives.

In the midst of this industrial turmoil, something odd is happening. Bodies are going missing. Some families, setting aside the deceased's wishes, have opted for emergency cremation. When they arrive to collect their dear departed, they are nowhere to be found. The council has stopped people from visiting the warehouses, citing 'public health issues', which has only led to alarm in the community. 12 corpses have been found to be missing so far. Embarrassingly, two of those corpses were of American citizens. Leonard Noske and Helen Jefferies were tourists visiting the city where Jefferies's grandparents were born when they were killed in a car crash. Is this the work of striking gravediggers? Macabre practical jokers? Public health officials clandestinely cremating bodies? Or is it something far more sinister?



FURTHER READING AND VIEWING: Andy Beckett's *When the Lights Went Out: What Really Happened in Britain in the Seventies* (London: Faber and Faber, 2010) is a very readable, accessible account of the UK's traumas and struggles during the 1970s. Slightly lengthier (and with a greater focus on popular culture), Dominic Sandbrook's *State of Emergency: The Way We Were: Britain 1970-1974* (London: Allen Lane, 2010) and *Seasons in the Sun: The Battle for Britain, 1974-1979* (London: Allen Lane, 2012) also cover the same period. Liverpoolian playwright Alan Bleasdale's television production *The Black Stuff* (1978) and its follow-up series *Boys From the Blackstuff* (1982) are powerful, gripping dramas about Liverpool and its people in the 1970s and early 1980s.

MARINA KELLETT: Under more strain in January 1979 than any other person in Liverpool, Marina Kellett is the public health official responsible for dealing with the fallout from the gravediggers strike. Rumours about missing corpses have only added to her worries. As well as journalists, medical staff, angry trades union officials, journalists, she now has to deal with shadowy agents from near and far. A fair-minded woman with two decades of public service in her home city, she is a good person doing a hard job under the most trying circumstances.



THE KENT STATE SHOOTINGS: Described as both the 'darkest day in the history of American anti-war protest' and 'the most popular murders in American history', the shooting of four students at Ohio's Kent State University on May 4, 1970 remains a controversial and contested topic. After four days of heated - sometimes violent - protests against the Vietnam War and Nixon's recent announcement of the war's expansion into Cambodia, the National Guard opened fire on campus protesters, killing Allison Krause, Jeffrey Miller, Sandra Lee Schewer, and William Knox Schroeder. What was perceived as a callous reaction by the Nixon administration only precipitated greater anger and unrest across American college campuses.



COINTELPRO: Begun in the 1950s to disrupt supposed communist subversion within the United States, the FBI's COINTELPRO (COunter INTELLIGENCE PROgrams) evolved into an expansive series of operations intended to disrupt, observe, and subvert a wide range of 'political' organisations. COINTELPRO targets included the African-American civil rights movement, anti-Vietnam war protesters, and white supremacist groups. All were targeted for their alleged 'subversive' activities. The programs remained secret until citizen activists burgled an FBI office in Pennsylvania, stealing documents that later exposed COINTELPRO to the world.

CAUSING CHAOS

May, 1970: Large parts of American society are splitting apart along class, gender, age, and ideological lines. The catalyst for this is the Vietnam War, a war that Richard Nixon promised to end but has so far only escalated. Amongst those opposed to the war, anger has only been heightened by the recent shooting of four protesters at Ohio's Kent State University. On the University of California, Berkeley's campus - always a hotbed of countercultural and anti-authority protest - tempers have reached boiling point.

The Student Active Resistance Movement (STARM) have decided that more needs to be done than just marches and concerts. STARM have concocted a complex plan to kidnap and hold captive the Governor of California, Ronald Reagan. This plan is complicated by several factors, not just that in the current climate of campus unrest, the governor is very well protected.

Firstly, several STARM members are also associated with the Universal Fraternal Church of Humanity (UFCH). The UFCH is led by the charismatic 'Reverend' Jack Jefferies, a man of ambiguous morals and prodigious sexual appetites. Jefferies knows about the plan, promising 'spiritual' and 'magical'

MHCHAOS: Parallel to the FBI's COINTELPRO, the CIA was also tasked with observing and subverting anti-war at home and abroad. The operation's 'home' aspect was the most controversial, as the CIA was barred by statute from operating against domestic organisations. Organisations such as Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), Women Strike for Peace (WSP), and the Black Panther Party were all targeted by the CIA. During the Watergate scandal, the programme was shut down, but the entire operation was exposed in 1974 by journalist Seymour Hersh. MHCHAOS ended up being a key point of investigation for the 1975-76 Church Committee.



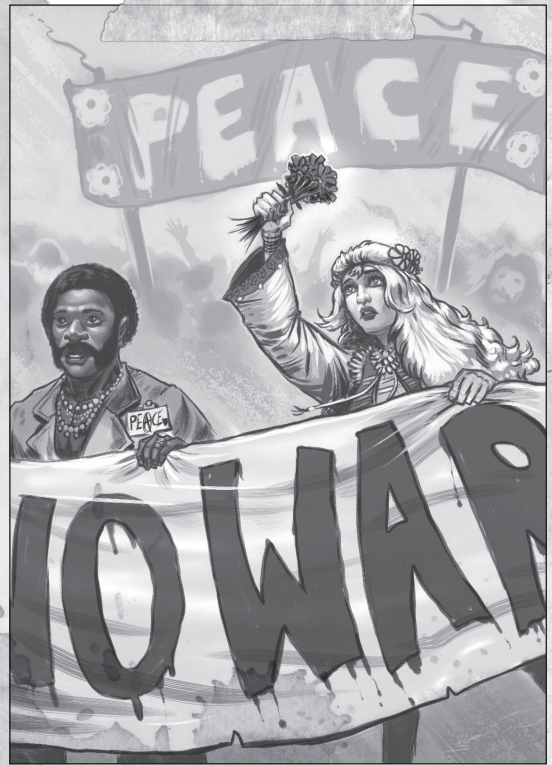
THE 'HARD HAT' RIOTS: Four days after the Kent State shootings, in the midst of anger and unrest over the killings, anti-war protesters in New York found themselves on the receiving end of violence from construction workers. Encouraged by AFL-CIO union leaders to view the protesters as un-American and potentially communist

sympathisers, construction workers in Manhattan converged on a rally expressing anger at the Kent State killings. Protesters were badly beaten and abused, the fighting even spilling into City Hall. Three weeks later, a delegation of workers met Nixon. They presented him with a commemorative hard hat.

guidance to hasten the project to a successful conclusion. A condition of this aid is that Deandra Holwood and Brien Young - two of the Reverend's most devout followers and factotums - must be part of the operation.

Unknown to STARM or the UFCH, both organisations have been infiltrated by the CIA and the FBI, through the MHCHAOS and COINTELPRO operations respectively. Demonstrating a complete lack of coordination, neither agency is aware that the other is involved. The CIA are primarily interested in Jefferies and the UFCH, which they believe may be being manipulated by 'foreign powers' for nefarious ends. The agents running the UFCH operation are, however, unaware that there is also an informer inside STARM. Complicating matters even further, the FBI have penetrated both STARM and the UFCH. This is partially to do with COINTELPRO and practically to do with ongoing drug smuggling investigations.

The scene is set for an almighty disaster. STARM are readying themselves to kidnap Reagan, as Jefferies marshals his 'spiritual power' to aid them in their task. The CIA and FBI have an inkling that something big is in the works, but have not yet grasped the full ramifications of their fragmentary, disjointed intelligence. The Bay Area is about to descend into chaos.



FURTHER READING AND VIEWING: Michelangelo Antonioni's 1970 film *Zabriskie Point* is an absolutely key cultural touchstone here, focusing as it does on campus protest and political activism. The documentary *The Most Dangerous Man in America* also provides an interesting take on Vietnam, secrecy, protest, and the boundaries of dissent. A scholarly but accessible assessment of the anti-war movement is Melvin Small's *Antiwarriors: The Vietnam War and the Battle for America's Hearts and Minds* (New York: Rowman and Littlefield, 2002). An older but still excellent assessment of the Vietnam War is the late Marilyn B. Young's *The Vietnam Wars: 1945-1990* (New York: HarperCollins, 1991).



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HEXAGON: The KH-9 HEXAGON was one of a series of US orbital imaging satellites used by the NRO for intelligence gathering purposes. Featuring cameras that could resolve objects down to 60cm, HEXAGONS sent their film images back to earth in

capsules that were swept up by specially adapted aircraft. The final HEXAGON was launched into orbit in 1984, and the system's mission would subsequently be taken over by more advanced technology such as the KH-11 KENNAN.

THE DISTANT EARLY WARNING LINE: An electronic defensive wall, the DEW line was constructed at great expense in the 1950s to protect North American airspace from incursions and attack by Soviet bombers. A vast chain of radar, communications, and supply stations were built across the Aleutian Islands, Alaska, the Canadian Arctic and Greenland. These stations were jointly controlled and manned by Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) and the USAF personnel. In the late 1950s, the DEW line became a central component of the newly formed North American Air Defense Command (NORAD), controlled from the deep bunker at Cheyenne Mountain in Wyoming (which came online in 1967).

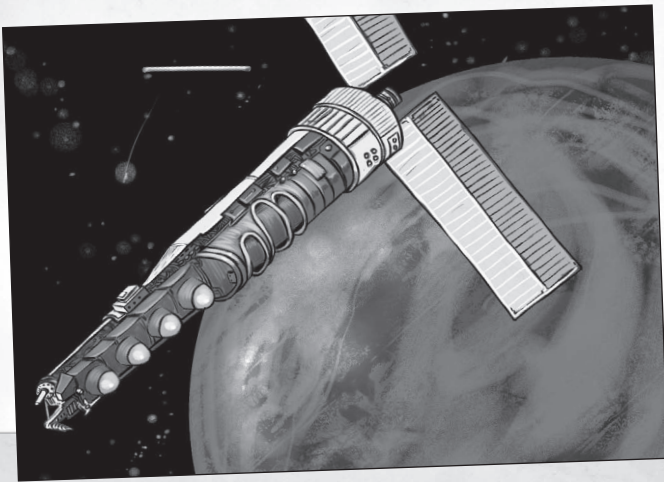
DEW DROPS

February, 1976: Thirty-seven days ago, all contact was lost with the CAM-1 Distant Early Warning (DEW) line station on Jenny Lind Island in the Canadian Northwest Territories. Vicious Arctic storms of unprecedented violence have prevented land or air search and rescue parties from reaching the base, only 75 miles from the tiny settlement of Cambridge Bay, to the island's northwest.

Sporadic, weak radio transmissions have only confused the picture. Garbled scraps mentioning "Russian commandos", "severe leakage", and "all the seals" being dead are worrying in the extreme. Military and intelligence assets have been moved to Cambridge Bay in the hope that an armed rescue mission can be mounted, either on Sno-Cats across the ice or by aircraft. Given the Arctic winter's extreme nature, such a mission would be dangerous in the extreme.

Thirty-six hours ago, a KH-9 HEXAGON spy satellite was re-tasked at great expense to pass over Jenny Lind Island. Imagery taken during a brief break in





the howling cloud cover indicated something amiss. The base itself appeared to have been partially crushed and a radome looks to have exploded from the inside. Surrounding the buildings and radomes, several football-field sized, roughly oblong blackish craters could be seen. National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) and United States Air Force (USAF) photographic intelligence interpreters have been unable to ascertain the precise nature of the 'craters'.

Within the US-UK-Canadian intelligence and national security community's more rarefied echelons, concerns are being expressed by those who should be in the know that the events at CAM-1 are not what they seem (if indeed anyone can decide on what it is they actually seem to be). High-level scuttlebutt indicates that the DEW base may have had a secondary purpose as part of a rather mysterious operation codenamed EX-BLACKTIDE. Even the codename is speculative, as the rumours all revolve around someone who met someone else who had heard that a colleague had perhaps seen a document. Maybe.

FURTHER READING AND VIEWING: A major influence here are obviously three related classics of the science fiction genre: John W. Campbell's novella *Who Goes There?*, and its two film adaptations, Christian Nyby's *The Thing from Another World* (1951) and John Carpenter's *The Thing* (1982).

Although different in many ways, these three variations on a theme give an excellent sense of encountering the unknown in a sub-zero wilderness. Let's well known (and perhaps deservedly so) is Nathan Juran's *The Deadly Mantis* (1957), a stereotypical atom age monster movie that opens with a lengthy description of the DEW line and its construction. Let's science-fictional is Alistair MacLean's 1963 novel *Ice Station Zebra* (and the 1969 film of the same name).

NUNAVUT: As well as being an important Cold War site, the Canadian Arctic has been a site of contestation between the Canadian government and the region's indigenous peoples. Concerns about the Northwest Territories' geostrategic significance during the Cold War provoked the government to relocate Inuit peoples from their traditional homes to areas far less suited to their survival. The suffering endured by the Inuit led - eventually - to a 2010 compensation package and apology from the Canadian government. Moreover, the 1970s saw the emergence of Inuit claims to the Northwest Territories, claims which resulted in the NT's division and the creation of Nunavut, a distinct Inuit territory.



OUR AMERICAN COUSINS

*SPARTA, MISSISSIPPI: The Sparta depicted in this seed is the Sparta of *In The Heat of the Night*, not the real Sparta, which is quite different. The film version of Sparta sits just across the Mississippi River from Arkansas, whereas the real town is nowhere near the watercourse, closer to Alabama than Arkansas. The film and the later TV series give a good indication of what the town is like, and it's advisable to watch at least the movie to get a sense of the local environment.*



GOOD OLD BOYS

July, 1971: The Ku Klux Klan (KKK) has long been America's most famous - and infamous - domestic terrorist movement. Originally formed during the post-1865 Reconstruction era, the KKK has actually gone through three different incarnations. The first appeared during Reconstruction to oppose the enfranchisement of African-Americans and to terrorise those who wanted to tear down the racist system that underpinned the former Confederacy. The second Klan came into being in the 1910s and eventually gained political control of states such as Indiana and Oregon, as well as exercising considerable influence in the South and Midwest. After the second KKK had died out during World War 2, the third Klan arrived in the post-war era to oppose the increasingly loud calls for African-American civil rights. Although relatively disparate organisations, all three Klans were unified by their racism, political influence, and violent terror tactics.

Although riven by internal disputes and in some senses neutered by FBI COINTELPRO infiltration, the 1970s KKK remains a significant power in certain areas. In the town of Sparta, Mississippi, the Mayor and many prominent and powerful local figures are unabashed and enthusiastic members. This ensures

*IN THE HEAT OF THE NIGHT: A landmark in American cinema, *In The Heat of the Night* (1967) is a key civil rights era film, one that had an impact beyond what appeared on the screen. Sophisticated African-American detective Virgil Tibbs must help the Sheriff of Sparta, Mississippi to investigate the death of a wealthy businessman who had promised to breathe life back into the town's tottering economy. Playing Tibbs and Sheriff Gillespie respectively, Sidney Poitier and Rod Steiger give career-defining performances as diametric opposites thrust together during the civil rights era. Perhaps the film's most famous moment is Poitier striking the wealthy white cotton baron after previously being himself slapped in the face. This was the first time in American cinema a black character had struck a white character and not faced immediate consequences. It was a slap that echoed through movie theatres and beyond.*



POLICE CHIEF BILL GILLESPIE: The heavy-set, jowly police chief of Sparta is a tough, no-nonsense lawman with a chequered past and a propensity to drink to excess. While not committed to racism and segregation in the same way as the Mayor and many other local worthies, Gillespie is still a product of his environment, brought up to believe in the superiority of white over black. That's not to say he's an unabashed racist. Having worked a 1967 murder case with African-American detective Virgil

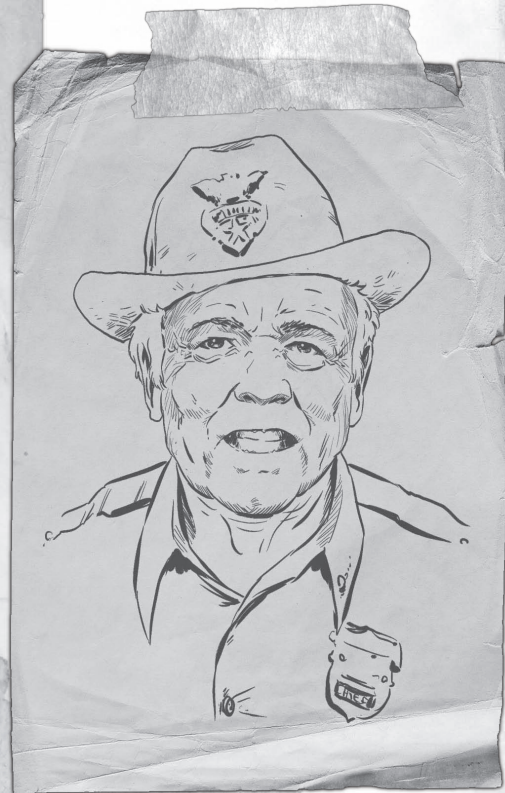
Tibbs, he has conflicted views about race and civil rights. This has brought him into conflict with the Mayor and his cronies. The current situation does not make things any better.

Gillespie is under pressure, having failed to find the missing youths, done little to prevent the continued assaults on African-Americans and their property, and seemingly faced with an armed insurrection. Sometimes, he wishes Tibbs would come back.

that Sparta's African-American population has seen little benefit from the 1964 Civil Rights Act or the 1965 Voting Rights Act. And this makes the need for federal intelligence agents to cooperate with local authorities even more distasteful.

The 'feds have been called in because of the inability of local and state police to deal with a spate of disappearances. The teenage children of prominent figures (coincidentally all KKK members) have gone missing over the past three months. Nine youths are missing in all, with not a single trace of them found. This has led to an upsurge in violence, the white population blaming the African-American residents for allegedly waging a campaign of terror. Beatings have been commonplace, three African-American businesses have been burned down, and several houses ransacked.

This has in turn caused a number of young black men from Sparta to arm themselves against the violence. All have seen service in Vietnam and refuse to be intimidated by their white neighbours any longer. Town scuttlebutt suggests that the theft of several automatic rifles from a National Guard armoury is connected to the formation of this vigilante group. Into the maelstrom's centre come the 'feds: out of towners, city-dwellers, unprepared for what they have to deal with.



FURTHER READING AND VIEWING: The Civil Rights Movement, the KKK, and racism in the United States are the subject of a considerable volume of popular and academic study. A good place to start on the Klan of the Civil Rights era is David Cunningham's *Klansville, U.S.A.: The Rise and Fall of the Civil Rights-era Ku Klux Klan* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2012). The Klan have been depicted in numerous films, including Alan Parker's *Mississippi Burning* (1988), Joel Schumacher's *A Time To Kill* (1996), and (more comedically) Joel Coen's *O Brother, Where Art Thou?* (2000).



ALPHABET SOUP: The Angolan conflicts gave rise to a multitude of competing organisations, all with their own agendas, aims and ideologies. There is little room here to cover them in detail, but the main groups and their political positions/international allegiances will be briefly outlined.

MPLA/FAPLA: *The Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola) and its armed wing the Forças Armadas de Libertação de Angola (People's Armed Forces of Liberation of Angola) was a Marxist-Leninist influenced party and armed resistance group that fought against Portugal during the ACW and against South Africa during the Border War. With the MPLA's assumption of power in Angola after 1975, FAPLA became the de facto national army of Angola and was re-equipped and re-armed by the USSR and Cuba.*

SADF: *The South African Defence Force was the overall name for apartheid era South Africa's army, air force, and navy. While maintaining the capabilities of a regular armed force, they were heavily trained for counter-insurgency and guerilla warfare, training that they put to good use in Angola, Mozambique, and Namibia. The SADF also had a domestic role, aiding the apartheid state in suppressing demands for majority rule. During the Angolan/Namibian Wars, the SADF received significant support from the United States, support that was primarily routed through the CIA.*

WHITE HEAT

August 1975: In the era of decolonisation from 1945 onwards, no European nation fought harder to hold on to its colonial possessions than Portugal. Forced to leave Goa in India at bayonet point in 1961, Lisbon waged a brutal colonial war in Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, and Mozambique, attempting to retain its imperial power through force of arms.

As Belgian, British, and French rule in Africa collapsed under the weight of demands for self-determination, it was not until the 1974 Carnation Revolution brought down the right-wing Salazar government that Portuguese defiance of the 'wind of change' collapsed.

Portugal's withdrawal did not end the conflict in Angola, far from it. Agostinho Neto's *Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola* (People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola, MPLA) government was opposed by its erstwhile ally Jonas Savimbi's *União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola* (Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA). Savimbi's forces were supported by South Africa, which secretly invaded Angola in 1975, and - intermittently - by the United States.

The USSR provided assistance to Neto's regime, but it was Cuban troops who did much of the fighting against Pretoria's forces. The Angolan Civil War (ACW) became a proxy battleground that drew in the United States, the Soviet Union and its Cuban ally, and apartheid South Africa.

SWAPO/PLAN: The South West Africa People's Organisation and its military wing the People's Liberation Army of Namibia was founded in 1960 to attain independence for South West Africa (now Namibia) from South African rule. Founded as a Marxist organisation, SWAPO sought independence, self-determination, and the right to establish a socialist state free of colonial rule. They received support from the USSR and Cuba in their struggle against the South Africans.



UNITA: *The União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola* (Union for the Total Independence of Angola) was founded as a far-left party, but after the AWI's end moved towards the right. The transition stemmed in part from the increased

support it was receiving from the United States. While UNITA and the MPLA fought together during the AWI, independence caused a splintering of the shaky alliance as the ACW broke out. UNITA would side with South Africa during the Border War.

South Africa supported the right-wing factions, determined to maintain its standing as a regional anti-communist force. Pretoria also wanted to suppress demands for independence from South West Africa. This would lead to the minority ruled state fighting in two parallel conflicts: the ACW and the so-called Border War. The 1975-76 'Operation Savannah' was the first major South African incursion into Angola. In support of their Angolan allies, South African forces penetrated deep into the country in what was meant to be a 'covert' operation. Pretoria found its operations opposed by the Soviet and Cuban backed Angolan resistance.

At Calueque, just on the border's Angolan side, South African military and intelligence forces have established a 'processing camp' for high-value prisoners captured during the fighting further north. These include not only Angolans, but also a small number of Soviet and Cuban 'advisors'. While the Soviets and Cubans are held in relative comfort, awaiting the arrival of a CIA team, the same cannot be said for the imprisoned Angolans. South African personnel are torturing and executing significant number of black African captives.

Despite being close to the border, all is not well at Calueque. Guards have been found disembowelled and dogs sliced in half. Low frequency rumblings, like far off earthquakes, are often heard and felt. Yesterday, an Eland armoured car was sent to investigate a smoke column a few miles from the base. It was found a few hours later, one mile from the camp, its crew smeared in a thin paste across the vehicle's interior.

FNLA: *The Frente Nacional de Libertação de Angola* (National Liberation Front of Angola) was a broadly centre-right political party and military resistance organisation. Over time it was supported by the United States, Israel, and South Africa. By the mid-1970s and the ACW's opening shots, the FNLA is something of a spent force.

FURTHER READING AND VIEWING: For a comprehensive, overarching account of US-South Africa relations (including the Angolan wars), see Robert Kinloch Massie, *Loosing the Bonds: The United States and South Africa in the Apartheid Years* (New York: Doubleday, 1977).

Two excellent works on the situation in Angola are Piero Gleijeses, *Conflicting Missions: Havana, Washington and Africa, 1959-1976* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2002) and *Visions of Freedom: Havana, Washington, Pretoria, and the Struggle for Southern Africa, 1976-1991* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2013).

For a ludicrous, laughable cinematic representation of the Border War (but one with a fascinating and Byzantine production backstory), there's the Dolph Lundgren vehicle *Red Scorpion* (1988)



OUR AMERICAN COUSINS

THE CONDOR CABLE: On August 23, 1976, a cable drafted by aides to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was sent to US embassies in key South American nations. It instructed diplomatic staff to advise their hosts not to plan or undertake assassinations in foreign countries. This stemmed from a certain degree of opposition to Condor within the State Department, as it was felt it would cause further outcries over human rights abuses.

Ambassadors were instructed to tell leading figures in their host nations that Washington believed Operation Condor was going far beyond what was expected, to "include plans for the assassination of subversives, politicians and prominent figures both within the national borders of certain Southern Cone countries and abroad." American diplomats were instructed to express the U.S. government's "deep concern" and to indicate that this could potentially "create a most serious moral and political problem."

US ambassadors in Chile and Uruguay raised concerns about passing the cable's contents onto government officials. Kissinger therefore decided to rescind the telegram, instructing his subordinates that "no further action be taken" regarding Condor. As if to underline the rescinded cable's original intent, five days after Kissinger's decision, former Chilean ambassador Orlando Letelier was assassinated in Washington by a car bomb. The bomb had been placed by Condor operatives.



FLIGHT OF THE CONDOR

September 1976: Throughout the Cold War, the United States felt compelled to ally with a range of authoritarian regimes in the name of anti-communism and containment. Qualms about repression, torture, murder, and violence were set aside in the name of a great good. All across the world, brutal dictators from Vietnam's Ngo Dinh Diem to Zaire's Mobutu Sese-Seko. Few places would demonstrate the subjugation of morality and ethics to political expediency more than the 'southern cone' of Latin America.

'Operation Condor' was a concerted effort by the right-wing authoritarian governments of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Ostensibly anti-communist in nature, Condor truly began in 1975, and saw the assassination, execution, kidnapping, and torture of those who opposed the regimes involved. Technical and material assistance was given by the United States, primarily through the CIA. Although there was some discomfort in Washington about the nature and extent of Condor activities, successive administrations chose to sit on their hands rather than risk their relationship with crucial Cold War allies.

DIRECCIÓN DE INTELIGENCIA NACIONAL (DINA): From 1974 to 1977 (when it was re-named Central Nacional de Informaciones, National Information Centre), DINA served as Pinochet's secret police and intelligence service. A key weapon in the state's arsenal of terror and repression, DINA was complicit in the arrest, killing, and torture of thousands of Chileans. Many senior figures in the organisation had been involved in the 'Caravan of Death' in the regime's early days. Travelling around prisons and detention centres, the Caravan brutally abused and murdered the new government's 'enemies'.



THE DISAPPEARED: During the Pinochet regime's brutal period in power, thousands of Chileans were simply made to disappear. The government, military, and police would simply deny everything, fail to produce bodies, and construct a wall of silence and intimidation. In fact, the Disappeared were dead, killed by their government in a campaign of repression. In contemporary Chile, many citizens still seek answers to their loved ones' last whereabouts.

Trouble is now brewing within a small subset of the US intelligence community in Chile. Three days ago, Dr Eduardo Hernandez-Rice of New York's Columbia University went missing from the Biblioteca Nacional de Chile in Santiago. A Chilean-American with dual citizenship, he was researching aberrant religious practice during the earliest period of Spanish conquest. Unbeknownst to him, the research assistant assigned to him by Columbia was feeding information directly back to a joint CIA-DIA-FBI advisory team in Santiago. This information was being passed on to the Chilean *Dirección de Inteligencia Nacional* (National Intelligence Directorate, DINA) and used to identify academics with anti-regime leanings.

Several key factors are in play here: Firstly, the American advisory group's activities must not be exposed. Secondly, the relationship between the US intelligence community and the Chilean government cannot be disrupted. Finally, if Hernandez-Rice has in fact 'disappeared', some suitable story must be concocted in order to prevent a diplomatic incident. The current Santiago team are ill-equipped to deal with such a situation, therefore further assets need to be dispatched to Chile with all haste.

AUGUSTO PINOCHET: General Augusto José Ramón Pinochet Ugarte ruled Chile between 1973 and 1990, and remained an influential figure as the army's commander in chief until 1998. Pinochet came to power in September 1973 as a result of the US-backed coup against the democratically elected socialist government of Salvador Allende.

While in power, Pinochet oversaw rampant human rights violations. Political opponents – or those suspected of being opponents – of his rule were killed, tortured, or simply 'disappeared'. His imposition of various 'liberalising' economic measures – including privatisation and anti-union policies – caused a mild economic boom, but resulted in much longer lasting inequality.

They also had the side effect of allowing Pinochet himself to amass a fortune amounting to many millions of dollars. After finally being placed under house arrest in 2000, he died in 2006, having yet to answer the hundreds of charges laid against him.

FURTHER READING AND VIEWING: An worthwhile overall survey of the Cold War in Central and South America is Hal Brands' *Latin America's Cold War* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2012). Published in the same year as the Brands book, Stephen G. Rabe's *The Killing Zone: The United States Wages Cold War in Latin America* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2012) offers another perspective. On the period just before the military junta, Tanya Harmer's *Allende's Chile and the Inter-American Cold War* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2011) is an impressive and well-researched study. On Operation Condor itself, see J. Patrice McSherry, *Predatory States: Operation Condor and Covert War in Latin America* (Ilanham: Rowman & Littlefield, 2005).



POL POT: Leader of the Khmer Rouge for much of its existence, Pol Pot (born Saloth Sar in 1925 before adopting his better known nom de guerre) became the most internationally infamous figure to emerge from the Killing Fields. 'Brother Number One' (as he styled himself) oversaw the brutal 'Year Zero' policy and the mass killing of both ordinary Cambodians and his political enemies (outside

and inside the Khmer Rouge). A pragmatic man, he allied Democratic Kampuchea with the People's Republic of China. This was not so much for ideological reasons, but as a bulwark against Soviet aligned Vietnam. After Vietnam's invasion of Democratic Kampuchea in late 1978, Pol Pot fled to the Thai-Cambodian borderlands. In 1998, he died in his bed, never having answered for his crimes.



KILLING FIELDS

July, 1977: In April 1975, five bloody year of civil war in Cambodia ended. What was to come was, if anything, much worse. The war paralleled the Vietnam War, and drew in many of its participants. The United States expanded the Vietnam War into Cambodia, with ground forces and massive, destructive bombing raids. Supported by their Vietnamese allies, the Communist Party of Kampuchea (the Khmer Rouge) fought - and eventually defeated - the US-backed government in Phnom Penh. Although designed to support Washington's wider war aims and prevent the expansion of communism into Cambodia, the carpet bombing and military incursions only served to increase support for the Khmer Rouge and lead directly to the horrors in what the victorious communists called Democratic Kampuchea.

Upon taking power, the Khmer Rouge instituted a radical program of national reform. 'Year Zero' was announced and it was declared that 'Democratic Kampuchea' would henceforth be a socialist agrarian nation. Ordinary Cambodians were marched from the cities and towns into the countryside to tend to the fields, while schools, colleges, and universities were emptied. Those suspected of being an 'intellectual', working for the former government, or being part of a proscribed ethnic minority were killed. What qualified someone as an intellectual, for example, could be their job, their educational status, or even whether or not they wore spectacles.

TUOL SLENG: One roughly 150 detention centres established by the Khmer Rouge regime, Tuol Sleng (or Security Prison 21, or simply S-21) became the most notorious. Within the former school's walls in the capital of Phnom Penh, prisoners were interrogated, beaten, waterboarded, subjected to electric shocks, burned, and mutilated in as many ways as the guards could think of. Out of approximately 17,000 people sent to Tuol Sleng, only seven are known to have survived. Today, the prison still stands as a memorial to those who were killed and a reminder to anyone who visits of the Khmer Rouge's barbarity.



A true death toll for 1975-79 may never be known, but the best estimates indicate that through execution, torture, forced labour, malnutrition, and starvation, the Khmer Rouge killed somewhere in the region of two million people, roughly 25% of the population.

Until 1975, Dan Coyle worked for the CIA in Southeast Asia. He developed an enviable network of informants and allies in the markets and bars of Saigon, Phnom Penh, Vientiane, and scores of cities and towns the length and breadth of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. Many of these informants became close friends, none more so than Cambodian high school teacher Thang Thy. Even after being reassigned to other duties, Coyle attempted to get Thang Thy out of Cambodia, fearful of what might happen if and when the Khmer Rouge took power.

Based on scraps of information, Coyle figured out that Thang Thy is still alive and determined to spirit him out of Democratic Kampuchea. That was two months ago and nothing has been heard of him since. Coyle had entered Kampuchea in an area along the Thai border home to several detention camps. It is also an area alive with local legend and superstition. Both Thai and Cambodian traditions speak of 'living trees' and unsettling sounds in the jungle valleys. Coyle must be found, as his capture by the Khmer Rouge would be an intelligence and diplomatic disaster. Someone must venture into the jungles, aware that Coyle is all that matters. The detention centres and their inmates must be left strictly alone.

FURTHER READING AND VIEWING: An essential piece of cinema is Roland Joffe's *The Killing Fields* (1984). It tells the parallel and interconnecting stories of Cambodian photojournalist Dith Pran and his American colleague Sydney Schauberg as they experience the horrors of Democratic Kampuchea.

The historian Ben Kiernan has produced two books that are invaluable reading: *The Pol Pot Regime: Race, Power, and Genocide in Cambodia under the Khmer Rouge, 1975-79* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1996) and *How Pol Pot Came to Power: Colonialism, Nationalism, and Communism in Cambodia, 1930-1975*, 2nd ed. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2004).

There are also some excellent oral history collections reflecting on the Khmer Rouge era, including Dith Pran (ed.) *Children of Cambodia's Killing Fields: Memoirs by Survivors* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1997) and Loung Ung, *First They Killed My Father: A Daughter of Cambodia Remembers* (New York: HarperCollins, 2000).

INVASION: By 1978, the Khmer Rouge's excesses had become too much for their former allies in Vietnam. Even though Vietnam was still recovering from the war with America, Hanoi launched an invasion of Democratic Kampuchea in order to bring an end to the murderous regime on its borders. On Christmas Day, 1978, a massive Vietnamese force crossed the border supported by artillery and airpower. The Khmer Rouge forces were badly

defeated, with Phnom Penh being occupied by January. As a result of this, the Khmer Rouge leadership fled across the border into Thailand, from where they conducted a guerilla war against the Vietnamese occupying forces. The conflict continued at a low level until the 1991 Paris Peace Accords finally saw complete Vietnamese withdrawal and an end to the Cambodian peoples' long nightmare of war and genocide.



• BEYOND TOP SECRET •

The entities and cults of the Cthulhu Mythos thrive in the Cold War era. In the vast and disorganised tableau of the United States—a nation beset by sensationalism, paranoia and millennialism—these forces act with impunity. Using rapidly-evolving modes of transmitting media and unparalleled access to the masses, these malign beings engineer a host of diabolical and inscrutable activities. They are able to intervene at all levels of society through communion with highly-placed political, corporate and cultural figures, or through human proxies and agents—whether aware or unsuspecting.

This chapter expands on the roster of activities described in *World War Cthulhu: Cold War* and provides further glimpses into the outré activities of the Mythos within the United States and its sphere of immediate concern. These

can be used singly or in tandem, though it is recommended that the Keeper choose selectively from this list of potential investigations to weave a common thread out of seemingly-unrelated agendas and modus operandi. In some cases, direct relationships are provided, while in others they are merely suggested, with enterprising Keepers encouraged to find commonality and (un)natural linkages.

These cults, races and gods are mostly derived from those in the *Call of Cthulhu* core rulebook, though some are original, expanding the scope of the Mythos with entries specific to the United States. Not every entity and race is active in America at the time covered within this work, and it can be assumed that they are either so subtle as to be negligible, or are otherwise disinterested in activity at this juncture in the stellar alignment.

ACADEMIC INVESTIGATION INTO THE MYTHOS

The Cold War era in the US was notable for the sudden acceleration of legitimate and mainstream academic research into paranormal phenomena, psychic powers and other similar and previously taboo subjects that would have caused derision and a loss of funding in years past. It was also notable for the rapid reversal of that support, as programmes were enthusiastically started and, once data began pointing at truths best not examined, the programmes were disavowed, funding cancelled and academic support unceremoniously dropped.

Arriving at the newly founded Duke University in 1927, Professors William McDougall and Joshua B. Rhine, along with Joshua's wife Louisa, delved into the field of "psychical" research, particularly topics such as the afterlife, psychic activity, extrasensory perception (ESP), psychokinesis and other paranormal phenomena. Louisa Rhine, in particular, was an avid collector of reports of paranormal and conventionally unexplained phenomena throughout the world. Together, they founded the university's Parapsychology Laboratory in 1935, and two years later began publication of the peer-reviewed *Journal of Parapsychology*. The programme was controversial and subject to intense criticism, as well as careful scrutiny by a host of government agencies, both local and international. J.B. Rhine retired from Duke in 1965 and with outside funding (among his benefactors was the founder of Xerox) created the Foundation for Research on the Nature of Man, also known as the Rhine Research Center.

Founded in 1936 by the California Institute of Technology, the famous Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) bridged technological and military research to an unparalleled degree. Their work was fundamental in missile propulsion and deployment system development in the 1940s, and the JPL were pioneers in developing the U.S. satellite programme, collaborating with rocket-maker and former Nazi Wernher von Braun, and eventually became part of NASA in the late 1950s. The JPL's connection to the occult and the

into the Mythos (or even aware of it), but inevitably each group encountered information that brushed against or directly connected to the Mythos. Naturally, their findings were of concern to Section 46, which exerted direct and indirect pressure on the US government to desist with these studies. Despite this resistance from Section 46, research performed by these institutions was shared with (and in some cases provided the impetus for) US-backed projects as far in the past as the World War II era Operations Paperclip and CHATTER and their descendants, such as Project BLUEBIRD/ARTICHOKE, and openly military programmes such as the "psychic agent" Projects MKUltra and MKDELTA. Even seemingly unrelated programmes came out of this research, particularly the biochemical warfare agent Project MKNAOMI and Project MKSEARCH, the latter concerned with monitoring the development of illicit and esoteric pharmaceuticals internationally.

The defense implications of each of these programmes (and their tangential relation to the Mythos) should be as obvious as they are disheartening, hinting at a growing academic awareness of the Mythos and a potential collision with Section 46, eager to shut down any investigations into the Mythos. The entries in this section intersect frequently with this growing body of research; as a result, the baleful influence of the Mythos grows each day. The US government is slowly becoming aware, even as their allies in the UK clandestinely strive to keep them ignorant and in the dark.



CHAUGNAR FAUGN AND THE BLOOD

Mu Sang, high priest of Chaugnar Faugn, long ago prophesied that the White Acolyte would rise in the West,

awakening the proboscidean deity and ushering in a new frontier for the Great Old One to inhabit and rule. To the followers of Mu Sang, who inhabited the Plateau of Tsang in central Asia, "the West" was Europe, and for centuries Chaugnar Faugn's cult focused on the Pyrenees and Rome.

Later exploration revealed that the West the high priest spoke of must be North America, and the Great Old One's cult expanded first into Montreal, Canada, in the guise of the Blood. This group was initially comprised mostly of Tcho-Tcho, the "grandchildren" of Chaugnar Faugn, created by the Miri Nigri, Chaugnar Faugn's own offspring. The Blood expanded their influence and numbers into the United States, particularly in areas with sizable Asian populations, attempting to blend in and to recruit. Going by a dozen different names, these Chaugnar Faugn cults disguised themselves in a variety of cunning ways, sometimes even substituting idols of Ganesh for likenesses of their own dismal god.

COLOURS OUT OF SPACE

The site of the first documented case of a Colour Out of Space is near Clark's Corners, Massachusetts, a space now engulfed by the Arkham reservoir. The facts of the manifestation were barely understood and fervently disavowed by local authorities; the matter was thought put to rest and buried at the bottom of the reservoir, and for the better part of a century, the Colour remained dormant. But then, tens of miles from Clark's Corners in spots fed



by the same aquifer, small patches of flora showed signs of its influence—unusually-sized and warped permutations of plant life bearing hues that cannot be adequately described. Some of the unusual flowers were entered into floral shows. Unfortunately, several organic garden co-ops were also affected, the produce bearing the Colour's baleful stamp.

THE CTHULHU CULT

In the decades since the 1907 crackdown on the Cthulhu cult in New Orleans, Louisiana, federal authorities were well aware of the threat the organisation represents, though only the highest levels of government were aware of the true nature of the cult and its nefarious purpose. The growing "anti-cult movement" in the US was publically aimed at the plethora of doomsday and fundamentalist sects springing up across America, targeting the disaffected as well as the wealthy and powerful, but at its heart it was a direct response to the Mythos and the Cthulhu cult.

The movement allowed the government to provide organisations with the tools—especially access to propaganda—to adequately identify and combat the threat. In the increasingly public battlefield, it became necessary to create a field of plausible deniability, and a war against fringe groups was the perfect place to hide a battle against the Mythos.

In the wake of the 1978 Jonestown tragedy, anti-cult awareness was at a pinnacle in the United States, and a variety of private groups were formed, including the Cult Awareness Network (CAN) and the American Family Foundation. Existing organisations found renewed motivation for their work, some receiving government funding or assistance, whether direct or through proxies. In 1983, the American Psychological Association (APA) formed a task force specifically defining cult activities and methods of operation, including recruitment methodology, social control, peer pressure, brainwashing, coercion, threats of violence, etc., and describing the effect cult involvement had on the self, on the family, and on society as a whole. The rise in fringe religious groups, alternate worship centers and "movements" that were all but cults in name had grown exponentially since the 1960s, especially focused on California, whose relatively tolerant laws made it difficult to enforce anti-cult measures.

In the meantime, however, the government continued to track suspected members of the Cthulhu cult, including relatives and offspring of those initially arrested in the

1907 New Orleans incident, even after all those years. As with other cults, membership was frequently hereditary, and the chance for recidivism was especially high with this particular group. As cult-members were released from jail or prison (depending on their charges) they were forced to register, and their movements were tracked. Many—especially transients—dropped out of sight, but others remained in the public eye, their children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren carefully noted.

Although this vigilance slipped somewhat, many Americans would be shocked to know that they are on a list of suspected Cthulhu cult-members, due to the inclusion of some distant relative or great-great-grandparent they never knew.

Meanwhile, the actual Cthulhu cult moved in response, adapting to the perceived threat and learning from the past. Leaders of the cult, distributed across the world, recognised that the error of their antecedents was to target the poor, indigent and mentally ill, as well as the criminal element—a class of people that were easy to sway but highly vulnerable to the law. In response, the cult masked its true nature, couching their worship in a variety of "secrets to power" movements and "science" based social network groups, and cultivating membership amidst the wealthy and the powerful.

Gone are the crumbling green stone idols and incomprehensible chants, replaced by recruitment by means of exclusive retreats, late-night infomercials, telephone advice hotlines and guest speaker engagements where slick men and women in suits use microphones to profess the true message of the Mythos in terms of personal dynamism and prosperity as an end-goal in uncertain times.

THE CULT OF THE SKULL

Originally a circle of Shub-Niggurath worshippers, the Cult of the Skull's worship centered around Halloween services at the site of a group of ancient and unidentified standing-stones in the forest depths outside Chesuncook, Maine. The cult flourished in Colonial America through the 1930s, but was dormant for much of the 20th century. Notable members in its heyday were Asenath Waite and Edward Derby, each notorious for different reasons, and the cult had a longstanding rivalry with the infamous Arkham witch-cult. The cult itself dwindled and disappeared, but the vast labyrinth of shoggoth-haunted caverns beneath it remained, and were discovered by a University of Maine-based caving club in the 1970s.



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The group of ten students and two faculty advisors emerged from the caverns maddened, having converted into followers and taken up the cult's secret rites. Once every year on Halloween, they kidnap a wayward hitchhiker and bear the victim down the "six thousand steps" to where the shoggoths feed, participating in a blasphemous orgy that culminates in the victim's death and consumption.

DAOLOTH

In an otherwise nondescript Brooklyn-area loft, conceptual artist Maya Carvalho works fervently on an intended installation. She has been dedicated to this single piece for several years. Following a short period of success in the SoHo art scene in the mid 1970s, Carvalho's work was received well enough to merit her several lucrative consignments from corporate and private clients, paying enough for her to live comfortably for decades.

Carvalho calls this current piece her "most important" work, and it claims her every waking hour, often keeping her awake for days on end without rest. Despite several false starts and premature announcements, it nears completion. Her assistant claims that the piece is comprised of a convoluted geometric arrangement of plastic and metal rods, silvery spheres, glass hemispheres and prisms. The latter are confusing, because the art piece is being constructed entirely in pitch darkness and is intended for exhibit in similar conditions. This arcane and indecipherable matrix is due for its first showing in one month, its tentative title "The Render of Veils".

DEEP ONES, COLDBLOODED REFUGEES

After losing their colony at Insmouth, Massachusetts, in 1928, the Deep Ones retreated to their submerged city of Y'ha-nthlei. They were pursued in earnest by the US Navy, its submarines dropping tens of thousands of pounds of explosives into the depths above the supposed location in a vain attempt to eradicate the Deep Ones at their source. Their church, the Esoteric Order of Dagon, was shuttered and outlawed.

Despite an oceanic minefield set in place around the region, the Deep Ones survived and spread. Some returned to other of their deepwater fastnesses, while others founded new colonies in other regions—particularly in the Louisiana bayous and the remote coastal communities up the coast of Maine, in the Pacific along the Oregon and Washington coastlines and in remote Alaska.

With the Esoteric Order of Dagon—their primary tool for recruitment—disbanded, the Deep Ones were forced to modernise, seeking new refuges. Some went east, to the Golden Triangle, while others narrowly focused their attention, creating cults on remote fishing vessels and oil platforms and in isolated facilities in contact with the ocean. Some returned to long-lasting colonies in Polynesia. At the same time, the Deep Ones and their offspring struck inland, working their way up rivers and into the heartland of America, far from the vigilant eyes of the US government, of whom they were still wary after Insmouth.

One of the US government's most closely-held and lamentable secrets concerns the Deep Ones. Since the 1928 Insmouth raid and crackdowns on the Cthulhu cult in subsequent years, the US government has held several hundred Deep Ones and their half-human offspring in captivity within an internment camp on Palmyra Island, a remote US protectorate in the Pacific. It has no native inhabitants and no natural resources or tourism; the US's sole use for it is the containment of Deep One prisoners.

These creatures have no legal standing and, being virtually immortal, have been imprisoned on Palmyra for almost 50 years with no hope of release. The internment camp is heavily fortified, equipped with enough explosives to reduce the island to gravel should the Deep Ones escape. A small airstrip and patrol boats keep it safe from discovery. The only interaction with the outside world is the occasional arrival of new Deep Ones, in the rare event they are captured alive.

In a rare occurrence, three Deep Ones were witnessed on several occasions in Loveland, Ohio, in 1955 and the years following. In the first such encounter, the creatures were conducting some sort of inscrutable ritual alongside the Little Miami River, at which point one of them raised a strange wand that fired a shower of sparks at onlookers, who fled. Incidents in 1972 involved local police who gave chase and, in one instance, fired shots after the creature. The policeman involved in the latter sighting recanted his testimony in full, contradicting his prior statements in almost every degree, likely pressured to do so higher authorities.

DIMENSIONAL SHAMBLERS

With the widespread acceptance of superstring theory as a theoretical framework to describe reality, a concept grounded in higher physics, formulas tested on chalkboards across the globe. Across a variety of locations across the



US, the veils between realities have weakened with this growing awareness of an enhanced reality combined with rigorous and repeated scientific experimentation into the existence of parallel dimensions, alternate planes of existence and astral projection.

Behind these fragile walls lurk creatures of inexplicable geometry: the dimensional shamblers, shuffling wanderers between worlds, are beginning to manifest with appalling frequency in laboratories where mathematics and experiments are being conducted that challenge the limits of human awareness of the meta-universe above and beyond this one.

It is unknown whether these beings are being drawn to such places like moths to a flame, or whether it is a concerted effort to stymie this research. More than one graduate student in mathematics has died in the claws of a dimensional shambler, or taken wholly (or in part) into realms beyond this one.

ЕКРЕ

Ekpe was founded in the jungles of Nigeria's Cross River State. This esoteric society was brought to the shores of the United States in the early 19th Century. The god Ekpe, to whom the cult is devoted, was depicted as humanoid in form with three protruding horns, two on each side and one much longer one, curled in front. Though it was a secretive cult, it had a surprisingly public face: embedded deeply into Nigerian society, Ekpe priests presided over civil and business matters, acting as judges and counselors, able to enact rulings and enforce judgments, fines and punishments.

The cult was structured along the lines of Freemasonry, with twelve degrees of membership and advancement relying on fees and service to the group. Nigerian villages of size featured an Ekpe-hut, and masked *amama*, or Ekpe-men (priests), were common at festivals and civil functions. The cult's leader was the *eyamba*, a lifelong position thought to represent an embodiment of the god on Earth. The rites and worship practices are unknown, but involved flagellation of slaves and occasionally worse.

The Ekpe cult invented the Nsibidi script, used for communication between members of the group and for the transmission of its lore across generations. Over 1,600 years old, this ideographic script's name translates loosely as "cruel letters" and exists in both a sacred (and secret)

version and a public one that is still in use. The Atlantic slave trade took the Nsibidi script to Haiti and Cuba, where it was integrated into voodoo practice as *anaforuana* and *veve* symbols, and Nsibidi glyphs inexplicably occur throughout a variety of occult works in the Western world, hinting at a some common ur-script of unknown nature.

A loose collection of leather sheets called the "Efik Document" is the only known occult work in the Nsibidi script. It remains un-translated, a secure part of a private collection in Atlanta, Georgia, unavailable to academics or any other interested parties.

Little else is known of the cult by any other than its adherents, as the sole source of information about Ekpe was a diary translated by Reverent Doctor Wilkie in 1785, stored at the Church of Scotland until its apparent destruction in World War Two. *The Annotated G'harne Fragments* (Miskatonic University Press, 1965) vaguely refers to Ekpe but not to its cult, while the 1970s Wilmarth Foundation translation of the *Fragments* has no mention of the god. Connections between the Ekpe and the Ikenga/Nyarlothotep cult out of the same region are suspected but unproven.

GHOULS, KINGS OF THE UNDERWORLD

New York City's extensive underground subway system has fluctuated over the years—sections have been added, while many other regions and tracks are now off-limits, the stations shuttered and the lines closed and out of service. Some of these closures are for logistic or budgetary reasons, while others are given up as being unsafe for human travel, consigned to the growing presence of a homeless population, brought underground by combination of factors: poverty, mental health issues, substance abuse, criminal backgrounds that make them ineligible for work, draft-dodgers or runaways fleeing abusive or harmful home environments.

These "mole people" (as they're euphemistically called) are legion, and they grow in boldness as they claim section after section of the subway system, using it as a refuge and, unfortunately for some, as a hunting ground.

All the mole people, however, speak of something terrible down in the deepest tunnels—something worse than the cops who come down into the tunnels to beat them and even more awful than the rapists, thugs and thieves who prey upon them. These beings, they claim, were once human, but now subsist on human flesh. These ghouls



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have a society of their own and demand the corpses of anyone who dies in the tunnels. Scrawled on these isolated tunnel walls is a cryptic symbol and sometimes a name: Mordiggian.

GROTH-GOLKA, HORROR AT THE WORLD'S END

Near the South Pole is a peak, once called Antarktos, now identified as Mount Vinson, the highest of Antarctica's many mountains. The first permanent human structure in Antarctica, the Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station, was established by the US in 1956 relatively near Mount Vinson. The incidence of madness and derangement is extraordinarily high for the facility, in a region where the intense environment and hostile living conditions already cause considerable psychological stress on the inhabitants.



While other stations are only able to keep one counselor or therapist to handle the needs of their staff, Amundsen-Scott has recently increased its therapeutic staff to four, and all are kept busy dealing with an increasingly stressed and troubled 160-person crew. Reports indicate a psychosis shared between many patients—paranoid ideation involving a strange creature they imagine buried beneath Mount

Vinson, speaking to them in dreams. Several have called out “Groth-Golka” in the midst of their delusional ravings, but the psychiatric staff is unable to identify its source, whether a person, an entity, a place or fragment of language.

MI-GO, THE FUNGI FROM YUGGOTH

Though the sightings were confined to a period of two years from 1966 to 1967, almost 100 people witnessed a particular inexplicable creature in remote roadsides and over a military storage facility. Each witness described the being in almost identical terms: a red-eyed hybrid of moth and some other form, clawed and vaguely humanoid, emitting a peculiar loud buzzing form of speech, nearly seven feet in height, aggressive and fast.

Unbeknownst to the folk of Charleston and Point Pleasant, where the sightings occurred, they were witnessing not one creature but several, a small squad of mi-go sent to recover a particular item stored within a bunker in the McClintic Wildlife Management Region, called “the TNT area” by locals.

The facility was a World War II munitions plant turned into a wildlife preserve with areas still prohibited. Inside one of these hardened, secure blockhouses was a device recovered from combat with the mi-go during World War II and returned to the United States for safekeeping, stored and forgotten by government bureaucracy—but not, apparently, by the mi-go.

The exact nature and capabilities of this item are classified, but the mi-go spent considerable effort attempting to retrieve it. Even those with adequate security clearance could not determine if the horrid fungi from Yuggoth were successful, or if the item remains secure.

NYARLATHOTEP, THE MIGHTY MESSENGER

Possessing a multitude of avatars and identities, often acting at seemingly cross purposes, the primary manifestation of Nyarlathotep in the US has been the Black One, an immensely tall, faceless figure whose appearance is entirely black, seemingly carved out ebony and without human attributes.

Able to move through walls and bypass any physical barriers, the Black One manifests with surprising reliability when summoned, appearing to mystic groups or witch-cults, wordlessly offering magical abilities and spells



to those with the courage to learn. The Black One has appeared to groups in Los Angeles and in New Orleans, and is often confused with crossroads demons.

THE OUR LADY OF ENDOR COVEN

This small Ohio-based group, founded in 1948, is named for the necromantic Witch of Endor from Chapter 28:3-25 of the First Book of Samuel in the Holy Bible. Also called the Ophite Cultus Satanis, its beliefs are a syncretic mix of Gnosticism and outright serpent worship (as in the Garden of Eden serpent). It was founded by Herbert Arthur Sloane, a former soldier turned barber, minister and spiritualist, incorporating tea leaf and card reading, hypnotism and medium work into his practice.

Sloane claimed to be in communication with the oldest deity worshipped by humankind, a horned god he identified as Sathanas, or Satan. This entity dictated the traditions of the cult and its beliefs to Sloane, and he styled himself the sacred inheritor of Cain's priesthood.

Their gospel declares that the serpent brought *gnosis* ("truth") to the world in the Garden of Eden, and that Cain (brother and slayer of Abel) was the first high priest of the first true religion. The coven's rituals incorporate ritual sacrifice, orgies, debauchery and sacrilege as a means of achieving said gnosis. They recognise the many faces of their horned god—Cernunnos, Dryghtyn, Naigamesha, Ny-Rakath, Janicotas, Ammon-Zeus, Herne, Ekpe, Atho, Baphomet, Karnayna, Dhul-Qarnayn and Tubal-Cain—and religious rites invoke other deities associated with Sathanas, including Shub-Niggurath and Arwassa, and make suitable offerings to them, however despicable or ghastly.

Though a tiny cult by all standards, with fewer than a dozen members at its height, the Endor coven survived the death of its founder in 1975. It thrives in secrecy, conducting blasphemous ceremonies that incorporate kidnapping and ritual sacrifice, calling upon a host of entities from conventional witchcraft and the Mythos, a confused-but-fervent paean to a coming apocalypse.

These rites, performed in a sound-proof basement in suburban Akron, Ohio, are presided over by a high priest wearing an antlered bronze mask, and are monitored closely by a small governmental task force investigating occult activities throughout the US. At the behest of Section 46, no action has been taken against the coven as of yet.

THE SATANIC PANIC

Beginning in the 1970s, stemming in a large part from Mike Warnke's bestselling tabloid novel *The Satan Sellers* (Logos International, 1972), the United States underwent a mass hysteria labeled "the Satanic Panic". Warnke claimed to be a former high priest of Satan, and his "expose" claimed that a vast network of Satan-worshipping cults had infiltrated all levels of society, conducting ritual murders in the heartland and extending all the way to corporate boardrooms.

Companies like Proctor & Gamble were accused of encouraging Satanism with logos and subliminal messaging in advertising messages. This threat came in all forms: the return of druidism and the rise of Wicca, poisoned Halloween candy, stolen pets being used as sacrifices, subliminal messages recorded backwards and embedded into popular music, *Dungeons & Dragons* and ritual child abuse. Television journalist Geraldo Rivera claimed on camera that "millions" of Satanic cults were currently at work in the United States. Fundamentalist Christians, particularly televangelists, seized on this as fuel for a renewed assault on popular culture and mores, instigating a wave of book-burning and demonstrations, calling for official action to be taken.

Despite this sensational wave of hysteria, official investigations into the issues discovered no credible evidence proving any of this to be true. However, though they are utterly unrelated to any of these apparent phenomena, the entities and followers of the Mythos welcome this panic, subtly encouraging it as a smokescreen for Mythos-related activities and as a means of eroding trust in authority and society, instilling paranoia and doubt—fertile ground for the oncoming return of the Great Old Ones and the new age of madness.

SERPENT PEOPLE

The serpent people were always here in the Americas, long before the breakup of the Pangaeian continent. They have been moving hidden amidst humankind since the pre-cataclysmic Thurian Age, when they rose to prominence briefly before being hunted to near-extinction. In *The Book of Dzyan*—the Mythos tome incorrectly attributed to Russian Theosophist Helena Blavatsky—the serpent people are identified as Lemurians, former inhabitants of that antediluvian island in the Pacific Ocean who fled to North America. However they arrived, they were well known by the native peoples of North and South America, and evidence of their culture has been well documented



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and subsequently suppressed. Serpent people and their patron god Yig figure prominently in Mesoamerican mythology and Native American folklore as tricksters, deceivers, sorcerers and keepers of arcane knowledge.

Their propensity for illusory shape changing has kept them out of the spotlight for generations, but the inexorable march of urbanisation has made it increasingly difficult to stay out of the limelight. Fringe conspiracy theorists and UFO enthusiasts have amassed a body of information ranging from detailed witness testimony to paranoid ravings of global conspiracies, assuming that these “Reptilians” are of extraterrestrial origin, when in fact they have been on Earth far longer than humankind.

Abductees claim to have been taken by lizard-headed folk wearing emblems of winged serpents, and conspiracies abound claiming that the serpent folk have already assumed positions of power and authority, infiltrating government at the highest levels. It is rumored that they converse with one another in Aklo, their secret language, and have vigorously suppressed any academic research into the tongue.

In the United Kingdom, Section 46 is fielding rumors that the serpent folk have inserted proxies into a popular children’s science fiction television show in an effort to mask the truth of their existence. A similar appearance in an American science fiction television show was supposedly done to similar effect.

A group of serpent people reside in the swamps near Bishopville, in central South Carolina; their exact numbers are undetermined as is the significance of the location.

SHUB-NIGGURATH AND THE DARK YOUNG

The Sesqua Valley, located in the Colville National Forest in northeast Washington State, has for millennia concealed much within its shadow-choked woods. Even the Kalispel tribe, indigenous to the area, spoke fearfully of the Before People, the strange and monstrous beings that inhabited the woods before they came to inhabit the region. Some tales painted the Before People as akin to satyrs, while others had them as something far more terrible—frightful creatures who walked like men but stood like trees and sang undulant songs that charmed the Kalispel people to their doom. The Before People were sometimes called the “shonokin”, a name anthropologists and linguists are still unable to derive an origin for.

The Sesqua Valley is, in fact, a spot sacred to the Black Goat of the Woods With a Thousand Young, Shub-Niggurath, and the sprawling Colville National forest was once home to many of its horrid offspring, the Dark Young, as well as other beings formed of the unnatural union between the Dark Young and humankind—usually witch-men or -women making pacts with these creatures in return for secrets of lore and transformation.

The valley itself is barely populated, home to artist retreats and communes, with a number of private cabins that inevitably become deserted as the inhabitants flee or become “inspired” and vanish, delving deeper into the unsurveyed depths of the foggy, darkling woods.

THE SPIRITUAL LIGHT BROTHERHOOD

Founded in the late 1930s by dilettante George Goodenough Akeley and evangelist Aimee Semple McPherson in San Diego, California, the Spiritual Light Brotherhood’s public face was that of a welcoming pan-denominational church focused on personal betterment, spiritualism and the reconciliation of Judeo-Christianity and physics, and prophesying an eventual oneness with the greater galactic fraternity of enlightened beings, connected to UFOs and characterised as angelic in nature.

The truth of the Brotherhood was (inevitably) more malign, as “Radiant Father” Akeley was the son of Henry Akeley, a Vermont folklorist who became a victim of the mi-go in 1928, subject to their experiments and eventually a willing collaborator. The Brotherhood’s teachings are a direct evolution of those espoused by the Starry Wisdom Church, and the shining tetrahedron it used as its symbol leaves little doubt as to the nature of its worship. The most recent leader of the Spiritual Light Brotherhood is Radiant Mother Elizabeth Akeley, and under her guidance the church has prospered. However, disturbing rumors and alarming incidents related to the congregation brought it to the attention of certain government agencies, working in collaboration with San Diego law enforcement. Surveillance of the group culminated in a 1979 investigation into Ms. Akeley’s activities.

TCHO-TCHOS, SERVANTS OF TERROR

The much-despised Tcho-Tcho people of the Plateau of Leng, longtime allies and worshippers of the Mythos, are seemingly predisposed towards wickedness; legends say they originated as the offspring of the Miri Nigri and humans.



While they are most prevalent throughout Southeast Asia, particularly the Golden Triangle, they have spread across the globe; certain American congressmen have intervened with the State Department to ease their access into the United States.

As such, tens of thousands of Tcho-Tcho have immigrated to American shores, continuing their worship of entities such as Chagnar Faugn, Shub-Niggurath and Hastur. Marginalised even among other Asians, the Tcho-Tcho have formed criminal cartels linked with their homelands, facilitating the influx of heroin into the United States, as well as focusing on local criminal activity such as prostitution, gambling, smuggling and even contract murder.

Though their conflicts with Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Chinese immigrants are as widespread as they are vicious, the Tcho-Tcho are especially prevalent in Houston, Texas—a city with a disproportionate number of refugees and immigrants.

The Houston Mythos cults have recently united under the influence of a woman named Mei Sihanouk. She is a charismatic speaker in her early thirties, attractive and well educated, a practicing lawyer and social worker, and spokesperson for the Tcho-Tcho people of Houston. Her cult knows her, however, as an avatar of Yidhra, a Great Old One originating on Earth. The most devout of her followers are allowed to glimpse her true form; from this malign radiance they are slowly undergoing bestial

transformations, growing fangs, animalistic eyes and enhanced senses.

YIBB-TSTLL AND THE BLACK

Though Yibb-Tstll is not active or particularly interested in America in the Cold War era, a curious form of devotion has risen concerning the arcane substance known as “The Black”, thought to be the Outer God’s actual blood. Traditionally summoned by sorcerers and borne to them by night-gaunts, The Black’s effect is an increase in magical potency at the risk of losing one’s soul to Yibb-Tstll.

The Black has now become an elusive rumor, crossing into the illicit drug trade, coveted by connoisseurs of fine opiates. Its side effects include a dreamlike, euphoric state, and the drug’s relative unavailability and reputation have increased the desire to try it. Wealthy and famous drug users seek it out, expending considerable resources to sample this forbidden narcotic. Samples have proven impossible to analyse; due to its extraordinary obscurity and rarity, it has yet to be criminalised.

See “The Black” (below) for more on its effects.

YIG, FATHER OF SERPENTS

“And when Paul had gathered a bundle of sticks, and laid them on the fire, there came a viper out of the heat, and fastened on his hand. And when the barbarians saw

THE BLACK

The Black is a flaky, skin-like substance, pitch-black in color, disarmingly cool to the touch. This arcane and ghastly substance is in fact the dried blood of the Ancient One from its hibernation in the Jungles of Kled, harvested by night-gaunts when summoned to do so by mortal sorcerers.

The blood dries instantaneously and is carried on the claws of the night-gaunts. Taking The Black provides an immediate increase of +1d4 temporary magic points per dose, at the cost of 1 SAN per point. There is a 1% chance per magic point conferred, cumulative if more than one dose is consumed, that the user will be covered by the stuff. It spreads rapidly across the body until engulfing it utterly, a process akin to drowning; this causes witnesses 1/1D6 SAN.

This process only be stopped by severing any extremity The Black has adhered to, or by plunging the victim into a large body of water, which will dissipate The Black. When the body is entirely covered with The Black, it sloughs off and takes the user’s soul back to Yibb-Tstll to be devoured.



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the venomous beast hang on his hand, they said among themselves, No doubt this man is a murderer, whom, though he hath escaped the sea, yet vengeance suffereth not to live. And he shook off the beast into the fire, and felt no harm. Howbeit they looked when he should have swollen, or fallen down dead suddenly: but after they had looked a great while, and saw no harm come to him, they changed their minds, and said that he was a god."

— Acts 28: 3-6, King James Version

Originating in tiny Appalachian Pentecostal churches in the northeast and spreading throughout the southwest, the bizarre practice of snake handling began at the turn of the century, introduced into the services conducted by preacher named George Wendt Hensley (1880–1955). Placing hands upon venomous serpents and draping them upon the body was a way to demonstrate one's utmost faith in God, the serpents symbolic of the Great Enemy, Satan. This tradition outlasted Hensley's death (of snakebite) and continues to flourish, a strange and dangerous rite in the midst of vigorous worship services.

A colorful figure, Hensley was nonetheless devout, and would have been horrified to learn that the practice has been slowly, insidiously, corrupted by Yig, Father of Serpents. Yig sees through the eyes of his ophidian servants and uses their presence to corrupt and influence the snake handlers, tempting them as did the original Serpent in Eden, converting them to his own priesthood. Slowly, insidiously, the nature of their ministry shifts to darker, more outré subjects, and the Serpent itself increases in importance in sermons and teachings, taking on a sympathetic cast as the servant of God and the bearer of truth.

For the preachers who resist his influence, Yig calls upon his children—marked with white crescents upon their scaled heads—to lull these recalcitrant souls into security and then release them from life, their passage envenomed, their agony exquisite.

While limited, this method of influence amuses Yig, and the Great Old One remains content to build his following in such a surreptitious fashion.



PHILIP K. DICK, PROPHET OF UNREALITY

Born in 1928 and based in California for most of his career, Philip K. Dick is a widely published science fiction author, critically acclaimed and respected though never financially successful. Dick's work delves deeply into futurism, psychology, sociology, metaphysics, theology, ethics, policy and altered states of consciousness, a corpus wholly in touch with the zeitgeist of the 1970s and early 1980s. His work first appeared in the science fiction digests throughout the 1950s to nominal success, while he dabbled in mainstream novels that went unpublished. His 1963 novel *The Man in the High Castle*, a tale of Nazi domination in a parallel world, won the prestigious Hugo Award, but this did not translate to financial success. His most acclaimed novel, *Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?*, was published in this time.



• THE BROCKEN SPECTRE •

Date: Any time from a few years after August 1961 (when the listening station is established and the Brocken is closed to hikers) until 1985.

Location: East Berlin, followed by the Harz Mountains

PART 1: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

*And art thou nothing? Such thou art, as when
The woodman winding westward up the glen
At wintry dawn, where o'er the sheep-track's maze
The viewless snow-mist weaves a glist'ning haze,
Sees full before him, gliding without tread,
An image with a glory round its head;
The enamoured rustic worships its fair hues,
Nor knows he makes the shadow he pursues!*

- Coleridge, "Constancy to an Ideal Object"

INTRODUCTION

The start of this scenario takes place in East Berlin, where the player characters have the task of tracking down a missing NSA agent, Arthur Baum, who has ceased passing on information and recordings he received from station Urian, a Stasi listening outpost in the Harz Mountains. Baum didn't reveal the contact or contacts who were passing things on to him, but his last message to US intelligence mentions a particular name, Koehler.

Baum has left a mysterious tape of recordings from the listening station, and if tracked down, reveals he wants out of the spy game. Part two of the scenario involves Rolf Koehler, who is a retired captain in the Berlin Volkspolizei. He was sent close to the edge of sanity by Stasi psychological attacks, and over the edge by listening to a recording from station Urian containing Mythos-related material – the tape reel he provided to Arthur Baum.

The agents are aided or inconvenienced in their investigation by the presence in the area of Koehler's estranged son, Frank. Frank Koehler, here to try to mend bridges with his father, came to Berlin unaware of his mental state. Frank also encountered a mysterious woman who tried to recruit him to do something against the regime...she felt *wrong*, and he didn't stay to find out details.

A potentially more serious complication is that the Stasi know where Rolf Koehler is, and are watching him and his old apartment to see if any spies attempt to make contact. When the player characters track down Koehler, they discover two of his contacts and some cryptic hints, including the name Magna Mater.

The next part of the scenario concerns an encounter with the woman Frank Koehler met, possible investigation of a contact of Rolf Koehler within the police, and information to be gained from the tape. The agents may choose to do further research when they hear the name Magna Mater. Their research in this part of the scenario should reveal the significance of a six metre tall granite tor on the peak of Heinrichshöhe, the second highest peak of the Brocken Mountains, and close to listening station Urian.

In the finale, the agents travel to the Harz Mountains to confront the rituals at Heinrichshöhe and to find or replace Rolf Koehler's contact at the listening station.

PLAYER CHARACTERS

The *Brocken Spectre* is a mission for US agents in East Berlin. Agents from the NSA and CIA are particularly suitable. Advisors from foreign agencies such as the SIS and West German intelligence agencies may also be involved.

When agents from several agencies are involved in the mission, interdepartmental rivalries may well come into play, as described on page 8.

THE BROCKEN

The Brocken, the highest peak of the Harz Mountains, is famed in folklore as a gathering spot for witches. It is in East Germany, but close to the border with the West. Its height and location make it an ideal place for those loyal to the Warsaw Pact to pick up radio transmissions from the West, learning what the capitalists are doing.

In fact the mountaintop houses not just one, but two listening posts. It is almost a fortress, walled-off with



barracks for border forces, and two listening stations. One of the listening posts, codenamed *Yenisei*, belongs to the GRU and is the westernmost official outpost of the Soviet Union. The other, codenamed *Urian*, is operated by the Stasi, and is as concerned with listening in on transmissions within East Germany as it is information skimmed from Western communications.

In the shadow world of espionage, there are always wheels within wheels. The NSA, unusually for the organisation, has a field agent present in East Berlin. This agent, Arthur Baum, has long term deep cover as a businessman. Until recently, he was in regular contact with an informant receiving information from listening station Urian. Thus the West has learned what East Germany and the Soviet Union have learned from their communications.

All contact with Arthur Baum ceased two months ago. He left a single cryptic message, "Rolf Koehler has gone mad. Stasi compromise suspected. A tape is still in my office." and vanished.

In this scenario, the player characters are US intelligence agents, from the NSA or other agencies such as the CIA. They must all be fluent in German, though not all need to pass for natives. Their superiors send them to East Berlin with the task of finding out what happened to Arthur Baum, and reestablishing a connection with listening station Urian. The key could well be Rolf Koehler.

N also has an interest in the mission. It has come to N's attention that some recent broadcasts picked up from the listening station contain unusual repeated patterns,

possibly from a summoning ritual. If N knows more, he is not saying. Still, N has granted the player characters an additional task, to find and destroy the source of these patterns. Mythos activity is assumed.

ARTHUR BAUM AND ROLF KOEHLER

Arthur Baum is a businessman near retirement, and a long term NSA agent in East Berlin. Until recently, Baum was in contact with Rolf Koehler, an officer in the Volkspolizei, now retired, and a long-term informant.

The relationship with Koehler was a fruitful one; in addition to details of Volkspolizei operations, Koehler through his contacts gave Baum tape reels of recordings taken at listening station Urian.

Koehler was never caught, but nonetheless the Stasi suspected him, and that alone was enough to set them pursuing a policy of *Zersetzung* against him. *Zersetzung*, or decomposition, is a method the Stasi use against dissidents or other enemies to break them psychologically. It has replaced more overt acts of repression and imprisonment. This is useful for the regime as it can be denied to the international community, and requires no invocation of any penal code, or proof of guilt.

In Koehler's case, the *Zersetzung* was aimed to force him to make a mistake, revealing his contacts and masters. Things Stasi agents have done to Koehler include:

- Repeatedly breaking in, emptying the coffee pot, and replacing the milk in the fridge with curdled milk.

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- Car doors slamming outside Koehler's home for three or four nights per week for months on end. Then a stop. Then a start again. In the quiet times, Koehler was deluged with anonymous letters complaining about the noise from his "friends".
- Numerous anonymous letters to Rolf Koehler's wife, Edith Koehler, and his son Frank, "revealing" a homosexual affair with Dieter Siedel, a school teacher. Siedel had Western political leanings, and the Stasi also wished to discredit him. He is not relevant to this scenario.

Rolf's wife, Edith, left him in the face of this. The harassment against her did not stop, though she was told it would if she revealed information about her husband's betrayals that was useful to the state. Edith knew nothing useful, and eventually committed suicide.

State officials also had a word with Rolf's son Frank, urging him to distance himself from his father or risk not just his future career, but even his liberty. Frank did so, but dropped out of university where he was studying electrical engineering.

He became a farm worker and general odd job man, moving from place to place to find work. He also became a heavy drinker. But until recently he has not been in contact with his father.

As for Rolf Koehler, the Stasi Zersetzung program took its toll, and he became unhinged. It was not the Zersetzung that was the final straw, or even his wife's death, but the Urian transmissions. Koehler listened to the recordings, and lately noted the repeated pattern in the background, including faint screams of sacrifices, coming every twenty-eight days.

A month ago, a recording contained more than the hidden patterns. It was clear. It indicated some sort of ritual, involving unknown languages and human sacrifice. Koehler listened to it and studied it. He began to piece things together. Koehler's new knowledge, on top of the Stasi mistreatment, was enough to push him over the edge.

Two days after Rolf Koehler first played the last tape, he received a letter from his son Frank. Rolf did not reply, but decided he had to protect his son. Koehler visited Arthur Baum's office in person to give him the final tape, along with an incoherent warning. Then he left the apartment where he had endured so much. Rolf Koehler didn't want Frank to be connected with anything he was doing, and has been living rough ever since.

As for Arthur Baum, Koehler's timing could not have been worse. He had just ended an affair with his secretary, and Koehler's ravings made him suspect the secretary was a Stasi informant. A CIA safehouse Baum knew of had just been compromised, leaving him with no obvious way out of East Berlin. Baum was despairing when he listened to the tape, and when he was done, decided that whatever was going on was too strange for him to handle. He was done with the spy business.

Baum sent a brief message to his NSA contacts in the West, and went to ground. Baum walked out of his business and life in East Berlin, intending not to leave a trace.

MISSION BRIEFING

The agents' usual communication channels deliver the following mission and information.

- Arthur Baum, an NSA agent in East Berlin who was passing us tapes from listening station Urian, has gone missing.
- The CIA safe house in East Berlin has been compromised. Should you need out in an emergency, the SIS have a safehouse: Apartment 5, Storkauer Strasse, 33.
- Baum mentioned the name Rolf Koehler in his last contact. Find out what happened to Baum. Find the last tape he made.
- Find Rolf Koehler, and his role in events. Prevent Rolf Koehler from becoming a security leak or giving away any details of US intelligence.
- Find out if any damage has already been done, and take appropriate action.
- Ensure there is still an informant on listening station Urian.

A Tradecraft test reveals that giving the address of a safehouse of another country's agency, such as the SIS (the main UK foreign agency), is not standard operating procedure. The compromise of the CIA safehouse is not part of the agents' mission, or linked to the events here, but can be used to spin another scenario for the US agents in East Germany should they survive this one.

The agents also have information and instructions from Network N.



- Broadcasts from listening station Urian passed on to us have a hidden repeated pattern. It is believed to be a local summoning ritual, codename BROCKEN SPECTRE. It is increasing in amplitude over time.

- Learn whether future action is needed in the Harz area.

Unfortunately, there is no way to find out more from N at the start of the mission.



PART 2: IN EAST BERLIN

I still keep a suitcase in Berlin.

- Marlene Dietrich

THE OFFICE

The scenario begins with the agents in the centre of Berlin, in the Mitte district of East Berlin. The Berlin Wall almost surrounds the district, and includes the most famous border crossing between East and West, Checkpoint Charlie.

The agents' first lead is Arthur Baum's office. His company, Baum Exports, deals with the exports of lenses from East Germany to various companies in America. It occupies several rooms in a well-maintained if soulless tower block dating from the 1950s.

- Find and destroy the source of the BROCKEN SPECTRE transmission.

COMPETING AGENDAS

Behind the scenes, several agencies are involved in this scenario and have rivalries which could affect events.

- The NSA wants access again to the information their agent gave them, which was a valuable addition to SIGINT.
- The CIA does not believe the NSA should have field agents, as the events with Baum prove. They are eager to get control of Baum's assets and recover prestige after the loss of their safehouse.
- The SIS feels that US agencies should not be running operations in East Berlin without their express permission. They do not trust the CIA's competence after the loss of their safehouse. Then there is the matter of Watergate.
- Section 46 feels it has lost all influence if it can't control the occult scene in East Germany. The tapes in particular nearly brought the Mythos to widespread notice in spy agencies, and that cannot be countenanced.

Player characters from different agencies may well band together for this mission to pool expertise, but they will have some ultimate objectives at odds when it comes to agency control of assets.

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Apart from Arthur Baum, the one employee is Lotte Weiss, his secretary. Getting into the offices means either talking to her or breaking in at night. A botched break-in will lead to pursuit by the Volkspolizei; see page 103 for details. The player characters must succeed in a relevant interpersonal skill test for Weiss to let them inspect the office without her present.

Caution is also needed when dealing with Lotte Weiss; she is a Stasi informant, as Baum suspected, though she never reported her boss. Bungling field agents are another matter, and a Stasi tail, such as that described on page 95, is a likely consequence of a failed Idea roll or Pushed roll when dealing with her.

Lotte Weiss, Secretary at Baum Exports, Age: 43

First Impressions: An elegant woman in business attire which makes nods towards Western fashions.

Personal Details: Lotte grew up in a prim and proper family, always obedient to the authorities, whether the Nazis or the Communists. They kept their heads down and didn't make waves. This didn't stop Lotte's father from dying on the Eastern Front in the Second World War, and her mother having to beg for food after the war ended. But Lotte's mother put such things and other trials behind her.



Lotte was different, though she kept the veneer of respectability. She learned to always find powerful friends, to always have options, and to never be poor.

Motivation: Money

Secrets and Goals: Lotte Weiss is not really in the spy game, but she is on the Stasi payroll and acts as an informant. She won't inform on friends, but has no compunctions when it comes to mentioning the suspicious behaviour of strangers. She certainly has had suspicions of Arthur Baum being an American spy for a long time, but these suspicions were never confirmed, and Lotte never looked too carefully. Although she is now angry with him, it would take an extra push to make her report him to the authorities.

Playing Lotte Weiss: Lotte is angry with Arthur Baum for both splitting up with her, and for vanishing. She will express this anger should the player characters make enquiries. She is fully capable of running the business without her boss, and knows it.

STR 45	CON 50	SIZ 50	INT 60
POW 60	DEX 40	APP 60	EDU 50
HP: 10	DB: 0	Build: 0	Move: 8
SAN: 55			

Attacks: 1

Fighting (Brawl) 25% (12/5), damage 1D3
Dodge 35% (17/7)

Skills: Accounting 70%, Charm 60%, Disguise 30%,
Library Use 50%, Persuade 60%, Psychology 40%

Trust: Stasi 30%

Baum's office is plain with grey walls and several filing cabinets, as well as a desk and office chair. There are no personal effects. Any attempt to search the office finds Baum's address book still in the desk, and a tape reel in the cabinet. The addresses in the book are all business contacts, but one stands out: *Rolf Koehler: Dieselstrasse 51*.





The tape reel is marked "Urian 46". It is the missing tape of recordings from Urian listening station; see page 108 for details. Also in the cabinets are business records for Baum's lens export company; an Accountancy test reveals everything is in order.

For further information, the player characters can speak to Lotte Weiss; a successful interpersonal skill test is needed for each of the following pieces of information.

- Arthur Baum walked out on her four weeks ago. He vanished. She is now looking after the business.
- By "walked out", Weiss also means that Baum walked out of a relationship with her. She suspects he may be a spy, but doesn't care.
- Baum maintains a former farmhouse in the Mueggelberge hills to the southeast of Berlin. He refers to it as his hideaway. He has taken her there, but she doesn't think too many other people know about it.

Exit Scenes: Arthur Baum's Hideaway (below), Rolf Koehler's Apartment (page 95), The Tape (page 103).

ARTHUR BAUM'S HIDEAWAY

Baum's "hideaway" is a renovated half-timbered farmhouse at the edge of the Berlin suburb of Koepenick. The house is shielded from the public eye by woodland. The house has an artificially rustic feel to it, with wood-panelled walls intended to remind one within the house of a log cabin.

Arthur Baum has been living here for nearly a month, lying low and stockpiling food. He intends to make a cross-country journey to the border between East and West Germany, and escape that way. Baum knows such a route is risky, but leaving the job he can't rely on the US authorities, and he has no alternative. The player characters might be able to present him with a better plan.

Arthur Baum, Businessman and NSA agent seeking to retire, Age: 64

First Impressions: A man in late middle age, with receding grey hair. He is well-dressed, and everything about him is tidy, even now that he is in reduced circumstances.

Personal Details: Arthur Baum was born not long before the outbreak of the First World War. He is not Jewish, but his paternal grandfather is – enough for the Nazis to label him as a Jew. He fled Germany in 1932, settling in the US.

He came to feel ashamed of fleeing his country rather than fighting the Nazis in control, though it would surely have been in vain. Although he became a US citizen, Baum still felt both pride and shame in the culture of his homeland, and gratitude to the USA. He came to see the division of Germany, and the Communist control of half the country, as an affront almost on par with Nazism.

By 1965, Baum was a successful businessman dealing with camera parts, and one thing East Germany was still successfully producing was high quality lenses. He took several business trips to East Germany to make arrangements to export lenses for his company. It was easy for US intelligence services to recruit Arthur, and he relocated to East Berlin as an NSA agent to set up a new business focusing on lens exports.



Motivation: Ideology

Secrets and Goals: Arthur Baum is fed up. Fed up with the constant low levels of paranoia involved in being a spy. Fed up with having no personal life because he can't relax and be himself. And fed up with strange events happening as a result of his activities. He wants out. He won't betray his country to do it, but almost everything else is now on the table.

Playing Arthur Baum: Arthur Baum likes to be in control. He tries to steer the conversation to what he needs and wants, and shows little curiosity about others. At the same time, his manner is of someone defeated and tired.



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STR 40 CON 30 SIZ 60 INT 70
 POW 40 DEX 40 APP 60 EDU 60
 HP: 9 DB: 0 Build: 0 Move: 8
 SAN: 55

Attacks: 1

Firearms (Handgun) 50% (25/10), damage 1D10
 Dodge 40% (17/7)

Skills: Accounting 80%, Credit Rating 70%, Fast Talk 50%,
 Library Use 50%, Psychology 50%, Spot Hidden 60%,
 Tradecraft 60%

Trust: NSA 40%

Baum will cooperate with the player characters if they offer him a way out. He can explain any of his personal background and his association with Koehler from the introduction. If the player characters fail to offer an incentive, a hard interpersonal skill test is needed to persuade Baum to give out any information.

The businessman is ignorant of any of the Mythos elements of the investigation, and did not listen to the latest tape. He deliberately the clues left at the office for any agent seeking to tie up loose ends.

Exit Scenes: Exfiltration (below)

EXFILTRATION

The SIS safehouse is an apartment in the Prenzlauer Berg suburb of East Berlin. Most buildings are decaying grey multi-storey blocks dating from the turn of the 20th century. Despite, or maybe because of, the poverty, the district has a certain bohemian character. It is home to non-state-approved artists, Christian activists, and much of Berlin's gay community.

Unfortunately the player characters lack a relevant codeword. If they go to the apartment acting as a safehouse, they must deal with Alex Parker, who has no reason to trust them. They must take a gamble, and hope that he is the person they need to deal with. A Psychology or other relevant skill test will reveal he is safe to deal with.

The living area of the apartment is furnished with comfortable but old and mismatched chairs. There is also a kitchen and four bedrooms. One of these bedrooms is kept locked; in the bedroom, Parker keeps supplies such as weapons, fake identities, and most importantly a radio set to contact his superiors. The risk of detection means Parker only uses the latter when there is a great need.



Alex Parker, SIS Agent, Age: 23

First Impressions: Young, quite slight, sandy brown hair slightly too long to be neat, navy blue blazer, and a clipped upper class English accent. To an American, Alex Parker is a stereotypical Englishman. It might almost be deliberate.

Personal Details: Alex attended Eton and Cambridge University, where he studied history. SIS recruited him in his final year. His drive wasn't patriotism or idealism, but rather a desire to feel important and to know what's really going on.

Motivation: Ego

Secrets and Goals: Parker has a drive to know how things really work behind the scenes, the facts beneath the surfaces of society. He feels he is better than a mere "nightwatchman" for a safehouse, a position he finds to be menial. Parker hopes that passing on suitably valuable information to his superiors will lead to promotion.

Playing Alex Parker: Parker is not happy helping out the Americans. He will of course follow orders when it comes to getting the player characters out of East Berlin, but any other cooperation is reluctant. Everything he says has a



hint of sarcasm, which is a not completely subtle way of making it clear to others that he knows best, despite his youth compared to many agents.

PART 3: ROLF KOEHLER

*beneath the dead war
there stirs
a rusty
grey*

- Alfred Andersch, "The Colour of East Berlin"



ROLF KOEHLER'S APARTMENT

Most likely the player characters begin the search for Rolf Koehler at his old home. They have the address: Dieselstrasse 51, which is a four storey apartment block in the Treptow suburb of East Berlin. There are doorbells to the individual apartments outside the building. Rolf Koehler's name is by one of the bells; his apartment is on the second floor. The Stasi know full well where Rolf Koehler has gone. They are watching his apartment while another agent tails him. They are doing this to see who else tries to make contact. The player characters are allowed a Spot Hidden roll to locate the two watchers.



STR 50 CON 40 SIZ 40 INT 60
POW 40 DEX 60 APP 70 EDU 70
HP: 8 DB: 0 Build: 0 Move: 8
SAN: 50

Attacks: 1

Fighting (Brawl) 60% (30/12), damage 1D3
Firearms (Handgun) 50% (25/10), damage 1D10
Dodge 40% (20/8)

Skills: Charm 50%, Credit Rating 70%, History 50%,
Library Use 60%, Spot Hidden 50%, Tradecraft 60%

Trust: SIS 40%

Parker will freely, if sarcastically, make arrangements to get the player characters out of East Germany. However, it is harder to persuade him to help getting anyone else out, such as Arthur Baum or Frank Koehler.

For the SIS to get someone else out, a player character agent must make either a hard interpersonal skill test, or a trust test (see World War Cthulhu: page 45) with the SIS.

The Stasi

The Stasi watchers are two men in beige coats, one wearing spectacles. A hard Stealth test will let the agents get into or out of the apartment without being noticed. The player characters may attempt other tricks, such as a distraction, or trying to lead one of them away. The pair of agents

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will follow and confront the player characters with drawn weapons should they do anything to arouse suspicion. If they can, one or both of the Stasi watchers will tail the player characters when they leave the apartment building.

A failure in an Idea roll, or a player character Pushing a roll, leads to an immediate confrontation. The bespectacled Stasi agent is closer to the house, and slightly more obvious. His name is Martin Schmidt. The other agent is called Bernd Mueller.

STR 60 CON 60 SIZ 50 INT 60
POW 50 DEX 60 APP 40 EDU 60
HP: 11 DB: 0 Build: 0 Move: 8
SAN: 50

Attacks: 1

Fighting (Baton) 40% (20/8), damage 1D6
Firearms (Handgun) 50% (32/13), damage 1D10
Dodge 55% (27/11)

Skills: Drive Auto 40%, Intimidate 50%, Locksmith 40%, Psychology 60%, Spot Hidden 60%, Stealth 50%

Trust: Stasi 60%



The apartment itself is fashioned in the spare style of a good East German communist. The smell of old cigarettes hangs in the air. The furniture is plain, and the floor bare apart from a single brown rug with orange circles. A framed family photograph is above the electric fireplace. It was

taken five years ago, before Rolf Koehler's real troubles began, and shows him with his wife and fifteen-year old son.

The kitchen has a two ring electric stove, and a full ashtray adorns the kitchen table. Koehler was clearly a heavy smoker. Plastic crockery and aluminium cutlery are in the cupboards, and the fridge has some decaying food. In the living room is an 8-track tape player, a radio, and a bookshelf with various standard books on police training, Communist history, recent approved literature, and an old guide book and history of the Harz Mountains.

Any search of the apartment for clues reveals a note shoved under the door, partially hidden under the doormat. Any player character who succeeds in a Spot Hidden test will learn one of the following additional facts.

- On the bookshelf, the Harz Mountains guidebook is clearly the "odd one out" from the other volumes.
- The rug is slightly askew. Everything else is in its place. This suggests the apartment has been thoroughly searched, and efforts made to put things back how they were. The fact that the note is still there suggests it was placed there more recently than the search.
- Judging by the groceries, nobody has lived here for a month. However, people have been in within the last week.
- There are no tapes, just the player. The tape player is broken; it looks like it has been kicked.

The note is not dated. It says simply,

*Dad - I'm in town for the next few days
if you need to talk. I understand you.*

*I'll pop into the Cafe Gartenlaube most
evenings if you want to see me.*

- Frank



The Harz Mountains guidebook dates from the 1930s. On a big map in the centre of the book, the listening stations on the Brocken peak (which were not there when the book was printed) are marked in pen. A neighbouring peak in the Harz Mountains is circled. This peak is the Heinrichshöhe, and is the second highest point in the mountain range, after the Brocken.

ASKING THE NEIGHBOURS

The player characters may decide to talk to the neighbours in their search for Rolf Koehler. One of the neighbours, an old woman called Gerda Fuchs, is fortunately a gossip.

Gerda Fuchs reports with seeming relish some of the activities around Herr Koehler's apartment coming from the Stasi activities - burglars, noisy people, lots of mail. It all got quite unbearable for her, she says. The old woman also mentions that she has seen Rolf Koehler wandering around Treptower Park with a pile of newspapers. On most afternoons, he stops at the bench by the war memorial.

Exit Scenes: The Cafe Gartenlaube (below), or Treptower Park (page 98).

THE CAFE GARTENLAUBE

The Cafe Gartenlaube is more of a pub than a cafe, and is also in the Treptow district of East Berlin. The interior has two floors, though the top floor is an upstairs gallery area with half the area of the ground floor. The Cafe Gartenlaube smells of stale beer and spirits, and echoes with hushed conversations. The narrow windows and dark wooden floors make it quite dim inside, even in the daytime.

Presumably if the player characters are here, they seek Frank Koehler. It's easy enough to find him from his photograph seven years ago. He's still a young man, with corduroy trousers and stubble. He sits in the upstairs area, which is empty other than him in the early evening. The other advantage in visiting in the early evening is that Frank is still sober.

Frank Koehler, itinerant mechanic, Age: 22

First Impressions: A young man with corduroy trousers and stubble. A heavy drinker, but still stocky and fit.

Personal Details: Frank is bitter about the East German regime and how it treated his father, as well as what happened to him to get at his father. He saw through the lies, but has not made his peace with it, or really with his father. Frank deals with this bitterness with drink. Frank wants to make peace with his father. He wants to forgive him, but also wants his father to come to him first. The young man does not realise his father is too far gone to care.



Secrets and Goals: Frank is bitter about the East German regime, and how it treated his father especially. He saw through the lies, and what he really wants is to escape into the West. After a few drinks, Frank will talk about his bitterness more openly.

He's also disturbed by an encounter with a woman trying to recruit him to oppose the regime. He sensed a trap, but it didn't feel like a trap from the East German police or authorities.

Playing Frank Koehler: Frank is slow and precise in how he talks, and more intelligent than he chooses to appear. His manner lets him hide it from his speech when he has had too much to drink.



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STR 70 CON 60 SIZ 70 INT 70
 POW 40 DEX 50 APP 40 EDU 60
 HP: 13 DB: +1d4 Build: 1 Move: 9
 SAN: 55

Attacks: 1

Fighting (Brawl) 50% (22/9), damage 1D3 +1D4 damage bonus

Dodge 35% (17/7)

Skills: Electronics 50%, Electrical Repair 50%, Mechanical Repair 40%, Operate Heavy Machinery 50%

Trust:

If bought drinks, Frank can fill people in with details about his background, though he is reluctant to discuss his present movements. He figures, correctly, that since he visited his father's apartment, the Stasi already have tabs on him.

When Frank talks about his background, his bitterness will be clear to the player characters. A successful Psychology roll reveals his desire to escape into the West. If the player characters successfully hint that they might be able to help, they gain a bonus die in all interactions with the young man.

Frank knows his father is in Treptower Park, and will inform any who ask about him unless they seem obviously threatening. Frank has not been to see his father in the park because he wants Rolf to come to him. Rolf won't; he is too far gone to care, and has yet to see the note. Frank also knows that Rolf occasionally visits his old apartment; he is confident he will see the note eventually (as it turns out,

Rolf has been into the apartment since the note was left, but did not see it as it was under the doormat). Frank can also help the player characters talk to his father. This adds a bonus die to all of player character's interactions with Rolf Koehler. He might also mention an odd recent encounter.

A stern woman with curly hair approached Frank a few months ago, asking if he wanted to "work against the regime". He declined; she felt *wrong*. The woman was very persuasive, almost unnaturally so, and was surprised by Frank's refusal.

Frank mentions this because he saw her in Berlin this morning, driving a black Skoda van. He saw her and fled. The woman had a husky accomplice, though she was the one driving the van. See page 101 should the player characters pursue this lead.

Exit Scenes: Exfiltration, Treptower Park (below).

TREPTOWER PARK

"Now all recognize that the Soviet people with their selfless fight saved the civilization of Europe from fascist thugs. This was a great achievement of the Soviet people in the history of mankind."

- Josef Stalin

Treptower Park is dominated by the Soviet War Memorial, which is dedicated to the 40,000 USSR soldiers who died in the Battle for Berlin at the end of the Second World War. The central monument takes the form of a twelve metre tall





sculpture of a Soviet Soldier standing on a broken swastika, holding a sword and bearing aloft a German child.

Before the monument stand sixteen stone sarcophagi, one for each of the sixteen Soviet Republics at the end of the war. These sarcophagi have carvings of military scenes and quotations from Josef Stalin in both Russian and German.

At the opposite end of the central area are two stylised Soviet flags made of red granite, flanked by two statues of kneeling soldiers, and a further statue depicting Mother Russia weeping at the loss of her sons.

Rolf Koehler is easy to find. The player characters almost certainly know what he looks like by now, and he is marked out by the bundle of newspapers he carries to read on a bench near the War Memorial. The newspapers are from the day before, as he can pick them up at no cost.



AGAIN, THE STASI

Aneke Bunke, a Stasi agent, is in the park watching anyone who comes to see Rolf Koehler. A Spot Hidden test notices her. The player characters may be further tailed by other Stasi agents. If Aneke Bunke is alone, she will flee confrontation, but return with back-up from the Volkspolizei (see below).

If she is with her two other agents, described on page 96, the trio will be confident enough to confront the player characters together once they spot them talking to Rolf Koehler.

Aneke Bunke, Stasi Agent, Age: 33

First Impressions: A small woman in glasses, dressed in grey clothes. She speaks quietly, so that one must strain slightly to hear her.

Personal Details: Aneke is fairly young and single, with no hobbies. She was orphaned as a young child, and grew up in a state orphanage. She has shown no curiosity about her deceased parents.

Motivation: Ego

Secrets and Goals: As well as wanting to serve the state, Aneke is ambitious. She wants to rise high in its service, by doing important work and capturing important enemies. This sometimes means Aneke rushes ahead in seeking to apprehend a target, making a pursuit with insufficient back-up, just so she can stay in charge and take the glory.

Playing Aneke Bunke: Aneke is absolutely confident, both in her power as an instrument of the state, and that she is doing the right thing in working for the state. She is a fanatic. Although she speaks quietly, she expects others to make the effort to listen, for she does it for the good of the state and for international Communism.

STR 50 CON 60 SIZ 40 INT 60
POW 50 DEX 70 APP 60 EDU 60
HP: 8 DB: 0 Build: 0 Move: 8
SAN: 50

Attacks: 1

Fighting (Baton) 50% (22/9), damage 1D6
Firearms (Handgun) 60% (30/12), damage 1D10
Dodge 60%

Skills: Drive Auto 50%, Intimidate 60%, Psychology 70%, Spot Hidden 60%, Stealth 60%

Trust: Stasi 60%

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Koehler is barely coherent; he is justifiably paranoid, and getting sense out of him, or anything more than riddles, requires a social skill test, or a psychoanalysis test to briefly calm him down. Some of Koehler's ravings reveal portions of the dark truth of Mythos events in the Harz Mountains. Koehler has listened to the Urian recordings multiple times, and has realised what the repeated patterns and the chant mean. The knowledge has impressed itself on him in a fundamental way; he can almost feel its power directly.

The old man now sees much clearly, and it has all but destroyed him. He is spouting both Mythos madness and mundane secrets in the middle of the riddles. The player characters may well decide their duty is to stop Koehler talking for good. A cold-blooded execution will cost a player character unused to such matters d4 Sanity on a failed roll.

Rolf Koehler, former Volkspolizei captain and Western intelligence informant, Age: 58

First Impressions: A deranged homeless man with a nicotine-stained beard and old dirty clothes including a beige greatcoat. He carries a bundle of newspapers.



Personal Details: Koehler's mind is broken by a combination of the Stasi Zersetzung and exposure to the recordings on a tape reel from Station Urian. He has listened to the

recordings multiple times, and realised what the repeated patterns and the chant mean. The knowledge has impressed itself on him in a fundamental way; he can almost feel its power directly. The old man now sees much more clearly, and it has almost destroyed him.

Motivation: Ego

Secrets and Goals: Koehler wants to make others understand the import of his discoveries. What he knows from being a spy is now irrelevant, but part of his general babble.

Playing Rolf Koehler: Rolf mutters, shuffles, and makes rambling non-sequiturs. He is uncomfortable, and torn between wanting to tell others of his discovery and wanting to be left alone. What he says is almost random, though he can be gently guided.

STR 40 CON 40 SIZ 60 INT 60
POW 30 DEX 40 APP 40 EDU 60
HP: 11 DB: 0 Build: -1 Move: 5
SAN: 3

Attacks: 1

Fighting (Brawl) 60%, knife, damage 1D4+1
Dodge 25% (12/5)

Skills: Electrical Repair 40%, Intimidate 40%, Language (Russian) 50%, Intimidate 40%, Psychology 60%, Spot Hidden 70%

Trust:

Koehler's ramblings include:

- They're out to get me, but I'm too smart.
- Have you heard the chanting? The witches want to call her in the mountains. Then they'll all pay. Is it worth it?
- The took it all – my job, my wife. My son runs. It will be safe with him. He always runs.
- It happens again and again at the dark of the moon. At the granite. It must be destroyed.
- The song that calls sends back. One is the same as the other untangled.
- The colonel wouldn't help me, even if he was passing information to the West. The technician at the watchtower doesn't even know what he has. None of them do. But I do.



Attempting to get more Mythos-related detail out of Koehler is in vain; he just repeats the comments about the chanting and the dark of the moon. An Idea roll suggests a ceremony of some sort takes place every new moon, somewhere near the Brocken, at a granite rock.

The player characters can more easily persuade Koehler to give more information on the people he mentions in his ravings.

The Colonel is Colonel Wolfgang Kraehmer of the Volkspolizei, a contact Koehler recruited when he was a part of the organisation, and who has now carefully distanced himself from Koehler.

The Technician is Heinz Otto, based in the Uriel listening station on the Brocken. He likes to visit the *Brauhaus Wernigerode* when off-duty. Heinz Otto was Koehler's informant there, right up until the last month.

Exit Scenes: The events of Black Van Woman follow immediately after this scene. After that, there are links to The Volkspolizei and Further Research.

PART 4: THE LONG SHADOW

*Sure a God hath
Unto each his path
Fore-appointed,
Which the fortunate
Swift to happiest
Goal pursues:
But whom misfortune
Hath frozen to the heart,
He frets him vainly
Against the restraint of
The wire-woven cord, which
Soon shall the bitter scissors
Snap once for all.*

- Goethe, "Ride to the Harz in Winter"

BLACK VAN WOMAN

The woman in the black van, who Frank Koehler may have mentioned, is called Birgit Jaeger. She is as he described: a woman with dark curly hair and a stern face. Jaeger is in East Berlin to both sound out people who might go to extremes in opposing the East German regime, and to seek out people who won't be missed. Often those who are against the regime also fall into the latter camp.

Birgit Jaeger's van waits outside the park. She is watching Frank Koehler; the young man may have a hint of what is going on and must be disposed of. Further, that now she has noticed him, Frank's father is an interesting derelict, who could be used for her purposes. Jaeger will also take note of the player characters if they are with Frank Koehler in the park, or speak to Rolf Koehler at any length. Perhaps they are also people she can use.

Depending on what the player characters do, Jaeger will try to find a lone player character, to talk to them and perhaps recruit them. If no opportunity presents itself, and Frank Koehler mentioned it, a Spot Hidden test will let them notice Jaeger and her van.

Jaeger is a witch who worships the Great Mother, Magna Mater. Most of the people she draws to her cause end up drugged and subdued in the back of her van, to be taken up to Heinrichshoehe, the second peak of the Harz, as a sacrifice to her sinister goddess.

To assist her in this role, Jaeger has drugs to knock one out who is subdued or grappled and ropes. The back of Jaeger's van has no windows, and is separated by a barrier from the front two seats. Jaeger has drugs to knock out anyone who is grappled or subdued, and rope to tie them up. She needs a third sacrifice for her next grand ceremony. Jaeger has her eye on the Koehler father and son, or perhaps one of the player characters, to fulfill this role.

Birgit Jaeger, Witch, Age: 41

First Impressions: A tall and formidable woman wearing a long grey coat edged in fur. She has a stern face and dark curly hair.

Personal Details: When younger, Birgit was a devout Christian. The East German state closed her church as "an outdated feudal remnant", and arrested the pastor and many of the congregation as agents of the West. Birgit knew that God had abandoned her, and the East German state was responsible. So she turned to other, darker forms of worship, making use of some old books from the church crypt.

Motivation: Ideology

Secrets and Goals: Birgit Jaeger is now a devout follower of the Great Mother, Magna Mater, and part of a coven who has resurrected her ancient worship in the Harz Mountains. Unlike God, the Great Mother gives concrete signs of her assistance and approval. She is certainly more powerful than "socialist man" and the Communist State. Birgit

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will call the Great Mother down to Earth and receive her blessing. Birgit just needs a few more sacrificial victims.

To avoid too much attention, Birgit picks on itinerants and those who oppose the regime anyway, so their loss will not be too noted or unexpected.

Playing Birgit Jaeger: Birgit speaks forcefully and directly, trying to get her way through sheer force of personality. She reacts with shock and anger when thwarted, even in apparently minor matters.



STR 50 CON 50 SIZ 60 INT 70
POW 90 DEX 60 APP 50 EDU 50
HP: 11 DB: 0 Build: 0 Move: 8
SAN: 00 MP 18

Attacks: 1

Fighting (Brawl) 50%, damage 1D3
Dodge 45% (22/9)

Skills: Cthulhu Mythos 20%, Fast Talk 60%, History 50%,
Persuade 70%

Trust: Coven of Magna Mater 60%

Spells: The Sacred Rites of Union (Call Shub Niggurath),
Create Zombie, Dominate, Melt Flesh, Ritual of the
Bleeding Dove (Summon Dark Young)

The Bodyguard

Jaeger is assisted in her work by her bodyguard. This bodyguard, "Hans", is a relatively fresh zombie. Birgit killed him especially for the job. The bodyguard is under instructions to let no harm come to his mistress. He wears a polo-neck jumper, which hides his cut throat. He doesn't shamle, obeys Jaeger's commands, and cannot speak.

One who realises the bodyguard's nature loses d8 Sanity on a failed test.



"Hans"

STR 80 CON 80 SIZ 65 DEX 35

Attack 30 (Club, Damage d8+d4)

Ignore damage unless it is to the head, or it is major damage, in which case Hans loses a limb – but keeps on moving regardless with little bleeding, just an oozing of old dead blood. This counts as exposing his true nature.

A called shot to the head means an action with one penalty die.

One tactic for a player character – or even a group of player characters, though in this case Jaeger will be very suspicious – is to play along with Jaeger's statements of acting against the East German regime, and say they have expertise that can help, hinting at occult matters.



However, unless the player characters are very clever and either well-enough versed with goings on or good enough to fake it, they will be volunteering themselves as sacrifices. As mentioned above, Jaeger will not attempt this with more than one person at a time.

If the player characters seek to find the black van later on, they must either attempt to search the city or use contacts within the Berlin Volkspolizei. This requires a skill test in Track, Persuade or another relevant skill. A failed attempt to push the roll gets the player characters into trouble, either with the Volkspolizei, who see them acting suspiciously, or with Birgit Jaeger herself and her bodyguard.

Exit Scenes: Further Research (page 106), Wernigerode (page 107), or Magna Mater (page 111)

THE TAPE

The tape, labelled "Urian 55", from Arthur Baum's office, is a recording taken from Urian station on the Brocken. If the player characters play it, they hear a thunderstorm and a series of three faint screams in different pitches that seem to go on forever. There is a rhythm in the beats of the thunder, like a signal. The thunder itself almost sounds like drums and chanting, if one concentrates.



Of course, concentration is hypnotic, and the recording, even distorted as it is, seems to suck one in.

Anyone who listens to the tape must make a SAN test or lose d3 Sanity. Those who just hear some of the tape find themselves drawn to listen to the whole thing on a failed test.

Anyone with Mythos Lore will recognise (no roll needed) a calling or summoning ritual of some kind. A Listen test reveals the spell is a chant to the Magna Mater – the Great Mother – to send one of her favoured children. Pushing the Listen test is allowed, and a failure on the second roll gives player characters the information – but a failure also leads to a further loss of 1 point of Sanity.

One who actually studies the tape can learn a spell to call one of the children of Magna Mater to Earth or, more usefully, can learn how to "untangle" the spell to dismiss one. Either version of the magic only works on Heinrichshoehe.

Studying the tape takes a day, and learning the spell requires a hard Intelligence roll. One who Pushes the roll and fails becomes temporarily obsessed with learning the spell, closeting themselves away with the tape for a week if possible. They succeed after that time, but lose d4 Sanity in the process. Actually casting the spell, whether summoning or dismissal, costs the caster d4 Sanity. The spell costs one magic point per 10% chance of success; people as well as the caster can spend magic points, though no more than the caster uses. The requisite chanting takes five minutes per magic point the caster spends.

The summoning version of the spell requires one human sacrifice per magic point the caster spends. The sacrifices have their throats cut, but will scream for as long as the spellcasting and chanting continues. Any witnesses to the summoning lose d4 Sanity on a failed test, in addition to the Sanity the caster loses for casting the spell. The backwards dismissal version does not require any sacrifice apart from the magic point cost, if the agents figure it out.

Exit Scene: Further Research (page 106)

THE VOLKSPOLIZEI

If the player characters cause trouble in East Berlin, a squad of Volkspolizei show up to take them in for questioning. If things get really hot there, the player characters will need to get out! The chase rules may well get an outing here.



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Volkspolizei Squad (Two per player character)

STR 60 CON 50 SIZ 50 INT 40
 POW 40 DEX 60 APP 40 EDU 40
 HP: 10 DB: 1d4 Build: 1 Move: 8
 SAN: 55

Attacks: 1

Fighting (Baton) 50%, (22/9) damage 1D6+1D4 damage bonus

Firearms (SMG) 30% (15/6) damage 2D6

Firearms (handgun) 40% (20/8) damage 1d6

Dodge 35%

Skills: Drive Auto 40%, Intimidate 40%, Law 40%, Spot Hidden 50%

Trust: Volkspolizei 50%



Then there is the matter of Rolf Koehler's contact, Colonel Wolfgang Kraehmer. Getting to see him is a matter of making an appointment, but he will not be alone – he is accompanied by a “secretary”. The secretary, Jan Schuster, is a Volkspolizei Hauptmann (Captain). Schuster is both armed and an agent of the Ministry of the Interior.

The secretary has the role of keeping tabs on the colonel's loyalty. Colonel Kraehmer is not suspected of anything, but nobody is above suspicion, especially if they are in a position of power.

If the player characters are questioned by the Volkspolizei, Jan Schuster does the questioning. If the player characters say something obviously foolish in interrogation, they will of course be arrested, and the scenario ends here for them.

Any suggestion of spy connections, either theirs or Colonel Kraehmer's, counts as something foolish. So does mentioning the Mythos. Schuster will follow up such leads, even the insane-sounding ones, but the player characters will not be involved.

The player characters *can* avoid being imprisoned following an interview with Jan Schuster with a convincing enough story, or some sort of absolute evidence of Mythos activities – though a character needs a Persuade test to make Schuster even agree to look at this, and clueing him in will have further implications.

Any social tests to get away with lies are hard, because of Schuster's high Psychology skill. Even if they convince him of their innocence, Schuster will have the player characters followed by the Volkspolizei. These followers will be fairly conspicuous; the player characters do not need to make any skill tests to know they are present.

THE VOLKSPOLIZEI

The *Deutsche Volkspolizei* (VP), who serve as the police force in East Germany, have military training. They are seriously armed, with submachine guns and armoured transports. The VP are directly subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior, and each member of the force has a personal contract with the government.

Officers are further required to belong to the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (the SED; the East German ruling Communist party). The VP's duty is to the SED as well as to public order. Within the Volkspolizei, especially the officer ranks, Stasi informants are rife.



Jan Schuster, Volkspolizei Hauptmann, Age: 29

First Impressions: Jan Schuster has short cropped black hair, rimmed glasses, and a quiet but cold and forceful voice. His uniform is immaculate.

Personal Details: Jan Schuster is estranged from his wife and two children. His obsession with work and quest for the "truth" drove her away. For his part, Jan Schuster saw her as insufficiently loyal and devoted to the state.

Motivation: Ideology



Secrets and Goals: Jan Schuster sees the East German state as beset by enemies on all sides, and will do what he can to root these enemies out, whatever they may be. He is slightly paranoid at people keeping secrets around him, and his quest for the truth is even more important to him than his service to the state.

Playing Jan Schuster: Jan Schuster is cold and, where necessary, ruthless. He is determined to get at the truth, and will not let a line of questioning drop.

STR 50 CON 60 SIZ 60 INT 70
POW 60 DEX 50 APP 50 EDU 60
HP: 12 DB: 0 Build: 0 Move: 8
SAN: 65

Attacks: 1

Guns (Handgun) 50% (25/10) damage 1d10

Fighting (Brawl) 50%, (25/10) damage 1D3

Skills: Drive 40%, Intimidation 70%, Language (Russian) 50%, Law 50%, Psychology 70%, Spot Hidden 60%, Stealth 40%

Trust: Ministry of the interior 60%, Stasi 20%

After getting Kraehmer away from Schuster, it takes a hard social skill check along with a good argument to persuade the colonel to cooperate. Other factors, such as sufficient blackmail material, might reduce the difficulty to standard.

Wolfgang Kraehmer, Volkspolizei Colonel, Age: 47

First Impressions: Wolfgang Kraehmer is bald but handsome, with an air of authority and education.



Personal Details: Kraehmer considers himself an intellectual and above propoganda. He serves the regime, but does not believe in it. Rather he admires the freedoms he sees in the West and he genuinely loves his country, which he sees as one true Germany, neither East nor West, ruined first by the fascists and then by the communists.

Motivation: Blackmail

Secrets and Goals: Kraehmer passed on information to the spy Rolf Koehler, but he never risked anything to help



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Koehler, and became more and more reluctant. In the end it was only the implied threat of exposure that kept Kraehmer involved, and when the colonel lost contact with Koehler, he quietly gave up the role of informant with a sigh of relief.

Playing Wolfgang Kraehmer: The colonel likes the sound of his own voice, and a conversation with him can turn into a lecture. Kraehmer is honest and keen to express ideals, but much is bluster, and Kraehmer is at heart a coward.

STR 50 CON 60 SIZ 60 INT 70
POW 40 DEX 50 APP 60 EDU 80
HP: 12 DB: 0 Build: 0 Move: 8
SAN: 55

Attacks: 1

Guns (Handgun) 40% (20/8) damage 1d10

Fighting (Brawl) 50%, (25/10) damage 1d3

Skills: History 60%, Intimidation 50%, Language (English) 60%, Law 60%

Trust: Ministry of the interior 60%, Stasi 20%

Exit Scene: Further Research (below), Wernigerode (page 107)

FURTHER RESEARCH

East Berlin is home to Humboldt University, an institution dating from the early 19th century. It occupies several grand buildings and still has an internationally prestigious research reputation despite the communist domination of its teaching.

The Berlin State Library houses millions of volumes, was untouched by the Nazi book burnings, and is affiliated to the university.

The player characters have two days until the next ceremony near the Brocken at the new moon. Each character spending half a day doing research may learn one of the following pieces of information with a successful Library Use test.

- Magna Mater means the Great Mother. She was worshipped in the ancient world under a variety of names. Ishtar or Astarte, the goddess of fertility, sexuality, and war, was worshipped in Ugarit, Tyre, and Crete from the first millennium BC. Her worship came to Egypt and Babylon. The Celts worshipped her as Danu, and the druids burned people alive as sacrifices. In Roman times, a cult worshipped her as Cybele, and male worshippers castrated themselves as

a symbol of devotion. The Necronomicon of the mad Arab, al-Hazrad, saw her as a manifestation of Shub-Niggurath, the black goat with a thousand young.



- The goddess is associated with the lion, the horse, and the sphinx. Some forgotten figures associated to Magna Mater seem a combination of these creatures. The goddess's symbol is a star within a circle. Some hold this as representing the planet Venus, but in reality her association is with the new moon. This is the time when worshippers perform sacrifices – both animal and human – to her.
- A witch cult in the Harz Mountains, surviving up until the 19th century, worshipped Magna Mater, the Great Mother Goddess. Her altar was a six metre tall granite tor atop Heinrichshöhe, the second highest peak of the Brocken. The witches made sacrifices at the goddess's altar, which was consecrated in blood. Their spells drew upon the power of the altar.
- The Brocken peaks are frequently covered in mists. Radios near the peaks often pick up signals reflected from nearby. When one climbs the peaks with the sun low in the sky, the shadows of climbers are cast onto the clouds as enormous eerie figures.

Albrecht Grossmann, a scholar and mystic of the early 20th century, claimed that near the Brocken gods and demons are closer than usual to Earth, and the granite tor acts as a natural channel for prayers of their worshippers in the form of radio waves, which can be received locally, overriding other signals.

Characteristically for someone a little unhinged, Grossmann gave little evidence for his mystical theories. One who knows both Mythos Lore and succeeds in an Electrical Engineering test, having heard the tape, will realise they are strangely plausible, however.



WHAT TO DO NEXT?

After this research, and other hints earlier, it should be clear to the player characters that their target is the granite tor at the top of Heinrichshoehe, and that destroying or moving it would end the power of the witches. An Idea roll can make this clear if the player characters are stuck. The complication from a failed roll is a Sanity test as the information is found amidst a realisation of the scope of Magna Mater, and her connections to the Mythos. A successful Sanity test here means no Sanity loss; a failed test means the loss of d3 points of Sanity.

Exit Scene: Wernigerode (opposite), Heinrichshoehe (page 110)

PART 5: THE HARZ MOUNTAINS

*Now to the Brocken the witches ride;
The stubble is gold and the corn is green;
There is the carnival crew to be seen,
And Squire Urianus will come to preside.
So over the valleys our company floats,
With witches a-farting on stinking old goats.*

- Goethe, Faust

WERNIGERODE

There are two places of interest in the Harz Mountains, the Brocken peak itself and the "second peak", Heinrichshoehe, known to the witches. Wernigerode is the nearest town in the East to both peaks, and is where the local border forces and technicians at the Brocken tend to spend their time when not on duty. Also, Rolf Koehler's old contact, the technician Heinz Otto, spends time at the Brauhaus Wernigerode, a local pub.

Wernigerode is an old German town at the foot of the Brocken. It is too small to have been bombed in the Second World War, so its old architecture survives intact. Like many such German towns, it has an almost fairy tale look to those unused to them. In Wernigerode, much Gothic architecture survives in the old town, and houses are adorned by elaborate wooden carvings.

A castle rises above the town. The castle is mostly a 19th century construction. It is designed more to look like a romantic ideal of a castle than for any practical military purpose, though it includes part of an original 12th century fortification.

Wernigerode has a train station. A narrow gauge railway, now controlled by the East German border forces, connects Wernigerode to the Brocken peak and the surveillance stations there.

The town is home to the Hasserode Brewery, and the military personnel on leave consume much of the locally produced pilsner. Locally produced brandies and cigars are luxury goods, and favoured by some of the senior staff.



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The Brauhaus Wernigerode is an old building next to the Hasserode Brewery. It feels poorly maintained. The bar area is a long narrow room with little light, lots of small crowded tables, and a dense smell of trapped cigarette and cigar smoke. It serves mainly local beer, and sells cigars behind the bar. The toilets are up a set of steep spiral stairs, potentially perilous after a few drinks, though the pub regulars manage to navigate them with no difficulty.

Those who prefer more space and light favour the beer garden, even in winter, with a view of the Harz Mountains, including the Brocken. Heinz Otto, the target of the player characters' espionage activities, can often be found here.

Heinz Otto, Technician at Listening Station Urian, Age: 24

First Impressions: A young man with closely cropped blonde hair. Every inch the good citizen of the German Democratic Republic. Although he is just a junior ranked technician at Station Urian, Heinz Otto has a job which gives him security clearance and full access to recordings of transmissions received. He is trusted.

Personal Details: Otto is a very careful person.

Motivation: Ego



Secrets and Goals: Heinz Otto is biding his time. His parents were "dissidents" who served time in prison and received

brutal treatment. Neither spoke of their time there, but they were never the same after their release. The Stasi had broken them. He was only too pleased to get a little of his own back by passing on secrets to the West.

Playing Heinz Otto: Heinz Otto is careful. He smokes, but barely inhales. In conversation, he comes across as mechanical, almost robotic.

STR 50 CON 50 SIZ 50 INT 60
POW 50 DEX 60 APP 50 EDU 70
HP: 10 DB: 0 Build: 0 Move: 8
SAN: 65

Attacks: 1

Fighting (Brawl) 25% (12/5), damage 1D3

Skills: Astronomy 20%, Drive Auto 40%, Electrical Repair 40%, Electronics 50%, History 25%, Language (English) 60%, Language (Russian) 60%, Meteorology 40%, Occult 10%, Physics 40%, Signals 60%

Trust:

One further thing that troubles Otto is the strange signals picked up from the neighbouring peak. He thinks the granite pillar on the Heinrichshoehe is acting as some sort of natural transmitter. Otto's superiors regard the signals as some sort of electromagnetic freak phenomenon – perhaps distorted reflected signals. They have not investigated. But Otto thinks more examination is merited, and his recommendations have been ignored.

Getting Otto to mention the strange signals is an ordinary social skill test. Getting him to inform again requires a hard task, though clever arguments and inducements can add bonus dice.

Exit Scenes: Heinrichshoehe (page 110)

THE BROCKEN PEAK

The upper Harz, including both the Broken Peak and Heinrichshoehe, are surrounded by mists. A narrow gauge railway leads from Wernigerode to the Brocken, though it is for the use of official personnel only.

For one who climbs, the mists appear below as well as above, and shadows cast by hikers loom as large as giants against the mist. The phenomenon is spooky but natural.

Two big radio towers, Yenisei and Urian, reach up from the peak and the mist like praying alien gods. The towers are surrounded by a concrete wall, topped with barbed wire.



The area is secured by the 7th Schierke Border Company of the 20th Border Regiment.

The border guard are similar to regular army infantry, but more lightly equipped, though they have helicopters and RPG-7 grenade launchers available. They patrol with German shepherd dogs to act as sniffers. They have orders to shoot to kill.

Any group hiking up to the Brocken must make a group luck test to avoid encountering a patrol, though they can hide in the mists with a Stealth roll rather than face them.

The main task of the border patrol is to stop those seeking to flee across the border to the West, though they are also alert to other strange goings on.

Player characters do not *want* to come here. An Idea roll will reveal it is probably suicidal, but off-duty personnel can be found in Wernigerode. A failed Idea roll will reveal this fact through an encounter with a patrol. Any fast talk or similar tests to get into the base will be at hard difficulty. Also, within the base, it will be impossible to persuade Heinz Otto to talk.

A typical border guard patrol, should the player characters run into them, consists of five soldiers, five dogs, and an *Unteroffizier* (Sergeant). In helicopter patrols, one of the soldiers will have a submachine gun (Damage 2d6, ROF 3), but there are no dogs.

Uwe Bohne, Border Guard Unteroffizier, Age: 36

First Impressions: A short man with short black hair and a bald spot. He tends to stare at whoever he is speaking to.

Personal Details: Bohne is efficient, officious, and unimaginative. He takes himself and his duties very seriously.

Motivation: Ego

Secrets and Goals: Bohne hopes that doing his job well, and the recognition that comes from catching criminals or escapees, will advance his military career. This is actually the one factor that potentially works in the player characters' favour; Bohne would sooner capture intruding player characters than kill them. Though he would also rather kill them than let them escape.

Playing Uwe Bohne: Uwe Bohne is the stereotype of a petty man with a small amount of power. He will not take

any nonsense, and is sensitive about his size and bald spot; mocking him for either of those will cause him to dangerously lose his temper.

He will accuse prisoners of lying if there is anything they say that does not fit his own narrative of events, and will certainly dismiss anything outlandish out of hand. In his own mind, he is a perfect rationalist.



STR 60	CON 60	SIZ 40	INT 60
POW 50	DEX 60	APP 40	EDU 60
HP: 10	DB: 0	Build: 0	Move: 8
SAN: 65			

Attacks: 1

Fighting (Baton) 50% (22/9), damage 1D6
Firearms (Handgun) 60% (30/12), damage 1D10

Skills: Intimidate 60%, Spot Hidden 50%

Trust:

Border Guard Soldiers

STR 60	CON 50	SIZ 50	INT 40
POW 40	DEX 60	APP 40	EDU 40
HP: 10	DB: 1d4	Build: 1	Move: 8
SAN: 55			



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Attacks: 1

Fighting (Baton) 40%, (20/8) damage 1D6 + 1D4 damage bonus

Firearms (rifle) 40%, (20/8) damage 2D6

Dodge 35%

Skills: Animal Handling 45%, Intimidate 30%, Spot Hidden 40%

Trust: Volkspolizei 30%, Stasi 10%

Border Guard Dog

STR 35 CON 50 SIZ 35 DEX 70

POW 35 HP: 8

Skills: Dodge 42%, Fighting 50% (Damage 1d6), Listen 75%, Scent Something Interesting 90%

HEINRICHSHOEHE

When it is not the full moon, Heinrichshoehe, the second peak of the Brocken and second highest point in the Harz Mountains, is quiet. Quiet, but not empty. Although there are no people here, the peak is not unprotected.

The player characters are probably here to investigate Mythos goings on. Or perhaps they already know of the

granite tor at the peak, and are there to move it or destroy it. Doing this will prevent the witches from performing further Mythos magic here.

A path leads directly to the peak; finding one's way there when not on the path requires a Survival test, with failure meaning half a day lost blundering around. A failed Pushed roll means the player characters run into a border guard patrol.

That said, the Heinrichshoehe is not ordinarily of interest to the border guard. As the player characters ascend, the mists are thick, and their shadows loom large and strange on the mists. Approaching the peak, they see another huge shadow – a shadow that does not match their own.

It is a black blasphemy of unnatural fecundity, featuring growing and writhing hooves, leonine mouths, and human-like faces. It leaves sickly pale fungal growths in its wake, which bloom and then rapidly die.

The Child of Magna Mater pays particular attention to the approach from the path. If the player characters take a different route, with Stealth tests or similar, they can attempt to sneak around it.



**Child of Magna Mater**

STR 220 CON 80 SIZ 220 INT 70
 POW 80 DEX 80 EDU 90
 HP: 30* MP: 18

* (Unaffected by corrosion, cold, electricity, or poisoning)
 Firearms only inflict one point of damage on a hit (two points on a critical hit)

Attacks: Trample 60%, Damage 3d6
 Dodge: 30%

WHAT IF THE PLAYER CHARACTERS MISSED THE NEW MOON?

If the player characters missed the full moon, then another ceremony has taken place. It fortunately did not succeed at its chosen goal of summoning an avatar Magna Mater herself to Earth, but there are two Children of Magna Mater present instead of one.

The Child of Magna Mater will pursue anyone who approaches outside of a night of the new moon, when the ceremony takes place. Clever player characters can use this fact to lure it away from the peak, or even into a trap.



Even in the mist, the five metre tall granite tor is easy to spot. It looms at the misty peak like a vast altar. A close inspection reveals blood stains around the lower portions of the altar, and the symbol of Magna Mater, a star within a circle, chiselled into the rock. Destroying or moving such a large rock will not be easy, but sufficient explosives can accomplish the task.

MAGNA MATER

Should the heroes approach the Heinrichshoehe peak on the night of the new moon, it will be a different matter. They could of course also be brought to the peak by Birgit Jaeger, either as prisoners or possible ritual magicians.

Besides Birgit Jaeger and her bodyguard, there are six other members of the cult of Magna Mater. They are four women and two men. The men are castrated. Most are middle-aged. They seek to call down Magna Mater herself to end the communist tyranny in East Germany.

Should they ever succeed, it will have no such effect, of course. Magna Mater will at best bring with her significant destruction in the region, including both people and the landscape. For the effects of this, see the conclusion (page 112).

Fortunately, though they may not know it, the Magna Mater cult are not as far advanced in their goal as they hope. Before they can call down their goddess, they first need a number of Children, as well as sacrifices to her.

So far they have one. The Child, described above, will currently obey Birgit Jaeger's commands. It is not truly bound by the witch, but acts as if compliant. It would like Magna Mater to come to Earth just as much as she.

Cultists

STR 50 CON 50 SIZ 50 INT 50
 POW 40 DEX 60 APP 50 EDU 50
 HP: 11 DB: +1d4 Build: +1 Move: 9
 SAN: 0 MP: 8

Attacks: 1

Fighting (Knife) 30% (15/6), damage 1D3+DB,
 Dodge 35% (17/7)

Skills: Cthulhu Mythos 5%

Trust: Cult 20%

If the player characters do not interfere and manage to witness the ceremony, perhaps by taking part, it proceeds as follows.



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- The cultists drag the three sedated captives to the granite block. The captives are tied up. When the cultists place the captives at the block, Birgit Jaeger gives each of them an injection which wakes them up. The cultists strip naked. It is easy to notice that the men are castrated; a player character will lose 1 point of Sanity on a failed check.
- Birgit Jaeger begins chanting. The other cultists dance anticlockwise three times around the tor. The captives begin to scream. This takes about ten minutes. Storm clouds gather in the sky.
- One of the cultists cuts the throats of the captives. Even dead, with cut throats, they continue to scream. At this stage, witnesses must make a Sanity test, losing d4 points on a failure, or one point on a success.
- The cultists dance and chant for a further fifty minutes. This costs them 6 Magic Points each. The clouds thunder, almost in time to the chanting and dancing.
- The mist condenses atop the granite tor, and another Child of Magna Mater appears.

PART 6: CONCLUSION

It was as if the poet had coined the phrase from having seen this one particular region. It must, I thought as I viewed it, be the outcome of a fire; but why had nothing new ever grown over these five acres of grey desolation that sprawled open to the sky like a great spot eaten by acid in the woods and fields?

- H.P. Lovecraft, "The Colour Out of Space"

In a few short months, if the player characters don't stop them, the cult of Magna Mater succeeds at their goal. There are several ways to stop them.

Destroying the granite tor ends the danger for good. Killing Birgit Jaeger ends the danger for now, and the cult disperses.

Should the player characters not stop the cult, but report back, they receive a new mission from N, alongside another job – namely to find and kill Birgit Jaeger.

If the player characters blow up the granite tor or something equally spectacular happens at the Heinrichshoehe, the border guard investigates. They send two helicopters with the usual crew (see page 109) over to investigate.

A group Luck roll will help the player characters here. On a successful roll, the mists are too thick for them to be found.

On a failure, the helicopters locate the heroes of the mountain top. They can still hide with a successful Stealth roll. If this fails, they will be captured or even executed. The latter may be better, both for the West and the player characters involved. They are spies, after all.

A complete failure is potentially cataclysmic. If Magna Mater comes, she reshapes the landscape, flora and fauna, and people in the neighbourhood of the Brocken peak and Heinrichshoehe.

The listening stations of course cease to be, and both East and West suspect a nuclear attack; the effects on the area are at least broadly similar to radiation. The border guard secures the area. At the very best, tricky diplomacy averts World War Three.





Handout 1: The official mission briefing

MISSION BRIEFING AND TASKING

* * * EYES ONLY - DO NOT COPY * * *

ISSUE: 5763-D#1

DATE: [REDACTED]

LOCATION(S): [REDACTED]

BACKGROUND-

- ARTHUR BAUM, AN NSA AGENT IN EAST BERLIN WHO WAS PASSING US TAPES FROM LISTENING STATION URIAN, HAS GONE MISSING.
- THE CIA SAFE HOUSE IN EAST BERLIN HAS BEEN COMPROMISED. SHOULD YOU NEED OUT IN AN EMERGENCY, THE SIS HAVE A SAFEHOUSE ON STORKAUER STRASSE, 33.
- BAUM MENTIONED THE NAME ROLF KOEHLER IN HIS LAST CONTACT.

TASKING-

- FIND OUT WHAT HAPPENED TO BAUM. FIND THE LAST TAPE HE MADE.
- FIND ROLF KOEHLER, AND HIS ROLE IN EVENTS. PREVENT ROLF KOEHLER FROM BECOMING A SECURITY LEAK OR GIVING AWAY ANY DETAILS OF US INTELLIGENCE.
- FIND OUT IF ANY DAMAGE HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE, AND TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION.
- ENSURE THERE IS STILL AN INFORMANT ON LISTENING STATION URIAN.

Handout 2: The Network N mission briefing

FROM: NETWORK N
TO: XXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX

-----MESSAGE BEGINS-----

BROADCASTS FROM LISTENING STATION URIAN PASSED ON TO US HAVE A HIDDEN REPEATED PATTERN. IT IS BELIEVED TO BE A LOCAL SUMMONING RITUAL, CODENAME BROCKEN SPECTRE. IT IS INCREASING IN AMPLITUDE OVER TIME.

FIND AND DESTROY THE SOURCE OF THE BROCKEN SPECTRE TRANSMISSION.

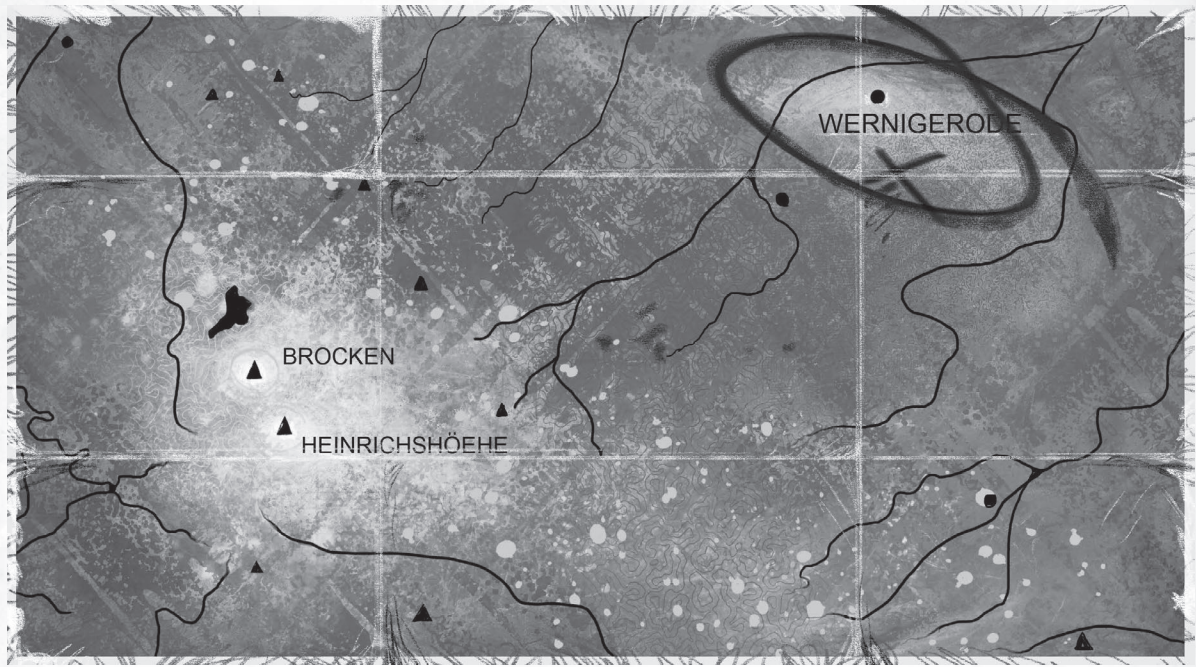
LEARN WHETHER FUTURE ACTION IS NEEDED IN THE HARZ AREA.

-----MESSAGE ENDS-----

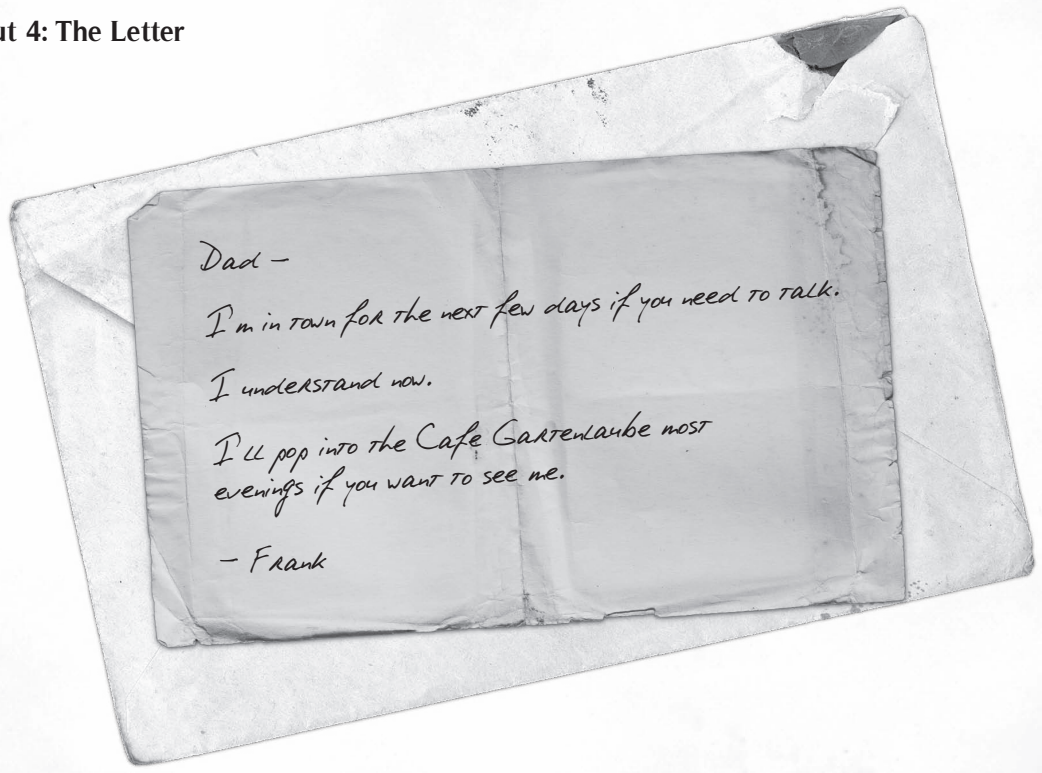


OUR AMERICAN COUSINS

Handout 3: The Map



Handout 4: The Letter





• AMERICAN FORTEAN EVENTS •

GHOSTLY GUARDIANS OF THE AIRWAYS

On 29th December 1972, Eastern Airlines Flight 401, an L-1011 aircraft, crashed in the Florida Everglades. 101 people onboard lost their lives, including Captain Bob Loft and Second Officer Don Repo. The crash was brought about by a fault with the autopilot incorrectly reporting the plane's altitude. Indications are that after the crash, salvageable parts from Flight 401 were used on other L-1011 aircraft used by Eastern Airlines.

Since then, numerous reports of supernatural activity have been made by the passengers and crew of these and other L-1011 aircraft operated by Eastern Airlines. In each instance, the crew claim to have been visited by the ghosts of Bob Loft and Don Repo. Their spirits have appeared to assist the crew when things were about to go wrong on the aircraft. Some passengers have seen the spirits sit with them, only to vanish moments later in view of several witnesses.

The captain of one flight stated that the ghost of Don Repo told him that he and Bob Loft would not allow another crash of an L-1011 aircraft. To date, it appears they have made good on their promise.

THE VILLAGE OF VOICES

In the woods of northeastern Connecticut is a lost village, lying at the end of an old path following Mashomoc Brook, near Abington Four Corners. Officially, the village was called Bara-Hack (Welsh for "Breaking of Bread") but the locals have taken to calling it "The Village of Voices".

Stories of the village's origins vary between sources. One of the more accepted versions is that the village was founded by two Welsh families sometime around 1780. A factory was built there later to manufacture spinning wheels and looms. However, after the failure of the business in the wake of the Civil War, the village went into decline, with residents moving away in search of work. The last headstone in the cemetery dates back to 1890.

Strange incidents started soon after the first deaths in the village. The spirits of the dead were said to congregate under a tree in the cemetery. Even after Bara-Hack was depopulated, people passing by insisted they heard voices and sounds indicating that the village was still very much full of life, though no living soul could be found.

Between 1971 and 1972, with the help of local historian, Harry Chase, Paul Eno conducted an investigation of the village. They claimed to have experienced several audible phenomena during their investigation, ranging from animal sounds, indistinct human voices, children's laughter, and wagons moving. They also reported seeing a disembodied bearded face and a figure of a baby in the cemetery.

None of their efforts to get any of these sounds or images on tape or film yielded any success.

BIGFOOT SIGHTINGS IN THE NORTHEAST

While the most well-known sighting of the cryptid known as Bigfoot or Sasquatch have been in the Pacific Northwest, including one captured on film in the famous Patterson-Gimlin footage from 1967, there have also been reports in the northeast.

In April 1970, *The Boston Herald* reported that a creature resembling Bigfoot or a giant bear had been sighted in the area of Hockomock Swamp near Bridgewater, Massachusetts, by multiple residents. The police searched the area for two days, as bears had not been sighted in the region for more than a century. A police car was attacked by the "giant bear" but soon fled the scene. While the creature was never found, it left behind some very large footprints.

In October 1976, a businessman taking photos as part of land-development operation outside of Rutland, Vermont, caught a shot the upper body and large head of a giant ape. The photograph was subsequently sent for expert analysis and no evidence of forgery could be found. An examination of the site also concluded that there was no natural rock or tree formation that could have replicated the image captured in the photo.

In November 1977, in woods outside Cornish, Maine, Daniel Blanchard was hunting and discovered evidence of something large having passed through the woodland, breaking several smaller trees. Upon closer inspection, he discovered red hairs caught on some of the broken branches. Shortly after, he reported seeing a large shape moving through the trees. It emanated a sound that started initially like a growl but escalated into a scream and finally a whistle. The creature fled the scene.



THE MONSTERS OF LAKE MEMPHRETAGOG AND LAKE WILLOUGHBY

There are theories that Lake Memphremagog and Lake Willoughby, both located in Vermont, are connected by an underground river or passage that allows their inhabitants to pass between them. This would certainly help explain why reports of similar beasts have surfaced from both locations.

The descriptions of the beasts vary between reports, but they generally share a common theme: something serpentine resides in the depths. The length of the creature (or creatures) has been estimated at anywhere between the length of a person in some instances, to over 20 metres in others.



Sightings have been made since the mid-19th century. In 1972, there were three reported encounters. The first was a mass sighting, reported by passengers on a boat in the region of Owl's Head (the deepest part of Lake Memphremagog). Next, a scuba diver searching the bottom of the lake for cave formations spotted the beast from a distance.

The third encounter of 1972 occurred when a group of friends took a boat out on the water to enjoy a warm

summer evening. In this instance, the creature reared itself out of the water and was described as being perhaps 30 metres long, scaled, with two red eyes set in a horse-like face. It was scared away by a spotlight mounted on the boat.

THE WANDERING TREE STUMP OF RIDGWAY

Ridgway, Illinois is north of the Shawnee National Forest. In 1976, a new resident moved into town. Its arrival was not recorded in the press, but its movements around town certainly were. This is because Ridgway's newest resident was a 225-kilogram tree stump.

The stump first appeared on 11th January, 1976. Iona Holmes, the wife of Mayor J.B. Holmes, would later go on record in a statement made to the local press, explaining that a tree had recently been felled as part of a building project to extend the local fire department headquarters.

No one claims to have seen its initial movement, but the leftover stump then started to move around the town. A day or two after being sighted in one location, it would mysteriously disappear (usually at night), reappearing elsewhere in the town the following morning.

Sightings included the stump being found in a van parked in the area, then later at a local garage, and then moving from outside one residential home to others. It even sat outside the front of Mayor Holmes' house for two nights.

Given its size, four or five strong people would have been needed to carry it, so how it could move across town unseen remains a mystery. Before it disappeared from the Holmes' residence, Mrs. Holmes decided to tie a red bow around the stump along with a short poem that read "Roses are red, the stump is brown; it's the greatest attraction in our whole town."

STUDENT VANISHES IN THE GREAT SMOKEY MOUNTAINS

On 8th October, 1976, 16-year-old Trenny Lynn Gibson vanished on a trail between the observation tower on Andrews Bald and the Clingmans Dome parking lot in the Great Smokey Mountains National Park. Gibson had been part of a group of 40 high school students that had hiked to Andrews Bald as part of a horticultural trip. The students had been told to observe rather than gather plants on their hike, which was to be confined to the main trail to Andrews Bald.



THE GHOST AND THE MACHINE

The students arrived by bus at 12:30 p.m., and they were due to depart at 3:30pm. Gibson left Andrews Bald at 2:00 p.m. as the weather started to turn. She was seen passing various groups on the way back down the mountain, on her own, until the last sighting at 3:00 p.m. when one student saw her leave the path and head into the woods. The student believed that Gibson was taking a shortcut back to the bus.

When Gibson did not return to the bus, the alarm was raised and searches were organised. However, when the search party investigated the point where she supposedly left the trail, they found only dense, rocky woodland with thick undergrowth. There was no sign of her passing through the area, but they did find recently discarded cigarette butts and beer cans. None of these were traced back to the high school students.

Over the coming days the searches grew to include over 300 volunteers, 30 park rangers, and three helicopters. The media and the FBI eventually took an interest in the case when the possibility of a kidnapping arose. Bloodhounds could not pick up Gibson's scent leaving the trail. Three separate dogs eventually picked up her trail, emerging from the woods about a 2.5 kilometres away, onto the side of a road. No further trace was ever found and it was assumed she left in a vehicle, potentially against her will. More cigarette ends were found at this point, of the same brand previously found.

Despite numerous theories of what could have happened to her, the lack of any evidence to leaves this case a mystery to this day. Gibson vanished with numerous witnesses in close proximity on the same path. Bloodhounds could not follow her scent off the trail and only picked her up on the road, where it is assumed she got immediately into a vehicle.

If she was abducted there, how did the kidnapper(s) know that she would be there at that precise moment? She left too many of her personal possessions, money, and ID at home for this to be a runaway, so that theory was discounted. What little evidence exists suggests that Trenny Gibson simply walked into that misty woodland and vanished off the face of the earth.

While the following story is widely reported to be true, many accounts of this series of paranormal incidents have obscured names of the parties involved, specifically the name of the deceased. For sake of ease, in this telling, he is referred to as "Bob".

Bob dedicated much of his life to the maintenance of the Honeywell Model 120 mainframe at the company he worked for in New York City. One week after his retirement, Bob was killed in a car crash. Not long afterwards, the staff in charge of the Honeywell Model 120 reported a series of strange incidents at the office. Lights flickered, objects moved by themselves, and even the insulated, steel door to the mainframe room opened and closed itself in front of multiple witnesses.

The mainframe room at this point was a controlled environment. The door could not simply open as the result of a malfunction. Inside, the air was supposed to be cool, but the witnesses reported a warm gust of air moving by them as though made by an unseen presence.

While initially terrifying, these incidents occurred throughout the 1970s and the staff became accustomed to them. The staff concluded that the mainframe was haunted, but by a harmless overseer who refused to go off duty. Bob simply would not let go of his life's work.

In 1979, when the decision was taken to replace the old mainframe with a new HP 3000 minicomputer, the spirit turned against the company. Problems and malfunctions plagued the installation to the point where the project leader eventually sought spiritual advice to overcome the issue. The advice he received was to confront the spirit directly. The technicians were instructed to berate the unseen spirit whenever it attempted to interfere with the new machine. After talking to (and in some cases yelling at) the spirit, it would eventually leave and the fault could be corrected.

After the old mainframe was broken down and the component parts eventually sold on, Bob's spirit was never felt in the office again.



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• APPENDIX • PERSONS OF INTEREST

There follows a selection of individuals who may be able to assist or hinder investigators. They can be used for roles besides those described should the Keeper desire (Georges Ayala Valle could be a detective working for a police department rather than an FBI agent, for example).

In addition to personal information and statistics a few plot hooks are included for each, for the Keeper to build upon.

Elisabetta Patana, Bolivian liaison for CIA, Age: 39



First Impressions: A stocky Bolivian woman who is business-like in her clothing and manner.

Personal Details: Elisabetta has been assigned by the Bolivian government as the CIA's main contact in La Paz. She was originally assigned this role as an insult to the Americans in the macho world of the Bolivian military. However, she has proven herself to be a very able contact able to help the CIA in their ongoing mission against communism in the country.

A very seriously minded woman, she comes from a politically influential family in the capital. She has four children, the eldest, 21, studies at university in America while the youngest is thirteen.

Motivation: To thwart the leftists.

Secrets and Goals: Loyal to her family first and her country second. She is happy to mislead the Americans and their friends if necessary. However, she sees the CIA as a necessary evil in defeating the Communists.

Playing Elisabetta: Elisabetta is a skilled diplomat who is usually able to get what she wants from others. She will use every lever she can to do this.

She will assert her authority when necessary but knows there are limits to what she can do; if her superiors do not want the Americans to know something she will obediently conceal it.

Plot hooks:

- Elisabetta's family could get caught up in the power struggles in the government, which could endanger both her and any agents she is with.
- Her family used their influence to get her this position. They are secretly cultists who wish to ensure the Americans remain unaware of their activities.
- Her father is an especially brutal general and Elisabetta herself has a grim reputation among leftists. This makes her and any agents with her higher priority targets than would normally be the case.

STR 60 CON 65 SIZ 55 INT 65
 POW 45 DEX 50 APP 45 EDU 70
 HP: 12 DB: None Build: 0 Move: 8
 SAN: 30

Attacks: 1

7.65mm Automatic Pistol 60% 1D8

Skills: Charm 50%, Drive Auto 75%, Intimidate 65%

Trust: CIA 25%, Bolivian Government 55%



Georges Ayala Valle, FBI Special Agent, Age: 47



his reputation and will take whatever action that looks likely to achieve this. He can be eager and cooperative, or unhelpful.

Plot hooks:

- Georges put away a serial killer some years ago, and now the killings have started again. The evidence was fabricated by Georges but he is certain he got the right man. He will do almost anything in his power to thwart anyone who tries to undermine his evidence. The new killer may be a copycat, part of a cult or a partner of the original killer. Or Georges may have locked up an innocent man...
- Georges has been on the trail of an infamous gangster for several years. His investigations always seem to run up against a brick wall. Who is protecting him and why? And what exactly is that strange statue confiscated in the raid on the criminal's warehouse?

STR 70 CON 65 SIZ 75 INT 70
 POW 55 DEX 60 APP 45 EDU 60
 HP: 14 DB: +1d4 Build: +1 Move: 6
 SAN: 45

First Impressions: Tall, in a good fitting suit with slick backed hair that is only starting to go grey. While in his forties he looks good shape.

Personal Details: Acutely aware he is one of a small minority of Hispanic agents within the agency, Georges always tries to perform at the highest level. He puts in long hours and always volunteers for the toughest assignments. This trait may annoy his partners but he sees it as necessary – he wants his performance to be an example to all and prove a Hispanic agent is as good as anybody else.

Twice divorced Georges lives in a comfortable house in the suburbs. He is very tidy and precise, always looking to make the best impression he can.

Motivation: To lock up the criminal scum by any means necessary. Improve the lot of fellow Hispanics by blazing a pathway in the agency and locking up those who plague their neighbourhoods.

Secrets and Goals: He has taken shortcuts to get results, as he believes only results matter. If this means some rules must be bent or broken then so be it.

Playing Georges: Frequently run your fingers through your hair. Georges is always seeing if there is any way to improve

Attacks:

.32 Revolver 70% 1D8

Skills: Drive Auto 65%, Forensics 60%, Intimidate 75%, Law 70%, Locksmith 45%, Spot Hidden 80%, Stealth 40%

Trust: FBI 70%

Major Chester Freedman, DIA, Age: 34

First Impressions: A tall, black army major. Walks with a slight limp, the result of a traffic accident while serving in Vietnam. Slim built he is always immaculately turned out.

Personal Details: Joined the army as a way of paying for college and served in military intelligence almost from the start. Multilingual, he speaks several far eastern languages and tries to keep in practise. Recognised as an expert on the capabilities of both allies and enemies in the far east. Due for a promotion in recognition of his expertise and hard work. The accident in Vietnam was caused by a Mythos creature and he has been recruited in the fight against them and their allies.

Married with five children. Chester had a strict Baptist upbringing and sees the fight against both Communism and the Mythos threat as a duty for both God and country.

Motivation: Communism is evil. The Mythos is evil. Destroying both should be the aim of any righteous man.

OUR AMERICAN COUSINS

Secrets and Goals: Chester still does not know exactly what it was that caused his injury and the deaths of several friends and colleagues. He remains vigilant, looking for any rumours and reports from the area that could lead to the culprit.



Playing Chester: A direct speaker who will share his thoughts and opinions on any matter under discussion. Is very much a team player, willing to overlook wrongdoing if it is in the interests of his country.

Plot hooks:

- Chester has come upon information that could solve his mystery. Unfortunately, everyone he tries to get more information from disappears. He suspects foul play.
- A major military alert in an area within a hostile country attracts his attention. Surveillance satellite photographs indicate something large and powerful moved through the area. The whole thing is being explained as the result of a freak storm, Chester has other ideas.

STR 60 CON 45 SIZ 75 INT 70
POW 50 DEX 40 APP 75 EDU 75
HP: 12 DB: +1D4 Build: 0 Move: 7
SAN: 38

Attacks: 1

.32 Automatic Pistol 45% ID8

Skills: Cthulhu Mythos 8%, Language (Chinese) 65%, Language (Korean) 55%, Language (Vietnamese) 70%, Occult 35%, Rifle 65%, Spot Hidden 60%

Trust: DIA 60%, Section 46 20%

Phillip Westinghouse, NSA Analyst, Age: 34



First Impressions: Bespectacled and with a tie always at an odd angle with the top button never done up. And that invasive smell of stale body odour...

Personal Details: Phillip is a genius with computers and was among the first to realise they could do more than merely make calculations and store information. With a degree at MIT he is part of a new wave who will revolutionise intelligence work. He is working on analytical programs that will recognise suspicious behaviour allowing enemy agents to be spotted long before they can do any damage.

Away from his beloved computers, however, he is simply incapable. He tries to hide his failings with his belligerence and blames others to hide his incompetence. His lack of ability elsewhere is hampering his efforts in producing worthwhile analytical programs and he is becoming more and more frustrated.

Motivation: Phillip is always right and seeks to prove it at every opportunity.



Secrets and Goals: Phillip is paranoid. He sees his failures as the deliberate work of others, not the result of his own shortcomings. This only makes him more of a petty tyrant and more driven to succeed 'to show them'.

Playing Phillip: You are a bully. With poor hygiene and supreme self-confidence. You argue with your superiors and are oppressive to those who work under your direction. Jab your finger aggressively when making a point. All your actions should be exaggerated. Shake your head vigorously. Turn around raising your arms in anger if your opinion is doubted.

Plot hooks:

- The computer program Phillip is testing has shown up some strange anomalies. His superiors have dismissed them, but Phillip is certain he is right and wants to get to the bottom of them. Unfortunately for him he has uncovered the activities of a cult, not a spy cell...
- Phillip has been called in to assist another team who are having some problems with their latest computer systems. The computer in question is being used to run some rather unusual calculations that do not seem to make any sense. Who is running them and why is a mystery to Phillip but when people start disappearing in the building where it is housed outside investigators are called in. As the disappearances only started when Phillip was reassigned he becomes a prime suspect.

STR 45 CON 70 SIZ 65 INT 65
 POW 60 DEX 40 APP 40 EDU 90
 HP: 14 DB: None Build: 0 Move: 7
 SAN: 60

Attacks: 1

Skills: Computer Use 95%, Intimidate 30%, Mathematics 75%

Trust: NSA 45%

Henri Nicoli, French gangster, Age: 46

First Impressions: A powerful looking man with a notable paunch. Henri wears expensive and fashionable clothing but still manages to look a little scruffy.

Personal Details: Henri has been a member of the Marseilles underworld since he was a young teenager. While the most powerful gangsters in that city have concentrated on narcotics, prostitution and protection rackets Henri has found himself a niche where he dominates. He smuggles people into and out of France, not only throughout Europe

but also to countries further afield (most notably to north America).

A family man his sons and nephews are all part of his business. When other criminal gangs have tried to takeover Henri's operations there have been crackdowns (and assassinations) to ensure this does not happen. He travels often to the US to oversee his operations there and to meet with his contacts.



Motivation: Henri cares little for countries and governments. While he does business with the communists he would prefer it if they were not victorious; he enjoys his wealthy lifestyle and cannot see them allowing him to keep it.

Secrets and Goals: Henri's clients are mostly criminals, spies and those using Marseilles to reach America where they hope to have a better life. He is mostly trustworthy and the Soviets pay him well to smuggle their agents into the US. He has a secret deal to report certain individuals to the authorities if they should try to use his services, most notably known or suspected cultists. This deal protects Henri and his operations from too much scrutiny by law enforcement.

Playing Henri: Henri is ruthless and has eliminated rivals and threatens or bribes the local authorities where necessary. He likes the power he has and will boast about it.

OUR AMERICAN COUSINS

Plot hooks:

- One of Henri's clients has discovered his betrayal and escaped from the clutches of the authorities. Now he is slowly working his way through those he met in the organisation, killing them horrifically.
- A raid on a building owned by Henri has netted a number of smuggled individuals, including criminals. Overeager law enforcement agents are creating problems and Henri needs the pressure to be lifted.
- One of Henri's special clients goes missing before he can be intercepted by the authorities. Is Henri compromised and breaking his deal?

STR 80 CON 70 SIZ 65 INT 70
POW 60 DEX 45 APP 55 EDU 50
HP: 14 DB: +1d4 Build: +1 Move: 7
SAN: 55

Attacks: 1

.38 (9mm) Automatic Pistol 45% 1D10

Uzi SMG 40% 1D10

Skills: Brawling 65%, Intimidate 85%, Sleight of Hand 45%

Trust: Section 46 15%

Isobel Porter, Radical Terrorist, Age: 27



First Impressions: Average height. Average build. Brunette with a popular hair style. In short, she does not stand out physically, a perfect trait for a spy... or a terrorist.

Personal Details: A bright child she grew up in an impoverished family that struggled to make ends meet. She was introduced to the writings of Marx and Engels while working her way through college and sought out fellow travellers. She keeps minimal contact with her family, for security reasons. The FBI is aware of her associations but do not know how deeply she is involved in the radical movement.

Motivation: Dedicated to the cause Isobel is against the corruption and hypocrisy she sees everywhere in America. She believes things, as bad as they are, will only get worse as corruption increases. The only way forward is armed revolution!

Secrets and Goals: She seeks real equality for women and blacks in America, not just the slight improvements brought about by the civil rights movement. Change will always be too slow for her so the process must be helped along with the barrel of the gun.

Playing Isobel: Isobel is passionate about her cause. Lean forward and make points with enthusiasm. Lean back and throw your arms up in despair when faced with opposing opinions about Marxism.

Plot hooks:

- The radical movement makes many strange bedfellows. Isobel is highly concerned about a radical church leader who has helped her group. His followers seem not quite right and she is now fretting about whether they are allies or an even worse enemy...
- Targeting an especially manipulative industrialist Isobel and some of her comrades raided his mansion. This was a big mistake, she is now on the run, her comrades from her cell having died screaming in terror. Their mutilated bodies have attracted the attention of the authorities who now want to find her to find out what happened.

STR 45 CON 60 SIZ 65 INT 75
POW 55 DEX 50 APP 50 EDU 80
HP: 13 DB: None Build: 0 Move: 7
SAN: 50

Attacks: 1

Skorpion SMG 55% 1D8

.32 Automatic Pistol 60% 1D8

Skills: Disguise 55%, Drive Auto 60%, First Aid 65%, Library Use 75%



Kim Xyooj (Kim Song), Hmong refugee, businessman (and cultist), Age: 56



First Impressions: A short greying man with a long moustache.

Personal Details: Allies to the Americans in Vietnam many Hmong fled to America to escape the reprisals of the communists. Kim was one of these and he soon established himself as an entrepreneur. He owns a number of properties he rents out to his fellow Hmong, a small factory making traditional clothing and two shops in the Hmong neighbourhood.

A widower with no surviving family he hates the communists with a passion. He has used his influence among his people to continue to help the US government to weed out Chinese and Vietnamese spies hiding among the refugees that have fled to the US.

Motivation: Appear to be an upright citizen. Always help the authorities and alert them to trouble. Destroy them all so the gods can again walk amongst mankind!

Secrets and Goals: Kim is not from one of the eighteen traditional Hmong clans. Instead he hails from a small, nineteenth clan who hide secretly among their neighbours. Here they plot to bring back their gods.

Playing Kim: Always be respectful of authority. Avoid suspicion. Demand respect from fellow Hmong, your social inferiors.

Plot hooks:

- Kim or his cult has something to do with Chester's accident. He becomes aware of Chester's investigations and is ordered to do something about it.
- Members of the Hmong are disappearing and the authorities are dithering. For once Kim is not responsible and tries to get his contacts to investigate. Chester may become aware of the disappearances.
- A communist cell identified by Kim is discovered to be carrying some arcane objects. Not all the cell has been captured. They are fanatical and will be looking for Kim to eliminate the deviant. Dangerous opponents the party may be sent to investigate, not knowing their main contact among the Hmong is the one the spies are hunting.

STR 55	CON 70	SIZ 50	INT 80
POW 85	DEX 60	APP 70	EDU 65
HP: 12	DB: None	Build: 0	Move: 7
SAN: 0			

Attacks: 1

Machete 55% 1D8
.32 Revolver 40% 1d8

Skills: Accounting 80%, Charm 60%, Cthulhu Mythos 32%, Language (English) 45%, Occult 45%, Persuade 70%

Trust: FBI 20%



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