

THE NECESSARY DEATH OF Dr. DAVID KELLY

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Globalism – and ‘War Politics’

It is the current proceedings of the Chilcot Inquiry and the continuing controversy surrounding WMD proliferation, the 2003 war in Iraq, the present conflict in Afghanistan, the looming war with Iran, and the legality of such actions (including ‘regime change’), that has prompted this re-examination of the death, on the 17th July 2003, of the Government scientist Dr. David Kelly.

Therefore this requires, in the context of his death, an examination of Dr. Kelly’s conscientious efforts to work within a highly complex, very manipulative, and frequently opaque global structure.

International Institute for Strategic Studies

The International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) claims to be “the world’s leading authority on political-military conflict”. The IISS, based in London, is registered in the UK as both a limited liability company (Reg. N^o 615259), and as a registered charity (Reg. N^o 206504). It also has offices in the US and in Singapore with charitable status in each of these countries.

The IISS states its purpose to be: “*the primary source of accurate, objective information on international strategic issues for politicians and diplomats, foreign affairs analysts, international business, economists, the military, defence commentators, journalists, academics and the informed public. ... The IISS has unique convening power. It brings together annually defence ministers, foreign ministers and national security advisers in various formats privately, and more publicly, to discuss and shape international security policy. It holds influential events each year in Europe, North America, the Middle East and Asia as well as in Latin America and Africa. The IISS is truly a global organisation*”.

Colonel Terence Taylor was, at the time of Dr. Kelly’s death, head of the IISS at its Washington headquarters. Colonel Taylor was also a former UN weapons chief inspector, and had previously worked at the DSTL Porton Down, where he first became acquainted with Dr. Kelly in 1985. In 1993 he travelled to Russia with Dr. Kelly to oversee monitoring and decommissioning work on Russia’s chemical and biological weapons.

Dr. Kelly was an associate of **Dr. Gary Samore** who was the IISS Director of Studies and co-editor of the IISS Iraqi dossier of the 9th September 2002. Somewhat surprisingly, Dr. Kelly and the anonymous ‘**Mr. A**’ (who appeared in a ‘video-link’ witness in the Hutton Inquiry) were together involved (over a period of 8 weeks in the summer of 2002) in the drafting of the IISS dossier. Given that both Dr. Kelly and ‘**Mr. A**’ were civil servants within the MoD Counter Proliferation Arms Control Department, this then begs the question: what were they doing also working for a private corporation, the IISS?

The IISS Iraq dossier of September 2002 drew heavily on the Richard Butler Report of 1999 (Richard Butler was appointed head of UNSCOM in July 1997). The Director of the IISS, **Dr. John Chipman**, was called to give evidence to the Lord Butler Inquiry into Iraqi WMD in 2004.

It comes as a surprise to find that the IISS dossier (of the 9th September 2002) was a more vigorous champion of the rather dubious evidence (in terms of nuclear weapons, at least) than was the Government’s dossier (of the 24th September 2002). This was remarked upon during the Hutton Inquiry. The question therefore being – why was the IISS so keen to push this relatively strong position? In whose interests was the IISS acting?

The Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House)

THE Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA, Chatham House) was founded in 1920 and granted its Royal Charter in 1926. It is based in St James's Square in London.

The RIIA describes its mission as: “... *to be a world-leading source of independent analysis, informed debate and influential ideas on how to build a prosperous and secure world for all. Chatham House pursues this mission: by drawing on our membership to promote open as well as confidential debates about significant developments in international affairs and about the context and content of policy responses; by producing independent and rigorous analysis of critical global, regional and country-specific challenges; and by offering new ideas to decision-makers and -shapers on how these could best be tackled from the near to long term. Research is core to all Chatham House activities. We undertake independent and rigorous analysis with the aim of setting the agenda and shaping policy by encouraging new ideas and forward thinking in international affairs*”.

Dr. Kelly became a member of the RIIA in early 2003. A fellow member of the RIIA, **Dr. Olivia Bosch**, was also an associate (professionally and socially) of Dr. Kelly. It was Dr. Bosch's warning to Dr. Kelly (that she believed parts of Andrew Gilligan's testimony to the Foreign Affairs Committee were very similar to observations made by Dr. Kelly at the IISS) that led to Dr. Kelly writing to his line-manager at the MoD on the 30th June 2003. On the 10th July 2003, the day after the MoD had revealed his name, Dr. Bosch phoned Dr. Kelly to give him details of the resulting press 'feeding-frenzy'.

Dr. Bosch had previously been an UNSCOM inspector in Iraq tasked with monitoring the destruction of the biological weapons facility at al-Hakim. However she did not get to know Dr Kelly until the autumn of 2002 (after the Iraqi crisis re-emerged in August of that year) – that is, not until after Dr. Kelly had begun work on the IISS and the Government dossiers on Iraqi WMD.

The Council on Foreign Relations

The Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) was founded in New York in July 1921. Its present headquarters are in New York, whilst it also operates a major office in Washington DC.

The CFR claims its 'mission' to be to promote an understanding of foreign policy and America's role in the world by: “*convening meetings at which government officials, global leaders, and CFR members debate major foreign-policy issues; by operating a Think Tank that is home to the world's most prominent scholars of international affairs; by sponsoring Task Forces and commissioning books and reports; and by publishing 'Foreign Affairs', the leading journal of global politics*”.

A member of the CFR, **Judith Miller**, was an associate (and close friend) of Dr. Kelly. It was in their email correspondence of the 16th and 17th July 2003 (with the latter email being sent by Dr. Kelly on the day of his death) that Dr. Kelly cryptically refers to the “*many dark actors playing games*” (see attached copy).

This is seen as a rather interesting comment, given incidents involving Judith Miller both before, and after, Dr. Kelly's death.

A series of anthrax terror-attacks had followed the 11th September 2001 attack on the WTC in New York. On the 12th October 2001, Judy Miller, then working as a New York Times reporter, opened an anthrax hoax letter that had been posted to her New York Times office. Anthrax-laced letters had been sent to the New York Post, ABC News, CBS News, and NBC News, as well as to the National Enquirer in Florida. Additional letters containing a higher grade of anthrax had been sent on the 9th October 2001 to two US Senators in Washington. A total of twenty-two people were infected; of whom five had died.

Whilst five US media organizations were subject to genuine life-threatening attacks, Judy Miller was the only reporter to receive a fake anthrax letter.

Four years later, in July 2005, Judith Miller was jailed for contempt of court for refusing to testify before a US federal grand jury. The grand jury was investigating a press leak that named Valerie Plame, the wife of former US ambassador Joseph Wilson, as a covert CIA agent. Judy Miller did not write about Plame, but was reportedly in possession of evidence relevant to the leak investigation. According to the subpoena, she met with an unnamed government official (later revealed to be I. Lewis "Scooter" Libby, **Vice President Cheney's** Chief of Staff) on the 8th July 2003. This was two days after former ambassador Wilson had published an opinion-piece in the New York Times criticizing the Bush administration for "twisting" intelligence to justify war in Iraq.

The Secret Intelligence Service (SIS, MI6)

The Secret Intelligence Service is the agency within the UK responsible for monitoring and combating external threats to the security of the United Kingdom. At the time of Dr. Kelly's death, **Sir Richard Dearlove** was Chief of the SIS.

Dr. Kelly was a regular visitor to the headquarters of the Secret Intelligence Service, at Vauxhall Cross in central London. It is known he was calling on the SIS "*every two months or so*", and that his last known visit to SIS headquarters was in January 2003.

Disinformation and War

The fate of Dr. Kelly should, perhaps, be seen in the context of the efforts at disinformation with the particular purpose of provoking war in the Middle East. This disinformation has included: the supposed supply of refined uranium ore ('yellow-cake') from Niger to Iraq (September 2002); the Iraqi 'mobile biological laboratories'; the aluminium tubes supposedly for use in fissile material manufacture for nuclear weapons; and the '45 minutes' claim for the deployment of Iraqi biological weapons (August 2002). The Butler Report 'Review of Intelligence on Weapons of Mass Destruction', 14th July 2004 exposed the essentially bogus nature of these 'intelligence' reports.

In August 2004 the Independent Newspaper published information from 'an authoritative report' that the former head of the Joint Intelligence Committee, **John Scarlett**, had asked the Iraq Survey Group (ISG) to include 10 "*golden nuggets*" in its reports on weapons of mass destruction – including claims that Iraq had been developing smallpox weapons, and had been building a "*rail gun*" with which it could propel an object at enormous speed along a track. The newspaper article was based on the alleged contents of an email sent by Mr. Scarlett to **Charles Duelfer**, head of the ISG, on the 8th March 2004. Mr. Duelfer had replaced the previous head of the ISG, **Mr. David Kay**, after Mr. Kay had caused consternation within both Downing Street and the White House when he resigned, saying that there were no WMD in Iraq.

The revelation that Mr. Scarlett tried to influence the ISG resulted in calls for him to step down from his new post as head of Britain's intelligence services – a position he took up on the 1st August 2004.

Unfortunately this disinformation continues – in particular the currently emerging campaign to draw Britain into war against yet another Middle Eastern country. Now the target is to be Iran, and we see 'intelligence' reports last December on Iran's supposed development work on a 'neutron initiator' for its nuclear weapons program. It is interesting to note that the IPS news agency quotes Philip Giraldi (a former CIA counterterrorism official from 1976 to 1992) as saying that documents that form the basis of these claims were forgeries, and that Israel was the primary suspect. The Times of London first published the story on the 14th December 2009 but did not identify the source of the document, instead quoting "*an Asian intelligence source*" - a term some news media have used for Israeli intelligence officials.

It was not in Dr. Kelly's nature to be an enthusiastic supporter of war. However he saw a war against Saddam Hussein and the Iraqi regime as inevitable – as the only way to resolve the WMD problem. He was convinced that substantial Iraqi WMD remained to be found. The question is: how had he come to that conclusion? What (or who) had such an extraordinary influence upon his thinking that he came to hold that belief, and to hold it with such conviction? As time progressed, Dr. Kelly must have found the doubts being raised as to the justifications for war with Iraq to be deeply unsettling. Did he, perhaps, begin to suspect he had been deceived by those he trusted most?

The Killing of Dr. Kelly

The circumstances surrounding the death of Dr. Kelly, and the manner in which those circumstances were examined by the Hutton Inquiry, have led to intense speculation on Dr. Kelly's death – and, in particular, whether he committed suicide (as the Hutton Inquiry concluded) or whether he was murdered.

In his book 'The Strange Death of David Kelly' Mr. **Norman Baker MP** goes to considerable lengths to float the idea that an Iraqi group assassinated Dr. Kelly – possibly with the complicit permission of a 'cabal' within the British Government. Clearly Mr. Baker rejects the official suicide verdict. Another commentator on Dr. Kelly's death, who has also been given generous media coverage, is Mr. **Michael Shrimpton QC**. Mr. Shrimpton is also a proponent of the assassination hypothesis – but with the suggestion of Dr. Kelly's assassination being at the behest of French Intelligence (DGSE), performed by Iraqi (ex-Mukhabarat) operatives, and with the help of Syrian Intelligence. Mr. Shrimpton is a member of the IISS, the RIIA (Chatham House) and RUSI. He has represented US and Israeli intelligence officers,

holds an Adjunct Professor of Intelligence Studies position in the US, and states he previously had a ‘red-phone’ direct-line access to the (then) Vice President of the United States, **Dick Cheney**.

The speculation that Dr. Kelly was assassinated (murdered) has been put together as a ‘working hypothesis’, driven by a prior assumption he was murdered, and followed by selective gathering of opinion intended to support that hypothesis. It is upon that ‘working hypothesis’ that a further hypothesis is built regarding the involvement of particular agencies of foreign governments – even though there is no sensible reason why those particular governments would want Dr. Kelly dead

What is especially surprising is the absence (or near-absence) of any consideration of an involvement of Israelis in Dr. Kelly’s death. Norman Baker mentions the possibility, but then dismisses it in an extremely perfunctory manner. However it is certainly the case that Dr. Kelly could have posed a considerable threat to Israeli interests. It is highly likely that Dr. Kelly had knowledge of the on-going work on biological and chemical weapons at the IIBR, at Ness-Ziona near Tel Aviv. If this is taken in conjunction with the apparently growing concerns that Dr. Kelly had with regard to the way in which dubiously sourced intelligence was being used to make the ‘case for war’, then it is not difficult to believe that the Israeli security services would have been very keen to see the demise of Dr. Kelly. Indeed the circumstances surrounding the death of Dr. Kelly (and the subsequent disinformation) have the very distinctive characteristics of a Loh Amma Psychologist (LAP) operation.

An examination of the whole of the Hutton Inquiry evidence (including all of the original transcripts) points to Dr. Kelly having committed suicide. The evidence from Dr. Kelly’s family and close friends (and especially from his wife and two daughters) shows the huge strain the Dr. Kelly was under, in the three weeks before his death. It is the extraordinary series of events that caused Dr. Kelly to be under such strain that are especially interesting. These are therefore summarised below.

- There were regular (and inexplicable) interruptions to Dr. Kelly’s internet access, email and telephone, at his Oxfordshire home. His telephone problems began on the 9th May 2003 – two days after his confidential telephone conversation with Susan Watts of the BBC.
- He received a warning from Dr. Olivia Bosch (of the RIIA) that he might be identified as Andrew Gilligan’s ‘source’. It was this that prompted Dr. Kelly to write to the MoD on the 30th June 2003.
- On the 9th July 2003 he received a tersely written ‘admonishment’ from his MoD line manager. This included an open-ended threat that formal disciplinary action could still be taken against him “*if new information arose*”. Dr. Kelly would have known that such action would have destroyed his professional reputation and (inevitably) ruined his future career prospects.
- The MoD ‘Q and A Briefing’ to the media was set up in such a way as to allow the deliberate leaking of his name to the press.
- His name was sent to the BBC without his knowledge, by The Secretary of State Mr. Geoff Hoon, early on the 9th July 2003,
- His name (as the identity of Gilligan’s source) was confirmed to the press without his consent or prior warning, on the evening of the 9th July 2003.
- The MoD took no effective action to protect Dr. Kelly (or his family) from press harassment.
- The Government requested that he should personally attend both the Foreign Affairs Committee (FAC) hearings on the 15th July 2003, and the Intelligence and Security Committee (ISC) hearings on the 16th July 2003.
- The decision to allow the live television broadcasting of Dr Kelly’s testimony to the FAC hearing was taken without any prior consultation with Dr. Kelly. A decision that, according to his wife’s testimony to the Hutton Inquiry, caused Dr. Kelly “*to go ballistic*”.
- Various ‘un-attributable’ comments (smears) were used by Government officials, describing Dr. Kelly as “*a rogue element*”, “*a bit weird*”, “*rather eccentric*”, “*a Walter Mitty character*” – and hinting that he had a mental problem.
- The arrangements for the FAC hearing were extraordinarily bizarre. At extremely short notice Dr. Kelly was forced to make his own way, on foot, across central London, to attend the hearing at Westminster. He arrived very hot, and very flustered. The room selected for the hearings was described as being extremely hot and stuffy (with no air conditioning) and also very noisy.

- Questioning at the FAC hearing was, at times, extremely hostile, bordering on abusive – with at one point in the proceedings (and in front of the TV cameras) Mr. Andrew Mackinlay MP hectoring Dr. Kelly with the words: “*I reckon you are chaff; you have been thrown up to divert our probing. Have you ever felt like a fall-guy? You have been set up, have you not?*”
- Dr. Kelly was effectively ‘ambushed’ during the FAC hearing by a question relating to the confidential telephone conversation on the 29th May 2003 between himself and Susan Watts of the BBC (a conversation that had been tape recorded by Susan Watts).
- There was to be no respite for Dr. Kelly – he was being asked to undertake an extremely high workload at the MoD, with preparations for UNMOVIC and ISG deployment, as well as on responses to Parliamentary Questions for when Parliament resumed sitting (in September 2003).

Given this appalling treatment meted out to someone highly regarded throughout both the scientific and the diplomatic community (especially for his work with the UN in the monitoring and dismantling of WMD) it is little wonder that those close to Dr David Kelly described him as “*having a haunted look*”, of looking “*very tired*”, of being “*very subdued*”, and of being “*broken hearted*”.

On the day of Dr. Kelly’s death he and his wife had *both* developed severe headaches and felt nauseous (both were physically sick) – although it is not possible to say whether that was the cause, or the effect, of their intense states of anxiety and depression at that particular time.

It is very difficult not to conclude that it was the actions of the Westminster politicians, Government officials, and the Civil Service, that drove Dr. Kelly to commit suicide. Indeed, a detailed study of the transcripts of the Hutton Inquiry suggests a premeditated and organised effort to exert the maximum possible psychological pressure on Dr. Kelly – pressure that targeted his most vulnerable personal characteristics (of his desire for privacy, the value he placed on the recognition his work received, the pride he felt in his achievements, and his reputation for honesty).

Conclusions

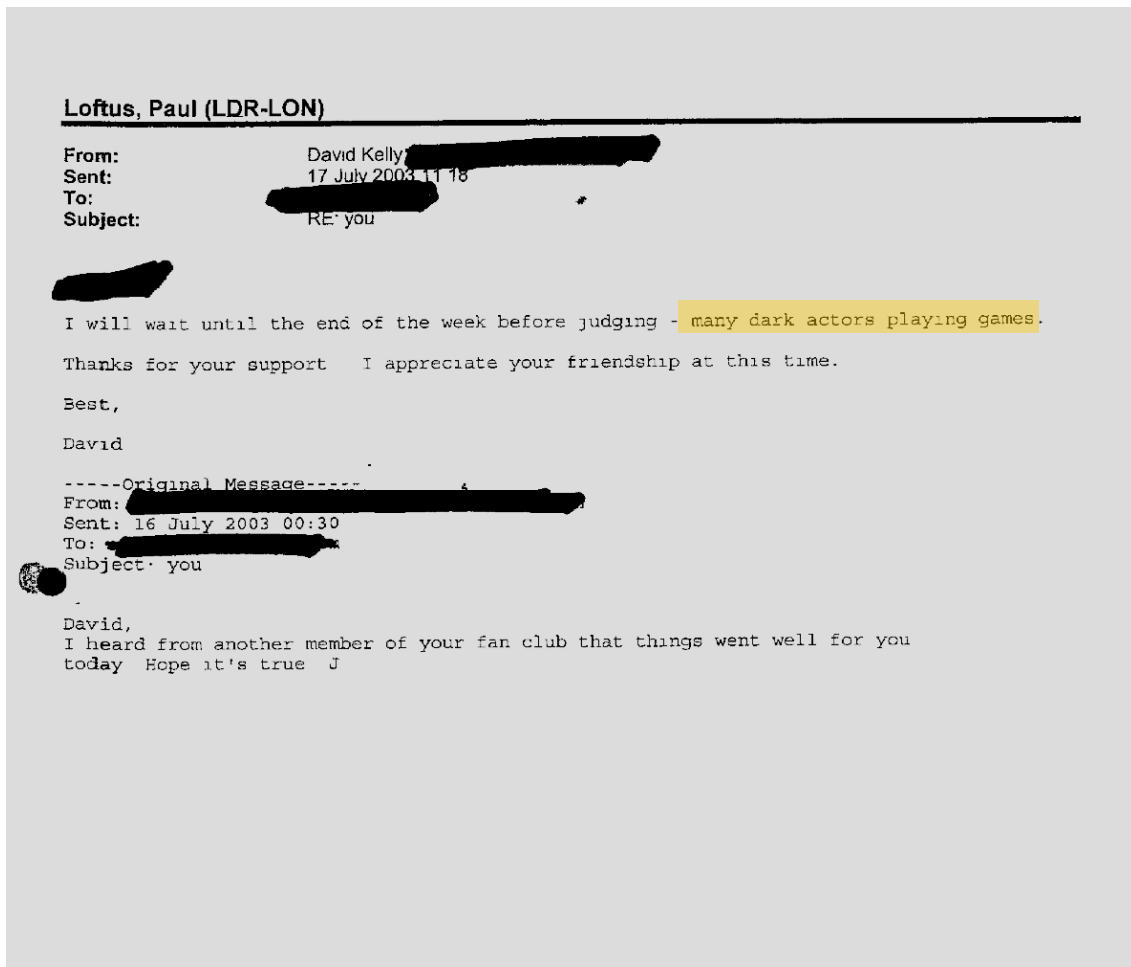
Dr. Kelly was under close surveillance immediately following his 7th May 2003 phone conversation with Susan Watts, the Science Editor of BBC TV News Night. It is not possible to say whether that surveillance was on instruction from the UK Government to protect British interests, or was instigated at the behest of some non-UK agency.

Dr. David Kelly committed suicide on Harrowdown Hill, close to his home in Southmoor Oxfordshire, sometime between 4 o’clock in the afternoon and 9 o’clock in the evening of the 17th July 2003. His decision to end his own life came as the result of an extraordinary campaign directed against him – a campaign that was deliberately intended to cause him intense mental anguish. The purpose of that campaign was to incapacitate Dr. Kelly by provoking a total mental breakdown and (possibly) suicide. Dr. Kelly was hounded to death.

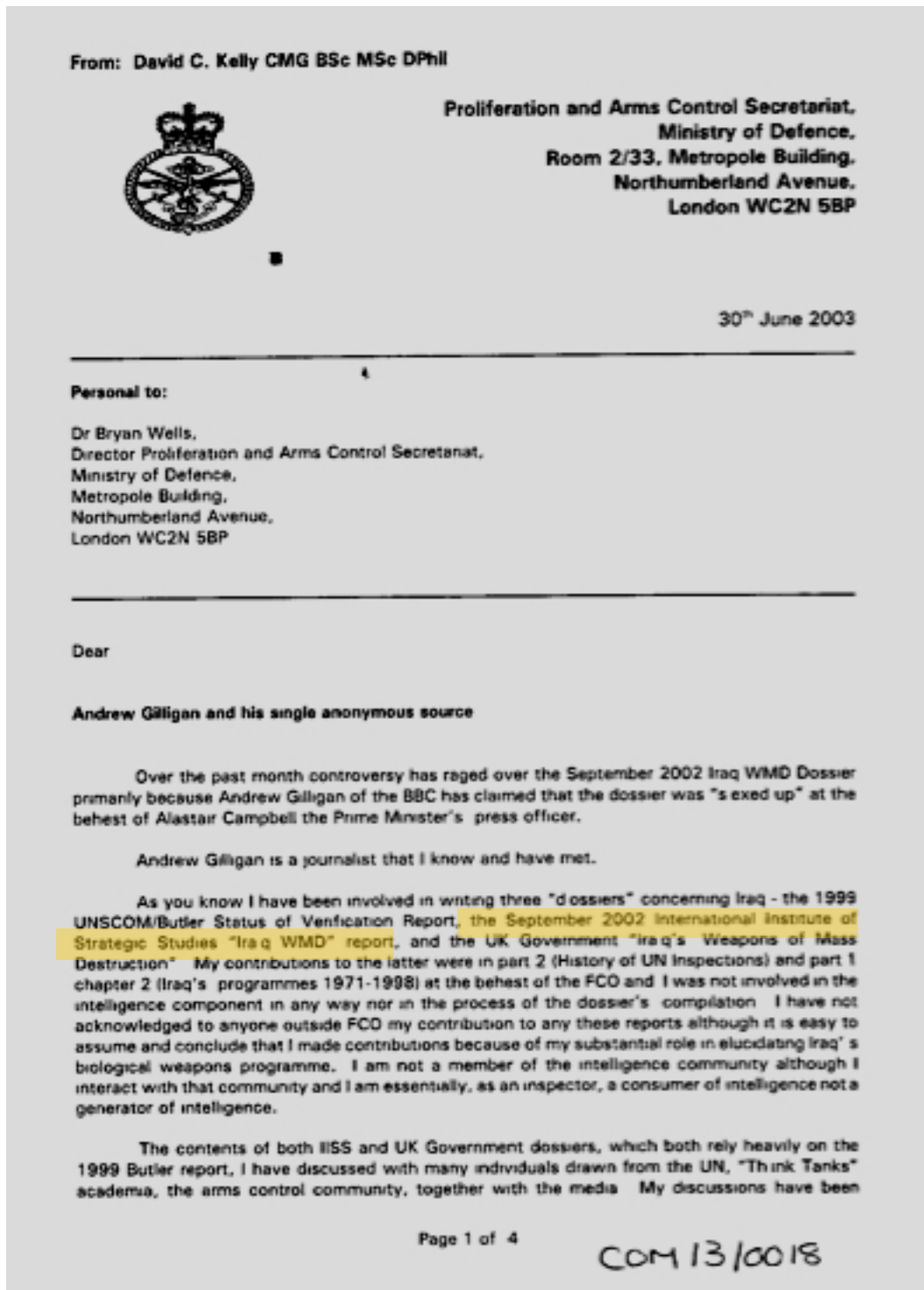
The manner in which that campaign against Dr. Kelly was orchestrated suggests a coordinated effort originating within the UK political establishment, and involving elements within the UK security services. This does not, however, rule out a foreign state being the prime instigator of the intense psychological assault to which Dr. Kelly was subjected.

The claims that Dr. Kelly was murdered on Harrowdown Hill by assassins working for French, Russian, Iraqi or Syrian security services is seen as a part of the general effort at disinformation. No convincing evidence has been produced to support the hypothesis that Dr. Kelly was murdered by foreign agents.

It was not because of what Dr. Kelly had said that he was subjected to such an intense psychological assault, but because of what he might have said in the future. Dr. Kelly possessed an immense amount of knowledge on developments in biological warfare – of developments in various different countries, including work-in-progress within ‘friendly nations’ (that is, nations that pose as friends of the UK). It is also very clear that he had growing concerns regarding the way that intelligence information was being distorted (or fabricated) so as to make a case for taking the UK to war. As a potential ‘whistle-blower’ he posed a huge potential threat to those within the global political elite who wish to involve the UK in foreign wars. No doubt there were some within that elite who would have seen his death to be very necessary.

Figure 1 – Email Correspondence Between Dr. Kelly and 'J', 16th / 17th July 2003

This is the mail communications between Dr. David Kelly and 'J' in the two days before Dr. Kelly's death that includes the "many dark actors playing games" remark by Dr. Kelly. The identity of 'J' has been redacted, but it is in fact Judy Miller of the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR, New York).

Figure 2 – First Page of Dr. Kelly's Letter To The MoD, 30th June 2003

This is the first page of Dr. Kelly's letter to the MoD outlining his contacts with journalists. Note, in particular, his reference to doing work on the IISS dossier (which was published on the 9th September 2002).

Figure 3 – Email Communications Between Dr. Kelly and CPAC Colleague, 9th / 10th May 2003

Loftus, Paul (LDR-LON)

From: David Kelly [REDACTED]
Sent: 10 May 2003 08:07
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Phone

[REDACTED]

Curious - I had about four calls which "died" when I answered the phone. I will also try calling - working the garden today so may be elusive

Peter Reid now manager of Leeds - lets hope it works.

Best wishes,

David

-----Original Message-----
4
From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 09 May 2003 23:00
To: David Kelly
Subject: RE: Phone

David
I tried several times but the phone connected then went dead, I wasn't sure if you were having problems with the phone I'm still in the office as there a few thing to finish for [REDACTED] for next week. I will call tomorrow morning.
Regards
[REDACTED]

This reference to telephone communications problems occurred just two days after Dr. Kelly's phone conversation with Susan Watts of the BBC. Between this time and his death five weeks later Dr. Kelly was plagued with numerous problems with his telephone and his computers (email and internet access).

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